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Agrahayana 21, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Ninth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 12, 1973/
Agrahayana 21, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Re-Constitution of the Board of Directors of the Film Finance Corporation

*444. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA: Will the Minister of IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
recently reconstituted the Board of
Directors of the Film Finance Cor-
poration for the current year; and

(b) if so, its constitution and the
criteria adopted while appointing
them?

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

(b) The Board of Directors of the
Film Finance Corporation has been
reconstituted as below:—

1. Shri B. K. Karanja	Chairman
2. Shri Hrishikesh Mukerjee	Director
3. Shri M. T. Vasudevan Nair	do
4. Shri Ali Sardar Jafri	do
5. Smt. Teji Bachchan	do
6. Shri D. P. Anand	do
7. Shri Tapan Sinha	do

8. Shri D. K. Ranganekar	Director
9. Shri Harish C. Khanna	do

The Directors of the Corporation
are selected for their interest in the
arts and their professional back-
ground in the field of cinema and
management.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
May I know from the hon. Minister
whether the Film Finance Corporation
would serve the purpose for which it
was established and whether it would
at all help the film industry by fin-
ancing them? Also may I know from
him how many producers have been
taken care of to represent the indus-
try as a whole? If so, whether re-
gional representation has been given
or not, in view of the fact that there
is a lot of allegations from people
that the Southern films were not
properly represented. If so I want
to know whether that has been taken
into consideration while constituting
the Board.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-
TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI
I. K. GUJRAL): So far as South
India is concerned we have taken
Mr. Vasudevan Nair on the Board of
Director. He is there. Secondly so
far as representation to producers are
concerned the question does not arise.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Is he a Director or Producer or
actor?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Mr. Vasude-
van Nair is a knowledgable person a
writer and a film director also. Ge-
nerally we do not favour active pro-
ducers to be taken on the Board. The
Board of Directors is composed of

knowledgable persons who have an understanding of films and who are there in their own individual right and on account of eminence in the relevant field. We do not generally take producers alone who have financial interest.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Is there representation from the regional films producers? What are the financial assistance which are given, because from 1960 to 1970 only three Kannada films have been financed by the Film Corporation of India. May I know in view of all these facts whether it is not necessary that especially films coming from the Southern parts should have been given all encouragement?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the Constitution of the Board.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: I am asking this in view of the practice so far as distribution and exhibition of the films are concerned. The Corporation has thought it fit to encourage these films. So I am asking whether this particular aspect was kept in view while reconstituting the Board? If so what has been done in this regard, as there have been frequent representations made from the side of regional producers to the Ministry in this regard? In view of this may I know whether producers have been encouraged and whether they have been taken into the Board, because the emphasis is.....

MR. SPEAKER: You may better ask a straight question.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: May I know from the hon. Minister..

MR. SPEAKER: He has understood it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as giving representation to producers from any region is concerned, I have

tried to explain that we do not take producers not because they are simply producers, but because they are qualified persons. In this public sector body we give representation to knowledgable persons in relevant fields connected with films. So far as giving more loans in respect of Kannada films is concerned, I do appreciate the fact that very good Kannada films have been made, particularly there have been some films which have won international recognition. The difficulty basically is this that the total availability of finance Corporation is very limited; the total assistance for the last so many years does not exceed Rs. 2 crores. And whatever assistance by way of funds is available, they have to be spread throughout the country, and so it is a difficult situation. In any case, loans are given on merits of the proposals and not region-wise.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जो बोर्ड गठित हुआ है उस में श्री ऋषिकेश मुखर्जी हैं जो बहुत अच्छे डायरेक्टर हैं श्रीमति तेजा बच्चन हैं जिन के सुपुत्र बहुत अच्छे अभिनेता हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हू कि और ऐसी फिल्मों के लिए कर्जों की दरखास्तें आएँ जिन फिल्मों से श्री ऋषिकेश मुखर्जी और अभिताभ बच्चन स्वयं सम्बन्धित हैं तो क्या बोर्ड को फैसला करने में कठिनाई नहीं होगी ? दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या यह सच है कि कर्जा दे कर जो फिल्में बनती है उन को दिखाने के लिए सिनेमा हॉल नहीं मिलते, इस का आप क्या हल निकाल रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो वाद में अग्रगण्य से पूछना चाहिए।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I will take the second point first. I do appreciate this thing....

I hope you will appreciate one thing. Good films have of course been financed by the Films Corporation but, unfortunately, we find it difficult from the exhibition point of view. And that is why we have been trying to do two things—firstly, the Film Finance Corporation should itself have a chain of cinema theatres where these films can be shown. In fact we have started one in Bombay and plan to do more.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the re-constitution of the Board. I did not allow the other part of the supplementary question.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am sorry, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Once you do that, many other supplementaries will arise. So, why not all of you confine yourselves to the relevant part of the question?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: So, you do not allow the latter part of my question.

MR. SPEAKER: For that you should give a separate notice.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him answer the first part of my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Surely.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as the first part of his question is concerned, an assurance was given by Shri Hrishikesh Mukerjee. That is why we have seen for a number of years that he has neither applied for loans; nor has he asked for the same. So, far as Shrimati Bachchan is concerned, we have not received any application for loan; nor is she also interested in the same.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa is very much impatient from the very beginning.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker Sir, there is a lot of resentment from

the South Indian States that they are discriminated against in so far as regional pictures in Kannada, Telugu and Tamil languages are concerned. I find there is no effective representation from the Southern States. That is why this kind of discrimination is being allowed. Therefore, I am asking a question. In view of these things I want to know whether the hon. Minister will take into consideration the representations from the Southern States in order to give financial allocation to the South Indian pictures.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, as I have tried to submit earlier, several regional films have been financed by the Films Finance Corporation so far as their finances permit. For example, two Tamil Films have been financed by them. I have already given a reply regarding the representation on the Board. Shri Vasudevan Nair is already there.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In view of the reply given by the Minister I would like to know from him how many Bengali films have been financed by the Films Corporation.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put a separate question for that. This question is about reconstitution of the Board. This does not arise out of it. You better give a separate notice for this.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, the supplementary is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: I think I should not be here. If you are to answer you confine yourself to the relevant question. Otherwise, if the questions asked go out of the scope of this question, I will not allow this.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I shall ask a relevant question. Three Kannada films have been financed by the Films Finance Corporation. What is the harm in my

asking the hon. Minister how many Bengali films have been financed by this Corporation. If so, whether the Films Finance Corporation would consider sanctioning finance to the regional films for dubbing in other languages?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: What I can do is to lay on the Table of the House the list of films in various languages financed by Film Finance Corporation.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Has the grievance of the film industry come to the notice of the hon. Minister that celebrated and eminent producers have been denied accommodation by the Films Finance Corporation whereas the other producers who have produced social and cultural films which are below standards have been given such accommodation. If so, what steps are the Government going to take to re-constitute the Films Finance Corporation in the light of the experience gained?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It has been brought to our notice that the people whom my hon. friend chooses to call eminent people....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to put a very relevant question.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Action Committee to Identify Problems of Priority Industries

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*445. **SHRI DINESH SINGH:**
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

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

(a) whether the Central Advisory Council has decided to set up Action Committees to identify the problems which are bedevilling certain priority industries and also to suggest remedial measures thereto;

(b) if so, the number of such Committees that have been formed and by what time the findings of these Committees will be available to Government;

(c) the justification of setting up of such committees when the principal problems of the priority industries have been repeatedly made known by these industries to Government; and

(d) whether the formation of such Committees and obtaining their report will further delay the much needed action that could have been taken to help solve the problems even without the recommendations of such Committees?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In the last meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries held on the 16th November, 1973, the Minister for Industrial Development in his capacity as Chairman of the Council had suggested that the Council should consider measures to improve the production in some key industries during the last quarter of the year i.e. January to March, 1974. He had sought the views of the members of the Council in regard to the industries and suggested that the Council should fix the targets for these industries and also identify the action to be taken in this regard by the 15th December, 1973. It was finally decided that action on the lines suggested above should initially be taken in regard to six industries i.e. aluminium, tyres and tubes for automobiles and bicycles, textiles, cement, fertiliser and machinery industries. It was also decided that after this short-term programme, action could also be initiated to identify the course of action in key industries with a view to increase produc-

tion for the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Minister had also suggested that action in this regard should be taken by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The matter was further discussed with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and they have already initiated action in regard to finalising the course of action for increasing production and fixing targets in the industries referred to above, firstly on a short term basis, i.e. for the period January to March, 1974. Further action in the matter will be taken as soon as their report in regard to these industries is available to the Government. The specific problems of the industries as and when received by the Government are examined and efforts are made to solve their difficulties. The report to be prepared by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is in no way likely to interfere with or delay the action to be taken by the Government in regard to general or specific problems otherwise coming to its notice.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: From the statement laid on the Table of the House it appears that the idea of setting up these committees was mooted by the hon. Minister of Industrial Development himself. In part (d) of the main question, the reason for the setting up of these committees has been asked, but that has not been given in the statement. It is said that some industries were selected out of the priority industries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reason for selection these industries. I could have understood if the idea was to select the industries dealing with items of mass consumption or items which might be in short supply in order to see that they were produced and distributed. But I find that items of mass consumption have not been taken; items of priority industries have not been taken up; apart from fertilisers, the other industries chosen are not priority industries in the sense that they are absolutely essential. So, what is the particular

reason for selecting these industries? The general feeling is that these committees that have been set up are only an excuse to increase the price of these items, because there is no other problem which the industry has not already brought to the notice of Government.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The idea was this. There has not been growth in the industrial sector, as the hon. Member knows, and we are trying to find out whether at least during the last quarter of this financial year we could step up the production in the various industries. In that connection, I said that there was no use of looking at it in a global way. I said that we could look into the problems industrywise, and in fact, not only industrywise but unitwise also and try to set new targets for the last quarter and try to see how far those targets could be reached. In that connection, if any help was necessary from government, certainly we would be prepared to consider it, if they could put forward positive suggestions in that regard. I asked them to select some of these industries, to begin with. This may not be the end of that exercise. If this proves successful, the idea is to take up other industries also. Therefore, these have been selected *ad hoc*. For example, textiles are there. That is an industry dealing with a mass consumption item. Similarly, the bicycle tyres and tubes industry is also there. That is also an item for mass transport. Therefore if these were selected and the committee were set up it was not for increasing the prices. I can give the hon. Member an assurance that this will not be used as a lever for increasing the prices, but the idea was mainly to make available to them facilities to increase the production. They have already had some sittings, and I hope to receive the report within a few days, and let us see what comes out of it. My main idea was to get the industry also involved in making commitments to have increased pro-

duction particularly during the last quarter

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The hon. Minister has said that he saw that these industries were not producing as much as they should. That means, production had not increased. That is not quite correct factually, because in textiles, for instance, production had increased. But that apart, take for instance, the industries which produce goods of mass consumption. Take, for instance, cement. The idea was that Government themselves would be the major producers of cement in the country, and large public sector cement projects were to come up. In fact, the idea was to have these public sector projects in cement. What is going to happen to these public sector projects? Is the idea now to encourage more private sector projects in this industry?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Like fertilisers.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As far as cement is concerned, I had answered this question in detail. We have looked into the new capacity to be put up during the Fifth Five Year Plan, namely 10 to 12 million tonnes. First, we tried to find what the capacity was in the Cement Corporation in the public sector. We have loaded fully the Cement Corporation first in the public sector. The second priority was given to the State Industrial Development Corporations, and we have given them whatever was their capability within their sector, and we have given licences to them on that basis. It is only the balance that we have distributed in the private sector, and there too, priority was given to the newcomers and the medium sized entrepreneurs. It is only after that that the balance left over has been given to the larger industrial houses, particularly for expansion and the production of cement based on slag. So it is not due to the fact of the cost of public sector projects that we are trying to give it to the private sector; it is only when it is not possible to be taken in stride either in the

public sector corporations or in the State Government sector that we have gone to them. The same strategy was adopted with regard to paper. Therefore, the first priority is being given to the public sector projects.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Why has the Ministry not considered the advisability of selecting along with fertiliser the production of pesticides, which is also necessary to be increased if agriculture is to be assisted because use of many fertilisers lead to the crops being rendered more vulnerable to pests and therefore, the two should go together?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As I already stated, this is not an exhaustive list of even the important industries. First we wanted to select in an *ad hoc* manner six industries and try to find out whether this approach would yield results, and on the basis of the exercise being done now, we will try to take up other industries also. I agree pesticides also occupies a very prominent place particularly in the agricultural sector.

SHRI K. GOPAL: With reference to part (c) of the question, according to Prof. Northcote Parkinson, the committee procedure is just like a man going to a bathroom. A sitting is held followed by a report and finally the matter is dropped. In view of the fact that these problems have got to be solved quickly instead of resorting to committees, will the Minister himself take a decision and see that there is no delay in this matter?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not my taking a decision which is important but the industry producing more. So I thought I could involve the industrialists also so that they can also make a commitment for this increased production.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to ask a very simple question. How is it that when a public sector enterprise, with all the resources of the

entire country and the Government at its disposal, cannot do a thing, the private sector is able to do it, whether it is in the case of cement, fertiliser etc?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Fertiliser would include public and private sectors.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Cement.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is not confined to the private sector alone. The question is what are today the bottlenecks in the way of increased production and how far they could be rectified within a short period? Of course, we can say that during the Fifth Plan we are going to take up so many projects and so many measures to improve production. But I was trying to find out whether within this short period of three months something could be done to push up production. If it succeeds, it is all right; if it does not, we do not lose much.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That makes me think that the private sector is more resourceful than the Government itself.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot argue here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It sounds so unconvincing and ridiculous.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not know he was going to make this observation.

Promotion in BSF

*446. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Emergency Commissioned Officers of Group EC-3 and EC-4 have been promoted as Deputy Commandants in B. S. F. superseding the Officers of the Group EC-I and EC-II who rank much senior; and

(b) the reasons for such promotions?

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

(b) Does not arise.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know if there were any promotions at all during the relevant financial year?

MR. SPEAKER: He had better confined himself to the question. The main question was about the categories to which there was a categorical answer.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: If we come to know, whether there were some promotions at all, we will follow it up.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Promotions, according to the Promotion Committee's recommendations, are done every year. They make recommendations with regard to the promotions and other arrangements.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The answer is not very clear and definite. I want to know whether there were any promotions during this financial year and, if so, how many, so that we may be able to verify whether there was some supersession or not.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: What really happens is that when the Promotion Committee meets, it makes what is called 'A' list, which means people who are good enough or meritorious enough to be promoted immediately; then they have got what is called 'B' list, which means they are given officiating appointments or appointments as Deputy Commanders in addition to their own work. These two lists are prepared by the Committee. I want to know what exactly does the hon. Member want to know,

Ban on Export of Cement from Haryana to Punjab

*447. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Government have imposed a ban on the export of cement to Punjab from Surajpur and Dadari factories; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government of India to compensate Punjab to meet this shortfall due to this ban?

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

(b) Does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhaura, you have mentioned about a ban on the export of cement from Haryana to Punjab. But they are in the same country!

श्री मान सिंह भौरा : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को पता है कि कि पंजाब में सीमेंट की कितनी श्राटजि है, वहां सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है, ब्लैक में 30 रुपये का वेंग बिक रहा है, लेकिन साथ में हरियाणा में लोगों को सीमेंट मिल जाता है और हरियाणा से ब्लैक में पंजाब में चला जाता है। क्या पंजाब सरकार ने आप को लिखा है कि इस तरह से हरियाणा हम को सीमेंट नहीं दे रहा है, यदि लिखा है तो आप में ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, in fact there is a shortage of cement and many times we have answered about the quantum of shortage and in what way the states are suffering, but so far as the supply to Punjab is concerned, we have allocated the quantity of cement from 1st July, 1973 to 30th June, 1974. As per the allocation, the monthly ave-

rage despatch to Punjab should be in the order of 50,000 tonnes. I can assure the hon. Member that from the quarter up to September, the despatch has been in the order of 50,000 tonnes per month. From January to March, it has been in the order of 50,000 tonnes, and from April to June, it has been in the order of 49,300 tonnes; from July to September, it has been in the order of 52,300 tonnes. Regarding the banning of export, as I have already said, there was no such banning.

MR. SPEAKER: I am also interested in the cement factories, but I am trying to make it relevant to this question.

श्री मान सिंह भौरा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सीमेंट के लिए आप के पास पंजाब से कितनी डिमान्ड आई है और जो सीमेंट आप में पंजाब को दिया है क्या उस से पंजाब की जरूरत पूरी हो जाती है ?

दूसरा सवाल—पंजाब में सीमेंट की कोई फैक्ट्री नहीं है, अब कि वहां पर रा-मंटीरियल अवेलेबिल है। क्या आप पंजाब में कोई सीमेंट फैक्ट्री लगाएंगे, यदि लगायेंगे तो कब तक ?

MR. SPEAKER: Only if the answer to part (i) is 'Yes', the second part is yes. Mr. Bhaura can sit on any flower!

श्री मान सिंह भौरा : मैंने पूछा था कि पंजाब सरकार में सीमेंट की कोई फैक्ट्री नहीं है, वहां रा-मंटीरियल अवेलेबिल है—पंजाब सरकार ने भी आप को लिखा है— इस बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: I want to know from the Minister if any State official inspect-

ed the factories at Dadri and Surajpur to meet the demands of the Haryana Government first and then pass it on to the Punjab Government and whether the Punjab Government has brought this fact to the notice of the Centre?

MR. SPEAKER: This is the proper way of asking a question.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The allotments are made by factories located in Haryana to Punjab and Haryana. The Haryana Government posted a Government official in the cement factory to see that the despatches to Haryana did take place on a priority basis. We took objection to it saying that it should be left to the Cement Controller to regulate the movement and if the State official is posted then, it is likely to create difficulties and therefore within a few days they withdrew the official from the cement factory. After that it has been regulated by the Cement Controller there has been no trouble.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think this may clarify the position. What is the allotment of cement to Haryana and what is the production of the two factories in Haryana? From this one may be clear whether the allotment is fair and proper and whether Punjab has got its proper allocation.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Already the Deputy Minister has answered that the allocation to Punjab has been totally fulfilled. There has been no shortage. As a matter of fact, on special representation we have given a little more also to meet certain emergencies. It is always done; whenever representations are made that there are certain emergencies to be met, we do allocate special quota.

पांचवीं योजना में बिहार में उद्योगों की स्थापना

† 448. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या बिहार देश भर में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिहार में कौन-कौन से नए उद्योग लगाए जाएंगे ?

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

(b) The Fifth Five Year Plan schemes of the States have yet to be finalized.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न (क) के उत्तर में कहा है कि नहीं, हालांकि बिहार में उद्योग के दृष्टिकोण से दक्षिण बिहार में कुछ उद्योग हैं, लेकिन आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से बिहार बिल्कुल पिछड़ा हुआ है। तो क्या उत्तर बिहार में नये उद्योगों की स्थापना के बारे में आप सोच रहे हैं? या बिहार सरकार ने इस प्रकार की सिकारिज की है कि उत्तर बिहार के पूर्वान्चल में जहां नहरसा, पूनिया, कटिहार जिलों में जूट बहुत होता है वहां जूट उद्योग की स्थापना के विषय में कुछ आप को लिख कर भेजा है? और अंत में आप ने कहा है कि अन्तिम रूप अभी योजना को नहीं दिया गया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक वह रूप दिया जाने वाला है?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In regard to the first question I have already stated that it is no the most backward State; I do not mean that Bihar is not industrially

backward. It was the question of the superlative. Regarding the setting up of industries in certain areas of Bihar, I have already mentioned that the Fifth Plan projects to be established in that State are being considered; the State Government have made certain suggestions to ourselves and the Planning Commission. All these things are in the process of finalisation.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : मंत्री प्रश्न है कि क्या बिहार सरकार ने उत्तर बिहार के पूर्वान्चल में कुछ उद्योग की स्थापना करने के विषय में कोई सिकारिश की है कि नहीं ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: These things are being discussed; I have already stated so.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The hon. Member put a specific question and he says these things are being discussed. What are those things that are being discussed?

MR. SPEAKER: They are being discussed; he has already mentioned.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What things are being discussed?

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : मैंने कहा बिहार सरकार ने उत्तर बिहार में कोई उद्योग लगाने के सम्बन्ध में सिकारिश की है। क्यों कि वहाँ पर जूट का उत्पादन बहुत होता है, तो उस उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कोई सिकारिश की है ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him say: yes, or no.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The specific question is whether there are any industries to be located in North Bihar. What industries would be located during the

Fifth Plan in the State of Bihar is under consideration. Once that is settled, perhaps what should go to North Bihar and what would be located in other parts would be decided. In this naturally we will be guided by the Bihar Government's recommendations. Perhaps some decisions will have to be taken by them where they should be located.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : शायद मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक आय सब से कम है। देश में वह पहले तीसरे स्थान पर था लेकिन अब 13वें स्थान पर है। कारण यह कि उत्तर बिहार में जहाँ तीन करोड़ आवादी रहती है कोई भी प्रमुख उद्योग नहीं है। तो कोई प्रमुख उद्योग वहाँ स्थापित करने का विचार मंत्री महोदय का है क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो जवाब दिया उन्होंने पहले।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : मैं पूरे उत्तर बिहार के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप भी तो उत्तर बिहार के बारे में पूछ रहे थे। तो माननीय मंडल जी, प्राप का उत्तर बिहार कोई और है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : मैं सारे उत्तर बिहार की बात करता हूँ। पूर्वान्चल और पश्चिमान्चल की बात नहीं करता।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As far as *per capita* income is concerned, it is a fact that they have managed to come from the 3rd place to the last place in the last 15-20 years inspite of the fact that many large industries, public sector industries are located there. There is the Ranchi complex. Bokaro steel plant is coming up. The Jamshedpur steel plant is also

there. This only shows that mere location of a few big industries does not necessarily lead to the total economic development. That is why we have to look to the other factors for economic development, in which Punjab is a leading example.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no public undertaking in Punjab as yet and still we are considered advanced.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is why I said, Punjab is a leading example.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, योजना आयोग ने पिछड़े जिलों की जो सूची बनायी है उस में भागलपुर भी है और मुख्यायुक्त इलाकों के लिए बिहार सरकार ने एक सघन योजना बनायी थी जिन में पांच सब-डिवीजन जमुई, बांका आदि थे। लेकिन आज की मेरे पास पत्र आया है कि चूंकि बांका में कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार नहीं जीत सका इसलिए उसकी सूची के काट दिया गया। तो क्या भागलपुर भी इनमें पड़ता है इन लिए बैकवर्ड सूची में से उस को भी छोड़ दिया गया है। अगर मंत्री महोदय की ऐसी मंशा नहीं है तो क्या वह बिहार सरकार में कहेंगे कि पिछड़े जिले भागलपुर के तथा मुख्यायुक्त अनुमंडल बांका के लिए जो योजना बनायेंगे उस में शीघ्रोगीकरण का भी ध्यान रखा जाए ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as backward areas are concerned. We have prepared a list of certain districts in each State as per the recommendation of the Penday Committee. No area is taken out of the list of backward districts because a candidate won or lost an election from that area.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक तो बैकवर्ड जिलों की सूची और उन बैकवर्ड जिलों में भी मुख्यायुक्त इलाके हैं उन के लिए सघन योजना थी, उसको काट दिया गया है। यह मुझे जानकारी मली है।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The question is completely different. If the hon. Member wants details with regard to a particular district in which he may be interested, he may put a separate question.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : 1934 बिहार देश के अन्दर 116 स्थान पर था और अब वह 18 वें स्थान पर आ गया है मंत्री जी ने 13 वें स्थान बनाया है। यही खास कारण की सारी औद्योगिक सम्पदा रखने के बावजूद भी आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से बिहार काफी पिछड़ा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कौन सा ठोस कदम उठाये जा रहे है जिससे सारे बिहार को लाभ मिले।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have already stated that it is still under formulation. He should wait for the Plan to be laid on the Table of the House and discussed. Then he would be able to know what development plans are there for Bihar.

Strictures passed against the conduct of police in Onkar Singh's murder case

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*449. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether severe strictures have been passed against some senior Police Officers and the Crime Investigation Department of Delhi for trying to shield the convicts in the recent judgement in the case of the murder of Onkar Singh in Shahdara, Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the Police and other officials against whom such strictures have been passed; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to adverse comments regarding investigation of the case arising out of the death of Onkar Singh in Shahdara, Delhi, in the judgment of the Additional Sessions Judge, Delhi. The judgment does not refer to any police or other official by name. The case, however, is still *sub-judice*.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि हाल ही में दिल्ली-शाहदरा के श्रींकार सिंह के हत्याकांड के सिनसिले में अधिकारियों द्वारा अभिरुक्तों को बचाने के प्रयास का इन्जाम पुलिस के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी श्री सी० आई० डी० विभाग के विरुद्ध लगाया गया और गम्भीर टिप्पणियां की गई हैं। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह तो कहते हैं कि सही है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा: मैंने उत्तर में यही कहा है कि एडीशनल सेशन्स जज, दिल्ली ने इस मुकदमे की जांच के संबंध में कुछ बातें कही हैं, किसी अधिकारी का, चाहे वह पुलिस अधिकारी हों या किसी अन्य विभाग के अधिकारी हों, किसी के नाम का उल्लेख नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी जित्त प्रकार जांच की गई है उस के बारे में कुछ बातें कही गई हैं। लेकिन उस की तफ़्तील में जाना इसलिए अभी उचित नहीं है कि मामला अभी भी अदालत के सामने है। वह केस हाई कोर्ट में जा रहा है। इस लिए इस सारी बात के बारे में बहस करना उचित नहीं होगा।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने सकते हैं कि इस मामले में कितने

श्रीर किन किन अधिकारियों का हाथ था, कितने अधिकारियों पर चार्ज लगाया गया है और जो चार्ज लगाया गया है, वह सही है या गलत?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है कि यह मामला सब-जुडिस है।

श्री भागीरथ भंडार: मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि किसी भी अधिकारी के नाम का उल्लेख नहीं है। श्रींकार सिंह हत्याकांड के सिलसिले में जनता ने श्रींकार सिंह के परिवार वालों ने शासन को, श्रींकार उच्चाधिकारियों को, कुछ शिकायतें भी की और उस के बाद ही इस प्रकरण का चालान हुआ, और सैशन्स जज ने इस मामले में अपना निर्णय दिया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जनता की ओर से जो शिकायत हुई थी, क्या उस में किसी उच्चाधिकारी या याने के किसी अधिकारी के नामों का उल्लेख है; यदि हां, तो वे कौन कौन से अधिकारी हैं, जिन के खिलाफ जनता श्रींकार सिंह के परिवार वालों ने शिकायत की है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा: शाहदरा में इस संबंध में जनता द्वारा जो प्रदर्शन किया गया था, उस से पहले ही पुलिस ने इस घटना के बारे में केस दर्ज कर लिया था। मैं नहीं जानता कि माननीय सदस्य का संकेत किन शिकायतों की ओर है। लेकिन श्रींकार सिंह के पिता की शिकायत पर पुलिस ने यह केस दर्ज किया, उस की जांच की ओर उस के बाद अदालत ने कई व्यक्तियों को, जिन में पुलिस अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं, दोषी पाया और दंडित किया। जहां तक एडीशनल सेशन्स जज के फैसले का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने निवेदन किया है कि उस में किसी अधिकारी का नाम नहीं लिखा है। मैं उस के बारे में इस समय ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि यह मामला अभी अदालत के विचाराधीन है। वह हाई कोर्ट में जाने वाला है। इसलिए वहां निर्णय

होने के बाद, वहाँ से यह मामला निपट जाने के बाद, इस बारे में कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

श्री आशीरव भंडर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीकार सिंह के पिता ने किस के खिलाफ शिकायत की और जनता ने किस के खिलाफ आन्दोलन किया— सच-इंस्पेक्टर, सर्कल इंस्पेक्टर, डी० एस० पी० या एस० पी०। उन्होंने नाम तो दिए होंगे। जनता ने जो मांगपत्र दिया था, उसमें उस ने किस के खिलाफ शिकायत की थी? मंत्री महोदय, ने यह कुबूल किया है कि जनता ने आन्दोलन और प्रदर्शन किया था। अगर जनता और श्रीकार सिंह के पिता ने शिकायत की थी, तो उसमें नाम जरूर होगा।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य का तात्पर्य किस शिकायत से है। जनता की ओर से प्रदर्शन हुआ था। श्रीकार सिंह के पिता, तिलक राम, ने पुलिस को शिकायत की थी और मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया था। उसमें जो बात लिखी गई, उस के बारे में जांच की गई और चालान पेश किया गया। उस के अलावा किसी शिकायत का मुझे पता नहीं है।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government has received the inquiry report of the Mishra Commission appointed to go into this incident and, if so, when and what action has been taken on that report?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Yes, Sir; the report of the Commission of Inquiry was received by the Government on the 30th April 1973, but as the case was under trial in the court of Additional Sessions Judge and the subject matter of inquiry as well as that of the trial was the same, the report was not presented to the House; it was kept back because the matter was sub judice.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि एक कमीशन बिठाया गया था, जिस ने 30 अप्रैल को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी थी, मगर वह रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने नहीं लाई गई है, क्योंकि अदालत में एक मामला चल रहा था। अदालत में मामला चलने वाला है, यह जानते हुए भी सरकार ने कमीशन बिठाया था। क्या कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को बचाये रखने के लिए कमीशन बिठाया गया था? कमीशन के सामने यह बात भी उठाई गई थी कि राजनैतिक नेताओं ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि शाहूदरा के उपद्रवों के पीछे सी० आई० ए० का हाथ है। क्या कमीशन ने इस बारे में भी जांच की; यदि हाँ, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : कमीशन ने किन किन बातों की जांच की और उसका क्या निर्णय है, यह तो उस की रिपोर्ट सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत होने के बाद ही पता लग सकता है। जहाँ तक कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को सदन के समक्ष रखने में देरी का प्रश्न है, हमें ऐसी सलाह दी गई कि चूँकि दोनों मामले एक ही घटना से संबंधित हैं, इस लिए कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को फिलहाल सदन के समक्ष न रखा जाये, जब तक कि मामला दरपेश-अदालत हो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जायेगा। इसमें कई साल लय सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने फ़ैरबुल इनक्विरी दे दी है। माननीय सदस्य आर्गुमेंट में न पड़ें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किस ने सलाह दी है? जो कमीशन बिठाया गया था, उस का अदालत में चलने वाले मामले से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उस की रिपोर्ट क्यों नहीं आ सकती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गार्जमेंट क्यों करते हैं? आप प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन को सलाह दी गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सलाह किस ने दी है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : मिनिस्ट्री आफ लाने।

श्री क्षारबन्धे राय : क्या गृह मन्त्री का ध्यान माननीय सेंशनर जज को टिप्पणी के उस भाग को और भी गया है, जिस में उन्होंने यह बात प्रबल रूप से प्रकट की है अगर वहाँ की जनता ने उभ्र आन्दोलन न चलाया होता और अधिकाऱियों को मजबूर न कर दिया होता, तो लोग हत्या के इस केस को दबाने में सफल हो गये होते ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : जी हाँ, गया है

SHRI B. N. REDDY: Why is it that Government has not gone into the account of that police officer? Is it only because....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The question should not be argumentative. Ask a straight question and get the reply.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the hon Minister when in his initial remarks he has already said that the court has passed strictures against the conduct of the Police but no names were mentioned, the very fact that strictures had been passed against the conduct of the police officials and a number of organisations have come forward to specify the allegations against the police officers, why is he not in a position to reveal the names? Do I take it that he is trying to hold back cer-

tain names? I would like to know the names of those police officers.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There is no question of holding back any names. As I submitted to the House, the judgment itself does not contain any names, but has made certain remarks. We will take due action on those remarks after the case ceases to be sub judice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Remarks against the conduct of the police officers.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: May be against the conduct of any one . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Unless you are anxious to shield them.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We do not want to shield any one. We want to take the fullest action after the case ceases to be sub judice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Department must identify those officers against whom the court has passed strictures. You should identify those officers. You can take the House into confidence. If you want to shield those officers, you can do so. In fact, that is what you are doing now.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of concealing the name or otherwise. He has taken the position that the case is sub judice and has soon as it is over, they will identify and take action in the matter.

Shri Yamuna Prasad Mondal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is two weeks' old now and the House has a right to know. This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever be the seriousness, when the case is sub judice, they cannot come to any finding on that.

श्री अयोतिर्मय बसु : नाम और डेजिगनेशन क्यों नहीं बताएंगे ? बताना होगा, अरु बताना होगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: He has already stated that no names are mentioned. Only general observations have been made against the police and if you ask as to what type of strictures have been made, that is a different matter. But you are asking the names which is an entirely different matter.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: There is a question of its being *sub judice*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When Nagarwala case was *sub judice*, even the names were mentioned. There is a precedent for that.

MR. SPEAKER: You tell me what names were mentioned so that I can ask them.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He does not know the names?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पुलिस के खिलाफ निद्रकचस पास किए गए हैं । क्या यह अधिकार का काम नहीं है कि पता लगाए कि वह कौन से पुलिस आफिसर है जिन्के खिलाफ निद्रकचस है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A senior officer.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या इन का नाम मालूम नहीं है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He says that the case is still before the court.

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : इन का पता हम अरु लाएंगे । लेकिन उस में हवाला जनरल टर्म में है जिस को देखना पड़ेगा इस के अलावा एक तो कम सब-जूडिस है, दूसरे यह भी है कि उसका नाम का परीक्षण करना पड़ेगा

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no.

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : कौन व्यक्ति है, किस से मतलब है, यह देखना पड़ेगा । इस बीच में हम बिना परीक्षण किए अन्दाज से किसका नाम बता दें तो यह उचित नहीं होगा ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: It has taken a lot of time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am charging this Minister that he is misleading the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have quoted a precedent in this House, the Nagarwala case, where names were mentioned even when the matter was *sub judice*.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस के खिलाफ निद्रकचस क्या है ।

MR. SPEAKER: All of you may kindly sit down. Mr. Lakkappa please sit down. That portion of the judgment which mentions the particular part may be given.

I am not in a position to hear anything. Do you want to listen to anybody or just quarrel with each other? If there are no names, then, that part of the judgment which relates to the strictures against the police even, if there are no names, that can be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it all right?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him read out the portions. I want to make a submission.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नान नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस के खिलाफ स्ट्रिकर्चस क्या है वह जरा पढ़ दें। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास जजमेंट नहीं है? अगर जजमेंट है तो वह पढ़ सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: These are accessible documents. According to rules, accessible documents cannot be laid on the Table of the House. Anybody can go and get a copy. Therefore, I have asked him to give the relevant part of it.

Some Hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a Question Hour or just a Debating Hour? Every day I have to appeal to you. You take up so much time like this. And then you meet me and say that very few questions have been covered. You grab the Question Hour almost like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May I make a submission? Will you please read the question? This is question No. 449 and it reads.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it all right.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It reads:

"Whether severe strictures have been passed against some senior Police Officials".

And, on that, the Minister said, 'yes'.

So we would like to know the names, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked him to lay it on the Table.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why Table? Why can't they take the House into confidence?

MR. SPEAKER: If information is contained in accessible documents, then, in that case, everything need not be laid on the Table. These are your own rules.

श्री मधु तिमये : नाम बताने में दिक्कत क्या है? उनको नाम मालूम है।

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I have asked him to lay that portion on the Table of the House. That may be very long.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is about strictures against some senior Police officials. All that we want to know is: What are their designations? What are their names? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no time left. No points of orders please. The Question Hour is already over. Therefore I have asked him to lay it on the Table of the House. The Question Hour is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is one minute more

MR. SPEAKER: You might come and see this watch is before me. The Question Hour is already over. You see with your own eyes;

Now, Calling Attention, Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Question No. 450.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is swallowed by Mr. Bosu. Now, the Question-Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Formation of State level committees to examine problems of small-scale Industries in respect of Designs Research and Development

443. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Science and Technology has decided

to form State Level Committees to examine the problems of small-scale industries in respect of designs, research and development;

(b) if so, their compositions and functions and the names of the States in which the work has been started on scientific basis?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Seventeen State R & D committees have been set up in November, 1973.

(b) A statement giving the composition and functions of these committee is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5984/73].

So far the committees for the State of Punjab including Himachal Pradesh, the committee for Delhi including Haryana & the committee for Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnatak & Orissa have held their first meeting.

All committees have, however, been advised to become functional as early as possible.

Arrest of a Director of Travel Agency in New Delhi

*450. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Director of a travel agency was arrested in New Delhi on 16th November, 1973; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the person and incriminating material recovered from him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A Director of a travel agency was arrested on the 16th November, 1973 under Section 19B of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 by an officer of the Enforcement Directorate and later produced before a Magistrate, who released him on bail. On the same date, prior to the arrest, the business and residential premises of the person were searched and apart from the foreign exchange comprising 272 and U.S. 400 in travellers cheques, and \$ 65 in cash, some incriminating documents were seized. Further investigations are in progress.

Enquiry into the working of Industries in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Enquiry into the working of Industries in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

*451. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the owners of industries established in Dadra and Nagar Haveli are not observing the industry rules and are not giving justice to the employees; and

(b) if so, whether an immediate inquiry will be made and action would be taken against the industrialists?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No such case has come to the notice of the Central Government.

Cut in State Plans

*452. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had made a statement during her tour of U.P., recently, that the cut in State plans will not affect that part of the plans which is in respect of backward areas and communities;

(b) if so, the cuts proposed to be imposed and the projects or works likely to suffer as a result of those cuts; and

(c) the reasons for the pruning and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

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

(b) and (c). As part of the measures to reduce Government expenditure, it was decided to impose a cut on Central assistance for 1973-74 to the extent of Rs. 100 crores in the case of States. The States, have been asked to indicate the revised outlays in the light of plan resources available after taking into account the cut in Central assistance. These will be reviewed after information becomes available from all the States.

Delay in finalisation of Fifth Plan

*453. SHR K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether finalisation of the Fifth Plan is to be delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the discussions on the proposals of the various Ministries have been completed; and

(d) if so, the result of discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, as approved by National Development Council, will shortly be placed before Parliament.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Fifth Plan proposals of the various Ministries have been discussed in detail. The programmes as included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan are based on the consensus arrived at such discussions.

Findings of the Administrative Committee appointed to look into the circumstances leading to the death of Miss Prem Lata at Delhi

*454. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government instituted an Administrative Committee in the year 1972 to look into the circumstances leading to the death of Miss Prem Lata, a Harijan girl in the Kasturba Gandhi Niketan, Delhi;

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

(c) the steps Government have taken to implement these findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Following the death of Km. Prem Lata, a Harijan girl student of Class of the Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya, Iswar Nagar, New Delhi, the Lieutenant Governor, Delhi appointed on September 9, 1972, a Three Member Committee to enquire into the role of the school administration in matters relating to the celebration of Janamashtmi on 31.8.1972 in the school hostel. The Committee submitted its report to the Delhi Administration. The Committee expressed the opinion that untouchability had never been practised in any form in the institution and that the charge against the Principal Km. Puspawati, that she had refused to accept "prasad" offered by Km. Prem Lata because she was a harijan girl, was baseless. The Committee however made other observations not connected with the incident, e.g. that non-representation of Scheduled Castes on the teaching staff might offer scope for discrimination. It also made some recommendations in regard to certain aspects of the working of the school and the hostel attached to it.

The Delhi Administration have initiated suitable action to effect improvement in the working of the school and the hostel in the light of the suggestions made in the report of the Enquiry Committee.

Cement Quota for U. P.

*455. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Minister, U.P. that a big increase in the state's cement quota has been made very recently;

(b) the monthly cement quota for U.P. for the last 12 months;

(c) whether it is now being increased by 100 per cent and it will be further increased by about 65 per cent from next month; if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether similar increased quantities are being given to other States, and if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Till July, 1973 no specific pre-determined quota for supply of cement was being fixed for any State. Due to shortfall in production

during the end of 1972 and the first half of 1973 as a result of power cut, it was decided to fix a quota for supply of cement for each State for the period 1st July, 1973 to 30th June, 1974 in order to distribute equitably the available quantities of cement on the basis of the average consumption of each State during the previous five years viz. 1968 to 1972. A quota of 17.60 lakhs tonnes was fixed for the State of Uttar Pradesh. The State Government had, however, been persistently representing for a revision of the quota. The Governor also pressed this request when the Minister of Industrial Development visited Lucknow in August, 1973. It was pointed out that their requirements during 1973-74 would be about 30 lakh tonnes.

On an examination of these representations, it was felt that there was justification for an upward revision of their annual quota. It was, accordingly, decided to make an additional allocation to the State of U.P. An additional allocation of 10 lakhs tonnes has been decided upon and this is proposed to be sent to U.P. in the coming months.

The additional allocation made in the case of U.P. State is not an isolated case. Additional allocations were made to other States on merits on the basis of representations from them for reconsideration of their annual quota. The additional allocations made in the case of other States are as under:—

(in Metric tonnes)

Name of State	Original quota	Additional quota	Revised quota.
1	2	3	4
1. Himachal Pradesh	44,000	36,000	80,000
2. West Bengal	8,60,000	59,000	9,19,000
3. Assam	1,50,000	25,000	1,75,000
4. Meghalaya	29,000	5,000	34,000
5. Manipur	11,000	9,000	20,000

I	2	3	4
6. Nagaland	12,000	8,000	20,000
7. Tripura	13,000	12,000	25,000
8. Jammu & Kashmir	64,000	36,000	1,00,000
9. Delhi	3,97,000	2,63,000	6,60,000
10. Pondicherry	21,000	7,000	28,000
11. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,000	2,000	10,000

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में बैठने के लिए शार्ट सर्विस कमीशन और इमरजेंसी कमीशन से सेवामुक्त हुए अधिकारियों को आयु सीमा की छूट देना

*456. डा० गोविन्द दास रिश्कारिया :
श्री नाथूराम अहिंदवार :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री सरकारी सेवा के लिए आयु की सीमा को 25 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 30 वर्ष करने के बारे में 21 फरवरी, 1973 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 40 के उत्तर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रक्षा सेवाओं के शार्ट सर्विस कमीशन और इमरजेंसी कमीशन से सेवामुक्त हुए अधिकारियों की आयु सीमा में छूट दी गई है जैसी कि अन्य उम्मीदवारों को दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कर्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) :
(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) इमरजेंसी कमीशन / शार्ट सर्विस कमीशन से सेवा मुक्त हुए अधिकारियों के लिए सिविल सेवाओं

तथा पदों में रिक्तियों के आरक्षण की समस्त धारणा इस दर्शन पर आधारित है कि उन्हें उपयुक्त नियुक्तियां तलाश करने के उन अवसरों की पूर्ति की जाए जो उन्होंने पहली नवम्बर, 1962 से 10 जनवरी, 1968 तक की पिछली प्राप्ति स्थिति के दौरान सेना में स्वैच्छया भर्ती होकर खो दिए थे। तदनुसार इमरजेंसी कमीशन / शार्ट सर्विस कमीशन से सेवामुक्त हुए अधिकारियों के लिए पदों में आरक्षण रखने सम्बन्धी आदेशों के अधीन किसी इमरजेंसी कमीशन / शार्ट सर्विस कमीशन अधिकारी को, उस निर्णायक तारीख को जिसको वह कमीशन पूर्व प्रशिक्षण में सम्मिलित हुआ था अथवा जहां केवल कमीशन उपरान्त प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है कमीशन प्राप्त किया था, उस समय सेवा अथवा पद प्राप्त करने के लिए ऊपरी आयु सीमा प्राप्त किया हुआ नहीं होना चाहिए। अतः इमरजेंसी कमीशन / शार्ट सर्विस कमीशन के अधिकारियों के लिए ऊपरी आयु सीमा को इस सादृश्य के आधार पर बढ़ाया जाना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा कि तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 40, दिनांक 21-2-1973 को दिये गये उत्तर में उल्लिखित सेवाओं/पदों के सम्बन्ध में सामान्य उम्मीदवारों के लिये निर्धारित ऊपरी आयु सीमा को बढ़ाया गया।

National Flag at new Secretariat Building in Patna

*457. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Flag at the new Secretariat Building in Patna was set ablaze on the 14th November, 1973;

(b) whether Government have made an inquiry into the incident; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the State Government, the National Flag at the New Secretariat Building at Patna was set on fire on the 14th November, 1973. In this connection a case has been registered under sections 448/435 I.P.C. and Section 2 of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 and is under investigation. The accused has also been arrested.

Migration of persons to Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*458. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government envisage the adopting of measures to restrict migration of persons to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Relay hunger-strike by RMS Workers in Delhi

*459. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the relay hunger-strike of RMS workers in Delhi during the month of October 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons for their hunger strike; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of the workers thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the prescribed rules the staff of the various sections of the record office are to be rotated amongst themselves six monthly. It was against the orders issued in pursuance of these standing instructions that some members of the staff were reported to have gone on hunger strike.

(c) These employees had no genuine grievance as no transfer of staff out of station was involved.

Psychological tests for Telephone operators and L.S.G. Monitors

*460. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had issued instructions to start psychological tests and training for the L.S.G. Monitors and Telephone Operators of Patna Trunk and Patna Auto-Exchanges;

(b) if so, the purpose and procedure for such tests and training and also the places other than Patna where that is being done; and

(c) the expenditure on such tests and training of psychologists and on conveyance and other items during 1972-73 and 1973-74 till October, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). There are no instructions for psychological tests/training for monitors and telephone operators of Patna Telephones or any other exchange. Instructions have, however, been issued to include certain course material in the training of operators to improve their tact and behaviour in dealing with subscribers. Such training has already been imparted to the operators of Poona and Bombay Districts. In Patna Telephone District, help of Institution of Social Studies was obtained in imparting such training.

(c) Expenditure incurred in arranging this training as mentioned before in Patna District in 1973-74 was Rs. 2678/-. There was no expenditure in 1972-73.

Police-Naxalite links in Orissa

*461. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards a news report regarding Police Naxalite Links in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of persons arrested or held responsible in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). A report was obtained from the State Government of Orissa. It is learnt that two members of the police force had come to notice for making contact with persons known to be Naxalite sympathisers. However, there is no question of any link between the Orissa Police and Naxalites.

According to the State Government the morale of the police force is satisfactory and a warning issued through a press note against activities calculated to promote disaffection in the force has had a desirable effect on all concerned. The State Government are maintaining utmost vigilance in this regard.

चीन और जापान की भांति ग्रामों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

*462. श्री वनसाह प्रधान : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन और जापान की तरह ग्रामों में उद्योग स्थापित कर वहां उन वस्तुओं के अनेक कल-मुर्जे बनाकर शहरों में उहे जोड़कर पूर्ण वस्तु तैयार करने की विधि अपनाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या इससे ग्रामों और शहरों दोनों का हित होगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रकार की औद्योगिक नीति एवं विधि अपनाने में सरकार को क्या प्राप्ति और कठिनाई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) से (ग) उपर (क) में उल्लिखित इस प्रकार का कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव नहीं है, किन्तु सरकार उद्योगों के विकास में एक इधर उधर फैले हुए तथा विकेंद्रित विकास के पैटर्न को महत्व देती है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों को भी इस के लिए प्रेरित किया जा रहा है कि वे अपनी जरूरत की सहायक वस्तुओं तथा संघटक सामानों का निर्माण छोटे कारखानों में करायें। लाइसेंस देने की नीति के बारे में फरवरी, 1973 की घोषणा में इस बात की फिर से पुष्टि हुई है कि लाइसेंस देने से संबंधित निर्णय संयुक्त क्षेत्रीय विकास तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास की जरूरतों के अनुरूप ही होंगे :

Suspension/termination of jobs of officers in national metallurgical laboratory, Jamshedpur

4342. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sarvashri D. Appa Rao, B. N. Lahiri and R. C. Banerjee, Joint Secretary, President and Joint Secretary, respectively, of the Confederation of National Metallurgical Laboratory Employees, Jamshedpur were suspended/their services terminated and warning letters were issued to 17 other staff members; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Sarvashri D. Appa Rao and R. N. Lahiri were suspended for specific acts of misconduct. The services of Shri R. C. Banerjee, a temporary mechanic was terminated because of his unsuitability, misbehaviour and misconduct. Subsequently suspension/termination orders of all the three employees were revoked on their furnishing unqualified apology for their misconduct and assurance of future good behaviour.

In some cases, caution memos and warning letters were issued for specific misconduct such as participation in gheraos, intimidation of staff, unauthorised absence from duty.

People living below poverty line in various Districts of M.P.

4343. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise percentage of people living below poverty-line in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the steps Government have taken to upgrade their living standard or propose to take, with a view to

eradicate their poverty and to what extent; and

(c) the schemes proposed for the purpose with their net results, during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Estimates of people living below the poverty line are not available for individual districts. It is, however, known that sections of population belonging to small and marginal farmers, landless labour, rural artisans, and scheduled tribes and scheduled classes live below the poverty line.

A series of measures aimed at upgrading the living standards of people were taken in the Fourth Five Year Plan. These included:

(a) Setting up of agencies for Small farmers development (46 districts/areas) and for marginal farmers and agricultural labours (41 districts/areas). In the State of Madhya Pradesh Small Farmers Development Agencies were set up in 3 District/Areas and Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labour in 2 districts/areas.

(b) Taking up of Drought-Prone Area Programmes in 54 districts/areas which included four districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Crash schemes for Rural employment intended to provide jobs to 1000 persons from every Districts.

(d) Stabilisation of programmes, initiated in the Second Plan, for the economic betterment of the scheduled tribes and intensive development of areas with large concentration of tribal population.

(e) Starting of Tribal Development Agencies in selected districts.

Besides these, these sections of population have also benefited from

general programmes particularly in the fields of agriculture, education, welfare and social services. Quantification of the benefits of these special programmes is at this stage not possible.

Removal of poverty is one of the principal objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan. In this Plan period the following strategy is proposed to be adopted which would make a direct attack on eradication of poverty and thereby improving the standards of people living below the poverty line:

(a) The pattern of production will be changed in favour of food and other articles of mass consumption.

(b) Launching of the National Programme of Minimum Needs for enabling the disadvantaged areas and sections of population to come at par in the matter of the basic items of social consumption and to participate effectively in the process of their development.

(c) Continuance and reinforcement of the special assistance to drought-prone; tribal and hilly areas.

(d) Continuance and extension of special programme for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labour.

(e) Preparation of special plans for geographical and administratively viable areas of tribal population with the objective of:—

(i) Narrowing down the gap between the tribal and the other areas;

(ii) improving the quality of the life of the tribal community; and

(iii) achieving social and cultural integration of tribals with the rest of the society.

Uranium deposits in States

4344. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIEF: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether hidden deposits of uranium have been discovered in a number of places in the States; and

(b) if so, the names of the places and the action taken by the Department of Atomic Energy to exploit these deposits?

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

(b) The details are given in the Annual Reports of the Department of Atomic Energy, which are circulated to the Honourable Members and copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Project report on Ban Sagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh

4345. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether project report on the Ban Sagar Dam has been received by the Planning Commission from the Madhya Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be earmarked by the Planning Commission for the above project for the Fifth Plan period; and

(c) whether no allocation for the project shall be made due to the non-availability of the project report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh are preparing revised Project Report and working out the outlays required for this project during the Fifth Plan in

the light of the inter-State agreement signed between the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to share the benefits and cost of Ban Sagar Project. A view in the matter can be taken only on receipt of the revised Project Report from the State.

Stamp on Govindgarh White Tigers of Rewa

4346. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring out a stamp of the World famous Govindgarh white tigers of Rewa in M.P.;

(b) if so, the time by which such a stamp be released;

(c) what are the broad outlines in such a stamp; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). The proposal to bring out a stamp portraying the white tiger will be kept in view when proposal for Multi-colour stamps on Wild life are taken up for consideration next year.

Radio Station at Rewa, Madhya Pradesh

4347. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Radio Station at Rewa will go on the air;

(b) the present stage of its construction and erection; and

(c) whether it will be a relay station or an independent unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The transmitter is expected to be completed in 1974-75 and the studios in 1975-76. Pending completion of the studios, the transmitter will relay programmes from the All India Radio Station, Bhopal.

(b) The present position of the project is as follows:

(i) *Transmitter*: Civil works have progressed upto roof level. Transmitting equipment has been received. Order for the mast has been placed.

(ii) *Studios*: Site has been taken over. Building estimates are being finalised. Equipment has been ordered.

(c) When both the Transmitter and Studios are completed, Rewa will be an independent station of A.I.R.

Applications for Rewa and Sidhi for setting up Industries

4348. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for setting up of industries in the backward District of Rewa and Sidhi in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the names of the industries for which such applications have been received alongwith the dates of the receipt of such applications in each case;

(c) the number of applications accorded sanction and on what dates; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in the case of those pending before the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). On the

basis of the information available an application was received on 14th August, 1972 for setting up a new industrial undertaking in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh for manufacture of oxygen and acetylene. No final decision has yet been taken on the application. Efforts will be made to dispose of this application as early as possible.

Conversion of Temporary Telephone connections into Permanent Ones

4349. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2409 dated the 8th August, 1973 regarding the conversion of temporary telephones into permanent ones and state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal stands now; and

(b) when a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The suggestion that temporary telephone connections which have worked for some time be made permanent has been examined. At present, it is not proposed to convert such temporary telephones into permanent ones.

Research in basic Sciences

4350. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to set up a separate body for dealing with research in basic sciences; and

(b) if so, its scope and functions?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government have under consideration a proposal to set up a body concerned with support to basic and inter-disciplinary research in science. The proposal is still at a preliminary stage.

Issue of Licence to Indian Firms in Preference to Foreign Firms

4351. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 569 on 14th November, 1973 regarding protest against foreign collaboration and foreign investment in Industries and state:

(a) whether in future, preference would be given to Indian Firms while issuing licences for new products; and

(b) whether grant of such licences to foreign firms amounts to foreign collaboration and consequently out-go of foreign exchange on account of profits, dividends etc. is involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). According to the Licensing Policy of February, 1973, foreign majority companies are permitted to operate in 19 fields of industries which are capital intensive and are of priority to the economy. Even in these fields of industries, if suitable applicants are forthcoming from amongst small and medium entrepreneurs, they will be given preference over foreign majority companies and larger houses. All foreign majority companies which seek to expand or enter new fields of activities are required to dilute their foreign holding in accordance with the formula laid down by Government. In addition, investment proposals from foreign companies are examined with special reference to technological aspects, export possibilities and the over-all effect on the balance of payments.

Bases on which the C.O.B. Licences Issued

4352. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 438 dated the 14th November, 1973 issue of letters of intent for expansion of Foreign Firms and state:

(a) whether in some of the permission/no objection letters issued, capacity has not been specified;

(b) whether these permission/no objection letters have been taken into account while issuing C.O.B. licences; and

(c) if so, on what basis the capacity of permission/no objection letters has been determined for the purpose of C.O.B. licences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). No centralised data have been kept in regard to the details of the permission/no objection letters issued. C.O.B. licences are issued after taking into account the actual production in the undertakings or the effective steps taken by them to establish such production during the period of exemption from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Development of Export-Oriented Industries in U.P.

4353. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the total amount proposed to be spent for the development of Export-oriented industries in the State of Uttar Pradesh during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRA-

MANIAM): Government's efforts at export promotion including the setting up of export-oriented industries are mounted on a national scale; the participation of individual states in these efforts will be dependent on the natural endowments of the State and the extent to which industries already exist therein. In regard to establishment of manufacturing industries which can eventually generate exportable surpluses, funds are being provided as part of the Five Year Plans. In Uttar Pradesh's 1972-73 annual plan, the approved outlay for large and medium industries was Rs. 351 lakhs, for village and small industries Rs. 350 lakhs and for mineral development Rs. 35 lakhs.

मध्य प्रदेश में चर्म उद्योग

4354. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उपलब्ध कच्ची खालों के उपयोग के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में चर्म उद्योग में कितने पंचायत उद्योग लगे हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) और (ख) : जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

औद्योगिक लाइसेन्सों के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के विचाराधीन पड़े आवेदन पत्र

4355. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक लाइसेन्सों के लिए ऐसे कितने आवेदन पत्र जून, 1973 तक

केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास विचाराधीन पड़े थे जिनकी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सिफारिश की थी ; और

(ख) आवश्यक लाइसेंस कब तक जारी किए जाने की संभावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणय कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) 1 जुलाई, 1973 तक, मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान स्थापना करने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के 128 आवेदन-पत्रों पर कार्य-वाही की जानी थी ।

(ख) इन आवेदनों को निपटाने के लिए हर प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये लाइसेंसों/आशयपत्र जारी करना

4356. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में बड़े और मध्य उद्योगों के लिए जिलेवार कितने लाइसेंस/आशयपत्र जारी किए गए; और

(ख) उक्त क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए क्या सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणय कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र के जिलों में 1970, 1971, 1972 और 1973 (जनवरी-अगस्त) की अवधि में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए दिए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों/आशय-पत्रों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्रम सं०	जिले का नाम	1970 संख्या आशय-पत्रों/ लाइसेंस	1971 संख्या आशय-पत्रों/ लाइसेंस	1972 संख्या आशय-पत्रों/ लाइसेंस	1973 संख्या आशय-पत्रों/ लाइसेंस
1.	रायपुर	—	1	1	2
2.	रायगढ़	—	1	—	—
3.	विलासपुर	3	2	—	—
4.	बस्तर	—	1	1	—
योग		3	4	2	2

(ख) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कुछ प्रोत्साहन दिए गए हैं : पांच पिछड़े जिले अर्थात् बस्तर, सरगुना, विलासपुर, रायगढ़ और रायपुर भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, औद्योगिक वित्त निगम और भारतीय औद्योगिक क्रेडिट तथा निवेश निगम संसोधित संस्थाओं से

रियायती दर पर आर्थिक सहायता लेने के हकदार हैं । विलासपुर और रायपुर जिलों के बारह खंडों (प्रत्येक के 6) और सरगुजा जिले के पांच खंडों को 15 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय आर्थिक सहायता के लिए चुना गया है । केन्द्रीय आर्थिक सहायता संसोधित संस्थानों से रियायती दर पर आर्थिक सहायता

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दिए गए प्रोत्साहनों और सुविधाओं के प्रतिरिक्त हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश सचिव में लाइनमैनों के रिक्त पद

4357. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) डाक-तार विभाग के मध्य प्रदेश सचिव में लाइनमैनों के कितने स्थान खाली हैं ;

(ख) इन खाली स्थानों को भरने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सचिव के टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में महिलाओं और नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को कितनी न्यूनतम मजदूरी दी जाती है; और

(घ) क्या मजदूरों के मामले में उनके साथ कोई भेदभाव किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) पचास।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सचिव में लाइनमैनों की भर्ती के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई पहले ही की जा चुकी है और लाइनमैनों का चुनाव कर लिया गया है।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सचिव में कोई टेलीफोन जिला नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश सचिव में महिलाओं और नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को कम से कम 2 रुपए 85 पैसे की दर से मजदूरी दी जा रही है।

(घ) मजदूरों के मामले में उनके साथ कोई भेद-भाव नहीं बनाया जाता।

Names of the political parties which are running their own volunteer forces in the country

4358. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the political parties which are running their own volunteer forces in the country and the nature of training that is given to them;

(b) whether some of the volunteer forces are also trained in the use of lethal weapons and if so, whether Government's permission for their use is necessary and in how many cases such permission has been given; and

(c) the respective strength of the volunteer forces of each party and the objective of each such volunteer forces?

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

✓ **Statement by Sheikh Abdullah Regarding special States for Kashmir**

4359. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sheikh Abdullah has pleaded against the special status for Kashmir or for granting special privileges to the Kashmiris; and

(b) whether the above view is shared by the majority of the people of Kashmir and if so, whether Government are considering to bring the State closer to the whole country by removing the provision in the Constitution which accords special status to it and keeps it on a separate footing?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR

DIKSHIT: (a) and (b). Government have seen a report in 'The Statesman' dated the 19th November, 1973, to this effect. No proposal is under consideration to amend the Constitution in this respect.

Foreign Exchange Requirement of Kerala Newsprint

4360. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange requirements of the Kerala Newsprint Project;

(b) the outlines of the request of the Hindustan Paper Corporation for release of free foreign exchange and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether the delay in sanctioning foreign exchange requirements have considerably affected the work schedule of the project and if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Rs. 14.89 crores.

(b) No specific request for the release of free foreign exchange has been made by the Hindustan Paper Corporation. An application for the import of plant and machinery valued at Rs. 14.89 crores from USA, UK, West Germany, Finland etc. has been received early this month and is under examination in this Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of research Laboratory for Indian Rare Earths from Alwaye

4361. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to shift the proposed Research

Laboratory for Indian Rare Earths at Alwaye to some other place; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of Products of Indian rare earths through agencies

4362. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the products of Indian Rare Earths are being sold in India through agencies;

(b) if so, the total amount of commission paid to these agencies for the last three years;

(c) whether the Government are aware that certain items of Indian Rare Earths are scarcity items and are sold in black-market; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to distribute these products directly by the company or through a consumer co-operatives?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Only one of the products of the Company namely Trisodium Phosphate is being sold in India through agencies.

(b) The amounts of commission paid to the agencies during the last three years is given below:

1970-71 ..	Rs. 2.06 lakhs.
1971-72 ..	Rs. 2.49 lakhs.
1972-73 ..	Rs. 2.82 lakhs.

(c) As far as Government are aware none of the products of Indian Rare Earths other than Trisodium Phosphate is in short supply. Trisodium Phosphate is being produced by a few other producers also and it is

understood that their prices are higher than the IRE's sale price of the chemical. There is no definite indication of any black marketing in IRE's products.

(d) The question does not arise.

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों के परिणामस्वरूप हुई जान तथा माल की हानि का मुआवजा देने की योजना

4363. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों पर समाज के प्रभुत्वमम्पन्न वर्ग द्वारा किए गए अत्याचारों के परिणामस्वरूप जान तथा माल की हुई हानि के लिए उनको मुआवजा देने की योजना बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा):(क) श्री: (ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। फिर भी, व जहां आवश्यक होता है राज्य सरकारें अनुग्रहात अनुदान तथा पुनर्वास सहायता स्वीकृत करती है।

Per capita income in urban and rural areas

4364. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) if any estimates have been made in regard to per capita income of urban and rural areas; and

(b) whether the gap between the standard of living of rural and urban population has increased since Inde-

pendence, as shown by the estimates of per capita income over the long range?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Estimates of per capita income of urban and rural areas are not available, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Payment of daily allowance to police Officials in CBI

4365. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Police Officials in Delhi working in C.B.I while on dak summons duties are reimbursed actual bus fare in terms of Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F. I. (1)-EIV (B) 72, dated 4-5-1972 which applies only to class IV Government Servants (peons);

(b) if so, the reasons for treating them as Class IV for this purpose whereas the duties and responsibilities of police officials and Class IV Government servants are quite distinct; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction daily/half daily allowance to the police officials like Head-Constables and A.S.I?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The constables working in the C.B.I. while on dak/summons duties are reimbursed actual bus fare in terms of Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F(1)-IV(B)72, dated 4-5-1972.

(b) According to the Recruitment Rules, the posts of the Constables in the Central Bureau of Investigation are classified as Class IV (Non-gazetted) posts. The duties performed by constables when they go out to serve summons or deliver dak are compara-

ble to do duties performed by Class IV employees.

(c) Head Constables and Assistant Sub-Inspectors are not entrusted with Dak/Summons duties save in exceptional circumstances. In such cases they are paid Travelling Allowances/daily Allowances as admissible under the rules.

Shifting of Atomic Minerals Division from Delhi to Hyderabad

4366. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy, which had been functioning in Delhi for the last about 25 years or so, is being now shifted to Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the expenditure involved in shifting;

(c) the various categories of Officers and staff who would be affected by this shifting; and

(d) the facilities Government propose to provide to them on their being shifted to Hyderabad?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The headquarters of the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy are being shifted from New Delhi to Hyderabad shortly.

(b) At present the headquarters offices and laboratories of the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy are located at different places in Delhi while its field operations extend all over the country. In order to centralise the head-quarters offices and laboratories

at a single location and to secure more effective control over the field operations, it has been considered necessary to shift the headquarters of Atomic Minerals Division to Hyderabad which is centrally located for the purpose. Moreover in view of the existing congestion in the Capital, it will be difficult to obtain additional office and residential accommodation to match the growing scale of activities at the headquarters level. In addition, the location of Atomic Minerals Division headquarters at Hyderabad will not only provide fruitful interaction with the National Geophysical Research Institute at Hyderabad but will also establish closer linkage with the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. and the Nuclear Fuel Complex of the Department which are also located at Hyderabad. It will be much more economical to build permanent offices on land which is already available at the Nuclear Fuel Complex site in Hyderabad and to achieve overall economics due to the relatively lower cost of construction and the sharing of infrastructure and other facilities already set up by the Department for the Nuclear Fuel Complex and the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. at Hyderabad.

An expenditure of about Rs. 1.00 lakh is expected to be incurred in shifting the equipments, stores and records of the Atomic Minerals Division headquarters from New Delhi to Hyderabad.

(c) All scientific, technical and administrative officers and technical, administrative and auxiliary staff belonging to the headquarters of the Atomic Minerals Division will have their headquarters shifted to Hyderabad.

(d) The usual facilities admissible to Central Government servants on headquarters from one station to another will be provided.

Capacity of Aluminium Conductors

4367. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the assessed capacity of All Aluminium Conductors and Aluminium Conductors Steel Reinforced conductor manufacturers registered with D.G.T.D. and Development Commissioner SSI of various States on two shift basis

(b) whether after assessment of the capacity, further capacity has been created;

(c) whether present capacity is more than the required capacity in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether E.C. Grade aluminium will be available indigenous for capacity installed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Government have reserved the development of AC/ACSR conductors upto 19 strands for development exclusively in the small scale sector. In the organised sector, the licensed capacity is of the order of 112, 650 M. Tonnes. As per assessment made by the DCSSI in 1970, the capacity in the small scale sector is of the order of 39,960 M. Tonnes. Some additional capacity in the small scale sector has also come up after the assessment.

The existing capacity is expected to meet the anticipated demand for these cables in the Fifth Plan. The present indigenous capacity for E.C. Grade Aluminium will not be able to meet the demand in full for this industry.

Introduction of Dual market system for essential commodities in Fifth Plan

4368. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of Planning Commission for introduction of dual market system for all essential goods for inclusion in Fifth Five Year Plan draft outlines has been accepted by Government;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). In the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, it has been suggested that the question of adopting a dual price system for certain essential commodities of mass consumption such as foodgrains, sugar and edible oils, as also for certain products in the "Core" sector, may be considered.

(c) The Government has accepted this suggestion in principle.

पांचवीं योजना पर विशेष वार्ता का प्रसारण

4369. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पांचवीं पांचवर्षीय योजना के दिग्भ्रम पहलुओं पर विशेष वार्ता प्रसारित करने का है नाकि इसका सन्देश देश के सभी शिक्षण संस्थाओं हू पहुंच सके; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो पांचवीं योजना की विशेष बातों को जनता तक पहुंचाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करन का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) : जी, हाँ ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Pending cases of senior officers in income tax department and Joint Cypher Bureau for Protection of their Pay

4370. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of senior officers drawing less pay than junior officers in the Income-tax Department and the Joint Cypher Bureau (Ministry of Defence) are pending for a decision with the Department of Personnel;

(b) whether any decision has been taken to protect the pay of senior officers;

(c) if so, the decision thereof and the action taken to implement the decision; and

(d) if no decision has been taken so far, how much time would it take to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). Neither the case of the officers of the Income-tax Department nor of those of the Joint Cypher Bureau, are pending in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. However, the question of fixation of pay than their junior officers in the Income-tax Department, is a subject raised by the Staff side in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme. The matter is under examination by a Committee set up by the Departmental Council, consisting of representatives of both the Staff

Side and the official Side. As the issue raised in the case of the Joint Cypher Bureau (Ministry of Defence) is similar to that which has arisen in the Income-tax Department, the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms had advised the Ministry of Defence to await a final decision in the case of the officers of the Income-tax Department which already stated is under consideration in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance. A final decision in both the cases would accordingly depend on the outcome of the discussions, in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance.

Iodized Salts

4371. SHRI MAHADEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether de-iodinized salt is still sent in the goitre-affected areas in large quantity;

(b) whether the salt authorities do not accept the applications from salt producers for producing iodized salt; and

(c) if so, the number of States in which no action has been taken in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Non-iodised salt continues to go into some goitre-affected areas in the absence of statutory bans by State Governments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In the following goitre-affected areas orders banning entry of non-iodised salt therein are yet to be is-

sued by the respective State Governments:—

State	Area
1. Assam	Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Goalpara and Kamrup districts.
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Entire area
3. Bihar	Saran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa and Purnea districts.
4. Jammu & Kashmir	Entire State
5. Tripura	Entire State.
6. Uttar Pradesh	Deoria district.

Memorandum from National Productivity Council Employees' Association

4372. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council Employees' Association had submitted any memorandum of demands to the National Productivity Council's Executive Director on the 7th November, 1973;

(b) if so, the outlines of the employees demands;

(c) the reasons why the National Productivity Council's Management have not implemented their earlier assurances to its employees so far; and

(d) the time by which the employees demands are going to be implemented, especially, revision of their pay in accordance with the Third Pay Commission's report?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No memorandum of demands as such had been submitted by the N. P. C. Employees' Association to the Executive Director of N. P. C. on the 7th November, 1973.

A letter was, however addressed by the Association to the Executive Director in reply to the latter's letter and drawing attention to earlier proceeding and correspondence relating to the employees' grievances.

(c) Position with regard to the implementation of assurances by the Management reflected in an agreement arrived at between the two parties in June 24, 1973 is as follows:—

Total number of items for either action or observance	31
1. Items implemented by the Council	8
2. Items which involve either reference to Government of India or the Governing Body of the National Productivity Council	7
3. Items on which Association's views were received only on 30.10.73 and are under process	9
4. Items agreed for observance by either party	31

(d) The National Productivity Council being an autonomous organisation, the financial and administrative implications of the demands are being processed for approval of the Governing Body before these are implemented.

Closure of Printing Press by National Productivity Council.

4373. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council, New Delhi is closing down its own Off-set Printing Press very shortly and its employees therein are going to be retrenched;

(b) the reasons for closing this press and why printing jobs aggregating over one lakh of rupees is being got done by the National Productivity Council from outside;

(c) the value of printing jobs done each month from outside printers during the last three years, year-wise by the National Productivity Council; and

(d) the reasons why this printing work cannot be undertaken at the National Productivity Council's own printing press?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) At present the NPC does not intend to close down its Off-set Press. It has been decided to run it for a period of three months on a trial basis to see if it can give a maximum output of 1,50,000 impressions per month. Thereafter the economy of the Press will be reviewed by the Governing Body before a decision is taken. However, in the event of a decision to close it down is taken, re-employment of concerned staff will be duly considered.

(b) and (d). This is a very small off-set printing unit which cannot handle the entire range of printing work required to be done by N. P. C. All quality publications, such as the quarterly journal and books involving large number of pages have essentially to be got printed from outside even if this unit continues to remain in operation.

(c) The value of outside printing jobs done during the last three years is as under:-

1970-71	Rs. 99,200/-
1971-72	Rs. 110,150/-
1972-73	Rs. 95,300/-

The above figures are inclusive of purchase of spare parts as well as repairs and maintenance of the press and the cost of papers. The month-wise break-down of the value of jobs done outside as distinguished from value of jobs done in side is not readily available.

वृद्ध तथा अपंग स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिए दिल्ली में एक विश्राम गृह बनाने की योजना

4374. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में वृद्ध तथा अपंग स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिए एक विश्राम-गृह बनाने की योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और इसमें असाधारण विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ ० एच ० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) उन वृद्ध अशक्त तथा अपंग स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिए जिनकी देख भाल करने वाला कोई नहीं है एक गृह स्थापित करने की योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। स्थायी गृह की स्थापना होने तक, यदि उपयुक्त स्थान प्राप्त हो गया तो, एक अस्थायी गृह आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

Disparity between Technocrats and Generalists

4375. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a study of the situation arising out of the universal resentment among "technocrats" against the disparity they suffer against the "generalists"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government 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). Government is aware of a sense of grievance among the technical officers about their pay scales and promotion prospects as compared to the pay scales and promotion prospects in certain non-technical Services. The Third Pay Commission has made certain recommendations in this regard and these are being examined.

Delay in execution of schemes for small and medium Industries to provide Employment in Rural and Urban Areas

4376. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the reasons for delay in implementing schemes for small and medium industries for giving employment in rural and urban areas for various States?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): There has been no delay in the implementation of the special employment programme for States and Union Territories during the year 1972-73. In regard to small and village industries during the Fourth Plan period, the actual outlays as estimated

have been less than the planned outlays due to the time taken in the finalisation and sanctioning of schemes and in organising and strengthening institutional and the arrangements for providing assistance and facilities in various forms to these industries.

बुन्देलखण्ड के विकास के लिए नियुक्त समिति

4377. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए नियुक्त समिति के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) समिति के निदेश-पद क्या है ;

(ग) समिति की अब तक कुल कितनी और किस-किस तारीख को बैठकें हुई हैं ; और ।

(घ) क्या समिति ने बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के संसद सदस्यों के सुझाव मांगे हैं ; और यदि नहीं, तो उनसे किस प्रकार का सहयोग लेने का विचार है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (घ) : केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र परिषद की 10 जुलाई, 1972 की बैठक में बिन्दु गण सुझाव के अनुसार कार्यक्रम सलाहकार, योजना आयोग की अध्यक्षता में बुन्देलखण्ड अंचल के सम्बन्ध में एक संयुक्त सम्बन्ध समिति गठित की गई थी जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकारी थे। इस समिति को यह काम सौंपा गया है कि बुन्देलखण्ड के विकास से संबंधित एकीकृत योजना और नाति तैयार करने में दोनों राज्यों की सहायता करे ।

संयुक्त समन्वय समिति को बैठक पहली दिसम्बर, 1972 को हुई थी उसमें यह सिफारिश की गई कि (क) फसल उगाने से संबंधित प्रणाली, मिट्टी संरक्षण और पशुपालन और (ख) सिंचाई तथा बिजली के लिए जल संसाधनों के विकास से संबंधित समस्याओं की जांच के लिए दल (ग्रुप्स) बनाये जायें।

इसके अतिरिक्त समिति ने सामाजिक-आर्थिक आंकड़ों का संग्रह और विश्लेषण करने का भी मुझाव दिया था ताकि बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के लिए एक एकीकृत विकास योजना तैयार की जा सके। फसल प्रणाली, मिट्टी संरक्षण और पशुपालन से सम्बन्धित दल ने अपना विचार-विमर्श पूरा कर लिया है और रिपोर्ट का प्रारूप भी तैयार कर लिया है। इस दल की सिफारिशों पर संयुक्त समन्वय समिति की अगली बैठक में विचार हो, इसमें पहले उन पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए पग उठाए जा रहे हैं। जल संसाधनों का विकास से सम्बन्धित दल का काम तथा सामाजिक-आर्थिक आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण कार्य में प्रगति हो रही है।

बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के विकास में तीव्रता लाने के लिए यदि संसद सदस्यों तथा जनता के अन्य वर्गों से मुझाव मिले तो उनका स्वागत किया जायगा।

Ban on use of Hexachlorophene in Cosmetics and toilets.

4378. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the public and expert comments on banning the use of Hexachlorophene to be used in cosmetics and toilet goods; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Government advised manufacturers of Soaps, Shaving Creams and Toilet powders to discontinue the use of hexachlorophene. Most of the manufacturers are stated to have complied with the request. The question of suitably amending the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules is also under consideration.

ऊर्जा उत्पादन के लिये ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान, धनबाद द्वारा बनाई गयी योजनाएँ

4379. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान, धनबाद (विहार) ने ऊर्जा संबंधी सभी तीन योजनाओं की रूपरेखा तैयार की है जिसमें विहार में कोयले का समुचित उपयोग तथा देश के लिए ऊर्जा उत्पादन में भारी योगदान होगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पांचवी योजना में आरम्भ की जाने वाली इन योजनाओं को स्वीकृति देने में केन्द्र को क्या आपत्ति है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन योजनाओं के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार किया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं

प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सूत्रहृष्यम) (क) अपर दामोदर घाटी में हजारी बाग

पालामाऊ और रांची जिलों के कायला क्षेत्रों का उपयोग करने के लिए केन्द्रिय ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान (सी० एफ० आर० आई०) जियेलगोरा ने तीन साधन-उर्जा-विकास संबंधी योजनाओं का रूप रेखा तैयार की है।

(ख) से (घ) ये योजनायें राष्ट्रीय कायला विकास निगम को भेजी गई हैं जो इन प्रस्तावों की जांच कर रहा है।

Plan for better living and working conditions for convicts in Delhi

4380. SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Capital any plan for better living and working conditions for convicts was chalked out recently; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has informed that amenities in the shape of installing fans and hand-pump to remove water shortage in the Central Jail Tihar for the convicts are being provided and for that purpose a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned. So far 20 hand-pumps have already been installed and 50 ceiling fans are being provided. To remove congestion in the Central Jail the Administration have initiated action for setting up of at least two additional jails. Steps are being taken to demarcate land for acquisition for this purpose.

शिक्षित बरोजगार विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये सरकारी कार्यालयों में पदों का आरक्षण

4381. श्री आर० बी० बड़े: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या शिक्षित बेरोजगार विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये सरकारी कार्यालय में निश्चित प्रतिशतता में पदों का आरक्षण करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना की रूप रेखा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्री तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा): (क) जो नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) उच्चतम न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय दिया है कि एक वर्ष में होने वाली रिक्तियों के 50 प्रतिशत में अधिक पदों का आरक्षण किया जाना असंवैधानिक होगा। चूंकि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा निम्नतम आपातकालीन आयुक्त (आपातकालीन सेवा आयुक्त अधिकारियों) के लिए पहले से ही किये गये आरक्षण और साथ में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों की अग्रणी रिक्तियां मिलकर, विभिन्न वर्गों के पदों पर एक वर्ष में होने वाली रिक्तियों की अधिकतम 50 प्रतिशत की अनुज्ञेय सीमा तक पहले ही पहुंच गई है या उसके बहुत ही नजदीक हैं, इसलिए शारीरिक दृष्टि से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए आगे कोई आरक्षण किया जाना सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि, रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से भरे गए श्रेणी III तथा IV के पदों पर नियुक्ति के मामले में शारीरिक दृष्टि से विकलांग व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता III दी जाती है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए अथवा, मूक-बधिर तथा विकलांग रूप से अक्षम व्यक्तियों को भी श्रेणी III तथा I के पदों के लिए निर्धारित ऊपरी आयु सीमा में 5 वर्ष तक की छूट की अनुमति दी गई है। शारीरिक दृष्टि से

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय ने व्यावसायिक पुनर्वास केन्द्रों की भी स्थापना की है। रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महा निदेशालय द्वारा शारीरिक दृष्टि से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए विशेष रोजगार कार्यालय स्थापित किया गया है, जिससे शारीरिक दृष्टि से विकलांग व्यक्ति को उचित व्यवसाय तलाश करने में सहायता की जा सके और जो व्यक्ति प्रतियोगिता वाले उद्योग में रोजगार प्राप्ति में असमर्थ हैं, उनके लिए परिरक्षित वर्कशापों में रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

Payment of Arrears of Wages of workers by Textile Mills run by National Textile Corporation and State Corporations

4382. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) the number of textile mills operated by the National Textile Corporation and State Corporations in India;

(b) the number of such textile mills which have paid the arrears of wages upto now, out of the total number of textile mills run by National and State Corporations; and

(c) the action taken for non-payment of wages to the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The management of 103 textile mills has been taken over by the Central Government. Physical possession of 6 mills has, however, not yet been taken over due to court cases. Out of the 97 mills which are under Government management at present 93 mills are being

run through the National Textile Corporation and State Textile Corporations and the remaining 4 mills through individuals/body of persons.

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

मंत्रियों के दौरों पर किये गये व्यय में राज्य सरकारों का हिस्सा

4383. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बातों की वृत्त करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में, राज्यवार, देश के मंत्रियों के दौरों पर किये गये व्यय में राज्य सरकारों का कितना हिस्सा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक०च० मोहसिन) : राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के दौरों के सम्बन्ध में यात्रा भत्ते दैनिक भत्ते पर किये गये व्यय में हिस्सा देने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। जब मंत्री राज्यों के दौरे करते हैं तो राज्य सरकारें मुद्रा तथा विधि और व्यवस्था बनये रखने के प्रबन्ध करती हैं। सरकार को इन मदों पर किये गये व्यय के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Growth in gross National Product

4384. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether growth of Gross National Product is not uniform all over the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of Gross National Product during the years 1970 to 1972;

(c) the reasons for differentials of growth of Gross National Product in different States and Union Territories; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in drawing their agricultural and industrial policies in promoting balan-

ced growth of Gross National Product in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The growth of Gross National Product is not uniform all over the country.

(b) The estimates of state domestic product (state income) are prepared and published by the State Statistical Bureaus under the authority of respective State Governments. The statements laid on the Table of the House give the available State-wise estimates of net domestic product at current and constant prices for the period 1969-70 to 1971-72 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5985/73]. However, owing to differences in concepts, methodology, source material and base year (in the case of constant price) the estimates for different States are not strictly comparable.

(c) The variations in the growth rates are caused by a variety of factors, such as variation in physico-geographical conditions, natural endowments, socio-economic situations, use of modern technology especially in the field of agriculture, etc.

(d) Plan programmes such as setting up of development agencies for small farmers, projects for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, increased provision of agricultural credit, drought prone areas programme, creation of larger employment opportunities, development of industries in rural areas, land reforms etc. are some of the major steps taken to reduce disparities. As for industrial progress, the claims of the relatively less developed areas and regions have been kept in view by the Centre in the location of both public and private sector projects. The provision of finance at concessional terms for promotion of industries in selected industrially backward districts is another important measure. Most of the State Governments are also providing certain incentives for

promotion of industries in their backward areas.

Violation of Foreign Exchange regulations by foreign Companies

4385. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign controlled companies, branches as well as subsidiaries, including foreign banks, have been charged with violation of foreign exchange regulations during the last three years;

(b) the specific charges against each; and

(c) the action, if any, taken against each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). No foreign banks has been charged with violations of Foreign Exchange Regulations during the last three years by the Directorate of Enforcement.

However, during this period of 3 years, in one matter relating to a transfer of the money in balance in one account with a foreign Bank that had been opened without the approval of the Reserve Bank of India and was later closed, to another account with the same Bank, which was regarded as illegular, a serve warning was issued by the Reserve Bank to the General Manager of the said Bank.

There are many branches and subsidiaries in India of foreign companies, some with a number of offices in India. Therefore, the desired information will be collected and furnished if the Hon'ble Member specifies the names of the branches and subsidiaries of the foreign companies in respect of whom information is desired.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय

4386. श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम का योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों के नाम और उनकी जनसंख्या क्या है;

(ख) वर्ष 1972 के दौरान इन जिलों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय क्या थी; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में इन जिलों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय में कितनी वृद्धि अथवा कमी हुई ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग) जिला स्तर पर संक्षिप्त वार्षिक अनुमान तैयार करने के लिए अपेक्षित अंक सामग्री फिलहाल उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के राज्य नियोजन संस्थान (अर्थ एवं सांख्यिकी प्रभाग) ने हाल ही में वर्ष 1968-69 के लिए जिला स्तर पर आय के कच्चे अनुमान तैयार करने के प्रयत्न किये हैं। संलग्न विवरण में 1968-69 के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में, जनसंख्या सहित, प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अनुमान दर्शाये गये हैं। अन्य जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि अनुमान केवल वर्ष 1968-69 के लिए ही तैयार किये गये हैं।

विवरण

वर्ष 1968-69 के लिए पूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय।

(प्रचलित भावों के आधार पर)

जिला	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रु०)	जनसंख्या (1968-69)	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रु०) (1000)
1	2	3	4
1. मिर्जापुर		528	1465
2. गोंडा		434	2245

1	2	3	4
3. वाराणसी		416	2703
4. इलाहाबाद		411	2805
5. गोरखपुर		407	2915
6. बहराइच		400	1670
7. फैजाबाद		313	1850
8. देवरिया		367	2698
9. बनिया		366	1521
10. प्रतापगढ़		366	1381
11. बस्ती		365	2889
12. मुल्तानपुर		350	1583
13. गाजीपुर		325	1490
14. जौनपुर		323	1932
15. आजमगढ़		280	2745
उत्तर प्रदेश		476	84491

स्रोत : "एन्टीमेट्स ऑफ डिस्ट्रिक्ट इनकम इन उत्तर प्रदेश फार 1968-69 (एट डिस्ट्रिक्ट करेंट प्राइसेज)" — राज्य नियोजन संस्थान, अर्थ एवं सांख्यिकी प्रभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश।

Foreign currency racket in Delhi

4387. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket of foreign currency has been unearthed by the Delhi Police recently; and if so, the value of the foreign currency seized;

(b) whether some arrests have been made in this regard; and

(c) whether the investigations have revealed their link with international smugglers?

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

Foreign currency worth about Rs. 3.67 lacs was recovered in a case registered at Police Station Defence Colony on 10-11-73 and foreign currency worth about Rs. 1 lac was recovered in case registered at Police Station Parliament Street on 18-11-73.

(b) Yes, Sir. Three persons have been arrested in these two cases.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Scheme in regard to Expansion of Industries in Selected Backward Areas

4388. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had announced a scheme for giving several special concessions to encourage the establishment or expansion of industries in selected backward areas throughout the country;

(b) whether the period fixed for the implementation of this scheme was from 1969-70 to 1974;

(c) whether any suggestions have been received that the period for the implementation and the scheme of concessions should be extended upto 1979; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government?

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

(b) The Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971 came into force with effect from the 15th July, 1971 and will operate for a period of five years. The Central Outright Grant or Subsidy Scheme, 1971 for Industrial Units to be set up in Selected Backward Districts/Areas which came into effect from the 20th August, 1971 will remain in force for the Fourth Five Year Plan period and for such further period as may be decided by the Government of India.

(c) and (d). Suggestions for the continuation of the capital subsidy scheme under the Fifth Five Year Plan have been made to the Planning Commission, a final decision is due to be taken.

हरिजन परिवारों के लिये आवास योजना

4389. श्री महाद्वीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान आवास योजनाओं के लिये दिये गये ऋणों के परिणामस्वरूप राज्यवार, कितने हरिजन परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचा ?

गृह विभाग में उ-मंत्री (श्री एक-एच० मेहरिसिन) : राज्य सरकारों संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी

Study conducted by Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute Nagpur on Storage Reservoirs.

4390. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study conducted by the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur on charge reservoirs have found that the pollution of water affects the installations at Hydro-electric sites;

(b) if so, the main findings; and

(c) the steps taken or recommended by the Government to prevent such damage to installations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute (CPHERI), Nagpur and the Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), Bangalore conducted study at the Bhadra Hydro-electric Power Project in Mysore, Sabarigiri Hydro-electric project in Kerala and

Kundah Hydro-electric power project in Tamilnadu.

(b) Investigations carried out reveal that pollution has caused corrosion of some metals.

(c) Government have received an interim report from the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore. Further action will be taken on receipt of the final report.

हरिजनों के लिए पृथक होस्टल और पृथक कालोनियां न बनाने की नीति

4391. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में असुव्ययता समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार हरिजनों अथवा आदिवासियों के लिये पृथक होस्टल न बनाने, उनकी कालोनियां अलग न बसाने और उनके लिये अलग से शिक्षण संस्थाएं न चलाने की नीति का अनुसरण करनी है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) : सरकार का विचार है कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनु-

सूचित जन जातियों का कोई पृथक्करण नहीं होना चाहिये। इन वर्गों के लिये पृथक संस्थाओं की स्थापना को हतोत्साहित किया जाता है तथा मूलरूप में उनके लिये स्थापित संस्थानों में, 10 प्रतिशत स्थान सामान्यता गैर अनुसूचित जातियों, जन जातियों को दिये जाते हैं :

Setting up of Projects for production of Heavy Water

4392. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI
SHYAM :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned to set up 4 projects for the production of 300 tonnes of heavy water, if so, the main features of the said projects and the total estimated cost of each project; and

(b) how many such projects are proposed to be set up in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) There are at present four Heavy Water Plants under construction. The main features of these plants are given below:

S.No.	Name of the Plant	Capacity (tonnes/annum)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Expected date of commissioning Year
1.	Heavy Water Plant, Baroda	67.2	1968.23	1974
2.	Heavy Water Plant, Tuticorin	71.3	2132.00	1975
3.	Heavy Water Plant, Kota.	100.0	3579.07	1976
4.	Heavy Water Plant, Talcher	62.7	2110.10	1976

(b) For the present, no provision has been made in the 5th Five Year Plan for the setting up of any new heavy water plant.

Production of Shale Oil through underground Nuclear Blasts

4393. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the underground nuclear blasts can be used for the production of shale oil; and

(b) if so, whether it will be economical?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Underground contained nuclear explosions have been considered in U.S.A. for recovering oil from deposits of oil shale. The suggested application envisages the detonation of a nuclear explosive at the base of the oil shale formation, followed by what is called "in-situ retorting". The method has yet been confirmed as economically feasible nor has any such experiment been carried out yet, to our knowledge.

Process for Power Generation based Hydro-Trynamics' on 'Magneto

4394. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had approached to Soviet Academy of Sciences to share with India the new process of power generation based on "Magneto Hydro-dynamics";

(b) if so the reaction of the Soviet Government; and

(c) the salient features of this new process of power generation?

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

(b) Quite favourable.

(c) The MHD power plants can be activated by a variety of heat sources such as coal, oil, gas and nuclear energy. Coupled with thermal power plants, the present indications are that thermal efficiency or the rate of conversion of heat into electricity of power plant can be increased from 35 to 50 per cent. The USSR has done extensive experimental work on this method of power generation using natural gas. It is proposed to repeat the same experiments in India using coal. Compared with nuclear and thermal plants, MHD plants require much less cooling water and are free from thermal, radioactive and atmospheric pollution.

Desalination of Sea Water

4395. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL;
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiment has been made for desalination of sea water; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). As a part of their continuing research and development work on nuclear desalination the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has a programme of work to conduct experiments on the subject, especially on evaporation processes for desalting sea water. Installation of an experimental plant adopting the long tube vertical evaporation process was completed this year. Another experimental unit adopting the multi-stage flash distillation process is under construction. These plants are intended for parametric studies. Design of larger plants will depend on the results of the analysis of the data obtained from these pilot plants.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना

4396. श्रीमती सवित्री श्याम : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने नये कारखाने स्थापित किये गये;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कारखाने सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगाये गये हैं और कितने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में; और

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में बहुत ही कम कारखाने हैं, इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या सरकार इस क्षेत्र में कारखाने लगाने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रोत्साहन देगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री

(श्री प्रभाव कुमार मुञ्जर्वा) : (क) उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में नये उपक्रम स्थापित करने हेतु 7 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे।

(ख) इनमें से एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस सरकारी तथा छः गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिये जारी किये गये थे।

(ग) सरकार ने औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों क्षेत्रों में लगाये जा रहे उद्योगों के लिये केन्द्रीय सीमा अनुदान अथवा राज-सहायता की व्यवस्था कर दी है इस प्रकार के क्षेत्रों में स्थित लघु उद्योग एककों के लिये

वर्तमान आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण, 1973-74 के अधीन आयात को भी उदार बना दिया गया है :

Disparity in Pay Scales of Typing Instructors, Stenography Instructors, Junior and Senior Lecturers in Delhi Administration

4397. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the pay scales of Typing Instructors, Stenography Instructors, Junior Lecturers and Senior Lecturers working in the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, Industrial Training Institutes, Institute of Commercial Practices, Mori Gate and Commercial and Secretariat Institute, Arab Ki Sarai, New Delhi under the control of Delhi Administration;

(b) the reasons for disparity in their pay scales; and

(c) the dates from which the pay scales of the above categories of staff were revised recently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) None of the scales of pay in these Institutions have been revised recently. However, the scales are likely to be revised in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

Statement

Name of the Post	Scales of Pay			
	Institute of Secretariat Training and Management	Industrial Training Institute	Institute of Commercial Practices, Mori Gate	Commercial and Secretariat Arab-Ki Sarai
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Typing and/or Stenography Instructors (Hindi & English)	350-25-575 (Hindi) 350-500 Asstt. Director (English)	210-425	260-500	210-425
Junior Lecturers	Nil	Nil	350-650	350-700
Senior Lecturers	Nil	Nil	400-950	Nil
Deputy Director (Teaching)	900-1250	Nil	Nil	Nil

Qualifications and experience prescribed for the post and the nature of duties are different in each case.

Telegraph Offices in the Country

4398. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telegraph Offices in the country functioning in which facilities for receiving and transmitting messages are available, State-wise; and

(b) the number of new Telegraph Offices Government planned to open during the Fourth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The information is given in the attached statement-I.

(b) The required information is given in the attached statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

No. of Telegraph offices in the Country State-wise as on 15-11-73.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total T. O. working
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1056
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19
4.	Assam	368
5.	Bihar	991
6.	Chandigarh	19
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Delhi	104
9.	Goa, Daman & Diu	57
10.	Gujarat	647

1	2	3
11.	Haryana	267
12.	Himachal Pradesh	175
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	110
14.	Kerala	797
15.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	9
16.	Madhya Pradesh	727
17.	Maharashtra	1053
18.	Manipur	22
19.	Meghalaya	28
20.	Mysore	1586
21.	Mizoram	5
22.	Nagaland	11
23.	Orissa	576
24.	Punjab	381
25.	Pondicherry	28
26.	Rajasthan	766
27.	Tamilnadu	1376
28.	Tripura	58
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1285
30.	West Bengal	621
TOTAL		13167

Statement II

Statement showing number of new telegraph offices planned to be opened during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	Name of State(s)	No. of T.Os. planned to be opened during the Fourth Five Year Plan
1	2	3
1	Andhra	184
2	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	95

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	86
4.	Delhi	2
5.	Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89
6.	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Chandigarh	80
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6
8.	Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	135
9.	Madhya Pradesh	103
10.	Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu	132
11.	Mysore	240
12.	Orissa	63
13.	Rajasthan	140
14.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	270
15.	Uttar Pradesh	207
16.	West Bengal, Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43
TOTAL		1876

INVOLVEMENT OF PAKISTANI AGENTS IN SRINAGAR DISTURBANCES

4399. SHRI N. K. SANGHI;
SHRI K. M. MADUKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether evidence is now available that pakistani agent provocateurs provoked disturbances in educational institutions and students trouble in Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, the *modus operandi* of the Pak. agents; and

(c) whether any of such agents could be apprehended and brought to book and the steps now being taken to free the Valley from the influence of such elements?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) No, Sir.

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

Confirmations in B.S.F.

4400. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Officers who are serving in the B.S.F. have not been confirmed even after putting in ten years of service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the likely date by which their confirmation cases would be decided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Border Security Force came into existence only *w.e.f.* 1st December, 1965, and the posts in the various categories in this Organisation have been made permanent only in the years 1969 and 1970. None of the Officers has put in 10 years of service in the B.S.F. However, the officers, who were in service in other offices and organisations, before coming over to B.S.F., are already being considered for confirmation in accordance with the existing rules.

As regards civilian staff (Gazetted and non-gazeted) who have put in 10 years of service, including their service in other departments/subordinate offices, they will be confirmed after the recruitment rules for the posts against which they were appointed in the B.S.F. are finalised.

Telephone Exchange at Chintpurni (H.P.)

4401. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Telephone Exchange at Chintpurni in Una District of

Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the number of applications received for Telephone connections and the date/dates on which they were received by the P&T Authorities; and

(c) the likely date by which the Exchange would be sanctioned and the probable date by which it would be set up?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 18 applications have been received for new telephone connections at Chintpurni as per details given below:

S. No.	No. of Applications	Dates of application s
1.	3	22-12-72
2.	2	27-12-72
3.	2	5-2-1973
4.	1	17-3-73
5.	1	17-4-73
6.	1	25-6-73
7.	4	4-7-73
8.	1	24-9-73
9.	1	29-9-73
10.	1	15-11-73
11.	1	Already working as extension from Bhawan PCO.

(c) The Proposal for opening a 25 lines small automatic exchange at Chintpurni is under examination by the PMG, Ambala. It will be sanctioned if found technically and economically feasible this will be sanctioned. It takes about two years after sanction for an exchange to start functioning.

Telephone Exchanges in Punjab Circle

4402. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places, along with the names of Districts where they are located in the Punjab Circle, where the Telephone Exchanges have been sanctioned during the calendar year 1973;

(b) the names of such places among them where the Exchanges have been set up; and

(c) the likely date/dates by which the Exchanges in the rest of the places would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Following telephones in Punjab Circle have been sanctioned during the calendar year 1973:

Name of place	District.
1. Banur	Patiala
2. Mohali	Ropar.
3. Jaisinghpur	Kangra
4. Bhawarna	Kangra
6. Nihalsinghwal	Faridkot
6. Jhansa	Kurukishetra.

(b) Mohali.

(c) The exchanges at rest of the places are expected to be opened in the year 1974-75.

Violation of Traffic Rules by Prime Minister

4404. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the President of the Delhi Unit of the Jan Sangh has lodged a complaint with the New Delhi Police about the violation of

the traffic rules by Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The complaint alleges that on 5th November, 1973, the Prime Minister had driven in a horse-coach/buggy from her residence to office and back in violation of prohibitory orders and had thereby committed an offence under the Bombay Police Act.

(c) The Prime Minister used a gig on the particular day. This is not one of the types of vehicles covered by the restrictions contained in the order dated 16-10-1963 of the District Magistrate, Delhi, by which the plying of some categories of slow moving vehicles on certain roads in Delhi has been prohibited during the hours specified therein.

ग्रेटर कैलाश, दिल्ली में समुद्रपारीय संचार केन्द्र

4405. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या ग्रेटर कैलाश, दिल्ली, में समुद्रपारीय संचार केन्द्र होने के कारण वहाँ के निवासियों को इस कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है कि उनके टेलीविजनों पर न तो चित्र ही साफ आते हैं और न आवाज ही;

(ख) क्या इन कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इस केन्द्र को कहीं अन्यत्र स्थानान्तरित करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और लोगों की

कठिनाई दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क): ग्रेटर कैलाश के कुछ निवासियों ने शिकायत की है कि विदेश संचार सेवा के नई दिल्ली कालकाजी स्थित पारेषण केन्द्र के कारण, उनके टेली-विजन कार्यक्रम में बाधा पड़ती है :

(ख) और (ग)—तकनीकी और वित्तीय कारणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विदेश संचार सेवा के कालकाजी स्थित पारेषण केन्द्र को अन्यत्र ले जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है : सरकार को इस समस्या की जानकारी है और टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम में आने वाली बाधाओं को कम करने के लिए कार्यवाही भी की गई है, जैसे विशेष रूप से तैयार अर्धचूल् रोध संतुलन परिपथ (स्टब इम्पीडेन्स मैचिंग सर्किट) और कई प्रेषित्रों पर निम्न निकाम फिल्टर की व्यवस्था। इन उपायों से कार्यक्रम में आने वाली बाधा का स्तर और क्षेत्र कम हुआ है। इन उपायों की प्रभाव-शीलता पर नजर रखी जा रही है।

Penalty of Death Sentence Awarded to Police and Officials in Onkar Singh Murder Case.

4406. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the penalty of death sentence and other rigorous sentences have been awarded to some Police Officials in the recent case of the murder of Onkar Singh at Sabadara, Delhi;

(b) if so, the nature of the sentences; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to carry out the judgement??

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Subject to confirmation by the High Court, Assistant Sub-Inspector Bakshish Singh has been sentenced to death Head Constable Sujan Singh and Constable Dharampal were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

(c) The death sentence imposed on Assistant Sub-Inspector Bakshish Singh is pending confirmation by the High Court. The accused also has gone in appeal to the High Court against the judgement of conviction. Head Constable Sujan Singh and Constable Dharampal are undergoing the sentence of imprisonment. The Delhi Administration have taken a decision to move the High Court of Delhi for expunging the strictures passed by the Additional Sessions Judge against the investigating agency.

Issue of Orders, to Police and other Department to be Vigilant in Dealing with Murder Cases

4407. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued or proposed to issue orders, instructions and circulars to Police and other departments concerned in Delhi and throughout the country to be vigilant and cautious to deal with the murder and some other like cases very independently and impartially keeping in view of the severe strictures passed on against the police and other departments for trying to shield the convicts on the recent judgement in the murder case of Onkar Singh of Shadara, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have taken a decision to move the High Court of Delhi to expunge the strictures passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Delhi against the investigation agency in its judgement, dated 16th November, 1973, in Sessions case No. 55 of 1973, State Vs. Bakshish Singh and others. At this stage the question of issuing orders, instructions and circulars on the basis of these strictures does not arise.

Proposal to take away Recruitment of Agricultural Scientists from the Purview of U.P.S.C.

4408. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to take away from the purview of U.P. S.C. the recruitment of Agricultural Scientists; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir. If the reference is, however to posts of Agricultural scientists in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, it may be stated that being a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, posts under it are already outside the purview of the U.P. S.C.

(b) Does not arise.

Variation in Cost of Power per Unit from Rajasthan and Tarapur Atomic Stations

4409. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of

ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether nuclear power cost per unit from Rajasthan Atomic Station is ten paise, while from Tarapur Atomic Station, it is only six paise; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such variation?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The unit energy cost in the case of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station and the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project comes to 6.34 paise and 10.38 paise respectively at 75 per cent plant factor. The higher cost in the case of the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is mainly due to higher capital cost and longer period of construction.

Duties Performed by Collectors of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

4410. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the main duties of Collectors in Dadra and Nagar Haveli?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The main duties of Collector in Dadra and Nagar Haveli are to function as District Magistrate for maintenance of law and order in the Union Territory. He also functions as Inspector General of police under the police Act, 1861, as Excise Commissioner, Director of Industries, Chief Electoral Officer, Chief Vigilance Officer and as Head of Department of all offices and departments in the Union Territory.

बढ़ती हुई आर्थिक विषमता

4411. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चार पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं पूरी होने के बावजूद आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख) : योजना अवधियों में अलग अलग समय पर वर्षों के आकार के अनुसार आय वितरण के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। सरकार को देश में व्याप्त गरीबी और आर्थिक असमानता की समस्या की जानकारी भली प्रकार है, और गरीबी हटाने और असन्तुलन मिटाने के लिए हर संभव उपाय अपनाये जा रहे हैं।

बड़े उद्योग गृहों की आर्थिक शक्ति पर अंकुश

4412. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

क्या गत कुछ वर्षों से बड़े उद्योग-गृहों की पूंजी और आय निरन्तर बढ़ रही है यद्यपि सरकार ने उन की आर्थिक शक्ति पर अंकुश लगाने के अनेक उपाय किए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन से कदम उठाए गए हैं और क्या इनमें संशोधन की आवश्यकता है या उन्हें अधिक कठोरता से लागू करने की ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रामण्यम) :

(क) और (ख), सरकार के लिए औद्योगिक विकास-संशोधन पद्धति जो बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों की साझेदारी के लिए उपलब्ध औद्योगिक क्षेत्र को सीमांकन करती है। एकाधिकार तथा निर्बंध

व्यापार व्यवहार अधिनियम जिसके अधीन इन गृहों तथा प्रभावशाली उपक्रमों के विस्तार के प्रस्तावों की सार्वजनिक हितों के सन्दर्भ में जांच करना अपेक्षित है सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थानों, जो बड़े गृहों के प्रतिष्ठानों के प्रबन्ध तथा इक्विटी में साझेदारी कर सकते हैं, अन्य विनियमकारी व्यवस्था जैसे कम्पनी अधिनियम; तथा उद्यम को और अधिक विस्तृत आधार प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से विविध कारगर अभ्युपायों के द्वारा आर्थिक शक्ति को केन्द्रित होने से रोकने को अन्योन्य सम्बन्धित उपायों का क्रय श्रु किया है। अतः बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों के विस्तार की परिभाषा की गई है तथा उसे इन विनियमनकारी उपायों की परिधि में सीमित किया गया है और उन्हें विशेष रूप से निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों तक सीमाबद्ध किया गया है, जहां इनका विस्तार सार्वजनिक हितों का साधक होगा।

Use of Resources During Fifth Plan

4413. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is taking necessary steps for making proper use of India's resources in the Fifth Plan if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) whether well-organised shift of investment to Small-Scale industries is proposed to be given consideration in the Fifth Plan; and

(c) whether his Ministry is aware that stagnation in the industrial sector, rising prices and shortages have upset the budget of a common man; if so, the steps to be taken in the Fifth Plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes Sir, The strategy of development in the Fifth Plan has been designed to make optimum use of country's resources keeping in view its basis,

objectives, viz., the removal of poverty and attainment of self-reliance. The steps proposed to be followed in the Fifth Plan will be indicated in the document on Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, a copy of which will be duly laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan attaches considerable importance to the promotion of small industries and envisages a substantial step-up both in public and private investment for the development of the small industries' sector.

(c) The widespread drought conditions in 1971-72 and 1972-73 resulted in reduced availabilities of various agrobased commodities and sluggish growth of industrial production. The rise in prices on account of these and other factors has certainly put a strain on the budget of the common man. With a view to meet these difficulties the steps envisaged in the Fifth Plan include: (i) rise in income and consumption standards of the common man and mainly the lowest 30 per cent of the population; (ii) increase in agricultural and industrial production, particularly goods of mass consumption; (iii) avoidance of inflationary pressures and maintenance of price stability; (iv) building of an effective public procurement and distribution system for foodgrains and other essential consumer goods; and (v) Curbing the consumptions of the luxury articles.

अन्तरिक्ष-योजनाओं पर व्यय

4414. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत दो वर्षों में अन्तरिक्ष योजनाओं पर सरकार ने कितना खर्च किया है; और

(ख) उन पर वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 में कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, ईश्वरदास मिश्र मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (जीवन्ती

इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) अन्तरिक्ष योजनाओं पर वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान क्रमशः 1111.95 लाख रुपये एवं 1409.53 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये।

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 में खर्च की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित राशि 1911.46 लाख रुपये है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में जब 1972-73 से कर्मचारियों को दिया गया समयोपरि भत्ता

4415. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वर्ष, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के मुकाबले वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 में उनके मन्त्रालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि में काफी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त वित्तीय वर्षों में दिए गये समयोपरि भत्ते पर वर्षवार कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह): (क) और (ख) : जहाँ तक इस मन्त्रालय के मुख्यसचिवालय का सम्बन्ध है, वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान भुगतान की गई अतिरिक्त समय भत्ते की राशि 1971-72 के दौरान भुगतान की गई राशि से कम थी परन्तु यह 1970-71 के दौरान भुगतान की गई राशि की तुलना में कुछ प्रमत्त थी। ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

वर्ष	राशि (पये)
1970-71	1,07,429 '00
1971-72	1,19,594 '31
1972-73	1,18,807 '00

इस मंत्रालय के सम्बद्ध अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में अस्थायी कर्मचारी

4416. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय में पांच वर्ष से अधिक सेवा के पश्चात् भी कितने कर्मचारी अभी तक अस्थायी ही हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुबहान्यम) :
वासठ कर्मचारी।

Promotion of sub-Inspectors in Delhi Police

4417. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Sub-Inspectors of Police were allowed to be superseded in matters of promotion etc. by the I. G. Police, Delhi;

(b) whether among those who have been superseded, there are some officials with commendable record who have been superseded by those against whom there are certain inquiries going on; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Delhi Administration have reported that a Selection Board comprising of the Inspector General and two Deputy Inspectors General of Police considered names of 332 senior Sub-Inspectors for inclusion in the promotion list 'F' to the rank of Inspector. The

Selection Board selected 84 Sub-Inspectors for inclusion in this list and the remaining 238 were superseded.

(b) and (c). Among those selected only one Sub-Inspector has a departmental inquiry pending, which is regarding use of intemperate language in an affidavit filed in the High Court. These selections were made on the criteria prescribed in Rule 13.1 (1) of the Punjab Police Rules as extended to Delhi which reads as follows:

Promotion from one rank to another, and from one grade to another in the same rank, shall be made by selection tempered by seniority. Efficiency and honesty shall be the main factors governing selection. Specific qualifications, whether in the nature of training courses passed or practical experience, shall be carefully considered in each case. When the qualifications of two officers are otherwise equal, the senior shall be promoted. This rule does not affect increments within a time-scale.

Line of Business of M/s. Cadbury and Company, Union Carbide and Singer Sewing Machine Company

4418. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the main line of business of the following foreign companies operating in India: (i) Cadbury and Company, (ii) Union Carbide and (iii) Singer Sewing Machine Company;

(b) the total licensed capacity of each company as in 1965;

(c) whether these companies increased their installed capacity with prior approval of Government,

(d) whether Government gave the necessary approval and if so, on what grounds; and

(e) whether these companies have been, in the name of diversification, allowed to branch out in new consu-

mer goods industries and, if so, the fact thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (e). The available information in respect of the three companies, is given below. Additional information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Codbury & Co.: The reference is presumably to M/s. Cadbury Fry (India) Limited. The unit has been registered under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and the capacity for Bournvita has been taken as 1008 tonnes, cocoa powder at 300 tonnes and eating chocolate at 500 tonnes. The firm have, however, claimed that, the capacity of 500 tonnes, etc. was on single shift basis and that the capacity should be recognised on three shift basis as 3000 tonnes of bournvita 900 tonnes of cocoa powder and 1500 tonnes for eating chocolate. The capacity claimed by the firm, however, has not yet been recognised by Government.

Union Carbide: M/s. Union Carbide had a licensed/registered capacity of 290m. nos. for dry cells, 250m. nos. for midget electrodes, 6 m. pairs of cinema arc carbons and 6 m. nos. of flash light cases in 1965. Subsequently the firm have been issued with two C.O.B. licences for a capacity of 72m. nos. of dry cells at Madras and 40 m. nos. of dry cells at Calcutta. The capacity of 72 m. nos. was installed by the firm in the wake of Chinese aggression with Government's approval. This capacity was, therefore, regularised by issue of the COB licences. In order to meet a severe shortage of dry cells in the year 67-68, this firm was allowed to install some balancing equipment to increase the production of dry cells at Calcutta at 40 m. nos. They have also been licensed for manufacture of electrolytic manganese di-oxide for a capacity of 2500 tonnes in 1969 and a licence for

manufacture of zinc strips callots and plates for a capacity of 6000 tonnes per annum has been issued in 1971. A COB licence for formulations based on carbonyl for a capacity of 350 tonnes per annum in 1971 and a new article licence for the manufacture of stellite hard facing rods and electrodes; hard facing tube rods and stellite casting for capacities of 50 tonnes 80 tonnes and 20 tonnes respectively have also been issued to this company. The firm has, however, reported increased production of cinema arc carbons and flash light cases which the firm has claimed was achieved without any addition to the installed capacity.

Singer Sewing Machine: M/s. Singer Sewing Machine Co. are stated to be not registered in the rolls of the DGTD and they are also not engaged in the manufacture of sewing machine. They however, buy sewing machines from Indian firms and market them under the trade name 'Merritt'. It does not appear that they have been granted any licences for carrying on any manufacturing activities.

News report entitled "why unsolved crime—it is elementary: No real sleuths in Delhi"

4419. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a feature article published by a local daily on the 18th October, 1973, under the caption "Why unsolved crime—it's elementary; no real sleuths in Delhi"; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The article was published in the Times of India dated 18th and 19th October, 1973.

(b) The article contains certain generalised statements about the deficiencies in the maintenance of crime record, and the intelligence system and in the staffing and working of the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police. General observations have also been made therein about the adequacy of the strength of the police force available with the Delhi Administration and about the relationship between the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Delhi Police and the magistracy. Not all these statements and observations can be said to be well-founded. The law and order situation in Delhi is reviewed from time to time and necessary measures are taken for streamlining the functioning of the Delhi Police, whenever necessary.

The main criticism in the article referred to above is about the operational efficiency of the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police. While it is true that they have not been able to work out some cases, despite their best efforts, they have to their credit a notable number of detections and recoveries.

As regards the relationship between the Home Ministry, the Delhi Police and the magistracy, it is not correct to say that strains exist between them. All the agencies connected with the law and order in Delhi act in close coordination and cooperation with each other.

Applications from Bihar for Industrial Licences

4420. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for industrial licences forwarded by the Government of Bihar during the year 1973 to the Centre; and

(b) the number of applications still pending with the centre for disposal and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) 52 applications were received for industrial licences for Bihar during 1973 (upto 31-10-73);

(b) Of these 45 applications are still pending. Every effort is being made to dispose of these applications. are still pending. Every effort is being made to dispose of these applications.

In Service Training of IPS Officers

4421. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Directorate of Police Training for in-service training of IPS officers; and

(b) if so, the duration and syllabus of the training?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have set up a Directorate of Police Training but this Directorate does not conduct in-service training of IPS officers.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of Medical Bills to Staff of Telegraph Engineering Arms of Bihar Circle

4422. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical bills and amount thereof submitted by the staff belonging to Telegraph Engineering arm of Bihar Circle (Engineering Division-wise) between April, 1973 to October, 1973 and also number and amount of medical bills pending for payment as on 1st April, 1973;

(b) the number of medical bills and amount thereof paid by the Divisional Officers (Unit-wise) belonging to the Telegraph Engineering arm during the period April, 1973 to October, 1973 of those rejected (Division wise) and number of medical bills and amount thereof which are pending for payment as on 1st November, 1973; and

(c) the reasons for abnormal delay in payment, rejection and keeping them pending and whether reasons for rejection of medical bills are intimated to the staff concerned by controlling officers or paying authority and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Telephone Connections in Patna Telephone District

4423. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telephone direct connections, extensions, number of PBXs, and Telephone extensions from

PBXs, existing on the date of creation of Patna Telephone District and on 31st October, 1973;

(b) the number of Gazetted and non-gazetted employees existing on the date of creation of Patna Telephone District;

(c) the expenditure under Abstract 'I' Maintenance M-Contingencies during 1970-71 and 1972-73 and during 1973-74 till October, 1973; and

(d) the reasons for less development and more expenditure after formation of the Telephone District taking into consideration figure of expenditure and telephone connection prior to formation of Patna Telephone District and after formation of Patna Telephone District?

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

(a)		On the date creation of Patna Telephone District on 2-2-72.	As on 31-10-73
(i)	No. of telephone direct connections	9572	9973
(ii)	No. of extensions	612	718
(iii)	No. of PBXs.	45	57
(iv)	No. of extensions from PBXs.	704	908
		No. of gazetted employees.	No. of Non-employees.
(b)	As on the date of the creation of the District.	10	851
		Expenditure under 'I' on Maintenance	
		Expenditure under 'M' on Contingencies.	
		Cash	Stores
(c)	1970-71	3,04,735	2,05,782
	1972-73	1,41,012	..
	1973-74 (upto Oct. 1973)	9,08,156	4,27,248
		2,71,600	4,44,367
		1,48,690	..

(d) Increase in expenditure has been partly due to higher costs of stores and labour and partly due to the drive for improved maintenance under which several important steps have been taken. Air conditioning equipment has been installed in all the exchanges to improve performance. Many overhead alignments have been replaced by underground cables. Several other technical improvements have been made including refitting and re-wiring of cable distribution points and subscribers offices. This special drive has resulted in reduction of call failure rate from 10 to 12 per cent during 1970-71 to 1.5 to 4 per cent at present. The number of faults per 100 telephones per month have come down from 60 to 65 to 35-40. The intensive drive to improve maintenance is being continued.

Appointments to Posts of Telephone Operators in Bihar Circle

4424. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of candidates recruited for appointment, as Telephone Operators in Bihar Circle are sitting idle despite their training;

(b) the number of such surplus Telephone Operators in Bihar Circle;

(c) whether proposals for the creation of additional posts of Telephone Operators received in the circle office are badly delayed in sanction;

(d) the number of posts created for Telephone Operators, Division-wise, during 1973-74 so far and the number of candidates trained for appointment as Telephone Operators during 1973-74 so far, division-wise; and

(e) the number of candidates selected during 1973-74 and 1972-73 awaiting training as Telephone Operators in Bihar Circle and action proposed by Government to give them job quickly and probable date by which they are expected to be employed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Film Festival Directorate and T. V. Film producing Centres

4425. SHRI R. N. BARMAN;
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a Film Festival Directorate and a number of T.V. Film producing centres; and

(b) if so, their term of reference and by which date these will start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Directorate of Film Festivals has started functioning from 15th May, 1973; its main functions being:

- (1) arranging festivals of foreign films in India and of Indian films abroad under the bilateral cultural exchange programmes and special arrangements made with foreign countries;
- (2) organising the National Awards for Films every year;
- (3) servicing India's participation in International Film Festivals; and
- (4) holding the International Film Festival of India and the Festival of Festivals.

There is a proposal to set up four centres for production of T.V. films. Details of the scheme are being worked out.

Asian Electronics Fair

4426. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries participating in the Asian Electronics Fair; and

(b) the main features of the fair?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). In conjunction with the 7th Asia Electronics Conference and the 3rd General Assembly of the Asian Electronics Union being held in New Delhi in December, 1973, an Exhibition has also been organised by the Department of Electronics from December 5th to 18th, 1973. The Exhibition is designed to project the progress made by India in this important sector in the last few years. Participants in the Exhibition include State and Central Government agencies, public sector undertakings, electronic industry associations and about 20 firms in the organised private sector. A large number of small scale manufacturers are also participating in the Exhibition. For the first time, a total picture of the Indian skills in the important field of Electronic is being exhibited under one roof. A wide variety of instruments and systems, materials and components, both in the field of consumer electronics and professional electronics as well as in research, design & development capability in the country are displayed at the Exhibition.

Political meeting in Head Post Office of Krishan Nagar

4427. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of conducting a meeting by CPM worker in Head Post Office of Krishna Nagar, West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the meeting was held with prior permission of the Head Post Master of that Post Office; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take against those Government employees responsible for allowing the said illegal meeting?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) On 11-7-73, some Central and State Governments Officials, including some Post Office Staff, held a meeting lasting five minutes to request the Post Office Staff to attend the meeting to be held at the Town Hall Maidan the next day on the rising prices and recommendations of the Pay Commission. It is not known whether they belonged to CPM.

(b) Yes, permission was granted by the Postmaster.

(c) Suitable notice has been taken by the competent authority and the Postmaster is being transferred from the station.

सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आरक्षण तथा पदोन्नति की जांच के लिये न्यायिक प्राधिकार का गठन

4428. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निजी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों सहित सभी सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पदों के आरक्षण तथा पदोन्नति की व्यवस्था करने तथा उन की नियुक्ति तथा व्यक्तिगत शिकायतों की जांच के लिए एक न्यायिक प्राधिकार का गठन करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस का गठन कब तक होजायेगा ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय तथा कामिक वि भाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास विर्घा) :

(फ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण हेतु वित्त निगम की स्थापना

4429. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण हेतु और उन के लिये व्यापार तथा उद्योगों के अवसरों की व्यवस्था करने और उन्हें कृषि तथा मकान बनाने में सहायता देने हेतु 1000 करोड़ पये की प्रारम्भिक पूंजी से एक वित्त निगम स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और यह कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उ१-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (फ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव इस मन्त्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Kerala Newsprint Project

4430. SHRI RAMCHANDARAN
KADANNAPPALLI:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether the Managing Director of National Industrial Development Corporation has made a press state-

ment that the Kerala Newsprint Project will be commissioned only in 1978;

(b) if so, whether it is against its contract with Hindustan Paper Corporation by which the N.I.D.C. has taken responsibility to commission the project in three years time; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this delay anticipated in its commissioning and the progress made in this matter so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Managing Director, National Industrial Development Corporation stated at a Press Conference that the Kerala Newsprint Project may start production in 1977-78;

(b) and (c). N.I.D.C. has not taken the responsibility to commission the project in three years. The time schedule is currently under discussion between the National Industrial Development Corporation and Hindustan Paper Corporation keeping in view the delivery position of equipment and machinery. Every effort is being made to the early commissioning of the plant.

Gore Committee Report on Police Reforms

4431. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press reports regarding the slow implementation of the recommendations made in Gore Committee Report on Police Reforms; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) Every effort is being made to study and implement the recommendation of the Gore Committee in consultation with the State Governments, without delay. Some of the recommendations have already been accepted and implemented.

सौर शक्ति के प्रयोग के बारे में अनुसन्धान संस्था, जोधपुर द्वारा किया गया आविष्कार

4432. श्री एम० एस० पुरती: क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसंधान संस्था, जोधपुर द्वारा खोज की गई है कि सौर शक्ति का प्रयोग गर्म करने, कृषि उत्पादन, ट्रांसिस्टर रेडियो एवं घरों में प्रकाश के लिए किया जा सकता है ;

(ख) क्या कोयले और मिट्टी के तेल की कमी तथा बिजली संकट को देखते हुए वैज्ञानिकों ने विद्युत शक्ति के विकास में सूर्य की किरणों का प्रयोग करने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) जी नहीं । तथापि, केन्द्रीय अल्प-जलिक अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर द्वारा और जल हीटर : एक आदि-प्ररमा (प्रोटो-टाईप) के डिजाइन बनाने, विकसित करने एवं इसे प्रतिष्ठापित करने का कार्य किया गया है । यह हीटर जोधपुर में शीतकाल में अपराह्न के समय 52 से 55 डिग्री में 90 लीटर गर्म पानी उपलब्ध कर

सकता है । इस हीटर द्वारा शीतकाल में सूर्योदय के पश्चात् दो घंटे के अन्तर्गत नहाने के लिए गर्म पानी उपलब्ध हो सकेगा । तथापि, अल्प-जलिक क्षेत्र में सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग संबंधी अनुसंधान कार्य चल रहा है, यद्यपि इस संस्थान द्वारा किसी अन्य यंत्र का विकास नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय अल्प-जलिक अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर द्वारा कोयले और मिट्टी के तेल का स्थान ग्रहण करने के लिए बिजली पैदा करने वाली अनुसंधान प्रायोजना का कार्य अभी तक प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया है, यद्यपि इसने वैज्ञानिकों का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Ban on Import of whole plant and equipment for Paper Manufacturers

4433. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to ban the import of 'whole plant and equipment' for paper manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of paper manufacturers thereto?

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

(b) Paper manufacturers are slowly getting adjusted to these requirements.

Building for Cooch Behar Head Post Office

4434. SHR B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.

4832 on 14th July, 1971 and state:

(a) whether the existing building in which Cooch Behar Head Post Office is functioning at present, has been purchased from the State Government of West Bengal, for which sanction has already been made more than two years ago; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and how soon the said purchase will be made and further improvements on the said land and structure done?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Cooch Behar Head Post Office building has since been purchased from the State Government of West Bengal.

(b) The surplus land available in HPO compound is proposed to be utilised for the construction of a Telephone Exchange building.

Association of a B.S.F. Commandant With Cooch Behar Refugee service

4435. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 498 on 25th July, 1973 regarding association of former B.S.F. Commandant with 'Cooch Behar Refugee Service' and state:

(a) whether facts have been ascertained from the Government of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the official concerned; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The facts have been ascertained from the Government of Orissa.

A Dy. S. P. of the Orissa police had come on deputation to the B.S.F. as Commandant. On superannuation, he joined the Cooch Behar Refugee Service as Superintendent. There is no information to show that he had

any illegal liaison with that organisation while he was in service.

In terms of rule 531 (B) of the Civil Service Regulations, the employment accepted by the officer is not commercial employment. Hence no prior permission of Government was necessary. The question of taking any steps in the matter, therefore, does not arise.

Thermal Power Project Dalkhola in West Bengal

4436. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3918 on 22nd August, 1973 regarding thermal power project at Dalkhola in West Bengal and state:

(a) whether the Thermal Power Project at Dalkhola, North Bengal, has been finally considered by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The scheme is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Public Call Office at Dewanhat

4437. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7675 on 11th August, 1971 and state:

(a) whether a Public Call Office at Dewanhat in the District of Cooch Behar, West Bengal was sanctioned two years ago:

(b) whether the proposed Call Office has been opened and other telephone connections necessary for individual applicants have been sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Proposal for opening of PCO at Dewanhat was sanctioned on 30th August, 1972. The work was also taken up. But the Public represented that the PCO be connected to Cooch Behar instead of to Dinhat as originally planned. Revised proposal for this PCO was sanctioned on 2nd November, 1973.

(b) The proposed Public Call Office is expected to be opened during the current financial year. No applications for telephone connections have so far been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance to Businessmen for Establishment Industries in backward areas of Orissa

4438. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the State Government of Orissa have implemented directives of the Centre to ensure all assistance to those businessmen who desire to establish industries in backward areas in Orissa; and

(b) the steps taken so far and the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Under the Central outright Grant or Subsidy Scheme, 49 applications were received in Orissa for about Rs. 4 lakhs, of which 15 units have already been sanctioned subsidy. The State of Orissa is being addressed to accelerate the pace of work. Results of these schemes can be judged only over a period of time.

Instances of Industrial Sabotage

4439. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether any instances of industrial subotage has been brought to the notice of Government during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected from the various State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid as the Table of the House in due course.

Shortfall in Nuclear Power Generation during Fourth Plan

4440. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nuclear power generation during Fourth Plan will fall far short of the target; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). There has been a slippage in the schedule of power generation during the Fourth Five Year Plan due to a variety of reasons such as non-availability of special raw materials (like alloy steel, special stainless steel), inability of Indian industry to cope with the specialised requirements for fabrication and supply of complicated equipment etc.

Cut in the Advertisement Budget of Directorate of Audio-visual Publicity

4441. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of

**INFORMATION AND BROADCAST-
ING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cut the advertisement budget of D.A.V.P. as an economy measure; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered its impact on the economy of the small newspapers?

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

(b) The impact is marginal. Efforts are being made to improve the position.

Arrest of Persons in Chandni Chowk, Delhi for not serving Tea to Harijans

4442. **SHRI AMBESH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four persons were arrested under the Prevention of Untouchability (Offences) Act in Chandni Chowk area (Delhi) on 18th August, 1973 for not serving tea to Harijans; and

(b) if so, the action taken against those persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Four persons were arrested on 17-8-1973.

(b) The case is pending trial in the court u/s 4/22/55 Untouchability Act.

Report of Consultant and Industrial Development Service on Industrial Licensing

443. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

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

(a) whether a report of Consultants, Industrial Development Services, has 2675 LS—5.

been with the Government indicating areas which have been the main sources of delays in Industrial licensing; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will place it on the Table of the House?

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

(b) Copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Production of Essential Commodities in Public Sector during Fifth Plan

4444. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the rising prices and scarcity of essential commodities emphasis would be laid in the Fifth Plan on bringing the production of these commodities under public sector; and

(b) whether the wholesale trade of these commodities would be socialised to make them available to consumers at cheap price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The strategy in the Draft Fifth Plan has been designed to increase substantially the production of essential commodities, especially mass consumption goods and essential intermediates and investment goods, both in the public and private sectors.

(b) The Government have decided to build up an effective public procurement and distribution system for ensuring supplies of reasonable quantities of certain essential commodities of mass consumption at relatively low prices and have already taken some measures accordingly.

कोटा (राजस्थान) में सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की पद्धति

4445. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा, राजस्थान में सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था कब तक हो जाएगी; और

(ख) क्या इस बार में कोई अड़चन है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) कोटा के मैन्युअल एक्सचेंज को वर्ष 1975-76 तक आटॉमेटिक बनाए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Uniform Wages in Public Undertakings in Ministry of Industrial Development

4446. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to have uniform wages in all the public undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this direction; and

(c) if so, whether the representatives of these units have been consulted?

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

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

Popularisation of Urdu through A.I.R.

4447. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked a scheme to popularise Urdu through All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). All India Radio broadcasts an Urdu Service for nine and a half hours every day. News bulletins and news commentaries are also broadcast in Urdu regularly. In addition, several stations of A.I.R. broadcast spoken word programmes in Urdu on a regular basis. Urdu Mushairas are a frequent feature of AIR's programmes. Urdu songs form a regular part of the musical items presented by several stations of AIR. The improvement and expansion of Urdu Programmes from AIR is continually reviewed and receives attention. Recently the duration of Urdu programmes has been increased from Bombay, Bangalore and Lucknow stations. The Dharwar Station is now originating a 30-minute weekly programme in Urdu, instead of relaying from Bangalore. An Urdu Programme Advisory Committee also functions which advises All India Radio on matters pertaining to Urdu programmes.

Contact of Rebel Nagas with their Leader, Mr. Phizo

4448. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether activities of Naga Rebels have decreased;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether their contact with their leader, Mr. Phizo, has been completely broken?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Alleged involvement of Officials of the Home Ministry in Sex Scandal

4449. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Bombay news report dated the 10th November, 1973 regarding the involvement of some Officials of Home Ministry in sex scandal;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) It was alleged that two senior officials of a sensitive Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs and their subordinates were involved in an alleged rape case of a newly recruited woman employee.

(c) An enquiry was made to ascertain the facts of the case. The allegations have not been substantiated.

Head Post Office building at Rampur-Bushahar (H.P.)

4450. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been acquired for the construction of Head Post Office Building at Rampur-Bushahar District, Simla, Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the reasons why the construction has not been taken up by the Government so far; and

(c) by which time Government propose to construct this?

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

(b) The land could not be taken over due to some encroachment. Post-master-General, Ambala has already approached the State Government authorities to get the encroachment vacated. It is also reported by Post-master-General, Ambala that owner has filed a reference petition under Section 18 of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 against the award of the Land Acquisition Collector. The case is being defended in the court by the Land Acquisition Officer.

(c) Efforts will be made to commence construction during 1974-75, if funds permit.

गरीबी से नीचे के स्तर पर जीवन यापन करने वालों के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना

4451. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : क्या योजना मंत्री निर्वाह स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के बारे में 21 नवम्बर, 1973 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1494 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में गरीबी से नीचे स्तर पर जीवन यापन करने वाले लोगों का जीवन यापन ऊंचा उठाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले लोगों का जीवन स्तर उठाने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों से सरकार को

जो कायवाही कर रही है, उसमें ये बातें हैं :—

- (1) प्रति वर्ष योजना परिव्यय को बढ़ाना, (2) समाज के गरीब वर्गों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए कृषि, ग्रामोद्योग, व लघु उद्योग तथा पशुपालन, दुग्ध उद्योग, मत्स्यपालन आदि कार्य-कलापों के विकास पर बल देना;
- (3) छोटे तथा नाममात्र के किसानों, बुष्क क्षेत्रों के किसानों और भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रमों को चलाना ताकि वे कृषि विकास में भाग ले कर उसके लाभों में साझीदार बन सकें;
- (4) भूमि सुधार;
- (5) ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए स्वरित कार्यक्रम का मूलापन करना;
- (6) सूखा वृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करना;
- (7) समाज सेवाओं और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के कल्याण के लिए विस्तार कार्यक्रम अपनाना;
- (8) शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए स्कीमें आरम्भ करना; और
- (9) सरकारी वसूली और वितरण प्रणाली सुदृढ़ करना तथा बढ़ाना ।

अब तक प्राप्त प्रतिफलों के बारे में ठीक-ठीक बताना सम्भव नहीं ।

Resignation of Chairman of National Design Institute Ahmedabad

4452. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO
JOSHI:
SHRI R. V. BADE:

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

the reply given to Starred Question No. 228 on 22nd August, 1973 regarding resignation of Chairman of National Design Institute, Ahmedabad and state:

(a) whether in the background of adverse comments of the Wanchoo Enquiry Committee, the Chairman of National Design Institute Ahmedabad, Shri Gautam Sarabhai, had tendered his resignation in May last;

(b) whether in spite of his announcement in June last at Ahmedabad that the Chairman's resignation would be soon accepted it has not only not yet been accepted, but there are moves to continue Shri Sarabhai's association with the Institute in some form or the other; and

(c) if so, the full facts of the case and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The findings of Shri Wanchoo on various matters pertaining to the National Institute of Design including complaints against Shri Sarabhai have been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 383 answered on 22nd August, 1973.

Shri Sarabhai's resignation has not yet been accepted. This and other matters relating to the structure of administration of the Institute will have to await a decision till the comprehensive review being done by the Thapar Committee is available.

Functioning of Trunk Services in Ahmedabad

4453. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PHABHUDAS
PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to news

reports in Ahmedabad Press on the 16th November, 1973 under the heading "Telephone Chief explains lapses";

(b) if so, whether Telephone Chief of Ahmedabad has admitted that trunk services in Ahmedabad are not satisfactory; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). There is always room for improvement in the service and constant efforts to that end are being made. Various special steps taken for improving the trunk telephone service at Ahmedabad are:

- (i) Action has been taken to make up the shortage of operators due to absenteeism amongst female staff by employing short duty operators.
- (ii) A new building is under construction on completion of which additional trunk boards will be installed to efficiently handle the increased trunk traffic.
- (iii) A Trunk Automatic Exchange will also be installed in this new building which will enable expeditious handling of trunk calls and further expansion of subscription Trunk dialling schemes.

Effect of Fall in Investment on Price

4454. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether according to an assessment made by his Ministry, fall in

investment is one of the long-term factors that pushed up prices;

(b) if so, the main features of the note prepared by his Ministry in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). In the note on "Review of the General Economic Situation and Industrial Development" (circulated for consideration at the 25th Meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries, New Delhi, 16th November, 1973) the general economic and price situation has been briefly summarised as below:—

- (a) The economy continued to grow during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 at a much slower rate (less than 2 per cent) than was envisaged during the Fourth Five Year Plan;
- (b) The major reason for the deteriorating price situation was the sharp set-back suffered on the agricultural front as a result of consecutive years of drought conditions; the situation became more difficult because of high prices and restricted supplies available in the international market;
- (c) There has also been a marked increase in money supply which, in the context of a relatively low rate of growth of output, has compounded the inflationary problem;
- (d) There has also been a long-term factor responsible for the general price rise, viz., the decline in the pace of development outlays during the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 (4 per cent

per annum); fortunately, however, a higher rate of investment was achieved during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 (about 12 per cent per annum).

The note emphasised that in addition to the step-up in development outlays achieved during the last three years (1970-71 to 1972-73), Government have taken a number of urgent steps to hold the price line by increasing the production of key items such as steel, coal, cement, automobile tyres, Paper, sugar and vanaspati and simultaneously, to provide for the expansion of infra-structure facilities, such as transport and power.

Assistance to Flood-hit Industries in Gujarat

4455 SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

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

(a) whether most of the industries were hit by the floods in the Gujarat State;

(b) whether the industries have become unfit for future production; if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have been asked by the State Government to help these industries; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It has been reported by the Gujarat Government that about 260 industrial units were affected by the floods but none has been affected to the extent of being unfit for restarting production.

(c) and (d). A request was received from the Gujarat Government for an additional one lac tonnes of cement specially for flood affected areas. Against this demand, 20,000 tonnes of additional cement were allocated to Gujarat in view of overall. Scarcity of cement in the country.

रामाकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली स्थित बालाजी मन्दिर के पुजारी की हत्या

4456. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
-ने ज्योतिष्य बसु :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस उस व्यक्ति को पकड़ने से सफल हो गई है जिसने 19 नवम्बर, 1973 को रामाकृष्णपुरम के एक मन्दिर के पुजारी की हत्या की थी और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री क० एच० मोहसिन): (क): और (ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान । मामले की जांच-पड़ताल दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा को सौंप दी गई है और अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर अभियान प्रारम्भ किया गया है ।

Request by Rajasthan Government for financial aid for setting up an electronics Institute at Pilani

4457. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government had approached the Centre for Financial aid for setting up Test and Evaluation Centre at electronics institute at Pilani;

(b) if so, whether any aid has been given; and

(c) whether electronic industry would be developed throughout the country, if so, its financial implications?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Department of Electronics have circulated to all State Governments a scheme for grant of assistance for the establishment of Testing and Development Centres in electronics in each State. Such centres are designed primarily to assist small and medium scale entrepreneurs with testing and development facilities which would be expensive for individual entrepreneurs to set up by themselves. The Department would in each case provide 75 per cent of the total cost of the project (not exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs) for the purchase of equipment and machinery, both indigenous and imported. The State Government would, in turn, have to provide the remaining 25 per cent of the cost and also the recurring expenditure.

The Government of Rajasthan have intimated that they would be willing to participate in the scheme for the establishment of a Testing and Development Centre at Jaipur (not Pilani). The details of the financial assistance required, as well as the Project Report, are awaited from the Government of Rajasthan.

(c) Government intend to develop the electronics industry on a widely dispersed basis, throughout the country, so as to promote the rapid economic growth of all the regions. The financial implications for this purpose are included in the total plan for Electronics which is a part of the Fifth Five Year Plan, that is now in the final stage of approval.

Distribution of Consumer Goods by Industrialists

4460. SHRI R. V. SWAMINA-

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

(a) whether leading industrialists have accepted in principle his suggestion for establishing their own distribution system to ensure the consumers got their requirements of key goods at fair prices;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this direction by Government now; and

(c) whether this suggestion was discussed at the meeting of the Advisory Council for industry at its meeting on the 16th November, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). In the meeting of the Central Advisory Council on Industries held on 16th November, 1973, the Minister for Industrial Development had suggested that private industries should work out a more efficient and rational system for distribution of industrial goods so that goods reach the consumers without the middle men making undue profits. The suggestions was by and large welcomed by the representatives of different associations of trade and industry. It is hoped that further action in this regard will be taken by the private industry.

Attack on Harijans in Hauz Rani Village, New Delhi

4461. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH: GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report dated the 18th November, 1973 regarding the attack on Harijans in Hauz Rani Village, New Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No such report has come to Government's notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Control on Functioning of Chambers of Commerce

4462. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering in the interest of Industrial development in the country to control the function of various Chambers of Commerce in the country including the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry;

(b) whether in the interest of development of public sector Industries and Undertakings, its trade and commerce and its protection from the Private Sector, Government are considering to constitute a separate Chamber of Commerce for public Sector; and

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

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

(b) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Complaints due to Cross-Bar System

4463. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of complaints received by the Telephone authorities due to the cross-bar system in various cities during the period of January-September, 1973 (figures to thousands) and

(b) the additional steps taken by the Government to normalise the functioning thereof?

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

(a) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as early as possible.

(b) The cross bar exchanges in the various cities have not been functioning at a high efficiency due to many circuit deficiencies and manufacturing defects. Most of the manufacturing defects and circuit deficiencies have been identified. A programme has been undertaken to upgrade the cross-bar exchanges, supplied by BTM. The modification work in all the ten BTM supplied exchanges is now under way. Considerable improvement in the quality of service is expected after the completion of modification work.

Efforts are being made in the exchanges supplied by ITI also to bring down the failure rate by intensifying the routines and replacing faulty components etc. It is proposed to upgrade these exchanges also to improve the performance.

Issue of Licences to Large Houses in Backward Areas of Bihar

4464. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently given licences to large houses for installing industries in the backward areas of Bihar;

(b) if so, the new industries to be installed and expansion to be allowed in their existing installed capacity; and

(c) the extent to which it would help developing these areas industrially and removing poverty and unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During 1972 and 1973 (Jan.—August), companies belonging to or controlled by the Large Houses as defined by Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee were given one Industrial Licence for effecting substantial expansion in Coal Industry and another Carrying-on-business Licence for Cement for backward areas of Bihar. However, no Industrial Licence for setting up of new undertaking was issued.

(c) This will create employment opportunities and help in promoting industrial development of the area.

C.S.I.R. Cash Incentives

4465. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.S.I.R. cash incentives have created complications and in some cases undesirable side effects;

(b) if so, what are these complications and the undesirable effects; and

(c) how Government are proposing to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRA-

MANIAM): (a) The C.S.I.R. have not received any complaints against the scheme of cash incentives by way of distribution of royalty/premia.

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

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को हुई कठिनाइयां

4466. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान स्वतंत्रता सेनानों पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित जेल प्रमाणपत्र तथा अन्य दस्तावेज पेश करने में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को बड़ा असुविधा हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या षड़यन्त्र के मामलों से सम्बद्ध स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को छिपकर रहना पड़ता था तथा उन्हें वर्षों तक अन्य नामों से जीवन व्यतीत करना पड़ता था; और

(ग) क्या उक्त कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का नियमों में संशोधन करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जेल प्रमाणपत्र ने मिलने की हलात में, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी जेल की अर्वाध का उल्लेख करते हुए संसद सदस्य अथवा विधायक अथवा भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य अथवा भूतपूर्व विधायक से सह-बन्दी प्रमाणपत्र पेश कर सकते हैं। यदि यह भी सम्भव नहीं है तो उनके मामलों पर राज्य जिला स्तर समितियों की सिफारिशों और/अथवा राज्य की सत्यापन रिपोर्टों को ध्यान में रखकर विचार किया जायेगा।

(ख) वे व्यक्ति, जो स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के संबंध में 6 माह से अधिक भूमिगत रहे

थे, पेन्शन की स्वीकृति के पात्र हैं बशर्ते कि उन्हें घोषित अपराधी करार दिया गया हो अथवा उनके विरुद्ध गिरफ्तारी वारंट जारी किये गये हों। योजना में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि कोई स्वतंत्रता सेनानी जिसने गिरफ्तारी/सजा के समय झूठा नाम तथा पता दिया था, किसी संसद सदस्य अथवा विधायक, अथवा भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य अथवा भूतपूर्व विधायक, जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी के साथ जेल में था, से प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं और वह मान्य होगा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Results of concession to Industries in Backward Areas

4468. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the package of incentives and concession devised to encourage industries in backward or underdeveloped areas has not had the expected impact; and

(b) what other measures are contemplated to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) and (b). It is too early to assess the impact of package of incentives and concessions devised to encourage industries in backward or underdeveloped areas. Latest data on the progress of some of the scheme under this package of incentives show encouraging results. In several States, as in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, the progress of industrialisation in identified backward areas as a result of the Central Outright Grant or Subsidy Scheme has started manifesting itself. In other States, where the progress so far has been slack, the cause of the same

are being looked into and remedial steps are suggested. Suggestions have also been made that an Agency for the Development of Backward Areas could be visualised and set up.

Task assigned to Science and Technological Institutes in context of Oil Crisis

4469. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the tasks and priorities assigned to our Science and Technological Institutions in the context of the formidable Oil crisis; and

(b) whether suitable provision and allocation are being made in the Fifth Five Year Plan to support massive and effective research in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). In the context of rising demand for oil, which is mostly imported, the NCST has assigned high priority for directing our attention to coal as an alternative to oil. R&D programmes on coal utilisation have been identified for implementation at various scientific institutions in the country. The total outlay involved amounts to about Rs. 40 crores covering survey, mining, transportation, utilisation for power, metallurgical and chemical industries and conversion of coal to oil.

Decision of Licensing Committee re. Issue of Letter of Intent for expansion of Foreign Firms

4470. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 438 dated 14th November, 1973 regarding issue of letters of intent for expansion of Foreign Firms and state:

(a) whether it was examined at any time whether permission/letters no objection letters had legal backing or not;

(b) if so, the correct legal position about these letters; and

(c) whether Government will place a copy of the decision of the Licensing Committee referred to therein, on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Government have from time to time issued instructions regarding the product-mix of undertakings, in order to give them the necessary flexibility in their production programmes and also to maximise production in cases where this could be done without additional foreign exchange/requirements. The decision to issue permission/no objection letters was in the context of the Licensing Committee's opinion on the need for a broad interpretation of the definition of the term "new article in Section 3(dd) of the Act.

Discontinuance of Issuing No Objection Letters to Foreign Firms

4471. **SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 438 on 14th November, 1973 regarding issue of letters of Intent for expansion of foreign Firms and state:

(a) when the practice of issuing permission/no objection letters was started and discontinued;

(b) the circumstances under which the practice was discontinued; and

(c) whether the practice was discontinued as these letters had no legal backing and mostly foreign firms were favoured?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The permission no objection letters were issued from 1952. In 1966, the Government permitted undertakings to diversify their production by manufacture of new articles, subject to certain limits. Government have from time to time issued instructions regarding the product mix of undertakings in order to give them the necessary flexibility and also to maximise production in cases where this could be done without additional foreign exchange requirements.

Expansion of Capacity by firms on the basis of No Objection Letters

4472. **SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to return to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 438 dated the 14th November, 1973, regarding issue of Letters of Intent for expansion of foreign firms and state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied that as a result of the issue of permission/no-objection letters, approval was accorded to revision of production-mix only;

(b) whether under the authority of these letters the firms concerned expanded their capacity which affected outgo of foreign exchange, directly as well as indirectly; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take against such firms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The permission/no objection letters were in the nature of approvals for the manufacture of a revised product mix by the firm concerned and were subject to the following conditions:-

(1) No additional plant and machinery would be required for the purpose;

(2) No royalty would be payable;

(3) The products would be marketed under trade mark already in use; and

(4) No special concession in regard to the import of basic raw materials and ingredients would be met in relaxation of the General Import policy from time to time. Permission/no objection letters were issued on a case by case basis on the request of the parties concerned. No centralised data have been kept as to the details of the letters issued and the production activities undertaken in accordance with them.

Demand to include Miraj and Jaysingpur in Sangli Telephone Exchange

4473. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to include Miraj and Jaysingpur in Sangli (Maharashtra) telephone exchange, so that they will be regarded as one local unit for the convenience of the people of these places; and

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

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

(b) Miraj and Jaysingpur are separate telephone exchanges in different Municipalities located more than 5 Kms. from one another and each having its own local area. According to the present policy of the Department these exchanges do not qualify for being included in the local area of Sangli (Maharashtra) Telephone Exchange.

Telex Exchange of Sangli

4474. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to commission a telex exchange at Sangli, Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the time by which the same would be completed?

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

(b) The proposal for opening a 50 lines Telex Exchange at Sangli has been already sanctioned and it is likely to be commissioned by 1976-77.

Supply of Truck Tyres in Maharashtra.

4475. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the truck-owners in Sangli and Kolhapur districts in Maharashtra are finding it impossible to carry on their business due to very meagre supply of truck tyres to those Districts and that tyres are available there at exorbitant rates; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to enhance the supply and assure proper distribution of truck-tyres in these Districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Complaints from different categories of consumers in the Maharashtra State about the non-availability of truck tyres have been received. These had been taken up with the industry for such assistance as might be possible within the overall availability. The production of truck/bus tyres has suffered a set back due to power cut and labour strikes etc. The industry

has been requested to maximise production by working extra shift, on closed holidays and Sunday by enlisting the cooperation of the labour.

Sharing the Income of A. I. R. Stations on Commercial advertisements by Maharashtra Government

4476. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has been claiming 50 per cent share of the income derived from Commercial advertisements on the All India Radio Stations in Maharashtra state;

(b) since when the share is claimed and the matter is pending;

(c) whether any decision has been taken so far and if so, the gist thereof;

(d) if not, the time by which the decision might be taken ?

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

(b) to (d). The request was first received in 1969 and has been under consideration in consultation with various authorities concerned. A decision will be taken after due consultation.

खराब पड़े सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

4477. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान वर्ष-वार, कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन खराब हुए थे तथा उक्त अवधि में, वर्ष-वार उनमें से कितने टेलीफोन ठीक किये गये; और

(ख) खराब टेलीफोनों से उत्पन्न असुविधा को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

श्री संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है। क्षेत्रीय यूनिटों से यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। सूचना एकत्र हो जाने पर इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ख) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों (सिक्का संग्रह बक्स) के कार्य चालन में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार ने कई कदम उठाए हैं :

(i) क्षेत्रीय यूनिटों को हिदायत दे दी गई कि वे उन महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों में जहाँ कई सिक्का संग्रह बक्स टेलीफोन काम कर रहे हों, वहाँ लाइनमैन तैनात कर दे; ये लाइनमैन अब प्रत्येक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन से रोजाना कहे बार परीक्षण काले करते हैं :

(ii) पर्यवेक्षण कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों से भी कहा गया है कि वे परीक्षणकाल कर के इस बात की जांच किया करे कि ये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन ठीक से काम करते हैं या नहीं :

(iii) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन संयंत्र के कार्य चालन में सुधार लाने के लिए सिक्का बक्स वाले सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन यन्त्र के डिजाइन की पूरी-पूरी जांच की जा रही है।

अमृतसर टेलीविजन केन्द्र से हिन्दी कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करना

4478. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमृतसर टेलीविजन केन्द्र से केवल पंजाबी तथा उर्दू के कार्यक्रम ही प्रसारित किये जाते हैं तथा हिन्दी भाषी जनता

के लिये कोई भी कार्यक्रम प्रसारित नहीं किये जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय भाषा की उपेक्षा के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। कार्यक्रम पंजाबी, हिन्दी, उर्दू तथा अंग्रेजी में टेलीकास्ट किये जाते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Telegraph Division at Cannanore

4479. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to form a new telegraph division at Cannanore;

(b) whether Government have received representation urging the Government to do so; and

(c) if so, what is the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Orders for the formation of a new Telegraph Engineering Division with headquarters at Cannanore have been issued on 6-12-73.

Memorandum received from telephone subscribers of Punalur, Kerala

4480. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum from the telephone subscribers of Punalur, Kerala, requesting for some improvement and modernisation to be made in their telephone exchange; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes Sir. A representation dated 12.4.73 was received from the telephone users of Punalur for installation of an automatic exchange in place of manual exchange.

(b) A 300-lines Central Battery Non-multiple exchange is presently installed at Punalur. In order to meet the increased demands of telephone connections, equipment has already been allotted for installation of a 480-lines CBM exchange at Punalur. It is expected that it may be commissioned during the current financial year itself. The automatic exchange equipment manufactured in the country is in-adequate to automatise all the manual systems and this can be done only gradually. There are a very large number of manual systems of capacities much larger than Punalur which are awaiting automatisa-tion. Punalur is likely to be considered for automatisa-tion after the equipment supply position improves.

Eligibility of freedom fighters prematurely released

4481. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to part (d) of the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 456 on 25th July, 1973 and state:

(a) whether a decision has been finally taken on the question of freedom fighters who were prematurely released;

(b) whether Government propose to exempt the participants of the Goa liberation struggle and Pondichery liberation struggle from this provision of having undergone imprisonment for six months; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking a decision on both these questions?

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

(b) No such proposal is under consideration. The freedom fighters from these two territories are subject to same conditions of eligibility as other freedom fighters.

(c) Extending the benefits of the scheme to those who were prematurely released means relaxation of the very basis of the scheme. This involves careful consideration of all aspects of the matter and hence the delay.

Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes orders (Amendment) Bill

4482. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision about the introduction of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill in Parliament; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). It has not yet been possible to come a final decision in view of a number of delicate issues involved which require to be examined carefully. However, the matter is being actively pursued.

Draft Fifth Plan

4483. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final draft of the Fifth Five Year Plan is ready;

(b) if so, the changes made in the draft vis-a-vis the previously released Approach Document;

(c) the date on which the said draft was presented before the

National Development Council, and the nature of the approval given by the Council; and

(d) whether the size of the Plan has been stepped up and if so, by what amount?

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

(b) The draft Fifth Five Year Plan is largely based on the policies and programmes outlined in the Approach Document. These policies and programmes have been spelt out in greater detail in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

(c) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan was considered and approved by the National Development Council at its meeting held on 8th and 9th December, 1973.

(d) The total size of the Fifth Plan has been increased to Rs. 53,411 crores from the figure of Rs. 51,165 crores in the Approach Document.

Telephone Connections in Ahmedabad

4484. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Telephones installed in the city of Ahmedabad during the first nine months of 1973;

(b) the number of new telephones expected to be installed during the remaining part of the year;

(c) whether these overall installations are adequate; and

(d) if not, the shortfall feared, and the steps Government are taking to accelerate the pace of the new installations?

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

(a) The total number of telephones installed in the city of Ahmedabad during the first nine months of 1973 (upto 30-9-1973) is 4571.

(b) 4000 new telephones are expected to be installed during the remaining part of the year i.e. from October to December, 1973.

(c) and (d). The overall installations during 1973 are adequate. The number of telephones installed in Ahmedabad during 1973 compare very favourably with installations in other telephone areas during the same period.

Setting up of Melamine Production Project by Gujarat Fertilizers Co. Ltd. Baroda

4485. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Guarat State Fertilizers Co. Ltd., Baroda had applied for setting up of a Melamine production Project in December, 1969;

(b) if so, the manner in which the said application was considered, rejected and reconsidered, and reasons for so doing by Government;

(c) the present state of the said application; and

(d) whether Government will expedite the setting up of such a project in view of increasing and pressing demands for Melamine in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizers Corporation Limited had applied in April, 1970. Since there was no demand for the product their

case along with those of others was rejected.

(c) and (d). The Corporation submitted revised application in June, 1972. There is now a limited scope for the product. The relative merits of their project and those preferred by other Public Sector Projects are being examined and Government's decision made known as soon as it is arrived at.

Issue of licences and Letters of Intent in Orissa

4486. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent which have been issued for Orissa (Private and public sector separately) in 1971 and the number out of them which have been executed; and

(b) whether any of them is for Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The number of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent issued in 1971 for the establishment of industrial undertakings in Orissa is as follows:—

<i>Industrial Licences</i>		<i>Letters of Intent</i>	
Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector
6	2	5	6

Of the six units in the private sector, five have implemented their industrial licences. Regarding Letters of Intent, one unit in the private sector has complied with the conditions thereof.

(b) The units are proposed to be located as detailed below:—

Industrial Licence:	Letters of Intent*
1. Talcher	1. Bargarh
2. Koraput	2. Puri
3. Sundergarh	3. Rourkela
4. Jaykaypur	4. Sundergarh
5. Belpahar	5. Sunki
6. Belpahar	6. Sambalpur
7. Lathikota	7. Raipur
8. Bhubaneswar	

*In respect of four units, the exact location is yet to be decided.

Sending Telegrams Money order and Registered Letters, from Post Offices in Delhi

4487. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 24 hours service for sending telegrams and Money Orders and registered letters through post office is available any-where in Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of places and the number of counters available for services and at what cost;

(c) whether Government proposes to expand the present services to the general public in near future; and

(d) if so, the main points of the proposals?

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

(b) Money orders and registered letters are accepted at the Palam Airport PO round the clock on payment of normal fees. Telegrams are accepted at the Palam Airport PO and Shahdara PO at normal rates round the clock. Telegrams are accepted at Malaviya Nagar PO and Mehrauli PO round the clock but after office hours on payment of late fee. Besides these

post offices, facilities for accepting telegrams round the clock are available at 12 Departmental Telegraph Offices (including the Central Telegraph Office) in the Union Territory.

(c) and (d). Expansion of the services is based on the volume of traffic likely to be transacted at a particular post Office. This is kept under constant review and working hours are revised to meet the requirements of the public.

Pick-Pocketing cases in Delhi

4488. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are well-organised gangs of pick-pockets in Delhi;

(b) whether gangs are having their own training institutions for imparting training to new recruits;

(c) whether Government are taking steps to check this menace in urban areas like Delhi; and

(d) the pick-pocketing cases reported during the last three years since 1970-71 separately and action taken and proposed to be taken by the Police?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No organised gang of pick-pockets has come to the notice of the Delhi Police.

(b) No such information has come to the notice of the Delhi Police.

(c) Police men are detailed in plain clothes as well as in uniforms in crowded areas like bus stops, cinema houses and markets etc. for checking and for prevention of such crime, known pick-pockets are rounded up as and when they come to adverse notice.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5986/73].

Discrimination in Payment of subsidy on Superior and Subordinate Staff in the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

4489. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure on superior staff and subordinate staff of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society has considerably increased during the last four years and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether subsidy on superior staff is paid by the Government to the Management of the Society and it is denied in case of subordinate staff working under the Society and if so, the reasons for this discrimination;

(c) the sanctioned strength of subordinate staff and the number of officers appointed during the last two months or so, and

(d) whether majority of such employees is girls, many of whom are the relatives of the officers working in the Society or its Management?

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

(b) In accordance with the Govt. decision on the subject only the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the superior staff of the Society is met by Government. This is one of the ways in which the Govt. gives financial assistance to the society. There is no question of any discrimination here.

(c) The sanctioned strength of subordinate staff of the Society is 320. During the last three months 17 subordinate posts were filled up and the total actual strength of subordinate staff in position on 1-12-1973 was 247.

(d) No, Sir.

Loan given by Government to the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

4490. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Society has obtained a total loan of Rs. 24 lakhs from the Government of India as collateral guarantee and also that they have not yet been able to repay even a single instalment of the loan and interest thereon;

(b) whether the Management of the Society has now taken a decision at their General Body meeting held on 10th October, 1973 to request the Government to write off the interest on the said loan;

(c) if so, whether Government feel that the affairs of the society have not been managed efficiently and there are certain malpractices and misappropriation of funds; and

(d) what action has been taken by the Management to check such occurrences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) Government of India have given interest bearing loans aggregating Rs. 24 lakhs to the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi and these are due for re-payment in the year 1974-75. The Society has been paying interest on the loans regularly.

(b) One of the suggestions made in the General Meeting of the Society held on October 10, 1973 was that the Govt. be requested to write off interest on the loans. The Management has, however, taken no decision to make any such request.

(c) and (d). The Society is making profits since 1970-71. The Management is taking necessary action to improve the Society's working further.

बिहार में टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि

4491. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त, 1973 तक बिहार में टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि कितनी थी, और

(ख) टेलीफोन बिलों के सम्बन्ध में बिहार के भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों और वर्तमान मंत्रियों द्वारा भुगतान किए जाने वाली बकाया राशि का विवरण क्या है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) तारीख 31-8-73 को तारीख 31-8-73 तक जारी किए गए टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया रकम 39.83 लाख रुपये थी। इस रकम के ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :—

(रकम लाख रुपयों में)

राज्य सरकार	5.86
केन्द्रीय सरकार	1.50
प्राइवेट	32.47

(ख) मंत्रियों को उनके कार्यालय में या घर पर जो टेलीफोन दिए जाते हैं, वे सरकारी टेलीफोन हैं और इन टेलीफोन के बिलों का भुगतान भी सरकार ही करती है। ऐसे टेलीफोनों के भी यदि कोई बिल बकाया पड़ जाते हैं, जो उन्हें डाकतार विभाग की किताबों में सम्बन्धित सरकारी विभाग के नाम दिखाया जाता है। यह बकाया राशि मन्त्रियों के व्यक्तिगत नाम पर नहीं दिखाई जाती। यदि ऐसे टेलीफोनों के बिलों में मन्त्रियों की व्यक्तिगत काल भी शामिल है तो उनके ब्यौरे उनकी बसुली सम्बन्धित जानकारी राज्य सरकार के पास ही उपलब्ध होगी।

संयुक्त क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए क्षेत्र

4492. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन-किन क्षेत्रों में संयुक्त क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत उद्योगों की स्थापना की गई है;

(ख) इस प्रकार के कितने प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के पास विचाराधीन हैं;

(ग) निकट भविष्य में कितने प्रस्तावों को कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा; और

(घ) उनका ब्योरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुलर्जी) : (क) से (घ) : राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा स्थापित की जाने वाली परियोजनाएँ तथा उनके द्वारा उत्पादन शुरू करने की सम्भावित तिथि बताने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है प्रन्थालय में रखा गया [देखिए संख्या एल टी 5987 1/73]

बिहार के नगरों में स्वचा त्रिटेल फोन प्रणाली

4493. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के किन किन नगरों में स्वचालित टेलीफोन की सुविधा उपलब्ध है;

(ख) आगामी एक वर्ष के दौरान बिहार के किन किन अन्य नगरों में स्वचालित टेलीफोन प्रणाली लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) उस पर अनुमोदित व्यय कितना होगा ।

संसार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) बिहार के जिन स्थानों पर आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं दे दी गई हैं, उनकी सूची सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी गयी है । [प्रत्यालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एन टी - 5939 73]

(ख) बिहार के जिन स्थानों पर अगले एक वर्ष के दौरान आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, उनकी सूची सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है । (प्रत्यालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या L. T.--5988/73]

(ग) उक्त कार्य पर करीब 10 लाख रुपये खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ।

Report entitled "India and the Nagas"

4494. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the London-based Minority Rights Group has brought out a new report entitled "India and the Nagas" which makes a string of serious charges against India; and

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, the allegations made are baseless.

Sending of News-items to Indian Newspapers by different Foreign Embassies for Political purposes

4495. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether different foreign embassies and news services attached to them directly send (i) news-item (ii) articles and (iii) advertisements to Indian newspapers and periodicals as pieces of propaganda materials for political purposes and if so, the facts thereabout particularly in regard to i) Russian, (ii) U.S.A. and (iii) North Korean Embassies;

(b) whether for the above purposes the newspapers or their Reporters receive financial benefit;

(c) whether such newspapers receive (i) massive orders of printings of various materials of the foreign embassies and (ii) their reporters are invited to visit countries of such embassies and if so, facts thereabout; and

(d) whether inquiries will be made to ascertain the extent of attempts by the foreign Embassies to influence Indian newspapers and periodicals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Foreign embassies circulate news-items and feature articles to Indian newspapers. This is permissible under Article 3(e) and Article 41(1) of the Vienna Convention of Diplomatic Relations, 1961. In the matter of advertisements issued by Embassies, the Press Council has recently observed as follows:—

"Journalistic propriety demands that advertisements must be clearly distinguishable from editorial matter in newspapers. If this is not done, readers could mistake the advertisers' propaganda for the particular newspaper's opinion. The Council considers that such advertisements should clearly be indicated as advertisements and newspapers should specify the amounts they received for these advertisements. The rationale behind this is that charges for such advertisements

should be at a newspapers' usual rates, since a higher payment would amount to a subsidy to the paper concerned."

(c) Government have no information as to the extent such news-items and features are utilised by the newspapers or whether such publications are in consideration for cash payments. A list of Indian Journalists invited by U.S.A. and communist countries during the period 1971-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5989/73].

(d) The question of dissemination of publicity literature by different foreign missions in India is reviewed by Government from time to time.

Weeklies, Periodicals and Literatures Published by Russian and USA Embassies

4496. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the figures about the (i) weeklies, (ii) periodicals, (iii) political literatures and (iv) other books published by the Russian Embassy and the USA Embassy in various languages in India; if so, the number of such literatures also imported into India from Russia and USA;

(b) the latest names of the printing presses where such literatures are printed, and whether papers used for such printing materials are imported by these Embassies or supplied to them by Government on purchase basis or otherwise;

(c) if so, the quantities of paper imported and (ii) purchased from India, and the rate paid to the printing presses for printing materials of Russian and USA Embassies; and

(d) whether Government will exert control over such publications and printings by the Russian and USA Embassies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A statement, giving details of the weeklies and other periodicals published by the Russian and US Embassies in various languages in India, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5990/73].

Information in regard to publication and import of political literature and other books etc., is not available.

(b) and (c), Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have no information on the subject.

(d) A watch is kept on the publications brought out by foreign Embassies.

Applications from Firms for Industrial Licences for expansion setting Units in West Bengal

4497. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the facts about the outstanding applications by Indian and foreign industrial concerns which sought for wither expansion or opening of new units in West Bengal;

(b) whether Andrew Yule, Macneil and Berry and Jardevi Hendersen applied for expansion of this unit in West Bengal;

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

(d) the extent of employment for potentials likely to be opened, if these applications for expansion of existing units establishments of new units or taking over of other closed concerns?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

LOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) As on 1-11-1973, 135 applications for setting up new units and 43 applications for effecting substantial expansion of existing units, in West Bengal, were pending.

(b) and (c). Of the 34 applications received since 1971, from Andrew Yule, Macneil Barry and Jardine Hendersen Groups for setting up new industries, effecting substantial expansion, manufacture of new articles carrying-on-business, in West Bengal, 11 have been disposed of and 23 are pending examination.

(d) It is not possible to estimate the employment potentials at this stage.

Report of Committee on Small and Medium Units

4499. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee headed by Shri R. S. Bhist on concessions to be given to small and medium units has been submitted;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The report of the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri R. S. Bhatt to go into the problems connected with the development of medium and small scale industries has been received and the recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

Issue of Letter of intent to Manufacture Tyres and Tubes in Dholpur (Rajasthan),

4500. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 20-crores unit to manufacture tyres and tubes has been granted letter of intent to set up in Dholpur, Rajasthan in private sector; and

(b) if so, whether works on the site has started and the time by which it is expected to start production and its installed capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A letter of intent was granted to M/s. J. K. Industries, Calcutta on 22-2-1972 for setting up automobile tyres and tubes project with an annual capacity of three lakhs nos. each of automobile tyres and tubes per annum in the State of Rajasthan. Subsequently, this capacity was enhanced to 4 lakhs numbers each of automobile tyres and tubes per annum. The firm planned to locate the proposed unit initially at Dholpur but later on decided to put it up at Kankroli in Udaipur District of Rajasthan. The estimated cost of the project is of the order of Rs. 21 crores. The work is yet to be started.

Constitution of Delhi Television Advisory Committee

4502. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Television Advisory Committee has been constituted; and

(b) if so, its life tenure, name, age and special qualification of members selected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This Committee is expected to advise on various aspects of T.V. programmes. Distinguished persons from various age groups including youth,

representing various disciplines and interests have been nominated on this Committee. The tenure of the members will be 2 years. Their names and brief particulars are given in the attached statement. Information regarding their precise ages is not available.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Member	Brief Particulars
1	Dr. V. P. Dutt.	Member of Parliament, Pro-Vice Chancellor Delhi University. An eminent writer and Political Commentator.
2	Sardar Trilochan Singh	Member, New Delhi Municipal Corporation and an eminent citizen keenly interested in problems of the people of Delhi.
3	Smt. Promila Pandit Barooah	General-Secretary, Indian Council for Child Welfare. Social Worker very much interested in problems of children.
4	Shri D. R. Goyal	Editor, English Journal "Secular Democracy" and a well known journalist of Delhi.
5	Km. Nandita Haksar	A young person interested in problems of students & Social work.
6	Shri T. N. Bali	Educationist and Reader in Hindi Department, University of Delhi.
7	Smt. Depali Nag	A classical music Artist well known in music circles of Delhi.
8	Prof. A. N. Pandeya	Educationist and Professor in Department of Humanity and Social Sciences, IIT New Delhi.
9	Shri A. Rehman	Scientist in-charge of Research Division, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research.
10	Smt. Aruna Vasudev Plomen	An experience Film maker
11	Km. Usha Bhagat	A talented woman interested in social problems.
12	Shri Krishnan Khanna	A well known painter of International repute.
13	Shri Salman K. Khan	Post Graduate student of English literature interested in dramatics and student problems.
14	Shri Bishamber Khanna	An eminent artist and Art Director in a public School.
15	Shri Mohinder Singh	Educationist & Principal, Deshbandhu College, New Delhi.

S. No.	Name of the Member	Brief Particulars
16	Prof. M. Ayub	Associate Professor, School of International studies, Jawahar Lal Nehru University with specialisation in International affairs and National Politics.
17	Shri Inder Mohan	Journalist and Social Worker.
18	Dr. Salamutallah	Educationist-Principal Faculty of Education Teacher's College, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.
19	Mrs. V. Muliy	Educationist & Social worker, Officer on special duty in the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare.
20	Shri Girilal Jain	Prominent Journalist and Political Commentator and Resident Editor, <i>Times of India</i> New Delhi. Expert on International Affairs.
21	Smt. Raj Thapar	Journalist, especially interested in current Affairs, Social & Political problems.

आकाशवाणी के 'स्वाट लाइट' कार्यक्रम लिखने के लिए धन की प्रदायगी

4503. श्री प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें पिछले एक साल के दौरान आकाशवाणी के 'स्वाट लाइट' कार्यक्रम लिखने के लिए 100 हजार प्रत्येक इससे अधिक राशि का भ्रमदान किया गया है ; और

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति किन किन समारोहों के साथ सम्बद्ध है और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उसे उक्त कार्यक्रम लिखने के लिये जितनी बार मौका दिया गया, उसका वर्षवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कमवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सदन की भेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी हुई है । [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया । दैनिक संख्या L. T. — 5991/73] । इस विवरण में यह देखा जा सकता है कि भाग लेने वालों

में कई व्यक्ति न तो पत्रकार हैं और न ही किसी पत्र से सम्बद्ध हैं ?

Post Offices in Villages of Kerala

4504. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Villages Post Offices in the State of Kerala and their ratio population-wise as at present; and

(b) the main points of the plan during the ensuing plan period regarding opening of Post Offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) There is no category like "Village Post Office". The post offices are grouped into "Urban" and "Rural" P.Os. Rural post offices serve rural population including villages. As on 1-11-73, 3612 rural post offices are functioning in Kerala State serving, on an average, a rural population of 4932 persons.

(b) It is proposed to open about 31,000 new post offices throughout the country during the 5th Five Year

Plan—29,000 in Gram Panchayat Villages having the nearest post office beyond 2 miles distance and 2,000 in other villages; provided the conditions for opening of new post offices are satisfied. No state-wise target has yet been fixed.

Telephone Connections in Quilon District

4505. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending at present for Telephone connections in Quilon District of Kerala State; and

(b) the number among them of those coming in the category of general telephones and of those coming under two tone telephone and when the requirements of telephone connections of the aforesaid District are likely to be met in full?

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

(a) The number of applications pending at present for telephone connections in Quilon District is 1133.

(b) The number of applications pending in General Category	834
in OYT category	152
in Special category	147

To meet the demand additional quantities of exchange equipment, Cables, and other stores are needed. These are being gradually provided in accordance with the availability of overall resources. The pending demands will be met when additional stores and equipment become available in due course.

Development of Quilon District of Kerala

4506. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has sanctioned any scheme for the development of backward areas of Quilon District in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Quilon is not covered by the Central Outright Grant or Subsidy Scheme 1971 or by the Scheme of concessional finance meant for the development of backward areas in Kerala State.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Licence/Letter of Intent to Kerala

4507. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences for new industries and letters of intent for the same purpose, issued to Kerala during the year 1973; and

(b) the nature of industries for which such permits were issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). During 1973 (January-August), one Industrial Licence and six Letters of Intent have been issued for establishment of "New Undertakings" in Kerala. These relate to food processing industries, metallurgical industries, transportation, chemicals and rubber goods.

Allocation of 'Attached to the Post Quarters'

4508. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no criteria for the allocation of 'attached to the post Quarter' to the Engineering Supervisors, resulting in denial of such benefits to many senior persons;

(b) whether phone facilities are provided in these quarters without much utility when there is total dearth, of telephones lines for even essential services;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide internal telephone system in these quarters (Cross Bar Indoor Supervisors); and

(d) what is the number of staff enjoying facilities of telephone and quarter for the last three years?

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

(a) Quarters are attached to the posts of Engineering Supervisors only in such cases where it is considered essential for the maintenance of telecommunication services primarily for attending to break downs and other faults in the services.

(b) Residential telephone facilities are provided to Engineering Supervisors in cases where it is considered necessary in the interest of service for maintenance of tele-communication service. Utmost economy is observed in providing such service connections by limiting such cases to the minimum.

(c) There is no proposal to put up internal telephone systems for providing residential telephone connections generally to Engineering Supervisors having quarters attached to posts as it is not convenient for maintenance of services. Such a system for Cross Bar Indoor Supervisors only is uneconomical due to low concentration of staff.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is available.

DOCUMENTS LOST FROM THE BRIEF-CASE OF FORMER RAJASTHAN CHIEF MINISTER

4509. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report that certain important documents relating to our borders have been lost from the brief-case of the late Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Barkatulla Khan;

(b) what is the veracity of this report; and

(c) whether efforts have been made to trace these important documents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the Rajasthan Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

Ammonia-Hydrogen Column for Heavy Water Project in Baroda

4510. SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether hydrogen ammonia column of heavy water project in Baroda is facing trouble;

(b) if so, whether it is due to lack of advance planning to regard to the transport of the massive hardware steel column on road; and

(c) if so, whether these factors will throw out of gear the entire project schedule?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. In fact, this column has already been received at the site and is now being erected.

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

Setting up of Branches by Coca Cola Export Corporation

4511. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what were the basis and conditions under which Coca Cola Export Corporation was allowed to set up a Branch in India in 1958;

(b) what were the basis and conditions under which Coca Cola Export Corporation was allowed to licence more than 4 bottling plants; and

(c) what were the basis and conditions under which Coca Cola Export Soda and Fanta Grape were permitted to be bottled and marketed in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Prior to the setting up of the Coca Cola Export Corporation, the bottlers were allowed to import Coca Cola concentrates on actual user basis for making Coca Cola. M's. Coca Cola Export Corporation were accorded permission in January 1958 for manufacture of concentrate in India on the following conditions:—

(i) the plant and equipment would be provided by the foreign company; and

(ii) the quantum of production would be such as to meet the requirements of the existing 4 bottling plants in the country and the import of other raw materials required for the manufacture of the drinks at these plants would be allowed having regard to the foreign exchange position from time to time.

(b) There are at present 22 Coca Cola bottling plants including the 4 plants set up before Coca Cola Export Corporation were established in India. The bottling plants are either licensed under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act 1951 or approved/registered with the D.G.T.D. While approving additional Bottling Plants, it was stipulated

that the scheme will not confer any right on the Coca Cola Export Corporation to claim additional imported raw materials on Actual User basis, required for the manufacture of concentrate and that the Corporation will arrange supply of concentrate to the Bottlers out of raw materials that may be made available against their own exports of concentrates.

(c) The proposal of M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation to manufacture citrus/fruit beverage base in their existing undertaking for the manufacture of Coca Cola concentrates was approved by Government on the understanding that:

(1) No foreign exchange will be required by them for import of plant and equipment to manufacture the beverage base, and

(2) Foreign exchange required for import of any raw materials required for the manufacture of beverage base will be met from the export production entitlement granted to them for export of Coca Cola concentrates.

M s. Coca Cola Export Corporation have been manufacturing Fanta Orange Fanta Soda and Fanta Grape. As regards Fanta Soda and Fanta Grape, the question whether the introduction of these products would amount to expansion, is under examination of Government.

C.B.I. Inquiry into Sumitra Desai's Case

4512. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether inquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the Sumitra Desai's case has been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). At the request of the State Gov-

ernment, the C.B.I. was asked to help the State Police authorities in their efforts to locate Miss Sumitra Desai. Miss Desai has since been traced at Khandwa.

वर्ष 1971 में जनगणना कार्य में लगे कर्मचारी

4513. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971 में जनगणना कार्य में लगे कर्मचारी हिन्दी भाषी इलाकों में नागरिकों को अपनी मातृभाषा हिन्दी बताने से बचाए हिन्दी की क्षेत्रीय बोली भाषाओं को अपनी मातृ भाषा बताने के लिए उकसाने थे ;

(ख) क्या अन्य भाषाओं की बोली / भाषा बोलने वालों के बारे में भी ऐसा व्यवहार किया जाता था ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में ऊपर में कोई आदेश जारी किए गए थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या था ?

गृहमंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० च० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Allocation of Newsprint Special Quota for Political parties for Printing Posters in U.P., Orissa Manipur and Nagaland Election Campaign

4514. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempts are being made to procure additional newsprint to enable the leading newspapers to give a fuller coverage of the news;

(b) the efforts made to obtain additional newsprint from Scandinavia, Canada and U.S.S.R.;

(c) whether special quota will be allocated to political parties for printing posters, leaflets etc., in the U.P., Orissa, Manipur and Nagaland Election Campaign; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Persistent efforts are being made to secure additional quantities of newsprint wherever possible, and enter into commitments for future supplies for the coming year and the years ahead.

(b) An Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society delegation went to Canada and the U.S.A. to make an on-the-spot study of the prospects of getting newsprint supplies from there. Their discussions were followed up in October/November 1973, by a newsprint delegation consisting of representatives of the State Trading Corporation, Government and the Newspaper Industry, which visited Canada and the U.S.A. This delegation has received four offers, involving a quantity of 53,000 tonnes of newsprint. Two of these have been accepted and shipments are likely to begin in January 1974. The other two offers are being pursued.

In October 1973, a newsprint delegation visited Dacca to get shipments under the existing contract of 10,000 tonnes exploited and to negotiate for additional tonnage this year and the following years. There is a likelihood of Bangla Desh supplying some additional quantities under the Limited Payments Agreement.

A newsprint delegation is now in Moscow to explore the possibility of getting additional tonnage to meet our immediate requirements and to negotiate for future supplies.

Government is in constant touch with the Scandinavian suppliers to persuade them to, adhere to delivery

schedules for the quantities covered by the existing contract. Efforts are being made to negotiate for future supplies.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Newsprint is allotted to newspapers only under the Newsprint Allocation Policy in force.

Automatic Battery Unit in Tirupathi

4517. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an automobile battery unit is being set up in Tirupathi in public or private sector; and

(b) the production capacity, likely period of commencement of production, the employment potential and the capital investment of the unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No request has been made to this Ministry for permission for setting up an automobile battery manufacturing unit in Tirupathi.

(b) Does not arise.

Telex Exchange Centres in Andhra Pradesh

4518. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of cities and towns in Andhra Pradesh where they have Telex Exchange Centres;

(b) whether there is a proposal to set up some more centres in Andhra Pradesh during Fifth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the main features with regard to the proposal; and

(d) whether Telex lines in any existing centres are being increased and if so, the facts thereof?

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

(a) There are three Teleprinter Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh and these are at (i) Secunderabad, (ii) Vijayawada and (iii) Visakhapatnam.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposals for opening a 50 lines Telex at Guntur has been sanctioned. This work is likely to be completed during the first phase of 5th Five Year Plan.

Proposals for new Telex Exchanges at Adoni, Kakinada, Rajahmundry and Vizianagram are also under consideration. These will be approved if they are found to be financially viable.

(d) Proposals for expansion of the existing Telex Exchanges at Secunderabad by 300 lines (300 to 600 lines) Visakhapatnam by 50 lines (50 to 100 lines) and Vijayawada by 50 lines (50 to 100 lines) have been already sanctioned. These works are expected to be completed during the first phase of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Disposal of Radio Active Nuclear Wastes

4519. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre have found a solution to the problem of disposal of radio active nuclear-wastes; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the solution?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The conventional methods such as chemical treatment, evaporation, filtration, ion exchange etc. for disposal of low and

intermediate level radioactive wastes have been in use in the country right from the beginning of the atomic energy programme. Highly radioactive wastes, however, are stored in underground high integrity stainless steel tanks to allow a certain amount of reduction in radio-activity level due to natural decay of fission products. A process to subject these wastes for subsequent treatment has now been developed by which the wastes would be treated and solidified into an insoluble form.

बिहार के चम्पारन जिले की सुरक्षा

4520. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चम्पारन जिला (बिहार) नेपाल की सीमा पर स्थित है ;

(ख) क्या वहां, आधुनिक वाहनों, पक्की सड़क और सीमा पर स्थित पुलिस स्टेशनों पर टेलीफोनो का अभाव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस इलाके की सुरक्षा के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ०एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी दी जायेगी ।

देश में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था का कार्यकरण

4521. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के अलावा सारे देश में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था असन्तोषप्रद होती रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). देश में टेलीफोन प्रणालियां आम तौर पर संतोषजनक ढंग से काम कर रही हैं । इन प्रणालियों की कार्य-कुशलता में सुधार लाने के लिये लगातार प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

प्रमुख टेलीफोन प्रणालियों के कार्यचालन का लगातार मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है, ताकि उनकी कमजोरियों का पता लगाया जाए और उन्हें दूर किया जा सके । कासवार टेलीफो नएवसर्जेंटों के कार्य-चालन में सुधार लाने के लिये विशेष कार्यवाही भी की जा रही है । टेलीफोन प्रणालियों की संपूर्ण कार्य-कुशलता में सुधार लाने के लिए जो दूसरे उपाय पहले से ही किए जा रहे हैं, उनका उल्लेख अनुबंध में किया गया है ।

Construction of an A.I.R. Building in Imphal

4522. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of construction of A.I.R. Buildings in Imphal;

(b) whether Government are aware that the present temporary arrangements cannot meet the growing requirements of the different sections of the Imphal Station of the All India Radio;

(c) if so, the steps taken to remove the grievances of the Officers and other categories of employees in respect of accommodation and other facilities for efficient working; and

(d) whether legal process in respect of land acquired in the Palace compound is complete; and if so, the total area acquired and its comparative merit in contrast to earlier allotment in Lamphelpat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) (i) *Transmitters*: Completed and commissioned on 2-10-1971.

(ii) *Studios*: Lay out Plans finalised and civil estimates for construction of building are under scrutiny.

(iii) *Staff Quarters*: Phase I Construction completed. Work on Phase II construction being started.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps are being taken to provide permanent studios, office accommodation etc. As regards accommodation, construction of 30 staff quarters under Phase I has been completed.

(d) Yes, Sir. Site measuring 3.4 acres has been acquired. The earlier site in Lamphelpat area had to be abandoned due to poor bearing capacity of the soil.

Half-a-million jobs programme for Manipur

4523. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of half-a-million jobs crash programme for Manipur;

(b) whether adequate steps have been taken by different departments of the Government of Manipur to ensure fullest implementation of programme, if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the names of departments falling in the implementation of the programme; and

(d) whether Government of India will consider the matter of deputing

a high official with experience to supervise the implementation of the crash programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Programmes with outlays of Rs. 28.279 lakhs have been approved for the State. All training and self-employment schemes are in progress.

(b) A timebound programme has been chalked out for implementation of all the schemes and infrastructure developments by all Departments concerned, in consultation with the representatives of banks.

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

Paper Industry in Manipur

4524. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) progress made in respect of paper industry in Manipur;

(b) whether Government of India have cleared this industry so that the State Government may start work without delay; and

(c) if so, when such clearance was given and if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Government of Manipur have got a Feasibility Report prepared for setting up of a Paper manufacturing unit. The scheme is in a very preliminary stage of examination.

Promotion of Officers to I.A.S. and I.P.S. in Manipur

4525. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promotion of officers to I.A.S. and I.P.S. in Manipur is pending decision of the Government;

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken;

(c) the number of officers promoted I.A.S. and I.P.S. from officers of Manipur Civil Service and Manipur Police Service, respectively;

(d) whether the delay in the promotions of the next batch is due to the State Government's delay in sending the list of qualified officers for next batch; and

(e) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). There is a joint cadre for Manipur & Tripura for the I.A.S. and another joint cadre for these two States for the I.P.S. These cadres were constituted with effect from 21-1-1972. Since July 1972, the two State Governments have been pressing for distribution between them of the vacancies to be filled under the Rules by promotion or by selection of eligible officers serving under them. For this purpose, it is necessary for the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments and the Union Public Service Commission to amend the relevant Rules and Regulations framed under the All India Services Act, 1951. The drafts of the proposed amendments are being processed for the purposes of such consultation. As soon as the amendments are notified, the process of selection would be initiated by the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) One officer of the Manipur Civil Service and three officers of the Manipur Police Service have been promoted to the I.A.S. and I.P.S. respectively.

(d) and (e). It has not been possible for the Union Public Service Commission to convene meetings of the Se-

lection Committees for the joint cadres of Manipur and Tripura of the I.A.S. and the I.P.S., owing to the non-receipt of the combined seniority lists of the State Civil/Police Service Officers of Manipur and Tripura. The Government of Manipur have informed that it is not possible for them to prepare the combined seniority lists mentioned above for the reason that, apart from the distance intervening between the two States the origin of the State Civil Service cadres in the two States are basically different. In view of this, the two State Governments proposed distribution of vacancies to be filled by promotion or by selection under the Rules.

Automatic Exchange at Imphal and complaints over-billing in Manipur

4526. SHRI N. TAOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of opening Automatic Exchange in Imphal as the present arrangement cannot meet the requirements of the capital town;

(b) what steps are being taken to meet the growing demands pending completion of the Automatic Exchange;

(c) whether Government have received complaints regarding over-billing in respect of telephone connections in Manipur; and

(d) if so, the steps already taken or proposed to be taken to remove the grievances of subscribers?

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

(a) Land for the automatic exchange has been acquired and building plans are under preparation. Equipment for a 1500 lines auto exchange has been programmed for manufacture in 1975-76 by ITI Bangalore. Further

expansion of this exchange is also being planned.

(b) At present there is a 1200 lines CB manual exchange functioning at Imphal. This is proposed to be extended to 1440 lines in two stages.

(c) A few complaints regarding over-billing have been received from telephone subscribers of Manipur. They have been processed for suitable action.

(d) A separate telephone division has been sanctioned for Manipur area with headquarters at Imphal. Action is being taken to procure suitable building for the office of DET. As soon as a building becomes available, the division will start functioning along with an Accounts Office. With this arrangement the technical supervision as soon well as supervision over accounts will improve and grievances of subscribers are expected to come down.

Nuclear power from Rajasthan Atomic Station

4527. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether North India is not likely to get the full benefit of nuclear power from Rajasthan Atomic Power Station; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The power generated by the Rajasthan Atomic Power project will be utilised in the Northern regional system.

(b) Does not arise.

Stamp on Tricentenary Celebration on Coronation of Shivaji

4528. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Members of Parliament have made a representation that a special postal stamp should be issued to commemorate the Tricentenary celebration of Coronation of Shivaji next year; and

(b) what action has been taken on this representation?

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

(a) Representations for issue of stamp on Shri Shivaji in the year 1974 have been received.

(b) A commemorative postage stamp on Shri Shivaji was issued on 17-4-61. The proposal to issue the stamp on Shri Shivaji in the year 1974 was again considered by the Philatelic Advisory Committee which met recently but the Committee did not recommend the issue of this stamp again in the year 1974. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Direct Dialling between Bombay-Nagpur and Nagpur Delhi

4529. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the direct dialling system (S.T.D.) is proposed to be introduced between Bombay and Nagpur and Nagpur and Delhi; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Subscriber trunk dialling has already been intro-

duced between Bombay and Nagpur and is working from 3-4-1973. Direct dialling facility between Nagpur and Delhi is expected to be provided in early Sixth Plan period.

Estimated Time for Satellite to remain in Space

4530. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 241 on 8th August, 1973 regarding plan to put satellite in Space and state what mission is proposed to be assigned to this satellite and how long it is expected to remain in Space?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Three scientific experiments, namely (1) X-Ray Astronomy Experiment (2) Solar Neutron and Gamma Ray Experiment and (3) Aeronomy Experiment are proposed to be conducted through the scientific satellite to be launched by the end of 1974. The satellite is expected to remain in Space for about one year.

Confirmation of Police Inspectors in Delhi for Promotion to Fist (Inspectors)

4531. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I. G. P. Delhi called 325 confirmed Inspectors for promotion to F-list (Inspectors) in the month of August, 1973;

(b) whether out of these 84 Sub-Inspectors were brought on F-list and 241 were rejected;

(c) what was the criteria set for this selection; and

(d) whether Officers with better service record have been rejected whereas Officers having average record and junior in position have been selected, and the reasons why has the

seniority been ignored?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Delhi Administration have reported as follows:—

In August|September 1973, the Selection Board comprising of the Inspector General of Police as Chairman and two Deputy Inspectors General of Police as members called 322 senior Sub-Inspectors for consideration of their names for admission to the promotion list 'F', which is a list of Sub-Inspectors considered fit for promotion to the rank of Inspector of Police.

(b) 84 Sub-Inspectors were selected for admission of their names to this list and the remaining 238 were rejected.

(c) The criteria for this selection are prescribed in Rule 13.1 (1) of the Punjab Police Rules, which reads as follows:—

Promotion from one rank to another, and from one grade to another in the same rank, shall be made by selection tempered by seniority. Efficiency and honesty shall be the main factors governing selection. Specific qualifications, whether in the nature of training courses passed or practical experience, shall be carefully considered in each case. When the qualifications of two officers are otherwise equal, the senior shall be promoted. This rule does not affect increments within a time scale.

(d) No, Sir.

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस का वार्षिकोत्सव

4532. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के मुख्यालय में मनाया जाने वाला वार्षिकोत्सव इस बार दिल्ली मनाया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्, वार्षिकोत्सव 31-10-1973 को झरोदा कलां दिल्ली में मनाया गया था ।

(ख) नीमच वह स्थान है जहाँ 27-7-39 को केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की प्रथम यूनिट बनाई गई थी । 1956 तक यूनिट का मुख्यालय नीमच में था ? बल के विस्तार तथा नई यूनिटों के बनाये जाने के कारण यूनिटों के मुख्यालय विभिन्न स्थानों पर स्थापित किये गये थे । वार्षिकोत्सव नीमच में ही होते रहे क्योंकि दूसरा उपयुक्त तथा सुविधाजनक स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं था । गत वर्ष झरोदा कलां दिल्ली में एक ग्रुप केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया है, जहाँ वार्षिकोत्सव के लिये सभी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं । स्थान बदलने का कारण यह है कि दिल्ली केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल का मुख्यालय है और एक ऐसा स्थान है जहाँ अधिकारी कर्मचारी कम यात्रा में अधिक आसानी में आ सकते हैं और समारोह में भाग ले सकते हैं ।

Foreign consultant for cement plant in Himachal Pradesh

4533. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Press Report dated the 19th November, 1973 Union Government have engaged a multinational firm as consultants for setting up the cement plant at Paonta in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) whether this is in violation of Government policy Rules; and

(c) if so, the actual position in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Cement Corporation of India have engaged M/s. Holtec Engineers (Pvt.) Ltd. as their consultants in connection with setting up their cement plant at Paonta in Himachal Pradesh. This is an Indian Company having collaboration with M/s. Holderbanks Technical Services, Canada. The said foreign firm has got 32 per cent equity participation in M/s. Holtec Engineers (Pvt.) Ltd. Out of 10 Directors of M/s. Holtec Engineers, 7 are Indians. The Managing Director, and Technical Director and 100 per cent staff of this company are also Indians. Hence, the appointment of this company by the Cement Corporation of India as consultants does not contravene the policy laid down by the Government of India.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Posts Filled by Promotion

4534. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 8216 on the 25th April, 1973 regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the posts filled by promotion and state:

(a) the upto date progress made in the matter by various Central Ministries/Departments in general and Department of Agriculture in particular;

(b) whether no action has so far been taken by the Department of Agriculture on the order issued by the Cabinet Secretariat on 27th November, 1972; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The orders contained in the Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms O. M. No. 27-2-71-Est (SCT), dated 27-11-1972, have been communicated

by the Ministers/Departments including the Department of Agriculture, to the competent authorities under them who are responsible for making promotions. The information regarding the progress made in the implementation of the said orders by the various Ministries/Departments, including the Department of Agriculture, is not readily available, and will be collected and placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Allocation of Aluminium to Punjab

4535. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have been pressing the Development Commissioner of Government of India for enhancement of the allocation of Aluminium; and

(b) if so, decision taken thereon?

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

(b) There is a general shortage of this raw material throughout the country including Punjab. Efforts are being made continuously to enhance the allocation of the raw material for Small Scale Units depending upon its availability. However, an additional quantity of 200 M. Tonnes aluminium has been allocated to the Government of Punjab in October, 1973.

Work done by steering Group on Employment and Manpower

4536. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steering Group on Employment and Manpower constituted in January, 1972 has completed its work, if so, the main features thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Steering Group on Employment and Manpower had constituted six Working Groups for estimating the requirements for engineering; medical, agricultural, teaching, scientific and managerial manpower and to highlight problems connected therewith. Unlike other categories, the work of the above Groups was inter-disciplinary in nature. As the sectoral plans and programmes relating to the above disciplines have only recently been finalised, the reports of these Groups could also be finalised only recently. The report of the Steering Group on Employment and Manpower is now under preparation.

Direct Telephone Dialling to U.S.A. and other countries

4537. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Telephone have been provided with the facilities to dial U.S.A. or Canada via the satellite communications system recently;

(b) if so, whether some more countries including the Latin American countries will also be covered by this system; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Direct telephone dialling on overseas circuits is not available but with the commissioning of the inter-Continental Telephone Exchange of the Overseas Communications Service at Bombay,

semi-automatic operation has been introduced on trial basis for telephone calls between India and the U.S.A. with effect from the 1st November, 1973. This enables International Exchange operators in Bombay and Madras to dial directly any subscriber in the U.S.A. On successful completion of trials, this facility will be extended from New Delhi and later on, from Calcutta also. It is also proposed to introduce similar facility with the U.K. at a later date. There are, however, no plans at present to cover other countries.

सिरसपुर (दिल्ली) की एक लड़की की हत्या

4538. श्री पन्नालाल बाकपाल :
श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :

यथा गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1973 को सिरसपुर, दिल्ली की एक लड़की की निर्मम हत्या के सम्बन्ध में कोई जापान अथवा प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों को क्या दण्ड दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या उन्हें शिकायत भी मिली है कि कुछ पुलिस अधिकारी अपराधियों को बचाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं और शिकायत करने वालों को परेशान कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

हत्या का एक मामला अलीपुर थाने में दर्ज किया गया है और जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रधान मंत्री को एक शिकायत भेजी गई थी जिस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Development of intensing Backward Areas

4539. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the Prime Minister has made a statement recently during her tour of U.P. to the effect that intensive industrial development in the backward areas both in the public and private sectors is envisaged;

(b) if so, the salient features and the target fixed for the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the demarcated backwardness in the country where intensive activity is likely to take place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) During her recent tour of Uttar Pradesh, the Prime Minister did speak of the urgency of making concentrated efforts in this regard.

(b) Salient features and the target fixed for the Fifth Five Year Plan are still under consideration.

(c) Lists of industrially backward areas/districts so far selected for (i) concessional finance from financial institutions and (ii) for Central out-right grant or subsidy are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5992/73].

Action on suggestions made by Dutt Committee on foreign collaboration

4540. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken on the suggestion made by the Dutt Committee that a study should be made of the collaborations entered

into by Indian Industrialists with those from countries; and

(b) the policy of Government in regard to inviting multi-national corporations from abroad to collaborate with Indian industrialists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In the report published in July, 1969 the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee (Dutt Committee) had recommended amongst other things that a study be made of foreign collaboration agreements so as to overcome certain lacunae while approving foreign collaborations in the future. The Committee had also observed that with the constitution of the Foreign Investment Board (FIB) some of these lacunae would be rectified. Along with the constitution of the F.I.B. in December, 1968 an illustrative List of industries was published (List I A) where foreign investment may be permitted, (List I B) where foreign technical collaboration may be permitted and (List II) where no collaboration was considered necessary. Government thereby introduced a policy of selectivity in its approach towards foreign collaboration and emphasised the need for dispensing with the import of know-how in those fields where appropriate indigenous technology was available. The Government also appointed a Committee under the Department of Science and Technology to go into the various aspects of foreign collaboration policy. The report of

this Committee is presently under consideration of Government.

Need for foreign collaboration will be divided with reference to the need for importing the technology most suited to the country's economy from sources which offer the most favourable and acceptable terms.

Tiny Carbon Electrode in dry cells

4541. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is in a position to make available the Tiny Carbon electrode used in dry cells; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and how much foreign exchange will be saved as a result of its production in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is only one unit at present producing Midget Electrodes (Carbon Electrodes). Their production in 1973 (up to October) was of the order of 258 Million Nos. The rest of the requirements are met through imports. Government have already approved 9 schemes with a total capacity of 2095 Million Nos. It is expected that most of these will materialise and the demand of 2000 Million pieces likely to be generated by the end of the Fifth Plan period will be met from indigenous production. The savings on account of avoidance of imports would be of the order of Rs. 400 lakhs.

12 hrs

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED MISSING OF THE SHIP
"SONAVATI" DUE TO CYCLONE AND STEPS
TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT IN REGARD
THERETO**

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I call the attention of the Minister
of Shipping and Transport to the
following matter of urgent public
importance and request that he may
make a statement thereon:

"The reported missing of the ship
'Sonavati' of the Scindia Steam
Navigation Company Ltd. due
to cyclone and steps taken by
the Government in this re-
gard."

**नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री
कमलापति त्रिपाठी):** मुझे सदन को बंगाल
की खाड़ी में हुई समुद्री दुर्घटना की सूचना
देने के बारे में खेद है। मामले के तथ्य निम्न
प्रकार हैं :—

मोटर वैमल 'सोनावती' जो 1960
में बना था (जी० आर० टी० 1999 तथा
डी० डब्लू० टी 3105) सिंधिया स्टीम
नेवीगेशन कम्पनी का है। यह जहाज,
जिसमें नमक था और 38 कार्मिक थे,
तुतीकोरिन से कलकत्ता को जा रहा था और
8 दिसम्बर, 1973 को विशाखापत्तनम् के
लगभग 256 कि० मी० दक्षिण पूर्व में एक
स्थान पर बंगाल की खाड़ी में एक समुद्री
तूफान में घिर गया। जहाज ने एक "संकट
संदेश" (एस० ओ० एस०) भेजा जो सिंधिया
स्टीम नेवीगेशन कम्पनी के एक अन्य जहाज
"जलमोती" ने ग्रहण किया और आगे कलकत्ता
रेडियों को भेज दिया। इस संदेश के अनुसार,
8-12-1973 को लगभग दिन के 2 बजे
कार्मिकों ने जहाज छोड़ दिया। जहाज
उसो दिन, दिन के 2.40 पर डूब गया।

संदेश प्राप्त होने पर, जल परिवहन विभाग
कलकत्ता के प्रधान अधिकारी ने भारतीय
वायुसेना स्टेशन, बरकपुर तथा ईस्टर्न
नेवल कमांड, विशाखापत्तनम और जल
परिवहन विभाग, मद्रास के प्रधान अधिकारी
को तुरन्त सतर्क कर दिया। इस समय, बचाव
कार्य में चार जहाज लगे हुए हैं, जिनमें से 3
भारतीय हैं और एक विदेशी है। भारतीय
जहाज "जलमोती" और "जल जवाहर"
सिंधिया स्टीम नेवीगेशन कम्पनी के हैं तथा
"देवराज जयंती" शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ
इंडिया का है और "एंपिलोसिस" जहाज ग्रीक
शिपिंग कम्पनी का है।

ताजे समाचारों के अनुसार इस अभाग
जहाज के अभी तक 28 कार्मिक बचा लिये
गये हैं, 4 की मृत्यु हो गई है और 6 लापता
है।

प्रधान अधिकारी, जल परिवहन विभाग,
मद्रास ने इस समुद्री दुर्घटना की प्रारम्भिक
जांच शुरू कर दी है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि 8 दिसम्बर, 1973
को बंगाल की खाड़ी में विशाखापत्तनम् से
लगभग 256 किलोमीटर यह जहाज
तूफान से घिर गया, उस ने एस० ओ० एस०
भी भेजा जिस को कलकत्ता रेडियो द्वारा
प्रसारित किया गया। उन्होंने यह भी बताया
कि उसी दिन 2 बजे जो कर्मचारी उस जहाज
में काम कर रहे थे उन्होंने उस जहाज को छोड़
दिया और 2 बजकर 40 मिनट पर वह
जहाज डूब गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना
चाहता हूँ—क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं था कि
इस तूफान के आने की सूचना उस जहाज के
कर्मचारियों को पहले से दी जा सकती थी।
यदि दी जा सकती थी, तो क्या इस जहाज
में ऐसी सूचना प्राप्त करने का कोई यंत्र
लगा हुआ था या नहीं? यदि था, तो क्या

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

वह काम नहीं कर रहा था, यदि कर रहा था तो उन को वह सूचना पहले क्यों नहीं दी गई ?

इस सूचना के प्राप्त होने पर दूसरे जहाजों ने उन को बचाने की कोशिश की—यह खुशी की बात है। 28 व्यक्ति बचा लिए गए, लेकिन 10 व्यक्तियों की जान चली गई। 4 के शव मिले हैं और 6 के लिए मिसिंग शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। मैं तो यह भ्रामा करता हूँ कि वे भी जीवित हों तो अच्छा है।

मचेंट सिपिंग एक्ट के अन्तर्गत जो एन्क्वायरी हो रही है, उस के संबंध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एन्क्वायरी करने वाले अफसर कौन हैं, क्या वे वही व्यक्ति होंगे जो जहाजरानी में हिंसा ले रहे हैं या इस की कोई निष्पक्ष जांच होगी ?

इस दुर्घटना में जिन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई है—उन के परिवारों को कोई कम्पन्सेशन मिलेगा या नहीं ? यदि मिलेगा तो अन्तरिम सहायता का रूप में कितना कम्पन्सेशन उन्हें दिया गया है और आइन्दा कितना दिया जायेगा ?

यह प्राइवेट कम्पनी जो जहाजरानी का काम कर रही है, इस ने कभी भी जहाजों की देखभाल अच्छी तरह से नहीं की है—इस से मालूम होता है कि अब समय आ चुका है कि सरकार नेशनल सिपिंग बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत इस कम्पनी को भी अपने हाथ में ले । क्या सरकार इस कम्पनी को अपने हाथ में लेने जा रही है, यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने 4 सवाल पूछे हैं—इस जहाज को तूफान की सूचना पहले से देने की जरूरत थी, क्या ऐसा सम्भव था कि यह सूचना उन को पहले से मिल जाती, यदि नहीं मिली तो क्यों ? दूसरा—एन्क्वायरी

कमीशन के चेयरमैन कौन है ? क्या कोई निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति होंगे या इस सिपिंग कम्पनी के कुछ अफसरान होंगे, चाहे वे टैकनिकल हों या नान-टैकनिकल हों—उन को यह काम सौंपा जायेगा ? तीसरी—जिन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है उन के परिवारों को कितना मुआवजा दिया जा चुका है और आगे कितना मुआवजा मिलेगा ? चौथा—इस सिपिंग कम्पनी को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : कोई भी दुर्घटना हो जाये, जिसमें लोगों के प्राण चले जाये—यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। यह दुर्घटना हो गई और इस में 4 आदमी मारे गए और 6 का पता नहीं है। हम सब यही उम्मीद करें कि वे 6 जीवित होंगे तो यह अच्छी ही बात है, लेकिन सम्भवतः उन के भी प्राण चले गए होंगे। जहां तक सूचना देने की बात है—यह मैट्रोलोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है और वे रोज इस की सूचना पोर्ट्स को जहाजों को दिया करते हैं...

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं मंत्री जी को बतला देना चाहता हूँ—उन्होंने जब भी कहा है कि वायिब होगी, वायिब कभी नहीं हुई, आप उन पर डोन्ड करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (व.लि.पर) : यदि उन्होंने घोषणा कर दी कि आप वायिब होगी, तो लोग छत्ते नहीं ले जाते।

श्री कमलापती त्रिपाठी : आज फल तो ज्योतिष की बात भी झूठी निकल रही है। मैट्रोलोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट भी बीता ही है लेकिन उनका काम यह है, उनकी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वे इसकी सूचना दे दें और

प्रति दिन यह सूचना दी जाती है। जहां तक इस मामले की सूचना पहुंची या नहीं, यह मानकर चलना होगा कि जांच हो रही है उससे यह बात स्पष्ट हो जायेगी। मरुन्टाइन मेरीन डिपार्टमेंट के जो प्रिन्सिपल आफिसर हैं वे प्रिन्सिपलरी इन्क्वायरी कर रहे हैं। उनकी प्रिन्सिपलरी रिपोर्ट आ जाये तभी बाँचे ठीक तरह से स्पष्ट हो सकती है। उनकी रिपोर्ट जल्दी आ जायेगी क्योंकि उन्होंने इन्क्वायरी शुरू कर दी है। यह इन्क्वायरी कानून के मुताबिक शुरू की गई है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, जो ऐक्ट है मरुन्टाइन मेरीन ऐक्ट उसके मुताबिक इन्क्वायरी शुरू की है, उनकी रिपोर्ट आ जाये तो फिर कोर्ट की भी इन्क्वायरी होगी। कोर्ट भी बैठती है कानून के मुताबिक और उसमें सारा मामला पेश किया जायेगा।

जहां तक कम्पेंसेशन की बात है, कम्पेंसेशन भी कानून के मुताबिक दिया जाता है। जो मेरे पास सूचना है उसके हिसाब से उन्हें कम्पेंसेशन यूजुअल स्केन के मुताबिक दिया जायेगा। सीमेंट को 11 हजार से 15 हजार का कम्पेंसेशन नेशनल मेरिटाइम बोर्ड के एग्जीमेंट के मुताबिक दिया जायेगा। जो नान-सर्टिफिकेटेड आफिसर हैं उन्हें 40 महीने का बेज दिया जाता है अगर आफिसर की अवस्था 30 वर्ष से कम है और अगर 30 वर्ष से ज्यादा अवस्था है तो 35 महीने का बेज दिया जाता है। सर्टिफिकेटेड आफिसर जो होते हैं उन्हें 48 महीने का बेज दिया जाता है अगर 30 वर्ष से कम की उम्र है और 42 महीने की तनख्वाह दी जाती है अगर 30 वर्ष से ज्यादा की उम्र हो। तो यह कम्पेंसेशन का रूल है और इसके हिसाब से कम्पेंसेशन दिया जायेगा।

यह शिपिंग कम्पनी और जितना प्राइवेट सेक्टर है उसको ले लिया जाये या नहीं, यह गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी से सम्बन्ध रखना

है। किमी चीज का नेशनलाईजेशन तब करते हैं जब उसमें लाभ दिखाई देता है। नेशनलाईजेशन स्वयं कोई लक्ष्य नहीं है बल्कि वह एक साधन है किसी साध्य को पूरा करने के लिए यदि कोई लाभ दिखाई दे तो नेशनलाईजेशन पर विचार किया जाये और यदि कोई लाभ न हो तो नेशनलाईजेशन करना जरूरी नहीं है। तो अभी नेशनलाईजेशन का मामला हमारे सामने नहीं है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You have heard that the compensation is only Rs. 11,000 in some cases. In the Indian Airlines it is Rs. 1,00,000 and in the railways it is Rs. 50,000. I would request you to ask the Minister to take steps to see that the Act is amended.

MR. SPEAKER: He has had his chance.

श्री नवल किशोर : शर्मा (दोसा) : सोनावती जहाज की दुर्घटना के संबंध में दिए गए वक्तव्य से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है ता जहाज के कार्मिकों को बचाने में काफी तत्परता से काम लिया गया फिर भी चार व्यक्ति मारे गए और 6 का पता अभी नहीं चल सका है। उनके बारे में बहुत कुछ आशंका है कि सम्भवतः वे मर गए हैं। इस दुर्घटना को रोकने के बारे में कुछ प्रयत्न किया जा सकता था या नहीं यह तो जांच कमीशन से पता चलेगा लेकिन फिर भी मैं मंत्री महोदय से उनके वक्तव्य के आधार पर यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा है कि तूफान के आने की सूचना उनको मेट्रोलाजिकल डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा मिलती है तो क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि विज्ञान और टैक्नोलॉजी का जो विस्तार हुआ है, दूसरे मुकों में जो हालात हैं उसके आधार पर क्या जहाजों में ऐसे उपकरण लगाना सम्भव नहीं है जिससे पूर्व पता चल

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा:]

सके किसी होने वाली दुर्घटना का या आने वाले तूफान का अथवा पोर्ट्स पर अपनी तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती जिसके द्वारा इस तरह की पूर्व सूचना मिल सके और वह पूर्व सूचना उन जहाजों को दी जा सके जिससे समय रहते वे अपनी रक्षा का प्रबंध कर सक ? क्या इस विषय में उन्होंने कोई जानकारी दी है और क्या ऐसा करना हिन्दुस्तान में सम्भव नहीं है ?

दूसरे अभी मंत्री जी ने जो आकड़े बताये कम्पेन्सेशन के उन्नत रूल्स के मुताबिक 11 हजार या 30 महीने की तनख्वाह या 40 महीने की तनख्वाह सर्विस के आधार पर मिलेगी तो यह तो रूल्स हैं वह कब बने थे और इन रूल्स के बारे में आज के मौजूदा हालत में क्या पुनर्विचार करने का उनका इरादा नहीं है ? जैसा कि अभी मेरे मित्र बनर्जी साहब कह रहे थे कि हवाई जहाज के यात्रियों के लिए एक लाख रुपये का कम्पेन्सेशन और रेल यात्रियों के लिए 50 हजार का कम्पेन्सेशन देने की व्यवस्था की गई है तो यह कामिक जो कि रात दिन काम करते हैं, प्राणों से जूझते हैं उनके लिए इतना थोड़ा कम्पेन्सेशन पुनर्विचार के योग्य नहीं है क्या? इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह आश्वासन भी मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि अगर वे इन कामिकों का कम्पेन्सेशन बढ़ाने की स्थिति में नहीं है तो क्या वे उनके डिपेन्डेंट्स को जहाज में या किसी दूसरी जगह स्थान देने पर सहा-नमतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा है मैं बहुत कुछ उससे सहमत हूँ। यह बात ठीक है कि अजकल विज्ञान की बड़ी उन्नति हो गई है। और कोई कारण नहीं है कि तूफानों की सूचना सतर्क करने की दृष्टि से आरम्भ में न दे

दी जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ इसका प्रबन्ध है। पोर्ट्स पर इसका प्रबन्ध है और वह सूचना दी जाती है। जहाजों पर भी उसका प्रबन्ध होगा उसका मुझे ठीक पता नहीं है लेकिन अगर नहीं है तो उसको हम देखेंगे कि जहाजों पर भी उसका कोई प्रबन्ध हो। पोर्ट्स पर सूचना मिले न मिले लेकिन जहाज पर जो लोग हो उन्हें सूचना मिल जाए और तूफान आने की आशंका का उन्हें पता लग जाये। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है जब उड़ीसा में तूफान आया था तो उस समय एक कमेटी बनी थी जो इस बात को देखेगी कि समु में जो हों उनको भी तूफानों की सूचना दी जा सकती है या नहीं, मुझे अभी असुवर नहीं मिला है कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को देख सकूँ, पता नहीं वह आ गई है या नहीं लेकिन जैसा आपने सुझाव दिया है उसा पर हम जरूर ध्यान देंगे और भविष्य में इसका प्रबन्ध करने की कोशिश की जाएगी।

जहां तक कम्पेन्सेशन की बात है, यह तो नेशनल मेरीटाइम बोर्ड है उससे एग्जिमेन्ट हुआ था या उसके मुताबिक यह कम्पेन्सेशन मंजूर किया गया। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो मुआविजा दिया जा रहा है या दिया जाता है उसको भी देखने की जरूरत है क्योंकि समुद्र में जो लोग रहते हैं वे ज्यादा खतरे में रहते हैं कम खतरे में नहीं रहत है इसलिए इस विषय में भी विचार करने का जो सुझाव है उस पर भी विचार किया जाएगा ?

जहां तक उनके सम्बन्धियों को काम देने की बात है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सुझाव भी अच्छा है और इसके लिए मैं जरूर प्रयास करेगा। अगर उनके पास सम्बन्धी हैं जिनके कि प्राण चले गए हैं तो उनके आश्रितों को कोई न कोई स्थान दिया जाए इस पर भी विचार किया जाएगा।

श्री शिरेन्द्र सिंह राव (मन्हेदगढ़):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह निहायत अप्सोस की बात है कि पंडित जी ने जैसे ही जहाजरानी मुहकमे को सम्भाला उसके फौरन बाद ही जहाजों का बेंड़ा गर्क होना शुरू हो गया। वे एक धार्मिक व्यक्ति है, अच्छे विचारों के हैं और इन्होंने महरत जरूर निकलवाया होगा लेकिन हो सकता है कि राज बहदुर जी की बददुआओं का असर भ्राना शुरू हो गया हो। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .
जहाजरानी का सुपरस्टीशन से श्वास ताल्लुक है, इस लिए मैं ने यह अज्ञ किया है।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में फरमाया है कि इस जहाज का जी० आर० टी० 2,000 टन से नीचे था और डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० 3106 टन था। क्या वह बतायेंगे कि ऐसा तो नहीं है कि इस जहाज पर उस की कैपेसिटी से बहुत ज्यादा माल लादा गया हो ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस जहाज के कप्तान को कितने दिन से कप्तानी का सर्टिफिकेट मिला हुआ था और ऐसे समुन्दरी जहाजों के कप्तानों को लाइसेंस देने के लिए जांच करने का और फिटनेस मालूम करने का गवर्नमेंट का क्या तरीका है। मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायें कि क्या यह हल्का जहाज था और अपने चार्टर्ड रूट पर चल रहा था, क्योंकि बंगाल की खाड़ी तूफानों के लिए मशहूर है और इतने हल्के जहाज का बीच समुन्दर में, साहिल से बहुत दूर, चलना कुदरती तौर पर बहुत खतरनाक है।

सरकार के पास इस बात की क्या व्यवस्था है कि कुछ घण्टों के बाद जहाजों की सी-वर्दीनेम का सर्टिफिकेट हासिल करना पड़े ? यह जो जहाज डूबा है, उस को सी-वर्दीनेस का पिछला सर्टिफिकेट कब मिला था ?

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में बताया है कि 28 आदमी रेसक्य पर लिये गये, चार लाखें

वरा मंद हुई और छः आदमी मिसिंग हैं, जिन की तलाश जारी है। उन्होंने हाउस में यह बयान पढ़ने से पहले यह फ्रिका काट दिया कि छः मिसिंग आदमियों की तलाश जारी है। क्या इसका यह मतलब है कि उन छः आदमियों की तलाश छोड़ दी गई है और अगर छोड़ दी गई है, तो क्यों ? पहले यह खबर आई थी कि ऐसा शुबहा किया जाता है कि वे भी नजदीक की समुन्दर में हैं। उन्होंने किस तरह यह तमल्ली कर ली कि अब आगे उन को ढूँढने की जरूरत नहीं है ? गवर्नमेंट के पास हवाई जहाज और हेलिकाप्टर वगैरह बहुत साधन हैं। क्या इस बात का खतरा नहीं है कि कहीं वे बेचारे तड़प तड़प कर समुन्दर में मर जायें ?

यह बात भी समझ में नहीं आ रही है कि इस जहाज ने जो एस० ओ० एस० सिग्नल दिया, वह कलकत्ता में रिसीव हुआ, जब कि नजदीकतरी जगह विशाखापत्तनम् थी। वहां ईस्ट्रन नैवल कमांड का हैडक्वार्टर है। इस के साथ ही मर्कन्टाइल मरिन डिपार्टमेंट का प्रिंसिपल आफिसर भी नजदीक ही मद्रास में है। विशाखापत्तनम् एक बहुत बड़ा पोर्ट है। नेवी के पास अपने जहाज, हेलिकाप्टर और हवाई जहाज होते हैं। क्यों नहीं सब बड़े बड़े बन्दरगाहों पर ऐसा कोई बन्दोबस्त किया जाता कि नजदीकतरी जगह पर एस० ओ०एस० रिसीव किया जाये ? और फौरन उस जहाज के रेस्क्यू के लिए बन्दोबस्त किया जाए क्या इसमें सरकार की, या सरकार के मर्कन्टाइल डिपार्टमेंट की, कोताही नहीं है कि जहाज विशाखापत्तनम के नजदीक डूब रहा है, लेकिन उसका एस० ओ० एस० नजदीक नहीं, बल्कि कलकत्ता में रिसीव होता है और वहां से रिले करके विशाखापत्तनम् से कार्यवाही की जाती है ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : श्रीमान : माननीय सदस्य ने बड़े अच्छे सवाल उठाये हैं। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि मैं धार्मिक आदमी

[श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव]

हूँ? इस लिए 28 आदमी बच गए। लेकिन कहीं अगर यह विभाग राव साहब के हाथ में रहता, तो एक भी न बचता। मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि वह महकमा लेने के बाद यह दुर्घटना हुई और इस के लिए मैं खेद प्रकट कर चुका हूँ। जहाँ तक बेड़ा गर्क करने की बात है, मैं इस चेष्टा में लगा हूँ कि मैं माननीय राव साहब का बेड़ा बाहर निकाल दूँ, जो गर्क हो चुका है।

मैं ने अपने वक्तव्य में एक लाइन इस लिए निकाल दी है, क्यों कि मेरे पास आज सूचना आई है कि जब तीन चार दिन तक पूरी कोशिश करने के बाद भी उन लोगों का पता नहीं लगा, तो यह समझा गया कि और पता लगाने की चेष्टा करना बेकार होगा और जलमोती तथा अन्य तीन चार जहाज, जो उन की खोज कर रहे थे, लौट आये। मैं इस बात की एनक्वायरी करूँगा कि वे कैसे इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे कि उन की लाश भी नहीं मिल सकती अगर उन बेचारों के प्राण चले गए, तो कम से कम लाशें तो मिल जाए।

जहाँ तक संकट संदेश का प्रश्न है, सिंधिया नेवीगेशन कम्पनी का एक जहाज, जलमोती, कहीं घास-पास था, पहले उसने उस संदेश को पकड़ा और उसने उस को कलकता रिले कर दिया। लेकिन विशाखापत्तनम भी 260 किलोमीटर दूर था। मकॅन्टाइल मैरिन डिपार्टमेंट के प्रिंसिपल आफिसर इन सब बातों की इनक्वायरी कर रहे हैं। उस एनक्वायरी की रिपोर्ट में ये सब पायट्स आयेंगे कि यह संदेश कहाँ दिया जा सकता था वह टाइम से मिला या नहीं, मोटिआरोलोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट की कोई गलती हुई है या नहीं, कहीं माल तो ज्यादा नहीं लदा था, आदि। एनक्वायरी की रिपोर्ट आने पर इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

जहाँ तक सी-वर्दीनेस का सम्बन्ध है, जिस दिन यह जहाज चला, उस की सी-वर्दीनेस 100 परसेंट थी। सटिफिकेट देने के लिए थोड़े थोड़े समय के बाद जांच हुआ करती है। दिसम्बर, 1974 में इस की एनक्वायरी होनी थी?

इस बात के लिए बोर्ड भी बैठती है कि किस भर जिम्मेदार डाली जाए और कौन दंडित हो। प्रिलिमिनरी रिपोर्ट आने पर इस बारे में कार्यवाही की जाएगी?

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के इस विज्ञान के युग में सारे जहाज यंत्रों से सुसज्जित होते हैं और इस कारण उनके ऐसे तूफानों से डूब जाने की सम्भावना कम होती है। लेकिन इस जहाज के बारे में एक खास बात है कि यह, जहाज 1960 हार्लैण्ड में बना था और 1968 में पुराना जहाज इस कम्पनी रस खरीदा था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1968 में जब यह जहाज खरीदा गया तो क्या उस समय उस के बारे में पूरी जानकारी सरकार के पास, या उस कम्पनी के पास थी। क्या सरकार के पास आज इस बात की कोई जानकारी है कि उस जहाज में कोई खराबी तो नहीं थी और क्या वह तूफानों की सूचना देने वाले यंत्रों से महरूम तो नहीं था?

ये सारे जहाज इन्शोर्ड होते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुराना जहाज किस कीमत पर खरीदा गया और वह कितनी रकम पर इन्शोर्ड था। ज्यादातर प्राइवेट कम्पनियों बीस हजार रुपये के माल को साठ हजार रुपये पर इन्शोर्ड कराती हैं और इस तरह उसके लिये साठ हजार रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। क्या एनक्वायरी के इस समय से बात का भी ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि यह जहाज कितने रुपये में खरीदा गया, कितने रुपये पर इन्शोर्ड था और सरकार को इसके लिये

कितना रूपया देना पड़ेगा ? क्या सारा नुकसान सरकार का हुआ है ?

मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें प्राइवेट कम्पनी का कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि सारा नुकसान सरकार का हुआ है। इस पर लदा हुआ माल इनशोर्ड था। उसका मुआवजा सरकार को देना पड़ेगा। यह अहाज न जाने कितने परसेंट ज्यादा पर इनशोर्ड था। वह इंशोरेंस का रूपया सरकार को देना पड़ेगा। और जो आदमी भर गये हैं, उनके लिये भी सरकार को कम्पेन्शन देना पड़ेगा। इस प्राइवेट कम्पनी की कितनी लायबिलिटीज हैं। उसको कितना नुकसान हुआ है ? वह कितना खमियाजा भरेगी ? इस समय हमारे यहाँ कितने प्राइवेट अहाज हैं और इनकी क्या स्थिति है ?

6 दिसम्बर को आपका आदर-सत्कार किया गया था, तो वहाँ श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा था कि हम जहाँ भी जायें, वहाँ बंटोघार हो जाता है ; हम चिली जाने वाले थे और वहाँ पर सरकार का तख्ता पलट गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कहीं उस अहाज पर श्री बाजपेयी की छाया या प्रतिनिधि तो नहीं था, जिससे वह डूब गया।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को योग्यता और कुशलता की दाद देना चाहता हूँ। इस में दो रायें नहीं हैं कि उनके धार्मिक होने और उच्च विचारों का होने के नाते 28 आदमियों का बचाव हुआ है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय। मेरे नाम का हावाला क्यों दिया जा रहा है ? इस विभाग के मंत्री पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी हैं। एक अहाज डूबा और कुछ लोग बचा लिये गये। लेकिन मुझे बीच में लाने की कोशिश क्यों की जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसलिये कि आप भले आदमी हैं, ब्रह्मचारी हैं।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : श्री बाजपेयी का नाम इसलिये लिया गया कि वह सदन की शोभा हैं।

माननीय सदस्य के सवालाल तो तफसील के हैं कि कितने में खरीदा गया, हालैण्ड में बना और इसके बाद 68 में उन्होंने खरीदा, कितने का खरीदा, इन्प्योर्ड है या नहीं, है, दुर्घटना से इसका कोई बहुत सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो मैं इन सारी बातों की जांच करके इसकी सूचना उनको दे दूंगा और यह भी जानकारी कर लूंगा कि कम्पेन्शन वगैरह सरकार को देना होगा या कम्पनी को देना होगा।

आपने यह सवाल भी किया कि कितने प्राइवेट अहाज आपके पास हैं। बहुत सी कम्पनियाँ हैं। हमारे पास तो शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के जो अहाज हैं वह तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना काम हम करते हैं इसका सिर्फ 40-45 परसेंट काम करते हैं बाकी बहुत सारा काम प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ करती हैं और कुछ बाहर की भी करती हैं। तो ये तो बहुपद विस्तार के सवाल हैं आप चाहेंगे तो आपके पास पूरी सूचना भेज देंगे। सम्प्रति इसकी जांच हो रही है और जांच की रिपोर्ट जब आ जाय तब उसके बाद फिर भविष्य की कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सूचना आपने उन्हें बाद में भेजेंगे वह आप टेबल पर ही रख दीजियेगा ताकि दूसरे मेम्बरों को भी मालूम हो जाय।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : आपकी आज्ञा का पालन करूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगाल की खाड़ी का इलाका तूफान और भ्रांघी का इलाका है और इसमें लगातार अहाज डूबते चले जा रहे हैं। आपको याद

[श्री मधु लिमये]

होगा कि ढाई साल पहले या तकरीबन तीन साल हो गये, महाजगभित्तूनाम का जहाज डूब गया था और यहाँ तक कि कहां वह डूबा, उसके ऊपर जो नाविक थे उनका क्या हुआ, सरकार को पता तक नहीं चला ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : राव साहब को बता देंजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : राव साहब क्या करेंगे ? इसमें करना तो आप ही लोगों का है, लेकिन आप लोग अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि बंगाल की खाड़ी का इलाका चूँकि तूफान का इलाका है और बंगाल की खाड़ी पर भारत के अलावा बंगला देश, बर्मा, मलाया ये देश भी बसते हैं, तो मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन देशों के साथ मिल कर जहाजों को बचाने के लिये मीटिरिओलाजिकल डिपार्टमेंट नहीं, बल्कि कोई और तथा संगठन आप अपनायें और उसमें बंगला देश, मलाया तथा बर्मा की भी मदद लेंगे ।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दिनों में जो स्पेस रिसर्च चल रहा है और वेदर सटेलाइट्स वगैरह बनाये जा रहे हैं तो क्या बंगाल की खाड़ी के लिये इस तरह की सहायता और सटेलाइट्स वगैरह से या स्पेस रिसर्च सेंटर में मिल सकती है, तो उसे प्राप्त करने का सरकार ने अब तक प्रयास किया है ? अगर नहीं किया है तो मैं जिस संगठन की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ उसको खड़ा करने के काम में क्या उनकी मदद भी ली जायेगी ?

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल की खाड़ी में हमारा अंशमान है, तो क्या अंशमान पर आप कोई एक ऐसा मित्रा जुला जत्या रखेंगे पानी की

समुद्र पर चलने वाले जहाज, हवाई जहाज, हेलीकोप्टर आदि जो दुर्घटना की सूचना मिलते हैं या कोई जहाज खतरे में है, इसकी सूचना मिलते हैं मदद के लिये दौड़ें ? इस तरह का कोई संगठन या जत्या आप अंशमान में जो कि हमारे भारत का ही हिस्सा है बनायेंगे ?

मंत्री महोदय इस बात का भी खुलासा करें कि क्या मीटिरिओलाजिकल सर्वे के बाद आप कोई इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे हैं कि एक विशेष मौसम में ये दुर्घटनायें ज्यादातर होती हैं ? क्योंकि हम लोग देखते हैं नवम्बर से लेकर जनवरी तक, मैं तो कोई इसमें विशेषज्ञ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब साल के आखिर में और साल के प्रारम्भ में बंगाल की खाड़ी में इस तरह की आंधी के समाचार प्राप्त होते हैं, तो जब यह आंधी वाला मौसम चालू हो जाय तो क्या बुद्धिमानी इसमें नहीं है कि छोटे-छोटे जहाज जो आंधियों का मुकाबिला नहीं कर सकते वह इन दिनों में बंगाल की खाड़ी में न भेजे जायें और जो बड़े जहाज हैं, आधुनिक जहाज, सारी यंत्र सामग्री से जो परिपूर्ण हैं उन्हें को इन दो तीन महीनों के अन्दर अब खतरा ज्यादा रहता है, इन्तेमान में लाया जाय ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि महाजग-मित्र के बारे में आपने खोज करना छोड़ दिया, तो इस बीच में आपको कोई इस बारे में जानकारी हुई और क्या ? इन नयी दुर्घटनाओं में 6 लोग जो गायब हैं इनकी खोज का काम जारी रखें हैं उसको भी खत्म कर दिया है ?

तो बंगाल की खाड़ी में इधर दो तीन सालों में कितनी दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं क्या उनके बारे में कोई मिलीजुली जानकारी वह इकट्ठी करेंगे और उमका मुकाबिला करने की कोई मिलीजुली योजना बनायेंगे, इसके बारे में भी सदन को विश्वास में लेंगे ?

12.38 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion. I want to make a statement. I have given notice of that also. (Interruption)

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मान्यवर. माननीय सदस्य के मुझाव बड़े अच्छे हैं। मैं अवश्य उस पर विचार करूंगा क्योंकि दुर्घटनाओं से जहाजों को बचाने के लिये या किसी का भी प्राण बचाने के लिये हमेशा ही प्रवन्ध करना चाहिये। जो कुछ भी प्रवन्ध सम्भव हो और हो सकेगा उसके विषय में कई मुझाव आये हैं हम जरूर उस पर विचार करेंगे।

जहां तक इन 6 आदमियों की खोज की बात है मैंने यह निवेदन किया कि मेरे पास आज सूचना यह आई है कि उन लोगों की खोज का काम बन्द कर दिया और श्री राव साहब को मैं जवाब दे रहा था कि मैं इस बात को देखूंगा कि क्यों खोज का काम बन्द कर दिया। अगर जिन्दा नहीं मिल सकते तो क्या यह सम्भव है कि उनके शव ही मिल जाय. यह मैं देखूंगा, इसकी जानकारी उनमें हासिल करूंगा। सम्भवतः उन्होंने यह समझ कर छोड़ दिया कि चार पांच दिन बग़बर खोज करते रहे, कुछ पता नहीं लगा सका, जो मिल सके उनको ले आये जाँवित या मृत और जो नहीं मिल सके उनके लिये ज्यादा परिश्रम और प्रयास करने का कदाचित कोई ज्यादा उपयोग नहीं होगा इनलिये उन्होंने छोड़ दिया होगा। फिर भी मैं उनकी जांच करूंगा।

माननीय मधु जी ने जो मुझाव दिये उन्हें मैंने नोट कर लिया है। मैं उन पर अवश्य विचार करूंगा कि कुछ किया जा सकता है तो किया जाय।

जहां तक दूसरे देशों को भिनाकर कोई संगठन खड़ा करने की बात है वह तो एक अलग बात है। बंगला देश, मलाया और चर्मा ये सब स्वतन्त्र देश हैं। इनसे कुछ बातचीत करने के बाद ही कि कैसे किया जाय, क्या हो, ये ऐसे मसले हैं कि जिन पर विचार करने के बाद ही कुछ उतर दिया जा सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (शालियर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक कामरोको प्रस्ताव दिया है। महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर का सीमा विवाद हल करने में केन्द्र सरकार की विफलता के कारण दोनों प्रदेशों में इस समय अशांति मची हुई है। पहले बेलगांव में मराठी भाषा भाषियों पर पुलिस ने ज्यादतियां की। अब उसी प्रतिक्रिया महाराष्ट्र के कुछ भागों में हो रही है। यह मामला इतने सालों से पड़ा हुआ है। आखिर केन्द्र सरकार कोई निर्णय इसमें क्यों नहीं कर सकती? मैसूर में भी कांग्रेस की सरकार है, महाराष्ट्र में भी कांग्रेस की सरकार है। केन्द्र में प्रधान मंत्री सारी सत्ता अपने हाथ में केन्द्रित किये हुये हैं। यह सीमा विवाद कब तक लटका कर रखा जाय?

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : हम लोगों के भी काम रोको प्रस्ताव है। क्या रद्द को विघटन के रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहते हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या दो प्रदेशों में लड़ाई कराने का इनका इरादा है?

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारे कामरोको प्रस्ताव पर तुरन्त बहस होनी चाहिये। सरकार की यह विफलता है राष्ट्र विघटन के कगार पर खड़ा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप केवल इस आधार पर हमारे कामरोको प्रस्ताव को

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

स्वीकार न करें कि यह मामला बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है, बल्कि अभी जो घटनायें—कोल्हापुर, बेलगांव या बम्बई में हुई हैं, उनके आधार पर स्वीकार करें—ये तात्कालिक घटनायें हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly allow me to read my motion: 'Government's failure in curbing communalism and regionalism as witnessed by the events in Greater Bombay, Kolhapur... (Interruptions). Then, there have been communal riots in Meerut, Allahabad and other towns. Then there is this Shiva Sena communalism and regionalism in Bombay. What is this Government doing?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : "नफिया" का हैडक्वार्टर्स हिन्दुस्तान में आ गया है—इस पर अभी विचार होना जरूरी है।

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly resume inter-State matter.

I do not deny that this matter is very important. This is a very important matter. I do not deny any chances of discussion on it. But, as an adjournment motion, I have studied it thoroughly. This matter has continued since a week.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): But eruption of violence is a recent phenomenon.

MR. SPEAKER: This was the same matter. Mr Dandavate was allowed a week before last week; and last week, on the same eruption of violence, Mr Dhamankar and Mr Nimbalkar also spoke. I do not deny any opportunity for discussion of debate on it. I will welcome it. I have received a number of call attention motions on it. Would you like a call attention or a separate discussion?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE: No call attention. Only an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: An adjournment motion is not admissible on it.

श्री मधु सिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एडमिनिस्ट्रिविलिटी के बारे में मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है—कितनी हिंसा होने के बाद कितनी सम्पत्ति को जला डालने के बाद आप उसको सरकार का फेल्योर मानेंगे। आज देश बिल्कुल विघटन के कगार पर खड़ा है, यह केवल कर्नाटक या महाराष्ट्र का मामला नहीं है, समूचे देश में इसका विस्फोट हो रहा है—आप उसको फेल्योर मानेंगे या नहीं। इस मामले को लटकाये रख कर सरकार ने देश के साथ अन्याय किया है, आज देश टूट रहा है, मुक्त बिखर रहा है, इसलिये इस पर तुरन्त विचार होना चाहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारा कहना यह है कि यह मामला बहुत सालों में चल रहा है, इसलिये आप इसको स्वीकार न करें—यह तर्कसंगत बात नहीं है। सीमा विवाद को हल करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र सरकार की है, यदि केन्द्र सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी के पालन में विफल रहती है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप व्यापक हिंसक होनी है—बम्बई में उर्दापी होटलों पर हमले हो रहे हैं, हम सरकार की निन्दा करना चाहते हैं—इसलिये आप इस काल-गैटेन्शन को को मंजूर करेंगे तो उससे समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी 10-12 दिन ये आप सरकार के खिलाफ नो-कॉन्फिडेंस का मोशन लाये थे।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Shall we passively look at the whole situation when people are being murdered and their houses are being burnt?

MR. SPEAKER: If it concerns the riots, then it is a question of law and order for those States.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Nc, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is an inter-State matter.

MR. SPEAKER: On the boundary dispute and even on this riot, there was a reference last week and a week before. This is not an urgent matter which suddenly arose; this is a continuing matter. The law and order position of a State cannot come here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My Adjournment Motion states two things. One is this. The country is in the grip of serious regionalism and communalism. What is happening now, Sir, due to Shiv Sena violent agitations have taken place. There are violent riots in Greater Bombay, and South Indians are being suppressed and repressed. In Meerut and Allahabad serious communal riots have taken place. The figures have been given as regards U.P.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Large-scale violence has taken place there. Many South Indian hotels have been looted in Maharashtra. We are also agitated. There have been serious violence and arson.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then you should support this adjournment Motion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Not Adjournment Motion. We want a full-fledged, full-scale discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. It is said, Kannadigas are being beaten by Maharashtrians. It is a matter for the State administration.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, it is an inter-State matter. Regionalism is let loose in Maharashtra. This is an inter-State subject. We want a full discussion.

2675 LS—8

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Communal riots have been there in Meerut and In Allahabad. This is Centre's responsibility. They have given figures about U.P. They have admitted that in U.P. communal riots have gone up last year compared to the previous year.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as discussion is concerned, I may say, I am admitting a Calling Attention Motion on it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am completely in agreement with friends from Mysore, and whether the atrocities have been committed on minorities either in Mysore or in Maharashtra, such incidents are condemnable. This is a matter relating to national integration and therefore the responsibility lies on the Centre. It is the failure of the Centre. Therefore, Adjournment Motion should be admitted. This is my respectful submission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, let me make it clear that I don't subscribe to the views of Mr. Dandavate. I would like to say that these things are going on in Maharashtra. It is an inter-State affair. This may be discussed fully here. I do not want to subscribe to the views of Mr. Dandavate. The Shiv Sena forces are working and they are attaching the Kannadigas. Let there be a discussion here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You kindly gave permission to Prof. Dandavate and another hon. Member from the ruling party. Under Rule 377 they made a submission but no reply has come from the Minister. Had he made a statement, this Adjournment Motion would not have come, Sir. I want a discussion on this.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shenoy, kindly listen to me. I had already admitted a calling attention motion on it. Now you want also a discussion under Rule 193.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Yes,

श्री जयू लिमये : जवाब देने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Limaye, I want to see some time a broad smile on your face also! All the time you are in a tense mood.

We shall fix the debate on it. The calling attention fixed for tomorrow, will, of course, not come. We will have a discussion on it. You will tell me what time will suit for this purpose. This evening, there is a lot of work.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फूड कारपोरेशन वाली चर्चा टाली जा सकती है । यह अजेंट मामला है इसलिए आज इस पर बहस हो जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो प्रापमी सहूलियत के लिये रखा था ।

Mr. Shenoy, I shall certainly give you an opportunity. Don't get up everytime when I am standing.

On the suggestion of Shri Vajpayee—because he has got to catch some train on some urgent work—I advance the discussion on the Food Corporation from 4 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. But, if you want to stay on, then I can adjust the programme.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It would be done tomorrow. We have to make a study.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This is about the discussion on Food Corporation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is all right.

MR. SPEAKER: How will you be able to come tomorrow, Mr. Vajpayee? You better cancel your programme.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा कहना है कि महाराष्ट्र, मंसूर वाला मामला आज आ सकता है और फूड कारपोरेशन की चर्चा हम आगे ले जा सकते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: So, tomorrow evening we shall have this discussion. But, the discussion on Food Corporation will be at 3.30 P.M.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र, मंसूर सीमा विवाद के सम्बन्ध में आपने विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों का मौका दिया लेकिन इधर के कुछ सदस्य दस बार खड़े हुये फिर भी उनको मौका नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों नहीं लाते हैं एडजर्नमेंट मोशन, आपको भी मौका मिलेगा ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : दोनों पक्ष के लोगों को मौका देना चाहिये । एक ही तरफ के लोग मौका ले लेते हैं और दूसरे विचारों के लोगों कुछ कहने से वंचित रह जाते हैं । और अखबारों में ऐसा लगना है कि जनता की समस्याओं से यही लोग चिन्तित है । (ध्यक्षान) इस सीमा विवाद में विरोधी दलों का हाथ रहा है (ध्यक्षान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इन अखबारों का खण्डन करता हूँ । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सीमा विवाद हल नहीं किया और ये विरोधी दलों पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं । यह आरोप नितान्त असत्य और शरारतपूर्ण हैं । सरकार की विफलता का दोष यह विरोधी दलों पर लगा रहे हैं ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : इसमें कुछ राजनीतिक दलों का हाथ रहा है । आप कृपा करके इस पर बहस मत बढ़ाइये वरना यह बात साबित हो जायेगी (ध्यक्षान) . .

जो खतर बिहारी बाबूजी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, झाहरा के दंगे की जांच हो गई है, हमने कहा कि रिपोर्ट मेज पर रख दी जाये लेकिन वह नहीं रखी जा रही है। मेरठ में जो दंगा हुआ है उसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिये।

Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1973."

12.56 hrs.

RE ALLEGED FAILURE OF U.P.
GOVERNOR TO SUMMON THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

12.56 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES
ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-
DHA):

I beg to lay on the Table:—

A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1278 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1973, containing Corrigenda to Notification No. G.S.R. 433(E) dated the 9th October, 1972, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5973/73].

12.55½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th December, 1973 agreed without any amendment to the Burn Company and Indian Standard, Wagon Company (Taking over of Management)

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Having considered the points raised by hon. Members yesterday with regard to the alleged failure of the Governor of UP to summon the ssembly within a period of six months, I have to make this submission that there has been no contravention or no violation of any constitutional provision.

Two articles are directly concerned in our coming to a decision on this matter. One is article 174(1) and the other is article 356. Both will have to be read together and in harmony. Article 174(1) does two things. It enjoins on the Governor to call the Assembly, and it also enjoins that the Assembly should be called within a specified period of six months, the period beginning from the last day of the last session and the beginning of the first day of the next session. But as I had said, article 174 also confers a power on the Governor to summon the Assembly, without which power he could not have summoned the Assembly. That is where article 356 in my submission comes in for consideration.

It is not necessary to refer to the whole of article 356 because amongst other matters there are two matters which are important and relevant for the present purpose. One is that by the Presidential Proclamation under article 356, he can declare that the powers of the legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, and secondly

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

he can make such incidental and consequential provisions including the provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of the Constitution relating to any body or authority of the State. Any body or authority of the State would also include the legislature of the State.

In this particular case, a Proclamation was issued under article 356. It is not necessary again to refer to the whole Proclamation because we are concerned only with one point. The two relevant portions of the Proclamation are that the President first of all declared that the powers of the legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, and he also declared that he was making the following incidental and consequential provisions suspending the application of provisions of the Constitution, one of them being clause 1 of article 174.

Therefore, it is clear that as soon as the Proclamation was issued under article 356, clause 1 of article 174 which gives the power to the Governor to summon the Assembly had been brought under suspension, with the result that during the period of the Proclamation, the Governor could not have summoned the Assembly, for two reasons, firstly because his power was in abeyance since article 174 itself as under suspension and secondly because Parliament had assumed the powers of the State Legislature and the President had to exercise those powers by authority of Parliament, and, therefore, the legislative authority during that period was only Parliament and the President exercising power under the authority of Parliament.

Now, it is known that when a certain period is prescribed within which an authority or a person has to act, if that authority itself is disabled from acting during that period, the period during which it is so disabled has to be excluded from the calculation of the

original injunction within which it expired. That is the normal principle of interpretation accepted in law. Therefore, my submission is that when you calculate the six months' period as laid down in article 174(1), the period during which the Proclamation was in force when article 174(1) was under suspension and the Governor could not have summoned the Assembly has to be excluded from calculation, and if it is so excluded, the six months' period is not over, and my submission is that this is the correct interpretation which I am putting forward for the consideration of the House, and the period of six months not having been over and still being left, there could be no violation or contravention of the provisions of the Constitution.

13. hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये (वाका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय के उत्तर में मेरा बिल्कुल सन्तोष नहीं हुआ है। मैं मिमाल के तौर पर कहता हूँ कि यदि यह कानून है कि 25 साल की नोकरी के बाद पेंशन मिलेगी। एक आदमी को 18 महीने के लिए सस्पेंड किया जाता है और बाद में री-एंगेजमेंट समाप्त होता है, तो क्या सरकार यह कह सकती है कि चूंकि वह आदमी 18 महीने तक सस्पेंडिड रहा है, इस लिए उस समय को 25 साल में नहीं गिना जायेगा और उस को पेंशन नहीं मिलेगी ?

मैं मानता हूँ कि सस्पेंशन की अवधि में एसेम्बली को बुलाने का सवाल नहीं उठता है। लेकिन सस्पेंशन के समाप्त होते ही री-एंगेजमेंट नोटिस दे कर विधान सभा को बैठक बुलाना अनिवार्य है। मन्त्री महोदय अपनी राय के पक्ष में आर्टिकल 356 में से एक वाक्य या एक शब्द भी निकाल कर नहीं दे सकते हैं।

इस लिए मैं इस महत्वपूर्ण मामले पर बहस की मांग करता हूँ। मैंने इस बारे में सवस्टेटिव मोशन का नोटिस दिया है। इस सदन में पश्चिमी बंगाल के गवर्नर को

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to controvert you; I am not going to argue that. Please sit down.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am asking for clarification. Therefore, the six months period would apply because the earliest opportunity has to be given to the legislature to revive those very proceedings.

The second reason is that the President passed certain legislations during this period. Those legislations were not even passed by Parliament though certain legislations were passed by the President. What is the duty indicated in those circumstances? The Presidential Acts must be placed before the State legislature.

For the ordinance, there is a specific provision that the ordinance has to be placed before Parliament and approved by Parliament within a particular period. Similarly the Presidential Acts will have to be placed before the State legislature at the earliest opportunity.

Therefore, on both these grounds, the Assembly must be convened at the earliest. When the hon. Minister says that the limitation of six months period would not apply, I would ask, where is the provision in the Constitution that the limitation of six months would not apply. He says it is according to the normal interpretation of the law. But the constitutional law would not go by that. So far as the Constitution is concerned, we would not go by the normal interpretation of the law. We would go by the specific provision in the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly conclude.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Only one thing more. The Assembly was continuing, and they felt that the Assembly should remain suspended and within the six months period it should not operate. But the revocation was

done within the six months period. Now the proclamation was approved by the Lok Sabha; and it become effective on 9-8-1973. The proclamation was revoked on 8-11-1973. So, it was only a three month period. If the period of six months fell within the period, the proclamation was in vogue it would begin operating. And then, the life of the Assembly was revived. And then, there is no specific provision in the Constitution which permits the computation to be based on the exclusion of the period during suspension. So, I think that the Assembly has ceased to exist.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे तीन बात कहनी हैं। विधि मन्त्री महोदय ने अनुच्छेद 356 की जो व्याख्या की है, वह विवाद का विषय है। अनुच्छेद 174 के अनुसार विधान सभा का सत्तावसान हो सकता है, विधान सभा भंग की जा सकती है। लेकिन हमारे देश में अनुच्छेद 356 का सहारा ले कर सस्पेंडेड एनिमेशन की जो एक नई खोज हुई है, और जिस का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, वह संविधान के निर्माताओं के दिमाग में नहीं थी। अगर संविधान की धाराओं के अनुसार किसी राज्य का शासन नहीं चलता है, तो विधान सभा भंग की जा सकती है और नये चुनाव कराये जा सकते हैं। लेकिन राजनैतिक कारणों से किसी विधान सभा को सस्पेंडेड एनिमेशन में डाल देना और फिर उस को पुनर्जीवित करना, यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है, जिस पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की राय ली जा सकती है।

अनुच्छेद 143 में कहा गया है :

"If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may

refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon."

मेरा निवेदन है कि यह मामला सुप्रीम ट की राय के लिए बहुत उपयुक्त मामला है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा ने 1970 में सर्व-सम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया था जिस में कहा गया था कि विधान सभा की बैठक साल में 90 दिन होनी चाहिए। वह प्रस्ताव विधान सभा पर लागू होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कांस्टीट्यूशन की बात करिए न।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : तब फिर इन का नार्मल इंटर प्रेजेशन आफ ला कैसे लागू होगा ? इन का जो इंटरप्रेशन है वह कैसे लागू होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कांस्टीट्यूशन का इंटरप्रेजेशन और है। यह किसी ह उस का रेजोलूशन और है। वह उसे और राइड नहीं कर सकता।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : तीसरी बात यह है कि एक संवैधानिक प्रोचिप्टि का प्रश्न है। उत्तर प्रदेश में नई सरकार बनी है उस के मुख्य मंत्री ऐसे सज्जन हैं जो लोक सभा से गए हैं। संविधान के अनुसार वह जा सकते हैं। 6 महीने वहां रह सकते हैं। लेकिन एक बात हमें नहीं भूलनी चाहिए कि वह विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाने में कतरा क्यों रहे हैं ? इसी विधान सभा का चुनाव वह हार चुके हैं। यह उन का नैतिक दायित्व है कि सभा संभालने के बाद विधान सभा का सामना करें, यह दिखाएं कि उन के साथ बहुमत है। यह 6 महीने का बहाना बनाया

जाएगा तो चुनाव तक विधान सभा बुलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। फिर सरकार बनाने की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : कमला पति जी की भी कोई राय है इस पर ?

श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : उन का तो एलेक्शन हो जायगा क्यों कि इस अवैध प्रसेम्बली को श्री कमलाति त्रिपाठी को एलेक्ट करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था।

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed the gentlemen who brought this motion; that is all. I did not allow others.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इमलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि केवल विधि मंत्राबक की व्यवस्था पर्याप्त नहीं है। इस संबंध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय ली जानी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहां हैं कहां से कहां तक पहुंच गए ?

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह वहीं तक पहुंचने की बात है। जहां यह खत्म नहीं होगी।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : इस पर एक पुरो बहस हो जाने दीजिए।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Why don't you, Sir, allow a discussion at an early date?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : इस पर सभी लोग बोलना चाहते हैं। विभिन्न किस्म की राय है। कमलापति जी भी कुछ कहेंगे। इस पर बहस हो जाय। बहुगुणा इतने डरते क्यों हैं। प्रसेम्बली से ? कमलापति जी उन की मदद नहीं करोगे क्या ? श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव की राय और मेरी राय इस बारे में एक है।

12.12 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: DESTRUCTION
OF 1,500 QUINTALS OF WHEAT IN
THE GODOWNS OF MODI FLOUR
MILLS**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde, you may lay the statement on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
Sir, I lay a statement regarding the
destruction of 1,500 quintals of wheat
in the godowns of Modi Flour Mills
on the Table of the House.

Statement

On the 10th February, 1973, some quantity of wheat was seized in a raid organised by the Delhi Administration from the godowns of the Modi Roller Flour Mills New Delhi. A case was registered with the Police who were also entrusted with the custody of the wheat stocks. The matter was also reported to the Collector, Delhi, for initiating proceedings against the Mill under Section 6A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Under the orders of the Collector, a part of the wheat stocks was disposed of in small quantities. On the 7th August, 1973, the General Manager, Super Bazar, approached the Collector to release the remaining quantity of wheat for sale through the Super Bazar. On the 30th August, 1973, the Collector released 2,906 bags of wheat to the Super Bazar and directed them to take delivery. In the meanwhile, the Super Bazar had applied to the Delhi Administration for a general exemption in respect of stocking, sale etc. of wheat in relaxation of the provisions of the Delhi Wheat Control Order, 1973. This exemption was issued on the 22nd September, 1973. The Super Bazar sought the permission of the Delhi Administration on the 30th October, 1973 to get the wheat milled in order to sell 'atta' to the general public. The necessary permission was granted by the Delhi

Admn. on the 9th November, 1973 subject to the condition that the 'atta' would be sold exclusively to the permit-holders. The authorities of the Super Bazar were, however, keen to earmark some quantity of atta for sale to the general public. Pending final decision regarding the mode of distribution, the Super Bazar is getting the wheat converted into 'atta'. The stocks of wheat have been got examined by the Delhi Admn. Although the stocks were found to be damaged to some extent, these were reported to be fit for human consumption as per analysis of the samples.

13.13 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

STUDENTS' AGITATION IN MANIPUR

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): I rise to raise an urgent matter of public importance. Manipur is under President's rule; for the last several days it has been under the grip of students agitation. The agitation is against the failure of the State Government to provide funds to meet the requirements of the lower income group of student scholarship... (Interruptions). The first agitation conclude when some agreement between the State Government and the students was reached. I do not know what has happened to that agreement. Perhaps the State Government could not comply with their own part of the agreement. This is a State which has no industry and it is economically very backward. The low income group people have to depend on same scholarships for the education of their children. There are three categories—the Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes, for whom there are Statutory arrangements for Scholarships, and the students belonging to the lower income group. These students of the last category for the last several years used to get regularly scholarships under the patronage of the social welfare

Ministry of the Central Government. This year the Government have not been able to pay. I should like to draw the attention of the Ministry to the fact that the State is under President's rule. The present crisis has to be solved and an abiding solution has to be found. The students cannot go on agitating every year for these scholarships. The Government has to provide funds. We have to admit that till we can improve the economic position of the people there, we have to meet the responsibility of educating the people, the students belonging to lower income group of people there.

This concerns mostly the people of the Manipur valley. In this valley, two-thirds of the population of the State lives and, barring a few families of officers, contractors and businessmen, most of the people come under the lower income group. So, naturally this agitation is involving the entire population there, the entire State of Manipur. In view of the forthcoming mid-term elections and also in view of the President's Rule in the State, there is every likelihood that this agitation will be misused.

May I, therefore, through you, Sir, request the hon. Minister to make a statement on this and, not only that, to take measures so that this issue does not come up again. I would also like to know what is the latest situation in regard to this agitation,—how it is going to end, what is the present position and also what will be the solution for the future.

May I expect to have a statement from the Education Minister who is present here? This is a very urgent matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Will he make it now or later on?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): Later on.

13.17 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1973-74.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने आप से निवेदन किया था कि तिहाड़ जेल में एक हरिजन सत्याग्रही की मृत्यु हो चुकी है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत कुछ हो चुका उस पर ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह मृत्यु का मामला भी नहीं उठाया जायगा ? क्या यह मामला सिर्फ इसीलिए नहीं उठेगा कि यह हरिजनों से संबंधित है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप मुझे कायसं मत कीजिए । रोड़ा होता है हरिजनों का . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को जेल की स्थिति का पता नहीं है । जेल में हजारों सत्याग्रही बन्द हैं । वह बीमार हैं, उन का इलाज नहीं हो रहा है । उन्हें सी ब्लास में रखा गया है । पहले हम ने एक मामला उठाया था झेलीगढ़ का तो कहा गया कि वह 80 वर्ष का था । अब जिस की मृत्यु हुई है वह 46 वर्ष की उम्र का है । . . .

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : मैं ने भी 377 में मफिया के बारे में उठाने की इजाजत मांगी है

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उन से कहें कि उन को बी ब्लास में रखें । क्या सत्याग्रही चोरों और डकैतों की तरह की ब्लास में रखे जाएँ ?

13.19 hrs.

**CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
BILL—Contd.**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तीन घंटे क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड पर रखें वें पहले से भी उम पर डिस्कशन हुआ, ज्वाइंट सैलेक्ट कमेटी से भी आ चुका है। अब 3 घंटे 40 मिनट हो गए।

We will now go with a little more speed. Shri Dinesh Joarder is to continue his speech after Lunch.

We now adjourn for Lunch to re-assemble at 14.15 hrs.

13.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at nineteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Sir, 8,000 workers of Delhi Cloth Mills refused their wages and today about 28,000 textile workers of Delhi are on strike. This is a very serious matter. The Labour Minister should make a statement and also intervene in the matter so that the textile workers of Delhi may get their demands fulfilled.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : यह जो स्ट्राइक चल रही है, इस में मैनेजमेंट की तरफ से प्रोवोकेशन किया गया है। स्ट्राइक पीरियड को वेजेंज एक सैक्शन को दी गई है, बाकी सैक्शन को नहीं दी गई है, बाकी लोग भी इस की डिमाण्ड कर रहे हैं। ता० 4 में स्ट्राइक चल रही है, आज सब ने टोकन स्ट्राइक कर दी है, इस लिये लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब को इस में इन्टरवीन करना चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष जी की सम्मति से मैंने 7-8 रोज पहले बहां पर दो प्रश्न उठाए थे

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With the approval of the Speaker? I am not aware of that. You can only make a submission now.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने दो मामले उठाए थे, एक मामला यह था कि मुंगेर जिले के बढैया गांव के एक हरिजन को जिन्दा जलाया गया। दूसरा मामला यह था कि इण्डियन कोटन मिल्स फंडेशन ने अपने को ट्रेंड यूनियन एक्ट के तहत रजिस्टर करा कर टैक्स की चोरी की थी। अभी तक उन के अपर मंत्रियों का कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। वह मंत्री जो यहां मौजूद हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन के बारे में वे वक्तव्य दें। कल अम्बदकर भवन को दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा घेर लिया गया था :—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are raising so many things now.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस के बारे में सफ़ाई द और इण्डियन काटन मिल्स फंडेशन के बारे में बयान आये—आप ऐसा डायरेक्शन दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have heard you.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जब उन को फटकारते हैं, तब ये कार्यवाही करते हैं। हमारी बात आज कल व कहां मुन्ते हैं।

14.22 hrs.

**CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
BILL—Contd.**

Clause 167—(Procedure when investigation cannot be completed in twenty-four hours)—Contd

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we resume discussion on Clause 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill.

In this connection I would like to say that I have just received notice of an amendment to an amendment from Shri Shivnath Singh. Normally this is not the way how the Chair should be caught unawares. At the last moment some amendment is brought and that creates some difficulties.

In this case I would make it a special case for two reasons. Number one is that Mr. Dinesh Joarder's amendment yesterday was moved very late and because he moved it yesterday, it could be published only this morning. So, it is open to others to move an amendment to that amendment.

Secondly, I was told second hand or third-hand or fourth-hand—put it any way you like—that the Government is willing to accept this amendment of Shri Shivnath Singh. I would have much preferred a straight dealing between the Government and the Chair. Instead of coming in round-about way, whispering in the ear; they could have come directly to me and said that, in the interest of the legislation, in the interest of this Bill, they would be prepared to accept particular amendment. Of course, that is a sufficient reason to make a special case; when the Government is prepared to accept, you have to give due importance to it. But why should they not come directly and say this? That would have been much better rather than catching the Chair unawares.

I will admit this amendment of Shri Shivnath Singh. But in order that the House may be aware of what we are discussing, I will read out what it is....

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): I am not clear, Sir, whether the Government is going to accept the amendment of Shri Shivnath Singh or the amendment moved by me. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make it clear to you. You are aware of your amendment No. 335 to Clause

187. Now Mr. Shivnath Singh would like that to be amended. He has given notice of that. I will first read out your amendment as it is. This is your amendment:

"the Magistrate may authorise detention of the accused person, otherwise than in custody of the police beyond the period of fifteen days if he is satisfied that adequate grounds exist for doing so, but no Magistrate shall authorise the detention of the accused person in custody under this section for a total period exceeding sixty days, and shall if the accused person is prepared to give bail, release him on bail whether the offence or any of the offences under investigation is bailable or not"

Mr. Shivnath Singh would like that the last five lines of your amendment be replaced by these words:

"period exceeding sixty days, and on the expiry of the said period of sixty days, the accused person shall be released on bail if he is prepared to and does furnish bail; and every person released on bail under this section shall be deemed to be so released under the provisions of Chapter XXXIII for the purposes of that Chapter".

That is his amendment to your amendment. I will accept it. Are you moving it?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): An amendment to an amendment is not permissible under the rules. You can check up.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): The hon. Member must cite the relevant rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know that it is permitted.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: As a matter of commonsense.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Commonsense under which rule?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must credit the Chair with a little knowledge. I would not do anything which is not permitted under the rules. But even so, for your satisfaction, for your information, for your parliamentary education...

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: And also enlightenment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please read rule 87. An amendment may be moved to an amendment which is already proposed by the speaker. What have you to say?

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): I move:

That in the amendment moved by Shri Dinesh Joarder, printed as No. 335 in List No. 38 of amendments,—

for the last 5 lines, substitute—

"period exceeding sixty days, and on the expiry of the said period of sixty days, the accused person shall be released on bail if he is prepared to and does furnish bail, and every person released on bail under this section shall be deemed to be so released under the provisions of Chapter XXXIII for the purposes of that Chapter". (353)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dinesh Joarder, to resume his speech.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): Yesterday I was discussing this clause, clause 167 and was trying to impress upon the Government that this clause has wide-ranging implications and that the Government should restrict the period of investigation to a certain limit. If the Government does not like to restrict the period of investigation, in that case, what in practice we are now seeing is that the accused persons are remaining behind the bars for years together as long as the investigation continues. In certain cases, particularly, in the political cases, the accused persons are not being given bail for years together.

So, I was just suggesting to the Minister that you shall have to restrict the period of investigation to a certain extent for all investigation. You may divide the cases in different classes, for punishment extending upto 2 years, for punishment extending upto 5 years and for life imprisonment and for capital sentence, like that. In two or three groups the offences may be classified and for separate classes of offences separate time limit may be fixed for the completion of the investigation.

You are not willing to accept the propositions that I have made in regard to clause 173. I have moved separate amendments to that effect yesterday. I spoke before the House that I do not want to press those amendments in the discussion on the Bill further. I would like that the discussion on the amendments given by me will be ended as soon as the discussion on clause 167 ends. So, I do not want to press upon those amendments any more, but I would just like to request the Government that those aspects should be thought over because we are now going to amend the Indian Penal Code. After the passing of the Indian Penal Code we shall have to again change a bit here and there in the Criminal Procedure Code also. At that time the Department as well as the Ministry should consider the whole issue and if possible at that time bring in new amendments to that effect. This is my request to the Government. Now, I see that the amendment to my amendment, No. 335 is going to be accepted by the Government and we are very much happy about it, though it is not all for which we fought since the last few days here and also in the last session. Still it is somewhat of a still more advancement towards the releasing of the accused persons during pendency of the trial. Definitely we are happy that the Minister has come forward to accept such a small amendment. Though it is a small amendment, still, it has a very wide implication. It has a wide effect. Those accused persons now after two

months in any case will be released. They have to be released if the investigation is not completed within two months. I am also glad that my amendment is to be accepted. I do not know whether Mr. Mirdha is going to announce it, but I have no objection in accepting the amendment moved by Mr. Singh, because it is just to give a better shape to the amendment. There is difference in language but I think it is a better language than what was proposed in my amendment, it is simply changing the language of the amendment and so I have no objection to it. I am happy about it and I express my tribute to the Minister as well as the persons who are behind him in the administration and in the secretariat also because at least good sense has prevailed upon them and they have agreed to this. So, I am happy and to that extent, I am closing my discussion here on other amendments also and whatever is left over, I shall discuss them in the third reading. I shall take only a few minutes' time in the third reading.

I request the Minister one thing. Next time when there is an opportunity to reconsider these clauses, they should make use of that opportunity, and they should reconsider the pernicious clauses which have been incorporated here and such clauses should be amended further. With these words I close.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे बहुत कम मौके मिलते हैं मंत्रियों को बर्खास्त देने के इसलिये मैं इस संशोधन को लेकर राम निवास जी को आपकी मार्फत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और इनके सलाहकारों को भी। हमारी मलाह मानने के अच्छे नतीजे निकल सकते हैं जिसका एक सत्र यह मिल रहा है। अगर इन क्लॉज पर पुनर्वाचर करने के बारे में मेरे सुझाव को ये कभी न मानते, हठ धरती करते तो यह एक अच्छा संशोधन जो हुआ वह आज नहीं होता। पहले तो

इन्होंने कहा था मैं कोई संशोधन मानने वाला नहीं हूँ लेकिन हम लोगों के भाषणों का इनके मन पर और दिमाग पर कुछ असर तो पड़ा है। (अध्यक्ष) विरोधियों का असर दण्डधारियों पर पड़े तभी राज्य अच्छा चल सकता है, दण्डधारियों के प्रभाव में हमको नहीं आना चाहिये। तो मैं इसलिये ज्यादा खुश हूँ कि जिस शकल में 167 क्लॉज हमारे सामने आया था वह अत्यन्त खतरनाक था, उसमें 90 दिन तक पुलिस कस्टडी में लोगों को रखने की बात थी। तो पहले राउन्ड में हम एक लड़ाई तब जीत गए जब 90 दिन पुलिस कस्टडी में रखने के बजाये 15 दिन किये गये पिछले सत्र में इस बार हमको और ज्यादा खुशी है कि जेल कस्टडी, मजिस्टोरियल कस्टडी का भी आपने समय घटाकर तीन महीना कर दिया है और उसके बाद जमानत पर छोड़ने की उममें बात की है। तो इसका अन्त अच्छा हो रहा है इसलिये मैं फिर एक बार बर्खास्त देना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि भविष्य में जो हमारे सुझाव हों क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड को सुधारने के उनपर भी इनायत फर्माकर आप सोचें—इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लॉज 167 के बारे में जैसा कि श्री मधु लिमये जी ने कहा, हमने भी उस पर एतराज किया था कि जिस तरह से इसको अमेन्ड किया जा रहा है उससे बहुत ही हार्डशिप लिटीमेट पब्लिक को होगी, उसमें इन्डेफिनिट पीरियड के लिए एक्यूज्ड को कस्टडी में रखने का प्रवधान था। इसलिये मैंने उस समय भी कहा था और अमेन्डमेन्ट किया था कि 60 दिन के बाद एक्यूज्ड को बेल पर रिलीज कर दिया जायेगा और उसके बाद 33 के प्रावधान लागू हो जायेंगे। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस अमेन्डमेन्ट को मंजूर कर लिया जाये ताकि लोगों की हार्डशिप कम हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, I don't have much to say except that I accept the amendment moved by Shri Shivnath Singh. Just by way of rebuttal I want to say that there is no question of confrontation between this side and that side. At least so far as this Code is concerned, it is not that anyone won the battle; the Government had always an open mind. We always try to accommodate what the hon. Members want—Members on our side of the House as well as from that side of the House. Shri Singh, particularly, till last night, was telling us that something should be done about this clause.

I am happy to say that after accepting this amendment, this Clause would appear much more acceptable than it was before.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, before I take up these amendments, I would like to point out that there were two amendments given notice of and moved on the last occasion and they were adopted. They have again to be voted upon.

Here is the difficulty. Amendment Number 280 moved by Shri Shukla, accepted by the Government and adopted by the House relates exactly to the same Clause and to the same lines as the amendment No. 335 moved by Shri Joarder to-day.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Not the same.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall explain it to you. The amendment moved by Shri Joarder to-day and further proposed to be amended by Shri Shivnath Singh is on the same lines. There cannot be two amendments to the same. If you have got amendment Number 280, please look at it. How can we have two amendments to the same thing? There can be only one amendment. Government will now be faced with a delectable

prospect of voting out its own amendment of last time. We have to throw out the amendment voted first before accepting this. I shall put these amendments to the House and follow this procedure.

श्री नथु सिन्हा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है अगर नियम को लेकर कोई अडचन पैदा हुई तो श्री मिश्र नाथ सिंह और श्री राम निवास मिश्र परस्पर बात करके कोई रास्ता निकाल सकते हैं

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall explain to you the difficulty. I am only pointing out that I shall put these amendments which were adopted on the last occasion one by one, first. Then I will put the amendment of Shri Joarder, as further proposed to be amended by Shri Shivnath Singh. I shall first take amendment Number 280 moved by Shri Shukla and adopted on the last occasion.

The question is:

'Pages 57 and 58,—

for lines 46 to 51 and 1 to 5 respectively, substitute—

"(a) The magistrate may authorise detention of the accused person, otherwise than in the custody of the police, beyond the period of fifteen days if he is satisfied that adequate grounds exist for so doing; but no Magistrate shall authorise the detention of the accused person in custody under this section for a total period exceeding sixty days, (herein after referred to as the said period) when none of the offences under investigation is punishable with imprisonment for more than three years unless, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, he is satisfied that such detention for a period exceeding the said period is necessary in the interests of

justice, and where the Magistrate does not authorise the detention of the accused person in custody for a total period exceeding the said period, he shall, if the accused person is prepared to give bail, release him on bail whether the offence or any of the offences under investigation is bailable or not". (280)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 358 by Shri Shivnath Singh to amendment No. 335 by Shri Dinesh Joarder to vote.

The question is:

That in the amendment moved by Shri Dinesh Joarder, printed as No. 335 in List No. 38 of amendments,—

for the last 5 lines, substitute—

"period exceeding sixty days, and on the expiry of the said period of sixty days, the accused person shall be released on bail if he is prepared to and does furnish bail; and every person released on bail under this section shall be deemed to be so released under the provisions of Chapter XXXIII for the purposes of that Chapter". (358)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 335 by Shri Dinesh Joarder, as amended by amendment No. 358 by Shri Shivnath Singh to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Pages 57 and 58,—

for lines 46 to 51 and 1 to 5 respectively substitute—

"(a) the Magistrate may authorise detention of the accused person, otherwise than in custody of the police, beyond the period of fifteen days if he is satisfied that adequate

grounds exist for doing so but no Magistrate shall authorise the detention of the accused person in custody under this section for a total period exceeding sixty days, and on the expiry of the said period of sixty days, the accused person shall be released on bail if he is prepared to and does furnish bail; and every person released on bail under this section shall be deemed to be so released under the provisions of Chapter XXXIII for the purposes of that Chapter". (355 as amended by 358).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is another amendment, namely amendment No. 281 which Government had accepted on the last occasion.

The question is:

Page 58,—

after line 10, insert—

"Explanation—If any question arises whether an accused person was produced before the Magistrate as required under paragraph (b), the production of the accused person may be proved by his signature on the order authorising detention?" (281)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the rest of the amendments namely amendments Nos. 123, 124, 184, 202, 203, 266 and 267 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 123, 124, 184, 202, 203, 266 and 267 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 167, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 167 as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In regard to clause 173, there is a motion for rescission by Shri Dinesh Joarder. Is he moving it?

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, the question of amending it does not arise, and clause 173 stands as adopted on the last occasion.

There is a similar motion for rescission in respect of clause 197. Is he moving it?

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, the question of taking it up again also does not arise.

Clause 360—(Order to release, on probation of good conduct instead of sentencing to imprisonment).

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): I beg to move:

"That the decisions of the House in respect of Clause 360 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, and the amendment moved thereto, made on 1st September, 1973 be rescinded." (347)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the decisions of the House in respect of Clause 360 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, and the amendment moved thereto, made on 1st September, 1973 be rescinded." (347)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment to this clause moved already by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

DR. KAILAS: I beg to move:

Page 123, line 47,—

for "more" substitute "less"
(348)

Due to clerical typing error, the word 'more' was typed and sent to the press but actually it should have been typed "less".

My amendment is, therefore intended to correct that clerical error.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put these amendments one after another to votes.

First I shall put amendment No. 58 by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha to vote.

The question is:

Page 123, in the marginal heading,—

for "instead of sentencing to imprisonment" substitute "or after admonition". (58)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 348 by Dr. Kailas to vote.

The question is:

Page 123, line 47,—

for "more" substitute "less"
(348)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 306 as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 360, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title, extent and commencement)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment by Government to rescind, No. 307.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I moved:

"That the decisions of the House in respect of Clause I of the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, and the amendments moved thereto, made

on 3rd September 1973, be rescinded". (307)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the decisions of the House in respect of Clause I of the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, and the amendments moved thereto, made on 3rd September 1973, be rescinded". (307)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I moved:

Page 2, line 10,—for "1st day of July 1973".

Substitute—"1st day of April 1974". (309)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall first put the amendments which had been adopted on the last occasion (Nos 11, 286 and 13).

The question is:

Page 1, line 5, for "1972",

Substitute "1973". (11)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 1, for lines 8 to 11 and page 2, for lines 1 to 4, substitute—

"Provided that the provisions of this code, other than those relating to Chapters VIII, X and XI thereof shall not apply:—

(a) to the State of Nagaland,

(b) to the tribal areas,

but the concerned State Government may, by notification, apply such provisions or any of them to the whole or part of the State of Nagaland or such tribal areas,

as the case may be, with such supplemental, incidental or consequential modifications as may be specified in the notification." (286)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 2, line 10, for "1st day of July 1973" substitute "1st day of January, 1974". (13)

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like Government to be a little more alert. What for, the hon. Minister knows. Although it has been accepted, I have not declared it. You can have second thoughts, if you like. I will put it again because you cannot have two amendments to the same thing.

I am referring to amendment No. 13. I will put it again.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Instead of that, the present amendment should be there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the point.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: That amendment concerns the date when this will come into force. As it has taken time to pass this Bill, that is not necessary now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My duty is to put it formally and your duty is to say 'yes' or 'no'. I, as much as any of you or the Government have the responsibility to see that we make laws which are as far as possible properly done. If Government accept two amendments to the same clause, it is my duty to point it out. Therefore, although I had put it and the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

House had said 'yes', I will put it again.

I shall now put amendment No. 13 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

'Page 2, line 10, for "1st day of July 1973" substitute "1st day of January, 1974".' (13)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"Page 2, line 10—for "1st day of July, 1973" substitute—"1st day of April 1974". (309).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूँकि यह अन्तिम वाचन है इस लिये चार प्रमुख बातों की ओर में मन्त्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ:-

1. मन्त्री जी ने बारबार कहा कि जिस दण्ड प्रक्रिया को विधेयक को हम लोग अभी

पारित करने जा रहे हैं उस की धाराओं का इस्तेमाल राजनीतिक भ्रान्दोलन को, ट्रेड यूनियन भ्रान्दोलनों को या दूसरे जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक भ्रान्दोलन होते हैं उन को दबाने के लिये नहीं किया जायगा : मेरी मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि जो इस विधेयक का अधिनियम में रूपान्तर हो जायगा तो क्या वह एक परिपत्र जारी करेगे राज्यों की सरकारों और उनके मुख्य मन्त्रियों से कहेंगे कि अगर इस दण्ड प्रक्रिया को आप सफल बनाना चाहते हैं तो उसके पीछे जो भाव है, उस की जो आत्मा है, उस के अनुसार राज्यों में काम होना चाहिये और जो राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता हैं उन को तंग करने के लिये इन धाराओं का इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिये ?

2. इस दण्ड प्रक्रिया में कई अच्छे संशोधन हुए हैं और पुराना दण्ड प्रक्रिया में वह कई मायनों में अच्छा कानून है, इस में दो राये नहीं हैं, लेकिन पुलिस प्रशासन विगत 26 वर्षों से बिलल गिरता जा रहा है : तो पुलिस प्रशासन में अगर कोई प्रशासनिक सुधार आप नहीं करेगे तो कितने भी अच्छे कानून हम लोग यहां पर क्यों न बनाये, उन पर ठीक ढंग से अमल नहीं हो पायेगा, इस लिये पुलिस प्रशासन को सुधारने की कोई ऐसी योजना बनाये जिस में कार्य-क्षमता भी आ जाय, लेकिन साथ-साथ वह मानवीय दृष्टिकोण को भी अपनाये और डण्डे का या थर्ड डिग्री का जो वे प्रयोग करते हैं, उस को समाप्त करे। कई जगह पर पुलिस का अपराधियों और समाजद्रोही तत्वों के साथ गठबन्धन है : मुगल सराय में कितने वैगन्ज की चोरी होती है। नन्दा जी ने खुद एक उत्तर में बताया था कि 75-80 लाख की चोरी होती है। यहां रेल मन्त्री जी भी बैठे हुए हैं अगर पुलिस का और समाजद्रोही लोगों का गठबन्धन होगा तो लाख कानून बनाइए,, दस क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड पास कीजिए कोई नतीजा नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए स्ममलर के साथ, समाज-द्रोही तत्वों के साथ, चोरों और डकैतों के साथ पुलिस का जगह-जगह

जो गठ-बन्धन है उस को तोड़ने के लिये भी आप क्या कर रहे हैं इसके बारे में भी सदन को वह विश्वास में से ।

(3) यह जो नई दण्ड प्रक्रिया हम लोग पास कर रहे हैं उस में मुलजिम्मों के अधिकारों का बहुत ख्याल किया गया है जो कि कार्य-प्रणाली के सुधार की दृष्टि से अच्छी बात है । तो मुलजिम्मों के बारे में भी पुलिस प्रशासन को और मैजिस्ट्रेट को, खास कर एंजीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट्स को आप को हिदायत देनी चाहिये कि भविष्य में वह इस का ध्यान रखे कि मुलजिम्म भी इन्सान हैं और उन के अधिकारों का भी उन को लिहाज रखना चाहिए । इसके बारे में भी कुछ उपदेश या कुछ हिदायत इन लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए ।

(4) अन्तिम बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट का अधिकार-क्षेत्र इस दण्ड प्रक्रिया में बढ़ाया गया है जो स्वागत वाली चीज है लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि सभी राज्यों में जो संविधान का निर्देश है कि न्यायालय और कार्यपालिका इन का पूर्णतया अलग-अलग हो, इस के ऊपर हर क्षेत्र में मन्त्री महोदय को देखना है, मन्त्री महोदय का यह दायित्व है कि संविधान की इस धारा के ऊपर इस निर्देश के ऊपर अमल होता है या नहीं और जल्द से जल्द होता है या नहीं, इस को वह देखें और इस के ऊपर उन को सावधान रहना चाहिये ।

इस तरह से अन्त में एक बहुत ही चिन्ता-जनक बात की और ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा जिस का मुझे पता चला है, मैं किसी की आलोचना इस में नहीं करूंगा लेकिन एक बात मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहूंगा कि हमारे हाई कोर्ट्स को बहुत सारे सुपरिटेडेड्स के अधिकार हैं जो कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट को नहीं हैं । हाई कोर्ट वाले प्रशासनिक इन अधिकारों का मैजिस्ट्रेट्स की कार्य-प्रणाली को सुधारने के लिए जो इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए वह इस्तेमाल नहीं करते ।

बल्कि दूसरी ओर से एक अनिष्ट चीज मैंने पाई कि अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा भी हाईकोर्ट के ऊपर आक्रमण शुरू हुआ है । मेरे कान में एक बात आई है कि मुख्य न्यायाधीश श्री ए० एन० राय की नियुक्ति वैध थी या नहीं, इस के बारे में दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में मुकदमा चल रहा है है (ब्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

These are extraneous matters.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं किसी की आलोचना नहीं करूंगा । संविधान की धारा है . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have to be careful. You should be careful. In the first place, this is extraneous to this Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बहुत केयरफुल रहूंगा । मैं उन की विलकुल आलोचना नहीं करूंगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How the High Courts function, how the Supreme Court functions—all that cannot come here. That is the first thing.

श्री मधु लिमये : उस में कई धाराएं हैं : यहां कई वकील मित्र बैठे हैं : वह मेरी बात की ताईद करेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I am on my legs. Secondly, we have to be very careful that we do not reflect upon the functions of the courts. I would request you not to pursue that.

श्री मधु लिमये : रेफ्लेक्शन में कास्ट नहीं करूंगा :

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But this is extraneous. Let us confine ourselves to the Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक्सट्रेनियस कैसे है ? आप मानेंगे कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में जो लिबरल धाराएं हैं उन पर अमल नहीं होता

[श्री मधु लिमये];

है। मैजिस्ट्रेट और दूसरे कोर्टस करते नहीं। उस के ऊपर हाई कोर्ट को सुप्रीटेन्डेंट का अधिकार है। मैं आप की मारफत हाई कोर्टों के सभी मुख्यन्यायाधीशों से प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि संविधान के तहत आप जो व्यापक अधिकार दिये गये हैं उन का न्याय प्रणाली की विशुद्धता कार्यक्षमता के लिये और न्याय दिलाने के लिये इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये। जो रें साहब का मामला दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट के सामने है, उस केस में जल्दवाजी में सुप्रीम कोर्ट को फैसला नहीं करना चाहिये, पहले हाई कोर्ट में हो कि रें साहब की नियुक्ति सही है या नहीं है—मैं कोई रिफ्लेक्शन नहीं कर रहा हूँ—मैं कहता हूँ हाई कोर्ट को पहले फैसला कर लेने दीजिये, उस के बाद मामला सुप्रीमकोर्ट में जायेंगा तब वह फैसला करेगा, लेकिन इस तरह से हस्तक्षेप करना अनुचित है, संविधान की कार्य-प्रणाली के खिलाफ है।

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich):
Sir, at the very outset, I wish to pay tributes to the Minister, Shri Mirzha, who successfully piloted this important Bill. At every stage of the deliberation, whether before the Joint Committee or before this House, a spirit of conciliation, appreciation and accommodation was adopted and no prestige issue was raised by the ministry. From every section of this House, this spirit and attitude has been appreciated and compliments have been paid even by the bitterest critic of the Government, Shri Limaye. His point of view has always been tried to be appreciated. After the Constitution, if there is any other law which affects the millions of this country, their right to property, right to assembly etc., it is the Cr. P. C. It was enacted during the British regime and naturally, in order to perpetuate their stranglehold on the people of this country, they wanted to strengthen the police. Because of the excessive power vested in the police and the magistracy during the

imperial regime, a hatred was created against the police and the magistracy. Therefore, many of us, while considering the provisions of this Bill, have been abashed with the outmoded ideas and not tried to understand the provisions in the new perspective after independence.

I would not take much time of the House because it is a very exhaustive code, but I shall certainly like to point out certain very basic improvements in this code. The institution of honorary magistrates was a discredited one. Those magistrates were stooges of the power under the British regime. Many of them were almost illiterate or semi-literate and incompetent. Now very healthy safeguards have been provided in this Bill. The High Court will ultimately make the appointments to this office. Their powers have also been curtailed.

The power of the police has been curtailed. Mr. Limaye pointed out that third degree methods are being resorted to by the police during the course of the investigations. A very salutary measure has been inserted in the present code and an accused person, who has received injury at the hands of the police during the investigation, would have a right to have been sufficiently liberalised. The a doctor of his choice. The time ceedings. Provisions relating to bail proceeding has been done away with. Now cases exclusively triable by a court of sessions would be instituted directly in the court of sessions and there would be no committal proceedings. Provisions relating to bail have been sufficiently liberalised. The innocent citizen should not be harassed and his liberty should be preserved. At the same time, society should not suffer because of the unruly and unsocial elements. The police should be strengthened only in order to secure the welfare of the society. Peace and liberty should be maintained and there should be a fair trial even to the worst criminal. Taking into consideration all these different claims of society and individuals, the provi-

sions have been harmoniously blended in this code. It is an exhaustive code, and therefore, we cannot claim perfection. During the passage of this Bill, many new thoughts and after-thoughts have occurred and they have been accommodated in this code. There may be flaws here and there unintentionally and they can be rectified at a later stage when they are brought to our knowledge through experience.

15 hrs.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Sir, we are now going to pass this Bill. This is a new code altogether. It has 483 clauses with a big annexure and many schedules. It is a code effecting mainly the common people of our country in the villages and urban areas, who are struggling every day for their existence against exploitation. There is a certain class of people here who are controlling the administration and government machinery at different stages. The ruling party is representing them and they are still protecting their interests against the interests of the vast millions of our people. In doing so, the police administration is coming to the help of the ruling class and the ruling party. Actually, the police are still being utilised for exploitation and curbing the mass political movements and democratic movements in our country. Our Parliament and State Legislatures have passed many laws about land reforms, trade union movement, wages of labourers etc. But in practice none of these laws is able to give any relief to the exploited class. Our experience is the police force is still the same as it was during the British regime. With the same mentality and psychology, they are working against the common people. The same heritage and tradition are still being followed by the police administration.

In the society in which we live under the Congress regime since Independence, the protection against harassing and unjust prosecution and convictions is more important than

the question of the conviction of the really guilty. That the guilty persons are being tried and being convicted is all right. But much more people than the convicts are being harassed every day by the police force and the police administration. Either in connection with political movement or other democratic movements, the land reforms movement, the trade union movement, and all that, every day, thousands and thousands of people in our country are being harassed under several provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and other criminal laws. So, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that simply passing this Code will not meet the purpose. They should also give some thought as to how the police administration could be geared up and how the police administration could be changed to fit in the present form of our society.

Without changing the environment and political and social conditions, the talk of bringing the guilty to punishment and solicitude for orientation of the Criminal procedure Code to that purpose will pave the way for harassment of the innocent and oppressive dictatorship of the ruling class over the people. The most important reform of the Code of Criminal Procedure must be towards the humanisation of the entire procedure. As it is, the entire Code that we are going to pass has still the ingredients which bear the imprint of an imperialist legislation. It is harsh and, in many respects, cruel to an accused person.

In connection with any political or any other movement, the innocent persons or even the persons taking part in political movement are being brought to court. There is no classification given by the court. They are treated simply as ordinary criminals on political grounds or for taking any part in political movement of any other democratic movement. Our society is a democratic society. Every person has a right to move about for the betterment of the people. In that connection, if he is arrested on political grounds or for taking any part in political movement or any other

[Shri Dinesh Joardar]

democratic movement, he is not given any classification by the court. He is treated as an ordinary criminal just like a thief or something like that. I would request the hon. Minister to consider these facts.

I would like to mention here that even this Code has given wide powers to the police. First there is the right of the police to arrest without warrant. In clause 41, wide powers have been given to the police. Even now, we are going to give the same powers to the police which they had during the British regime, that is, to arrest people without warrant. We are told now that we are going to transform our society into a socialist society. You should at least consider those things that we find in other socialist countries.

Here is the Russian Code. I want to mention here what should be the ingredients for arrests, for taking away the democratic rights and liberties of a free citizen of a free country. It is said in socialist countries, there is no democracy and that the people have no rights. Just to mention these things, I say, in socialist countries, the people enjoy much more democratic rights than what the people enjoy in our own country or what the people enjoy in other free democratic countries of the world. I want to show you how ordinary citizens in socialist countries enjoy personal liberty and democratic rights. You have provided no checks to the police officer in arresting innocent persons. This is what happens in Russia. Article 176 of the Russian Code says:

"The institution of criminal proceedings against persons known to be innocent. The institution of criminal proceedings against a person known to be innocent by a person conducting an inquiry, by an investigator or by a procurator, shall be punished by deprivation of freedom for a term not exceeding three years."

That means that, if a police officer or a procurator or a court arrests an innocent person or a person who is proved later on as an innocent person but in spite of that the person was arrested, in that case, the police officer or the court or the procurator will be punished by deprivation of freedom for a term not exceeding three years. There is a check.

Article 178 says:

"Arrest or Detention known to be illegal:

"Arrest known to be illegal shall be punished by deprivation of freedom for a term not exceeding one year. Detention known to be illegal shall be punished by correctional tasks for a term not exceeding one year or by dismissal from office."

It is even dismissal from office. So, there is a check on arresting innocent persons by a police officer or government machinery.

I want to mention some other articles also. This is how the arrested persons are treated in Russia. I will just read it out. You have made a concession here that, if a person is arrested, he will be given bail after two months, i.e., sixty days. We have now accepted that amendment. Still what is the condition? Even if he is an innocent person, he shall have to undergo an undertrial punishment for two months i.e., sixty days. Now what is the position in Russia—when a person can be arrested, what will be the position of the arrested person and how he will be treated?

"If there exist sufficient grounds for supposing that an accused will hide from an inquiry, preliminary investigation or court or that he will hinder the establishment of the truth in a criminal case or that he will engage in criminal activity and also in order to secure the execution of a judgment, the person conducting the inquiry, investigator, procurator or court shall have the

right to apply to the accused one of the following measures of restraint..”

Not arrest; they will not arrest; they will apply measures of restraint only. And what are those measures of restraint?

“A signed promise not to depart”

A suspected person will sign a document that he will not depart.

“personal surety, surety of social organisations and confinement under guard.”

Confinement under guard; not jail; not taking away the liberty and democratic rights; not putting him behind the bars; only confinement under guard. This is the procedure followed in Russia. Persons are not forthwith arrested by police officers there. Under very suspicious circumstances, the person's liberty and democratic rights are treated delicately and cautiously.

Now what is the check for conclusion of an investigation? Here you have provided no time limit for completion of an investigation; no time limit is there; under Clause 173, you have only provided that the investigation should be completed as early as possible. In Soviet Russia, the position is as follows:

“In cases for which preliminary investigation is obligatory, the inquiry must be completed not later than ten days from the day the case is initiated.”

There is a time limit in Soviet Russia. But here, in our Code, we have no such time limit. It is also said here:

“In cases where preliminary investigation is not obligatory, the inquiry must be completed not later than one month from the day the criminal case is initiated.”

In that case, the period specified is one month. So, there is a time limit

for completion of investigation. But here we have no such time limit. Now what is the condition that will arise even after we have accepted the amendment today? When the investigation is going on, or during investigation, a person cannot be detained for more than two months. But say, for instance, if the investigation is completed within two months and the trial is not completed within that period, in that case, the accused person shall have to undergo undertrial punishment. That means...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All these points were made during the discussion on the clauses. This is Third Reading.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: I am trying to impress upon the Minister that he should change the policy towards the Police administration and he should change the Police administration laws.

Again, under what circumstances can a person be arrested? That is laid down very clearly in the Russian Code:

“An agency of enquiry shall have the right to detain a person suspected of committing a crime for which punishment may be assigned in the form of deprivation of freedom, only if one of the following grounds exists..”

What are those grounds? Under what circumstances can deprivation of freedom take place? They said:

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why cannot you give that book to the Minister so that he may read it?

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: I am placing this matter before the whole country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What guarantee is there that he will read it?

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: These are the grounds:

[Shri Dinesh Joarder]

"(1) when such person is caught committing the crime or immediately after committing it;"

That is when he is caught red-handed. Then the second ground is:

"when eye-witness, including victims, directly indicate the given person as the one who has committed the crime"

That means that there is sufficient evidence of the eye-witness and also of the victim. And, lastly:

"When obvious traces of the crime are discovered on the suspect or on his clothing, where he is, or in his dwelling."

Only under these three conditions, a person can be arrested and deprivation of freedom can be resorted to. Those are the factors and checks are there all through the criminal administration in the Soviet Russia.

Now I would only mention a few lines from the Chinese Code.... (*Interruptions*). The hon. Member opposite is talking of socialism but what the socialist States are, he should know (*Interruptions*).

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): We know China and we know Russia. Our socialism is totally different from these countries.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Here, it is written what the psychology behind the criminal administration is there in the People's Republic of China.

"Although the criminal law of the People's Republic of China is a necessary measure for the State's regulation of activities and for the struggle against crime, it is not a fundamental measure but only a supplementary one. During the period of our country's transition to socialism, the role of the criminal law in guaranteeing this transition

is of major significance. We need a revolutionary legal system; we are not utopians...."

This is the philosophy?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Philosophy?

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: I am finishing in two minutes.

".... But in the construction of socialism in our country the criminal law only plays a supplementary role. The undertakings of our country's socialist economic and the cultural construction are themselves the foundation and the guarantee for the prevention and elimination of crime in our country. But in the countries of the exploiters, the system of exploitation which a small number of rulers strive to preserve is itself something that ceaselessly creates and produces crime."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going far beyond the scope. I suggest to you that you arrange a lecture on the philosophy behind criminal law and I will attend your meeting.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Most humbly, I want to mention a few things and for this reason I have not pressed other amendments.

I am not speaking on other amendments. Let me finish this sentence....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Such a long sentence for one whole page!

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: It says:

"The contradictions between the ruling class of a small number of exploiter groups and the vast class of labouring masses who are ruled are irreconcilable and develop more sharply every day. In order to protect the interests of the minority exploiting class the rulers resort to violence. And the criminal law has become one of their principal measures for putting into effect this kind of violent rule."

This is the state of affairs. Today what we feel is, unless the entire police administration is overhauled and changed, it will not meet the requirements of society. Otherwise what we feel is that these criminal laws will be applied only to curb political and other movements which are helping to bring about the transition of our society into a socialistic society. This will not come up unless your whole attitude is changed towards criminal law.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli): With due respect to the Law Commission and the great study that they have made and also the troubles taken by the Joint Select Committee. I confess I cannot see much substantial changes in the structure and the content of the present Code. The Law Commission by and large has confined itself for reviewing conflicting decisions and interpretation of various sections and recommended change in the languages of the respective sections. That is the broad approach. There may be certain changes which arise such as abolition of the jury and abolition of the system of honorary magistrates but they do not touch on the vital aspects of the problem. This Act was passed in 1898. If you compare the present Act with the previous Act you will see every sub-title is virtually common.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the purpose of your speech? Please say either you support or you oppose.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: No, Sir. As a member I have to express my views. The very fact that certain amendments have been brought forward by the Government even after Rajya Sabha has passed it clearly shows what they have not come to grips with the problem. There is vital need and necessity so refer this to another learned body to simplify the whole procedure. The 1898 Code was made at a time when Indian citizens did not enjoy personal liberties and fundamental rights which are now

guaranteed under Art. 21 of the Constitution. By amending this Code the changes in our political structure ought to have been kept in mind. The code should be reformed in the light of the changed situation after independence. This is my submission.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खारगोन) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शासन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उसने, जो क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड पास होने जा रहा है, उसकी कुछ धाराओं के सम्बन्ध में हमको एकामोडेट कर लिया है। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि गाँवों में क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड किस प्रकार एप्पाई होता है और पुलिस का कंसा नंगा नाच होता है। उन्होंने 107, 108, 109 और 110 में जो अमैंडमेंट्स हमने दिए उनको नहीं माना लेकिन 167 सेक्शन में उन्होंने अमैंडमेंट्स मान लिए हैं। इसके लिए मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। 144 धारा के बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि उसका बहुत फ्रीली उपयोग करते हैं और पुलिस को उसमें अधिकार दिया है, तो अब भी वह धारा लागू की जाय तो जरा ध्यान देकर उसको लागू किया जाय। यही मेरी आखिरी बिनती है।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I want to give one illustration. If you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can give me one minute. While congratulating the Minister for improving this Bill and considering it as a Bill in the right direction, I want to tell him one thing. Please see to it that the police administration in our country is so arranged that the improvements made in this Bill are in the direction of improvement and enlargement of our fundamental rights.

I want to illustrate this. Shri Atmarambhai Bhatt, a veteran Sarvodaya worker from Bhavanagar in Saurashtra, Gujarat, had been coming right near the Parliament House and you Sir, will be surprised to know that even while there has been this

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

hot discussion here, not once but twice, Shri Bhatt was handcuffed by the police. He was taken to the Court by the police, handcuffed! This is not right. I want the Government to be liberal in whatever they will be doing in regard to implementation of this Bill.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Well, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the good words they have said about me personally and the attitude of the Government in making amendments in this Code. There is not much time and I would only refer to certain things that were said here. For example, many Members have said something about the police administration and they said that all the good that is intended in these amendments may not accrue if the police administration is not improved.

We are conscious of the fact that the police administration should improve. But, one submission I would like to make to the hon. Members is that we should not have a perpetual sense of distrust against the police. They are not as they used to be—arm of an alien and oppressive Government. They are a limb of the law enforcing machinery of the popular Government and whatever criticism we make should be objective if not sympathetic to the police. The improvement can only be effected in an atmosphere of trust and confidence in the police force as such. The police is improving their standards. The standard of education of recruits is improving and we, in our ministry, are very keen that there should be an extensive training programme to increase their competence by giving them more and more facilities for improving their qualifications. They are trying to modernize the methods of investigation and detection of crime.

So, Sir, I would appeal to the hon. Members to take a sympathetic view of the very difficult and delicate task that the police have to perform in our

country. We shall do everything we can to see that the police administration improves as much as possible so that the real intentions behind some of the progressive measures that we are adopting would be fulfilled.

There were certain other things which were said. I would not go into them. I would say that this Code was first considered by the Law Commission and then by the Home Ministry and then by the Joint Committee and by this House. We, on this side, and I myself particularly, have been always not only willing but also anxious to see that the views that come from this side or from the other side are accommodated. Many of the suggestions, I am sorry, I have not been able to accept. That is because of the situation existing in the country at present. As such we cannot accept those amendments. But, I fully appreciate the spirit of the hon. Members behind these suggestions. I not only appreciate them but I am also in full sympathy with them. I hope that whatever improvements we have made would be implemented in proper spirit and that we would have a code worthy of this free country of ours. We have tried to limit the restrictions and restraints on the freedoms of our citizens and we have tried to strike a balance between these freedoms and the necessity of maintaining a stable and a peaceful society. The restraints are the minimum possible that we need for our society to work and to flourish peacefully.

With these words, I thank the hon. Members for the cooperation and assistance they have given us for piloting the Code.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

MOTION RE: WORKING OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the motion to consider the working of the Food Corporation of India.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह सभा भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कार्यकरण पर विचार करती है।

खाद्य निगम का निर्माण 1 जनवरी, 1965 को हुआ था। जब निगम बना तो उस के ऊपर कुछ गम्भीर दायित्व सौंपे गए थे। इस सम्बन्ध में पारित कानून में कहा गया था कि निगम अनाज की खरीद करेगा, उस का भंडार बनाएगा, उस के लाने, ले जाने का प्रबन्ध करेगा, उस के वितरण के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा और साथ ही साथ अनाज उत्पादन के प्रयत्नों को भी प्रोत्साहन देगा।

यह भी कहा गया था कि खाद्य निगम चावल की मिल्न या तो अपनाएगा या बनाने में सहायता प्रदान करेगा और ऐसे कदम उठायेगा जिस से खाद्यान्न का ठीक तरह से वितरण हो सके।

ये उद्देश्य अपने में अच्छे हैं और इन उद्देश्यों में किसी का मतभेद नहीं हो सकता। अपने देश में हम ऐसी अर्थ-व्यवस्था विकसित नहीं कर सकते जिस में उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता दोनों के हितों का संस्करण न हो। यदि किसान अधिक अनाज पैदा करता है और अधिक पैदावार के कारण दाम गिरते हैं, किसान घाटे में रहता है तो कारपोरेशन के लिए आवश्यक है कि वह अनाज खरीदे; उस का ठीक तरह से भंडार बनाए और उसे बाजार में लाए जिस से मूल्य स्थिर हो सके और जनता को, विशेषकर गरीब वर्गों को, उचित कीमत पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में अनाज मिल सके।

लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि हम ने खाद्य निगम के हाथ में असाधारण अधिकार तथा दायित्व रख दिए। गेहूँ के थोक व्यापार का सरकारीकरण स्वयं में एक सही निर्णय नहीं था। लेकिन खाद्य निगम के द्वारा अब उसे कार्यान्वित किया गया तो वह सर्वथा विफल हो गया। आज खाद्य निगम में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार, अदक्षता, सार्वजनिक धन का अपव्यय, अफसरों की मनमानी, किसान और उपभोक्ता दोनों के साथ होने वाला अन्याय सार्वजनिक चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है। यहां तक कि हमारे केन्द्रीय मन्त्री भी खाद्य निगम में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध अपना मुंह खोलने के लिये विवश हो गए। सदन को ज्ञात है कि कुछ दिन पूर्व स्वयं श्री शिन्दे ने समाचार-पत्रों को एक भेट में कहा था, मैं उनके शब्दों को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"Corruption in the Food Corporation of India knows no bounds..."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I would like to say that I did make a statement on some of the malpractices in the Food Corporation of India, but the words which have been put in the press are not exactly an honest reproduction of my views. I did refer to the malpractices. I did refer to corruption in the Food Corporation. But the words which the hon. member is reading now, I must say in fairness to the House and to the hon. Member, are not exactly the words I have used; they have been put in my mouth.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अब मैं कठिनाई में पड़ गया हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने अखबारों में जो कुछ छपा था, उस का खण्डन नहीं किया। वह यह भी बताने के लिये तैयार नहीं है कि सचमुच में उन्होंने क्या कहा था? अगर वह बताये तो मैं बैठने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I did refer to some cases of medical bills which were deliberately inflated by submitting false bills and more money was extracted from the Food Corporation. I also referred to the fact that in some areas the workers are resorting to illegal gratification.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): The tip of the iceberg.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र की सरकार को बम्बई में बन्दरगाह पर प्रति ट्रक

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I did refer to the statement of the Chief Minister.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिंदे साहब ने रिश्वतखोरी को पुष्टि कर दी है। जो कुछ समाचार पत्रों में छपा है, उस में एक-दो शब्दों का हेरफेर हो सकता है। उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री का हवाला दिया है—जब महाराष्ट्र के ट्रक बम्बई के बन्दरगाह से विदेशों से आया हुआ अनाज ले कर निकलने हैं तो प्रति ट्रक 35 रुपये रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है। मैंने पढ़ा है कि महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने पूछा है कि रिश्वत तो हम दे रहे हैं, लेकिन यह किस एकाउन्ट में लिखा जायगा, कृपा कर यह भी हम को बता दें।

शिन्दे साहब ने यह भी पुष्टि की है कि मैडिकल बिल बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। कलकत्ता के यूनिट का मैडिकल बिल 22 लाख रुपये से बढ़ कर 82 लाख रुपये हो गया है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि यह मामला सी०बी०आई० को सौंप दिया गया है और इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट भी इस की छानबीन कर रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल कलकत्ता के मैडिकल बिलों का ही मामला सी०बी०आई० को नहीं सौंपा गया है, फूड कारपोरेशन के जो पुराने चेयरमैन थे, जो कभी इस सदन के सदस्य थे, बाद में मंत्री बने, बाद में चुनाव हार गये, बाद में फूड कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन बने और जिन के ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार के गम्भीर आरोप लगे, अब कुछ आरोपों की जांच—मैंने पढ़ा है—सी०बी०आई० कर रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे आरोप क्या हैं? सी०बी०आई० की जांच की परिधि क्या है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सी०बी०आई० की जांच कब समाप्त होगी?

अभी तक सी०बी०आई० की जांच की कालावधि के बारे में सन्तोषजनक स्थिति नहीं है। एक मामला मेरे सामने है जिसे मैंने सी०बी०आई० ने जांच करने में 7 साल लगाये। अगर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच करने में इतना समय लगेगा तो फिर भ्रष्टाचार की जांच करने का उद्देश्य ही विफल हो जायगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई तरह की शिकायत खाद्य निगम के विरुद्ध आ रही हैं। इस प्रकार की शिकायतें हैं कि खाद्य निगम ने सरकार द्वारा स्थान-स्थान पर 76 रुपये क्विंटल निर्धारित गेहूँ का दाम किसानों को नहीं दिया, यह कह कर कि वह गेहूँ टिया है, वापस कर दिया गया और बाद में ब्यापारियों से वही गेहूँ ऊँचे दामों पर खरीद लिया गया। अगर मंत्री महोदय चाहे तो मैं स्थानों के नाम ले सकता हूँ।

दूसरी शिकायत इस तरह की आई है कि फूड कारपोरेशन के हैडक्वार्टर चांजिन निरन्तर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। पहले यह कहा गया था कि प्रति क्विंटल गेहूँ के रख-रखाव पर

22 रुपये से लेकर 32 रुपये टैण्डलिंग चार्जज होते हैं। लेकिन मैंने इस आशय की प्रेस-रिपोर्ट्स देखी हैं कि यह खर्चा बढ़ कर अब 56 रुपये तक पहुंच गया है। मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय इस पर प्रकाश डालें।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
Rs. 56—which cost is he referring to?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Overhead charges per quintal for handling wheat.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (चतरा) : पर क्विंटल ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जी हां।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भी गम्भीर आरोप लगाया गया है कि निगम प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा उठा रही है क्योंकि वह उकेदारों को अनुगृहीत करना चाहता है, उन को लाभ पहुंचाना चाहता है। 10 मई, 1973 को खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों ने कलकत्ता में एक प्रेस-कान्फ्रेंस की, जिस में उन्होंने कहा कि—

“Pilferage and corruption was rampant in the FCI. The detention of wagons at railway sidings had gone up whereby the FCI has been sustaining a huge loss due to demurrage on wagons and pilferage of foodgrains to the tune of 40 per cent.”

यह बात भी सर्वविदित है कि फूड कारपोरेशन के पास अपने गोदाम खाली पड़े रहते हैं और प्राइवेट गोदामों को किराये पर लिया जाता है। यह इस लिये किया जाता है कि प्राइवेट गोदामों के मालिकों को फायदा पहुंचे और उस फायदे में निगम के अधिकारी स्वयं हिस्सा बटा सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे ध्यान में कई मामले इस तरह के आये हैं—जैसे हायरस में फूड कारपोरेशन का अपना गोदाम खाली पड़ा है और चीनी रखने के लिये प्राइवेट गोदाम किराये पर लिया गया है। इस का क्या औचित्य है, यह समझने में मैं असमर्थ हूँ। हापुड़, अलीगढ़ में जिस जमीन का किराया 5 हजार रुपये हो सकता है, उस के लिये फूड कारपोरेशन 15 हजार रुपये महीना किराया दे रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले भी इस सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है, खाद्य निगम आटे की मिलों को बोरियों में भर कर अनाज देता है। उन बोरियों की कीमत मिल-मालिकों से वसूल नहीं की जाती। मिलों को सस्ती दर पर आटा बनाने के लिये अनाज देने का प्रयत्न होता है। बोरियों की कुल कीमत प्रतिवर्ष 20-22 करोड़ रुपये होती है। खाद्य निगम बोरियों की कीमत आटा मिल मालिकों से वसूल कर सकता है। पब्लिक ग्रन्डर-टैकिंग कमेटी ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सिफारिशें भी की थीं, लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है—मैं चाहूंगा अगर मैं गलत हूँ तो मंत्री महोदय मुझे सही करे—बोरियों की कीमत वसूल नहीं की जा रही है और फूड कारपोरेशन अपना घाटा सह कर आटे से मिल मालिकों का फायदा कर रहा है। 1972 के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं—फूड कारपोरेशन ने प्रति क्विंटल 24 रुपये का घाटा उठाया। मैं जाना चाहूंगा—1973 में यह घाटे की रकम क्या है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनाज के लाने ले जाने में बड़ा घुटाला होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में पब्लिक ग्रन्डर टैकिंग कमेटी के कुछ आंकड़े दिये हैं। 1969-70 में 8.83 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ। 1970-71 में 8.40 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

इस साल के आंकड़े हमारे पास नहीं हैं, क्योंकि पब्लिक ग्रन्डर टैफिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं आई है, लेकिन एक मामला अभी मेरे ध्यान में लाया गया है— वाराणसी में गेहूँ के 8 डिब्बे आये, वे बिहार से आये और वाराणसी डिपो के मैनेजर ने फर्जी रसीद बनाकर माल उतार दिया, माल बेच दिया और वह माल गोडाउन में गया ही नहीं। रेलवे स्टेशन से ही उस माल का वितरण हो गया। (व्यवधान)।

लुधियाना में खन्ना डिपो से 1600 वॉरे गायब पाये गये। इस तरह की और भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि खाद्य निगम, जनता के धन का एक एक पैसा, गाड़ी कमाई का पैसा, किसान के परिश्रम का एक एक कण अपना उसकी रक्षा हानो चाहिए, उसका सदुपयोग होना चाहिए— इस भवती भावना से प्रेरित नहीं है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि राज्य सरकारें अपने अलग अलग कारपोरेशन कहिये या खाद्य विभाग कहिये, अलग अलग एजेंसीज स्थापित कर रही है। क्या अलग अलग एजेंसियां स्थापित करना, यह केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मान लिया है? क्या केन्द्र ने मान लिया है कि यह काम अगर राज्यों को सौंप दिया जायेगा तो सस्ते में होगा? क्या केन्द्र ने मान लिया है कि अगर यह काम राज्य करेंगे तो भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होगा? क्या केन्द्र ने मान लिया है कि यह काम राज्यों को सौंपते ही, जो भी भ्रष्टाचार या अक्षमता है, अफसरों की मनमानी है, वह समाप्त हो जायेगी? ऐसा लगता है कि केन्द्र अपनी जिम्मेवारी टालना चाहता है, सारी वला को अपने सिर से उतारना चाहता है।

इस समय खाद्य निगम में छटनियों का जोर है, कर्मचारी काम से हटाये जा रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के 924 कर्मचारी निकाल दिये गये। 12 सौ कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जिन्हें अपने पदों से और नीचे के पदों पर भेज दिया गया है। (व्यवधान) बनर्जी साहब कह रहे हैं उनकी संख्या 1242 है, मैं उसे स्वीकार कर लेता हूँ। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि जब छोटे छोटे कर्मचारी निकाले जा रहे हैं, अफसरों की फौज बढ़ाई जा रही है। इन्हीं दिनों में 53 डिप्टी मैनेजर नियुक्त किये गये हैं, 10 फाइनेंशियल एडवाइजर्स तैनात किये गये हैं, 80 सीनियर असिस्टेंट मैनेजर्स को डिप्टी मैनेजर बनाया गया है। जो छोटे कर्मचारी रबी अभियान के लिए भर्ती किये गये थे, रबी अभियान समाप्त होने के बाद उनकी छुट्टी कर दी गई लेकिन उनकी रबी अभियान में जो अफसर रखे गए थे उनको खाद्य निगम ने हज़म कर लिया। अफसरों के लिए खाद्य निगम ने जगह बनायी।

क्या खाद्य निगम का काम अफसरों को स्यान देने की दृष्टि से चलेगा? क्या किसी एक विंगेय अफसर के लिए सेवा की शर्तों में परिवर्तन होगा? मेरे ध्यान में एक मामला लाया गया है, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन एक सज्जन क्वॉलिटी कंट्रोल मैनेजर हैं उनका ग्रेड 1600-2000 रुपए का है, चूँकि वे जून, 1975 में रिटायर होने वाले हैं, उनका ग्रेड दो हजार से बढ़ाकर ढाई हजार कर दिया गया है। बाद में उनको रिटायर होते ही वह ग्रेड फिर कम हो जायेगा। क्या व्यक्ति के साथ ग्रेड घटता बढ़ता है? अगर वे व्यक्ति असाधारण योग्यता सम्पन्न है तो गिन्दे साहब सदन को विश्वास में ले सकने हैं वरना इस तरह से ग्रेड में अन्तर करने का कारण मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जी, आपको सुनकर ताजुब होगा, खाद्य निगम में मितव्ययिता की चर्चा हो रही है। 43 लाख रुपया बचपया जगगा इम तरह का प्रचार किया जा रहा है। लेकिन खाद्य निगम का राज्यों पर 291 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है उसे वसूल करने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है। वह रुपया खाद्य निगम ने बको से लिया है, इस रुपय पर खाद्य निगम व्याज दे रहा है। ढाई ताल में 45 करोड़ रुपया खाद्य निगम ने व्याज की रकम का दिया है और 43 लाख रुपया की बचत की जा रही है। क्या राज्य सरकारों को खाद्य निगम का पैसा वापिस करने के लिए प्रेरित नहीं किया जा सकता है? क्या राज्य सरकारों को खाद्य निगम का रुपया वापिस करने के लिए विवश नहीं किया जा सकता। राज्य सरकार अगर खाद्य निगम का काम करना चाहती है तो कम से कम खाद्य निगम का रुपया तो लौटाये क्योंकि उनके रुपय न लौटाने के कारण खाद्य निगम को व्याज देने में घाटा हो रहा है, उससे खाद्य निगम की स्थिति विपन्न दिखाई देनी है तथा उनके नाम पर छोटे कर्मचारियों की छटनी हो रही है। क्या केन्द्र राज्य सरकारों से 291 करोड़ रुपय वसूल नहीं कर सकता है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार अनाज का व्यापार करे या न करे, इसमें मतभेद की गुंजायश है। यह प्रश्न केवल सिद्धान्त का नहीं है बल्कि प्रश्न व्यवहार का भी है। हम किम एजेन्सी के द्वारा यह चाहते हैं कि किसान को उचित मूल्य मिले और उपभोक्ता को ठीक दाम पर अनाज उपलब्ध हो? हम व्यापारियों को मिडिलमैन कहकर निन्दा करते हैं, व्यापारियों में ऐसे तत्व हैं जो अभाव के समय मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं, इससे कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता है, लेकिन फूड कार्पोरेशन तथा कर रहा है? क्या फूड कार्पोरेशन स्वयं एक मिडिलमैन को एजेन्सी के रूप में काम नहीं हो गया है? क्या फूड कार्पोरेशन के हैंडलिंग चार्ज ज्यादा नहीं हैं? क्या फूड

कार्पोरेशन मिलावट के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है?

पंजाब के दोराहा से मुंगेर के लिए गेहूं गया, किसी व्यापारी ने नहीं भेजा, सरकारी एजेन्सी के द्वारा भेजा गया और उस गेहूं में लोहे के कण निकले। गेहूं में लोहे के कण कहां से आ सकते हैं? माइलो में धनूरा तो आ सकता है क्योंकि अमरीकी मितों के अनुसार माइलो और धनूरा एक साथ खेत में पैदा होता है, मशीन से काटा जाता है, वह इकट्ठे कट सकता है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वर्तमान शासन के अन्तर्गत अब लोहा भी खेत में पैदा होने लगा है? अगर लोहा खेत में पैदा नहीं होता तो फिर यह मुंगेर को भेजे गये गेहूं में लोहे के कण कहां से आये? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . उसको भेजा सरकारी एजेन्सी ने, उसको उतारा सरकारी एजेन्सी ने और वह गया सरकार की रेलवे में (व्यवधान)

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
Some traders may have purchased some of our officers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE:
Then they can purchase your Ministers also!

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य निगम के काम को राज्यों को सौंपने से समस्या हल नहीं होगी। उससे खर्च बढ़ेगा, देख-भाल में ढिलाई आयेगी और भ्रष्टाचार में भी वृद्धि हो तो कोई ताजुब नहीं है। न कर्मचारियों को हटाने से समस्या का हल होगा। होना यह चाहिए कि फूड कार्पोरेशन का आर्गनाइजेशन जिस तरह से लाइफ इन्वोरेन्स कार्पोरेशन बना है, उसी तरह से बनाया जाये। सारे देश के लिए एक संगठन बनाने के बजाये जोन के हिसाब से संघठनों की रचना हो सकती है। उसमें राज्य सरकारों से ताल-मेल भी स्थापित किया जा सकता है। जो अध्यक्ष और भ्रष्ट तत्व है—माफ कीजिए अफसरों में ज्यादा है, उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

लेकिन किसान और उपभोक्ता, दोनों के हितों को देखते हुए ऐसी एजेन्सी की आवश्यकता ह्रदय रहेगी जो किसान को लाभप्रद मूल्य दे और उपभोक्ता को उचित मूल्य पर अनाज उपलब्ध करे। ऐसी व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है। किन्तु सरकार को मोनोपली अपने हाथ में नहीं लेनी चाहिए। मोनोपली न खरीद में, न बिक्री में। मोनोपली से बुराइयाँ उत्पन्न होती हैं। वैसे, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को हम और भी सुदृढ़ करें, लेकिन उस के साथ साथ हम उस में से भ्रष्टाचार मिटाएँ और उस में दक्षता लायें। फूड कारपोरेशन आज फूड करप्शन के नाम से विख्यात हो गया है और उस का दोष छोटे कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है। जब भ्रष्टाचारियों को पकड़ने का जाल बिछाया जाता है, तो छोटी छोटी मछलियाँ तो फंस जाती हैं, लेकिन बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ निकल जाते हैं। यह भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने का तरीका नहीं है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर सदन गम्भीरता से चर्चा करे और इस चर्चा में कुछ ऐसे सुझाव आयें, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का मार्ग दर्शन कर सकें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the working of the Food Corporation of India."

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (वाइमेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इस विषय पर चर्चा को प्राग्गम करने हुए माननीय सदस्य, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, ने बहुत ही रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है और मैं इस दृष्टिकोण का स्वागत करता हूँ।

हमारी संसद की एक समिति है। पब्लिक अडॉरटेविंग्स कमेटी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय सदस्य जिस के सदस्य हैं।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : था। पिछले वर्ष उस समिति ने फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया पर एक रिपोर्ट पेश की। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि उस रिपोर्ट पर सरकार ने जो कार्यवाही की है, उस के सिलसिले में एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट शायद कल ही इस सदन में पेश की जाने वाली है। यदि हम यह चर्चा वह एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट आने के बाद करते, तो शायद यह अधिक उपयोगी हो सकती है। लेकिन खर, यह चर्चा हो ही गई है और श्री वाजपेयी ने उन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का हवाला भी दिया है।

वह रिपोर्ट बहुत व्यापक है। उस में बहुत गहराई से, भव पहलूओं में फूड कारपोरेशन का अध्ययन किया गया है और उस की जिन खामियों की तरफ श्री वाजपेयी ने सदन का ध्यान खींचा है, उन रिपोर्ट में पहले से ही उन का जिक्र है। हम तो यही आशा करते हैं, कि सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में जो जवाब दिये हैं, और उन जवाबों के आधार पर कल पब्लिक अडॉरटेविंग्स कमेटी की तरफ से जो एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट सदन में पेश की जायेगी, उन को पढ़ने में शायद हमारे बहुत से मंशय और संदेह दूर हो जायेंगे। अगर उस कमेटी ने उन के बाद भी सरकार से कुछ आशाएँ रखी है, तो वे भी हमारे सामने आ जायगी।

श्री वाजपेयी ने फूड कारपोरेशन को जो मुख्य आलोचना की है, वह यह है कि उस में ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक भ्रष्टाचार है। उन्होंने इस बारे में कई मिमानें भी दी। उन्होंने कहा कि अनाज खरीदा नहीं जाता है, बल्कि कह दिया जाता है कि वह घटिया किस्म का है। उस के बाद किसान मजबूर होकर वही अनाज व्यापारी को बेच देता है और फिर एक-सी-भाई-के

अधिकारी ऐसे व्यापारियों से वही अनाज उंची कीमत पर खरीद लेते हैं।

श्री वाजपेयी ने यह भी बताया कि गोंदाम का किराया ज्यादा दिया जाता है ता जो जमीन किराये पर ली जाती है, उस का ज्यादा किराया दिया जाता है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि एक सौ ० आठ ० के गोंदाम शायद खाली पड़े रहते हैं और प्राइवेट गोंदाम किराये पर लिये जाते हैं।

यदि श्री वाजपेयी इन तम शिफायतों की तह में जाने, तो वह एक तरीके पर पहुंच सकते थे—और मैं उन में देखवास्त करूंगा कि वह उस तरीके पर पहुंचें और वह यह है कि फूड कारपोरेशन की बहुत सी खामियों, कमियों, भ्रष्टाचार और गलतियों का स्वभाव है प्राइवेट व्यापारी प्राइवेट व्यापारी फूड कारपोरेशन के स्थानीय अधिकारियों को अपने प्रभाव में लाता है, उन को प्रलोभन देता है और उन को भ्रष्ट करता है। यदि फूड कारपोरेशन के नीचे के स्तर के अधिकारियों को प्राइवेट व्यापारियों के प्रभाव से मुक्त कर दिया जाये, तो फूड कारपोरेशन की बहुत सी कमजोरियाँ और खामियाँ दूर की जा सकती हैं, यह मोटा तर्जुमा हम इन तमाम बातों से निकाल सकते हैं, चाहे वह अनाज में लोहे के कण मिलाने की बात हो और चाहे कोई और बात हो।

16 hrs.

मुझे क्षमा करें, अक्षर देखा गया है कि स्वयं फूड कारपोरेशन में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में ऐसे कर्मचारी और अधिकारी हैं, जो उस सिद्धान्त में विश्वास नहीं रखते, जिस का समर्थन श्री वाजपेयी ने किया है कि किसान को उस के उत्पादन के उचित दाम मिलें और उपभोक्ता को भी उचित दाम पर चीजें मिल सकें उस के लिए एक संगठन की आवश्यकता है और उस संगठन को

मुदुद और अधिक प्रभावशाली बनाया जाना चाहिए। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है ऐसे लोग फूड कारपोरेशन में काफी बड़ी तदाद में हैं, जो कई तरह से फूड कारपोरेशन के उद्देश्यों के पूरा होने में रुकावट डालते हैं। जब फसल बाजार में आती है और जब किसान से अनाज खरीदने का मौका होता है, तब व्यापारी इस टोह में रहते हैं कि फूड कारपोरेशन अनाज न खरीदे ताकि कीमतों को गिराया जा सके और वे किसानों से सस्ते दामों पर अनाज खरीद सकें। ठीक उस वक्त फूड कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारी कई जगह हड़ताल कर देते हैं और इस में उन की मंशा साफ होती है कि ऐसे वक्त पर भावों को गिराया जा सके, ताकि व्यापारियों को फायदा हो जाये और फूड कारपोरेशन उस में हस्तक्षेप न कर सके।

यह सही है कि फूड कारपोरेशन एक बहुत बड़ा संगठन है। छः साल पहले वह बना था और इन छः सालों में वह काफी फैला है और उस में कई प्रकार के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हैं। यह नहीं कह सकते कि वे सब दूध के धोये हैं; उन में भ्रष्ट और बेईमान भी हैं। लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जिन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए, जिन कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए, इस संगठन का निर्माण किया गया है, उन लक्ष्यों में सहानुभूति रखने वाले और इस संगठन में सम्बद्ध दर्शन से श्रोत प्रीत लोग उस में आय ताकि वह अधिक प्रभावकारी ढंग से कार्य कर सकें।

श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा कि फूड कारपोरेशन के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष के बारे में सी० बी० आई० की एतन्वदायी हो रही है। उन्होंने इस पर सरकार को बधाई क्यों नहीं दी, यह बात मेरी सनक्ष में नहीं आई। उन्होंने कहा है कि छोटी मछलियाँ जाल में फंस जाती हैं और बड़े मगरमच्छ बच जाते हैं। लेकिन फूड कारपोरेशन के अध्यक्ष से बड़ा मगरमच्छ और कौन होगा। आज जब सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा

[श्री प्रमत्त नहाटा]

उन के बारे में एनक्वायरी की जा रही है, तो श्री वाजपेयी को यह विश्वास हो जाना चाहिये था कि सरकार इस बात पर आमादा है, इस बात की पूरी कोशिश कर रही है कि चाहे कोई भी क्यों न हो, चाहे कोई बड़े से बड़ा भ्रामदमी क्यों न हो, आवश्यक तथ्य सामने आने पर उस के बारे में जांच की जाये और उस के खिलाफ उचित कार्यवाही की जाये। फूड कार्पोरेशन के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष राजनैतिक रूप से हमारे दल से सम्बन्धित हैं, हमारे साथी हैं और यहां मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। जब उन के बारे में भी जांच की जा रही है, तो कम से कम इस मौके पर तो श्री वाजपेयी को सरकार को बधाई देनी चाहिये थी, लेकिन वह ऐसा करने से कतरा गये।

श्री वाजपेयी ने यह भी पूछा कि इस जांच की रिपोर्ट कब आयेगी। ठीक है, विरोधियों को विरोध करना चाहिए। अगर इस बारे में जल्दी की जाती है, तो वे कहेंगे कि रिपोर्ट इतनी जल्दी कैसे आ गई, जांच पूरी तरह से नहीं की गई। और अगर इस में कुछ देर हो जाये तो कहेंगे कि जांच में देर क्यों हो रही है। उन का काम विरोध करना है, वह विरोध करे। लेकिन इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि हमारे लोगों में एक नई आस्था पैदा हुई है कि चाहे कोई बड़े से बड़ा अधिकारी क्यों न हो, यदि उन के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत आती है, और उस शिकायतों में कोई तथ्य है, तो सरकार जांच करती है और कार्यवाही करती है।

श्री वाजपेयी ने एक बात यह भी कही है कि फूड कार्पोरेशन का खर्चा व्यापारियों से अधिक है। इस में कोई संदेह है कि व्यापारी का खर्चा कम पड़ता है। लेकिन इस का कारण यह है कि वह टैक्स की चोरी करता है। इस के अतिरिक्त वह अनाज को जमा करता है, ताकि कीमत बढ़ने पर वह उस को बेच सके।

अनाज खरीदने में और उस को फिर बचाने में जो टाइमलैग है, उस का लक्ष्य स्पेकुलेशन है, जो वह, लोगों के अभाव का अनुचित लाभ उठा कर मुनाफ़ा कमाने की दृष्टि से करता है। इस दौरान उन को व्याज देना पड़ता है, उस से कई गुना ज्यादा वह मुनाफ़ा कमा लेता है। बाजे वक्त उस को व्याज देने की भी जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है। फिर वह अनाज को फुटकर बेचता है, थोक नहीं, और इस तरह उस की बोरियां बन जाती हैं और उन बोरियों से भी मुनाफ़ा कमा लेता है।

दूसरी तरफ़ फूड कार्पोरेशन को सारे देश में वितरण की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है और जहां अधिक अनाज है, वहां से लेकर, जहां नहीं है, वहां पहुंचाना पड़ता है। दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में सरप्लस क्षेत्रों और अभाव के क्षेत्रों में दूरी बहुत ज्यादा है। पंजाब सरप्लस है तो केरल डैफिसिट है, वैस्ट बंगाल डैफिसिट है तो मध्य प्रदेश बराबर है। इस प्रकार की दूरियां हैं। इस के बाद जब अनाज एफ०सी०आई० खरीदता है तो उस पर टैक्स देता है? सरकार को टैक्स देता है, अगर वह कृषि मंत्री है तो उस को टैक्स देता है। टैक्स की चोरी नहीं करता। व्याज उस को देना पड़ता है क्यों कि एफ०सी०आई० जो अनाज का बफर स्टॉक बनाता है, बचा कर रखता है वह स्पेकुलेटिव नहीं है। वह इसलिये नहीं है कि जब अनाज कम होगा तो उस का नाजायज फायदा उठाया जायेगा। बल्कि वह इसलिये है कि कमी के वक्त, परेशानी के वक्त वह जनता को मदद करेगा और उचित कीमत पर जनता को अनाज बेचेगा। तो क्योंकि उस को जनता को तकलीफ को दूर करने की दृष्टि से अनाज को बचा कर रखना पड़ता है तो स्टोरेज का और व्याज का खर्चा एफ०सी०आई० को उठाना पड़ता है जो कि प्राइवेट व्यापारी को भारी नहीं पड़ता क्योंकि उस का दृष्टि कोण मुनाफ़ाखोरी का है। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि एफ०सी०आई० के हर्डलिंग चार्जब प्राइवेट व्यापारियों

बुकाबिले में कुछ ज्यादा है तो वह स्वाभाविक है। प्राइवेट व्यापारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक राज्य से दूसरे पड़ोसी राज्य में या एक राज्य छोड़ कर दूसरे राज्य में जाता है। लेकिन काश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक नहीं जाता है जब कि एफ०सी०आई०को सारे देश की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है और उम में भी एफ०सी०आई० यह भी नहीं कर सकता कि पंजाब में अनाज खरीद कर दिल्ली में बेचने वकन सिर्फ दिल्ली में पंजाब तब का भाड़ा वसूल करे और पंजाब में अनाज खरीद कर केरल में बेचे तो पंजाब से केरल तक का भाड़ा वसूल करे। दिल्ली में कुछ मन्ता मिल जाये और केरल में कुछ महंगा मिल जाये, तो यह भी कुछ उचित नहीं होगा क्योंकि एफ०सी०आई० सारे देश के लिए है, सारे देश की इतना को एक भाव पर अनाज देना है, तो पंजाब और दिल्ली का भाड़ा और पंजाब और केरल का भाड़ा दोनों का एक औसत निकाल कर दिल्ली और केरल में बेचना पड़ेगा और बेचना चाहिए। यह एफ०सी०आई० करता है और सही करता है जिस का नतीजा यह है कि ऐसा लगता है दिल्ली वालों को कि ट्रेडिंग चार्जेज बहुत ज्यादा है। उन सब दृष्टिकोणों से हम देखें तो पाएंगे कि एफ०सी०आई०के ट्रेडिंग चार्जेज ज्यादा नहीं है। वाजिब है। शायद 23 रुपये क्विंटल के आसपास आता है और उसमें टैक्स, ब्याज और स्टोरेज ये मुख्य खर्चे हैं और ये वाजिब खर्चे हैं जिन को एफ०सी०आई०को करना पड़ेगा। टैक्स की चोरी एफ०सी०आई० नहीं कर सकता तब कि प्राइवेट व्यापारी करते हैं और स्टोरेज और ट्रांसपोर्ट का खर्चा उम को करता पड़ेगा। क्योंकि एफ०सी०आई०का मकसद यह है कि वह देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक अनाज पहुंचाए और एफ०सी०आई० का मकसद यह है कि वह बफर स्टॉक तैयार रखे ताकि अनाज के वकत वह उन्हा को अनाज दे सके।

एक प्रश्न अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने उठाया कि राज्य सरकारों को यह इजाजत क्यों

दी जा रही है कि वह अपने फूड कारपोरेशन बनाए या अपने खाद्य विभाग बनाए। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, बहुत विशाल है। फूड कारपोरेशन की कई इनाफिशियमीज हैं, कई उस की कमियां हैं, कई दक्षहीनताएं हैं, शायद इस वजह से हैं कि उम को इतने विशाल पैमाने पर काम करना पड़ता है और इतनी बड़ी कमचारियों की एक फॉज रखनी पड़ती है जिस को संभालना कई बार संभव नहीं होता है, इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह स्वाभाविक है कि हर राज्य सरकार चाहे कि उस की अपनी ऐजेंसी हो तो राज्य के भीतर अनाज प्रोक्योर करना, उम का बफर स्टॉक बनाना और उस का विवरण करना, ये काम तो यह देखें और एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में अनाज को ले जाना, उस की व्यवस्था करना और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक बफर स्टॉक का निर्माण करना, इस को फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया देखें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह व्यवस्था अधिक व्यावहारिक और सफल रहेगी।

अटल जी ने कहा कि क्या इस से भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जाएगा। क्या इस से नुकसान खत्म हो जायगा। यह बात नहीं है। बात यह है कि फूड एक ऐसा विषय है जो राज्य के अन्तर्गत भी आता है, केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत भी आता है। जहां तक देशव्यापी राष्ट्रीय नीतियों का प्रश्न है केन्द्र उन को प्रस्थापित करता है। देशव्यापी लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए एफ०सी०आई० बना है। इस के कार्य का क्षेत्र और बढ़ने-वाला है। और अधिक अनाज हमें लेना पड़ेगा, और अधिक अनाज का बफर स्टॉक हम को बनाना पड़ेगा और राज्यों में प्रभावकारी ढंग से यह कार्य किया जा सके इस के लिए अगरे राज्य सरकारें अपना कोई कारपोरेशन या विभाग बनाना चाहे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार को इस की इजाजत देनी चाहिए, इस में कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए।

इस में, कोई संदेह नहीं कि अगरे फूड हैं कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया इस देस में आज

[श्री अमृत नहाटा]

न होता तो अभाव के वक्त, अकाल के वक्त, परेशानियों के वक्त हमारे देश को ऐसे संकटों और मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता कि जितनी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती और यदि कल्पना करें तो हमारे रोये खड़े हो जाते हैं। देश में पिछले वर्ष भी इतना भयंकर अकाल रहा। ठीक है एक जमाना था जब बाहर से अनाज आता था, फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया उस का वितरण कर देता था। लेकिन ज्यों ज्यों हम एक और आत्म-निर्भरता की तरफ बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, दूसरी ओर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मजबूरियाँ हैं तो अब एफ०सी०आई० को दूसरा काम करना पड़ता है। अनाज को प्रोक्वायर करना पड़ता है, उस का विवरण भी करना पड़ता है, उस का स्टोरेज भी करना पड़ता है। इतने बड़े विशाल कार्यक्रम को देखते हुए भी करीब 11 करोड़ हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को अकाल और अभाव के वक्त अनाज वितरित करने का काम फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के किया। लोगों को परेशानियाँ थीं, कमियाँ थीं, लेकिन हम गौरव के साथ कह सकते हैं कि हम इन संकटों का मुकाबला कर सकें वरिष्ठ एफ०सी०आई० तमाम अपनी कमियाँ और खामियों के बावजूद भी एक बहुत बड़ा काम कर रहा था और देश के लोगों को अनाज पहुँचा रहा था।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इतने बड़े संगठन में कई कमियाँ रहती हैं सरकार उस और जागरूक है और अब जो नये अध्यक्ष एफ०सी०आई० के आए हैं, सुना है वह बड़े दक्ष हैं। बड़ी कट्टरता के साथ और बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ वह इस की कमियों को दूर कर रहे हैं, इस को और ज्यादा दक्ष और कुशल बनाने में लगे हैं। आशा है इस में वह सफल होंगे। लेकिन एक चीज और राज्य सरकारों को और केन्द्र सरकार को करनी चाहिये कि एफ०सी०आई० के आरेशन में हर स्तर पर जनता के कार्यकर्त्ताओं का, सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं का और सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं

का सहयोग लेना चाहिये। उस से बहुत सारी कमियाँ एफ सी० आई० की दूर हो सकती हैं। उस और अगर हम कदम उठाएंगे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। धीरे धीरे अनाज के व्यापार को, चाहे वह गेहूँ हो, चावल हो या मोटा अनाज हो, सरकार को अपने हाथों में लेना होगा क्योंकि अनाज जैसा चीज को मुनाफाखारों चीज के रहम पर नहीं छाड़ा जा सकता। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता व्यापारियों के हाथों में निर्भर नहीं की जा सकती। इसलिए किसान को उचित दाम देने के लिए, जनता को उचित दाम पर अनाज मुहैया करने के लिये यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होगी और शर्तें शर्तें प्रगतिशील रूप में सारे अनाज के व्यापार को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले सके तथा उस के लिए एफ०सी०आई० जैसी संस्थाएं उस भार को उठा सके इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि उन को और अधिक दक्ष बनाया जाय।

*SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while initiating the discussion Shri Atal Bihari Vajpai has raised many issues and pin pointed many corrupt practices prevalent in Food Corporation of India. Without trying to reiterate them once again, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the corrupt practice prevalent in regard to medical bills in this Corporation even though this has been touched by him in a general way. Sir, you will be surprised to know that the *per capita per annum* medical bill in West Bengal is Rs. 2,662. West Bengal has become a heaven for corruption because we find that the corresponding figure for Madhya Pradesh is only Rs. 79. This is Siddhartha Babu's West Bengal and these are the persons who had, only the other day, welcomed the Prime Minister with a slogan "Yug Yug Jio". Obviously like the medical bills in FCI they wanted perpetuation of the different channels of corruption which is so active there today.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): We agree with your views. This kind of medical Bills should not be

allowed to any employees. We agree with your observations.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: If you look at the working of the FCI you will find that the number of employees is increasing every day. The number of posts of senior officers is being increased whereas the income of FCI is dwindling year after year, out of total salary Bill of Rs. 3.35 crores drawn for the staff during 1972-73, the Corporation paid Rs. 1.37 crores by way of overtime and medical bills. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this is correct. I understand that the matter is under investigation by the CBI and the hon. Minister may please tell us whether this also is true or not? In this connection Sir, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister to examine whether it would be desirable (in view of the steep increase in the medical bills) to bring the FCI employees under the ESI Scheme.

During the last 16 years, right from the time when the Ashoka Mehta Committee was appointed and subsequently when the FCI came into existence till today we have found one thing very common with this Government. During all these years Government have not made any honest effort to procure all the marketable surplus (and not the marketed surplus) of rice and other foodgrains. My predecessor speaker had tried to raise a voice of protest against this but it cannot be denied by any one here that a very strong lobby within the Congress party itself has prevented the Government consistently and persistently to procure this surplus and as a result this surplus has gone into the hands of profiteers, blackmarketeers and vested interests. In this way when a great bulk of agricultural produce went into the hands of these unscrupulous elements then the Government came forward with a new policy which raised the price of the foodgrains but the Government's policy has only helped these elements to reap better profits than before and it has in no

way helped the Government's policy of take-over of foodgrains. We have made a calculation, Sir, and we have found that even if holdings of 10 acres of irrigated and 15 acres of non-irrigated land are exempted and even if allowances are made for seed, labour and domestic consumption of the cultivators we would be able to procure enough to meet our requirements from the rest of the cultivated land and we would be able to sell rice for Rs. one per Kg. to the consumers but as I have already stated Sir, that the present policy has only helped the hoarders to inflate their profits. The present policy is motivated to ensure that a great bulk of the foodgrains should continue to be in the hands of blackmarketeers and only a small portion of it to be given to those areas which have been affected by famine or where people have risen in revolt with arms in their hands or there has been food riots like a small soup to the hungry beings. The present policy does not in any way want to touch blackmarketeers and their interests.

No doubt an inquiry is now going on against the Chairman of Food Corporation of India and it is not known how many more such big fishes can be netted if a thorough enquiry into the entire working of the FCI is conducted. A little while ago an hon. Member was trying to suggest that the entire lot of the FCI employees is corrupt. I have here with me a copy of a memorandum which has come from one of the employees union of the FCI. I can give to the hon. Minister if he likes to pursue the matter. The memorandum itself speaks how employees themselves want to eradicate corruption from the FCI and how genuinely they are interested in this matter so that they may benefit out of this move and the consumers at large all over the country may also be benefited by it.

Sir, on the one hand the number of senior posts in FCI is being increased while on the other hand we find that a flood gates of corruption are opened every year when *ad hoc*

[Shri Biren Dutt]

appointments are made. These appointments are made not entirely to meet the urgency of the situation but another objective of such appointment is to help the Congress party directly. Through these appointments the Congress party distributes favour to their own men and also the agents of blackmarketeers and the Government too plays a willing tool in the hands of the Congress party in furthering the party interests even at the cost of the national interests. (Interruption) Sir, it is not a matter to be taken lightly or launched at. If the hon. Minister probed into such appointments then he will find how these appointments have been influenced by the Congress MLAs and MPs by giving letters of recommendations to the candidates. I speak with a sense of certainty as I am aware of the things prevailing in my State. I had stated the other day on the floor of this House that the State administration is hand in glove with the blackmarketeers. The hon. Minister has said that the matter will be inquired into and when such an inquiry is made the truth of my assertion will no doubt be established.

Sir, now I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that nearly 10 years ago, some 5000 persons were recruited by the FCI from West Bengal. Till today no decision has been taken about their future. During the course of the present discussion we have been told that quite a few thousand employees are going to be retrenched in U.P. Therefore it is necessary that FCI should go in for a structural change. An hon. member has suggested that FCI should be modelled on the lines of LIC. I do not know whether this would be good or not but it is true that looking at the state of affairs prevailing in the FCI it is imperative that some sort of restructuring is absolutely necessary. While considering this issue the Government will have to say in very clear terms as to the policy they would like to pursue in matters of foodgrains trade.

They must clearly say whether they want to nationalise the foodgrain trade entirely and implement it seriously and not the half-hearted manner in which the present policy is being pursued. Demands have now been made by some State Governments to constitute their own Food Corporations. This is not a bad idea. Through these State organisations, with local cooperation and assistance from the Centre, the work of procurement can be improved substantially. It is also necessary, Sir, that the employees who have been serving this organisation since its inception and who have no stigma of corruption labelled against them should be consulted. These employees have formed their associations and unions and I have no manner of doubt to suggest that Government will benefit immensely if they take the views of their employees in matters of administration and functioning of the Corporation. It is really unfortunate Sir, even the labour laws have not been made applicable to them and they are completely at the mercy of the local administration so far, as their confirmation, promotion etc. are concerned. It is necessary therefore, that an early decision should be taken in regard to these matters and the staff should be given a sense of confidence in regard to their tenure of service and if it is done it will be reflected in better procurement of foodgrains by the Corporation.

I would now take transit and storage losses suffered by the FCI. You will be surprised to know Sir, that the loss suffered under these heads amounts to Rs. 83 crores. It is a colossal amount. How is it done? In Kashipur (W. Bengal) godown of the FCI very recently huge stocks of sugar were stored but due to the negligent supervision a good quantity of this stored sugar melted into water and this has been widely published in the newspapers and I am sure the hon. Minister must be fully aware of this incident. There is no practice of stock verification bag by bag. There is no machinery to check how

bags disappear between the points of loading and unloading. There is no method to prevent the sale of goods during transit and in this way we find thousands of maunds of rice and paddy are lost every year for improper upkeep in the stores. The inspection of the godowns done visually and when we ask the officials as to why timely action was not taken to prevent the rot during storage we are simply told that nothing better can be done when one has to be content with visual inspection only. Thus much of the foodgrains which could have been salvaged and made fit for human consumption are allowed to rot and finally they are disposed of as being unfit for human consumption. The stranglehold of the bureaucracy is so great that it does not allow things to improve. Even when the roofs of the godowns leak, no action is taken for who will pay for the bill? There is no coordination between the FCI, the Railway authorities, the Inspector General of Police and because of this divided responsibility corruption continues to flourish merrily. There are instances where the FCI has not taken steps to prevent leakage merely on the ground that it was a PWD godown and it was for the PWD not the FCI to take necessary preventive measures. In this way Sir, we are losing thousands of manunds of foodgrains owing to the callous neglect and poor maintenance of our godowns. I would therefore urge upon the hon. Minister that he must take the employees into confidence and there are many trade unions who can be depended upon and who can always help the Government to suggest ways and means to prevent such colossal losses which are taking place every year. As at present Sir, the employees are not in a position to convey to the Government their suggestions which are leading to corrupt practices because they are constantly under the threat of losing their job. Most of the employees are still temporary and they have not been made permanent and it is always easy for the senior

officers to terminate the services of such employees when they come forward to reveal the sources of corruption which may be emanating from the top level of the officialdom. I would therefore suggest that the Government must try to improve relations with the staff and a Parliamentary Committee should be constituted to inquire into the various corrupt practices that are still prevalent in this organisation. I trust the hon. Minister will reply to the points that I have now raised and take necessary action in this regard also. With these words Sir, I conclude.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my learned friends, Shri Vajpayee and Shri Biren Dutta have dealt at length with the various shortcomings of the Food Corporation of India. I take my stand here not to give a blank chit in favour of the Food Corporation of India, but, at the same time, I feel that if we do not highlight the good work that has been done by the Food Corporation of India and only highlight the shortcomings we will be doing a great disservice to this country; because this will create an impression that the public undertakings in this country cannot deliver the goods and that it is the private businessmen who can deliver the goods. In order that this type of feeling may not go in the country, it is necessary that the good work which has been made by the Food Corporation of India should also be highlighted, and at the same time, we should be also cautious of the shortcomings. After all, we should not forget the fact that it is the Food Corporation of India that helped this country in tiding over the serious food crisis that we have experienced in the last year. We must not forget that it is because of the buffer-stock of the Food Corporation of India that in the most serious food crisis—this country could at least claim this great achievement—there was no starvation death in this country.

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

We also should not forget that when the country suffered one of the most acute droughts in Maharashtra and other areas, it is because of the buffer-stock of the Food Corporation of India the people could be given the necessary subsistence requirements. We should not also forget the fact that when there was the Andhra agitation and the Andhra crisis, when there was no communication between Kerala and the rest of this country, it is because of the Food Corporation of India which shipped the necessary food materials to Kerala by sea, at heavy expense, that the people of Kerala could be supplied their essential requirements. These are some of the achievements of the Food Corporation of India which we always should bear in mind and we should project them before the people so that the people can understand that in the moments of acute crisis it is not the private businessmen, not the private individuals who can come to our rescue but it is the public undertakings which will come to our rescue. It is in this spirit that we can expect a complete economic change in this country.

At the same time, I am completely in agreement with other that the shortcomings of the Food Corporation of India should be looked into seriously and remedied. It is true that there is corruption in the Food Corporation of India. Even the hon. Minister has admitted it. And the corruption has gone to the extent that the CBI had to make enquiries against Shri Iqbal Singh. I must compliment the Government that even they have allowed an enquiry even against the highest official and I hope this will create an impression round the country that a person, however high he may be if he is corrupt, will not be pardoned by this Government.

16.28 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN in the Chair]

Sir, one of the difficulties of the Food Corporation of India has been the overhead administrative expenses. I think the overhead expenditure should come down. Mr. Vajpayee has criticised that there has been a certain amount of retrenchment in Uttar Pradesh seems to be a great problem to us. Now, to Uttar Pradesh, if you give kerosene immediately there is a hue and cry raised, that, you give kerosene to Uttar Pradesh because there is election. If you employ people in Uttar Pradesh, they will say because of the elections you are employing people. If you retrench people in Uttar Pradesh, they will say you are refinding people. Therefore, it seems that in Uttar Pradesh, you can only maintain the *status quo* but cannot do anything else. After all, I feel that if there has been an excess number of people in the Food Corporation of India and if the Corporation cannot function properly, there should be a retrenchment. But at the same time, I will ask the Government, and I would appeal to the Government to see that this question of the employees should be dealt with in a compassionate manner an attempt should be made that they should be provided with alternative jobs with equal benefits if possible.

I will not advocate that employees should be kept at the cost of the functioning of the Corporation. But, we have got a moral duty to the employees also. I hope the Government will take a compassionate view of the whole thing.

The other thing about which we should be careful is about increasing pilferage cost in the F. C. I. Whereas the number of pilferage in 1966 was 8 and the total amount involved was Rs. 3,660 it increased to Rs. 26,131 in 1967, the number of pilferage having risen to 32. In 1969, the number was 69 and the amount involved was Rs. 4,92,637. In 1970, the number rose to 72 and the amount involved was Rs. 5,04,739. These are the things

which have come to the notice of the Corporation. Without coming to the notice of the Corporation, I think there are an equal number of pilferages which go unnoticed. Unless we do something about it, there will be a great difficulty in proper functioning of the Food Corporation of India. I hope, the hon. Minister, the Government, will see that some very serious attempt is made to stop the pilferage and see that no mercy is shown to the delinquent officers who have not been able to deal with these pilferages. After all, the responsibility should be attached with every employee of the Food Corporation of India. If there is a dereliction in duty, they should be dealt with mercilessly.

Then, the question of discipline takes us to a question of unions. The last speaker said that you deal with one union and that will remedy the whole thing. At present, there are almost 20 registered and unregistered unions in the Food Corporation of India. You cannot have real discipline in an organisation with 22 registered and unregistered unions, each union trying to create an impression on the workers. Therefore, they will try to group themselves with the employees. Here, it is the trade unions and labour leaders who have some function to perform. We have got here trade union leaders who want public undertakings to succeed and who want the take-over of rice and wheat trade by the Government to succeed. My appeal to the trade union leaders on both the sides is to see that the number of registered and unregistered trade unions is brought down and there is perfect harmony amongst the workers and the employees of the Corporation.

Before I take my seat, I would request the hon. Minister to look particularly to the case of Assam. I know the Agriculture Minister himself comes from Assam and he knows the problems there. But, I feel, unless the House strengthens his hands, he has certain compulsions. At this stage, I

would ask the House to give an applause to the Assam Government for taking over the rice trade. This is the Assam Government for taking over the rice trade. This is the first State which has taken over the rice trade. Obviously, it is on the success of the taking over of the rice trade that the future policy of the Government in regard to taking over of trade in other commodities, to a great extent, depends. Taking over the rice trade has started in a very well-organised manner in my State. I feel, the Food Corporation of India has a very important role to play there. I am happy to know that the Food Corporation of India is rendering co-operation there though their cooperation has to be increased.

I had requested Mr. Shinde long ago that the administrative machinery, the administrative set-up, of the Food Corporation of India in Assam and in the neighbouring States should be strengthened. After all, we have got three States and two Union Territories in that region. Assam has taken over the rice trade. I think, a zonal office of the Food Corporation of India should be immediately established there. Mr. Shinde had, on principle, accepted it. But I do not know what actually has prevented him to transferring the principle into practice. I hope, with his dynamism, he will not merely accept it in principle but also accept it in practice. I am appealing to Mr. Shinde again to do it. I know, the Agriculture Minister may be reluctant to doing it on the ground that he may be showing undue favour to Assam. I hope, Mr. Shinde being impersonal will do greater justice to it.

The functioning and the strengthening of the F. C. I. in Assam will undoubtedly give a new fillip and encouragement to other States who are thinking in terms of taking over the trade in essential commodities. It is on this that the Food Corporation of India has not only a function to perform in Assam but also a function which will ultimately determine to a

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

great extent the future food policy of this country. Therefore, my appeal to the Food Corporation of India officials here is to strengthen the organisation in Assam, to streamline it and to remove the shortcomings.

I am confident that the new awareness in the Food Corporation of India will undoubtedly increase and that it will play a greater role for the good of this country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have heard carefully the argument advanced by my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee, who initiated the debate and other friends such as Shri Biren Dutta and Shri Goswami. The Food Corporation of India has some to stay and it should be our earnest endeavour whether from this side or that side to see that it is not swindled by a handful of people. We discussed the nefarious and shady deals which took place when my hon. friend Shri Iqbal Singh was the Chairman. The entire question was referred to the CBI and I am told that the CBI has already established certain charges. I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether that gentleman has been charged or is going to be prosecuted by the Food Corporation of India. I also want to know whether a copy of the report would be laid on the Table of the House for eliciting more information and for the education of all of us to enable us to assess how best the Food Corporation of India could be run.

It is true that there is corruption at various places. I come from Kanpur. There is a huge storage depot at Chandari. I know that there were certain cases of pilferage and misappropriation which were going on. The definition of honesty has changed in this country. A person who takes bribe and does the work is supposed to be an honest person. A person who takes the money, but does not do the work is supposed to be a dishonest person.

The question of retrenchment was mentioned. I heard with great attention the speech of my hon. friend Shri Goswami and he told that U.P. was a peculiar place. If there was recruitment, the Government was criticised; if there was retrenchment, the Government was equally criticised. That is what he told. I do not think that anybody criticises the Government or the Food Corporation of India when they recruit certain hands.

I had a very useful discussion with Shri Shinde the other day and I am happy that the Managing Director and the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India were also present. In U.P. alone they are going to retrench 834 people out of a total number of 945 cases of retrenchment. I do not know whether U.P. is the biggest State and, therefore, the retrenchment should also be the biggest. This is the result of the reversion of 1242 staff of the Food Corporation of India in a northern zone.

I am told that the salaries of those employees who were reverted had been protected by granting them personal pay. If they had been granted personal pay, I am afraid that the personal pay is going to absorb all their future increments. That is why we are against granting of personal pay. The policy of wheat take-over has been decided by the Government. Is it not a fact the storage capacity is full. If the norms are properly accepted, then these employees need not have been retrenched. I speak subject to correction. I have got a statement here which shows what staff would be needed as per norms and what staff actually exists. In Punjab as against 90 AM(D) staff needed, there are only 35; as against 378 AGI(D) staff needed as per norms, there are only 128. In AGII(D) category, the respective figures are 536 and 244. At AGIII(D) level it is 1715 and 815 respectively. That means at the AGIII(D) level itself 900 additional staff are required. In Haryana again, as against 16, 93, 126 and 420 staff needed under various categories.

there are only 11, 45, 65 and 305. That is also the case in Rajasthan. In U.P. where retrenchment is threatened as against 63 AM(D), you have only 58; as against 272 AGI(D), you have only 256; and as against 1256 AGIII(D), you have only 1191. Taking the overall picture, as against 3700 AGIII(D) posts, you have only 2524; that means you need an additional 1176 hands in this category alone, if the norms prescribed by the Food Corporation of India are properly followed.

One may argue that procurement is not so much. It was also explained by the hon. Minister that the imported wheat was distributed to various States from the port itself and as such no additional staff was needed. As per the norms, we need 5818 staff; the total posts sanctioned in different categories come to 3835 and the total additional posts required come to 1983. I would have understood had these posts not been filled as an economy measure and side by side no promotions also took place, promotions have taken place. I should like to know from the hon. Minister what kind of economy is this. Has any class I officer lost his job because of the economy measure, because of the non-procurement of rice which they were expecting to take. Is it also a fact that there are many employees who are working in the FCI as deputationists for the last so many years. If there is no need, they should be sent to their parent departments; if they came from the Railways, they should go back to railways, because they have a lien there. One may argue that the railway staff was needed by the FCI to control the godowns, siding purposes, for determining the quantity in destination, etc. But you must consider the number of class I, II, III and IV staff who had been drawn from various departments including the Railways who are now working in the FCI and whether they could not be sent back to their departments. If that is done nearly 500-600 employees at least, if I am not wrong, could be saved from re-

trenchment. So, I suggest to the hon. Minister to keep all these people till the next Budget session so that the Budget might be increased or work might be increased. I would also request the hon. Minister to kindly assure us that these people who have already faced retrenchment will be provided with alternative jobs. I can give the example of the census department in U.P. They wanted to retrench 500 persons. A representation was made to the Cabinet Secretariat here and ultimately it was decided not to retrench them upto 28 February, 1974. They were to be absorbed in various departments and I am sure with the growth of the public undertakings at various places, if there is co-ordination, those people would also be found employment. There is constant struggle going on between hunger and anger. These 834 people who are to be retrenched in U.P. alone will provide an opportunity to those who want to exploit this issue. The reactionary forces who are out to sabotage the working of the FCI will take advantage of it. Certain suggestions had been given by the unions. Mr. Goswami said that there were 12 unions or 20 unions. There are two unions, which are representative unions—the Food Corporation of India Employees Union and the Akhil Bharatiya Khadhya Nigam Karmachari Sangh. They have joined together. It is only one union now. So I request that the suggestions given by them to the Labour Minister and to the Food Minister should be considered by the Government. They have given the suggestions to the Prime Minister also.

If you really analyse, there are two points. One is the capacity of our storage. I have talked about norms prescribed by the Food Corporation of India which I have quoted. Then, there are a number of deputationists. If you consider these two points then you can accommodate 945 unfortunate people who might otherwise be thrown on the streets to face starvation along with their wives and children.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I beg of the entire House not to be miserly. If it is necessary, more money could be asked for in supplementary grants to save their jobs. I told you how the census department could save these employees. You also know how the Defence Minister is trying for jobs for 11000 MES employees.

A suggestion has been made by Shri Biren Dutta for the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee. I do not know whether a Parliamentary Committee will be useful or not for this particular case. No body denies corruption. It is part and parcel of our daily life. There might be corruption. I do not hold any brief for any corrupt union member or union leader. If a corrupt man is the leader he should be chucked out by both the union and the Government. After the CBI probe and report has any action been taken against the persons concerned? There are people who say that once you nationalise anything, it will become a bundle of contradictions and a den of inefficiency. They also say that the prices will be exorbitant and overheads will be more. They want to sabotage the growth of public undertakings in this country. As an ardent supporter of public undertakings and as a good friend of this Government whenever they take progressive decisions I would request them to consider this matter very seriously. If a Parliamentary Committee is needed to streamline the administration it should be there. Or this question should be referred to an Expert Committee, because I do not consider every Member of Parliament to be a versatile genius. They are not supposed to know everything. Sometimes we also take partisan attitude. A committee of experts might go into the cause of certain losses. The blockage of funds by the States as on 31st August, 1973 is to the extent of Rs. 291 crores. I do not think that any State is going to pay this amount to FCI. If that has been given on

'payable-when-able' basis, then that is a different matter. The point is that Rs. 291 crores are blocked by the States. Now what are the charges? Food Corporation of India Rs. 7.72 per quintal; Co-operatives and State Governments Rs. 10.26 to Rs. 11.66 per quintal. Why is there this difference? I would like to be educated on this matter. Then you have subsidy and everything. After all, we have to run this entirely on a profitable. If there is no profit in the profitable.. If there is no profit in the Food Corporation, let there be no losses. If there is no profit motive, let there be at least the service motive. It should not be devoid of both private and service motives.

With these words I would like to assure the hon. Minister that we shall help him to the last to see that the Food Corporation of India exists in this country and all other items are also taken over by the FCI. Secondly those 945 unfortunate persons should not be thrown to the wolf of starvation at this hour when it is impossible even for those who are employed to meet both ends. I would request him to take pity on them purely on compassionate grounds. Let them continue upto the next budget... (Interruptions) I would request him to accept this so that the lives of those persons can be saved. As a matter of fact, when those people came to me, they were in tears and asked me, 'What would we eat after 1st January?' I had no answer. I was also unemployed for about 14 months. My son's name was removed from the school's register because I had no money to pay; I have faced starvation; for 14 months I was unemployed. That is why I feel the pinch. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Of course, I share the views expressed by my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee. I consider the Food Corporation of India as one of the vital public sector undertakings playing a crucial role both in economic

and in political life. The Food Corporation has been subjected to criticism, but unfortunately it is not objective but subjective and is made with different purpose and motives. I also criticise the FCI but it is only with the purpose of correcting and streamlining the whole thing for the benefit of the people of this country.

I have argued with the hon. Minister that the labour relations which constitute one of the important factors in the Food Corporation of India, are not sound; in fact, they are getting worsened every day. You will be surprised to know that whenever there is a division in the management, when there is a fight between the Managing Director and the Chairman or between the different group of officials they use the employees to fight for them. It has happened on many occasions in the FCI. They encourage small splinter groups in the Union. I have already raised about some top men in the Personnel Department. They encourage factions in the Unions. (*Interruptions*) I am saying this for the information of the present head there. (*Interruptions*). When I went for the conference, they said that they would not recognise me as the President of the Union; they said, 'We welcome you as Member of Parliament, but we cannot put your name in the minutes because we do not recognise you as the President'. I can force them to come before me and discuss with me. But, I keep the interest of the country higher than my own vanity. Otherwise I could have done it, but I did not note. This is the way how they function.

With regard to the present set up in the FCI, especially, I am very happy about the new Chairman and I have openly congratulated him in the Press. He should try to streamline the whole administration. Unfortunately, there is a notion and I do not know whether he believes in it or not, that by retrenching employees, the whole administration can be streamlined. As Mr. Banerjee

pointed out, about 945 people have been declared surplus. I do not want to elaborate as he has put it very correctly. You may understand that there are already vacancies and according to the norms accepted by both the employees and the management, 1983 vacancies are already there, you are retrenching 945 people. I put a question in this regard and I got an answer from the Minister. I will quote them. My question was:

"(a) Whether no systematic transfer and promotion rules are observed in the FCI;

(b) the total increase in the category I vacancy of FCI during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for such large increase in these numbers and the steps taken to implement a regular transfer and promotion policy."

The answer was:

"Transfers and promotions in the Food Corporation of India are made in accordance with a well defined policy and as per prescribed procedures. The total number of posts filled in Category I in the Corporation increase from 500 in 1970-71 to 679 in 1972-73. This increase was due mainly to the general expansion in the activities of the Corporation."

The answer is very interesting. The number of Category I posts has increased from 500 to 679. I do not know whether it was in the same year or not. Anyhow the number of category I posts has gone up. It is not going down. But you are retrenching people at the lowest level and throwing them in the streets. In Category I the increase is about 679 in 1972-73. What is the purpose of category I staff? It is said that their policy of promotion and transfer is according to well-defined rules. I do not want to mention the name. You may be surprised to know how the officer—he is a Deputy Quality Manager—has been given promotion. He was in the

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

grade of Rs. 1600—2000 and he was promoted to the grade of Rs. 2000—2500 and that is only for a specific period and within that period he was due to retire. Then you say that the promotions and transfers are according to rules. It does not go together. It all shows that favouritism and nepotism are quite rampant and groupism is being built up in the organisation.

Only my thinking is that the new Chairman must be able to overcome all these things. I do not want to criticise him. You take up the whole FCI. Now, Mr. Vajpayee has made some criticism. The CPM Member also made some criticism. He could not understand what is going on. He said that the medical bill of Rs. 1 crore is unjustified. But he is forgetting the fact that the 7000 deputationists have created this mischief. They have conflicting interests. Unfortunately, the hon. CPM Member will not understand what the problem is. The present set up in the FCI is that there are direct recruits numbering about 28,000, employees transferred from the Food Departments number about 12,000 and deputationists number about 7,000 and these 7,000 deputationists are doing this mischief. They have no loyalty to the FCI. They are getting 20 per cent extra wage and their loyalty lies elsewhere, i.e. to their parent departments. Naturally, they are creating the mischief. They are responsible for this inflated medical bill, not the regular employees of the FCI. The transferred officials from the Food Departments number 12,000 and naturally, there is a conflict of interest in the matter of promotion etc. The matter was not discussed with the employees to find a solution. They are encouraging factionalism among the employees which you have to undo. Today, there is a new Chairman and my appeal to him is that if you want to proceed on proper lines or if you want to streamline the whole set-up without the co-operation

of the employees of the FCI and without taking them into confidence, nobody can do it. They should discuss with the employees and they should find out their problem. They should see how to streamline the whole organisation. That is very necessary. I had suggested sometime back to the Minister that there should be de-caderisation. Then this confrontation can be avoided. The deputationists should be sent back. By keeping them, the problem will become more dangerous.

Shri Vajpayee referred to wages as well as procurement prices. It is true we must have a wage study. Labour charges have gone up. Regarding procurement and incidental expenses, the FCI spends Rs. 7.72 whereas Punjab and Haryana Governments spent Rs. 11.60. Expenditure on wages during 1971-72 comes to Rs. 23 crores. It may go up to Rs. 39 crores this year. There are other expenditure items which they forgot. FCI has to pay interest on loan which they have taken from the banks and other financial institutions. It comes to the tune of Rs. 45 crores or Rs. 42 crores. An amount of Rs. 291 crores is stuck up with the cooperatives and with the State and Central Governments. On this amount which is stuck up they are not getting any interest at all. This is a particular problem which we must appreciate. They are not getting any interest and on the top of it they have to pay Rs. 42 crores as interest for the money which they have borrowed. This is a thing which should be looked into and the hon. Minister should see that the economic affairs of the Corporation are streamlined. The administrative expenses come to Rs. 5 crores a year. I believe the FCI should make a reduction in it because it is too much. The losses have got to be reduced. What happened in 1973-74? The loss comes to Rs. 28 crores. That is to say if 2.72 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains are missing it means Rs. 28 crores worth of foodgrains is lost. This mistake should be

rectified. This loss should be avoided. We cannot tolerate this thing.

17.04 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair].

The Government is paying a subsidy of Rs. 22 per quintal. This Rs. 22 per quintal should be analysed. Only Re. 1 and 96 paise is spent for salaries and wages per quintal. The expenditure on procurement and distribution expenditure comes to about Rs. 7.60 and Rs. 15 per quintal. If you calculate wages of employees they are very much less. It is very unfortunate that propaganda is made that employees get more and it is because of the trouble of the employees the corporation is being into a mess.

FCI spent huge amount for purchasing machineries. All the machineries are lying idle. FCI should look into this. This is a very serious matter. Rs. 20 crores worth of machinery including rice mills, cleaning machinery, platform scales and water-coolers are lying idle. Many of these items are even now lying idle. If I am wrong, I am subject to correction. But, I know that the cooler has been installed where there is no electricity available. Machines are installed in places where no electricity is available.

You are not looking into these things such as how much of machinery has been purchased and where were they installed and how much of money had been spent. You know this is paid by the consumers. My State has to pay for it because we are taking 50 per cent of our requirements through FCI every year and so we have to pay for this.

Now I come to West Godavari District about which the Minister knows very well as he has to pay about .75 million as damages to the millers in the khariff season. I do not know why they have given the contract without calling for the tenders to the private sellers of paddy, at double the

rate of last year's. The loss might come to Rs. 3 crores to the FCI. And without calling for the tenders, they are giving this to the private sellers at double the rate of last year and that is a heavy loss to the F.C.I. I hope the Government will look into it as to how it has happened.

I am not going to take much time of the House. I shall conclude my speech with a hope that this vital public sector undertaking will be streamlined. If we are asked for support, we are prepared to give our fullest support. Also we may assure you that the employees are prepared to give their full support to the new Chairman and to the new management. My only submission is that it is only a better labour-management relation can serve the purpose. I request that you will take the workers also into full confidence and discuss with them their problems and see that whatever be their grievances are looked into sympathetically. I appeal to the Minister that he should take back the retrenched workers in U.P. and other places. I think about 945 were retrenched. They should be taken back as early as possible. The Government should not stand on their prestige; it is not a question of a prestige of A or B but it is a question of human consideration.

I agree with Shri Guha in what he says. I appeal to the Minister that this matter should be considered sympathetically and the whole working of the F.C.I. should be streamlined. The present management should take an objective view of what all is said in Parliament about the F.C.I. We want that the F.C.I. should function properly. We feel that this should be the best public sector undertaking which should make an impact in the distribution system of our country which alone can prevent blackmarketing in foodgrains and ensure supply of foodgrains to the poor people at a cheaper rate. It is the duty of the F.C.I. to see to it that it is able to

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

supply the foodgrains to these poor people and the salaried people at cheap rate. The present management, I hope, will understand the problem of these people. The difficulty is with the top officials of the management who do not treat the workers properly. I hope that the present management will look to their demands sympathetically. I hope the employees will give their whole-hearted support to the new management. I may assure you their full support to the new management.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, for the discussion on the working of the Food Corporation of India, four hours were allotted. But, suddenly, I have come to know that the Government wants to wind up this debate today itself. The hon. Speaker had convened a meeting—an important meeting—of the Rules Committee to which we all had been invited. And that was the reason why I did not give my name earlier. Other members of different parties have also been invited to attend this meeting. Food is of vital importance to us. The food situation in this country is most crucial. We are dealing with the F.C.I. And so, under no circumstances, the debate should be allowed to be wound up today. That should be allowed to continue the next day. This is a debate for which four hours have been allowed.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I have no objection if the debate is carried over to the next day. But, I was told that there were no other speakers. So, I thought that I should wind up the debate today. But, if the hon. Members are anxious to carry over this debate to the next day, I have no objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that the wish of the House that the debate should be carried over to another day?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I have with me a long list. I shall now call Shri Krishnan to speak.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Motion regarding the working of the Food Corporation of India.

From the inception of F.C.I. in 1965 till today, the F.C.I. has not been able to achieve the target of procurement of foodgrains even in a single year. There is the gap of 12 per cent to 20 per cent between the target of procurement and the actual achievement. This in a nutshell shows the inefficiency of the F.C.I.

Out of the total procurement of foodgrains, the direct purchase from the farmers is just 0.1 per cent to 3.4 per cent; 25 per cent of the total procurement is being done through the co-operatives and the remaining 70 per cent of the procurement is being done through the private sector middle agencies. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Agriculture the percentage of procurement done directly from the farmers, the percentage of procurement done through the cooperatives and the percentage of procurement done through the private sector middle agencies during the year 1972-73. I would like to point out with all the force at my command that this 70 per cent procurement through the private sector middle agencies is the open sesame for corruption and malpractices in the activities of the F.C.I. To prove my contention, I would like to refer to two instances of corrupt practices, which relate to the procurement of mustard oil and pulses by the F.C.I. for meeting the needs of Bangladesh refugees. I understand that the Central Bureau of Investigation has instituted an inquiry in this matter

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

against the former Chairman of the F.C.I. who was also a Deputy Minister in the Government of India. I welcome this prompt action. It is also stated that a case has also been filed against him in this regard. Two cloth merchants, after establishing personal contacts with the former Chairman of the F.C.I., made a profit of Rs. 3 lakhs in supplying the mustard oil to the F.C.I., out of which a large share went into the pockets of the former Chairman of the F.C.I. Though the F.C.I. officials rejected the tenders of the two people, the former Chairman of the F.C.I. prevailed over them in accepting their tenders. Similarly, in the matter of pulses also meant for the Bangladesh refugees, the very same gentlemen are reported to have cheated the F.C.I. with the connivance of the former Chairman of the F.C.I.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: May I submit that a charge-sheet has been submitted in respect of the matter which is being referred to by the hon. Member? So, I would like him not to refer to it but await the result of the case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope the hon. Member understands what the hon. Minister is saying, namely that it is sub judice. So, let him not refer to it.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Sir, I may not refer to it, but in August 5, 1972 issue of Blitz, December 8, 1973 issue of Blitz and November 30, 1973 issue of The Patriot these issues have been given wide coverage. You know, Sir, that Blitz and The Patriot are the drum-beaters of the Government of India led by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. When a debate was raised about the F.C.I. in this House last time, many hon. Members referred to the allegation of corrupt practices against the former Chairman of the F.C.I. In reply, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed as also Shri Shinde, the Cabinet Minister and the State Minister respectively, stated that these malignant allegations had no basis and the critics of the former Chairman were keen to denigrate the working of the public sector undertaking like the Food Corporation of

India by circulating such rumours. Now, when the C.B.I. has instituted an inquiry against the former Chairman, I am eager to hear the comments of the hon. Ministers on this issue.

In our country we have about 3406 markets, out of which 1261 are unregulated markets beyond the purview of any law, from where the F.C.I. makes the procurement. The hon. Minister might say that certain State Governments have not yet passed any law in this matter. We have a sprawling Ministry of Agriculture at the Centre. Two or three conferences of the Ministers of Agriculture and Food are held invariably every year. During the inter-session period, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Shri Shinde and Prof. Sher Singh are regularly touring the country. I don't think that they have emphasised the need for having laws for regulating the markets upon the Ministers of Agriculture and Food in the States. The procedure of procuring through 1261 unregulated markets is the breeding ground for unbridled corruption. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Agriculture the concrete steps taken by the Government in the matter of having only regulated markets throughout the country.

It is accepted that the F.C.I. has not got adequate storage capacity. Consequently, the F.C.I. depends to a large extent on the private storage facility. I need not say that this also generates unfair practices. During the period 1966-67 to 1970-71, for a period of five years, the total loss of foodgrains in the private sector godowns is of the order of Rs. 21.96 crores. As on 31-10-71, the F.C.I. had about 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in the godowns of private people. The F.C.I. does not seem to have enquired in all earnestness about the loss in the private sector godowns. The dependence on the private sector godowns has contributed greatly to the increasing loss of F.C.I. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to inform

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

the House about the steps taken for preventing such huge losses in the private sector godowns.

Besides this, the theft in the F.C.I. godowns are going up. The total loss in the F.C.I. godowns seems to be of the order of Rs. 40 lakhs. But the F.C.I. is unconcerned about such losses in its own godowns. Will the hon. Minister explain the steps taken by the F.C.I. in this regard?

When the performance of the F.C.I. in the procurement of foodgrains is so miserable, the Government are not also willing to encourage the setting up the Food Corporations by the State Governments. The only remedial step that the F.C.I. has conceived of is, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, to retrench the low-paid employees in hundreds. When a question was asked in this House, the reply was that the overheads of the undertaking are mounting up and the retrenchment of surplus staff is not improper. Here, I would like to point out that during 1970-71 the F.C.I. procured about 31.86 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and the total transit loss was 57,790 tonnes. The approximate value of the transit loss was of the order of Rs. 28 crores. This has also been published in the November 24, 1973 issue of Blitz. If the F.C.I. had taken prompt steps to prevent such transit loss, there would have been no need for taking recourse to retrenching the low-paid employees in hundreds.

It is strange that when the F.C.I. is not able to discharge its allotted duties effectively and efficiently, the F.C.I. should express its desire to take over the distribution of foodgrains being done by the State Governments. No State Government would agree to this proposal because it has the Civil Supplies Department doing excellent work. Here, I am reminded of the Tamil proverb which means that an inexperienced dancer is lamenting over the inadequacy of the floor-space

for her dance. The F.C.I. should first concentrate on its present onerous tasks.

Sir, there is another fertile ground for breeding corruption in the activities of the F.C.I. and that is the large number of rice mills in the private sector. As on 1-1-1970 there were 67,100 rice mills in the country out of which only 665 rice mills were in the cooperative sector. All the remaining rice mills are in the private sector, which are fed by the paddy supplied by the F.C.I. The F.C.I. should have made efforts to bring as many rice mills as possible in the cooperative sector. Besides this, the F.C.I. and the Central Ministry of Agriculture should have tried to set up as many rice mills as possible in the public sector. Whenever the State Governments come forward to set up rice mills in the public sector as also storage facility in the public sector, the F.C.I. and the Central Government should not hesitate to extend financial and technical help expeditiously.

In conclusion, I would say that though the total turnover of F.C.I. has gone up from Rs. 289.61 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 1423 crores in 1970-71, the profit of F.C.I. has declined from Rs. 3.05 crores to Rs. 1.58 crores. This is a classic illustration of inefficient functioning of the F.C.I.

Summing up, I would like to suggest:

The F.C.I. should stop procuring from private sector, middle agencies and procure directly from the farmers and through cooperatives. The F.C.I. should end its dependence on the storage facility in the private sector. The F.C.I. should implement expeditiously a programme of having adequate storage facility in the public sector. Similarly, the private sector rice mills should not be encouraged by the F.C.I. The F.C.I. should give paddy only to the rice mills in the cooperative sector. A national programme of having rice mills in the

public sector, especially in the paddy-growing States, should be implemented forthwith. Only then the F.C.I., the premier and vital public sector undertaking, will be able to ensure remunerative prices of the millions of farmers in our country and also the availability of foodgrains at fair price for the 55 crores of people of our country. Unless the F.C.I. takes steps in this direction, it will not be able to get out of the clutches of corrupt practices and maladministration.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) :

सभापति महोदय, भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में कई बार चर्चायें हुई हैं और उन में माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं उन से सरकार को बराबर इस बात की जानकारी होती रही है कि इस सम्बन्ध में लोगों में काफी असंतोष है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम की स्थापना क्यों की गई? उस की स्थापना के पीछे यह उद्देश्य था :

“भारतीय खाद्य निगम खाद्यान्नों की अधिप्रति, आयात, वितरण, संचयन, संचलन और उन की बिक्री करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की एकमात्र एजेंसी है। निगम अन्य विविध प्रकार के कार्य भी कर रहा है, जैसे कि उर्वरकों को सम्भालना, धान कटना, और पौष्टिक विधायित खाद्य पदार्थों का उत्पादन करना।”

मैं बिल्कुल स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम की स्थापना जिन उद्देश्यों को ले कर हुई थी, उन में से कुछ की पूर्ति जरूर हुई है लेकिन बहुतों की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकी है। व्यापारियों द्वारा की जाने वाली मनमानी और लूट पर रोक लगाने, मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाने और डिमांड बढ़ा सप्लाय में एकसूत्रता लाने के लिए

भारतीय खाद्य निगम की स्थापना की गई थी। लेकिन जैसे खाद्य निगम के कार्य प्रायः बढ़े, करोड़ों रुपये का उस का व्यापार बढ़ा, वैसे वैसे असंतोष भी बढ़ता चला गया। क्यों? जैसा कि दोनों ओर के माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि यह मानना पड़ेगा कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम में भ्रष्टाचार है, अनुशासनहीनता है और उस के कर्मचारियों में जवाबदेही की जो भावना होनी चाहिए, उस का नितान्त अभाव है।

जब एक छोटा व्यापारी किसी चीज में मिलावट करता है, तो हम मांग करते हैं कि उस के खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाये। लेकिन जब सरकार की एजेंसी का एक कर्मचारी वही मिलावट करता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसे के लिए दोहरी कठोर सजा होनी चाहिए। एक साधारण व्यवसायी और नागरिक की तुलना में सरकारी एजेंसी के कर्मचारी की जवाबदेही बहुत बड़ी है। इसलिए उस के लिए सजा भी बड़ी कठोर होनी चाहिए।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के द्वारा जो गेहूँ या चावल सप्लाय किया गया उस में मिलावट थी। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मेरे हाथ में 5 मई, 1973 का हिन्दुस्तान है। उसमें कहा गया है :

“बम्बई 4 मई। भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने महाराष्ट्र को जो लम्बे व मोटे किस्म का चावल सप्लाय किया है उस में लोहे के छोटे कण मिले हैं।

जनकारों को यह सूचना देते हुए महाराष्ट्र के खाद्य एवं सिविल सप्लाय मन्त्री श्री एस०जी० पवार ने आज बताया कि इस प्रकार के 400 टन चावल को, जो उपभोक्ताओं को बांटने के लिए पहली मई को राशन की दुकानों

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

को दिया जा चुका है, वापस लेने के लिए आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं।”

जो चावल सप्लाई हो चुका है, उस को वापस लेने के लिए आदेश जारी किये गये हैं, यह दुर्दशा है भारतीय खाद्य निगम की। केवल महाराष्ट्र से ही नहीं, बल्कि पंजाब, बिहार और अन्य प्रदेशों से भी ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं।

जहां तक अनुशासनहीनता का सम्बन्ध है, कई प्रदेशों में कई बार ऐसा हुआ है कि सी.ए.ए. खड़े हैं, लेकिन 5 बजे यह कह कर गोदाम का दरवाजा बन्द कर दिया गया कि अब हम एक रत्ती भी अनाज नहीं देंगे।

आज के अखबार में यह समाचार देख कर मुझे खुशी हुई कि “स्टेप्स टु स्ट्रीमलाइन एफ०सी०आई० आपरेशन्स”, लेकिन आगे पढ़ कर मुझे खुशी के साथ तकलीफ भी हुई। उम में कहा गया है :

“To streamline its operations in Delhi the Food Corporation of India has set up Advisory Committees at all its food storage and supply depots.”

यह व्यवस्था केवल दिल्ली के लिए क्यों की गई है? दिल्ली में सप्लाई की स्थिति के बारे में कहा गया है कि अक्टूबर में 35,000 टन अनाज की सप्लाई हुई थी, जब कि नवम्बर में 50,000 टन की सप्लाई हुई। और इस के बारे में कर्मचारियों से काफी योगदान मिल रहा है। रात में भी गोदामों से सप्लाई किया जा रहा है, क्यों नहीं दूसरे हिस्सों में यह काम हो सकता है? मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को भी इस बात की पूरी जानकारी नहीं है कि फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया का कोई कार्य कैसे चलता है, उम में कितने कर्मचारी हैं, उम के अन्दर

अष्टाचार कितना है और इस का सबूत मेरे पास है। आज 12 तारीख है। परसों 10 तारीख को मैं ने एक प्रश्न पूछा था—

“क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं और प्रति माह उन के वेतन तथा भत्ते पर कुल कितना व्यय होता है; और

(ख) पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान उक्त निगम के कुल कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अष्टाचार के आरोपों के कारण कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय कया है

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पो० शिन्डे) (क) और (ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पत्र पर रखा दी जायेगी।

हम लोग जो सवाल पूछते हैं वह पन्द्रह बीस दिन पहले पूछते हैं। पन्द्रह बीस दिन में जब एक छोटे में सवाल का उत्तर मंत्रालय से नहीं मिल सका.

डा० कैलाश (व बई दक्षिण) : उत्तर तो चार मान तक नहीं आया।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं मंत्रालय को खुद पता नहीं है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम में कितने कर्मचारी हैं, उन कर्मचारियों का काम क्या है, वहाँ अष्टाचार किस तरह का है कितने लोगों ने वेतन लिया, कितना भत्ता लिया, कितना और सब बिल उठाया, इसकी जानकारी मंत्रालय को नहीं है, यह बहुत दुःख की बात है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
 On this, I would like to submit this. Broadly we know the figure. But when we come to Parliament and give the figure, it has to be very precise. For instance, the total number of employees in the FCI is 50,000. They have this figure, but if it is found to be a few hundred this side or that side, the hon. Member would charge us with having misled the House or giving imprecise information. We are a responsible government and we have to be very sure that whatever information we give on its behalf is absolutely precise with no inaccuracy in it.

This organisation is spread all over the country. We have naturally to collect the information from all over these branches. It takes time. Their headquarters has to collect information from the various branches. But it is not as if we would like to avoid giving information or that it would not, as the hon. member here says, come for four years. It would be our endeavour to sincerely share whatever information we have with us.

DR. KAILAS: Can he assure us as to after how many days, weeks or months he will lay it on the Table?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
 Before the end of the session.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: सभापति जी/मैंने तो एक छोटा सा उदाहरण रखा मंत्री, मद्दोदय चाहता और ज्ञायद भविष्य में भी इस की आवश्यकता नहीं आएगी

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:
 We do not misunderstand him at all.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: लेकिन जो बार्ज एग० ी० आई० में शामिल हो चुका है जिस की सी०बी०आई० द्वारा एम्बार्सी हो रही है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं क्या बात कहूँ ? मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि जिन उद्देश्यों को लेकर भारतीय खाद्य निगम की स्थापना हुई थी

उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य व्यापार में जो मनमानी है उस को रोकने के लिए अब इसकी स्थापना हुई है तो आप उस को कारगर तरीके से रोकिए। बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों से तो आज तबाही हो रही है, अनता परेशान हो रही है, उस को आप खाद्य निगम के द्वारा राहत पहुँचाइए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: As it is 4-30 P.M.; this debate is now postponed to a day to be fixed by the Speaker. He may resume his speech then.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

RISE IN SHARE PRICES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There has been an unprecedented rise in share prices in India. According to the Reserve Bank's index of variable dividend industrial securities, taking 1961-62 as the base year (100), they have recorded a rise of about 26.7 per cent. They have attributed this to higher commodity prices and general encouraging performance of the private sector.

If we look into the increase in the assets of these concerns, it will be more surprising as it will reveal what is the pre-monopoly attitude and character of the present Government.

Samvart 2029 has been described as an excellent year for the share market, because it has recorded on impressive boom and the equities have risen by over 38 per cent. In the case of the previous year it was only 5 per cent. The year before that saw a fall of 13 per cent. Calcutta reflects, more or less, performance of the far eastern region. Jute is produced out of the flesh and blood of the poor kisans. It has recorded a rise of over

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

40 per cent. and has reached 161.4 per cent in all. As far as steel is concerned Tatas have recorded a rise of 34 per cent in one year. The general expectations on the part of the investors and capitalists is that the Government will follow the dual policy as in the case of sugar, in the case of commodities such as cotton, cotton textiles, fertilisers, chemicals and papers.

There has been a boom in cotton textiles and the rise is over 100 per cent. Baroda rayon has recorded a rise of 141 per cent. New Sherrocks had achieved a rate of 122 per cent. Take 1969-70 as the base year (100). In December, 1973, cotton textiles have recorded 152.7 as against 108.1 last year. In respect of man-made fibre there was a fantastic growth; it reached 207.1 as against 144.7 last year. Fertilisers is 156.5 compared to 108 last year; paper has reached 211.7 per cent as compared to 150.2 last year. Similarly there are so many other categories of items which have shown a phenomenal growth in the share market and that is, because the capitalists have been able to advance their cause with the collaboration and help of the present pro-monopoly Government.

When there is rise in prices and there are shortages, the consumers are groaning under the pressure of the same. But the industrial profits, and dividends shoot up and that is something very significant. There are more than 100 companies which have reaped a pre-tax of profit of more than one crore of rupees for 1972-73 and in many cases they have exceeded Rs. 4 crores. Topping the list are units with foreign collaboration, equities management and control. Take for example Hindustan Leavers, Brooke Bonds, Glaxo, Pfeizer, Union Carbide, Indian Aluminium, Philips and so many others. All these companies that I mentioned just now have reaped a pre-tax profit of over Rs. 4 crores for the year 1972-73. Take the dividends for example. Godfray Philips—85 per cent. Esso Petroleum—31.25

per cent dividend; Food specialities—25 per cent; Phillips—24 per cent; Cafè—25 per cent.

Among the Indian companies also firms like the Century mills, National rayon etc. have bagged huge profits. The common man and the small share holder do not at all gain, because the value of the Indian rupee has been eroded due to severe inflation.

For jute it is the worst scandal. The wholesale price index of jute (base year 1959-60=100), was 236.1 on 8th December, 1972. This year it has declined to 190.4 on 8th November, 1973. On 8th December, one month afterwards, it has recorded a further decline and stood at 184.2. The jute growers in one year had been defrauded to the tune of Rs. 200 crores by the middlemen and jute mill owners. We have the Jute Corporation for which we spend millions of rupees. It is nothing but a sham body and a show piece. They could have easily taken over the purchase of raw jute to save producers, but no. The small jute growers who produce jute with their flesh and blood had to make distress sales. The Minister of Commerce, who is responsible for this did not move his little finger, because I am told that he was given a directive from the High Command that the Commerce Minister's job was conditional on this; we have two elections before us—U.P. and Orissa; therefore, the ruling party must make the fullest use of its machinery to feather its nest. The Indian Jute Mill Association is an organisation of the owners, blood suckers. They have been given complete freedom to plunder, of course in return for something—very attractive for the ruling party, because they require it so badly, namely, contributions and donations.

This I.J.M.A. is controlled by Goenkas of Duncan Brothers who were involved in the serious poster scandal and that was debated for hours on the floor of the House. They control the I.J.M.A. Therefore, the ruling party can hardly annoy such

people who are so generous in making contributions to keep them going and keep them in power. I am charging them here that they have liberally... (Interruptions) I am not yielding. They are liberally giving jobs to Ministers' sons, relations of V.I.Ps and, I am told, they have reached the Rashtrapati Bhavan. This is a very serious matter...

श्री शंकरदास सिंह (चतरा) : मझेदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य अपने विषय पर बोले तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यहाँ हलिंग पार्टी पर भाषण देने की बात नहीं है इनका अपना एक विषय है, उस पर ही बोले, हलिंग पार्टी पर नहीं बोले।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point of order that has been raised is not to interrupt, but, I think, it has been raised to point out that the debate should be on the right side of the subject. Therefore, I would request my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to please confine himself to the subject under discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I did not wish to carry coal to New Castle. I did not wish to carry things to you because you know that these are all inter-related things. If you want to take favour from the Government, you have to give favour. That is why I want to ask how many Ministers' sons have been given jobs by Mr. R. P. Goenka, Mr. K. P. Goenka, of Duncan Brothers. These people have reached the Rashtrapati Bhavan. That can be furnished by the Government.

How do they work? On the pretext of making jute and jute products more competitive in the foreign markets and also that they are able to enter new markets and they are able to compete with synthetics, the export duty was substantially reduced by Mr. Ganesh's Department because they are not concerned with the country's benefit but they are more

concerned about benefiting themselves. What did they do? A reduction of Rs. 400 a tonne in the export duty of Hessian and abolition of the export duty on sacking to improve the competitiveness of Indian jute goods. The export duty on Hessian has been reduced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 200 per tonne. This is how, I am told, the Exchequer has lost no less than Rs. 32 crores although they show by calculation Rs. 16 crores. But we do not trust these calculations.

What has happened? You go to the foreign markets. The prices of jute goods exported from India where the export duty has been substantially reduced have soared up and they have really increased by leaps and bounds. For example, if you look into the markets, in Japan, in the Middle-East countries, in the African countries, you will see that whilst the exporter has been able to pressurise the Government and reduce the export duty, they have been able to fleece the foreigners. They have been able to get much higher prices for themselves. But the benefit does not go to the jute growers or the workers in the country. The benefit is divided between the tycoons and the Government—the Government means the ruling party.

We are a top producer of jute. We do not have any competitors. In spite of that, why is it that our poor jute growers are treated like that? We are talking about competing with synthetics. It will be building castles in the air because after this petrol crisis, the production of synthetics will be completely out of question.

In reply to a Question, the Government have said that gross profits (before depreciation and interest) are the tune of...

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, I thought the Question was on share prices.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Naik is getting identified too soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: "Share prices" covers all the commodities.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is the Government's reply:

"There are 65 jute mill companies in the country out of which the gross and net profits of 49 mill companies, of which 7 mill companies have interests other than jute...

Gross profits (before depreciation and interest) in 1969-70—Rs. 12.66 crores;

"1970-71 Rs. 19.76 crores"

"1971-72 Rs. 30.66 crores"

I am quite sure that, at the close of the business this year, it will have doubled. The net profit before tax was Rs. 5.51 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 16.30 crores in 1971-72. This is the position with regard to profit-making by these tycoons.

About sugar there is something very interesting. It is written in the *Economic Times*, Bombay.

"The sugar industry had an unprecedented buoyancy in profits and profitability during 1972-73. While the pre-tax profits more than doubled during the year under review, the profitability, both in terms of sales and total capital employed, reached new peaks."

"Some of the sugar companies which recorded unprecedented rise in profits before tax during 1972-73 are Andhra Sugar (from Rs. 95 lakhs to Rs. 214 lakhs), Deccan Sugar from Rs. 16.0 lakhs to Rs. 136 lakhs), Sakthi Sugar (from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 105 lakhs), Gobind Sugar (from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 87 lakhs), Ugar Sugar (from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 91 lakhs)—" etc. etc.

There is a combined profit and loss account of 37 sugar companies given there:

"Profits before tax, 1971-72 Rs. 622 lakhs, 1972-73 Rs. 1527 lakhs.

"Profits after tax, Rs. 349 lakhs in 1971-72 and Rs. 839 lakhs in 1972-73; dividends, Rs. 195 lakhs in 1971-72 and Rs. 282 lakhs in 1972-73."

The comparative profitability of sugar companies for different regions is as follows: profit after tax as percentage of net worth: U.P. 4.8 in 1971-72 and 19.3 in 1972-73; Bihar, from 0.6 in 1971-72 it has jumped to 19.7 in 1972-73; South India, from 15.2 in 1971-72 it has jumped to 25.6 in 1972-73.

This is how the share market prices are going up. Mr. Naik should be able to understand this from what I have said.

About fertiliser, the Imperial Chemical Industries are very fond of imperial things. It is a multi-national corporation. You are aware of that fact, Sir. The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee had detected unauthorised expansion far in excess of the permitted capacity. They have been involved in black marketing of urea. I have already produced a photostat copy and laid it on the Table of the House which Government has not been able to disprove so far.

Now I will show what is the profit that the Indian Explosives Limited are making. The profit before tax in 1972 was Rs. 7,40,13,644; in the previous year, 1971, it was Rs. 2,48,60,786. The profit after taxation in 1971 was Rs. 2,45,19,806 and the same in 1972 was Rs. 7,37,39,907. This is the position. They have been allowed to fleece the poor people of this country and yet they go uncaught, undetected and unpunished because they are hand in gloves with the ruling party.

About the selected companies under the control of monopoly houses—man-made fibre industry, it is mentioned in the *Economic Times*:

"It is significantly high in a number of non-traditional industries."

particularly man-made fibre and chemicals. An equity investment of Rs. 100 got in 1971-72 a dividend between Rs. 7.80 and Rs. 13.75 in the three traditional industries against the industrial sector's average of Rs 14.19; the dividend rises to as high as Rs. 30.25.."

Now I come to MRTP probe into 22 nylon firms where they are maintaining prices at unreasonably high level by manipulating production and supplies; forcing a particular class of users of nylon filament yarn to purchase such yarn from the first four parties, etc., etc. There are so many things. The first four parties mentioned in the commissions notification are: J. K. Synthetics, Kanpur, Garware Nylon Limited, Bombay, Then the Nirlon Synthetic, Fibres and Chemicals Ltd., Bombay and Modipon Ltd., Modinagar. So, that is how this thing is taking place.

The most interesting thing is that while the approved sale prices of raw materials are: Alkali Chemicals—(an ICI associate)—Rs. 7.95, Union Carbide—Rs. 8.35 and Hoechst Dyes—Rs. 7.50 per kg, the current market prices are anywhere between Rs. 13.50 to 15.50 and this Government is a passive spectator because their mouth has been shut and fed and filled with molten silver. So they cannot open their mouth nor can they chew anything.

Then take this Food & Fertiliser Company, Shaw Wallace where an Englishman, motto—benevolent missionary—came here and what is their record? The profit earned by the company in 1972 was Rs. 235.23 lakhs. "This is once again a record in the history of the Group, being some 33.8 per cent above the previous year's profit, which was itself 43.3 per cent above that for 1970." This is what their Chairman says. So, in total it is 78 per cent more than the 1970 profits. All processes of Garibi Hatao should go because Mrs. Gandhi wants to hatao the garibi in this manner. "The profit of the parent company

was Rs. 177.09 lakhs which represents an increase of 109.9 per cent over the profit for the year 1970, just two years ago"—this is their Chairman's review.

Then, we come to Hindustan Lever. Sir, you want Dalda. Hindustan Levers is a monopolist manufacturer of Dalda, Soap, baby food, poultry feed etc. Their turn-over in 1962 was Rs. 5385 lakhs and it has touched Rs-13410 lakhs in 1971. They want to be self-reliant. They do not want the foreigners to come and expand their business in India. From Rs. 5385 lakhs in 1962 it has gone upto Rs. 13410 lakhs in 1971. Profits before tax was Rs. 481 lakhs in 1962 and in 1971 it was Rs. 759 lakhs. Dividend—1962—99 lakhs and 1971—Rs. 217 lakhs. Mr. Ganesh will be able to tell us as to how it is making hey while the sun is shining.

Then the Brooke Bond's repatriation of profits in 1971-72 alone is Rs. 151 lakhs, all in foreign exchange and this company came under the purview of the Monopoly Commission in their own country, viz., Britain where there is a capitalist system. In spite of that, they have been brought under the purview of the Monopolies Commission. Here, nothing happens and all this is part of Garibi Hatao.

Then I come to the growth rate of the assets. In 1964 the assets of the Tatas were Rs. 418 crores and in 1971 March, it is Rs. 711 crores. Birlas—their assets have increased from Rs. 203 crores in March 1964 to Rs. 687 crores in March 1971. ICI—it has increased from Rs. 37 crores in 1964 to Rs. 229 crores in 1971. This is a multi-national corporation.

Let the Deputy Minister not get worried about these things. He should not disturb the Chair.

But what is the growth rate in respect of employees' earnings? With 100—1961 as the base, in 1962, the index number of real earnings of employees in manufacturing industries was 103, in 1969 it is 101 and in 1971 it is only 99...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): In a half-an-hour discussion he is taking one hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The workers' wages are going down while the returns and assets of monopolists like Hindustan Lever and ICI and Shaw Wallace are going on the top of the world. That is the *Garibi Hatao* that Mrs. Gandhi is aware of.

I will give one example. The Colgate-Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd.—the remuneration to the Managing Director in 1971 was Rs. 3,79,214 a year and in 1972 it has gone upto Rs. 3,89,131 because of *Garibi Hatao*. One man earning Rs. 30,000 per month! Taxation for the corporate sector has gone down. Everybody knows it and it cannot be disputed. I am just finishing, Sir. I want to quote from the R.B.I. Report on Currency and Finance. It says:

'In the major stock exchanges the downward drift in equity prices noticed since May 1972 due to certain transient factors gave way to buoyancy especially after the Central Budget for 1973-74.'

What sort of budget is this, because it encourages monopoly, it encourages profiteers? Therefore, they were all encouraged. And finally I would like to conclude by quoting from a wonderful article which came out in the *New Statesman* of London. It says:

"India is plagued by the worst crisis in its 26 years. Economic distress is widespread and deepening day by day. Prices of all foods have skyrocketed, a 20 per cent increase being registered in one month."

And then it has described the whole country as a vast black market. It says:

'India has become a vast black market.'

And then it says:

'Its steady aggravation, with no prospect of relief, can only be blamed on the administrative paralysis in New Delhi.'

This is created, it says—

'by the wide gulf between precept and performance at the very top.'

It has described the whole country as a vast black market. I want to know what the Government wants to say in the matter. We have highlighted many things. Let them not escape the issue. I don't know whether Mr. Ganesh has come prepared to reply to these things. I don't really think so. But, we would like to hear in any case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. B. V. Naik. Only questions please.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The biggest monopolist of the time of the Lok Sabha, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, has left me no other choice except to be extremely brief. At the time when the reply is given by the Minister would be kindly tell us,—while the figures in regard to pre-tax profit as well as the post-tax profits of the various concerns have been given—the amount of tax reliefs on the basis of the same figures that have been provided, the amount of additional taxes that have been collected by the State Exchequer and the increase thereby of the revenue?

***SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):** The increasing participation of public financial institutions in the equity capital of companies has been quoted in the reply to the question as one of the reasons for the unprecedented increase in the price of equity shares.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

I want to know what is the value of equity shares purchased by IDBI, LIC, ICIC, UTI etc. during the period from 1-1-73 to 1-10-73 and what is the value of equity shares issued during this period. These are the two questions for which I would like to have an answer from the hon. Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) सभापति महोदय, स्वयं मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है, जिस पर यह बहस उठाई गई है कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 को शेयरें 93.8 पर थे और 27 अक्तूबर, 1973 को 118.8 पर, यानी मतलब यह है कि एक साल में 21 प्वाइन्ट्स का इजाफा हुआ है। इसके उन्होंने जो कारण दिए हैं वे असली कारण नहीं हैं। अगर असली कारण होते तो इस बहस को को उठाने की हमें कोई जरूरत ही नहीं होती।

सभापति महोदय : अभी तो आपको सवाल करने हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारे मित्र ने जितना समय लिया है उसके प्रोपॉशन में कुछ हमारे लिए भी सोचिए।

सभापति महोदय : आपके मित्र को भी सोचना था।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह विषय इतना महत्व का है कि आप पांच मिनट मुझे इस पर दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने कहा कि रेजीलेंट बोलना चाहिए। इन्होंने जो प्रश्न उठाया है उसका उत्तर झूठा है, अपूर्ण है गुमराह करने वाला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like Shri Limaye to know about one thing that he is always within his rights to speak. But here only questions are to be asked. If you do otherwise, then you will take much time. Therefore, please ask only questions.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं केवल पूछूँगी वता रहा हूँ। मैं अभी इकानॉमिक एंड पॉलीटिकल बॉकरो का जो उद्धरण दूँगा, उसी पर मेरा प्रश्न आधारित होगा? उस में कहा गया है:

"The extraordinary manoeuvres which sent sugar prices sky-rocketing last month apparently had a definite political purpose, what with the elections in U.P. only a few months away. An idea of what can be achieved by even very short-term manipulation of prices can be had from the fact that an average increase of Re. 1 per k.g. in the realisation on the free sale sugar quota of 1.15 lakh tonnes for just a month of November can rake in as much as Rs. 11.50 crores for the sugar industry and trade—all or a large part of which could be made available for keeping U.P. safe for the ruling party. The sugar industry, after all, has a special responsibility for U.P."

आप जानते होंगे कि उस समय बम्बई में 7 रुपये किन्नी के हिसाब से चीनी बिक रही थी।

शेयरों के दाम क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं?

सभापति महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार ने पिछले कुछ महीनों में कई कनसर्ज को बड़े पैमाने पर बोनस शेयरों की इजाजत दी है या नहीं, जैसे जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स और जे० के० की दूसरी कम्पनी, रेयमंड वूलन मिल्स, को? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बोनस शेयरों

[श्री मधु लियवे]

बांटने का मतलब यह होता है कि अगर सरकार डिविडेंड को नियंत्रित कर भी दे, तो भी चूँकि कानज्यूमर को लूट कर बोनस शेयरजं मुफ्त में मिलते हैं, इस लिए उन के डिविडेंड और मुनाफे भी बढ़ जाते हैं ?

इकानॉमिक एंड पोलिटीकल बीकली कहता है :

"The return on capital has improved significantly surpassing in 1970-71, 1960-61 level and to some extent even those of 1960-61 and 1961-62."

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जिस साल प्रधान मंत्री संबंध फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर बनी, और गरिबी, हटाओ का चुनाव हुआ, उस साल यद्यपि औद्योगिक उत्पादन घट रहा था और उपभोक्ता मर रहा था, लेकिन उन कम्पनियों की प्रॉफ़िटवैलिटी बढ़ी और उन्होंने बोनस शेयरजं बांटे। इसके पीछे क्या रहस्य है ? जूट में लूट, चीनी में लूट, नाइलोन यार्न में लूट, टायर में लूट—कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं रही, जिस में लूट न हुई हो। प्रीमियम डबल हो गये ?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन बातों की सफ़ाई दें कि मुनाफे में इस तरह की जो अनुचित वृद्धि होनी है, शेयरजं में स्पेकुलेशन होता है और जनता को लूटा जाता है, उस के बारे में वह क्या करने आ रहे हैं। वह जरा तफ़्सील से बताने। यह सब जानकारी उन को इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में ही देनी चाहिए था, लेकिन उन्होंने नहीं दी, बल्कि उन्होंने बातों को छिपाया।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Before you call the Minister, if I want to describe the hon. Prime Minister as financial wizard because she is a

female, am I right? Or what should I call her? I just want you to make this clear.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, Shri Bosu has covered a much wider area than the clarification on this particular question to which a reply was given. I would mean a very thorough discussion if I have to go into all the points that he has raised.

So, I shall try to answer some of the basic questions that are there. It is a fact, as we have indicated in the reply, that the prices of shares have gone up in the year 1973, recently. I cannot enter into a discussion. He has raised so many points and he has quoted so many figures.

After stagnating for three or four years, the prices of shares have increased. These are facts about which there is no dispute. What are the reasons for this increase in share prices? That is the question that has to be gone into.

18.00 hrs.

There are a number of reasons which I shall list. There has been acute shortage of scrips of particularly well-established companies vis-a-vis the total amount of investment available in the shareholding. This has resulted in larger demand of good scrips and their availability being limited, the prices have shown a significant increase.

Secondly, unprecedented is in commodity prices during the past year and a half seemed to have shifted money income in favour of the relatively richer sections of the community, and therefore, their demands for shares have risen partly as a hedge against inflation.

Then, on account of certain regulations and uncertainties in the com-

modity market and the fear of ceiling on real estates, some of the investible funds have gone in favour of share markets.

Then, there has been bulk support provided by financial institutions for important scrips which was a factor which had induced a firm basis for those shares in the share market. There has been some fear of demotisation of notes of higher denomination, and, therefore also, there has been a rush as far as the question of shares is concerned.

These are some of the reasons which have shifted and brought about....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): What are the other reasons?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: These are some of the reasons which have brought about a change in the availability of the shares and the prices of shares going up. From this, to draw the conclusion that this has benefited only a few monopolists and big traders and speculators will not be completely a correct picture, because the equity shareholding is now firmly broad-based and that trend or direction is quite discernible.

The Reserve Bank had conducted a survey in 1967-68 and it has shown that 189 companies with a paid-up capital of Rs. 423 crores had accounted for more than a million individual shareholders. Certain definite measures have also been taken to ensure larger dispersal of shareholdings.

According to the existing guidelines which government issued in 1972, where a public company gets a quotation for share at the stock exchange, the amount of issue capital it has to offer for public subscription should not be 60 per cent as against the earlier stipulation of 49 per cent. For the allotment of shares, in cases of new issues, a heavy weightage has been provided in favour of small applications and an

overwhelming proportion of the new shareholders, as the report indicates, is of people who have made small investments. It is the declared policy of Government to broadbase shareholdings in the corporate sector. There is a large bulk of the investing public in this sector. From this also it is clear that there has been a significant rise in the small and middle class holdings in the case of share capital and there is a broader and broader dispersal.

Apart from this, the financial institutions have also heavily invested so far as these companies are concerned. As far as the question of giving medium and long-term assistance is concerned, the financial institutions have got assess now known as convertible....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How is this relevant? We are interested in the boom that has come in the share market because of the great profitability of private capital in the country. We are talking about how Government propose to control this excessive profiteering of foreign and Indian concerns. We are concerned with whether they are going to see that the consumers are not fleeced and profits are not accumulated at the cost of the blood and sweat of the poor consumer.

What is all this he is taking about, I do not know.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: He wants me to reply to what all he said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can reply to the relevant points in the matter under discussion.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: May I submit in all humility that I am replying to the point under discussion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not stopping you.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member has gone through a wide cam-

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

was for which he should raise a discussion and we will be able to reply. This is an unstarred question in which the question of an increase in price of scrips was indicated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I pray you leave on record your observation that a discussion under rule 193 be admitted tomorrow. We shall be here to allow the Minister to speak at length. But if they want to run away, they will run away.

श्री मधु लिमये: मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है। मैं मंत्री महोदय के भाषण में कोई व्यवधान नहीं डालना चाहता। लेकिन मैं बहुत शांति से सुन रहा हूँ। उन्होंने पहले जो कारण बताए, आप के सामने प्रश्न का उत्तर है, उन्हीं को उन्होंने दोहराया, आप जरा देखिये इसको। बहाने उठाई गई इसलिए कि जो पहले उत्तर दिया गया था उस का और खुलासा हो, इस में जो अपूर्णता है, उस को पूरा किया जाए। अगर उन्हीं बातों को दोहराना है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। अगर हमने कुछ सवाल पूछे हैं। उन सवालों का उत्तर हमें मिलेगा ऐसी आशा हम करते हैं। उस के लिए वह चाहे जितना समय ले लें, हम उस के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन उन सवालों का उत्तर आना चाहिए। इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question asked and the discussion for half an hour that has been raised under the rule relates to a specific item on which certain questions are asked.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why is he repeating the old answers?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the members are not satisfied, they can have their own way and get satisfaction.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं आप की रुझिग चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair cannot force the Minister to reply in such and such way.

श्री मधु लिमये: आप ने इन को तो कहा कि आप रेलीवेट बाते कहिए। अगर वह अपने पुराने उत्तर की ही पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहते हैं तो वह तो हम घर में भी बैठकर पढ़ सकते हैं। वह फिर हमने जो मुद्दे उठाए हैं। जिनको वह रेलीवेट समझते हैं उन्हीं का जवाब दें।

सभापति महोदय: ठीक है। लेकिन उन्होंने अभी खत्म नहीं किया है। खत्म करने के बाद आप कह सकते हैं कि आप का उत्तर नहीं आया।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The truth of the matter is that the hon. Minister has come with a typewritten reply, readymade before he heard me. I know he cannot do anything better than this. But what I am saying is that you can help us. The hon. Minister has invited us to ask for a discussion, a short duration discussion, under rule 193. I am quite ready even now, right now, to have it. Let Government come forward, accept a debate like that. The Chair can fix a date early which will help us in getting a discussion under rule 193 on this on the list of business. But they run away. I know these slippery fellows; they all run away.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. member takes liberties with this House. He can say anything any time, he can call anybody any name, he can use any phrase he likes. But if we use one small phrase, he will creak. That has been the experience. But I am not going to do that.

The point I was trying to make was that the question had arisen as a result of the reply we gave. The hon. member has taken the discussion over a very wide field in which he has given the profitability of many concerns, he has dealt with various other things, he has introduced politics also

into it. I am trying to confine my observations to that, according to Government are the reasons why there has been a sort of profitability and there has been an increase in the price of shares, as has been indicated in the reply.

In a recent study made of 652 companies which announced dividends between March and September 1973, it has been observed that only 33 per cent of the companies were able to raise their dividends to offset the inflationary rise in prices, whereas 38 per cent were merely able to maintain the dividends, 10 per cent actually reduced the dividends, and as many as 19 per cent skipped dividends altogether. Therefore, it would be incorrect to say that there has been a fantastic increase in the rate of distribution of dividends at the cost of the general public.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. I have before me an explanatory note which I hope the Minister must have got. In that it is stated "according to me, the Government policy and practice are surrendered to the pressure of the monopolists. It is the basic reason for this state of affairs." To that also the Minister may kindly reply, because this is a point for which the discussion has been asked for.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am trying to explain how the Government policy is on dispersal of shareholdings; how is the Government policy on guidelines which have been introduced; how the Government policy is on convertibility clauses and how the Government policy is on the financial institutions having a convertibility clause as well as having a right to have directors,—how all these are steps in the direction of seeing that those companies do not make high profits and that their profits are dispersed.

There is the steep rise in prices; it is seen and it is quite obvious that the profits of some of those companies would go up. But I have indicated the reasons for it and also the steps that the Government have taken in this regard to control the rise in the prices of shares. (Interruptions)

Several Hon. Members rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the members allow me I will do better. The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 13, 1973/Agrahayana 22, 1895 (Saka).