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Fifth Session



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, August 23, 1972/
Bhadra 1, 1894 (Saka).*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Objection of Tamil Nadu to Directive for Correspondence with centre in Hindi

Q 322. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have objected to the directive of Centre to the Joint Secretaries for correspondence with the Centre in Hindi and have asked to withdraw the directive; and

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

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

(b) Question does not arise.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had already clarified on Monday that the Central directive on Hindi, he had referred to in the Assembly last week related to the mode of addressing Union Ministers and the Secretariat and not to the correspondence and that it was issued by the President on May, 3, 1971 and forwarded to the State Govern-

ment by the Prime Minister's Cabinet Secretariat and the Notification amended the Government of India Allocation of Business Rules, 1961 substituting Hindi equivalents for English terms in the First Schedule of the Rules.

So, I want to know whether it is a fact that the copy of the President's Notification which was issued on 3rd May has been sent to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, giving nomenclature of the Ministries and Ministers in Hindi and, if so what is the purpose and what is the present position.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of there being any directive to the State Governments that they should address the Ministers of the Union Government in Hindi. The question did not arise. I do not know how this impression went about. As regards the nomenclature of various Ministries, the House is also aware that this problem was raised here but it was satisfactorily solved and certain amendments were made in view of the opinion expressed in this House. I do not think there is any problem with respect to that Notification either.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : May I know whether these changes are in consonance with the famous assurance of Nehru to non-Hindi speaking States ? I want to know whether the Government has issued strong directives to Government servants to use these nomenclatures under the threat of disciplinary action.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of issuing strong directives under the threat of disciplinary action.

These are Government orders. As I said earlier, a satisfactory solution was found in the House also. There is no question of taking any disciplinary action. All the Government servants are expected to obey these orders. But there is no problem with respect to taking any disciplinary action. There is no need to do so. There is no occasion for doing so.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Is it in consonance with the famous assurance given by Mr. Nehru to non-Hindi speaking area ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Everything that is being done with respect to the language policy is in consonance with the wishes of the Houses as expressed by the Resolution and assurance given by the late Prime Minister Nehru.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The hon. Minister was kind enough to recall the assurance given on the floor of House last year in regard to the amendment to the President's Order wherein it was stated that English names will be changed to Hindi names with Roman *libi* in brackets. Then, an assurance was given on the floor of the House that English names will be retained and within brackets names will be given in Hindi.

Now, contrary to that, I find there are many communications received by Members of Parliament and also by the public wherein Hindi names are given, either in Devanagari *libi* or in Roman. For example, I have got an envelop which has been addressed to me wherein everything is in Hindi. I do not know from where it has come. Here, I have got another letter written to a person in Tanjore District, Tamil Nadu, wherein Hindi names are used *Bharat Sarkar Vitta Mantralaya, Rajaswa.....* I do not know from where it has come. The English form is not given there.

Why not follow the assurance given here that the names will be retained in English with Hindi names in *Devanagari libi* what happened to that assurance ? Even a Minister in Tamil Nadu has told me that the Departments' names, etc. in the communications addressed to them are in Hindi. I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister as to how far the amendment to the President's Order just now mentioned has been issued and how far it has been implemented in spirit and letter.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said, the intention of the Government is, and we have issued orders to that effect, that the assurances given in this House have to be obeyed and obeyed in the right spirit. The hon. Member has given some instances. If he can pass them on to me, I will examine in detail what lapse there is, whether it contravenes the assurance given and we will take steps to set matters right.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Is there any opposition to the use of Hindi from Andhra Pradesh and, if not, is the Central Government going to persuade all the States in the country to progressively use Hindi ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Question concerns Tamil Nadu, not Andhra Pradesh. I do not object if he has got the answer. I am judging the relevancy of your supplementary.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : More than 85 per cent of people in Tamil Nadu want Hindi.....(*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : No please.

श्री रामसिंह बाई : हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय शासन की जो नीति रही है, सरकार यह देना गया है कि तामिलनाडू सरकार उस के विरोध में वातावरण बनाती रही है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता से कुछ सोचा है कि प्रागे क्या एक्शन लेना है ?

अच्छा महोदय: प्रायः ने इस प्रश्न को अच्छी तरह से नहीं पढ़ा है। जब हिन्दी का मामला आये, तब इस बारे में पूछिएगा।

श्री झारखण्डे राय : क्या मंत्री जी बतनायेंगे कि अपनी भाषा नीति को स्पष्ट करते हुए जब भारत सरकार ने प्रदेशों को निर्देश दिये हैं, जिनमें तामिलनाडु भी शामिल है, क्या इस तरह का कोई निर्देश दिया गया है कि कोई भी सूबा तामिलनाडु वगैरह भी यदि चाहें तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी मातृभाषा में अपनी बातें लिख सकते हैं? क्या ऐसा कोई प्रादेश दिया गया है या नहीं?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : केन्द्र सरकार ने भाषा सम्बन्धी मामलों पर राज्य सरकारों को कोई प्रादेश नहीं दिये हैं। जो भाषा नीति है, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वयं के कार्य के सम्बन्ध में है। राज्य सरकारों की क्या भाषा नीति हो, यह उन पर छोड़ दिया गया है, जैसा वे चाहें कर सकते हैं।

श्री झारखण्डे राय : मैं पूछा था केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार के आपस के पत्राचार में क्या सूबाई सरकार अपनी मातृभाषा में लिख सकती है, ऐसा कोई प्रादेश है?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : केन्द्रीय सरकार अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में अपनी कार्य करती है और जिन भाषाओं में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास पत्र आते हैं—यदि हिन्दी में मिलते हैं तो कोशिश की जाती है कि हिन्दी में उत्तर दिया जाए। लेकिन सरकारी भाषायें दो हैं—हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी, इसलिये किसी अन्य भाषा में पत्र भेजने और उसी भाषा में उत्तर देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में ही चलता है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is agreed irrevocably that the use of English language for communications between the Central Government and State Governments and non-Hindi speaking States

until the latter choose to correspond in Hindi remains. In view of the fact that complaints are coming from the highest quarters, will the hon. Minister consider and agree to institute an inquiry into the matter so that the whole thing could be thoroughly enquired into and a decision taken?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is perfectly clear that no enquiry is necessary. We are not contravening any provisions of the Resolution passed by this House or the assurances given here. (Interruption) The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is reported to have said that the Central Government has told the State Governments that all letters addressed to the Union Ministers should be in Hindi. It is not correct. We have not issued any instructions of this nature.

Industrial Survey of Madhya Pradesh

*324. SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

SHRI ARVIND NETAM :

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

(a) whether any industrial survey of Madhya Pradesh has been conducted; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the action proposed to be taken by Government on the Survey Report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. Recently the Joint Institutional Study Team set up by IDBI, IFCI, ICICI and the Reserve Bank of India surveyed the State and prepared a report on its industrial potential.

(b) The report brings out that a central geographical position conferring benefits of

market in the neighbouring areas and safety from strategic point of view, very large deposits of mineral resources, particularly iron ore, vast forest resources in a wide-spread area, a fairly comfortable food position coupled with the immense scope for furthering agricultural production, a lower density of population, surplus power and above all, the climate for industrialisation generated by large investments inducted in public sector projects like Bhilai Steel and Heavy Electricals (India) Limited (Bhopal) are major favourable factors conducive to industrialisation that the State enjoys. On the other hand, a relatively backward economy marked by a low *per capita* income and income generation, an excessive dependence on agriculture, lack of industrial tradition, inadequate transport system accentuated by the wasteness of the area rendering exploitation of natural resources and marketing of produce difficult, relatively costly power structure, the dearth of legal entrepreneurship and inadequacy of trained and skilled labour have been the main barriers affecting rapid industrial growth in the State. The pace of industrialisation in the years to come, for which the State has undoubtedly unlimited potential, greatly depends on the speed with which these handicaps are removed and the favourable factors are taken advantage of.

The survey has also identified the industrial projects which hold promise of coming up in the foreseeable future.

The report is now under examination of the State Government and will soon be discussed by the Committee of Direction to finalise the strategy of follow up.

श्री गंगा चरण चौधरी: जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में, भारत के मध्य में स्थित होने के कारण, भौगोलिक परिस्थिति के कारण नया माच ही माच औद्योगिक दृष्टि से भी बहुत कुछ औद्योगिक विकास होने की गुंजाइश है तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी से जल्दी कबम कब तक उठावें जायेंगे और यदि नहीं उठाये जायेंगे तो क्यों नहीं?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: जो विवरण समा पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें मध्य भातों के अलावा इस बात को पूरे स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है जिनमें से एक है यातायात, अर्थात् वहाँ पर यातायात की सुविधा को बढ़ाना, दूसरे वहाँ उद्योगों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये बिजली की दर को कम करना। इनके अलावा मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को इस प्रकार का वहाँ वातावरण बनाना है जिससे उद्योगों का विकास हो सके। एक एक कर इन बातों पर कदम उठाने की पहल की जा रही है और उसके बाद तेजी से विकास होगा।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Madhya Pradesh is considered to be a backward State so far as industrial development is concerned, so far as the other economic aspects are concerned. There are certain districts like Bastar where raw materials like bamboo are available. In the first week of June, the hon. Prime Minister visited that area and she has seen the condition of the poor Adviasis there. May I know whether any letter of intent has been issued to any firm to find out the potentiality and put up a factory—a paper factory? If it has been issued to a private concern, what objection Government has got to put up an industry in the public sector?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: As far as Bastar district is concerned, it is a backward district and raw material available there is suitable for paper industry. The Bangur Group of industries has been given a letter of intent in the Joint Sector. We hope that this industry will come up in that backward district of Bastar.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The paper will will have sophisticated machinery and there will hardly be any scope for employment of people in this automation. May I know whether, before they issued the letter of intent, they examined the potential of employment? This is also very important so far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: It is completely a different question about employment potential, etc. If the hon. Member wants to have any specific information on this point, he may ask a separate question.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छबाब: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के उस वक्तव्य की ओर गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि हम हर जिले में दो नये उद्योग देंगे। क्या उस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार की ओर से कोई पत्र मिला है? मध्य प्रदेश में पानी है, वहाँ काफी अच्छी सहुलियतें मौजूद हैं इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, जो आपने बताया है कि यातायात की काफी कमी है और उनको बहाने का विचार रखते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चौपी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यातायात के लिए कितनी सड़कों का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं—क्या ऐसा कोई लक्ष्य आपने अपने सामने रखा है? इसके साथ ही साथ मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रों ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसके बारे में आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और केन्द्र के सहयोग से मध्य प्रदेश में कितने उद्योग खोलने वाले हैं?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री का बयान मैंने नहीं देखा है। जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है वह उस रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है जोकि आई० डी० वी० आई०, आई० एफ० सी० आई०, आई० सी० आई० सी० आई० तथा रिजर्व बैंक टीम की ज्वाइंट सर्वे द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई है। उसमें इन बातों का उल्लेख किया गया था जिनसे मध्य प्रदेश में तेजी से उद्योगों का विकास नहीं हो रहा है। प्रतः उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सामने इन बातों का रखकर उनसे चर्चा करने के लिए उक्त टीम द्वारा समय निश्चित किया जा रहा है।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छबाब: मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में स्वीकार किया है कि वहाँ यातायात की कमी है, उसका विकास करना है तो मैं जानना चाहता

हूँ चौपी योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में आप कितनी सड़कों का विकास करना चाहते हैं, इसके सम्बन्ध में आपने क्या लक्ष्य बनाया है?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: वहाँ तक यातायात का प्रश्न है, निश्चित रूप से तो यातायात मंत्रालय ही बता सकता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में यातायात की सुविधा का विकास करने के लिए क्या योजना है।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Wherever any industry is established in the tribal area because raw materials are found in those areas, the tribal people are ousted from their homes and hearths. This being the case, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he has approached the planning Commission to see that, wherever such a project is taken up, the ousted people are rehabilitated with land for land?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: There is a programme for rehabilitation wherever industries are set up in such districts. If there is any specific project in the mind of the hon. Member and if he has certain specific issues related to that, he may certainly ask a separate question.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: What about Baladilla? A number of people have been ousted from that place.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question regarding Madhya Pradesh. Please do not think that the Minister is in the dock and has to give all the information; that should not be the spirit while asking the question.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राव: मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में नागर इमोड में कोई सीमेंट का कारखाना खोलने वाले हैं क्या? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक खोलेंगे?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: इन सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास कोई सूचना

Recommendations of Press Council of India on diffusion of Ownership and Control of Newspapers

327. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Press Council of India have adopted a set of recommendations on diffusion of ownership and control of newspapers;

(b) whether those recommendations have been forwarded to Government for consideration and necessary action; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the recommendations made by the Press Council and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). It is understood that the Press Council is considering this matter.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Government announced its intention in the last year during the Budget Session to amend the Companies Act to give effect to what was recommended by the Press Council as far back as 1954. What is the reason that they have not been able to fulfil the assurance they have given on the floor of the House while trying to meet the requirements of the members on the Budget ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

The hon. Member has mixed up the Press Council with the Press Commission. The question is about the Press Council . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I meant Press Commission. am sorry.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : do not know what he means because the intention is walways very pious. The difficulty is that

his question is about the Press Council and that we have replied to.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is it not a fact that a Committee of Ministers was then appointed at the end of last year to make firm proposals? In May this year, the Prime Minister, regretting the delay, assured the Parliament that the Committee was on the verge of concluding its labours. Eight months of discussion in the Committee of Ministers has led to a comprehensive Bill which is actually. . .

MR. SPEAKER : Are you asking a question ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am asking a question. What is the reason for the Government to postpone the Bill? Let the people not get the impression that the Government is pressurised by the press barons.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I think my hon. friend, when he drafted his supplementaries, forgot the main question. The main question pertains to the discussion on the Press Council itself. The supplementaries are about the process through which the Government is passing. All the same, I am trying to accommodate him.

I would like to repeat what said earlier, that the entire matter is under consideration of the Government and the broad intentions and commitments of the Government are known to this House . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : am going by what the Prime Minister has kindly said on the floor of the House in May last and also last year the Information & Broadcasting Minister. Now, this Bill should have been enacted in this session. So, whatever he says we will view it with great suspicion. What is the reason for the Government for not bringing the Bill

for enactment in this session? We want to know specifically and categorically.

SHRI J. K. GUJRAL : The Government has made no commitment at any stage that the Bill would come in this session. The only thing I would like to repeat is that the Government is now seized of the matter and the Government stands by its commitment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has misled the House once again. It was there in Part II Bulletin which listed the Bills coming up for discussion in the session. On the top of that the hon. Minister says that the Government never said.

MR. SPEAKER : May be, but, not committed for this session.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It was in Part II Bulletin. I raised it in the House—you remember and he apologised. Today he takes a different stance. I understand that the big business is pressurising them and they are dilly-dallying with the whole issue.

MR. SPEAKER : This is Question-Hour. Please sit down after your question.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I would like to make clear one thing. My hon. friend has made wild allegations. I can say with a great deal of assertion that neither any big business in this country nor my hon. friend will have any strength to pressurise the Government. The Government can stand on its own and its own policies.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : All paper tigers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Apart from the fact as my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, said and has correctly said, that the Bulletin for the Session did list this Bill among the other Bills which were put down for business—he may say that that is not a commitment, but at least we were led to believe

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that it will be one of the items of business for this session—apart from that, would like to know from him that in view of the fact that this Committee of Ministers did go in depth into this question as far as we know and as a result of their labours, it is said that some draft Bill has been prepared and the Committee included eminent lawyer Ministers also like Shri Gokhale and Shri Kumaramangalam, what prevents the Government from at least introducing the Bill and then let it go to a Select Committee where all the details and all that can be gone into? Why should it not be introduced?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : After discussion.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : What my friend is saying is quite strange that the Government introduces Bills without finalising its own policy. The Government does not finalise its policy in the Select Committees. Whenever the Government makes a Bill or brings a Bill, then the Government stands by it. Only minor adjustments are made in the Select Committee.

The basic issue which my hon. friend might know is that the Committee of Ministers was appointed. The Ministers Committee did discuss. The Ministers' Committee did not discuss the final draft as it was given to us.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The hon. Minister was pleased to say that in some form this matter is being considered by the Press Council. Now, may I ask whether the Press Council is doing it on its own or on a reference from the Government? If it is on a reference from the Government, what are the points that have been referred to the Press Council?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : My hon. friend will recall that in the Press Council Act a specific clause has been laid down that

the Press Council shall examine the diffusion of newspapers ownership, etc. Therefore, it did not need any reference from the Government. The press Council is now studying it in terms of the particular clause in the law itself.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Is it true that the Government is waiting or keeping the Bill in cold storage because the Government wants to wait until the judgment regarding the Newspaper Control Order is delivered ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : When the Government decide finally as to what shape the Bill should take, naturally all the factors will be considered and naturally one of the factors will be the judgment of the Supreme Court. We cannot ignore that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that although the progressive section of our people are for the anti-monopoly Bill, there is an apprehension in the minds of large sections of people that in trying to diffuse the ownership and control of the newspapers the Government is trying to indirectly control the newspapers themselves. In view of this apprehension may I know whether the views of the large section of the public, intellectuals and readers and others, will be taken into consideration before coming to final decision in regard to drafting of the Bill ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : While drafting the Bill the broad spectrum of the public opinion will be kept in view and when it comes before the House, the hon. Members who represent public opinion may also be able to let us know about the public reaction. But may I also add that there need be no apprehension whatsoever so far as freedom of expression is concerned. This Government stands committed to freedom of Press.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : Your leader has asked a question. Then I will come to you in the second round but not immediately.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : During discussion you go by Party. In Question-Hour also, should you go Partywise ?

MR. SPEAKER : Try to understand the substance of my reason. Once he has asked, I have to go to the other side.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In that case, let the Prime Minister answer one question on their behalf, nobody else.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Whatever you are saying should apply to the Congress also. Then we will be happy. One question for each Party.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : In view of the wide interest on this question, may I know how long it will take for the Government to finalise its policy ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as finalisation of policy is concerned, that is well known to my friend. The policy is finalised. The question is drafting and bringing a Bill. For that, I think, Sir, naturally it takes time. But cannot commit myself in terms of days and months as to how long it will take.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I point out one thing. In reply to my question, the Minister said that Committee of Ministers did not determine the Government's policy and the policy has to be determined before the Bill is brought or given to the Select Committee. Now he says that the policy has already determined*(Interruptions)*

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I stand by what I said that the Ministers' Committee did not consider the final draft as sent to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I did not talk about policy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Conversion of the Press Trust of India and other news agencies into a Corporation was delayed because they were trying to bring a legislation for supposed to be diffusion of ownership and control of newspapers. I would like to know as to why there is the delay, why conversion of the PTI into a public corporation is being delayed though there was a clear recommendation by the Press Council.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The Press Council made no such recommendation to us.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : It was the recommendation of the Press Commission that the PTI should be taken over and converted into a corporation. This House was told by Shrimati Nandini Satpathy when she was the I & B Minister that this was delayed because of this Bill. I want to know why the Bill is being delayed now.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The Press Commission did suggest and some steps were taken in the past in the light of the Press Commission's report also. We have also felt that some further action is needed and as part of this Bill we will deal with News Agencies also.

प्राविवासी क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये लाइसेंस जारी करना

328. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) क्या पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए लाइसेंस देने के बारे में हाल ही में कोई नया निर्णय लिया गया है; और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ख) वेब में उन पिछड़े हुए जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ प्राविवासी रहते हैं तथा जहाँ सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना की गई है;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान के प्राविवासी क्षेत्रों में कोई उद्योग स्थापित किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क). पिछड़े क्षेत्रों से मिलने वाले प्रावेदन पत्रों को तकनीकी प्राधिक सम्भाव्यता और औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति की परिसीमा में प्राथमिकता देने की सरकार की स्वीकृत नीति है।

(ख) से (घ). प्राविवासी प्राबादी वाले पिछड़े जिलों में स्थापित किये गये उद्योगों के संबंध में उपलब्ध जानकारी निम्न प्रकार है:—

जिले का नाम	उद्योग का नाम
उदयपुर	(1) सीमेंट का कारखाना (2) जिक स्वेल्टर
चित्तौर गढ़	सीमेंट का कारखाना, ग्रन्थ सीमेंट एकक की स्थापना होने वाली है।
सिरोही	*एक सीमेंट कारखाना खोला जाने वाला है।
डूंगरपुर	श्रीमों की बोनने बनाने और इस्कों के (कन्टेनर) सयल की स्थापना के लिये प्राथम्यपत्र जारी किया गया है।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जिन प्राविवासी इलाकों में प्राधिक और तकनीकी साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्या वहाँ पर कोई औद्योगिक विकास नहीं होगा क्योंकि प्राविवासी इलाकों में प्रकृति की देन के रूप में जो साधन उपलब्ध हैं उन की मह्यता से भी वहाँ पर इंडस्ट्रीय नहीं बानी जाती हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने धपने उत्तर में कहा कि जब तक प्राविवासी इलाकों में तकनीकी और प्राधिक साधन उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे तब तक उन का विकास नहीं होगा। मैं जानना चाहता

हैं कि तकनीकी और आर्थिक साधन उपलब्ध करना सरकार का काम है या आदिवासी लोगों का?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैं ने यह बतलाया है कि सरकार की यह नीति है कि पिछड़े इलाकों में उद्योग धन्धे स्थापित करने के काम को प्राथमिकता दे। मैं ने यह नहीं कहा है कि वहाँ उद्योग धन्धे नहीं लगाये जायेंगे। मैं ने तो कहा कि सरकार उन इलाकों को प्राथमिकता देती है।

जहाँ तक राजस्थान का मवाल है, वहाँ पर चार आदिवासी जिले हैं: उदयपुर, चित्तौरगढ़, मिरोही और डूंगरपुर। इन चारों जिलों में उद्योगधन्धे स्थापित किये गये हैं। उदयपुर में सीमेंट का कारखाना, और जिक स्मेल्टर, चित्तौरगढ़ में सिमेंट का कारखाना, अन्य सीमेंट एकक की स्थापना होने वाली है, मिरोही में एक सीमेंट का कारखाना खोला जाने वाला है और डूंगरपुर में शीशे की बोतलें बनाने और डब्बों के (कन्टेनर) संयंत्र की स्थापना का विचार है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: मंत्री महोदय ने तो कहा है कि जहाँ पर तकनीकी और आर्थिक साधनों की सम्भावनायें हैं वहाँ प्रौद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति की परिसीमा में प्राथमिकता देने की सरकार की स्वीकृत नीति है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यह जानते हैं कि सबाई माधोपुर में जो तेलशोधक कारखाना खुलने वाला था, जहाँ पर आदिवासी और अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग रहते हैं, उस को वहाँ से हटा कर दूमरी जगह ले जाया गया। राजस्थान में जहाँ पर आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: प्राप सीधा प्रश्न कीजिये, प्राग्मैट मत कीजिये।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर यह था कि जहाँ आर्थिक और तकनीकी साधन उपलब्ध होंगे वही प्रौद्योगिक कारखाने खोले जायेंगे, लेकिन अब कहते हैं कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जब आप प्रश्न पूछते हैं तो कुछ तो इस प्रकार कहिये कि क्या बजह है या क्या मंत्री महोदय बतला सकते हैं। प्रश्न की तरह पर तो उस को रखिये।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जब तक आदिवासी इलाकों में आर्थिक और तकनीकी साधन उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे तब तक वहाँ पर सरकार इंडस्ट्रीज को लगायेगी या नहीं।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: मैं ने बतलाया कि इन आदिवासी इलाकों में जहाँ पर साधन उपलब्ध हैं वहाँ राजस्थान के इन जिलों में सरकार ने ऐसे कारखाने खोलने के लिये अब तक क्या काम किया है। माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जिन इलाकों में साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं वहाँ क्या किया जायेगा। तो जहाँ पर साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं वहाँ साधन उपलब्ध कराने के वास्ते कदम उठाये जायेंगे।

श्री लालजी चाई: मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि आदिवासी इलाकों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी। तो वह कब तक दी जायेगी?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। उदाहरणस्वरूप मैं ने चार जिलों के नाम बतलाये जहाँ कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं या किये जा रहे हैं।

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : The Ministr has rightly said and the working group of the Planning Commission long ago had recommended that in the backward areas they should set up new industries. How is it that during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71, only 91 industries are set up in the backward and the tribal areas out of a total of 752 industries set up during this period?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: Location of industries in the backward areas is going up in 1969. 17 licences were given for setting up of industries in backward areas ; in 1970 this figure went up

to 59 and in 1971 it went up still further to 76.

श्री धाम सिंह जीरा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ आप यह समझते हैं कि पंजाब आज इन्डियानी कारवर्ड है, वहाँ वह बैकवर्ड स्टेट भी है। वहाँ जो लाइसेंस इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने के लिये शिथिल किये गये थे उन में से स्कूटर की इंडस्ट्री को वहाँ में यू पी में शिफ्ट किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह कारवर्ड हो गया है बैकवर्ड में ?

SHRI R.S. PANDEY : This is a reflection on you. You are the Speaker; you come from Punjab; Punjab is not a backward area.

MR. SPEAKER : Persons establishing industries are still backward; it is suffering because of that. I am sorry I am also participating in the discussion....

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : Punjab is one of the most advanced and progressive States in the world. I should say. The per capita income of Punjab is the highest in the whole of India.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not because of your industry ; it is due to our own industry ; we are hard-working people.

SHRI R.S. PANDEY : Punjabis are most industrious, Sir.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : Huge capital is lying idle which came from the refugees from Africa in the backward district of Kutch in Gujarat. What is it that Government wants to do to utilise this capital for the industrial development of that area ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : It is a separate question.

SHRI D.N. TIWARY : The hon. Minister has given the figures of industries established in backward areas. North Bihar

is the most backward area. May I know how many industries were set up there during the last 10 years ? Except Barauni refinery there is no industry in the seven districts of North Bihar. May I know whether any steps are being taken to set up industries there and if so, what are the steps ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I do not have the details. After the coming into being of the backward area scheme, certain new industries in the backward districts of North Bihar have been licensed.

SHRI D.N. TIWARY : I don't see any activity there in opening up of any new industry.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Every gentleman who is standing is under the impression that he is alone standing. He does not know that so many others are standing also. How is it possible to accommodate so many people ? I will pick up one from backward area, Shri Mohanty.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Has there been any shift in the policy of industrialisation of the backward areas in view of Mr. Subramaniam's package plan for backward areas ? If so, what are the broad features of that change in policy.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : We are laying more and more emphasis on the development of the backward districts and also areas which are backward. Such areas are spotted out and project reports are prepared.....

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : My question is being evaded. I asked a specific question. Is there going to be a shift in the policy of industrialisation of the backward districts and backward areas

in view of Mr. Subramaniam's admitted 'package plan' which is in contradiction of the earlier scheme of development of backward areas ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): There is no change in the industrialisation programme. But my idea is this, namely that pushing in a few industries alone would not bring up the backward areas and make them forward with reference to the large masses of the people. Therefore, if we take into account the large masses of the people, the package programmes will have to be taken up, and that is being worked out.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Is that his subjective assessment, or is it guided by any objective considerations?

श्री श्री ० पी० श्रीय : पिछले पच्चीस बरस में अनुसूचित जन जातियों का विकास और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास न के बराबर हुआ है। उनका विकास हो इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या भारत सरकार पिछड़े इलाकों के क्षेत्रफल और अनुसूचित जन जातियों की संख्या इन दोनों पर विचार करेगी और इन दोनों बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके लिए राशि भ्रमण से सुरक्षित रखेगी?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी सरकार की नीति इन इलाकों के लिए राशि सुरक्षित रखने की नहीं है। लेकिन सरकार ने इन इलाकों में कारखाने स्थापित किए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में कारखाना स्थापित किया है सिलाई का, उड़ीसा में स्थापित किया है राउड़केला का और छोटा नागपुर, बिहार में—

SHRI B.P. MAURYA : My question has not been answered. Will it be the policy of Government to allocate the funds on the basis of the backward areas and the population of the Scheduled Tribes? Let him say 'Yes' or 'No'.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : As far as financial allocation by Government is concerned, that would be only with reference to public sector projects. But public sector projects are only in the heavy industries area and their number is limited. Therefore, generally, it has got to be a case of pushing the private sector to these backward areas as much as possible, and allocation of specific funds does not arise. But I do agree that in spite of all our efforts to have more industrialisation in backward areas, for want of the infra-structure and other facilities there, even with all the inducements, industrialisation is not taking place as much as would like it to. But we shall make all efforts to provide this infra-structure at least in certain key areas in the backward districts and see that some industries come up there.

श्री कूलचन्द्र वर्मा : मूल प्रश्न प्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करने का है। मध्य प्रदेश, देश का एक ऐसा प्रांत है जहां पर सब से अधिक प्रादिवासी रहते हैं। बसतर, सरगुजा, बारगोन, झाबुधा प्रादि ऐंम इलाके हैं जहां पर एक भी नया कारखाना स्थापित नहीं किया गया है, यह प्राप की स्टेटमेंट से पता चलता है। मध्य प्रदेश में तेल संयंत्र का कारखाना खुलने वाला था। टेलीफोन म्बिच गीघर का भी खुलने वाला था। लेकिन एक राय बरेली चला गया और दूसरा दलाहाबाब चला गया। ये दोनों कारखाने मध्य प्रदेश में खुलने वाले थे। वह प्रादिवासी प्रान्त है। वहां हर तीन व्यक्तियों के पीछे एक प्रादिवासी या हरिजन है। उस प्रान्त में देश के सभी प्रान्तों के मुकाबले में प्रादिवासियों और हरिजनों की संख्या सब से अधिक है। वहां कोई नया कारखाना क्यों नहीं लगाया जा रहा है? और जो ट्रांसफर किए गये हैं। वे क्यों किये गये हैं?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member is pleading on behalf of the Adibasis. These industries certainly are not

going to provide any employment opportunities for the Adibasis, because these require highly trained men, particularly the refineries and other sophisticated industries. In the name of Adibasis, certainly they can claim industries, but certainly it would not be for the benefit of the Adibasis themselves. Therefore, it has got to be a programme of giving proper training to the Adibasis and also taking up industries which would benefit them and which would give employment potential to them more than a question of pushing these sophisticated industries there.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : How many licences have been issued for setting up industries in the private or public sector in Himachal Pradesh and in the UP Hills, which the hon. Minister knows are very backward areas industrially, and will Government give special attention to industrialise these areas ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a very specific question. If the hon. Minister is prepared to answer, I have no objection.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I would require notice for it.

DR H.P. SHARMA : The reply states very clearly that it is the accepted policy of Government to give preferential treatment to backward areas, subject only to one condition, namely that the techno-economic conditions would be feasible. There is a very specific case of shifting of the oil refinery from Sawoi Madhopur to Agra. Sawoi Madhopur is a backward district and the population there is Scheduled Tribe. There are no problems of techno-economic feasibility. Even then, why was the decision taken to shift it from Sawoi Madhopur to Agra. Would Government reconsider the decision ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This question should be put to the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Bankura and Purulia are two backward districts in West Bengal inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. May I know whether Government is going to open new factories in these two districts ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : The main question relates to Rajasthan.

श्री मुकम चन्ध कछवाय : ख प्राग देखिये ।

अप्यक्त महोदय : मैंने देखा है ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Hon. Members do not expect us to have figures in respect of all the districts in the whole of India. If the hon. Member is interested in these two districts, either he can write to me and I shall give him the information, or he can put a separate question.

Joint Sector for rapid Industrialization

*332. **SHRI S.R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any policy has been evolved to implement the concept of joint-sector for rapid industrialization ;

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

(c) if not, when a clear cut decision will be taken to remove the uncertainties in the investment climate ?

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

Statement

To secure the rapid growth of industries in a manner consistent with national needs and public interest, the Industrial Licensing Policy of the Government announced in February, 1970 envisages the concept of the Joint Sector through

which a greater degree of participation, particularly at policy levels will be ensured in the case of major projects involving substantial assistance from Public Financial Institutions. These institutions will have the option for converting loans and debentures issued in future into equity. In respect of loans and debentures given in the past, the financial institutions will have the discretion, in cases of defaults, to negotiate conversion. Detailed guidelines regarding conversion have been issued by the Department of Banking and copies of the same have already been laid on the Table of the House.

Instructions have been issued that where State Industrial Development Corporations wish to associate other parties in the projects licensed to them, the Corporations themselves should hold not less than 26% of the equity and no other party should hold more than 25%.

SHRI S.R. DAMANI : This scheme has been introduced for the rapid growth of industries. But no detail has been given in the statement. May I know the reactions of the entrepreneurs regarding this scheme? Are they fully satisfied with it or do they have any reservation, and if they have any reservation, on what grounds, and how are Government going to tackle it? Secondly, may I also know whether under this scheme, foreign entrepreneurs will also be allowed to participate, and if so, whether any agreement has been reached with foreign entrepreneurs under this scheme?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : This joint-sector concept has worked very well in certain industries, and we want to expand this idea further. There has been good response. Beyond this, Government also want to have some sort of policy control in such industries where a lot of public finance has been loaned or invested. With

this idea in view this joint-sector idea has been introduced, and I hope that it is bound to succeed. Since this new form has been introduced only very recently, therefore, the assessment and the real position will be known only after some time.

SHRI S.R. DAMANI : May I know whether foreign entrepreneurs also would be allowed under this scheme ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : For foreign collaboration also, broad guidelines have been issued under which foreign collaborations are being allowed.

SHRI S.R. DAMANI : What are the specific items reserved for the joint sector, and will the same terms and conditions and facilities be given in all the States uniformly or will they be different for different States ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : Under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, we have certain items reserved for the public sector and certain items reserved for the private sector. This joint sector concept is being implemented in those items which were supposed to be left for the private sector.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : So far as the joint sector is concerned, one thought is that this sector was not meant to radically change the IP Resolution, that is, sectors earmarked for the private sector or for the public sector would be kept intact. Is that the position?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : Yes, that is the position. But when in the private sector large investments have to be made from public financial institutions, then the idea is instead of giving loan purely for the private sector, to make it a joint sector. That is

the policy decision now and further details are being worked out as to the various alternative form of operation of the joint sector with regard to financial participation, management etc.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : How many joint sector units have been formed till now ? how many are pending ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question is about the policy evolved. He may take a separate question.

SOME hon. MEMBERS *rose-*

MR. SPEAKER : Any of you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am a turn-key project : the moment you press the button, I am ready.

MR. SPEAKER : I said 'any of you' because all the three are quite strong.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : There was a new item in the papers to the effect that Shri J.R.D. Tata has suggested that TISCO should be run on a joint sector basis. Is it true, and if so, what is Government's reaction?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The question should be addressed to the Steel Ministry.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : The question was about the joint sector and my question was following from that.

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking a specific question to which he has replied that it should be addressed to the concerned Ministry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In view of what the hon. Minister has said just now that the contents of the IP Resolution which they had very piously brought out would remain untouched, will he kindly explain to us how is it that TELCO is being allowed to expand its production

of steel, which is item No. 1 in the IP Resolution, concerning industries which should remain in the public sector, by 100 per cent, and only the increased capacity will be in the joint sector ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : TELCO is not producing steel but trucks.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am sorry, I meant TISCO.... May I seek your protection ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have to seek protection of the whole House against him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why do you get angry, Sir? We are in a cheerful mood to transact business, I meant TISCO, I know it is a tricky and embarrassing question, but let him answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant.

SHRI A.P. SHARMA : In this policy decision about the working of the joint sector, the scheme of workers' participation in management also been decided upon ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is a different question. But labour participation is the policy accepted. It does not arise out of this.

Organisation 'Assist' set up in Bangalore to help qualified doctors, engineers, scientists and technicians returning from abroad

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

(a) whether Government are aware that a non-profit organisation "ASSIST" has been started in Bangalore to help qualified doctors, engineers, scientists and technicians wanting to return to India and find suitable jobs in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are prepared to patronise this organisation to stop brain-drain and help to rehabilitate those who return to this country; and

(c) if so, the main features of the programme?

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

(b) The "ASSIST" approached the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for general cooperation. The CSIR has asked the organisation to spell out what it expects from CSIR in furthering its service to Scientists.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Instead of asking ASSIST to spell it out, will CSIR formulate a programme to make it an effective organisation?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This is a private organisation. They have asked for our assistance. We have asked them what assistance do they need. Certainly we cannot ask the ASSIST to reorganise itself in a particular way, but we should know what they mean by ASSIST. Hence we have asked for clarification.

**Response to Incentives to start Industries
○ in Backward areas**

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

(a) whether the response to the scheme to provide incentives to entrepreneurs to start industries in the backward areas continues to be rather poor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are working out any alternative schemes to start industries

in the backward areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD (a) to (c) : Since the scheme of incentives is in its early stage of implementation it will be too soon to judge its results at this stage. Most of the State Governments are in the process of organising these preliminary arrangements which are the necessary pre-requisites for industrial growth and which together with the incentives schemes will induce industries to be set up in backward districts.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : In view of newspaper reports about the poor response to the scheme, how many applications have been received, how many licences issued and how many are from the big industrial houses ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : The response has not been poor. Altogether as on 1-8-72, we have received 1318 applications. I do not have the figure as to how many are from the larger houses.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : The fact remains that the big industrial houses are after a high rate of profit and since starting industries in the rural sector may not be highly profitable, they are not much interested in this scheme. It is because of that that I asked in (c) whether Government are working out any alternative scheme. Are Government seriously thinking of working out any alternative scheme in view of the failure of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : I am sure the hon. member is not interested in the big houses coming into this. As I stated in reply to another

question, it is not just a question of giving incentives alone particularly for the new entrepreneurs and medium-size industries; it is a question of giving all the other infra-structure facilities also. This is being taken up. As pointed out by my colleague, there has been a good number of applications and they are being processed. We should see how far during 1972-73 we will be able to push these things. As a matter of fact, the likely expenditure with regards to subsidies and various other incentives would be round about Rs. 2 crores in 1972-73 on present assessment.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We should watch it, and if it does not click, as far as the scheme is concerned, it is not as if we are not thinking about it. We should formulate other programmes for the purpose of bringing up the backward areas.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In view of the fact that in these regions, one of the important requirements for development is the adequate supply of raw materials and then marketing, is the Government having any plan to meet these requirements so that in these regions industrial growth may take place in the medium and small-scale sectors ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : When the industries come up, these will be taken care of—the raw materials and adequate facilities for marketing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Even in the existing industries, the raw material is not adequately supplied. Are you going to take care of them?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is quite a different question. There is a general scarcity. We are aware of it, and we are taking steps to remove the scarcity of raw materials generally in the industrial sector.

MR. SPEAKER : The question-hour is over. We take up the Short Notice Question now.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Alleged murder of shri Onkar Singh at Balbir Nagar, Shahdara (Delhi)

SNQ.3. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to meet the situation arising out of the alleged murder of Shri Onkar Singh, an officer of the Delhi Home Guard, at Balbir Nagar, Shahdara (Delhi)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Read the statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We have got a whole bunch of statements, but not that one. We have not seen it.

MR. SPEAKER : He can read the statement. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : He says it is laid on the Table. In that case, the papers should have been circulated.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I asked him to read the statement. Anyway, I got this copy quite in advance.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Please ask the Notice Office to supply such things earlier. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K.C. PANT : On the 21st August, I had spoken in the House on the regrettable incidents that had taken place in Shahdara on the 19th and the 20th. Some incidents took place on the 21st August

also. The situation has remained quiet since the evening of the 21st.

The two cases registered in regard to the death of Shri Onkar Singh are being investigated according to law by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police, personally by the Superintendent of Police. A.S.I. Bakshish Singh, Head Constable Sujan Singh and Constable Dharam Pal have been arrested in connection with one of the cases and have been placed under suspension. Six other persons have also been arrested in the case.

To deal with violent mobs the police resorted to the use of teargas and lathi-charge. On one occasion, when a violent mob surrounded the Shahdara Railway police Post the officer in Charge fired from his revolver. One person was hit and later died. According to information available with the police, 87 members of the public were injured. 280 police personnel and magistrates also received injuries. In respect of specific incidents of violence 21 cases have been registered and are being investigated according to law. Influential citizens of Delhi have taken the welcome initiative to enlist people's co-operation in the maintenance of peace.

Government has decided to institute a judicial inquiry to inquire into the course of the disturbances, the adequacy of the administrative measures taken to prevent and deal with them, the justification for the use of force by the police, the extent thereof and the allegations of excesses by the police.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with a sense of deep anguish and pain that I rise to ask for a few clarifications in regard to the matter in question. During the last three to four days, the name of this great capital of India has been sullied by ugly incidents, triggered off by the alleged murder at Shahdara of

the Home Guards Officer by a police officer and some of the alleged accomplices resulting in incidents of violence, arson and dislocation of rail and road traffic,—

MR. SPEAKER : Put the question.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I am asking the question,—burning and damage to public property, injury to a large number of innocent men and women and children, and police personnel, and immeasurable hardship to the people in general in the Trans-Jumna area. In the interests of justice, a few clarifications are very necessary.

Firstly, the alleged murder took place on the 18th of August, 1972 and the alleged culprits were arrested on the 19th. Later, between the 18th and 19th, hundreds of people gathered at the police station and told the officers concerned that it was a case of murder. I would like to know what efforts were made and by whom and in what manner and with what promptness, to ascertain the truth. Did any senior officer visit these spots? Did he interrogate any people. Did he gather any evidence and, if not, why not? What was the *prima facie* evidence with the authority, as a result of which they took it as an alleged case of encounter with the dacoits? What was the *prima facie* evidence with the authorities which warranted a magisterial enquiry—which was announced? Could not the *prima facie* evidence in regard to both the versions be shifted more quickly to arrive at a conclusion earlier? Was the matter brought to the notice of senior officers?

What I want to know is this. A judicial enquiry has been ordered into these incidents. I welcome the judicial enquiry. The case is under investigation. This matter of the alleged murder is not within the purview of the judicial enquiry. I

would just like to know, because a feeling exists that if the whole thing had been shifted quickly, may be the trouble could have been avoided. I want to know why it was not shifted quickly.

Another thing I would like to know is this.

MR SPEAKER : In the way in which he is putting them, I think he has become a disciple of Prof. Samar Guha. Let the Minister answer the questions.

SHRI K.C. PANT : I have already said in my statement that among the matters which the judicial enquiry will cover is the adequacy of the administrative measures taken to prevent and deal with them. The real point which my hon. friend is referring to here—the question that he asks—relates to the possibility of the incidents having been prevented or the possibility that it might have been prevented had certain actions been taken earlier. This is the crux of the matter, and this is one of the points which the judicial enquiry has to go into, whether adequate administrative measures were taken to prevent the incidents that happened. So, I would beg of him to leave this matter to the judicial enquiry, because I cannot possibly, off the cuff, give a finding on the matter which will be looked into by the judicial enquiry.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Secondly, the Home Minister assured us, and announced a judicial enquiry on the floor of the House, on the 21st and he received complaints to the effect that on the 21st, in Balbirnagar extension, in Loni Road and in Bhagwanpur Khera, a number of innocent persons, men and women, were beaten and received injuries at the hands of the police personnel, who entered into their houses. What action has been taken? Has any enquiry been conducted into this, and what action is proposed to be taken

against the persons responsible? A very strong action is called for against those responsible for all this,

SHRI K.C. PANT : At this stage, if you will allow me to make a personal reference to Shri Bhagat, I would like to say that in these whole series of incidents, Shri Bhagat has been very helpful in dealing with the situation. (*Interruption*) I would like to say so because many persons have visited this area after the incidents, but he was there during most of the incidents. I know this because I was in touch with him. He mentioned it, and others also brought it to my notice that certain incidents have taken place in Balbirnagar on the 21st, and he visited the area. Some of our other MPs also visited the area on that very day,—Mrs. Mukul Banerji, Mrs. Sheila Kaul.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Not any Opposition Members.

SHRI K.C. PANT : I said, on the day of the incidents. As far as I know—speaking subject to correction—all the Opposition Members, except for certain Jan Sangh people, visited the area later on. I am sure, they will give me names if there are any.

As I was mentioning, these incidents were brought to my notice. But these are also within the purview of the judicial inquiry. It is within the competence of the judicial inquiry to go into these incidents that have taken place on the 21st. So, we will have to await the result of the inquiry to find out exactly where the blame lies.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, the matter relates to my constituency. Kindly permit me to put one or two questions more. I will be very brief.

MR. SPEAKER : We go by the rules. Only two questions are allowed to him. If I allow it in his case today, I will have to do in future also.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Only one question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बबबचन न कीजिए, क्लोरिफिकेशन ले लें।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : The Government has ordered a judicial inquiry. There is a feeling in the minds of the people that if those officers against whom the complaints are made are there, how the inquiry will be fair. Secondly, a large number of innocent people have been arrested. Is the Government looking into their cases?

They should be released. Is the Government taking any action in this connection ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend and my other friends whom I mentioned before had taken up this matter with me. We have gone into this question. I would like to make it perfectly clear that we do not want to pre-judge the guilt or otherwise of any officer. It would be very wrong on our part to do so. But since it has been said that it would assist the inquiry if some of the officers are not there, we have removed some of the officers from there, the S.H.O., the S.D.M., and the S.D.P.O. I would again emphasise that this is neither presumption of guilt nor that anything has been done in connection with anything which will attribute guilt to them. It is only in deference to the wishes of the hon. Members who said that it will assist the inquiry.

So far as releases are concerned, some release have been made. We have asked the L.G. to look into these cases and see wherever it is not necessary to keep people in prison, they are released. We would be the first to say that they should be released. Some releases have already been made.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीकार सिंह की मृत्यु के बाद श्रीर न्यायिक जांच की घोषणा होने के बाद पुलिस ने जिस प्रकार से बलबीर नगर में जाकर महिलाओं को घर से निकाल कर, चाड़े बे घर में स्नान कर रही थी, उन को वहां से निकाल कर मारा-पीटा, बच्चों को जिस प्रकार से पीटा, घसीटा गया—यह आप के लिये बड़ी शर्मनाक बात है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : उम समय जनसंघ कहां था ?... (व्यवधान).....

श्री हुकूम चन्व कछवाय : यह काम खुद करवाने ही श्रीर हमारा नाम लेते हो.....

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : मैंने कांग्रेस या जनसंघ का नाम नहीं लिया, मैं तो सीधी बात कह रहा था। इस घटना की न्यायिक जांच की घोषणा के बाद जो मृत्यु हुई है, उस के लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति कौन है। पुलिस के किस प-ध-कारी के आदेश से सी० आर० पी० की दो कम्प-नियां वहां पर भेजी गईं, जिन्होंने वहां जा कर निरपराध लोगों को मारा, क्या उम अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ख—जिन व्यक्तियों को पुलिस ने जान-भूझ कर पकड़ा है और उन के खिलाफ झूठे मुकदमे दायर किये हैं, क्या ऐसे व्यक्तियों को छोड़ने के आदेश दिये गये हैं और क्या उन को छोड़ा जायगा ? जिस प्रकार ने पुलिस झूठे मुकदमे दायर करती है, उमी तरह से उन के विरुद्ध भी किया गया है, आज भी वे उन को परेशान कर रहे हैं और प्रागे भी वे परेशान होते रहेंगे।

ग—श्रीकार सिंह की मृत्यु के 24 घंटे बाद तक किसी प्रकार की कोई प्रभावी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, यहाँ तक कि पुलिस ने मनघड़न्त घटना बतसा कर, ऐसी घटना बतसा कर कि डाकुओं से मुठभेड़ हुई है, इस प्रकार की मनघड़न्त घटना समाचार-पत्रों में आई, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है और उस के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, साथ ही जिन पुलिस अधिकारियों ने इस हत्याकाण्ड में भाग लिया,

उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे के उस पुलिस अधिकारी के खिलाफ, जिस के कारण एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हुई, क्या कार्यवाही हुई?

राजधानी में इस प्रकार से होनेवाली घटनायें बहुत निन्दनीय हैं तथा जिन को सरकार तत्काल रोकने में प्रसमर्थ रही है। लगातार चार दिन तक क्यूरेजी होती रही, खून बहाया जाता रहा और जिस प्रकार से हम को रोकने में सरकार प्रसमर्थ रही है, सरकार उन सब बातों के बारे में जो न्यायिक जांच की घोषणा के बाद हुई हैं, कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रही है?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : अध्यक्ष जी, लगता है माननीय सदस्य को यह भ्रम है कि जो घटनायें बाद में हुईं, वे न्यायिक जांच में शामिल नहीं हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है, वे भी न्यायिक जांच में शामिल हैं और उन पर भी न्यायिक जांच होगी। हमलिये माननीय सदस्य ने जो बातें कही हैं, वे सब उम के तेहन धा जाती हैं।

जहां तक घोरता को पीटने का मवाल है, अगर यह हुआ है तो बहुत निन्दनीय है, इस में दो रायें नहीं हो सकती। हम चाहते हैं कि जो सही बातें हैं, वे सामने लायें, हम मृत्यु को सामने लाना चाहते हैं, इसीलिये न्यायिक जांच करवा रहे हैं। इस के लिये हम को थोड़ा रुकना होगा, जब सारी बातें सामने धा जायेंगी, तब ही कुछ मालूम हो सकेगा।

धाय ने पूछा कि किस प्राफिसर ने वहां पर पुलिस की टुकड़ी को भेजा—ता० 21 को। कौन से प्राफिसर वहां पर थे, मैं नहीं जानता, वैसे तो वहां पर ही० प्राइ० जी० लेवल के प्राफिसर, ही० सी० बगैरू जाने रहे हैं, प्रकमर सीनियर प्राफिसर वही पर थे और जहां तक मेरी सूचना है, मडक को रोका गया था, डम्बड रखे गये थे, उन में धाय भी लगाई गई थी, कुछ टेलीफोन पोल्ट को तोड़ा गया था, जिस से मडक का धाना जाता बन्द हो गया था, इसलिये वहां पुलिस उम को मारू करने के लिये गई थी,

ताकि रास्ता मारू रहे और लोगों के धाने-जाने में व्यवधान न धाये। उम के बाद और बातें हुईं। किस ने यह सब काम किया, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन मेरी सूचना यह है कि इन्हीं कारणों से ये लोग वहां गये।

जहां तक रेलवे पुलिस अधिकारी का सम्बन्ध है उस पर मैजिस्ट्रीयल जांच एन्क्वायरी तो फीरन प्राईर कर दी गई थी, लेकिन जब मालूम पड़ा कि यह पुलिस फायरिंग से मृत्यु हुई है तो प्रब चूँकि न्यायिक जांच हो रही है, इस लिये यह एन्क्वायरी इसी तक महबूद रहेगी कि काज प्राक डैप क्या था, बाकी चीजें न्यायिक जांच में धा जायेंगी।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : गवाहियों को टेम्पर करने की जो बात है, उन पर दबाव डाने को कोजिस की जा रही है ताकि गवाहियां बिगड़ जायें, उस के बारे में धाय को क्या कइता है?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : मैंने कइा है—मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता कि कोई दबाव इस तरह का पड़ेगा। फिर भी चूँकि ऐसी बातें हुई हैं, इस लिये मैंने शुक में बना दिया था कि वहां से तीन प्राफिसरों को हम ने दूसरी जगह भेज दिया है।

श्रीमती सुकुल बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मवाल पूछने से पहले कुछ थोड़ा सा बताना चाहती हूँ—ता० 21 को 2 बजे तक.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धाय प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्रीमती सुकुल बनर्जी : मैं प्रश्न पूछती हूँ—यह बात सही है कि महिलाओं के उपर कुछ ध्याचार हुआ है, इस के लिये हम भी शर्मिन्दा हैं। इस के बारे में जो जांच हो रही है, हम चाहते हैं वह ठीक तरह से हो, लेकिन हम ने यह भी देखा है कि जो महिलायें इन्जर्ड हुई हैं, हम लाना ने उन से पूछा कि धाय किस के लिये इन्जर्ड हुई हैं, तो हमें पता चला कि जब उनके पति प्रा. पुलिस के साथ कम्मकज चल रही थी, ता वे बीच में धा गईं, इस लिये इन्जर्ड हुई हैं..... (व्यवधान)..... मैं धानरेंडिस मिलिटर से

पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जो पोलिटीकल पार्टी, जब किसी जगह मुसीबत हो, किसी जगह झगड़ा-झगड़ी हो, अपना सत्याग्रह जो चांदनी चौक में होनेवाला था, उस को वहाँ से उठा कर शाहदरा ले जा कर करे..... (स्वबधान).....

उस जगह के उस पार्टी के कान्तिनर ने श्यामलाल कालिज के छात्रों को ले जाकर लोगों को उकसाया एन्टी-सोशल एलीमेन्ट्स को उकसाया और झगड़ा करवाया, मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब उस के लिये क्या एक्शन लेंगे, कैसे उस को रोकेगे और ऐसी पार्टी के बारे में भी कुछ तय होना चाहिये—इस पर आप को सोचना चाहिये.....

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्लहोत्रा : पार्टी का नाम बतनाइये।

श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी : जनसंघ पार्टी ने किया था..... (स्वबधान).....

क्या यह सत्य है कि 6 दफा वहाँ पर प्रोवोकेशन हुआ था और एक दफा तो सारा माब पुलिस स्टेशन के भीतर घुस गया था। पुलिस स्टेशन सोप जलाने वाले थे लेकिन उस वक्त पुलिस ने फायरिंग नहीं की तो पुलिस ने कितनी रेस्ट्रिक्ट की क्या यह बात मन्त्री महोदय जानते हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र बंसल : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं तथ्यों पर जा सकता हूँ, किसी के इरादे पर मुझे कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करनी है। तथ्य यह जरूर है कि दामों के बढ़ने के बारे में जो सत्याग्रह जनसंघ का चल रहा है वह चांदनी चौक में 21 तारीख को होने वाला था जिसकी नोटिस 8 तारीख को या कब एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को मिल गई थी, काफी दिन पहले मिल गई थी लेकिन 21 तारीख को सबेरे बकायक जनसंघ पार्टी में सूचना मिली कि चांदनी चौक से बदल कर शाहदरा में वे अपना सत्याग्रह करना चाहते हैं।..... (स्वबधान)..... इसपर वहाँ जो स्थानीय प्रफसर थे उन्होंने जनसंघ के नेताओं से बातचीत की और आग्रह किया कि वहाँ के तनाव को देखते हुए सत्याग्रह शाहदरा में न करें। डी० सी० ने भी बातचीत की लेकिन उन्होंने यही मही समझा कि

जिस दिन वहाँ तनाव काफी था वह अपना सत्याग्रह करें। 179 आदमी वहाँ गिरफ्तार हुए। यह तथ्य है, बाकी में सदन पर छोड़ता हूँ।..... (स्वबधान).....

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : शाहदरा में अपना मंडी में कुछ गड़बड़ी हुई क्या? इनकी तनावपूर्ण स्थिति में 179 आदमी पकड़े गए, क्या कोई घटना हुई? अत्यंत शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से सत्याग्रह हुआ और उसमें कोई भी घटना नहीं हुई।..... (स्वबधान).....

This is a question about atrocities on the part of Police. How is that relevant here? (Interruption).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is an unprecedented police atrocity in Delhi. There was house-to-house raid on 21st August, two days after the happenings, from 1 to 3 P.M. after the Minister had made the statement at noon here. They have created Frankenstein of the Police. A beautiful editorial has been written in the *Indian Express* which says that it used the Police for political purposes, to further their cause—the cause of the ruling party—during the last elections; now you cannot control them; they will take liberty, etc., etc. This is an example that we have and we must take a lesson from that.

Even on 21st August the Police had prevented people from going to the local hospital for first aid, admission and treatment. They had gone down to that extent! There is another problem. This statement was not circulated to us...

MR. SPEAKER : It is a brief statement; he has read it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We must get it examined, Sir, what Cock and Bull story has been given.

My questions are these, if the hon. Minister will make a note: on 19th and 20th

August, on both the days, how many were treated in the local hospital, how many people were admitted in the hospital, Dayanand Hospital, how many people were sent out of Shahdara, because they could not provide bed, to Irwin Hospital and places like that, age and sex of those who were involved, who required medical attention and what sort of injuries they had on them; on the 21st August, in Balbir Nagar in Gali Nos. 4, 5 and 6—which we visited and where we made thorough enquiries—how many persons were admitted in the hospital for first aid, how many were sent out of Shahdara for treatment in Delhi hospitals; the number of persons arrested so far from beginning to end; how many complaints have been received from people about police atrocities, trespass, snatching of ornaments, wrist watches, ear-rings, etc.; whether the premises of the policemen involved were searched and if so, what are the items that were found; whether they have any information with regard to Mr. Bakshish Singh, the police officer, whether at any time Government had any reasons to suspect that he was involved in smuggling and other anti-social activities; whether any Minister visited the Shahdara area from that date till today and if so, what did he see and if not, the reasons therefor.

Now I would put a question to you, Sir. Would you be good enough to allow a full-fledged question under rule 184 so that we may understand the whole thing?

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend has referred to the action of the police in general; he has also referred to the *Indian Express* editorial. I did not know that he was such a careful reader of the *Indian Express*. Here is an incident which is localised and in which a judicial inquiry has been instituted. I do not think any general sweeping remarks about the police are warranted from the facts that are before us on this incident, and whatever is the

truth, whatever are the facts, they will come out in the judicial inquiry. I would, therefore, ask him to receive his judgment till the judicial inquiry has given its findings.

About police having prevented people from going to hospitals, nobody has brought this to my notice so far. As I said, many of our hon. friends were there. In fact, one of the members of this House told me that 'here was one incident in his presence where a lady was brought out and immediately the police offered... (Interruptions). I cannot say 'yes' or 'no' to this. If you went there and saw it with your own eyes, I will naturally accept what you say, but if it is hearsay, you would want me to make an inquiry...'

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Those who had suffered at the hands of the police told us.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am telling you what a member of this House told me. He said that the police immediately offered to take her to the hospital and get her admitted. I do know of a couple of other instances also where admissions have been given in the hospital. I cannot give the number, how many were admitted in the Shahdara hospital and how many outside on the 19th or on the 21st. As I have said, nobody brought it to my notice if there was any problem in this regard, if anybody was deliberately prevented... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is not giving any relevant information. This is elementary information.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He asked about the number of persons arrested. The number of persons arrested is 126 for specific offences, and under preventive procedure 58. Some of the persons are what go by the name of 'bad characters' in the police records, and so far as other persons are concerned, some have already been released, as I have mentioned in the beginning.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How many complaints have been received?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not know how many complaints were received and by whom. But I do know that the number of cases registered is 20.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : People came out and said, "My ear-ring has been snatched away, my wrist-watch has been snatched away ! . . .

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not know if anybody has complained to the police station. Whatever information has been given to me directly by the members, I have told you. So, this covers many questions. I do not know how many questions you are allowing for a Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You had said in your wisdom the other day, 'I shall be liberal'. Is it not a fact that 11 bags of sugar 100 wrist watches and a bag of cashewnuts were discovered from the house of Inspector, Bakshi Singh ? This man was indulging in smuggling activities. You allowed this question. He has no right to sit down, Sir? . . . (Interruptions). About Inspector, Bakshi Singh, I want to know. He is withholding the information.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Whether his premises were searched or not, I do not know, but his house was half burnt by the mob on one of the days. I do not know whether it was searched, but I do know that it was attempted to be burnt down and perhaps 50% burnt down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is withholding the information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not in the least bit anxious to obtain a certificate from the Minister. But, nevertheless, to put the record straight, I did happen to be on the scene, that is Loni Road and Balbir Nagar in the early afternoon of the 21st. You may recall that at about 4.30,

when I came back, I came straight to your chamber and gave you a report of what I had seen.

MR. SPEAKER : That is correct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not claiming any credit for this. As it happened, I along with some other Members of my Party from Delhi, was an eye-witness to what was going on in Loni Road, that day. I do not know exactly what had happened on the two previous days. I have no eye-witness account. But I am quite sure of one thing, that on the afternoon of the 21st, on Loni Road, on both sides of the road and in Balbir Nagar, there was nothing going on except what the Police call, a mopping up operation. We are accustomed to seeing it in Calcutta for the last several years. We know what it means. Houses and shops on both sides along the road are broken into, everybody is dragged out, beaten mercilessly, kept squatting on the road until the Police van arrives. Many of these, I tell you, they were just weeping, they were in tears. They were rickshawalas, milkmen and *gowalas* and some are children. The workmen of some factories, of some rolling mill in Loni Road, were just dragged out and beaten up and kept squatting on the road till the Police van arrived.

What I want to know is this. If I may give you one example, for example, there was an accident case. There was a man who had his leg in plaster for several weeks before. His name is Jawaharlal Mittal. He is a shop-keeper. I met him. His address is 1439A/46, Balbir Nagar. He could not walk because his whole leg is in plaster. Even that man was beaten, dragged out and arrested. Then, one Mrs. Anthony and Mrs. Parveen Bala, these two women, were beaten up.

One of the terms, as I understood it from his original statement, of the judicial

inquiry is the allegations of excesses by the Police. Now, what I would like to know is that if this type of people whom I encountered, saw and talked to on the 21st afternoon and who are probably the most likely victims of excesses by the Police, were arrested and kept in custody, then how will any evidence be coming before this judicial inquiry on excesses? The very people who had been the targets of police excesses and victims of these excesses, a large number of them, have been indiscriminately rounded up and held under the Preventive Detention laws—how are they going to give evidence about excesses unless they are released? That is what I would like to know. An attempt to terrorise people into not giving evidence was very much evident there on the 21st. I would like to know from him whether in the interests of an impartial inquiry which he claims is going to be held, he will at least see that all these innocent type of people who are being indiscriminately rounded up and who are in the best position to give evidence about these allegations of excess, will be set at liberty so that they can freely give evidence. Otherwise, this inquiry will be all farce.

SHRI K.C. PANT: My hon. friend did not take the trouble of letting me know that he had been there on the 21st. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why should I? It is for your Ministry to read the papers and give the information.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Otherwise, if he had shown me the courtesy which friends on my side showed me, I would have certainly mentioned his name. It is no question of certificate (*Interruptions*) I would have gladly done so.

His main question is with regard to the people held under the Preventive measures of Law and whether they are innocent

or not or whether they will be set at liberty or not. As for as my information goes, the people who were arrested under the Preventive measures, these 58 persons, are what are known as bad characters. The others are under specific charges and for specific offences and as I mentioned in my first reply, the LG is going into it. Already some releases have been made. It is neither our intention nor the intention of the LG nor the intention of the administration certainly that anybody who may be innocent or who might have been rounded up because he happened to be there, should be kept in prison. I have already said that. That is going on speedily.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether one Sheila Devi, a *Dai*, and Shanti Devi are still in the hospital, when the Opposition Members have said that no person was admitted into the hospital, and there was a rumour that Sheila Devi had died, but when I went to convey my condolences, she was alive.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: Who said that?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I mentioned that some persons are in the hospital. It is in my knowledge and I did hear this rumour at one stage and I have also checked it up, and I am glad to report that she is alive. In fact there have been many occasions when things tended to become peaceful and some rumour or the other had been started and this was responsible for recurrence of many of the incidents. I would appeal to the people of that area to beware of rumour-mongering of this kind which is indulged in by persons who are interested in seeing that the strife is kept up.

SHRI SH-ZHIYAN: Till the 21st and 22nd August, right from the time of shooting of Onkar Singh on the 18th, first reports

in the Press gave out that the police officials were in search and also in pursuit of a dacoit, and when he was stryng to escape, the deceased Onkar Singh was reported to have been shot dead. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Police Officials had the opportunity to settle their personal disputes by resorting to such anti-dacoit operations and, if so, what steps the Government is thinking of to stop all such misuse of powers by the Police in the name of anti-dacoit operations?

SHRI K. C. PANT: As far as I am aware, the FIR that was filed said that these persons had fired on three persons in the Police Party and, therefore, they had retaliated. The whole things, are being inquired into. I do not want to go into detail. Obviously, if anything wrong has been done, the guilty will be punished.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: What happened in Shahdara is really lamentable and there is no doubt that the Police had failed in its intelligence, in its strategy and leadership. However, I would like to know from the Minister if he would inform the House as to whether any curfew was imposed on the 19th, 20th and 21st.

If so, for how many hours the curfew was imposed? If no curfew was imposed to deal with such a serious situation, why was it not imposed? The situation was to very bad and such a serious thing had happened, and so why was it not imposed beforehand? Has he got any information that the deceased Onkar Singh is a distant relation of an erstwhile political leader of U.P.?

SHRI K. C. PANT: About the second part, I have no information; so far as the first part is concerned, curfew was not imposed either on the 19th or on the 20th or on the 21st. Sec. 144 was promulgated on the 19th and these decisions lie with local officers on the spot. It is very difficult for me to substitute my own judgment

in the matter. But since he has asked me a question the only reason that I can think of for not imposing the curfew is that even Sec. 144 was not being obeyed. There was an assembly of persons in large numbers; mobs had collected; rioting was going on; heavy stone-throwing was going on; jeeps were burnt; some vehicles were burnt; traffic was suspended on the G.T. road; rail link was suspended; sleepers were burnt; all these things took place during that period. The imposition of curfew would have meant the use of additional force and a more serious situation could have arisen where firing would have had to be resorted to and so on.

Sir, I don't want to be misunderstood. I am not interested in 'white-washing' anything; I am not holding a brief for the police in this matter. The D.C. and the D.I.G. were present and their main consideration throughout had been that this whole matter should be dealt with, with as much restraint as possible.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : कन जब मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में जवाब दिया जब कहा कि 21 तारीख की दोपहर का जो घटना बलदेवनगर में हुई उस के प्रत्यक्ष तथ्य उन के पास नहीं हैं। आज दूसरा दिन है। बलदेवनगर की गलियों में ढाई घौर तीन बजे के बीच में घर-घर में जो मार पीट हुई थी, मैंने वहां जा कर उस की जानकारी हासिल की है। मुझे इस बात से बड़ा दुख हुआ कि सम्माननीय सदस्या ने खड़े हो कर, पुलिस की जो गार पड़ी है उस का समर्थन करने की कोशिश की मुझे घबरा लगा कि शीता देवी ने जिन का नाम बनलाया था वह शीला देवी, उन के घर का नम्बर 1429/8/20 है। मैं उन के घर गया था। वह अस्पताल में पड़ी है। दूसरा ज्ञाति देवी नर्स का नाम है। मैं उन के यहां भी गया, 1429/एम/24 उन की हालत इतनी गम्भीर बनलाई गई कि कहा गया कि पता नहीं वह किम स्थिति में है। वह इंसान

अस्पताल में हैं। इतना ही नहीं, तो ओल्ड दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के हेड कास्टेबल राम प्रकाश शर्मा भी पीटा गया। उस के बायें हाथ में फ्रैक्चर हुआ है। मैं उन से मिल कर आया हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा प्रोबोकेशन था सिबा इम के कि जूडिशल एन्क्वायरी का घाईर हुआ है जिस के कारण सब कुछ हुआ? शांति देवी गवाह बनने वाली थीं। चूंकि वह सारी बातें बतलातीं इस लिये उन को ऐसा पीटा गया कि उन को अस्पताल में भरती कराया गया। कई ऐसी चीजें सामने आई थीं जैसा अभी उन्होंने बतलाया था। मैं स्वयं जा कर देख आया हूँ। किसी के कान से चीजें निकाली गयीं, गले से चैन खींची गई और कई लोग जब गये तो पुलिस मामला दर्ज नहीं करती है। इतने लोग घबराए हुए हैं, टेराइज हुए हैं। दिन में हाई प्रोर तीन के बीच में किसी के घर में कोई पुरुष नहीं होता है, क्या पुलिस वाले यह जानते हैं? सामान्य आदमी सब उस समय काम पर जाते हैं। जिस सामान्य जनता की आप इतनी चिन्ता करते हैं उमी के घर पर जा कर उन की महिलाओं पर पुलिस वाले अत्याचार करें यह कहाँ तक उचित है? उन्होंने दरवाजे तोड़े हैं, खिड़कियां तोड़ी हैं, महिलाओं को बाहर खींचा है। हमें के मारे पर्दा धो कर वह बाहर आई। मैं उन से मिल कर आया हूँ। गम्भवती महिलाओं को पीटा गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस में क्यों राजनीति घसीटी जाती है?

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ठाकर प्रोकार मिह की जो हत्या हुई, उग के पीछे क्या चीज है? सब कुछ आपके सामने है। मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है कि हर चीज में राजनीति लाई जाती है। पुलिस वाले इतना अत्याचार करें, दिल्ली जैसे राजधानी के शहर में पुलिस वालों का अत्याचार करने आम होना रहे तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि दूसरे स्थानों में कैसा होता होगा। हम इम पर रोक लगाना चाहते हैं। प्रजासत्त में हर एक आदमी की कीमत होती है, किसी के साथ ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं श्री पन्त जी से सीधा

जवाब चाहता हूँ कि 2। तागीश को हाई प्रोर तीन बजे के बीच में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर पुलिस वालों ने जो अत्याचार किये हैं, गवाहों को टेराइज करने के लिये, उस के तथ्य जानने की कोशिश आप ने एक दिन में क्यों नहीं की? यह बतलाने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि रास्ते में इम रख कर कई लोग गड़बड़ करना चाहते थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ इतनी भारी संख्या में पुलिस वाले क्यों गये थे। वहाँ पर कौन सा प्रोबोकेशन था वह सारी बातें आप ने हमें क्यों नहीं बतलाई। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपना प्रश्न जल्दी समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: हम ने इस पर चर्चा मांगी थी। आप ने कहा कि आप हम को शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन पूछने की इजाजत देंगे। मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। आप मेरे सवाल पूछने पर आपाईल क्यों करते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप तो भाषण कर रहे हैं। आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: मैं दो चीजें पूछना चाहता हूँ। (1) वहाँ पर कौन सा प्रोबोकेशन था जिस के कारण सारी बातें हुई और (2) चौबिस बजे तक गलत और मनगढ़न्त बात बतलाने वाला जो अफसर था क्या वह तबादले में है? (अवधान)।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत: माननीय सदस्य तो वही सवाल पूछ रहे हैं जो पहले पूछा जा चुका है। इस का उत्तर मैं दे चुका हूँ (अवधान) यह जरूर है कि मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि श्री जोशी शांति और व्यवस्था रखने के लिये इतने जोश से बोल रहे थे। यह खुशी की बात है। अगर उन के कार्य भी ऐसी ही होते तो और खुशी होती। (अवधान)

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: क्या यह मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब है? हाँ मुकर्म की हत्या हुई। उस

को घाज तक जांच नहीं हुई। हम चुप रह गये। राजनीतिक आरोप लगाने का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। अभी जो कुछ माननीय मंत्री ने कहा उस से एक आक्षेप लगता है एक माननीय सदस्य के ऊपर। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उन की रक्षा करें और मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा उस को एस्पेंज करा दें। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। अगर मेम्बरों पर इस तरह से कोई आक्षेप लगाया जायेगा तो यह हमारे बर्तमान के बाहर की बात होगी।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : मुझे अफसोस है कि माननीय सदस्य को टैम लगी। यह मैंने उन से कहा था, इन को नहीं कहा था।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : यह गलत बात है। आप जरा मुनिवे** मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से बात कर रहा हूँ। आप उन की रोकिये**

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : पहले आप उस शब्द को बिदटा कीजिये।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : **मैं उन से नहीं आप से बात कर रहा हूँ। मैंने तो एक व्यवस्था का मवाल उठाया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले आप वह शब्द वापस कीजिये।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : जी नहीं, मैंने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पेश्वर टम के कि मैं कोई और बात करूँ, आप अपने उस लपज को वापस लीजिये।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : वह कैसे ? वह जरा भी खराब लपज नहीं है। आप बतलाइये कि उस के माने क्या है। आप कहिये कि अनपार्लियामेंट्री है तब मैं हटाऊंगा। मंत्री महोदय ने जो बातें कही हैं आप उन मारी बातों में जाइये। मैं उस को अनपार्लियामेंट्री नहीं मानता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक बुरी बात के लिये उस से ज्यादा बुरी बात कह रहे हैं।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : अगर आप एक बार कोई गलत फीमला करेंगे तो वह हमेशा के लिये अनपार्लियामेंट्री हो जायेगा। यह नहीं हो सकता। आप भले ही उस को एस्पेंज करें। मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को उन के कुछ शब्दों पर ऐतराज था। मैंने उन से कहा कि आप ठीक बतलाइये कि क्या हुआ। उसी दौरान आप उस से भी ज्यादा कुछ कह गये हैं। यह कौन सी बात है ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आप ने मुनी नहीं मारी बातें। मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। ऐसे नहीं यह चलेगा।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया। उसका जवाब न दे कर जो आरोप लगाया है वह** नहीं तो और क्या है ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : जो बात** की है उस को हजार बार कहा जयेगा। मैं एक लपज नहीं बोल सकता हूँ जो अनपार्लियामेंट्री हो। आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी को मॉचिये।

Why are you escaping your responsibility? I have risen on a point of order. Whenever it comes to a Minister, our observations are not allowed and when any hon. Member, rises on a point of order, there is no observation from the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him kindly listen to me. I had asked the hon. Minister to get up and explain. But meanwhile the hon. Member had got up

SHRI SHYAMNADAN MISHRA : What explanation was he giving? The observation was to be made by you on the

point of order. Whatever observations had fallen from his lips did not require any explanation. Please go into this matter, namely whatever he has said

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जो इस हाउस में कहा है मैं चाहता हूँ बाहर भी कहते। यही कहा है न आपने ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : मैंने यह कहा है—ये बोलने नहीं देगे मुझे। आप बुला रहे हैं लेकिन ये बोलने नहीं देगे।

बात यह है कि जैसे आपने कहा है मैं—मैं बताने के लिए खड़ा हूँ, ये खड़े हो गए हैं। आपने इनको सलाह दे दी है, ये मानें या न मानें, वह इन पर है। आपने नेक सलाह दे दी है इनको।

जहां तक जोशी जी के प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है—

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : दो सवाल किए हैं मैंने।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : जहां तक जोशी जी का प्रश्न है, मैं उनका बड़ा धादर करता हूँ। आप लोग नहीं करते हैं, मैं करता हूँ—

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप यह कैसे कह रहे हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : आप कह दीजिये, मैं मान लूंगा।

मैंने—यह कहा है कि जान्ति और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए यहां पर उन्होंने बड़े जोश से बात की है। इस पर मुझे खुशी है। बाहर भी वह यह बात करें तो और खुशी होगी (इंटर-प्रांस) मैंने जो बात कही उसकी पृष्ठभूमि भी मैंने बनाई। इनके खिलाफ मैंने कोई व्यक्तिगत बात नहीं कही। जनसंघ पार्टी ने एक जो एजी-टेशन की थी वह इसको साहचर्य ले गई थी। इसलिए मैंने जनसंघ की बात की। व्यक्तिगत जोशी जी के लिए कोई बात नहीं है। फिर भी अगर इनको व्यक्तिगत कोई ठेस लगी हो तो वह बिल्कुल मेरा मंशा नहीं था। मैं तो इस तरह की चीज का हमेशा वापिस लेने को तैयार हूँ।

लेकिन जहां तक पार्टी का सवाल है, जो बात हुई है वह मैंने आपके सामने रखी है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मेरे सवाल का उत्तर तो आया ही नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस कंटेक्ट में उन्होंने शब्द वापिस ले लिये हैं। जिस कंटेक्ट में उन्होंने वह शब्द इन्तेमाल किया है, वह अनवालिडामेंटरी है। ही मन्ट विददा।

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : He said something different. Let him not twist matters.

श्री श्यामलम्बन मिश्र : इस पर आपको जाना पड़ेगा।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : If it is said that his actions are not in consonance with his words, what is wrong with it?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने वापिस ले लिया है, इनको भी वापिस लेना चाहिये।

I know it; specially in this context, I am going to expunge it.

हाउस का एक मੈम्बर दूसरे मੈम्बर को बीमा कटना शुरू कर दे तो यह ठीक नहीं है। यह आपका हाउस है, आप जानिये। ऐसे शब्द इन्तेमाल करने हैं और उसके लिए आपने उठना है, तब ठीक है।

श्री श्यामलम्बन मिश्र : यह बात आपकी मंत्री महोदय को कहनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने वापिस ले लिये हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We non-Hindi-speaking people want to know what that word means.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing this to go on record. It is not in good taste at all.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I am not able to follow what is going on. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra had used some word and you had said that it was unparliamentary. What does it mean in English?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो लॉग उर्दू जानते हैं उनको इसके बारे में पता है। मैंने बी० ए० तक पढ़ी है। इसके माने कोई अरुद्ध नहीं है। अगर तर्जुमा किया जाए तो उम में तो यह धाता है।

Otherwise, it is a very bad word (*Interruptions*). Never, I will not allow it. I am not going to allow this.

If hon. Members do not want to put any more questions, I shall pass on to the next item.

I am very sorry. I did not expect it from a gentleman like Shri Syamnandan Mishra.

मिथ्र जो जैसे लीडर से, जो एक पार्टी के लीडर भी है, यह एकमपेक्ट नहीं किया जा सकता। उनके मुंह से इस तरह का लफ्फ निकले यह मजता नहीं है। दूसरों की बात ध्राप छोड़िये।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : जहां तक हम लोगों का सवाल है ध्रापका जो म्ब हम लोग देखने हैं उसे देख कर हम बड़े दुखी होते हैं। मंत्रियों का ध्राप कुछ नहीं कहते हैं। उनका ध्राप (इंटरप्वांस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धीर कोई बात नहीं सुझती तो मुझ पर बरसने लग पड़ते हैं। यह कौन मा तरीका है? ध्रापकी ध्रपनी गलती हो धीर स्पीकर को उस में इनयात्व करके बचना चाहें तो यह कभी नहीं हो सकता है। मैं इसको एलाउ नहीं करूंगा।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. I am passing on to the next item (*Interruptions*). The hon. Minister may reply to the part of the question unanswered.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : It is an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not permissible; it is unparliamentary and it is deleted.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दिलवाइये। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक बहुत सीरियस मसला है, लेकिन मेम्बर माहबान दूमरी बातों में फंग जाने हैं। अगर इस को कालिग एटेन्शन की शकल में लिया जाता, तो सिर्फ पांच सवाल किये जा सकते थे। लेकिन मैंने इस वक्त सवालों के बारे में कोई हद नहीं रखी है। मैंने सवाल पूछने के बारे में डील दे दी है। लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि इस वक्त को धीर बातों में डाय कर दिया जाये। (व्यवधान)

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा है कि पहले चौबीस घंटों में जो इस प्रकार की झूठी धीर मनगलत कहानी दी गई उम के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार था धीर 2। ध्रगस्त को पुलिस की तरफ से जो मारपीट हुई, उम के लिए प्रोवेकेगन क्या था। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब बहुत से मेम्बर माहबान एक-साथ बोलते हैं, तो न बह रिकार्ड पर ध्रा सकना है धीर न कोई सुन सकता है। (व्यवधान)

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : जहां तक मैं समझा हूं, माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा है कि तबादला किम किस का हुआ है। मैंने शुरु में बता दिया है कि एस० एच० धी०, एस० डी० पी० धी० धीर एस० डी० एम० का तबादला हुआ है। उन के नाम नहीं जानता हूं। उम का मतलब यह नहीं निकलना है कि वे किसी तरह से गिस्टी हैं। लेकिन चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने धीर अन्य मित्रों ने कहा है कि अरुद्ध होगा कि ये लोग चले जायें, उन के जाने से एतक्याधरी में ध्रामानो होगा, इस लिए ऐमा कर दिया गया।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : शाहदत में यह जो ध्रप्रिय घटना हुई है, उस से मदन के हर एक सदस्य का

दुबी होना स्वाभाविक है। कुछ ऐसे तत्व हैं, जो संगठित होकर बीके का फायदा उठाते हैं। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि अगर मैं जनसंघ का नाम लूंगा, तो श्री जोशी मुझ से लड़ेंगे और अगर मैं भार.0 एस.0 का नाम लूंगा, तो श्री कछवाय मुझ से लड़ेंगे। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन मैं अधिकार-पूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि विशेषकर चुनावों के बाद ऐसे तत्व यहां पर संगठित हो रहे हैं, जो खिमियाये हुए हैं, जो फ्रंटेटिड, डिमण्डिंग और नाराज हो कर दिल्ली की शान्ति को भंग करने के लिए तत्पर हैं।

क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जिस समय पत्थर-बाजी हो रही थी, तो एक संगठित भीड़ ने एक पुलिस चौकी को घेरा—पुलिस ने क्या किया, उस में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ; पुलिस से मुझे कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है—, बहुत से लोग भगवा झंडा ले कर घाये थे और बहुत से लोग किसी संस्था का जयजयकार कर रहे थे? क्या इन से यह निष्कर्ष नहीं निकलता है कि यह शान्ति भंग करने का एक राजनैतिक षड्यंत्र था?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग घायल हुए हैं या मरे हैं, उन के परिवारों को सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या फ़ैसला किया है।

ऐसे भ्रमसरो पर कई प्रकार की भ्रमवाहें फैल जाती हैं। जैसे यह कहा गया कि एक महिला को स्तन करते समय पीटा गया। क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसा ऐपेंडर है, जो समाचारपत्रों में इस प्रकार का समाचार प्रकाशित होने ही फौरन उस का खंडन करे, ताकि जनता में कोई खराब प्रतिभियां न हों? सरकार ने जूडिशियल एनक्वायरी का आर्डर दे दिया है, उस का स्वागत करना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसी भ्रमवाहों का फौरन खंडन भी होना चाहिए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : यह तो कई जगह प्रसन्न हुआ है कि जब शान्ति भंग होती है, तो कुछ प्रामाणिक तत्व उस का फायदा उठाना चाहते

हैं और उठते हैं। यह कई जगह हुआ है और जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इन बातों को होने देखा है, वे खुद भी इन बातों को जानते हैं। इसी लिए जोषें जलती हैं, रेलगाड़ियां रोकी जाती हैं और पब्लिक प्रायर्टों का काफी नुकसान होता है।

जहां तक समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित सूचना के खंडन का प्रश्न है, उन में बहुत सी सूचनाएँ निकलती हैं। जूडिशियल एनक्वायरी चल रही है। अगर हम किसी इन्सिडेंट के बारे में राय बना कर उस का खंडन उस तरह से करें, तो हो सकता है कि कहा जाये कि जब जूडिशियल एनक्वायरी एपॉयंट हो गई, तो यह सब कुछ उस पर क्यों नहीं छोड़ देने, घाय भ्रमती राय क्यों देते हैं। इस लिए हम भावने में सतर्क होना पड़ता है।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Before I put my questions, I want to record my utter disappointment and distress at the ruling party's conduct in distracting public opinion from the medieval barbarities committed (*Interruptions*). They have imported diversionary tactics to draw attention away from these medieval barbarities. They must be ashamed of it.

In this background, I will ask two questions (a) Whether the police force went on the rampage without the guidance of responsible senior police officers? If so, what was the total strength of policemen and the police officers? (b) Whether Government have got crowd control guidelines for the police? If so, will the Minister lay a copy of it on the Table?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am disappointed at my hon. friend's thinking that there are any diversionary tactics on the part of Government. I would remind him that we came before the House with a *suo moto* statement saying that we would institute a judicial inquiry into the incident, without any kind of demand arising or request having been made that this course should be followed. So it is very unfair on the

part of my hon. friend to say that we have been indulging in diversionary tactics.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I said on the floor of the House.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The statement was made *suo moto* on the floor of the House.

So far as the police being there with senior police officers is concerned, I indicated that most of the time—as far as I know—the DIG himself was there, a number of SPs were there and DSPs were there. There was no question of the police force being let loose without senior police officers being there.

As for guidelines, I do not know what guidelines he means. Ordinarily, it is expected that police officials will deal with situations with restraint, and wherever such situations arise, they should deal with them with as much restraint as possible. But it will help in maintaining their restraint if hon. friends, who very often rightly stress on the welfare aspect of police personnel etc. on this occasion also see that while excesses may be committed by a few policemen which we all condemn, there are several others who are only acting because they are ordered to do so and required to do so in a situation where law and order is broken, where innocent people will suffer if the police does not act. So in that situation, if the police act and many of them get injured, on human considerations a few words from hon. friends opposite of sympathy for the policemen who have also been injured will help in creating the kind of morale which will help them to maintain restraint.

श्रीमती सुकुल बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन देना चाहती हूँ। जोशी जी अभी बोले थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि महिलाओं पर जो अत्याचार हुआ उस के बारे में मैंने कुछ भी नहीं बताया। मगर उन्होंने घण्टी तरह से सुना

नहीं। महिलाओं को जो पुलिस ने मारा और उन के साथ जो अत्याचार हुए उन के लिए मैंने कहा कि वह गम की बात है। (अव्यवधान)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : In regard to these enquiries, it has been our experience that the police is represented by official counsels, but there is nobody to represent the public, and as a result the public version does not come out truly. In view of this aspect, will the Government consider the question of engaging a counsel to represent the version of the public in this enquiry ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I cannot say off-hand, and I cannot, at this stage, reveal what some hon. friends told me in private and it would not be fair on my part; I believe that some people are applying their mind to this problem.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : As the House knows, a large number of complaints have been voiced from time to time against the Delhi Police. Perhaps in no place so many complaints against the local police have been voiced as in the case of the Delhi Police. The Police Commission had made a recommendation for a thorough overhaul of the police administration here. What does the Government propose to do in this regard? That is one question to which I would like to get an answer.

Connected with this, so many stories have appeared in the newspapers. We have also seen some of the pictures of the most horrifying type appearing in the newspapers, pictures of women and children falling flat on their faces because of the heinous atrocities perpetrated upon them by the police. Would the hon. Minister tell us how many women and children happen to be in jail at the present moment, and how many of them happen to be injured very badly?

Since the hon. Minister was pleased to say, three officers have been shifted, transferred, to assist the course of justice, would he also take us into confidence and say whether, in view of the fact that many serious allegations against other officers also were made, those officers would also be transferred from the places which they are occupying at the present moment?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I would again like to make it perfectly clear that these officers have not been shifted because of any allegation against them. The Lt.-Governor, taking a total view of the situation, in consultation with us, thought that it would be better to transfer them. Since emotions were raised, we did not want to deal with the situation in a wooden manner, and we thought it would be better in those cases—it is not a precedent—to do this. Many of our hon. friends on this side of the House who have been there suggested this course. It is the totality of circumstances, neither allegation nor pressure, which has led us to the conclusion that it would be desirable for these people to be transferred. There is no question of allegation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Have innocent persons been transferred, who had nothing to do—(Interruptions) ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is impossible to carry on a dialogue. I have understood his question. There is no question of any penal action being involved in the transfer. I would like to make it perfectly clear. I cannot prejudge their innocence or guilt.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : On what basis?

SHRI K.C. PANT : I have said it. I can only explain. I cannot make you understand.

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र बाबू : मान ए प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर सर। इस तरह से बहस करना और हर वक्त

बीच में प्रश्न पूछना क्या उचित है ? मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे रहे हैं और माननीय सदस्य इस तरह से बीच में बहस कर रहे हैं।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, so far as the main point is concerned, about the recommendations of the Police Commission and the action taken by the Government, I may say that this matter has been discussed in the House also. Questions have been asked and answers given, but on this occasion, since a specific question has been put, if you will bear with me, I would like to mention the various measures that have been taken. The Khosla Commission was appointed in 1966, and I think in 1968 it gave a report. Its terms of reference covered the measures necessary to promote efficiency and welfare of the police.

The strength of the police has been increased as a result of the Commission's recommendations. Rules of recruitment and promotion are being revised. The field of recruitment has been extended. A senior psychologist has been appointed to test the suitability of the recruits in the context of the present-day requirements of the police force. A Police training school has been set up, and institutional and practical training recommended by the Commission to reorient the outlook of the police force to meet the requirements of the democratic set-up is being imparted in the school.

In-service educational training is also given in the school. As a long-term measure, the Government have set up a committee on police training with Professor M. S. Goray as Chairman of the Committee which is examining the objectives which should govern the police training, the present short-comings and measures to improve the existing state of affairs. The Committee will examine the question of the police training in the socio-economic background of the country and our system and the continued impact of science and technology,

cultural, social and the norms of behaviour and help the methodology of the Government and its functionaries.

In addition to that, a substantial addition has been made to the vehicles and equipment of Delhi Police. Then, a police control room has been set up and the crime branch has been strengthened. I am only mentioning some of the measures. Various steps have been taken to improve the welfare and of the personnel of the Delhi Police in accordance with the advice of the Commission. There is an upward revision in the total emoluments in regard to the staff of the Delhi Police and the higher special pay and allowances. The construction of the building of the police barracks is being taken up as a crash programme. They have been included in the Central Government Health Scheme. Canteen-cum-recreation rooms have been provided in all police stations, and it is sought to provide playground and family welfare centres and so on. I can give a long list. (*Interruption*). This is a specific question that has been put to me, and I am giving the answer.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I wanted to know the number of women and children who lay injured at the moment and who are behind the prison bars.

SHRI K. C. PANT : For that, I will require notice.

श्री के. एन. तिबारी : क्या यह सही है कि माब ने जब घटेक किया तो पुलिस मौके पर भाग गई और दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों को पुलिस फोर्स में चोट लगी है और कितने लोग अस्पताल में हैं और कितने पुलिसक के लोगों को चोट लगी है?

श्री छुपन चन्द्र पंत : मैंने शुरू में ही बताया था कि 87 पब्लिक के प्रादमियों को और 280 पुलिसमैन, जिन में डी सी, डी प्राई जी और एस-पीजी भी शामिल हैं, चोट लगी है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, the people of Delhi are shocked and ashamed at the ugly incidents which have occurred at Shahdara and the action taken by the police. It is a matter of regret that soft-toning of the party is sought to be brought into the matter and the other technical matters are brought into the whole issue. The whole issue is diverted. Thousands of people of Shahdara are looking to us as to how we are going to tackle the problem; they are suffering through the happenings just a few days before.

I want to know from the hon. Minister the principal nature of the wounds of the police officials as well as those of the public. How many of them are still in hospital. Secondly, I want to know whether a senior officer would be deputed to see that no persons other than sextreme criminals are kept inside the jail, so that, as my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta, said, the evidence of the persons can be taken, and so that the enquiry can be expedited. Thirdly, I want to know why the Central Minister delayed so much the visit, in relation to the incidents in Shahdara, visiting, etc., especially when the whole incident happened under the very nose of the Delhi Administration.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I cannot possibly be expected to know the exact nature of the wounds on the 287 persons. They are a large number. For this, I certainly would require notice, if at all it is necessary to have this information.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I only want to know the nature of the atrocities committed by the police. I do not want to know the details—each and every person.

SHRI K. C. PANT : All this will come under the enquiry. As far as the second question is concerned, he has answered it himself. I said, in response to Shri Bhagat and Shri Indrajit Gupta that innocent persons will be released.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Whether one senior officer will be deputed to supervise the issue of release so that nobody is debarred from appearing before the Inquiry?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not know what he means by "senior officer". As I said, the L.G. was looking into the matter. I have forgotten his third question. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : There was no third question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Why the Central Minister delayed so much to visit the place.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He was so brief that I forgot it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am myself surprised.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This has to be judged in the context of what would be useful or not. We were certainly in touch with the situation. We were doing whatever we thought was necessary. If any one of us felt that the visit would have helped, we would have certainly visited the place.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, enough time has been taken. I have allowed the Members belonging to all the parties to put supplementaries. This is the record time, 14 hours I have allowed to a Question. I think, I committed a mistake; I should have allowed a Call Attention Notice. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. How can I accommodate all of you. We have already taken 14 hours on it. . . . (*Interruptions*) I have to pass on from this side to that side. They are more than twice on that side. . . . (*Interruptions*) I stick to time. I go by the allocation of time for everything. . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Half an hour was lost on that word.

MR. SPEAKER : That word or the English equivalent that was used will not form part of the record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A person who knows Urdu language will never use such a word.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने वहाँ से इस बात को काटा था, अब यह प्राप के सोलने में न आ जाय, इस लिये इस जगह भी नहीं आना चाहिये। इस का कहीं भी हवाला प्राये तब उस को निकाल दिया जाय।

श्री एल० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मामले पर डेढ़ बज गया है, अब एक सवाल मुझे को भी कर लेने दीजिये, इस में प्राप का क्या बिगड़ जायगा।

श्री इसहाक लम्बल : कम से कम जिन्होंने वहाँ जा कर देखा है, उन को जरूर मौका देना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पूछिये।

श्री ए० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ जवाब मुन कर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। मुझे याद है और शायद प्राप को भी याद होगा, उस वक्त शायद प्राप पंजाब प्रमेम्बली में थे, जब भगी कालोनी में फार्मिंग हुआ था। पंडित जी उस समय जीवित थे, जब हम लोगों ने यहाँ पर सवाल उठाया तो उन्होंने हमारे यहाँ सवाल उठाने के पहले ही खुद आ कर कहा कि मेरा गिर शर्म से झुक गया है, जिस तरह से हैबानियत की हरकत वहाँ पर हुई। लेकिन यहाँ पर दूसरा नजारा नजर आता है, पुलिसवालों की बचाने की कोशिश हो रही है, पूरे तौर से तो नहीं, लेकिन कोशिश हो रही है। उस जगह के फ्रांस पास काफ़ी मैन्ड्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लोयर्स रहते हैं, उस वक्त वे लॉग दफ्तर में थे, वहाँ पर पुलिस ने जा कर उन की माताओं बहनों, उन की धर्मपत्नियों और उन के मामूम बच्चों को घरों से निकाल कर दूरी तरह से मारा. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय प्राप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी: प्रश्न तो घाखरी वक्त है, क्या मेरे लिये ही सारी रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स लग जायंगी, बाँड़ा सा सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: प्राप मेरी बात मानिये, प्रश्न तो घाखिर पर आई हुई बात है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी: घाखिर तो सब से बड़ा क्वेश्चन है—प्राधा मिनट दे दीजिये।

मैं कह रहा था कि जिन के ऊपर इस तरीके से प्रत्याचार हुआ है, पंत जी अभी तक वहाँ तशरीफ नहीं ले गये, मिर्घा साहब भी नहीं गये, सिर्फ पुलिस वाले वहाँ पर मौजूद हैं और उन का प्रत्यक्ष फेला हुआ है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राप खुद वहाँ जा कर देख लीजिये।

यह ठीक है कि वहाँ पर जुडीशियल एन्क्वायरी चल रही है, लेकिन लाटियां भी चल रही है। सी० आर० पी० के लोग भी वहाँ हैं, हालाँकि इन को शहर से बाहर रखा जाता है। ये सांग शहर में दो मकसदों में आते हैं—मामान खरीदने के लिये और लाठी चलाने के लिये—तीसरा मकसद इन का नहीं होता है। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राप खुद वहाँ जा कर देखें, खुद गुरसा-हाल बनें, लोगों से पूछें कि क्या तरह से वहाँ मारपीट हुई है। लोगों से मिलने की कोशिश करें, चाहे वे अस्पताल में हों या घरों पर हों, तब सारी प्रमलियन आप के सामने प्रया हो जायगी, तब प्राप को मानूस हों जायगा कि कौन मजबूम है और जुल्म करने वाला कौन है। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि प्राप वहाँ जाइये। पुलिस ने जो प्रत्याचार किया है न्यायिक जांच के बाद, उस के बारे में क्या होगा, क्या वह भी न्यायिक जांच में जायगा, प्राप का मतलब है कि न्यायिक जांच भी चलती रहे और जुल्म और जबदस्ती भी चलती रहे। प्राप वहाँ पर जा कर देखिये, जो लोग मुसीबतवदा हैं, उन के पास पोछने की कोशिश करें, मरहम-पट्टी करने की कोशिश करें ताकि लोगों को कुछ तगल्ली हो सके।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत: अध्यक्ष जी, जिस को भी चोट लगी, चाहे वह पुलिस का हो या पब्लिक का हो, उस के लिये सब के मन में पूरी सहानुभूति है—ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। इस में कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना कि किसी को चोट लगी हों तो उस के लिये सहानुभूति की कोई कमी हो या उस में कोई चीज हो सकती है तो हम न करें—ऐसी धात नहीं है। इस लिये सहानुभूति में मैं प्राप के साथ हूँ।

जहाँ तक हरिजन बस्ती में पुलिस कार्यालय का सवाल था, प्राप ने एक पुरानी बात उठाई है, मैं भी उस दिन इस हाउस में सदन की कार्यवाही देख रहा था और जहाँ तक मुझे याद है, एन्क्वायरी पहले से नहीं मानी गई थी, जब प्राप लोगों ने उस सवाल को उठाया तो एन्क्वायरी करना माना गया था.....

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी: जहाँ तक मुझे याद है, बात पुरानी हो गई है, उन्होंने खुद कहा था। हम सब लोग काला-बीज लगा कर प्रापे थे और यह तय कर के प्रापे थे कि वाक-घाउट करेंगे, लेकिन उन की इन्सानियत के तकाजे से हम लोग निकल नहीं सके, बैठ गये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत: उस वक्त काफी बहस हुई थी, लेकिन आज तो पहले ही जुडीशियल एन्क्वायरी का एलान कर दिया गया, प्राप की तरफ से उस का सवाल ही नहीं उठा। जहाँ तक पुलिस के बचाने का सवाल है—जुडीशियल एन्क्वायरी क्या पुलिस को बचाने का तरीका है.....

श्री विनेन महोदय: जरूर है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत: जुडीशियल एन्क्वायरी प्रार पुलिस को बचाने का तरीका है, तो प्राप रोड-रोक इस की क्यों मांग करते हैं। जुडीशियल के प्रस्तावा और कौन सी एन्क्वायरी हो सकती है, जिस से प्राप का सन्तोष हो, वह प्राप बताइये।

श्री विनेन महोदय: प्राप टाइम-लिमिट कर दीजिये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शंत : मैंने पहले बताया था कि मैं वहां नहीं गया हूँ, लेकिन अभी कुछ केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ मुलाजिमों की बात की, उन से सहानुभूति व्यक्त की। सो ० प्रार० पी० भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की मुलाजिम है। उनके लिए भी कभी-कभी सहानुभूति की बातें बननीं साहब किया करते हैं। जब वेज रिबीजन की बात आती है तो उनकी बात भी वे करते हैं, यह खुशी की बात है। लेकिन जरा याद रखें कि उन्होंने कहा है कि लाठी चलाते हैं और सामान खरीदने आते हैं तो उनके ऊपर भी कुछ जिम्मेदारी होती है जिम्मेदारी वे निभाते हैं। अगर उन्होंने कोई गलती की है तो सजा मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन हम तरह से स्वीपिंगवी कन्टेम करना ठीक नहीं होगा।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : कन्टेम कहाँ कर रहा है ? पापुलेशन से दूर रखा जाये यह मैंने कहा था।

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Some members of this House have been complaining that they have heard at Shahdara from the people of that area that police had snatched away their radios, wrist watches, necklaces, ear-rings, etc. May I know whether Government have carried out any search into the houses of those policemen on duty at that place and whether they have found any articles as reported to have been stolen by the police, and if not, whether he will order an immediate search into the houses of the policemen who were on duty on those days at Shahdara?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As far as I know, no specific complaint against any policeman has been made. I enquired yesterday; I did not come across any specific complaint against any specific policeman. On what basis does one institute a search or an enquiry of this kind? I have not quite understood the purpose of the question. You cannot go on searching the house of every policeman. This is difficult.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Only innocent people became victims. Three people were killed on account of police firing

Naturally the Government must be held responsible for that. I would ask the Government whether it would come forward to give a substantial amount as compensation to the families of the deceased persons.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Innocent people do suffer in police firing, whether it is Delhi or Tamil Nadu. It is a fact. But, in this case, luckily, there was no police firing.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Our hon. Minister referred to Tamil Nadu, that firing took place in Tamil Nadu. But we gave compensation to the families of 15 deceased people. I want to know whether Government would follow the same principle.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not ask hypothetical questions.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I visited that place. I want to put two questions. The first is whether Shrimati Shiela Devi was beaten by CRP men while she was trying to save her husband; it is understood that CRP men entered her room breaking the doors and windows and snatched away her necklace and ear-rings; Shrimati Shiela Devi was admitted to the Dayanand Hospital with severe head injuries. And is it also a fact that, due to serious beating by CRP men, she has lost her speaking power?

The other question that I want to ask is whether one bag of cashewnut, six bags of sugar, six fans, five transistor sets and two radio sets were recovered from the house of the ASI, Shri Bhakshish Singh, and whether all these were smuggled goods.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as the first question goes, I find myself in some difficulty. If I give an answer according to the information with me, it would be a factual answer, but it may not be to the liking of my hon. friend. And in view of the judicial inquiry, I would seek your guidance, Sir, whether I should answer these questions

He is asking me pointedly whether the CRP men...

MR. SPEAKER : You can give the factual information.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I had made enquiries yesterday. According to the information with me, the CRP men did not beat up the lady whom he referred; the CRP men did not go into her house. This is the information with me.

So far as any recovery being made from that house is concerned, a question was put earlier also; I am not aware of this fact.

MR. SPEAKER : The Short Notice Question is over now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Are you allowing a short discussion, Sir? I have shown you the letter written by the Prime Minister. They have no objection to holding a debate on this.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not bound by that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not saying that, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : This Short Notice Question was rather unprecedented. Normally I would not have allowed more than ten minutes for a Short Notice Question. We have taken more than 1½ hours. It would have been much better if I had accepted a short-duration-discussion. The time that we have taken now has been more than that. Four call-attention motions could have been accommodated during this period. I must say that I commend the patience of the hon. Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : A lot remains to be said...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will form part of the record. Every time you get up and start speaking.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : *

*Not Recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard that the gentlemen who are on duty at the martyrs' flame keep standing attention only for two hours and then they return for 24 hours. But here we not only keep standing attention but also under tension. You do not have any sympathy for us—Speaker and others!

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Projects set Up In Orissa during Fourth Plan

*321. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the projects set up in Orissa during the Fourth Plan period have not been completed and are not likely to be completed;

(b) if so, the names of the projects not completed and the new projects likely to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether Orissa did not get proper justice for development in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The information regarding Fourth Plan projects not yet completed and not likely to be completed during the Plan period is available with the State Government which have been requested to furnish the same. After such information is received from the State Government, it will be laid on the Table of the House. As regards Fifth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has yet to take a view in consultation with the appropriate authorities on the Approach to the Fifth Plan, the total resource which is likely to be available for financing the Plan and other related matters. It is too early to indicate which projects are likely to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(c) In allocating Central assistance to Orissa for the State's Fourth Plan, due

consideration was given to the special problems and relative economic backwardness of Orissa. It cannot therefore be said that Orissa did not receive a just treatment in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

**Demonstration Plant for Sterilising
Medical Products being set up
at Trombay**

*323. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 559 on 2nd August, 1972, regarding Plant for Sterilising Medical Products through Irradiation and state whether this Plant was set up with assistance of United Nations Development Programme ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Yes, Sir. A demonstration plant for irradiation sterilisation of medical products is being set up at Trombay with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme.

Entry of Foreigners in Assam

*325. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has issued any order saying that the arrival or presence of any foreigner in Assam has to be reported to the police;

(b) if so, the main points of the order issued; and

(c) the number of persons so far registered in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir; the Order

applies not only to the State of Assam but to the entire country.

(b) The Order requires every householder or other person to report to the nearest police station about the arrival and presence in his household or in any premises kept by him or under his control, of any foreigner, if he knows or has reason to believe that he is a foreigner.

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

**Commission for suggesting location
for Industrial Units**

*326. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government issue licences to Tatas, Birlas and Sahu-Jain for starting new industrial units and the location of Industrial Unit is decided by the licences;

(b) whether Government propose to establish a Commission for suggesting the location of new industrial units in such cases; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor :

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). The Government's policy in regard to location of industrial units licensed under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, is common to all licences. Applicants for industrial licences are required to give, in their applications, the proposed location of their industrial undertakings. Unless Government consider that a change in location is necessary, the location of the industrial undertakings is allowed as applied for, while issuing the letters of intent or licences. After a licence is issued indicating a specific location, changes can be made only if

the Government approves. In considering applications for such changes of location, the views of the State Governments concerned are taken into account.

The grant of industrial licences to Larger Industrial Houses including those mentioned by the Honourable Member is governed by the overall Industrial Licensing Policy. These Houses are expected to engage themselves primarily in the core and heavy investment sectors, leaving the opportunities in the other sectors to smaller entrepreneurs. The general policy in regard to the location of industrial undertakings is itself adequate to cover the location of industries by Larger Industrial Houses also. There seems therefore, no need to establish a Commission for this purpose at this stage.

Punishment to Newspaper Publishers for non-submission of Annual Statements under Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867

*329. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the nature of punishment awarded to 63 newspaper publishers against whom prosecution cases were instituted by the Registrar for the non-submission of Annual Statements in terms of Section 19K of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 and which have since been disposed of as mentioned at page 100 of the Annual Report of the Ministry for 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) In 46 cases the publishers were fined, the fine amount varying from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 50/-. Three publishers were merely warned. The remaining 14 cases were filed by the Court as the persons concerned were not traceable.

Central Assistance to Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

*330. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission by the Centre since its inception;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Commission; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The total amount of the financial assistance given to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay since its inception by the Government of India is as under :

	Khadi	Village	(Rs. in
		Indust-	crores)
		ries	Total
1. Grants	149.39	44.65	194.04
. Loans	67.16	30.68	97.84
Total :	216.55	75.33	291.88

(b) and (c). The working of the Commission was last reviewed by the Asoka Mehta Committee. The recommendations made by the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Names of first Thirty persons receiving maximum Honorarium under 'Spot Light' and 'Talk' programmes of A.I.R.

*331. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to

state the names of the first 30 persons together with their professions who have received the maximum amount of honorarium, indicating the amount received by each one separately, for participation in the English Programmes 'Spot Light' and 'Talks' of the All India Radio during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

Statements giving the names and professions of the first thirty persons who were paid the maximum amount of honorarium during 1971 for taking part in (1) "Spot Light" programme, and (2) "Talks" on All India Radio, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT3480/72]

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को होने वाली कठिनाईयाँ

* 335. श्री एम० एल० पुरती :—क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ गरीब और बूढ़े ग्रामवासी, जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं, यातायात सम्बन्धी कठिनाईयों तथा अन्य कारणों से अपने प्रावेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं कर पाये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन भूले स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को सम्मानित करने के लिये सरकार कोई व्यवस्था करेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों को उचित प्रवृत्त करने तथा स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को प्रावेदन-

पत्र प्रस्तुत करने में सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की सलाह दी गई थी। तथापि, कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति हो सकते हैं जो इन कारणों से प्रावेदन न कर सकें हों। पेंशन के लिए प्रावेदन-पत्रों को भेजने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा नहीं है। ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी अब भी प्रावेदन कर सकते हैं।

Shifting of Salt Commissioner's Office from Jaipur to Gujarat

*337. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government and a number of Commerce Institutions of Gujarat have demanded shifting of Salt Commissioner's office from Jaipur to Gujarat ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Requests for locating the Office of the Salt Commissioner at Ahmedabad and Kandla have been received in the past from the Government of Gujarat and the Kandla Port Trust, respectively.

(b) For the efficient discharge of the functions vesting in the Salt Commissioner, it is considered necessary that the Salt Commissioner's Office should be retained in a central place like Jaipur.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

*338. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No.1485 on the 9th August, 1972 regarding the setting up of industries in backward areas and state :

(a) the amount of capital invested so far in the industries set up in the backward areas ; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance provided to them by the nationalised banks till now ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) : The total fixed capital investment involved in the 62 units mentioned in the reply to the question under reference is Rs. 98,76,910/-.

(b) The amount of capital so far invested and the financial assistance obtained from the Nationalised Bank could not be determined at this stage.

Legislation to Prohibit Religious conversions

*339. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have introduced legislation to prohibit religious conversion by force ; and

(b) if so, how many States have passed such legislation and whether Union Government also propose to bring such a legislation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information available, laws have been enacted in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa to provide for prohibition of conversion from one religion to another by the use of force or inducement or by fraudulent means. No such laws have been enacted in Himachal Pradesh, Mysore and Manipur. Information in respect of the remaining States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Central Government have no proposal to undertake legislation on the subject.

Robbery Committed on Employees of Delhi Co-operative Bank Daryaganj, Delhi in June, 1972

*340. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the broad day robbery of Rs. 20,000 committed on three employees of the Daryaganj Branch, of the Delhi Cooperative Bank on 12th June, 1972 in Civil Lines, Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to arrest the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) Yes Sir. The amount involved was Rs. 20,100/- and the three persons robbed were a cashier and two office bearers of the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board Corporation Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.

(b) All efforts are being made to arrest the culprits.

Large and Small Scale Industries in Madhya Pradesh

3180. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of large-scale and small scale industries established during the Fourth Five Year Plan in Madhya Pradesh :

(b) the total number of persons employed in them, separately; and

(c) the capital invested in both the sectors (Private and Public) during the last three years and the amount proposed to be invested, for the remaining period of the plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). In the Central Sector, Korba Aluminium project of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (in Bilaspur District), the Madhar project of the Cement Corporation of India Limited (in Raipur District) and the Bailadila No. 5 Project of the National Mineral and Development Corporation (in Bastar District) have been set up so far in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the course of Fourth Five Year Plan.

In the Private Sector, the number of Industrial licences and Letters of Intent issued, during the last three years in respect of the State of Madhya Pradesh are as given below :—

Year	No. of licences issued	No. of letters of intent issued
1969	3	2
1970	2	9
1971	20	31
1972 (upto 30-6-72)	2	18

Information, however, is not available as to how many of these industrial units have actually been established or the number of persons employed in them. A provision of Rs. 150.5 crores has been included in the 4th Plan for setting up/completion of Central Industrial Projects in Madhya Pradesh. Details regarding investment during the last 3 years in industries set up in the private sector (including both large scale and small scale industries) are not available.

Grades of pay for teachers in Grih Kalyan Kendra

3181. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no fixed grades of pay for teachers (tailoring, embroidery and Music), in Grih Kalyan Kendra while there are fixed grades for teachers in the Department of Social Welfare, Directorate of Education where teachers have the same qualifications and the same working hours ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether the grant sanctioned for teachers is being diverted to other spheres of activities of G.K.K. i.e. Creches etc. ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) if not, the amount sanctioned for teachers during the last two years and the amount spent during that period ; and

(d) whether a representation has been made in this regard through the President of India ; if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The teachers of Grih Kalyan Kendra which is a registered society are paid honorarium varying from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 252/- in

stead of salaries, depending on qualifications/experience and hours of work varying from two to four hours.

The teachers of the Department of Social Welfare and Directorate of Education are Government employees and as such receive all the facilities and pay and allowances as admissible to Government employees.

(b) and (c). No Sir. A statement showing the budget estimates and amount sanctioned during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the amount spent during that period is laid on the Table of the house. [placed in Library. See No. LT 3481/72]

(d) No Sir. Representation from Prime Minister's Secretariat has however been received which is under active consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश में किराये के भवनों में बिल्टमान डाकघरों के लिए भवनों का निर्माण

3182. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में किराये के भवनों में कितने डाकघर हैं और 1971-72 में किराये के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया ;

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश में डाकघरों के लिए कितने नये भवनों का निर्माण करने का विचार है; और

(ग) उन पर अनुमानित कितना व्यय होगा?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीलक्ष्मण बहुगुणा) : (क) 801 डाकघर। इनके लिए वर्ष 1971-72 में कुल 9,11,544 रुपये की रकम का किराये के तौर पर भुगतान किया गया।

(ख) 20 डाकघर भवन।

(ग) 11,74,000 रुपये।

महाकोशल (मध्य प्रदेश) में मध्यम दर्जे के और लघु उद्योग

3183. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के महाकोशल क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1969-70 से लेकर अब तक कितने मध्यम दर्जे के और लघु उद्योग स्थापित किये गये हैं, और वे उद्योग किस तरह के हैं?

(ख) केन्द्र तथा केन्द्रीय वित्त संस्थानों द्वारा इन उद्योगों में कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान उपरोक्त क्षेत्र में कितने और किस-किस तरह के उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथामय मभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Cement Factory Bokajan, Assam

3184. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the proposed Bokajan Cement Factory in Assam ;

(b) the total number of persons in all categories of services appointed so far ; and

(c) the names of agents and contractors appointed so far, for various works for supply of various kinds of raw materials, transport and construction works ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The progress on various works in the proposed Bokajan cement factory is as under :—

(i) *Plant structures and foundations* :—
The works on various foundations

and structures is in progress. Approximately payment of Rs. 20.5 lakhs has been made. The physical progress achieved upto July, 1972 is approximately 16%. In addition procurement of cement, steel and other construction materials has also been made for continuing the work.

(ii) *Township and ancillary buildings* :—

This work is divided into two phases. Approximately 90% progress has been achieved on phase I buildings which are required in the first instance. The financial progress ending July, 1972 is approximately Rs. 21.0 lakhs.

(iii) *Other facilities* :—The work of water supply, railway siding and

sewage disposal etc. is well in progress.

(iv) *Works at quarry* :— The construction of approach road and temporary accommodation is in progress.

(b) The position is as under :—

(i) Total number of officers and staff posted at Bokajan—71.

(ii) Number of staff transferred from other projects out of above 71 is 35.

(iii) Number of staff recruited at Bokajan—36.

(iv) Number of Assamese employed—30.

(c) The names of contractors to whom works have been awarded at Bokajan so far are given below :—

<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Contractor</i>
(i) Construction of godowns, camp office, field hostel etc.	M/s. Woodland Corporation P.O. Khatkhoti Distt. Mikir Hills, Assam.
(ii) Internal electrification of above buildings.	M/s. Assam Electrical & Mechanical Agency Jorha, Assam.
(iii) Township and ancillary buildings.	Shri Sohan Singh, Government Contractor, Dimapur, Nagaland.
(iv) Plant foundation and structures.	M/s. Gannon Dunkerley & Co., Engineers & Contractors, 25 A, Netaji Subhas Road, P.B. No. 2392, Calcutta-1.
(v) Water supply treatment works.	M/s. Patterson Engineering Co. (India) Ltd., 28, Chittaranjan Avenue, (G.P.O. Box 680) Calcutta-12.
(vi) Earth work on quarry approach road.	(i) M/s. Woodland Corporation P.O. Khatkhoti, Distt. Mikir Hills, Assam. (ii) Shri R. Das Gupta, Railway Contractor, Lumding P.O. Assam.
(vii) Construction of culverts on quarry approach road.	Shri D.N. Singh, Contractor, Camp Bokajan, Mikir Hills, Assam.
(viii) Laying water supply main from river kagna to factory site.	M/s. K. Biswas, Government Contractor and Supplier, Dimapur, Nagaland.

1	2	3
(ix) Transportation of materials.		(i) M/s. Woodland Corporation P.O. Khatkhoti, Distt. Miki Hills, Assam.
		(ii) M/s. Bhowmic Transport Corporation Govt. Contractor & Order Supplier, Tinsukia, Assam.
(x) Internal electrification of township and other buildings.		M/s. Mahindra Chalia, Chalia Electrical Stores, Golaghat, Assam.
(xi) Removal of overburden at quarry.		M/s. Pasari Bros., P.O. Duliajan, Distt. Lakhimpur, Assam.

Change in the Administrative set up

3186. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased state :

(a) whether she had stated in the course of her convocation address at Roorkee in November 1967 that the brightest of our youngmen and women choose Engineering and Medicine and that, if they happen to go into Government they are very soon over-taken by the General Administrator and this must change;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken by her since November, 1967 till today to change the situation; and

(c) whether the disparities between Engineers and Doctors on the one hand and general administrators on the other has been reduced in any way during these years; if not, the steps being taken to narrow the gap ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The above observation of the Prime Minister was brought to the notice of the Administrative Reforms Commission which was then examining Personnel Administration in Government.

The Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration made some recommendations on entry into the middle and senior management levels, in the Central Secretariat, from all Services. These are under consideration of Government. The Administrative Reforms Commission also suggested a unified grading structure, providing equal pay for work of equal responsibility and difficulty. Government is awaiting the views of the Pay Commission on the subject.

Proposal for T.V. Stations at Trivandrum and Cochin

3188. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Television Centres at Trivandrum and Cochin ; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and the time by which it is expected to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b). TV stations are proposed to be set up in various Centres of the country in accordance with a phased programme. The question of setting up a TV Station in Kerala will be considered

while formulating proposals for the Fifth Plan.

Industries in Assam

3189. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small, Medium and Large Scale Industries in Assam, the items manufactured by them and the imported raw materials allotted respectively to these industries during the last three years;

(b) the investments made by these industries;

(c) the number of persons employed in these industries;

(d) total value of finished goods produced by these industries during the last three years ; and

(e) how many industries have their Head Offices within Assam State and the number out of them which have head officers outside Assam ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) : The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Approval of foreign collaboration in Assam Industries

3190. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the names of private firms and public undertakings in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura States and Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal, whose collaboration with foreign firms have been approved during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

Three proposals of collaboration between Indian and foreign parties, as detailed below, were approved during the last three years. The information is according to the addresses of the Indian parties as given in the approval letters.

S. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Name of foreign collaborator	Item of manufacture
1.	M/s Assam State Industrial Corporation, Shillong.	M/s Marubeni Iida Co. Ltd., Japan.	Menthanol, formaldehyde, glue, formalin and U.F. moulding power.
2.	M/s Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., C/o Director of Industries, Assam, Shillong.	M/s JOGEE France.	Consultancy Service for manufacture of Pulp and Paper/speciality paper.
3.	Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Shillong-I.	M/s. Schanzlin Mec-hinenabrik GmbH, West Germany.	Schanzlin Power tillers.

Price of Industrial Raw Material

319. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of building materials and industrial raw materials have been rising abnormally during the last three months;

(b) if so, present level of prices of building materials and industrial raw materials, as compared to that in the last three years and the percentage of rise of prices during the last three months;

(c) whether this percentage of rise of prices is higher in the North-Eastern States of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya etc. than in the rest of India ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). All India whole sale Price Index Numbers of selected building materials and of Industrial raw materials during the last three months and in the last three years are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3482/72*]

(c) and (d). These indices are compiled on an all India basis and not region or state-wise.

Applications for opening post offices, sub-post offices and public call installations in Assam

3192. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending with Government for opening (a) Post Offices in rural areas (b) Sub-Post Offices and (c) Public Call installations in Assam, District-wise ; and

(b) the number of existing experimental Post Offices in Assam, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Number of applications pending with Postmaster General, concerned for opening (a) branch post offices in rural areas

(b) sub-post offices (c) Public Call Offices in Assam State, district-wise :—

Name of District	Branch post Offices	Sub post Offices	Public call offices
Kamrup	12	3	15
Goalpara	6	1	3
Darrang	2	1	5
Nowgong	3	Nil	4
Mikir Hills	2	1	2
North Cachar Hills	Nil	1	
Cachar	12	Nil	7
Sibsagar	4	2	6
North Lakhimpur	11	Nil	10
Dibrugarh	5	Nil	

(b) Number of experimental Post Offices existing in Assam State, district-wise :—

Name of District	No. of Experimental post offices
Kamrup	173
Goalpara	101
Darrang	60
Nowgong	63
Mikir Hills	14
North Cachar Hills	6
Cachar	127
Sibsagar	146
North Lakhimpur	63
Dibrugarh	55

Grant of remission to prisoners

3193. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1414 on the 9th August, 1972 regarding grant of remission to prisoners on the occasion of 25th Anniversary of Independence and state :

(a) whether the cases of prisoners referred to in Annexure II, have since been reviewed by the Revisioning Board of Delhi Administration and a final decision taken ;

(b) if so, the names of such prisoners recommended for release and the proposed date for release; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The meeting of the Reviewing Board was initially scheduled to be held on 21st August, 1972, but, was postponed due to some administrative reasons.

Closure of Foundries in West Bengal

3194. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to statement given by the President of Indian Foundries Association regarding the critical situation faced by the foundries of West Bengal as published in the Satyajug (Bengali), Calcutta dated the 1st June, 1972;

(b) whether a large number of foundries have already been closed and some are on the point of closure; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Location of New I.T.I. units

3195. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has formed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. M.S. Pathak, Member, Planning Com-

mission, to study the desirability of starting new I.T.I. Units and their location;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to Government; and

(c) whether the Committee has considered the request of Kerala to locate one of the Units in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) and (b). The Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri M.S. Pathak Member, Planning Commission, is required to examine the demand and supply of telecommunication equipment in the country and suggest ways and means to overcome the deficiencies and recommend a perspective plan for expanding telecommunication equipment manufacturing capacity in the country. It has not yet submitted its report to Government.

(c) No. This matter is not within the terms of reference of the Committee.

Precision Instrument Project in Palghat

3196. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :

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

(a) whether the Government of India have taken a final decision about locating the Precision Instrument Project in Palghat;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps to commence production early; and

(c) what is the production pattern envisaged for the Palghat Plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Instrumentation Limited, a public sector company, has been asked to take expeditious action to set up the project. The Company are at present engaged in updating the Detailed Project Report. Further, a team of Officers of the Company visited Palghat and finalised the site for the location of the Project. The Company have already assigned some key personnel to the Project.

(c) Manufacture of Control Valves and allied items is proposed here in the first instance.

Plan outlay for Andhra Pradesh

3197. SHRI B.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the total and year-wise outlay of Andhra Pradesh State during the Fourth Plan and Central Government's aid out of it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :

Outlay, expenditure and Central assistance for the Fourth Plan of Andhra Pradesh.

	(Rs. crores)	
	Outlay	Central assistance
Fourth Plan approved outlay	420.50	240.00
	Expenditure	Disbursements
1969-70	76.13	41.49
1970-71	82.57	43.56
1971-72 (anticipated)	104.79	47.82
1972-73 (approved)	105.00	46.56
		(allocation)

Sheikh Abdullah's letter to P.M. after Summit Agreement

3198. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sheikh Abdullah sent a letter to the Prime Minister after the recent Summit Agreement between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) : Political leaders write to the Prime Minister on various subjects in confidence. It is not the normal practice to disclose the contents of such letters.

Laboratory Investigation by Central Fuel Research Institute

3199. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute has completed the laboratory investigation on the properties of the Lignite samples mined from the Kutch District;

(b) if so, the results achieved; and

(c) whether the report has been submitted to the Government ?

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

(b) Investigations on Kutch lignite show its potentiality of utilisation for domestic fuel, power generation and fertilizer.

(c) A summarised Note on properties of the lignite and progress of investigation has already been submitted to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) by the Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI), Jealgora in August, 1971. GMDC desired that the Institute should submit a feasibility report for domestic fuel followed by similar reports for power generation and fertiliser. First Report is getting ready and the same is expected to be submitted soon.

Variation in Prices of T.V. Sets of different makes

3200. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the price-index of a T.V. Set, which varies so much from brand to brand;

(b) whether the performance of few brands has been found far from satisfactory; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c) . There is not much variation in the retail prices of TV sets of different brands made in the country. The performance of the indigenous sets is good.

Price Control of Essential commodities

3201. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering how measures of price control of essential commodities can be protected from the purview of the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

जाली स्कूटर कारखाने द्वारा उत्तरी भारत के लोगों को ठगना

3202. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पट्टेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 3 जून, 1972 के ब्लिट्ज (हिन्दी) में "स्कूटर के कागजी कारखाने से उत्तरी भारत के लोगों को ठगी" शीर्षक में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दम सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) श्री प्रजा गृहकारि समिति के कार्यों के बारे में जनता को सही स्थिति अवगत कराने के लिये राजस्थान सरकार ने एक प्रेस नोट जारी किया है। समिति के कार्यों की जांच पुनिस कर रही है। राजस्थान सरकार ने दम बात का मुनिष्य करने के लिये कार्यवाही की है कि जब तक जांच पूरी नहीं हो जाती तब तक र्गामित द्वारा उसके बैंक के खाते से रकमा निकालने की अनुमति न दी जाये।

विभिन्न राज्यों तथा नगरों में शिक्षित महिलाएं तथा पुरुष

3203. श्री लालजी भाई :

श्री प्रॉकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों तथा देश के चार सबसे बड़े नगरों में शिक्षित महिलाओं की प्रतिशतता क्या है; और

(ख) उक्त राज्यों तथा नगरों में शिक्षित पुरुषों की प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) और (ख) : प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र तथा भारत के सबसे बड़े चार नगरों की कुल जनसंख्या में शिक्षित पुरुषों व स्त्रियों का प्रतिशत मन् 1971 की भारत की जनगणना के अनुसार सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [घन्यालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी—3483/72] शिक्षित व्यक्तियों में उन सबको सम्मिलित किया गया है जिनका प्रैसिक स्तर चाहे कुछ हो, पढ़ और लिख सकते हैं। शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार शिक्षित व्यक्तियों का व्योरा अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ है।

Priority in crossing rail-cum-road bridge over Jamuna river, Delhi.

3204. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFIARS be pleased to state :

(a) whether traffic coming from Shaha-dara area (Delhi) is given priority in crossing the Rail-cum-road Bridge over river Jamuna (Delhi);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons why traffic from Gandhi Nagar area is not given facilities for crossing by both ways (when opened) as is done in the case of traffic from Shaha-dara area?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Delhi Traffic Police on duty at the bridge treat the traffic from Shahdara and Gandhi Nagar sides alike. Traffic from Gandhi Nagar area is not permitted to use both carriage-ways as it will have to cross-cut the traffic coming from Shaha-dara, which may result in accidents.

Pak Saboteurs in Jammu and Kashmir after Simla Agreement

3205. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan Government have been sending saboteurs in the State of Jammu and Kashmir despite the Simla Agreement;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in the matter and the number of such saboteurs arrested during the last three months ; and

(c) the precautionary measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No such instance has been reported so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The security agencies of the Centra and State Governments are exercising the usual vigilance in this regard.

Maharashtra — Mysore Boundary

3207. SHRI B. V. NAIK :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Mysore and Maharashtra have recently announced their stand on the border between the two states ; and

(b) if so, the main points of stand taken by the two Chief Ministers respectively and the Governments' reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) (a) No formal communication has been received recently from the Chief Ministers indicating their stand in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Working of Accredited Correspondents

3208. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he will place a statement on the Table of the House siting the number of despatches that the accredited New Delhi Correspondents of Jana Morcha Faizabad, 'Sakal' 'Pune-Bombay', 'Gujarat Herald' and 'Matribhumi' Ahmedabad 'Search-light' Patna, Sada-e-Am sent between May and July this year and which were published;

(b) whether the Press Information Bureau and Accreditation Committee have checked that these correspondents carried telegram bearing cards etc; and

(c) whether a number of accredited correspondents are working mainly for papers other than those for which they are accredited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Accredited press correspondents are not obliged to keep the Press Information Bureau informed about the number of despatches they send to their newspapers and the number of such despatches actually published. The information sought is, therefore, not available.

(b) No. Sir,

(c) Under the Rules for Accreditation there is no bar against correspondents working for papers other than those for which they are accredited.

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिये राज्य सरकारों की योजनाएं

3209. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कुछ राज्य सरकारों से योजनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कितने शिक्षितों को रोजगार मिलने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन श्रेय राज्यों को योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिये कहने का है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) : (क) से (घ) मन्त्रालय पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है। [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी—3484/72]

गत दो महीनों में पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचरों की गिरफ्तारी

3210. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो महीनों में देश में कुछ पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचर गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने; कितन कितन स्थानों पर?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानूक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) श्री (ख) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, जम्मू व कश्मीर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकारों में जून और जुलाई, 1972 के महीनों में गिरफ्तार पाकिस्तानी जासूसों की संख्या के संबंध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है। शेष राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में ऐसी कोई गिरफ्तारियां नहीं हुई थीं।

Indianisation of Posts held by Foreigners in Foreign Companies in India

3211. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of foreign Companies in India in which foreigners are holding the highest posts at present;

(b) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme for the Indianisation of such posts in those Companies; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and when it is likely to come into force?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library see No. I.T -3485/72)

(b) and (c). A scheme for progressive Indianisation of posts in foreign firms was introduced in 1952. There is no statutory enactment for this purpose and the policy of the Government has been, one of persuasion. As a result, practically all posts in foreign companies, with a monthly salary of upto Rs. 3,000 are now held by

Indian nationals while more than nine out of every ten posts with a monthly salary between Rs. 3001/- and Rs. 5001/- are manned by Indian nationals.

Investigations against former custodian of United Commercial Bank

3212. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigations instituted against the former custodian of the United Commercial Bank and other following the allegations made about certain transactions through this Bank by Hindustan Motors Limited on the eve of devaluation of the Rupee in June, 1966 has since been completed;

(b) if so, the result of the inquiry; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

भारत-पाक युद्ध के उपरान्त जम्मू और काश्मीर में घुसपैठियों की गिरफ्तारी

3213. श्री एस० एम० पुरती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के उपरान्त जम्मू और काश्मीर, पृच्छ-राज्यी तथा अन्य स्थानों पर कितने घुसपैठिये गिरफ्तार किए गए; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत) : (क) और (ख) जम्मू व कश्मीर सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसके प्राप्त होते ही सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Rates of sales tax on cotton Yarn and thread in Chandigarh

3214. SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chandigarh Administration charges rupees two and rupees six, respectively, on the sale of cotton yarn and thread as Sales Tax, while the rate of such Tax in Haryana and Punjab is only one per cent and in Delhi there is no sales tax on this material at all;

(b) whether the traders of Chandigarh have represented that owing to high rate of tax at Chandigarh business has diverted to Punjab and Haryana and has hit hard the businessmen of Chandigarh dealing in the material; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN): (a) Sales Tax on Cotton Yarn and Thread in Chandigarh, Haryana and Delhi is as follows:--

	Cotton yarn	Thread
Chandigarh	2%	6%
Punjab	1%	1%
Haryana	1%	6%
Delhi	1%	Nil

(b) The traders of Chandigarh have represented to Chandigarh Administration against the high rate of tax in Chandigarh. However, it is not correct that trade has diverted to Punjab and Haryana.

(c) The representation is under consideration.

Illegal Transactions in foreign exchange by Foreign Companies

3215. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come in to the notice of Government that some foreign companies operating in India have been indulging in irregular foreign exchange transactions; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to prevent such transactions?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary action is taken in specific cases of violation of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, that come to notice in accordance with law. Appropriate legislative and administrative measures are taken from time to time to curb violations of Foreign Exchange Regulations.

Annual Plan outlay approved for Orissa for 1972-73

3216. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the annual plan outlay approved for Orissa for 1972-73;

(b) how much is the central assistance out of this approved outlay; and

(c) the amount of outlay approved in respective heads, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) The approved Annual Plan 1972-73 outlay for Orissa is Rs. 57.42 crores of which Central assistance amounts to Rs. 31.04 crores.

(c) A statement indicating the distribution of the approved outlay in 1972-73 among various heads of development is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3486/72]

Process exploited by NRDC for the production of hard plastic

3217. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Research Development Corporation has exploited a process for the production of hard plastic ABS developed by the Sri Ram Institute of Industrial Research; and

(b) If so, whether Government consider it desirable to encourage its production on commercial basis to cut out imports and also to meet the increasing future demands?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A process has been developed by Sri Ram Institute of Industrial Research, Delhi for manufacture of ABS Plastics (Acrylonitrile, Butadiene, Styrene). This work was sponsored by N.A.D.C.

(b) Action is already being taken to license the process for establishing production of this material in the country.

Legislation for Weights and Measures

3218. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maitra Committee on Weights and Measures has suggested legislation in the States to punish infringements of laws relating to Weights and Measures; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India will take a decision in the matter after considering the opinions of State Governments, the concerned departments of the Central Government and also of the representatives of consumers, educational institutions, farmers, industrialists, scientists and traders.

Decrease in Purchase of Khadi

3219. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of purchase of Khadi items has gone down during the last two years in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to improve the sales ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) During the last two years, the sales are more or less stabilised around Rs. 26 crores.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortfall in Production of Agricultural Implements

3220. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of the agricultural implements like threshers, spare parts for tractors, water pumps and other such equipment has gone down during the last one year in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There has been a slight short-fall in production in 1971 as compared to the production of 1970.

(b) The matching agricultural implements are mainly produced by the tractor manufacturers themselves. As there has been a shortfall in production of tractors during 1971 as compared to the production of the year 1970, Agricultural implements and spare parts for Agricultural tractors have also been produced in less numbers during the year 1971.

Brain drain due to lack of facilities for Research

3221. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether specialists in the fields of science and technology are leaving the country because they do not have adequate facilities for research; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop this brain drain?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Scientists who go abroad do so for higher studies, training or for acquiring wider or specialised experience. Some go attracted by the greater opportunities in the highly advanced countries.

(b) Some of the steps taken to provide research facilities to well qualified scientists technologists etc. are given below:—

1. The Government of India have approved a Scheme for creation of super-numerary posts for quick absorption of highly qualified Scientists and Tech-

nologists in suitable scientific organisations.

2. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is running a Scientists' Pool, which provides opportunities for research in suitable organisations.
3. The University Grants Commission, C.S.I.R. and other scientific agencies have instituted a number of senior and Junior Research Fellowships for research work in the Universities, National Laboratories and other research institutions.
4. Grants are given to Scientists to carry out research projects.
5. University Grants Commission have been providing special assistance to some selected Universities to establish "Centres of Advanced Study" in specific fields of research.
6. The University Grants Commission have made provision for further development of laboratory and other facilities in Universities including the purchase of specialised equipments.

Tuition Fee Unification in Schools in Kerala

3222. SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been certain controversy in Kerala regarding the State Government's decision on tuition fee unification in schools;

(b) whether the State Government has taken up this question with the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The management of private colleges in Kerala had thought the good offices of the Prime Minister in resolving the controversy which has since been amicably settled.

बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में सीमेंट तथा नमक
की कम सप्लाई

3224. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या औद्योगिक
विकास यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में सीमेंट
तथा नमक की सप्लाई अपूर्ण है.

(ख) क्या सप्लाई कम होने के कारण इन
वस्तुओं के मूल्य बढ़ने जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन वस्तुओं की पर्याप्त
मात्रा में सप्लाई के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या
योजना बनाने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपसचिव (श्री सिद्धे-
श्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) चम्पारन जिला
गणराज्य प्रगत क्षेत्र प्राथमिकता दिया गया है,
अतः इस जिले में केवल प्रायोडाईज नमक के
प्रयोग करने की अनुमति है। चम्पारन जिले
में प्रायोडाईज नमक की कोई कमी नहीं है और
न ही यहां के सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार से
प्रायोडाईज नमक के मूल्य बढ़ने की कोई रिपोर्ट
प्राप्त हुई है।

जहां तक सीमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, सामान्यतया
उत्तरी बिहार में जिसमें चम्पारन जिला भी है,
संचार सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण इस जिले
में पर्याप्त सीमेंट नहीं पहुंच पाता है। इसका
प्रमुख कारण गंगा नदी पर उत्तर और दक्षिण
बिहार को जोड़ने वाले रेल संपर्क का अभाव है।
1972 में दक्षिण बिहार का जापला सीमेंट
कारखाना बंद रहा व इसमें बिहार की आपूर्ति
स्थिति और बिगड़ी।

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में आपूर्ति बढ़ाने के समुचित
अभ्युपाय किये गये हैं जिनमें सड़क द्वारा उत्तरी
बिहार के लिये बरोनी, पटना तथा बाराणसी
से रेल राह सड़क से सीमेंट ले जाने हेतु बसे
तथा सीमांत केन्द्र बनाए गये हैं। बिहार सरकार
ने भी जुलाई, 1972 में सीमेंट नियंत्रण आदेश
लागू किया है जिसमें राज्य सरकार स्टॉकिस्टों
की नियुक्तियों तथा सीमेंट की विक्री पर अन्त-
नियंत्रण रखती है। 5 जुलाई, 1972 से जापला
सीमेंट कारखाने के खुल जाने से आपूर्ति में आगे
और भी सुधार होने की आशा है।

अबं गति 17 अगस्त से सीमेंट ध्रुवकों ने
हड़ताल कर दी है तथा हममें सीमेंट की आपूर्ति
स्थिति के प्रभावित हो जाने की संभावना है।

**Bill on Nationalisation of Foreign owned
Plantations in Kerala**

3225. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleas-
ed to state :

(a) whether the State Government of
Kerala have sent to the Government of India
for approval a Bill to nationalise Foreign
owned plantations in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in giving
sanction to that Bill ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) A draft
Ordinance has been received from the
Government of Kerala for instructions of
the President for its promulgation. The
draft legislation needs careful examination
from the point of view of policy and is under
examination.

Small Scale Industries in Rewa Division

3226. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the progress

made during the year 1971-72 in the sphere of small scale industries in Rewa Division ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : Information has been sought from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Alleged beating of INTUC leader of D.E.S.U. by some persons

3227. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri R. P. Bhaskar, an INTUC Union Leader of DESU was severely beaten by some persons on the 25th July, 1972 while on duty;

(b) whether any report has been registered by the police against those persons; and

(c) if so, the action taken by DESU or the Police against the guilty persons and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No Sir. On 25-7-72 Shri R. P. Bhaskar, Senior Clerk in DESU and an office bearer of DESU Mazdoor Congress had a scuffle with Shri Jagdish Singh Junior Lineman DESU in the Office of Zonal Superintendent (Zone 14) Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. In course of this scuffle, Shri R. P. Bhaskar sustaine simple injuries on his person.

(b) Yes Sir. In his report to the police, Shri R. P. Bhaskar has complained that his purse containing Rs. 210 was stolen by Shri Jagdish Singh. A case FIR No. 438 dated 25.7.72 under section 379 I.P.C. (theft) has been registered at Police Station Panjabi Bagh.

(c) The criminal case of theft is under investigation by the police. Departmental

investigations are being made by DESU authorities in the complaint and counter complaint of both the parties.

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी प्रसन्नुलन
3228. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या हाल ही में की गई जनगणना से प्राप्त आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में घनों के आधार पर जनसंख्या में प्रसन्नुलन का मुख्य कारण अवैध घुसपैठ है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन) : सन् 1971 की जनगणना से सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या की संरचना में किसी प्रसन्नुलन का पता नहीं लगता है जो घुसपैठ के कारण हुआ हो।

Orders and Output of Engineering Industrial Units

3229. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether the Engineering Industrial Units expect more orders and output in future according to the survey by the Indian Engineering Association; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the survey and, the total output and orders expected in the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Survey extended to 111 companies representing various sectors of the Engineering Industry. In analysing the data, the results of the previous two six-monthly Surveys were also taken into account. According to them there is greater optimism generally in regard to industry as a whole and

particularly engineering industry. They have anticipated (i) greater capital availability; (ii) higher capacity utilisation; (iii) more employment prospects; (iv) improvement in orders in output position; and (v) present level of exports is likely to be maintained, although no precise figures have been mentioned by them.

North-Eastern Council

3230. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North-Eastern Council has come into being; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) The Governor of the north-eastern States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and Chief Ministers of these States, the Lt. Governor and the Chief Minister of Mizoram and the Chief Commissioner of Arunachal Pradesh and one of his Counsellors are members of the Council. The Governor has been nominated to be the Chairman. The Council is an advisory and recommendatory body. Its main function is to formulate a coordinated regional plan with a view to securing the balanced development of the region as a whole and to discharge functions similar to those of the Zonal Councils constituted under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. The Council will also review from time to time the measures taken by the member-States for maintenance of security and public order and recommend further measures.

Studies of Companies made by R.B.I.

3231. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the recent studies of 290 Companies by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) It is understood that the outcome of the study of 290 non-Government, non-financial public limited companies carried out by the R.B.I. is available in the R.B.I. Bulletin of February 1972 and that it relates primarily to the Department of Company Affairs.

Extension in Age limit upto 30 years for entry into Government Service

3232. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government propose to extend the age limit upto 30 years for entry into Government Service; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) No proposal for raising the upper age limit to 30 years for entry into Government service is under consideration. Upper age limits for various posts are fixed taking into account the qualifications and experience required for them. However, as a result of a suggestion made by the Staff Side of the Joint Consultative Machinery orders have been issued in March, 1972 raising the upper age limit for direct recruitment to Class III ministerial non-gazetted posts from 21 to 25 years. Further, on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, the upper age limit for recruitment to Class I and Class II posts filled through the I.A.S. etc. Competitive

examination has been raised in April, 1972 from 24 to 26 years. Also in order to provide employment opportunities to the Engineers who passed engineering examinations during the period of stagnation in economy, the upper age limit for the Engineering Services Examinations for the years 1972 and 1973 has been raised to 30 years and similarly for the Engineering Services (Electronics) Examination for the years 1973 and 1974. In regard to Engineering Services and Engineering posts recruitment to which is made otherwise than through competitive examinations, the upper age limit has been relaxed by five years subject to a maximum upper age limit of 35 years.

"Tricks" of employers to realise money from Government

3234. 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 a news-item published in "Jugantar" (Bengali daily newspaper published from Calcutta) on the 5th July, 1972 under the caption "Tricks of the employers to realise money from the Government"; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Government are aware of the Press report.

(b) No such instance has come to the notice of this Ministry.

Fraud in a Nationalised Bank in Calcutta involving about 60 lakhs of Rupees

3235. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and full particulars of the persons arrested in connection with the fraud in a Nationalised Bank in Calcutta in May, 1972 involving about 60 lakhs of rupees;

(b) the names and full particulars of arrested persons either subsequently released or bailed out alongwith reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Police has prepared and submitted charge sheets against the persons involved in this fraud, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is a move to withdraw the case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) The following persons were arrested in connection with the fraud in the United Bank of India Calcutta :—

(1) Fatick Chandra Majumdar	} These five persons are not the employees of the Bank. They were arrested on 26-4-72.
(2) Gurupada Panja	
(3) Naba Kumar Basak	
(4) Matilal Paul	
(5) Pulak Chandra Paul	

(6) Ratan Kumar Majumdar, not an employee of the Bank, arrested on 4-5-72.

(7) Nalini Ranjan Dutta, Manager, Calcutta Branch. At the time of his arrest on 27-4-1972 he was working as Regional Manager.

(8) Dharendra Chandra Mukherjee, Manager of new Manicktolla Branch was arrested on 28-4-1972.

(9) Baldev Bhattacharjee, Assistant Manager and in-charge of Loan advanced under Small Scale Industries Scheme of Head Office, arrested on 29-4-72.

(10) Krishan Gopal Ghatak, Officer of Advance Control Department, S.S.I. Scheme of Head Office arrested on 4-5-72.

(11) Anil Kumar Sinha, incharge of Security Department of Hatibagan Branch of the Bank arrested on 4-5-72.

(12) Subodh Kumar Mitra, Manager of Tollygunge Branch arrested on 15-5-1972.

(13) Chittaranjan Dutta arrested on 29-5-1972. He is not a Bank employee.

(14) Benoy Bhusan Sengupta, Manager of Behala Branch arrested on 12-6-1972.

(b) All the accused persons were in police custody and thereafter in Jail custody for 24 months. Accused numbers 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 were granted bail by Chief Presidency Magistrate on 10-7-1972. Accused numbers 1, 3, 4, 6, 13 & 14 were granted bail by Chief Judge City Sessions Court on 10-8-1972.

(c) A large number of documents have been seized. These are being scrutinised. A large number of persons are to be examined. It will, therefore, take sometime to complete investigation of this case and to submit charge-sheet.

(d) There is no move to withdraw the case.

पाली शहर (राजस्थान) में डाक-तार कर्मचारियों के लिये रिहायशी क्वार्टर

3236. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या संघार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाली शहर (राजस्थान) में कार्यरत एक तार कर्मचारियों के हित के लिये क्वार्टरों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है जिसके फलस्वरूप पूरवर्ती स्थानों से आने वाले कर्मचारियों की कार्य कुशलता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है और उन्हें भारी किराया देना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कर्मचारियों को डाक-तार कार्यालय के समीप ही आवास स्थान प्रदान करने का है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अंतिम निर्णय कब तक हो जावेगा?

संघार मंत्री (श्री हेमचतौनंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) पाली डाकघर के पोस्टमास्टर के लिए एक रिहायशी क्वार्टर की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

(ख) कर्मचारियों के लिए डाक व तारघरों के पास ही रिहायशी क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है, बशर्ते कि इसके लिए जमीन उपलब्ध हो। यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा, इसका फैसला जमीन प्राप्त कर लेने के बाद ही किया जाएगा।

Scheme for promotion of Khadi and village Industries

3237. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Khadi movement in the current year ;

(b) whether the Commission is launching any special scheme for the promotion of Khadi and village industries in the golden jubilee year ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Commission's programme comprises of

- (i) enrolment of one lakh khadi families ;
- (ii) 'Peoples' Education Programme' through publication of brochures, pamphlets, radio features, seminars, study circles, display of film strips etc. ; and
- (iii) Organisation of exhibitions with stress on improved tools and the achievements of the Commission. sales of ready made garments (Khadi kits) and village industries products packets, as part thereof.

Location of cross-bar switching factory

3238. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding the question of deciding the location of Cross Bar Switching Factory;

(b) whether the proposal of Kerala Government and recommendations of the Team of Experts on this matter have since been considered; and

(c) if so, the final decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) to (c): The question regarding the location of the second Switching Factory is still under consideration of Government.

गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली में लड़कियों के अपहरण की घटनायें

3240 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी:

श्री बल्लोप सिंह:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली में लड़कियों के अपहरण की कितनी घटनायें का पता चला है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौता क्या है;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी लड़कियां उनके वारिसों को पहुंचाई गई है;

(ग) शेष लड़कियां खोजने में पुलिस के असफल रहने के क्या कारण हैं और अन्य लड़कियों को बरामद करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं का रोकने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये गए हैं तथा उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोह-ल्लिख) (क) 110 लड़कियां अपहरण की घटनाओं के ब्यौतों का एक विवरण संकलित किया जा रहा है और सब्त के पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

(ख) 110 में से 104 लड़कियां बरामद कर ली गई है और उनके अभिभावकों को तोप दी गई है।

(ग) स्थानीय पुलिस के भरमक प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी न तो अपराधियों का कोई सुराग मिला और न शेष 6 लड़कियां ही मिल सकीं। 6 मामलों को, 3 सन् 1970 के और 3 सन् 1971 के पता न लगे मामलों के रूप में सहपनायन के मामलों के रूप में प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है।

(घ) ऐसे अपराधों को रोकने के लिए लड़कियों के स्कूलों/कालेजों के समीप और व्यवसाय केंद्रों में सादे कपड़ों में और वहीं में पुलिस वालों के गश्ती बल नियुक्त किये जाते हैं। किन्तु, सहपनायन के उन मामलों में, जो पुलिस धारों में अपहरण के रूप में दायर किये जाते हैं, पुलिस को निरोधात्मक कार्यवाही के लिए कार्यक्षेत्र सीमित है।

Difference of opinion of leading economists of the approach to Fifth Plan

3241. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leading Economists differ on the approach to the Fifth Plan as voiced in a symposium held in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). It is difficult to locate the symposium referred to by the Hon. Member as the question is too vague. It is true that various economists have been expressing varying opinions over the Approach Paper. The Approach Paper is a tentative document and is before the country for dialogue and for understanding the reactions of the people. All such reactions will be considered at the time of the finalisation of the Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Working of Canteen of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited

3242. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons working in the Canteen of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur on Muster Roll establishment;

(b) how many of them have completed 240 days of continuous service; and

(c) the steps being taken to regularise them after completion of 240 days continuous service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b), Eighteen.

(c) Canteen workers are not employees of the Company, as such. They are engaged separately by the Canteen Managing Committee. Accordingly, the question of regularising their services as employees of the Company does not arise.

Manufacture of Bicycles of High Speed

3243. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat has invented a gear device by which the speed of bicycles can be increased without much additional pedal effort;

(b) whether the components needed can be manufactured indigenously;

(c) whether the device will double the speed of the bicycles; and

(d) if so, whether Government consider it advisable to start its manufacture on commercial basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The process has been assigned to the National Research Development Corporation of India, who are exploring the possibilities of its commercial utilisation.

पश्चिम बंगाल के मुर्शिदाबाद को बंगला देश में मिलाने के लिये पाकिस्तान समर्थक रजाकारों द्वारा पोस्टरों का निकाला जाना

3244. श्री एम० एस० पुरसी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल के मुर्शिदाबाद को बंगला देश में अविलम्ब मिलाने के लिए कुछ पाकिस्तान समर्थक रजाकारों ने पोस्टर निकाले थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मद) (क) और (ख). तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

बिहार का विकास

3245. श्री एम० एस० पुरसी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगीकरण की गति को तीव्र करने संबंधी नीति में मूल परिवर्तन करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार पर जोर दिया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अपनी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा 1970 में घोषित रिवायती वित्त योजना तथा 1971 में इस मंत्रालय द्वारा घोषित की गई परिवहन सहायता योजना तथा 10% वार्षिक सहायता

योजना के अलावा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये अग्रतर रियायत देने के संबंध में इस मंत्रालय में इस समय न तो कोई नई योजनाएँ विचाराधीन हैं और न ही इसके बारे में कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। हाँ, 10% केन्द्रीय सहायता योजना 1971 के हकदार जिलों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने तथा उन औद्योगिक एककों को जिनकी कुल अचल पूंजी निवेश 50 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं है; 10% की केन्द्रीय सहायता की पात्रता बढ़ाने का हाल ही में निश्चय किया गया है।

Short supply of Cement in Kerala

3247. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement is in short supply in Kerala and because of that great difficulties are being faced in the constructions of many Government and private buildings in Kerala.

(b) if so, whether the Kerala Government have sent any request in this regard;

(c) whether shortage of cement in Kerala is due to short supply of wagons; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to remove the shortage of cement in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRISIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b), No Sir. The average monthly despatches of cement to Kerala State during 1972 is 58490 tonnes against 49984 tonnes in 1971. But, still, due to increased demand for cement, certain complaints regarding inadequate supplies were received from Government/Quasi Government indentors.

(c) and (d). The supply position suffered somewhat due to movement difficulties and strike in Madukkarai cement factory, one 41LSS.72—7.

of the factories supplying cement to the State of Kerala and general disinclination of the Government indentors to receive supplies by road. Movement of cement by railways was also affected due to the higher priority given to the movement of food-grains from the North during April-August, 1972. Rail movement on the Ghat Section was also temporarily stopped due to a land slide in the month of May.

To overcome the inadequate supply of wagons and to improve supply position, permission has been granted in appropriate cases to factories situated in distant areas to arrange supplies even if necessary over dearer routes at higher freight. More liberal movement by road has also been permitted. Creation of dumps at Chonganachari and Quilon and transport of cement by rail-cum-road or by road has also been permitted. It has also been decided to reimburse the producers upto 125% of the corresponding rail freight for transport of cement to destinations beyond 100 kms. The Railways have also been requested to improve the availability of wagons to various factories for the transport of cement.

Seminar Organized by Indian Space Research Organization

3248. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar organized by the Indian Space Research Organization was held in the first week of August, and

(b) if so, the points discussed and the conclusions arrived at?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI NIDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The points discussed covered the following six areas :

- (i) Communication
- (ii) Meteorology
- (iii) Earth Resource Survey
- (iv) Geodesy
- (v) Navigation
- (vi) Space Sciences

Broadly the recommendations which emerged from the discussions at the Seminar were :

- (i) *Communications* : The need of Satellite Communications for reaching the masses of the country seems appropriate. Taking into account the benefits of the modern medium of television for development purposes, several alternative configurations were considered for a Communication Satellite for the adoption of a hybrid integrated arrangement of terrestrial broad band microwave links and TV transmit along with satellite coverage facilities for national linkage as an optimum system.
- (ii) *Meteorology* : Weather phenomena have to be studied and monitored and the latest data collection methods studied which will eventually improve forecasting capabilities. The establishment of a National Satellite Meteorological Data Centre has been recommended.
- (iii) *Earth Resource Survey* : The new techniques of remote sensing have to be developed and passed on to the users so that economic benefits can be derived. Successful implementation of a national programme of space technology including remote sensing techniques can help provide the necessary information leading to substantial economic benefits.

(iv) *Geodesy* : To meet the needs of Geodesy, the new technique of satellite geodesy should be employed.

(v) *Navigation* : Space applications for navigation are likely to be more in the nature of a spin-off from the efforts for satellite communications.

(vi) *Space Sciences* : Several recommendations have been made including the use of satellites for conducting aeronomy experiments particularly aimed at understanding the equatorial anomaly of the ionosphere and the electroject and for carrying out experiments in astronomy.

The detailed recommendations emerging from the Seminar will receive detailed and careful scrutiny of the Department of Space for enabling the recommendations to be translated into concrete proposals.

Utilisation of Salt Cess Fund for Gujarat State

3249. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

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

(a) whether Gujarat contributes about 60 per cent of the total salt produced in the country and pays quite a substantial amount to the Central Exchequer every year by way of cess;

(b) whether the Government of Gujarat had not been given assistance from the Salt Cess Fund and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the purpose for which the cess is utilised and the criteria observed for distributing the cess proceeds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No assistance has been given to the Government of Gujarat directly out of salt cess proceeds. The assistance is generally given to beneficiary salt licensees.

(c) In terms of Section 4 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953, the proceeds of the cess, reduced by the cost of collection, are, if Parliament by law in this behalf so provide, utilised on all or any of the following objects, namely :

(a) meeting the expenditure incurred in connection with the salt organisation maintained by the Central Government;

(b) meeting the cost of measures taken in connection with the manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by Union agencies and the regulation and control of the manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by other agencies; and in particular, measures for—

(i) the establishment and maintenance of research stations and model salt farms;

(ii) the establishment, maintenance and expansion of salt factories;

(iii) fixing the grades of salt;

(iv) promoting and encouraging co-operative effort among manufacturers of salt; and

(v) promoting the welfare of labour employed in the salt industry.

In order to implement these objectives, Government have constituted a Central Advisory Board for Salt and six Regional Advisory Boards for Salt, to advise the Government on the administration of the proceeds of the salt cess. Works of a developmental nature and/or of labour welfare, indicated below are generally considered for assistance from the proceeds of the cess:—

(a) Water Supply Schemes,

(b) Building of roads,

(c) Provision of medical facilities,

(d) Developmental works (including assistance for mechanisation and research), port improvements for export of salt and Railway sidings; and

(e) Provision or augmentation of educational facilities for the children of workers employed in the salt industry.

Southern Zonal Council Meeting

3250. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether major items like river water dispute were discussed at the meeting of the Southern Zonal Council; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a). No such item was suggested for discussion by any member-State at the last meeting of the Southern Zonal Council.

(b) Does not arise.

Incidents of Thefts and Robberies in Post Offices

3251. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of thieves and robbers have started attacking the Post Offices in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents and loss sustained by the P&T Department during this year so far; and

(c) the steps being taken to give full protection to the Post Offices throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) Barring petty cases, there have been a few cases of thefts and robberies during the current year.

(b) 10;

Rs. 15,032.

(c) State Police authorities provide protection to P&T offices.

Concentration during Fifth Plan on Increasing Production of Mass Consumption Items and Capital Goods

3252. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has demanded that the Fifth Plan should concentrate on increasing the production of mass consumption items of raw materials and capital goods; and

(b) if so, whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry committee has examined the Government's approach to the Fifth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). It is learnt from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry that the Planning Commission's document on 'Approach to the Fifth Plan' was considered by a committee of the Federation at a meeting held on 16th June, 1972. The committee's views, *inter alia*, included the suggestion of a new frame for growth where more and more people contribute to increasing the supplies of a number of items of mass consumption, raw materials, intermediates and capital goods. The matter is understood to be under study, by the Plan sub-committee of the Federation, who has not yet crystallised their views on the subject.

उत्तर प्रदेश के जमोली और प्रल्मोड़ा जिलों में जासूसी करने के आरोप में दो भ्रमरीकियों को गिरफ्तारी

3253. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के जमोली और प्रल्मोड़ा के प्रतिबन्धित क्षेत्रों में जासूसी करने के आरोप में दो भ्रमरीकियों को जून, 1972 में गिरफ्तार किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कितने दिनों से इन जिलों में जासूसी कर रहे थे; और

(ग) क्या उनके कब्जे से जासूसी के बारे में कुछ दस्तावेज भी बरामद हुए थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोह-सिन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-मटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Assistance to States to put an end to Dacoities

3254. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give special Central aid to the States to put an end to dacoities; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of aid to be given to different States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a). With a view to eradicate the crime of dacoity from the Chambal Valley area the Central Government in co-operation with the State Governments concerned is preparing a comprehensive socio-economic development plan of the area. The question of any special Central aid for this purpose would be considered in due course.

(b) Does not arise.

Opportunity to Government employees to appear in the I.A.S. examination

3255. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI D. N. SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to provide opportunity to the persons who are below 36 years of service and have completed six years of service or only those non-technical class II and class III services, where the promotional avenues are bleak, to sit at the I.A.S. Examination instead of every Government employee (not already in class I) as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission; and

(b) if so, whether Government have under consideration the case of non-technical persons from Science and Arts Faculties, who are engaged in teaching science and humanities (non-technical subjects) in technical institutes under the Government—Union and States where the promotional avenues are extremely bleak ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration has recommended that "in order to provide greater opportunities for the advancement of talented persons who are not already in Class I—every one who has completed 6 years of service in Government and is less than 35 years of age may be given one and only one chance to sit for the open competitive examination for Class I non-technical services, irrespective of the chances already taken provided that he fulfils conditions relating to educational qualifications.

The above recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

Memorandum submitted by Legislators from Rayalaseema to P.M. for Financial Assistance

3256. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the legislators from Rayalaseema have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister requesting for financial assistance to the socio-economic development of the backward area of Rayalaseema, during her visit to Hyderabad in connection with the meeting of the Southern Zonal Council; and

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance in addition to the regular plan provision will be made available for the development of this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir; some M.Ps, M.L.As and others submitted a Memorandum to the Prime Minister on the subject of the socio-economic development of Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh and requested *inter alia* that a special revolving fund of Rs. 100 crores may be sanctioned for the purpose.

(b) The Regional Development Plan for Rayalaseema, in the context of which the financial assistance mentioned in part (a) of the question has been suggested envisages total investments of Rs. 250 crores, Rs. 350 crores and Rs. 517 crores in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Plan respectively. The question of assistance during the Fourth Plan period will be examined in relation to the ongoing programmes in the area, after receiving proposals in that behalf from the Government of Andhra Pradesh specifying in particular, the adjustments that are possible in the current Plan so as to provide for a larger allocation for the developmental needs of the Rayalaseema region. In formulating the Central as well as the States'

Fifth and Sixth Five-Year Plan, the schemes and programmes drawn up in the Regional Development Plan for Rayalaseema will be taken into account.

बिहार में अल्पसंख्यकों की भाषायें

3257. श्री कमल निभ मधुकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत में भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों के आयुक्त ने बिहार में अल्पसंख्यकों की भाषाओं के बारे में केंद्र द्वारा जारी किये गये निदेशों की त्रिआन्विति के सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में पटना में बिहार सरकार के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों की भाषा कौन-कौन सी है, जिनके लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने प्रावधान दिया है और वे सुविधाएँ कौन-कौन सी हैं;

(ग) क्या बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने कुछ मामलों में भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों के आयुक्त के साथ अमहमति व्यक्त की है; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(घ) बिहार में भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों की भाषायें कौन-कौन सी हैं और उनके बारे में क्या-क्या समस्याएँ देश में आ रही हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोह-सिंह) : (क) और (ख) संरक्षण की स्वीकृत योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य में भाषाई अल्पसंख्यकों की दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं के संबंध में 27 अप्रैल, 1972 को भाषाई अल्पसंख्यकों के आयुक्त की बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री तथा राज्य के कुछ अन्य अधिकारियों के साथ बातचीत हुई थी। विभिन्न कक्षाओं के लिए पाठ्य पुस्तकों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में बंगाली व उर्दू बोलने वालों से प्राप्त शिकायतों पर भी विचार-विमर्श किया गया।

(ग) जी नहीं श्रोमान ।

(घ) बिहार में भाषाई अल्प संख्यकों के मुख्य वर्गों में बंगाली, सन्थाली, उड़िया तथा उर्दू भाषी लोग सम्मिलित हैं। उनकी मुख्य शिकायतें सैकन्डरी शिक्षा को राजकीय पाठशालाओं में मातृभाषा के माध्यम से पढ़ाने के लिए सुविधा प्रदान करने तथा पाठ्य पुस्तकों के उपलब्ध न होने से संबंधित हैं। भाषाई अल्प संख्यकों तथा उनकी समस्याओं के बारे में पूर्ण जानकारी भाषाई अल्प संख्यकों के आयुक्त की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में दी जाती है जो संसद में रखी जाती है।

T.V. Stations for Adivasi Areas of Rewa in Madhya Pradesh

3258. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give preference for establishing T.V. Stations in the Adivasi Areas of Rewa region in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Proposals for the expansion of T.V. network in the country during the Fifth Plan are still being formulated.

Joint Development and Planning Board for the development of Backward Areas of U.P. and M.P.

3259. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Joint Development and Planning Board is going to be set up for the coordination and development of the backward areas of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh and the adjoining areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether any meeting in this connection has taken place; and

(c) if so, the subjects discussed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal before the Planning Commission regarding a Joint Development and Planning Board for the coordination and development of backward areas of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh and the adjoining areas of Madhya Pradesh. However, at the meeting of the Central Zonal Council held on the 10th July, 1972, the representatives of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh agreed that there should be a Joint Coordination Committee of the two States, with the concerned Adviser of the Planning Commission as Chairman to coordinate the development of the Bundelkhand region.

Stoppage of Hire-Purchase Scheme due to Lack of Funds

3260. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Development Corporation has stopped its hire-purchase scheme due to lack of funds; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide adequate funds to the Corporation to enable it to continue the hire-purchase scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The position of financial resources of the Corporation has improved and steps are being taken to improve it further.

Planning Minister's statement on making efforts for ensuring Minimum needs of the People and on Expansion of Employment

3261. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has recently stated that he would concentrate his efforts on ensuring minimum needs of the people on the one hand and expanding employment on the other; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps are being envisaged for achieving these aims?

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

(b) Concrete steps envisaged for achieving these aims have been indicated in the note entitled "Towards an Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan" placed on the Table of the House on 31st May, 1972. These steps have been generally approved by the National Development Council also. Briefly, these steps include adequate provision for ensuring minimum needs of the people in the form of free and compulsory education for children upto the age of 14; public health facilities integrated with family planning and nutrition of children; rural water supply; homesites for landless labour; rural roads, rural electrification; and slum improvement in the larger towns. As regards the problem of expanding employment, opportunities, efforts will be made to step up investments in employment-intensive heads of development such as small-scale industries, trade and services and on such productive sectors in the rural areas as minor irrigation, soil conservation, dairying, forestry, fisheries and animal husbandry and area development. Detailed exercises in this regard are now being worked out, which when completed, are proposed to be incorporated in the Draft Fifth Plan.

Lack of Co-ordination between Industrial Units and C.S.I.R. in regard to Scientific Research

3262. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether, at present, there is no proper coordination between the industrial units and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to ensure better co-ordination between the industry and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in the sphere of research?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). C.S.I.R. has built up an effective link of communication with industry through the Industrial Liaison Units in the Laboratories and the Research Co-ordination and Industrial Liaison Division at the Headquarters. Representation of industry on the Governing Body of the CSIR and the Executive Councils of the Laboratories provides adequate opportunities to the industry to participate in the functioning and research programming of the Institutes.

Steps are also being taken to arrange get-togethers of CSIR Scientists with representatives of industries and to reactivate the Joint Standing Committee for Researches and Industry where Scientists, Industrialists and Associations of manufacturers and trade are represented.

The Director-General, Scientific and Industrial Research is holding meetings with the industry and the Government officials in different States.

Collaboration offered by C.S.I.R. to the Chemical Industry for Research and Development

3263. SHRI K. BALADANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has offered to the Chemical industry collaboration for research and development in three specific areas, catalysts, polymers and corrosion;

(b) if so, the conditions offered for collaboration with the Chemical Industry; and

(c) whether the industry has accepted the offer?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The subjects of catalysts, polymers and corrosion were discussed as possible areas of cooperation between CSIR Laboratories, industrial firms in the public and private sector and other organisations during a meeting held between the representatives of the chemical industry and the Director-General, CSIR, in Bombay on 15th July, 1972.

(b) and (c). The *modus operandi* for the collaboration is under consideration.

Manufacture of Razor Blades by Foreign Companies

3265. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow some foreign companies to manufacture razor blades in India;

(b) if so, the names of the companies and the details regarding the share of Indian companies in manufacturing razor blades in the country; and

(c) the time by which the foreign company is expected to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Complaints against Khadi and Village Industries Commission

3266. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding unsatisfactory working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the persons held responsible therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A few complaints have been received against the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. These complaints are being examined.

Allocation of Funds to States for Distribution by Industrial Development Board for Development of Industries

3267. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money distributed by the Industrial Development Board of India during 1971-72 to each State for the development of industries; and

(b) the total amount of money granted to the private sectors in each State in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) This Ministry has not set up any Industrial Development Board of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Class I Officers in Government of India

3268. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Class I Officers in the Government in India in 1965 ;

(b) whether there has been any increase in their number after 1965; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, Ministry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) As on 1st January 1965, there were 318 Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and 52 Officers belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the Class I services under the Government of India.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. There has been appreciable increase in number of Class I Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since 1965. As on 1st January 1971, there were 706 Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and 113 Officers belonging to Scheduled Tribes in Class I services under the Government of India. These figures are exclusive of the civilian officers in Class I in the Lower Formations under the Ministry of Defence in respect of which information as on 1st January 1971 is not available. However, as on 1st January 1970, there were 22 Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and 2 Officers belonging to Scheduled Tribes in Class I in the Lower Formations of that Ministry. A statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

Officers in Class I, Ministry-wise, as on 1st January, 1965 and 1st January, 1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3487/72].

Requirements of Trucks

3269. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirement of trucks in the country;

(b) the existing capacity of the automobile industry in the country to meet the demand; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to augment the production of trucks in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Planning Group for Machinery Industries has estimated that the demand for commercial vehicles including buses by 1973-74 would be 85,000 numbers per annum.

(b) The required information is as under :

Name of product	Capacity target by 1973-74 (Nos. per annum)	Present production capacity (Nos. per annum)
1. Commercial Vehicles	85,000	48,400
2. Passenger Cars	85,000	47,400
3. Jeeps	15,000	10,000

(c) The schemes for expansion submitted by some of the existing manufacturers have either been approved or are under consideration of the Government. Letters of intent

have also been issued to new entrepreneurs for setting up additional capacity for the manufacture of commercial vehicles.

Meeting of Car Manufacturers with Officers of Ministry of Industrial Development regarding Improvement in manufacture of Cars

3270. SHRI B. S. BHAURA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) whether the representatives of the car manufacturers met the officers of his Ministry and discussed ways and means to overcome the present defects in car manufacturing; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions with the car manufacturers have been useful in as much as it has been possible to identify and pin-point the defects and to decide upon the remedial action required. Government propose to continue the process of frequent discussions with the manufacturers and also initiate discussions with principal ancillary suppliers.

Issue of Licence for Manufacture of Tin Containers

3271. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Tin container plants which have been issued C.O.B. Licences during the current year (uptil 30th June, 1972) with an annual assessed capacity of 1000 tons for the manufacture of Tin Containers for captive use;

(b) whether he is aware that these units are not getting the tin plates with the results that the manufacturing capacity is lying idle;

(c) whether any representations have been made to the Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries and D.G. Technical Development in his Ministry for assisting these plants to get the tin plates either from Hindustan Steel Limited or the Tin-plate Producers Consultative Committee; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps being taken to ensure the sanctioned capacity being utilised by these plants fully by the regular supply of quotas of tin-plates by the tin-plate producers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) (i) Messrs Premier Vegetable Products Limited, Jaipur; and

(ii) Messrs Bhavnagar Vegetable Products Limited, Bhavnagar (Gujarat).

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

(d) Does not arise.

Preparation of Radio-Pharmaceuticals by Isotope Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

3272. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to the preparation of radio-pharmaceuticals by the Isotope Division of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre; and

(b) the expenditure so far incurred by the Centre in this respect?

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

AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Isotope Division of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has developed more than 50 radio-pharmaceutical products. Of these, 35 are in regular production and are being regularly supplied to over 109 medical institutions in the country. As the work forms part of the overall development activities of the Isotope Division, details of the expenditure incurred on the development and production of radio-pharmaceuticals are not separately available.

Cost of Watches made by H.M.T., Srinagar

3273. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the watches produced at the Hindustan Machine Tools' watch manufacturing unit at Srinagar will cost 25 to 30 per cent more than those produced at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). It is anticipated that the manufacturing cost of the watches to be produced at the Srinagar Unit of Hindustan Machine Tools would be somewhat higher than that of the Bangalore Unit due to the following reasons :—

(i) Higher construction cost;

(ii) Provision of Central heating facilities in the factory as well as the residential buildings for the staff of the factory;

(iii) Higher transportation charges for movement of machinery, material and finished product;

- (iv) Additional depreciation charges due to higher capital expenditure in the initial stages;
- (v) Increased operating expenses owing to higher cost of almost all constituent elements like material, labour, power, transport, water and non-existence of supporting industries in the vicinity.

Letter of Intent for Setting up of Cement Plant in Mysore

3274. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a letter of intent to start a cement plant has been issued to a private party in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the basis for issuing the letter of intent to the party?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The party fulfilled necessary conditions for the grant of letter of intent. The Government of Mysore and the concerned technical authorities also recommended their request.

Handing over of Branch Post Offices to Panchayats on experimental basis

3275. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the P&T Department is planning to hand over the Branch Post Offices to the Panchayats on an experimental basis;

(b) whether such an experiment has been tried earlier in any part of the country; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) A proposal broadly on these lines is being taken up for examination.

(b) A scheme called 'the Panchayat Postal Scheme' was earlier launched on 2-10-63 in the area of Supa in Poona District of Maharashtra State and was later extended to some more places in that state.

(c) The working of the Panchayati Scheme presented the following drawbacks and practical difficulties :—

- (i) At times, difficulty was experienced in securing reliable men to work as Panchayati Postal Agents/Village Agents.
- (ii) Objections were voiced as the addressees had to call on the Panchayati Postal Agents instead of the existing facility of door to door delivery.
- (iii) The system of delivering the intimations first and the accountable articles later at the Panchayati Postal Centres was found to cause hardship to the aged and women addressees.

Compensatory Hill Allowance to employees in Rampur Bushahar in Himachal Pradesh

3276. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the P&T employees of Rampur Bushahar in Himachal Pradesh have been demanding the payment of Compensatory Hill Allowance given to the employees at hill stations generally; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes Sir

(b) According to the instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance which are applicable to all Central Government employees including P&T employees, Compensatory Hill Allowance is admissible at Hill Stations situated at a height of 1,000 meters or more above sea level. The height of Rampur Bushahar is less than 1,000 meters. The allowance is, therefore, not admissible.

Issue of Commemoration Stamps during 1972-73

3277. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commemoration Stamps are proposed to be issued during the year 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the main proposals thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme for the years 1972 and 1973 as drawn out till date is placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT--3488/72.*]

25th year of India's Independence celebrations by P&T Department

3278. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the P&T Department has drawn up any special plan to mark the 25th year of Indian Independence; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the programme of celebrations in the P&T are :—

(i) Issue of three special postage stamps on the occasion, one of them the 15th August, 1972.

(ii) Issue of a newly designed aerogramme on Independence day.

(iii) Introduction of PIN-Code—a scheme for streamlining and bringing efficiency in the sorting and despatch of postal articles from the 15th August, 1972.

(iv) Providing a Community Hall in R.K. Puram, New Delhi for P&T employees.

(v) Introduction of new Pass Book Covers amongst Post Office Savings Bank depositors.

(vi) Provisions of newly designed letter boxes at a few places for better presentability and convenience.

(vii) Commissioning of the Poona-Secunderabad microwave link during the anniversary year.

(viii) Opening of 300 telephone exchanges to provide 1,20,000 additional lines.

(ix) Participation in the Asia Fair Exhibition during the year.

(x) Non-closure of experimental Post Offices during the Independence anniversary year.

Problem of Monsoon conditions in India on Communication via Satellites

3279. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the monsoon conditions in India pose special problems in communication via satellites; and

(b) if so, whether India has been able to solve these problems so far as our satellite programme is concerned?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The particular configurations which will be employed in conducting the country's satellite programme will ensure that the monsoon conditions will not pose special problems so far as the programme is concerned.

Development of Fluidized-Bed Type Reactor

3280. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in view of many desirable characteristics of the fluidized-bed reactor, the Government have under consideration the development of this type of reactor; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The fluidized-bed type reactor is an advanced high temperature helium gas cooled reactor envisaging the use of thorium. This reactor concept involves the development of complex fuel fabrication and reprocessing techniques, and also of high temperature gas turbine technology. These areas require considerable development effort in terms of both money and manpower, but are applicable mainly to this reactor concept only. Government is therefore not considering the development of the fluidized-bed type reactor at present. However, the molten salt reactor, which involves a reactor concept

making more efficient use of thorium than the fluidized-bed reactor, is being studied as an adjunct of the fast breeder reactor programme.

Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.

3281. SHRI C. CHITTABABU :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the progress of work done by the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited since its registration on 29th May, 1970?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The Hindustan Paper Corporation has made the following progress in respect of the three projects it has in hand:

Nagaland Pulp & Paper Project :

A subsidiary company was registered on the 14th September, 1971. Land for the project has been acquired. Some engineering staff etc. is already in position and some staff quarters have also been constructed. The detailed project Report has been submitted and is in the final stage of clearance by the Government. Arrangements for procurement of plant and machinery required, have been taken in hand. The National Development Corporation, a public sector project, is being associated with the whole project as consultants and detailed design work etc. has been taken up. Training of some prospective workers has also been arranged at the Institute of Paper Technology at Saharanpur. Raw material sources have been ensured and their suitability has been established.

Assam Nowgong Project :

The site for this project has been selected and a project cell has been set up in Assam.

The detailed project report has been submitted to Government and is under examination. Meanwhile, the specifications for plant and machinery are being drawn up by the Corporation. Deep soil boring tests for load bearing factor of the area are being taken up through experts. Suitability of raw material available has been established and a long-term arrangement with the State Government is being negotiated. Other infra-structural requirements for the project are also being arranged.

Kerala Newsprint Project :

The site has been selected and land acquisition proceedings are being finalised. The detailed project Report has been prepared and is under scrutiny by Government and is expected to be cleared shortly. Deep boring tests for load bearing factors of the soil are being arranged. Raw material suitability has been established both in laboratory scale and in mill trial runs. Long-term lease for raw material and for other infra-structural requirements are being negotiated with the State Government. Training at the Saharanpur Institute of future workers has been taken up. A Project Administrator is also being appointed shortly.

Manufacture of Gas Cylinders by Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Naini

3282. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Naini has finalised the collaboration arrangements for the manufacture of gas cylinders;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of collaboration arrangements arrived at; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Company have entered into a collaboration agreement with Messrs Showa Kotsu Kogyo Company of Japan for the manufacture of High Pressure and Welded Gas Cylinders and Axle Tubes. The terms of the collaboration being in the nature of commercial transaction cannot be disclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India

3283. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether raw material in sufficient quantities has been made available to the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited Kanpur, so that the extract plant can contribute a sizable value of production and sales;

(b) whether sufficient quantities of sole leather cutting have been made available to the plant so that the production of leather board can reach its optimum level; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by Government in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. is not experiencing any difficulty in procurement of Myrabolan Nuts for the manufacture of Extract Powder. The production capacity of the Corporation is approximately 80 M. Tonnes per month on three shifts basis. However, the main difficulty in running three shifts in shortage of Coal owing to insufficient allotment of Coal wagons. Their normal

requirement is 25 wagons per month. Besides, power cut of the 25% recently imposed all over U.P. State, has also affects adversely full utilisation of their plant capacity.

(b) and (c). The Leather Board Plant is running two shifts at present. The Corporation is facing difficulty in procuring adequate quantity of Sole Leather cuttings which are in short supply. The shortage is due to decline in demand of leather sole shoes and the shift in consumers preference to rubber and synthetic sole footwear.

Press Information Bureau's role In the Development of Indian Press

3284. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how the Press Information Bureau achieves its objective of assisting the growth and development of the Indian Press as a free and independent forum; and

(b) in what manner the Bureau serves the small and medium news-papers barring the items of service mentioned in the Ministry's Annual Report, 1971-72 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) The growth and development of Indian Press as a free and independent forum is sought to be assisted mainly in the following ways :—

(1) by providing facilities to newspapers and correspondents to receive official information without discrimination of any kind ;

(2) wherever possibl. by giving the Press direct access to sources of information, acting as a link between the Press and the Government ;

(3) by ensuring that the views, reactions and opinions expressed in the Press,

all over the country, are conveyed to the Ministries and Departments concerned, recognising the role of the Press in reflecting public opinion ;

(4) by providing facilities to accredited correspondents and cameramen to cover governmental activities as adequately and satisfactorily as possible ;

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

STATEMENT

Press Information Bureau's services to small and medium Newspapers

The Press Information Bureau supplies Press releases, feature articles and background notes to medium and small news-papers, particularly those published in the Indian language, day after day, in their own languages through its regional and branch offices at the following 27 centres, apart from its Headquarters at New Delhi :

Calcutta., Madras, Bombay, Gauhati, Cuttack, Patna, Imphal, Agartala, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Poona, Panji, Srinagar, Jammu, Jullundur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Bhopal, Jaipur, Cochin, Ernakulam, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Rajkot, Indore, Vijayawada and Shillong.

The output of feature articles and photo features has been stepped up for the sake of the medium and small newspapers which cannot afford to engage qualified writers or to pay to other organisations for securing such material. A weekly digest of news is specially prepared for them and a special newsletter on development in science and technology is made available to them in their languages.

Representatives of small and medium newspapers are given facilities to visit development projects as members of conducted Press parties organised by the

Bureau. Correspondents/Editors of these papers and of the smaller news agencies are invariably included in Press parties selected to accompany the President and the Prime Minister on their foreign tours. The expenditure on travel and stay abroad of these representatives is wholly, or largely borne by Government.

Accreditation rules have been relaxed so that smaller newspapers are enabled to be represented by their correspondents at Government of India's headquarters. The rule regarding minimum circulation has been relaxed and in some cases the combined circulation of two or more small newspapers is taken into account if they ask for accreditation of a common representative. Twenty-five newspapers from different parts of the country, have availed of these relaxations so far.

Loans To Cotton Textile Industry by Industrial Development Corporation Limited

3285. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the region-wise break-up of the 67 loans to the tune of Rs. 1926.7 lakhs sanctioned by the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited to the Cotton Textile Industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. Lt.—3489/72*]

Per Capita Investment for reducing Unemployment in the Country

3286. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed in the country ;

(b) the steps being taken to reduce unemployment in the country ; and

(c) the proposed per capita investment for achieving that aim ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3490/72*]

Industries in backward area by larger Industrial Houses

3287. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of industries, large-scale, medium and small-scale in the industrially backward areas of the country, licensed for being set up by Large Industrial Houses as listed by the monopolies Commission;

(b) the total number of such industries licensed so far for backward areas and what percentage of them has been allocated to the Large Industrial Houses and how many of them have actually been set up and the sector-wise and product-wise, break-up of these industries since the inception of the backward areas industrialisation scheme; and

(c) the capital investment in each type of industry classified product-wise and the assistance given for the purpose by public sector financing institutions and the percentage of this aid which went to large Industrial Houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Twelve licences have been issued

under the Industries (Development and Regulation Act), 1951, during the period 1st August, 1970 to 30th June, 1972, to the Larger Houses.

(b) During the period 1st August, 1970 to 30th June, 1972 a total of 75 industrial licences were issued for location of industries in backward areas, 16% of which were in respect of the large industrial houses. Reports in respect of four of these units have been received to the effect that they have been set up. Details of all industrial licences issued by Government are regularly published in the "Weekly list of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", the Weekly "Indian Trade Journal" and the monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade", copies of which are supplied to the Parliament Library.

(c) A statement is giving, industry-wise, the investment involved in respect of the aforementioned 75 licences is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-3491/72]. Government assistance to private sector industries is generally given through the public financial Institutions. No central record of assistance given company-wise to the holders of Industrial licences is being maintained.

Uranium Reserves in Orissa

3288. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the uranium reserves in Orissa; and

(b) other nuclear raw material reserves available in that State?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No deposits of uranium have been found in Orissa.

(b) Significant concentrations of monazite, alongwith other constituent minerals of beach sands have been located in certain parts of the coastal and deposits. A number of beryl bearing pegmatites have also been found in Orissa.

Statement made by Dr. K. N. Raj on Fifth Plan targets

3289. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to a statement made in Bombay by a well-known Economist, Dr. K. N. Raj, Chairman of the Committee on Agricultural Taxation that the 5th Plan targets are unrealistic;

(b) whether Government have studied the text of Dr. Raj's statement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). The statement in question presumably refers to the Thirteenth Walchand Memorial lecture delivered by Dr. K. N. Raj before the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay on Monday, the 24th July, 1972. As regard Dr. Raj's personal views contained therein, it may be pointed out that the preparatory work relating to the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan is in its initial stages and some clear picture about the Fifth Plan is likely to emerge only by the end of 1973. In the meantime, it would rather be premature to have any conclusive judgments on the issues under reference.

Utilisation of letter of Intent

3290. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 42 Letters of Intent issued during 1967-70, only six have made some progress;

- (b) if so, the reasons for slow progress;
- (c) the total number of letters of intent issued in 1971; and
- (d) the steps being taken to accelerate the progress in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). A statement showing the number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued during 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971 separately is enclosed. It is not clear from the question as to which set of 42 Letters of Intent it relates.

(d) Government are taking steps to constitute an "Implementation Committee" to review the position of implementation of letters of intent and licences issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act; examine delays with the holders of such letters of intent and licences; identify specific problems faced generally on particular industries which delay implementation and evolve solutions for them; and take steps generally to expedite, matter relating to registration of units, allocation of raw materials, release of other scarce resources, etc. A system of comprehensive centralised record of the progress of each application is also being worked out.

STATEMENT

Year	No. of letters of Intent issued	No. of Licences issued
1967	246	293
1968	154	221
1969	334	221
1970	438	363
1971	1015	625
Total	2187	1723

C.B.L Enquiry into Working of H.M.T., Pinjore

3291. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was made into the functioning of Hindustan Machine Tools, Pinjore (Haryana) by C.B.I. and the report was submitted to Government in 1971;

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

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Tyre Factory in Public Sector

3292. SHRI K. MALLANNA : SHRI DHANSHAH PRADHAN :

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

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a tyre factory in public sector has since been finalised by Government;

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

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Government are considering whether a Joint Venture by both the Central Government and the State Governments could be set up for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes and also whether the technical know-how could be developed in a centralised agency. These proposals, however, are in very preliminary stages of consideration.

Allocation for Research and Development in Industries

3293. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise allocation for research and development in industries in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, by how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The gaps in research and development in industries are being examined and the question of raising allocations for R & D wherever necessary will be considered. A number of incentives have also been provided to industrial firms in the private sector for R & D expenditure. Suitable measures for increasing support for R & D in the private sector are also being considered.

मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दासौर शहर स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की क्षमता में वृद्धि करना

3294. डा० श्वेतजीनारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दासौर शहर स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) क्या नये कनेक्शनों की मांग पूरी करने में वर्तमान टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज पर्याप्त है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त एक्सचेंज की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) 300 लाइनों के मौजूदा मैनुअल एक्सचेंज की जगह 400 लाइनों का एक ऑटो एक्सचेंज लगाने की योजना बनाई गई है। इस योजना के अनुसार यह एक्सचेंज 1973-74 में चालू कर दिया जाएगा।

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Section Officers in C.S.I.R.

3295. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Section Officers in Council of Scientific and Industrial Research upto June, 1972;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Section Officers, separately;

(c) whether Government propose to fill up the reserved quota by direct recruitment; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not providing adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the above-mentioned cadre?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) 66 inclusive of 2 on deputation to other Organisations.

(b) 5 Scheduled Castes. There is no Officer belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Drinking Water in Villages of Rajasthan

3296. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Rajasthan will still have 20,898 villages with disease infected drinking water or no water at all;

(b) whether the State Government has asked the Central Government for adequate financial assistance to initiate schemes for supply of drinking water to these villages; and

(c) whether any scheme has been worked out; if so, the total outlay and the Central

help sought for and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). The relevant information is being obtained from the Rajasthan Government and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

Quality and Production of Cars

3297. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to permit the existing car manufacturers to increase their production;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the N.C.A.E.R. estimate according to which each commercial vehicle provides employment for an average 12.63 persons; and

(c) if so, the main features of the decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) An application for grant of industrial licence for effecting expansion of production capacity has recently been received from one of the car manufacturers. It is under examination.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No decision as such was called for. The employment potential of commercial vehicles has been kept in view while planning production of such vehicles.

Recruitment To C.R.P. and C.I.S.F. from Kerala

3298. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI

THANKAPPAN :

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of Central Reserve Police and Central Industrial Security Force in the country; and

(b) the proportion of recruitment made from Kerala out of the total strength to these Forces?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) The strength of the Central Reserve Police Force is 60 duty battalions and 3 Signal battalions and the Central Industrial Security Force has 17 battalions.

(b) The proportion of recruitment from Kerala in the Central Industrial Security Force is approximately 10 per cent. Information in respect of the Central Reserve Police Force is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

However the recruitment to these forces is not made State-wise.

Retrospective Amendment of Temporary Service Rule-Objected to By J.C.M.

3299. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the Supreme Court judgment on Rule 5 in the case of K.V. Gopinath *Versus* Union of India, Government have issued a Notification amending Temporary Service Rule 5, retrospectively, from 1965;

(b) whether this has been objected to by the staff side of the J.C.M.; and

(c) whether Government are likely to withdraw the same in view of the growing discontent among the Central Government employees throughout the country?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The general issues arising out of the Supreme Court judgment on the Central

Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965, in the case of Senior Superintendent R.M.S. Cochin and another *versus* K.V. Gopinath Sorter (AIR 1972 S.C. 1487) decided on 18th February, 1972 were examined in all its aspects. The intention of the rule had been that a temporary employee whose services are terminated forthwith should not be deprived of his pay and allowances for the period of notice of one month or for the period for which the notice fell short of one month. This view was also confirmed by an earlier judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of State of Uttar Pradesh *versus* Dina Nath Rai (1969 Serv. L.R. 647). It has, therefore, been considered necessary, in view of the judgment of the Supreme Court in Gopinath's case, to make this intention clear in unambiguous terms. This has been done by amending the proviso to sub-rule(1) of Rule 5 of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965, through Notification Number 4/2/72-Ests (C) dated the 23rd June, 1972. Under this amendment while a Government servant whose services are terminated under the Temporary Service Rules would get his pay and allowances for the period of notice or for the period for which the notice falls short of one month, it is not obligatory on the part of the competent authority to make this payment simultaneously with the service of the notice of termination. In view of the position explained above, the question of withdrawing the amendment does not arise.

Inability Expressed by Members of National Council of J.C.M. to Continue further in view of Government's Indifference

3300. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Staff side members of the National Council of J.C.M. had expressed their inability to continue further

in the National Council of J.C.M. because of the Government's indifference to some of their vital demands; and

(b) whether this decision was taken at the meeting of the J.C.M. of the National Council held on 28th and 29th July, 1972 and if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). At the meeting of the National Council (JCM) held on the 28th July, 1972, the Staff Side raised certain issues on which they wanted definitive replies from the Official Side. The Official side explained the position of the Government on all the issues. The Staff Side, however, stated that they were not satisfied with the replies given by the Official Side, and urged the Official Side to make a further statement in the Council on the next day, i.e., the 29th July, 1972, explaining definitively Government's position on each of the issues. Accordingly, these points were discussed again at length in the Council on the 29th July, 1972, when the Official position was further clarified. The Staff Side still expressed dissatisfaction, and stated that unless Government gave clear cut decisions on the issues in question, the Staff Side would not continue further discussions, under the J.C.M. The Chairman of the Council, viz., the Cabinet Secretary, emphasised the importance which Government attach to the smooth functioning of the J.C.M., because of which decisions had been taken in the past on various issues affecting the conditions of service and welfare of the employees, and explained that even in regard to the issues which the Staff Side raised at the meeting, the most feasible replies in the circumstances of the country had been given by the concerned Ministries/Departments. There was no *mala fide* on the Official Side. It was unfortunate that the Staff Side found the replies un-

satisfactory. Government had to take an overall view of various matters, and while taking that view the wishes of the Staff Side on doubt play a part. Government could not, however, act on that consideration alone. The Official Side had to take into account the circumstances prevailing in the country. The matter could be examined further in due course. The Staff Side thereupon state that unless Government came up with quick and clear-cut decisions on the issues raised by them, no useful purpose would be served by continuing discussions on other matters in the framework of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery, though the various Committees set up by the Council to consider various items would continue to function as before.

It is hoped that in the light of the explanations given and on further reflection on the utility and benefit of a joint consultative mechanism, the Staff Side would continue to participate in the deliberations of the Council apart from participating in its Committees which they are already doing.

U.P. Bihar Boundary Dispute

3301. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre is likely to intervene in the matter of Uttar Pradesh-Bihar boundary dispute;

(b) if so, the reason for the same;

(c) whether there is disagreement in the stand of State Governments; and

(d) whether both the State Governments have accepted for Central intervention?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (d). Perhaps the member has in view the boundary between

Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh and Saran and Shahabad districts of Bihar. This boundary has been demarcated under the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968 and there is no dispute regarding this matter. However, there had been complaints from some cultivators in the areas transferred under that Act from one State to the other that their rights over the lands are not receiving proper recognition by the authorities of the State to which the areas were transferred. The State Governments have been advised to take necessary remedial measures.

Eastern Zonal Council Meeting

3302. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

• SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council presided over by the Prime Minister was held in July, 1972;

(b) whether three Chief Ministers complained of tardy bank credit flow to their States, if so, the action taken in the matters; and

(c) the other points discussed and decisions arrived at?

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

(b) During the discussions on the scheme of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar referred to the difficulties in regard to the flow of bank credit to share croppers/tenants. As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2760 on 18th August, 1972, steps are being taken by the Ministry of Finance to ensure adequate organisational machinery to simplify lending policies and procedures and to establish greater rapport with the State Governments

by active association of the banks with the various Co-ordination Committees.

(c) A statement containing the list of the subjects discussed at the meeting of the Council is attached. Copies of the proceedings of the meeting embodying the recommendations of the Council will be placed in the Library of Parliament, after the same has been finalised in consultation with the members of the Council.

STATEMENT

List of Subjects Discussed at the Last Meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council

Item No.	Subject
1	2
1.	Settlement of the pre-merger co-operative dues consequent upon the transfer of territories from Bihar to West Bengal (Transfer of Territories Act, 1958).
2.	Ban on movement of foodgrains and enforcement of anti-smuggling measures with the cooperation of the neighbouring States.
3.	उड़ीसा राज्य के ममूरभंज जिले से छादिवामियों का निकाला एवं उड़ीसा राज्य में उनके पुनर्वास के प्रश्न पर विचार।
4.	Improvement of Baripada-Rairangpur Tiring Haldipukhar Road and improvement of Bahalda-Chaibasa Road.
5.	Growing of Jute in the neighbouring States.
6.	Identification and accelerated development of backward areas.
7.	Power.
8.	Scheme for small/marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers.
9.	Primary Health Centres.
10.	National Malaria Eradication Programme.

2

11. Removal of domiciliary restriction on admission to educational institutions.
12. Review of progress of implementation of the scheme of safeguards for linguistic minorities in the States of Eastern Zone.
13. Measures for Plant Protection.
14. Control of cattle-pox epidemic.
15. Facility for practical training for engineering degree and diploma holders.
16. Review of action taken on the previous decisions of the Eastern Zonal Council.
17. Date and place of the next meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council.
18. Prevention of thefts and smuggling of sculptures and other cultural treasures.

Robbery At Jabalpur Gun Factory

3303. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether a gang of robbers entered the Post Office at Jabalpur Gun Carriage Factory on the 9th July, 1972 and took away all the cash?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : There was no incident on 9th July, 1972. However, on the 6th July, 1972 three outsiders entered the Jabalpur Gun Carriage Factory Post Office, assaulted and murdered the sub-postmaster and two clerks. No cash was looted.

Production of Watches in H.M.T., Srinagar

3305. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether the new watch factory of Hindustan Machine Tools in Srinagar has started producing watches;

(b) how far these watches are better than the watches produced elsewhere by H.M.T.; and

(c) What will be the annual production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The quality of watches to be produced by the Srinagar watch factory would be on par with the quality of watches produced in the company's watch factory at Bangalore.

(c) The Annual production of the Srinagar watch factory by 1978-79 would be 3,00,000 watches.

Production in Machine Tools Corporation of India

3306. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

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

(a) whether the Machine Tools Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking, has achieved a fourfold increase in output in 1971-72;

(b) if so, the total production of grinders and other equipments in 1970-71 and 1971-72 produced by the Corporation; and

(c) whether the plant was set up in collaboration with Czechoslovakia and if so, the assistance being provided by Czechoslovakia to the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The increase was about 4.3 times.

(b) The production of Grinding Machines went up from 8 Nos. in 1970-71 to 65 Nos. in 1971-72. The other items produced are special accessories, Jigs, Tools and

Fixtures etc., which are supplied to customers at their request at extra cost and are normally computed in terms of value. The value of production for these accessories etc. rose from Rs. 8.89 lakhs in 1970-71 to Rs. 23.33 lakhs in 1971-72.

(c) The Plant has been set up with the collaboration of Czechoslovakia who have rendered assistance as under :—

- (i) Preparation of Detailed Project Report;
- (ii) Initial supply of Plant and Equipment;
- (iii) Furnishing of Technological Documentation in respect of certain grinders;
- (iv) Deputation of Czech experts for erection, commissioning of plant and start-up of production.

मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर जिले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रोटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना

3307. श्री भीष्मपुत्र शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रोटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई गई है;

(ख) क्या ग्राहकों परचा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों से इनकी मनीनों में खराबी के विषय में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और यदि हां, तो इन सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) इसकी कार्यप्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचरीमन्त बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां, जिले में 12 स्थानों पर।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां, किन्तु जिन खराबियों के बारे में शिकायतें की गई हैं, वे उपरली लाइनों से तांबे के तारों के कारण हैं। तांबे के तारों की जगह एल्यूमिनियम संवाहक इस्पात में प्रचलित (एल्यूमिनियम कवचट्टर स्टील रि-इकोम्पै) तार लागू जा रहे हैं।

**Irregularities in expenditure on
Bangladesh Refugees**

3310. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many irregularities and mal-practices have come to the notice of Government regarding expenditure on Bangladesh refugees; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to enquire into the matter and steps taken or proposed to be taken against persons responsible for such irregularities and mal-practices in expenditure on Bangladesh refugees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha by the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation due course.

**Successful I.A.S. and I.P.S. Candidates
during the last three years**

3311. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of successful I.A.S. and I.P.S. candidates for last three years;

(b) their break-up, State-wise;

(c) employment, State-wise; and

(d) the number of I.A.S. Officers employed in public sector undertakings?

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

Year	Number of successful candidates appointed to	
	I.A.S.	I.P.S.
1969	100	65
1970	96	53
1971	111	58

(b) and (c). Two statements giving the information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3492/72.*]

(d) 26.

**Proposal for Change in Existing
system of Film Censors**

3312. SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to make changes in the present system of film censor; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). The entire question of censorship of films has been examined by the Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship. The recommendations of the Committee have been examined in consultation with the organisations and interests concerned. Decisions on the recommendations are likely to be taken shortly.

**Subscriber Trunk Dialling System for
Southern States**

3313. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : SHRI K. SUBRAVELU :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Subscriber's Trunk Dialling System in Southern States; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Subscriber Trunk Dialling facility already exists on 8 routes in the Southern Dialling States. This facility will be extended to other routes in a phased manner.

(b) The existing facilities permit inter-dialling between the subscribers of Madras, Bangalore and Coimbatore exchanges through a trunk automatic exchange. Trunk automatic exchanges have been planned for 6 other centres in Southern States. In addition, point to point subscriber dialling is available on Madras-Trichy, Madras-Chinglepet, Madurai-Trichy, Madras-Madurai and Ooty-Coimbatore routes. Point to point STD has been planned for 20 additional routes in the Southern States.

Selection of Additional Districts for Promotion of Industries in Backward Areas

3314. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the coverage of the Central Subsidy Scheme for promotion of industries in the backward areas has been extended and Centre has asked the State Governments to forward their proposals to Planning Commission for the selection of additional districts in addition to those already approved for the purpose of concessional future; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has recently been agreed that within the framework of the criteria adopted for the selection of the districts/ areas to qualify for the Central scheme of 10% subsidy for promotion of industries in these districts/ areas, the coverage of the scheme may be extended from 2 to 6 districts/areas in the case of the States identified as industrially backward, and from 1 to 3 districts/areas in the case of the other States. A letter in this regard has been addressed to the Chief Ministers of all the States, requesting them for their proposals for selection of

additional districts/areas. Proposals received from some of the State Governments are being considered.

Creation of a New Postal Division for Madhubani, Bihar

3315. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the population, border with Nepal and lack of proper communication system due to floods it is proposed to turn Madhubani in Bihar as a new separate Postal Division; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) For the present it has been decided for administrative reasons not to bifurcate Darbhanga Division which includes Madhubani Revenue Sub-Division also.

(b) The question does not arise.

दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम के विस्तार सम्बन्धी योजना

3316. श्री शिब कुमार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम के विस्तार की योजना को प्रन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस पर कब तक प्रन्तिम निर्णय हो जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। पांचवी योजना के दौरान टेलीविजन सेवा के विस्तार के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

(ग) क्योंकि ये प्रस्ताव पांचवी योजना के एक अंग होंगे, अतः प्रन्तिम निर्णय योजना के साथ लिया जायेगा।

एक अन्य राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव

3317. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों के विकास और उनकी प्रशासनिक कुशलता में उनका बहुत बड़ा आकार बाधक बन रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो क्या एक अन्य राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मद) : (क) सरकार के लिये यह समझने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि वर्तमान बड़े राज्यों के आकार का उनके विकास प्रथवा प्रशासनिक कुशलता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of A Technology Service Centre by National Committee on Science and Technology

3318. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology has any plan for setting up a Technology Service Centre; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan and its effect on the growth of industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The question of setting up a Technical Services Centre which would conduct techno-economic review of patent literature and feed promising new ideas and know-how to Research and development Institutions, industries and entrepreneurs seeking new products is under consideration of the National Committee on Science and Technology. Such a measure is expected to result in

numerous direct and indirect benefits such as avoidance of foreign know-how and collaboration in some cases, saving in cost of duplication of research, etc.

Statement by Tamil Nadu Industries Minister Re: Industrial Policy

3319. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the remarks made by the Tamil Nadu Industries Minister published in the Indian Express dated the 29th July, 1972 under the caption "Industrial Policy Vague"; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the news item referred to by the Honourable Member. Government's industrial policy is not vague; it lays down clear guidelines calculated to promote rapid industrial growth consistent with our socio-economic objectives.

Incentive for qualifying in Devanagri Telegraphy

3320. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving any incentive to the officials who qualify in Devanagri telegraphy; and

(b) if so, the number of such officials who are getting the benefits and the total amount thus granted ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The telegraphists and Postal

Signallers are eligible for one advance increment when they qualify in Hindi Morse and another advance increment when they qualify in Hindi Teleprinter. This is made effective from 1-1-1970.

(b) The particulars are being collected from the Subordinate units concerned and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Protest Day Observed by Muslim League and other muslim organisations against Passage of Aligarh Muslim University Bill

3321. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Muslim League and other Muslim Organisations observed 16th June, 1972, as a protest day against the passage of the Aligarh Muslim University Bill throughout the country; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) In response to a call given by the Aligarh Muslim University Old Boys' Convention Council, the Muslim League and the Muslim Majlis, 16th June, 1972 was observed as a protest day against the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972 in several parts of the country.

(b) Government feel that the agitation is based on a misconception of the Act and is completely uncalled for.

Joint Sector for participation by Financial Institutions in Major Projects

3322. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the joint sector envisaged earlier for a greater degree of managerial participation by financial institutions in

case of major projects has been described in official and non-official circles as a virtual non-starter;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in the 'Economic Times' dated 11th June, 1972 in this connection; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Government are aware of the news item referred to by the Honourable Member. The 'joint sector' concept envisaged by the Government has not failed.

Industrial Survey of Districts

3323. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to survey every District of India to determine its industrial potential;

(b) if so, the time by which the survey work is likely to be started; and

(c) the extent to which such a survey would help boost industrial activities in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). As part of the general strategy of development, surveys of districts have been undertaken by the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation and other bodies. Reports of surveys conducted by the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation are forwarded to the State Governments who take further action to promote new small enterprises having scope for development. These small scale units are also assisted in expanding, diversifying and modernising their production.

Assistance to Small Scale Sector

3324. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have effected some changes in the pattern of assistance to the small scale sector;

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

(c) the extent to which the small scale sector is likely to be benefited consequently ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Recommendations of British Forensic Expert Re : Development of Forensic Medicine For Criminological Research in India

3325. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a British Forensic expert was invited to India in early 1972 to advise Government of India regarding the development of Forensic Medicine for criminological research;

(b) if so, the nature of this main recommendations and action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to include members of different branches of Forensic Science in the Central Advisory Committee of Forensic Science and the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, which are at present mainly police-oriented ?

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

(b) The main recommendations made by the expert are—

(i) All the forensic laboratories in India should be taken over from State control and put under the Central administration.

(ii) The pay scales of the Scientists working in these laboratories should be improved.

(iii) The structure of these laboratories should be reorganised to provide better incentive for work.

(iv) The Chemical Analysers' Laboratories should be amalgamated with the Forensic Science Laboratories.

(c) The Central Advisory Committee on Forensic Science is being replaced by a Standing Committee on Forensic Science to be set up under the Police Research and Development Advisory Council.

This Committee will consist mainly of Forensic Experts. There are only two police officers in the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, the remaining staff consisting of academicians and Forensic Experts.

Promotion of Class IV Employees to the Grade of Lower Division Clerks

3326. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to promote Class IV Employees after rendering a certain period of service and considering qualifications to the grade of Lower Division Clerks ;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum for promotion of Class IV Employees as Lower Division Clerks ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) and (c). Memoranda are being received occasionally from Class IV employees for their promotion as Lower Division Clerks. The position in this regard is that Class III is not a promotion post for Class IV employees as the nature of duties of the two posts are altogether different and as the experience in the Class IV posts would not be of any value in the LDCs post. However, with a view to giving an opportunity to educationally qualified Class IV employees for entry into Class III posts, a number of concessions have been provided under which such Class IV employees can register their names with the Employment Exchange for Class III posts and on nomination by the Employment Exchange, they can be considered for appointment to such posts after giving weightage of age relaxation to the extent of their service in Class IV, they can also be considered for appointment in Class III in the offices in which they are working even though their names may not be amongst those sponsored by Employment Exchange. In addition, reservations have also been provided for Class IV employees to the extent of 10% of the vacancies in the posts of Lower Division Clerks to be filled on the basis of a test confined to Class IV employees who have put in at least five years of service in a Class IV post possess matriculation or equivalent qualification and who are 45 years of age (50 years for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes). This scheme is not applicable to Railways, P&T and the Indian Audit & Accounts Department who have their own schemes for appointment of their Class IV employees to Class III posts.

In the light of the facts stated above, it is not proposed to take any further action in this matter.

Disturbed Area earmarked in Tripura

3327. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any area has been declared as disturbed area in Tripura ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) for what period this will remain as disturbed area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Tripura.

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स की बनी घड़ियों की कमी

3328. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स की बनी घड़ियों 'जवाहर', 'पायलट', 'सोना', 'जनता' 'तरण', 'मुजाता' और 'नूनन' पिछले कुछ महीनों से उपभोक्ताओं को घासानी के साथ नहीं मिल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन घड़ियों की कमी के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) घड़ियों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर ब्रह्मा) : (क) और (ख). बंगलौर में एच० एम० टी० बड़ी कारखाना पूरी क्षमता में कार्य कर रहा है किन्तु मांग इतनी अधिक है कि एच० एम० टी० सम्पूर्ण मांग पूरी करने में असमर्थ है।

(ग) एच० एम० टी० प्रतिवर्ष 2,00,000 घटित-रिक्त स्वचालित विन-तारीख वाली क्लॉर्क घड़ियों का निर्माण करने के लिये अपने विद्यमान बंगलौर बड़ी कारखाने का विस्तार कर रहा है। इसके अलावा, कम्पनी प्रतिवर्ष हाथ से चाबी देने वाली

3,00,000 कनाई घड़ियाँ बनाने के लिये श्रीनगर के समीप जैनाकोट में एक घड़ी का कारखाना भी स्थापित कर रही है।

सीमेंट की कमी

3329. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में उपभोक्ताओं को गन कुछ महीनों से सीमेंट की कमी के कारण बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) वे राज्य क्षेत्र-कौन-कौन से हैं जहाँ सीमेंट की अत्यधिक कमी है; और

(ग) उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा इस कमी को दूर करने और चोर-बाजारी को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ग). देश के उत्तरीय तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्र सीमेंट उत्पादन में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं और इन क्षेत्रों की सीमेंट की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिये पश्चिमी और दक्षिणी क्षेत्र से सीमेंट की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है। ग्राम तौर पर प्रतिवर्ष यहाँ से मिनम्बर के महीनों में रेल वैगनों को खाद्यान्न पहुँचाने के लिये ले लिये जाने के फलस्वरूप स्थानीय कमी हो जाती है। सन् 1971 में बिहार की एक सीमेंट फैक्टरी बन्द हो जाने तथा बिजली प्रतिबन्ध होने और कोयले के अपर्याप्त सम्भरण के कारण भी पूर्वी क्षेत्र में सीमेंट के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। वैगनों की कमी दूर करने और सम्भरण स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये उपयुक्त मामलों में मुद्दर-वर्ती क्षेत्रों में स्थित कारखानों को प्रावश्यकता होने पर, महंगे रास्ते से अधिक भाड़े के बावजूद भी सम्भरण करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है। सड़क द्वारा और सीमेंट की अधिक सम्भरण करने की भी स्वीकृति दी गई है। सीमेंट स्टोर करने के लिये खाते (डम्प) तैयार करने तथा सीमेंट

का रेल सड़क तथा सड़क द्वारा सम्भरण करने की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। उत्पादकों को 100 कि० मी० से अधिक दूरी के लिये दिये जाने वाले रेल भाड़े को 12.5 प्र० श० तक प्रतिपूर्ति करने का निर्णय किया गया है। रेल विभाग से भी विभिन्न कारखानों को सीमेंट की सप्लाई के लिये मिलने वाले वैगनों की उपलब्धता में सुधार करने को कहा गया है। सीमेंट की समुद्री मार्ग से अधिक भाड़े के साथ आपूर्ति करने की भी स्वीकृति दी गई है।

सीमेंट उत्पादन हेतु अतिरिक्त क्षमता बढ़ाने को भी प्रोत्साहित किया गया है। सीमेंट उद्योग में श्रमिकों का हाल की हड़ताल से उपलब्धि की स्थिति और भी बिगड़ेगी।

(ख) नहीं है।

Japla Cement Factory, Bihar

3330. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :

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

(a) whether some closed factories of cement in Japla (Bihar) have started functioning recently ; and

(b) if so, the total daily production of those factories in tonnes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Sone Valley Portland Cement Company at Japla (Bi) which stopped production on the 1st May, 1971, restarted its production from the 5th July, 1972.

(b) The daily average production of cement at this factory for the period from 5th July, 1972 to 13th August, 1972 is about 298 tonnes.

बंगला देश के नागरिकों की भारतीय सू-भाग में सुसंपैठ

3331. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पिछले महीनों में बंगला देश के कुछ नागरिक घनाधिकृत रूप में भारत की सीमा में घुस आये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी थी;

(ग) उनके भारत प्रवेश के क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने भविष्य में ऐसी घुस-पैठ को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोह-सिंह) : (क) से (ग). हाल में बंगला देश से कोई शरणार्थी नहीं आए हैं। उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जो पिछले तीन महीनों में बिना उपयुक्त पत्रों के भारत में प्रवेश कर गये हैं सीमावर्ती राज्यों से मालूम की जा रही है। राज्य सरकारों में अनुरोध किया गया है कि उन कारणों की भी रिपोर्टें दें जिससे बिना उपयुक्त पत्रों के भारत में ऐसा प्रवेश किया गया है।

(घ) सीमा पर हमारे सभी संबंधित अधिकारी पूर्णरूप से सतर्क हैं तथा उन्हें आदेश दिए गये हैं कि सीमा पार से किसी भी व्यक्ति के घनाधिकृत प्रवेश को रोकें।

Inflated Telephone Bills

3332. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the problem of inflated telephone bills still continues, even after the matter was discussed several times in Parliament ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to put an end to this scandal ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The allegation continues to be made by a very small percentage of the subscribers specially in the Capital.

(b) The Committee of Petitions while examining a petition from some of the Delhi subscribers have recommended that an expert committee consisting of, among others, independent, technical accounts experts should be appointed by the Government to examine the working of Delhi Telephones with particular reference to its billing system, working of the STD system, procedure for investigation into complaints of over-billing and suggest effective measures to streamline the working of Delhi Telephones and to remove the causes of excessive billing at earliest. The appointment of the committee is pending clearance from the Estimates Committee, which also proposes to look into the estimates of the Ministry of Communications.

Sabotage Activities by certain Anti-Social and Anti-National Elements In Jammu and Kashmir

3333. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been cases of sabotage activities on the part of certain anti-social and anti-national elements in various parts of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three months ;

(b) if so, the nature thereof ; and

(c) whether any watch is being kept on such activities and if so, the result thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b).

The State Government have reported that in June, 1972 an underground subversive cell came to notice whose intension was to attack lone Army and Police guards as well as vital installations. The concerned persons have been apprehended and detained.

(c) The security agencies of the Central and State Governments are vigilant in this regard.

Development of Ladakh

3334. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ladakh region in Jammu and Kashmir is the most backward area economically, educationally and industrially;

(b) whether any proposal to declare this region as scheduled area under the provisions of the Constitution and to extend all possible help, financial or otherwise, to develop the region; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Ladakh region in Jammu and Kashmir is backward economically, industrially and educationally.

(b) and (c) . The constitutional provisions relating to scheduled areas do not, at present, apply to Jammu and Kashmir. However, the real problem is to accelerate the economic development of this region and Government are making all possible efforts towards this end. Investments for the Ladakh region during various plan periods have steadily been increased. A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Programmes in Ladakh on which special attention is being given include construction of roads, rural electrification, development of wool and sheep, improvement of educational and health centres, construction of Stakna Hydel project and development of horticulture. Investments made in Ladakh since the beginning of the First Plan are as under :—

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
First Five Year Plan	2.41
Second Five Year Plan	8.54
Third Five Year Plan	143.80
1966-67	56.72
1967-68	31.42
1968-69	44.33
Total :	287.22

For the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 6 crores has been approved for Ladakh region. During the first three years a sum of Rs. 2.48 crores would have been spent. Progress has been particularly good under minor irrigation and power sectors.

Request made by Government of Gujarat or a Licence to set up a Project for the Manufacture of T.V. sets

3335. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any application from the Government of Gujarat for a licence to set up a project for the manufacture of television sets, if so, the outlines of the scheme ; and

(b) whether the Central Government have since examined the application ; and if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a T.V. Station At Baroda

3336. SHRI FATE SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a T.V. Station at Baroda during the current year ?

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

Utilisation of letters of intent issued to State Industrial Development Corporations

3337. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Standard', Calcutta dated the 26th July, 1972 that a large number of letters of Intent remain unutilised by some State Industrial Development Corporations;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the reasons for non-utilisation ; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) . Yes, Sir. Government are aware that progress in the implementation of letters of intent issued in favour of the State Industrial Development Corporations needs to be accelerated, particularly in view of the important role expected to be played by these Corporations in the setting up of new industries. The matter has been

taken up with all the State Chief Ministers. They have been requested to review the progress personally and inform this Ministry of the reasons for delay, if any, and to bestow close and continuous attention to the implementation of these projects and removal of local bottlenecks. The replies of the Chief Ministers are being received, whereafter the progress of individual projects will be assessed, reasons for delay and bottlenecks identified and remedial steps, if required, taken.

Revision of Telephone Tariff policy Regarding Distance for Local Calls in Rural Areas

3338. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering revision of Telephone Tariff Policy to classify areas up to 20 KMs. radius from the District Headquarters or Taluq Headquarters Exchanges as local areas within which all calls would be charged for as local calls ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider such a revision in rural interests?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, not for the present.

Setting up of a Censor Board [for Films at Hyderabad]

3339. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has renewed its plea to Central Government to reconsider its decision in regard to setting up of a Censor Board for Films at Hyderabad ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No further communication on this subject has been received from the State Government since December 1970.

(b) Attention is invited to the replies given in this House to the Unstarred questions Nos. 2521 dated 1-12-71 and 6543 dated 17-5-72 that the number of films produced in the region does not justify opening of a regional office of the Central Board of Film Censors at Hyderabad. This position remains unchanged.

Charges against Rehabilitation Official in Tripura

3340. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission have started enquiry into alleged corruption by Rehabilitation Department official in Tripura ; and

(b) if so, what are their findings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Department of Rehabilitation, the Central Vigilance Commission is not making any enquiry into the alleged corruption by Rehabilitation Department officials in Tripura. However the Central Bureau of Investigation is making an enquiry into the allegations relating to malpractices in the construction of refugee huts in North Tripura. In view of the complex nature of the case, investigation is likely to take about six months.

Publishing of "Yojana" in Telugu or Kannada.

3341. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why the Planning Commission's journal "Yojana" is not being published in Telugu and Kannada; and

(b) whether Government would undertake to do so expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Government has embarked on a programme of bringing out the editions of Yojana in our major languages in a phased manner. This is because of the obvious difficulties of bringing out all the editions at once.

(b) As part of this programme, it is proposed to bring out the Telugu edition during 1972-73. Preliminary arrangements regarding financial allocation, office accommodation, editorial and service staff, and other requirements of the Kannada edition will be taken in hand during 1973-74.

Range of Delhi T.V. Station

3342. Dr. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the present range of the Delhi T.V. Station;

(b) whether Government propose to increase its range so that people living in distant areas may also benefit; and

(c) if so, when and to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) 60 Kilometres.

(b) and (c). The present range of Delhi TV Centre is proposed to be increased to about 90 kms around Delhi by raising the

power of the existing transmitter and the height of the antenna. A relay transmitter is also proposed to be installed at Mussoorie for relaying Delhi programmes. This will have an independent range of 165 kms. The entire project is expected to be completed by the middle of 1975.

Erratic readings by Telephone Call Recording Machines

3343. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telephone calls recording machines particularly of trunk calls have of late been giving erratic readings;

(b) if so, the quantum of loss occasioned to the subscribers; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to compensate the telephone subscribers on this account?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Tenure of I.P.S. Officers on Deputation to Ministries.

3344. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Ministries/Departments in which officers of the Indian Police Service have been brought on deputation for appointment as Deputy Directors/Directors/O.S.Ds., Vigilance Divisions Sections;

(b) whether any tenure has been fixed for appointment of such deputationist I.P.S. Officers against the above posts, if so, what;

(c) whether some of these deputationists have stayed in one Ministry for more than 5-6 years if so, the reasons for their continued stay; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to fix the tenure of deputation and appointment of such officers in one Ministry/Department to ensure healthy administration

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

Select list of Central Secretariat Service Selection Grade Officers for appointment as Joint Secretaries submitted to P.M. Secretariat

3345. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a select list of Central Secretariat Service Selection Grade Officers for appointment as Joint Secretaries was submitted by the Establishment Board to the Prime Minister's Secretariat for approval in February, 1972;

(b) whether the select list has not yet been approved; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay and when it is expected to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A suitability list was prepared by the Senior Selection Board in February, 1972 and was submitted for the approval of the Prime Minister in middle of March, 1972.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Scooter Plant at Lucknow.

3346. SHRI JHARKHANDI RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the primary purpose of setting up the proposed giant Scooter Plant at Lucknow with foreign equity participation by

Innocenti of Italy is to supply the domestic market; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Government have gone for foreign collaboration with equity participation, when there was enough scope for expanding production in the existing scooter plants in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The proposals to set up a joint sector project and to grant expansion to the existing manufacturers are not mutually exclusive. The existing gap between demand and supply for scooters, the growth of demand in future and the prospects of export of scooters will provide sufficient scope for expansion of the existing units and the setting of a new project in the joint sector. The Government have, therefore, decided to set up a Scooter Project in the Joint Sector by acquiring the entire scooter manufacturing plant of M/s. Innocenti at Milano, Italy, on "as is where is" condition, together with the drawings, designs and technical data for the manufacture of the latest models of Lambretta scooters. The project envisages export of a part of its production.

Participation by the Indian firm and the Italian firm will bring to the project the benefit of the experience of both of them in management and production techniques and result in the speedy implementation for the project.

प्रतापगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थान

3347. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतापगढ़ जिले में काफी समय से केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थान की मांग की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतापगढ़ जिले में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने कोई मांग नहीं की है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

लाइसेंस शुदा रेडियो और टेलीविजन सेटों की संख्या तथा उनसे अर्जित राजस्व

3348. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कितने रेडियो, टेलीविजन और ट्रांजिस्टर सेट लाइसेंस शुदा हैं;

(ख) 1970-71 और 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्षों में इस मद में सरकार को कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ; और

(ग) इस समय इस मद में अनुमानतः कितना राजस्व वसूल किया जाना बाकी है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) 31 मार्च 1972 तक डाक तार विभाग से लाइसेंस प्राप्त रेडियो और ट्रांजिस्टर सेटों की संख्या 94,17,363 थी। लाइसेंस शुदा टेलीविजन सेटों की संख्या 53,848 है।

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 में इस मद में सरकार को 16,88,81,040 रुपये और 1971-72 में 16,98,77,317 रुपये 50 पैसे का राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ।

(ग) इस समय इस मद में कितना राजस्व वसूल किया जाना बाकी है, इसका अनुमान लगा सकना कठिन है क्योंकि बिना लाइसेंस के सेटों की संख्या निश्चित रूप से बता सकना संभव नहीं है।

बिना लाइसेंस रेडियो तथा ट्रांजिस्टर

3349. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास यह बनाने वाले प्राकट्य है कि इस समय देश में कितने रेडियो तथा ट्रांजिस्टर बिना लाइसेंस के उपयोग में लाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) लाइसेंस प्रथा को तेज करने और बिना लाइसेंस रेडियो धारकों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने हेतु सरकार भविष्य में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचतानंद बहुगुणा) : (क) बिना लाइसेंस के प्रयोग में लाए जा रहे रेडियो और ट्रांजिस्टर सेटों के आंकड़े रख सकना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) बिना लाइसेंस के सेट पकड़ने के लिए गंजन अभियान चलाने है और सीमा शुल्क अधिकाारी विदेशों से आयात किये जाने वाले सेटों की जांच भी करते हैं। यदि कोई व्यक्ति इस संबंध में नियमों और शर्तों का उल्लंघन करता पाया जाए तो उसे दंड देकर उससे शुल्क और सरचाज वसूल किया जाता है और इसे भ्रष्टा करने से डकार करने पर अदालत में मुकदमा भी चलाया जा सकता है।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा देय दूरभाष की बकाया राशि

3350. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को देय दूरभाष (टेलीफोन) की बकाया राशि का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचतानंद बहुगुणा) : (क) राज्य सरकारों के नाम 31-12-71 तक जो बिल जारी किए गए थे, उनमें से 1-4-1972 को टेलीफोन राजस्व की बकाया राशि 78 लाख 16 हजार रुपये थी।

(ख) बिल भ्रष्टा न करने वाले उपभोक्ताओं के टेलीफोन (फ़ूट-प्रान्त वर्ग के टेलीफोन) को छोड़

कर काट दिए जाते हैं। पत्र व्यवहार और व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क के जरिये बिलों की बकाया राशि बसूल करने की कोशिशें की जाती हैं। हानि ही में, राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य सचिव और संधीय क्षेत्रों के उपाय राज्यपालों को विभाग की धोर से पत्र लिखे गए हैं और उनमें यह निवेदन किया गया कि वे राज्य सरकार के सभी अधिकारियों को ऐसी शिक्षणें जारी करें जिसमें टेलीफोन की देय राशि का तुरन्त भुगतान करने पर जोर दिया गया हो। विभाग ने भी टेलीफोन राजस्व की बकाया रकम तुरन्त वसूल करने के लिए एक विशेष महिम बसाई है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों द्वारा दूरभाष पर किया गया व्यय

3351. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम अर्धवर्ष, 1972 से अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों द्वारा उपयोग किये गये दूरभाष (टेलीफोन) पर हुए व्यय का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक ने इस अवधि में कितने रुपयों की टंकारने तथा सोकन काले की ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचतानंद बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख), मुचन। एकट्टी की जा रही है और मन्ना-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Reorganisation of Engineering Division in Orissa Circle

3352. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether re-organisation of Engineering Divisions and Sub-Divisions in Orissa Circle have since been completed;

(b) if not, when the re-organisation is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether a new Engineering Division for Balasore is proposed to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Balasore will continue to be Sub-Divisional Headquarters. A new Telegraph Engineering Division at Bhubneshwar and four new Telegraph Sub-Divisions at Keonjhar, Jeypore, Titlagarh and Jhusuguda are being created in Orissa Circle.

Extension of Head Post Office Building at Bhadrak, Balasore, Orissa

3353. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed extension to the existing Head Post Office building at Bhadrak, Balasore, Orissa has been completed;

(b) if not, the bottlenecks that are holding up the speedy completion; and

(c) whether the amount sanctioned for the project has since been released?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) Administrative approval and expenditure sanctioned for the work for a sum of Rs. 2,54,250/- has since been issued. The work is budgeted for the year 1973-74.

(b) and (c) The case is being processed to ensure that the work is taken up in early 1973-74.

Expansion of Air Station at Cuttack, Orissa

3354. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposed expansion of A.I.R. Cuttack, Orissa has been taken up now; and

(b) if so, the time by which the expansion work is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

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

(b) The target dates for the completion of the installations at Cuttack are as follows :

(i) High Power Transmitter—March, 1974.

(ii) Permanent Studios—June, 1975.

Idle capacity in Tractor Industry

3355. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether tractor industry in the country is under the grip of recession, having low capacity utilisation and sharp fall in profits and profitability; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) At present there is a set-back in demand for tractors and some of the factories are working below capacity.

(b) Government feel that this is a temporary phenomenon and that the demand for tractors will pick up in the coming years.

Production in Khadi and Village Industries

3356. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has recently been decline in the production in Khadi and Village Industries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

H.M.T. Automatic Watches.

3357. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether H.M.T. has started manufacturing automatic watches; and

(b) if so, the expected annual production thereof and the time by which they are likely to be made available to public and at what cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) H.M.T. has just started assembly of automatic day and date wrist watches and the first phase of manufacture of components will be started shortly.

(b) The annual production of automatic day and date wrist watches by the watch factory (Factory No. II) at Bangalore would be 2,00,000 wrist watches by 1977-78. During the year 1972-73 the company's watch factory No. II at Bangalore will assemble 20,000 automatic day and date wrist watches out of imported components. These watches are expected to be released for sale at a price of Rs. 300/- per watch exclusive of taxes during October, 1972.

Reorganization of the Directorate of Technical Development.

3358. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any programme to reorganise the Directorate of Technical Development; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard and the progress achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Request made by Electronic Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for a Licence to produce Television Receivers rejected by Electronics Commission

3359. SHRI SARJOO PANDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the request made by the Electronics Division of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, for a licence to produce television receivers was rejected by the Electronics Commission;

(b) if so, the grounds on which the request was rejected;

(c) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has renewed its request for the licence; and

(d) if so, whether the Electronics Commission is likely to reconsider its earlier decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). In response to a Press Note issued by the Department inviting applications from prospective entrepreneurs to set up a total capacity of over 2,00,000 TV sets per year Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hyderabad (HAL), a wholly Central Government owned Public Sector Undertaking, had also applied along with others for manufacture of television sets and TV components. The Electronics Commission after taking into account all aspects of the case recommended to the Licensing Committee rejection of the application of HAL for the manufacture of TV sets for the following main reasons :—

(i) Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad (ECIL), also a wholly Central Government owned

Public Sector Undertaking, has been licensed for a capacity of 20,000 TV sets per annum; this was mainly because ECIL had earlier been licensed for manufacture of Closed Circuit TV systems, (CCTV) and TV sets for the Satellite Instructional and Television Experiment (SITE) programme. ECIL produces electronic items of a general nature and has a marketing/sales organisation being developed for this.

- (ii) Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, a wholly owned State Government Undertaking, has been accorded approval for manufacture of 5,000 T.V. sets per annum. This was to support the Small Scale Sector in Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) No TV Station is planned to be set up in Andhra Pradesh in the Fourth Plan Period. A capacity of 25,000 sets has been sanctioned for production in Andhra Pradesh out of a total capacity of 2,28,000 sets sanctioned for the whole of India.

HAL Hyderabad manufacture highly sophisticated electronics equipments at present entirely for defence purposes. A letter of intent has been given to them for manufacture of special TV components which involve sophisticated technology.

(c) and (d). HAL's renewed request for the licence for manufacture of TV sets is under the consideration of the Electronics Commission.

Committee to examine Government Policy on Advertisements

3360. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been frequent complaints from newspapers regarding

Government's policy on advertisements; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to appoint a Committee to examine the present policy on advertisements?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Small Scale Industries.

3361. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether stoppage of production or under-utilisation of capacity in several large units is posing a problem to thousands of ancillary units in the small scale sector;

(b) whether shortage of vital raw materials is also affecting production in the small scale sector; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to solve these problems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The problem, so far, has not caused any great concern to the small scale sector.

(b) and (c). The supply of raw material, imported as well as indigenous, has constantly been on the increase. Steps are being taken to further enhance the allocation of raw-material to the small scale sector to ensure larger utilisation of capacity in this sector.

Setting up of a Technology and Patent Data Bank

3362. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM : Will the Minister of CIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a technology and patent data bank to collect, collate and disseminate information about science and technology; and on most modern lines; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). Yes. A Committee has been constituted to work out the details.

Applications for setting up of Industries in Backward Areas of Bihar

3364. SHRI AMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any applications for setting up industries in the backward Districts of Bihar during the current year;

(b) if so, the number of applications received and the type of industries proposed to be set up there;

(c) whether licences and letters of intent have been issued to the applicants and if so, the names thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seven (upto 31-7-72) for items such as wheat products, iron & steel pipes, high tensile steel wires and woollen tufted carpets.

(c) and (d). Out of the seven applications, one has been rejected and the remaining six are under consideration.

A.I.R. Trails behind Radio Pakistan

3365. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Motherland* dated the 20th June, 1972 under the caption 'AIR Trails behind Radio Pakistan, ; and

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

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

(b) Government have noted a general toning down of hostile broadcasts from Radio Pakistan. However, some instances of violation of the agreement on cessation of hostile propaganda have been brought to the notice of the Pakistan Government.

Utilisation of Idle Capacity in 54 Industries

3366. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total idle capacity in 54 selected industries in the country;

(b) the percentage of utilisation of the industrial capacity in the entire Private Sector; and

(c) the steps, if any, proposed to be taken by Government for full utilisation of industrial capacity in the country in both public and private sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A statement based on records maintained by the Directorate

General of Technical Development, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3493/72.*]

(c) Steps for fuller utilisation of the installed capacity in various industries initiated by the Government are :—

- (i) Permission for doubling of capacity/multishift working in 54 selected industries. Undertakings which had been licensed on single or double shift basis in the specified industries have been permitted to maximise utilisation of their capacity. In other cases, they have been permitted to increase their production upto 100% of the licensed capacity subject to certain conditions. This facility is freely granted to all except the larger houses and foreign firms who have to apply for such facility to a specially constituted Task Force in the Ministry of Industrial Development for consideration of their cases on merit.
- (ii) Industrial undertakings have been permitted to diversify their production for the manufacture of new articles to the extent of 25% of the licensed capacity without the formality of obtaining an industrial licence, subject to certain conditions.
- (iii) Increased licensing of imported steel and other raw materials for increasing capacity utilisation by industry.
- (iv) Increased investment outlay on Plan projects.
- (v) In respect of the public sector, additional measures include diversification, export-orientation, efficient maintenance and management, import of essential components and material not indigenously available and better training and facilities for labour.

Dispersion of Industries

3367. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that concentration of industries in a few places has created more problems than solving any; and

(b) whether Government are thinking of any far reaching modifications while sanctioning new industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) . Government fully recognises the need for avoiding concentration of industries in a few places. Paragraph 15 of the Industrial Policy Resolution of the 30th April, 1956, reiterates Government's intention that industrialisation should benefit the economy of the country as a whole, and that disparities in the levels of development between different areas and regions in the country should be progressively reduced as far as possible. It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to translate this policy into action. In licensing new capacities, areas which are deficient in certain lines of manufacture are given special preference in the establishment of new capacities in those lines. As far as is possible and feasible, weightage is always given to applications from backward regions. Schemes of outright subsidy and concessional finance from public financial institutions have been initiated for selected backward districts.

Relaxation in enforcement of Law in cases of Trials of the Surrendered Dacoits

3368. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any approach has been made by the State Government of Madhya Pra-

desh for the relaxation in the enforcement of law in the cases of dacoits who have surrendered voluntarily and are now facing trials of various offences committed by them; and

(b) if so, in what manner would such relaxation be possible?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Sufficiency of Telephone and Telegraph equipment and losses suffered due to its pilferage

3369. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how long Government will take to meet the demands fully of Telephone and Telegraph wires and other equipments; and

(b) the losses suffered by Government on account of pilferages in 1970-71, 1971-72 and upto the 30th June, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The two major sources of supply of Telecommunications stores and equipment viz. ITI and HCL are in the process of continuous expansion. Under the HCL a 2nd cable factory is being opened at Hyderabad and the existing cable factory at Rupnarainpur is being expanded. Under the ITI a 2nd transmission factory has been set up at Naini, a 2nd instruments factory is being set up at Naini and a 2nd switching factory is under active consideration. There are, however, shortages in raw materials including steel, aluminium, zinc etc. and of electronic and other components etc and it may take a considerable time before Government is able to fully meet the demand for telecommunication stores and equipment indigenously. The Government has appointed a high-power Commit-

tee under the Chairmanship of Shri M. S. Pathak Member, Planning Commission to make a long-term study of the needs of telecommunication Stores and equipment and draw up recommendations for increasing the indigenous production capacities. On receipt of the recommendations of this Committee suitable actions would be initiated.

(b) *Losses during 1970-71 :*
Rs. 2,97,09,211

Losses suffered in 1971-72 (upto 30th June 1972) :
Rs. 1,85,60,535.

Import of used Plants for West Germany and Japan

3370. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to import and instal used plants from West Germany and Japan to manufacture labour intensive products;

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

(c) whether Government have taken any decision authorising private sector industries to enter into negotiations on these proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) As and when applications from private parties for import of used plants are received, they are considered on merits.

Control on Cement

3371. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to recontrol the price and distribution of cement in the country in view of its shortage; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The price and distribution of cement in the country is already under formal control with effect from the 1st January, 1968 in terms of the Cement Control Order, 1967, as amended from time to time.

Shortage of Automobile, Batteries, Tyres and Tubes

3372. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of automobile batteries and automobile tyres and tubes in the country;

(b) whether any attempt has been made by Government to increase the production of automobile tyres and tubes in the public sector; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) There is no shortage of automobile batteries. Some shortage in the case of truck and bus tyres was felt particularly during the emergency. The Tyre Companies were asked to step up the production by working on Sundays and holidays, as a result of which, the production was stepped up. Balancing equipments such as moulds and presses for the manufacture of Truck tyres were also allowed to be imported to further increase the production in this category. Still there have been

complaints regarding the non-availability of Truck Tyres from certain quarters. There is no shortage in other types of Tyres. Setting up of additional capacity for the manufacture of tyres (including truck and bus tyres) has also been approved by Government to meet future demands.

(b) and (c). Government are considering whether a Joint Venture by both the Central Government and the State Governments could be set up for the manufacture of automobile Tyres and Tubes and also whether the Technical know-how could be developed in a Centralised agency. These proposals are, however, in a very preliminary stage of consideration.

Reduction in Income Disparities

3373. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any reduction in income disparities as a result of different measures adopted by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The Report of Mahalanobis Committee which is the latest official study on the changes in income distribution states as follows :—

“It has not been possible for the Committee to pronounce a definite judgement, even of a broad nature, on the changes in income distribution. However, it can be stated that there is no clear indication of a significant change in income distribution over the Plan decade”. (1950-51 to 1960-61).

(b) Several measures including certain institutional reforms, the development of agriculture and small and village industries and special programmes for the weaker sections were taken in the earlier plans to

reduce income disparities. But no marked improvement in income distribution could occur because of greater emphasis on increase in G.N.P., heavy investments and quicker industrialisation. The slow rate of growth of the economy, the limited impact of fiscal policies in redistributing incomes and wealth and the rise in prices have been other contributory factors.

Complaint against Assistant Director, Small Industries Service Institute, New Del

3374. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3247 on 19th April, 1972 regarding the complaints against Assistant Director in the Small Industries Service Institute and state what further progress has been made in the matter so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The explanation of the officer has been referred to the Central Vigilance Commission for advice and further action will be taken on the basis of their advice.

Release of Prisoners to mark the Independence Silver Jubilee Celebrations

3375. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken any decision regarding the grant of remission to prisoners to mark the Independence Silver Jubilee celebrations; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and categories of prisoners concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Necessary orders for the grant of remission to prisoners on the occasion of Twentyfifth Independence Jayanti were issued on 27th July, 1972.

(b) The main features of these orders are :—

(1) The remission is allowed on a sliding scale;

(2) The following categories of prisoners are eligible for remission :—

(i) prisoners undergoing sentence in jails in Union territories.

(ii) prisoners undergoing sentence in State jails who were convicted for offences against the law relating to matters to which executive powers of the Union extends.

(iii) As regards prisoners undergoing sentence in State jails, who were convicted for offences against the State Law, the State Governments were requested that if there be no objection, they may consider the desirability of granting remission to them on the same scale.

(3) The following categories of prisoners are not eligible for remission under those orders :—

(i) Detenus of any class;

(ii) Prisoners convicted by court martial;

(iii) Prisoners convicted for offences under the Official Secret Act, sections 2 & 3 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, various sections of the Indian Penal Code, Foreigners Act and Pass Port Act.

Memorandum and Deputation from National Union of Calcutta Telephones

3376. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has received a memorandum and a deputation from the National Union of Calcutta Telephones; and

(b) if so, the nature of the memorandum and action taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Only memorandum was received from the National Union of Telegraph Engineering Employees Class III, Calcutta (Telephones) Branch.

(b) The memorandum contained demands relating to the service conditions such as fixation of pay scale for wiremen, overtime to staff and rotational transfers etc. In accordance with the prescribed channel of communication between the Administration and the staff, memoranda/representations received from the recognized Central Unions/Associations only are required to be examined at the P&T Board level for taking necessary action. Memoranda/representations from Branch Unions/Associations are required to be examined at the appropriate lower level. As such the memorandum in question was forwarded to the G.M.T. Calcutta for necessary action and sending reply to the Union.

Public Sector Factories in Punjab

3377. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans to build-up some factories in Public Sector in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). There is so far no

decision to set up any new industrial project in the Central Public sector in Punjab. However, a proposal for the expansion of Nangal Fertiliser Factory is under consideration.

Public Telephone booths in Delhi

3378. DR. SANKATA PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not been able to make public Telephone booths available in all areas of Delhi so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Government have been able to provide PCO booths in areas of Delhi wherever these have been found justified and feasible.

(b) Does not arise.

Ceiling on Monopolies and Big Business Houses

3379. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability of placing a ceiling on monopolies and big business houses with a view to increase production has been considered;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Government have already adopted the policy of preventing growth of monopolies and concentration of wealth in a few hands. The Government's revised industrial licensing policy

announced in February, 1970 and the introduction of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act are steps taken in that direction.

13.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE. DACOITY IN BUXAR-DELHI EXPRESS TRAIN

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding dacoity in train No. 55 up Buxar - Delhi Express between pilkhua and Dasna Railway Stations of Northern Railway on the 20th August, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3475/72].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): On behalf of Shri H. N. Bahuguna, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 :-

- (1) The Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 329 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1972
- (2) The Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972., published in Notification No. G.S.R. 811 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3476/72].

NOTIFICATION UNDER PERSONAL INJURIES (COMP. INS.) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVINDVERMA): On behalf of Shri R. K. Khadilkar, 41 LSS/72—9

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 24 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963 :-

- (1) Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 377 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1972.
- (2) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 378 (E) in Gazette India dated the 5th May, 1972.
- (3) The personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Amendment Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. S. O. 500 (E) in Gazette, of India dated the 22nd July, 1972.
- (4) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 501 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT-3477/72]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR AUTOMOBILES ETC. UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Automobiles, Automobiles Ancillary Industries, Transport Vehicle Industries, Tractors, Earthmoving Equipment and Internal Combustion Engines for the year 1970-71, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regu-

[Shri Siddheswar Prasad]
lation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-3478/72.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE E.S.I.C.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1970-71, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [placed in Library. See No. LT 3479/72.]

13.36 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :-

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 21st August, 1972, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee or the Houses on the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1972. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the Speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee :

1. Shri Yogendra Sharma
2. Shri M. S. Abdul Khader
3. Shri Veerendra Patil

4. Dr. Bhai Mahavir
5. Shri Ibrahimabhai Kasambhai Kalania
6. Shri S. B. Bobdey
7. Shri Nabin Chandra Buragohain
8. Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri
9. Shri Ranbir Singh
10. Shri Sikandar Ali Wajid
11. Shri Sitaram Singh
12. Shri Hamid Ali Schamanad
13. Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury
14. Shri Todak Basar
15. Shrimati Sita Devi"

13.39 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolution.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT)
BILL

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely :—

- (1) Shri Syed Ahmed Aga
- (2) Shri Bedabrata Barua
- (3) Shri H.K.L. Bhagat
- (4) Shri Somnath Chatterjee
- (5) Shri Tridib Chaudhuri
- (6) Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda
- (7) Shri C. Chittibabu
- (8) Shri S.R. Damani
- (9) Shri C.C. Desai
- (10) Shri G.C. Dixit

- (11) Shrimati Vijayalakshmi
- (12) Shri Popatlal M. Joshi
- (13) Shri Ramachandran Kadannapalli
- (14) Shri Baburao Jangluji Kaje
- (15) Shri Jagannath Mishra
- (16) Shri Surendra Mohanty
- (17) Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
- (18) Shri D.K. Panda
- (19) Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey
- (20) Prof. Madhu D. Pandavate
- (21) Shri H.M. Patel
- (22) Shri S.B.P. Pattabhi Rama Rao
- (23) Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai
- (24) Shri Jagannath Rao
- (25) Shri Bishwanath Rao
- (26) Shri P.M. Sayeed
- (27) Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma
- (28) Shri R.R. Sharma
- (29) Shri P. Ranganatha Shenoy
- (30) Shri R.K. Sinha

and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session; that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and Communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER : It was decided in the Business Advisory Committee that this may be disposed of without any discussion and the Select Committee will go into every thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Just I want to make a brief submission.

Bill

MR. SPEAKER : Don't do it when we have decided in the BAC....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There are some things very confusing in the Bill, something contradictory. It is not very clear.

MR. SPEAKER : What?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will read it out.

MR. SPEAKER : When it goes to the Committee, you can mention these things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How can I, I cannot appear before the Committee.

I have made a submission to you before 11 O'clock. The question is : I refer to clause 204A which says :

"(1) Except with the previous approval of the —

- (a) company in general meeting, and
- (b) Central Government,

No company shall, during a period of five years from the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1972, appoint as secretary, consultant or adviser or to any other office, by whatever name called, any individual, firm or body corporate who, or which, had before the 3rd day of April, 1970, been—

(i) holding office as the managing agent or secretaries and treasurers of the company; or

(ii) any associate of the managing agents or secretaries and treasurers of such company.

Provided that where any such appointment has been made before the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1972, no such appointment shall be continued by the company after a period of six months from such commencement

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

unless such appointment has been approved by the company in general meeting and the Central Government before the expiry of the said period”.

Now I want only to ask a question. What will happen after five years?

One more submission. What is the object of bringing this Bill ? These large monopoly houses, in the course of four years, have increased their wealth by as much as 76%. The Mafatlals which has an asset of Rs. 92 crores in 1969, to-day has assets of Rs. 156 crores. Tatas whose assets were only Rs. 505 crores, to-day they have assets worth Rs. 638 crores. The rise is 29%. With 76% growth the industry is not producing anything, but they are getting fatter.

These two things he may make clear.

MR. SPEAKER : Those matters can always be considered by the Select Committee. How can the Minister commit himself? Let it go to the Committee. Why do you want to prejudge everything?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I can assure the hon. Member that these matters will be fully gone into by the Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have pointed out an anomaly.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister says that the committee will consider these things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : A Bill has been brought before the House.

As a member of the House, when I see something which is confusing and which is not clear, I have a right to point it out. Let the Minister make a statement.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The language of the Bill is very clear. The questions that have been raised by the hon. Member would be amply taken into consideration by the Committee and if any improvement is necessary, it will be done.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : After five years ?

MR. SPEAKER He is fond of talking. What to do ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : This is not a good procedure that as it has been decided in the BAC, it may be straightway referred to the Select Committee. This is not a happy precedent because the Select Committee should know the mind of the House also. Also, this should not be taken as precedent for future. The Bills should not be referred to Select Committee as a routine without a discussion here because they would like to know the mind of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I put it because it was decided to refer it to the Select Committee without discussion. But if you want to oppose it, you are very welcome. We cannot override the Rules. They are always there. It is just because of your mutual understanding that I did it. But if you do not want to implement it, then we will have a discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When the Minister moves a Bill and I find something wrong and I ask him to make a statement, you do not allow it.

MR. SPEAKER : You yourself were there in the PAC.

Now, the question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely :—

- (1) Shri Syed Ahmed Aga
- (2) Shri Bodabrata Barua
- (3) Shri H.K.L. Bhagat
- (4) Shri Somnath Chatterjee
- (5) Shri Tridib Chaudhuri
- (6) Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda

- (7) Shri C. Chittibabu
- (8) Shri S.R. Damani
- (9) Shri C.C. Desai
- (10) Shri G.C. Dixit
- (11) Shrimati V. Jeyalakshmi
- (12) Shri Popatlal M. Joshi
- (13) Shri Ramachandran Kadannapalli
- (14) Shri Baburao Jangluji Kale
- (15) Shri Jagannath Mishra
- (16) Shri Surendra Mohanty
- (17) Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
- (18) Shri D.K. Panda
- (19) Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey
- (20) Prof. Madhu Dandavate
- (21) Shri H.M. Patel
- (22) Shri S.B.P. Pattabhi Rama Rao
- (23) Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai
- (24) Shri Jagannath Rao
- (25) Shri Bishwanath Roy
- (26) Shri P.M. Sayeed
- (27) Shri Nawal Kihsoore Sharma
- (28) Shri R.R. Sharma
- (29) Shri P. Ranganatha Shenoy
- (30) Shri R.K. Sinha

and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

13.46 hrs.

**ANTIQUITIES AND ART TREASURES
 BILL**

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
 SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
 (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : I beg
 to move*

"That the Bill to regulate the export trade in antiquities and art treasures, to provide for the prevention of smuggling of, and fraudulent dealings in, antiquities, to provide for the compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation in public places and to provide for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental or ancillary thereto, be taken into consideration."

13.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Our country has had a long and distinguished history and naturally, we have in our land a very large number of objects of art and representations of the progress achieved by the Indian people through the ages. This valuable heritage of the nation has to be protected and preserved by us against destruction or smuggling out. Whether it is in the field of art or architecture, sculptures, painting, metal-works or wood-crafts or even in the case of manuscripts there are objects of art which have to be preserved from vandalism. Unfortunately, our country has suffered cruelly, particularly, since certain rich individuals mainly abroad but, to some extent, even in this country, have considered it fashionable to acquire art objects and to treat them as private property and therefore, they have encouraged this despoliation of monuments or disposals of priceless pieces of paintings. Thefts of sculptures from monuments like the bracket figures from the magnificent Khajuraho temples or even chiselling away of sculptures from other

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Shri S. Nurul Hasan]

monuments have been reported from time to time. The House will recall the public indignation over the report that one of the priceless pieces of Nataraj is being sold in New York and everyone is rightly feeling deeply concerned about it.

Therefore, ever since the dawn of Independence, there has been an attempt to bring this situation under control and as far back as 1947, an Act called the Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947 was passed to check and control the export of antiquities. This Act, together with the Treasure Trove Act of 1878, the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (VII of 1904), 1904, Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, and Customs Act, 1962 helped to protect the cultural heritage and to control the export of antiquities to a limited extent.

The administrative and legal lacunae in these Acts became obvious because of large-scale thefts and smuggling of art objects outside the country.

It is indeed most regrettable to find that objects either stolen from Indian Museums or removed from protected Monuments or private Temples have found their way abroad and some of them have been exhibited in public museums of those countries.

The Indian Delegation raised this matter in the UNESCO Convention on the Theft of Cultural Property and, in spite of the fact that many countries like our own, who have been suffering from such vandalism have raised their voice, and a somewhat diluted convention has been approved, some of the more developed countries are dragging their feet in the matter.

Therefore, it was considered necessary to bring in a comprehensive piece of legislation on antiquities so as to plug as far as possible the loopholes and to gear up the administrative and executive machinery.

This Bill, which I commend to the House, has been brought up on the basis of various

decisions which have been made outside the House as well as inside the House.

Several hon. Members had sought from time to time leave to introduce Bill's to remedy the existing situation. My hon. friend Dr. Raghbir Singh had given a notice in the Rajya Sabha about the Antiquities (Export Control) Amendment Bill/1957. A similar notice was given by Shri C.K. Bhattacharyya in the Lok Sabha in 1962. For some reason or the other, these Bills were not introduced in Parliament. Meanwhile the Government which had been seized of the problem, sought to introduce a Bill for this purpose in 1965. Although it was introduced on the 7th April, 1965 in the Lok Sabha, it could not come up for consideration during the lifetime of the Third Lok Sabha.

In the meantime, another Bill was introduced in the other House in 1967, but that did not come up for consideration.

While the present Bill was being drafted, all the concerned Ministries of the Government of India were consulted. A draft of the Bill as prepared by the Ministry of Law and Justice was also circulated to all the States and Union Territory Governments in 1970 for their comments. All these comments were examined and as a result of further thinking, the present Bill includes for the first time 'Art Treasures' which, being human works of art, having artistic and aesthetic value, also deserve to be protected.

Besides antiquities, manuscripts, records and other documents, which are of scientific, historical, literary or of aesthetic value, have also been included now within the purview of this Bill. But, we have reduced in these cases the age limit and brought it down to 75 years, so as to cover all important material of this category.

Now, Sir, the salient features of the Bill are as follows :—

- (a) It seeks to regulate export trade in antiquities and art treasures on and

from the commencement of this Act. It provides that it shall not be lawful for any person, other than the Central Government or any authority or agency authorised by the Central Government in this behalf, to export any antiquity or art treasure.

- (b) It seeks to regulate the internal trade in antiquities by making it compulsory for those carrying on business of selling and offering to sell antiquities to obtain a licence and to maintain such records as may be prescribed for the purpose.
- (c) It also empowers the Central Government to take over the internal trade in antiquities with effect from a future date to the exclusion of others.
- (d) It seeks to undertake registration of specified types of antiquities (by notification in Official Gazette) in possession of private persons and institutions.
- (e) The Bill seeks to empower the Central Government to compulsorily acquire antiquities and art treasures for preservation in a public place.

Lastly, (f) It finally seeks to provide penalties for offences in contravention of the provisions of the Bill.

This is a Bill which the Government have brought forward after full consultation. This is also a matter on which the whole country feels exercised. Hon. Members have quite rightly voiced their sentiments and the sentiments of the people by expressing their concern whenever any theft was reported. I therefore hope, Sir, that this Bill will not be allowed to get involved in any controversy.

My only appeal is this. This Bill should have been passed much earlier, but it has been delayed. But, I am happy, I have the honour and the privilege of presenting it to the honourable House.

Sir, there may be shortcomings, as there would be shortcomings in every other thing, but I would beg of the honourable House to approve of this Bill as quickly as possible. It is only after the House has given its approval that the rules can be framed and that will take some time and there is no time to lose.

If there are any suggestions for any changes or amendments, we can look after those things, and I would be prepared to come to the House again. But I now request the House to approve of this Bill without any further delay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved. :

"That the Bill to regulate the export trade in antiquities and art treasures, to provide for the prevention of smuggling of, and fraudulent dealings in, antiquities, to provide for the compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation in public places and to provide for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental or ancillary thereto, be taken into Consideration."

There is an amendment in the name of Shri Daga. Are you moving it

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : Yes, I am moving my amendment. I beg to move :

"That the Bill to regulate the export trade in antiquities and art treasures, to provide for the prevention of smuggling of and fraudulent dealings in, antiquities, to provide for the compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation in public places and to

[Shri M. C. Daga]
provide for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental or ancillary thereto, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 13 members, namely :

- (1) Shri S. M. Banerjee
- (2) Shri Samar Guha
- (3) Shri Purushottam Kakodkar
- (4) Dr. Karni Singh
- (5) Shri Raja Kulkarni
- (6) Shri Jagannath Mishra
- (7) Shri Shrikishan Modi
- (8) Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra
- (9) Shri H. N. Mukherjee
- (10) Shri Ramsahai Pandey
- (11) Shri Arjun Sethi
- (12) Prof. S. Nurul Hasan; and
- (13) Shri M. C. Daga

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session.”(1)

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after a long time of delay, this Bill has been introduced at last by the hon. Minister.

Even in spite of this long delay, I would congratulate him, if this Bill had been drafted in an all-embracing and comprehensive manner, with a view to further the cause of our cultural heritage along with the antiquities and art treasures as has been described in this Bill. But there is nothing about this. If anybody goes through this Bill, I am sure, he will be able to find that the only object of this Bill is to regulate the activities of the smugglers and the fraudulent people with a view to fulfil their commercial purposes and not to further the cause of our cultural heritage which we need at this moment very badly.

Twenty-five long years have passed since the attainment of our independence; but still the Government has not applied its mind to this most important national aspect for our generation. Every day we read in the newspaper that our antiquities are being stolen. Just now, the hon. Minister has

referred to the case of Natarajamurthi idol. It has been stolen from India and it has been sold at New York. Now, it is worth 2 million dollars. Similarly, the statue of Deity Chamba from Himachal Pradesh was stolen some time ago and recovered in Bombay while it was being sent to America. This type of stealing is going on everywhere.

14.00 hrs.

I would just cite a glaring example about Murshidabad. A rare collection of curios, china and paintings valued at well over Rs. 1 crore has mysteriously disappeared from the Nawab Palace at Murshidabad, now under the control of the West Bengal Government. Some of the missing items are of priceless historical value and roughly fall into two categories. On the one hand, antique Venetian and Ming vases, centuries-old ornamental clocks, the Nawab's silver-laced throne, huge cut-glass chandeliers, oil painting by world masters and bronze statues and other works of art, all priceless, have been stolen. Also missing are mundane items like copper plating from lightning conductors and sundials, iron railings, becons and rafters from place out-houses. The quality and size of the stolen material rule out the theft being the work of casual thieves. I can cite more examples like this, but as my time is short, I shall not go into them.

Now, I shall cite another very painful story. Two centuries have elapsed since the passing away of one of India's great sons, namely Raja Ram Mohun Roy. His bicentenary is being celebrated throughout the country. It is a shame that his ancestral house is still being used for the police barracks. During these long 25 years, the Government of India could not free this house from the clutches of the police. This is the example of how we are furthering the cause of our cultural heritage.

There is a State Archaeological Gallery in West Bengal. It was started in 1962 by

the then PWD Minister. It is a nice gallery containing a nice collection. But the antiquities and art treasures are in such a place that nobody can go there. One contributor to the *Hindustan Standard* has written :

"The State Archaeological Gallery, a treasure island at 33, Chittaranjan Avenuc, is visited by scholars from all over the world. I cannot refrain myself from asking why the Government is so indifferent towards its own collection. It is housed in such an unclean building and it looks like a godown rather than a gallery of art."

This is the reality with regard to our antiquities and art treasures. The hon. Minister is a newcomer, but I hope that he will try his best to perform this duty of protecting our antiquities and art treasures.

Regarding the Kohinoor, you know that it is now shining over the London tower. We want to bring back this Kohinoor to India. This is our national property. It is high time that we bring back this Kohinoor from the London tower to India. I urge the Hon. Minister and I would request him to take initiative in this matter, and we from the Opposition will join hands with him and strengthen his efforts to further the cause of our antiquities and art treasures.

Though this Bill does not come up to the mark, yet with these words I support this Bill.

श्री मुन्नाकर बाबे (बंदोली) : उपर्युक्त महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि जिस दिन हमें स्वतंत्रता मिली उसी दिन यह बिल धारा और पास होना। केवल पास ही नहीं होना इसको तभी कार्यान्वित भी होना चाहिये था। वह जनतंत्र बहुत दिनों तक जीवित नहीं रहता जहाँ पर उसकी कला और संस्कृति के प्रति धाराधना का भाव नहीं रहता।

मैं इतिहास की धोर धाराका ध्यान धाराधित करना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी तो इतिहास के विधार्थी रहे हैं। जनतंत्र धारत के लिए नया नहीं है। जब मगध नरेश लिच्छिवियों पर धाराधन करना चाहते थे धोर इस सम्बन्ध में बुद्ध भगवान की राय उन्होंने मांगी तो उन्होंने यह राय दी कि जब तक वहाँ स्मारकों की पूजा होती रहेगी तब तक उस जनतंत्र को कोई नष्ट नहीं कर सकेगा, उसका उत्थान ही होता रहेगा। बास्तब में बहुत से लोग होंगे जो पुरातत्व शेष तथा कलाकृतियों को सम्पत्ति के रूप में पूजते धोर इनकी धाराधना करते होंगे। किन्तु मैं तो इन्हें मंदिरों से भी धाराधित पश्चिम धोर शक्ति का ध्यान समझता हूँ। धोर समाज में शक्ति के ध्यान के रूप में इनका धर्मनन्वन धोर वन्दन होना भी चाहिये।

संसार की सब से प्राचीन नगरी काशी का मैं वासी हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ इन कृतियों तथा मूर्तियों का धंजन क्यो नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन जिस प्रकार मूर्तियों का धंजन एवं तस्कर हुषा है, धोरंगजेब की धर्त्सना करने वालों ने स्वयं जिस प्रकार धपने इन मंदिरों को नष्ट धोर ध्रष्ट किया है, यदि उनकी कर्चा की जाए तो काशी धपविध्न होगी। मैं धपना काशी को धपविध्न नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूँ कि मध्यकाल में जिननी हमारी मूर्तियों एवं कृतियों को क्षति नहीं पहुँचाई गई उससे कहीं धाराधित क्षति सफेदपोश लोगों ने, धर्म के ठंकेधाराओं ने संस्कृति के ठंकेधाराओं ने, धर्म संस्कृति धोर कला के व्यापार के नाम पर धाराधारी बिलने के बाध पहुँचाई है। इस सब के बाधबूध हमारा जो विधान था वह इतना धरिध था कि तीन तीन सी मूर्तियाँ एक साथ पकड़ी जायीं थीं धोर मुकधर्मे भी कथते थे लेकिन सब के सब लोग छोड़ दिजे जाते थे। प्रो० मृधन हमन साहब सीधायभाजी हैं कि यह सुधर विधान उनके हाथों पास होने जा रहा है। यह विधान इतिहास की एक स्मरणोय बस्तु होगी। इतिहास में उनका नाम तो लिखा जाएगा ही क्योकि वह इतिहास के विधान हैं, इसलिए भी उनका नाम इतिहास में लिखा जाएगा कि यह बिल उनके धारा प्रस्तुत

[श्री सुधाकर पाण्डे]

किया गया है और उनके द्वारा यह पास होने जा रहा है। इस बिल का मैं बार-बार स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं उनकी इस राय से सहमत हूँ कि इस में सुटियां हो सकती हैं किन्तु इसे एक क्षण भी पास होने से रोका नहीं जाना चाहिये। अगर कार्यान्वयन में सुटियां प्राणगी तो उनका भी सुधार और परिष्कार यथासमय होता रहना चाहिये। उस में किसी प्रकार की रोक टोक नहीं होनी चाहिये। जड़ता मुख्य है और प्रागे बढ़ने की शक्ति जिसमें परिवर्तन और परिवर्धन होता है, जीवन है।

इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ और भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जब सरकार कलाकृतियों, हस्तलेखों, मूर्तियों की रक्षा नहीं कर रही थी तो इस देश में कुछ ऐसी संस्थाएँ भी थीं जो इस काम को कर रही थीं और उन में सब से पहला नाम प्राणगा एशियाटिक सोसाइटी का और उसके बाद नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा का भी नाम प्राणगा। कला भवन जैसी विश्व विख्यात राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा ने काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय को जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का संस्थान है, दान कर दी है। सभा में हजारों पांडुलिपियां हैं। हिन्दी की तो इतनी पांडुलिपियां हैं कि कहीं भी अन्यत्र वे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। उन पांडुलिपियों के संरक्षण को और भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात रही है कि बार बार प्राणह इस संस्था ने किया है किन्तु सरकार ने उन पांडुलिपियों को कूड़ा और कचरा समझा और समझा कि इस में कुछ नहीं है। किन्तु मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन पांडुलिपियों के भीतर भारत की वह रचना भी छिपी हुई है जिसे आज कांग्रेस बनाना चाहती है, जिसे आज देश के लोग बनाना चाहते हैं, जो जन मंगलकारी तथा प्रगतिशील हैं और जो आज की भ्रष्टपरक दृष्टि के विरोध में भेद को मिटा कर सर्वत्र अभेद देखने वाली है। बिष्णु पुराण में देवता लोग भी पुनः जन्म की स्थिति होने पर यह पान करते हैं कि यदि उनका पुनर्जन्म हो तो वे भारत में जन्में क्योंकि यह भूमि और धान्य की भूमि है। वह तथ्य यहां पर मिलेगा। अथर्ववेद के पृथ्वी सूक्त में धरतीमाता की जो यह बन्वना की गई है कि बिभिन्न धर्मों और

बोलियों के लोग यहां रहते रहे और सब मिल कर देश की प्रगति के लिए काम करते रहे, इस सत्य का साक्षात्कार उन कलाकृतियों से ही हो सकेगा।

श्री नूरुल हसन ने प्रलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय से कुछ इतिहास की पांडुलिपियों का फारसी से हिन्दी में अनुवाद कराया है। वह बड़ा अच्छा कार्य हुआ है। उस से इतिहास की दिशा बदलेगी। वास्तव में हमारे इतिहास की दिशा बदल जायेगी, यदि उन हस्तलेखों का संग्रह हो जाये और उसका ठीक उपयोग हो। उस में कुछ काम बाकी रह गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री नूरुल हसन उस को पूरा करने का यत्न करेंगे।

जहां तक इस क्षेत्र की उन संघाओं का सम्बन्ध है, जो व्यापार नहीं करती हैं, बल्कि वे पांडुलिपियों प्रावि का संरक्षण करती हैं, जिन के कार्यकर्ता गांव-गांव में जा कर पांडुलिपियां लाते हैं और उन को सार्वजनिक रूप से सुरक्षित करते हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये और लोक हित में इन सब की सूची बननी चाहिए। किन्तु अगर उन के कार्य पर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध इस कानून के माध्यम से लगता है, तो फिर इस कानून का लक्ष्य ही नष्ट हो जायेगा।

जो बड़े बड़े विशाल होटल हैं, उन के पास-पास भी कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिए, क्योंकि मेरा खयाल है कि उन होटलों की छाया भूमि में और कभी कभी उन के कार्यकर्ताओं के माध्यम से कला-कृतियों का तस्कुर-व्यापार होता है।

जहां तक मूल्यों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं एक नैतिक और सैद्धांतिक प्रश्न श्री नूरुल हसन के सामने उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह विधान उन पांडुलिपियों एवं कृतियों पर लागू होगा जो 75 वर्ष पुरानी हैं, वह तो ठीक है। राजा राममोहन राय के मकान के बारे में कहा गया है। मैं उन बातों के बारे में इस समय कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। तुलसीदास का मकान गंगा किनारे अपनी पुरानी स्थिति में है और जर्जर है, लेकिन वह व्यक्ति की प्रापटी है। भारतीय भाषा में तुलसीदास जैसा बड़ा साहित्यकार शायद नहीं हुआ है और न होगा, लेकिन उन का मकान व्यक्ति की सम्पत्ति

है, देश की सम्पत्ति नहीं है! यही स्थिति सूर के मकान की है। बिहारी के मकान का किसी को पता ही नहीं है। इन्हें राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति बनाया जाये।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि राज-दरबारों में जो हस्तलेख हैं, वे किस की सम्पत्ति हैं। जब तक राजा लोग थे, तब तक वे उन के कस्टोडियन, संरक्षक थे। जब राजा चले गये, तो जिस कलाकार ने उन चित्रों को बनाया है, जिन लेखकों ने उन पांडुलिपियों को लिखा है, क्या वे उन की होनी चाहिए या राजा-महाराजाओं की? क्या उन कृतियों के कलाकारों की बन्दना उसे राष्ट्र की संपत्ति बना कर करनी चाहिए या राजा-महाराजाओं को उन के लिए कम्पेन्सेशन देना चाहिए? यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है।

मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरे पूर्वज भी लिखा-पढ़ा करते थे। उन के हस्तलेख की प्रतिलिपि प्राप्त करने के लिए जो कष्ट मुझे उठाना पड़ा है, उस की सीमा नहीं है। मैं इस क्षेत्र में बराबर काम करता रहा हूँ। इन्धावलियों के सम्पादन में जो जो कष्ट उठाने पड़ते हैं, उन की परिकल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस बिल के द्वारा वे कष्ट दूर होंगे। किन्तु उन हस्तलेखों और पांडुलिपियों का मूल्य राजा-महाराजाओं को नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। राजा-महाराजाओं के विद्याभवन तो उन के विलास की चीज थे। मध्य काल में इकैत और राजा में केवल यह अन्तर था कि राजा विद्या भवन रखते थे और शस्त्रों के साथ शस्त्रों का उपयोग करते थे, किन्तु साहित्य और संस्कृति के साधन का प्रयोग न कर केवल शस्त्र से सम्पदा प्राप्त करने वाले को इकैत माना जाता था। राजा बनने के लिए यह जरूरी था कि विद्या भवन उन के पास हो। जो वस्तुयें उन को संरक्षण के लिए, साहित्यकारों एवं कलाकारों द्वारा दी गई थी, वे उन की व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति न मान कर राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति मानी जायें।

यह देश सी, दो सी बचों का देश नहीं है। हजारों हजारों बचों की पुरातन इस की संस्कृति है। इसकी कला सम्पदा का विस्तार भी बैसा

ही है। इटली की तरह यदि सरकार हर जिले में संग्रहालय बनाये, तो शायद वह धपना भी भला करेगी और देश का भी भला करेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और ध्याग्रह करता हूँ कि सदन इस को सर्व-सम्पत्ति से पास करे और तत्काल इसका प्रयोग प्रारम्भ करे।

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAI-PUR (Jaipur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while I welcome the main objective of this Bill, I think there should be a few amendments put into it because, as it stands, it is not practical. I think everybody in this House wishes to preserve India's antiquities, whether they be in the form of art treasures, manuscripts, paintings, building or anything.

The Minister himself referred to the fact that a beautiful Natraj has been stolen and that the statues in the temples of Khajuraho have also been pilfered. I should like to remind this House that it is since independence that all this pilferage has started taking place in our country. Prior to that, when these treasures were looked after by their own owners, nothing was touched. Khajuraho was in the State of Panna. Under the rulers of Panna, not one single statue was stolen.

The previous speaker spoke about the collection of the ex-Princes of India. It is true that they have vast collections, and had they not been in India, we would probably have had no cultural heritage. That is something we must remember, and we must be thankful to them for their contribution to India's cultural heritage.

As far as Rajasthan is concerned, all the archives from the state-19—have been taken to Bikaner and dumped together. They were previously lying on the floor. They have now been arranged in some sort of order, but I believe at the moment there is nobody in the archaeological department to

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look after them. That is one thing I should like to point out.

When I said that there should be some amendments incorporated into the clauses, I meant to point out the fact that these thefts have taken place since independence and not prior to it. I have a feeling that it was because before they were properly looked after by those who loved them and in whose possession they were that we have had not had any thefts of this type. Also the beautiful cities of India were preserved with their unique indigenous architecture.

Take, for instance, the city of Jaipur. It was beautiful, until it was handed over to the Congress Government. Now it is filthy. The Director of Archaeology has not enough money to be able to protect these monuments. He cannot do anything. In front of the *Chatris*, the building of the Maharanis, a row of shops is coming up. The Department of Archaeology objected to this, but the local government lets it go up. These are things ancillary to this Bill and I would beg of the Minister to look into them. They say here that the Central Government will make rules and then the States will adopt them.

I would beg of this House to pass a Bill for the proper protection of all antiquities in India that are immoveable, I mean palaces, temples, caves and so on because at the moment the protection is not adequate. I hope that you will help me in this. I know about this. I can say about my own home where I went 32 years ago : Jaipur was perhaps the most beautiful city in the world. Today it is perhaps the dirtiest-ugliest, filthiest city in the world. Why? No care has been taken to protect the national monuments. This does not apply only to Jaipur. It applies to many other places in Rajasthan and in the rest of India.

As I have not got the time to go into details, I would just like to point out to the Minister one or two things. which, I hope,

he will forgive me for. I think in a way this Bill is premature because they have not got the machinery to implement it. To begin with, they do not have enough experts in art in this country even to man the National museums. When they do not have experts, they talk about registration of articles. That is all very well. But who is going to register these articles? It should be an expert, who knows about art.

Then they talk of photography—six copies of each article. Have they calculated the cost of one photograph, leave alone 6? Which individual or which collector will ever be able to afford that? Therefore, I would seriously like to suggest to Government to have an agency which can take photographs of these objects of art.

Another thing. This registration is not practical for persons. Clauses 14, 17 and 17 apply to museum offices and archives owned and controlled by the Government. Why should there not be a list of those articles as well? Why should they not be catalogued and photographed and lists of them provided to the public? After all, they are not owned by the institutions there. They are owned by the public. If there has to be a special exemption for this, there must be a reason for it.

Another thing is this. When you ask for registration of art objects that are lying with the dealers or collectors, you must also be very, very sure to see that all Government officials produce a list of their art objects. I do not want to cast aspersions but many, many collectors in the far-flung districts are one of the worst culprits in pilfering art and cultural treasures.

There was another thing that I wanted to suggest. From clause 13 it looks as though the Central Government wants to nationalise the antique trade which I think would a pity, because there are thousands and thousands of people who depend on this;—though I am hundred per cent with you

that you should try and stop the smuggling of antiques from this country—I go abroad quite often and I am absolutely horrified to find in every single shop—Dabis Street in London, for example—something of Indian antiquity. I go inside and ask the dealers : “I am just an ordinary buyer; how much is this?” There, I once found a statue of £1,100. He bought it for about £200 or £300, and he said, “I am going back to India in a month or two to get some more.” Now, his agencies were not private. They were not any of the dealers like the kabadiwallas or anybody like that. He obviously got them from an archaologically protected site. And this continues.

I would also say that the Government of India's officials concerned must also have there art collections registered and must also give notifications to the Government as to what they should do.

As regards this compulsory acquisition, I am not quite clear as to what that means, because I am very frightened of this; not for personal reasons. We have a large collection, which is in a museum, but we are not trying to get anything out of it. We are trying to acquire more. It is open to the public; open to the scholars. We are not able to find a director because there is dearth of this kind of people in India. The same applies here. Your best men are working abroad in the universities of Chicago and Harvard—our best Indian scholars in antiquities. I ask, why this compulsory acquisition? People who have art objects — private ones—are very frightened that they may go into Government hands and then disappear from the public, either completely, or they are swallowed up and find themselves somewhere abroad, like the famous statue of Nataraja that you mentioned.

What is the idea of this? Then you say, if the owner wishes to apply for compensation, he may go to an agency and apply

to the court, and there will be a gentleman to determine the value of what is sought to be acquired. But in art, as anybody knows, there is no value. You cannot name the value of such a thing. For instance, if I wish to auction this ring, for me, I will pay crores of rupees for it, but its actual value is only perhaps Rs. 2,500 or something like that. But I will wish to possess it. So, I will pay anything for it. That is the value of an antique.

For instance, you take the auction shops in England : Southeby and Christie. The owner may put up a painting or an object of art for auction. And the owner's reserve price may be something like Rs. 200, Rs. 300, Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. But if somebody wants to acquire it, somebody wants it, its value goes up to thousands of pounds.

When I am talking of Southeby and Christie, it has often struck me that the Indian Government, through the State Trading Corporation, auction cars and things like that. Why does it not have a sort of antique auction shop? For instance, these dealers in antiques who wish to sell their things abroad make a determined price by having a public auction, and the Government will make a profit.

You can have a sort of Southeby or Christie in this country. After all, these antiquities do belong to the public. If they are going to do that, you have the right to make money out of them. So, make the best of it and do not let them go for a paltry sum. This is something which the Government should think over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is up.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR : I am concluding. As I have said before, I feel that the Bill is a bit premature, because the Government has not got the machinery to deal with this. Even for the National Museum, they have not been able to find

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a director. There are no laboratories in the country for the preservation of paintings, textiles, carpets or anything like that. The UNESCO has offered its services many times to the people, but the Indian Government have not availed themselves of those opportunities. I know about this actually. It is a fact. I would ask the hon. Minister to see to this.

The other thing is, what laboratories have you got. India is a vast country. Is Delhi, or Calcutta or Madras having a big laboratory? The Salar Jung Museum has got a small one. Here, your carpets are lying up together for cleaning. There is a queue of carpets to be preserved in the National Museum over here. All these things happen to be there because we have not got the facilities to preserve the antiquities well. So, I would plead with the Government to do something about this.

You will doubtless pass this Bill by all means; do not try to nationalise the trade. Let the people keep their possessions. Regulate the export by all means. Up till now, smuggling has been due to the fault of the Government alone, and the Government alone stand condemned in this and I hope the Government will do something constructive in this regard. As it stands, the Bill will do more harm than good. So, it should not be passed unless amended.

श्री धन प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : मान्यवर, मैं धाप का हृदय से धाधारी हूँ जो धापने मुझे पुरावशेष तथा बहुमूल्य कलाकृतियों विधेयक, 1972 पर धापने विचार को प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है। मैं इस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

श्रीमन्, मैं धाप के माध्यम से इस माननीय सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि—

रफ़ीको धाधो बदल दें निजामे धालम को।
करेब और मरू के परदे को तार तार करें॥

श्रीमन्, भारत धापने पुरावशेष बहुमूल्य कलाकृतियों की दृष्टि से विश्व का सब से धनी और सब से सम्पन्न देश है। भारत के ऐतिहासिक तथा सांस्कृतिक धरोहर विश्व समुदाय के लिए सदैव ही जिज्ञासा, आकर्षण और सम्मान के केन्द्र रहे हैं। राष्ट्र के जीवन में राष्ट्र की संस्कृति का वही महत्व होता है जो महत्व शरीर में प्राण का होता है। संस्कृति रहित राष्ट्र उसी प्रकार से होता है जिस प्रकार से प्राण रहित शरीर होता है। भारत की संस्कृति की हर धरोहर विश्व समुदाय के लिए एक आकाशदीप और प्रेरणा का स्रोत बनी हुई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue the day after tomorrow. We now resume the discussion on the motion of Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar on the development of backward areas. Nobody was on his legs the other day. Who wants to speak? Yes, Shri Dasaratha Deb.

14.30 hrs.

MOTION RE. SEPARATE CENTRAL SCHEMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : There is regional imbalance on a very wide scale and it was a legacy of the British imperialism but after Independence also our government has preserved that legacy. The grievances of these backward areas are genuine and it requires to be properly attended to. The planners of this country must have a proper plan keeping in view the regional imbalances in our country. It is not only those areas mentioned in this resolution, but also many other areas that are very backward. I come from a region which is the most backward of the backward areas. In the north-eastern region

areas like Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal and Nagaland including Assam, are the most backward. There may be some fine educated people but that does not mean that the area is forward. There are no industries worth the name even in Assam, not to speak of Tripura and Meghalaya.

It is surprising that after 25 years of Independence Tripura people do not have a railway line. If you want to develop the backward area, first you must have some infrastructure, most important of all road and rail communications. After that you can talk of big or medium size industries.

What should be our approach to development of backward areas? The approach of our planners is motivated by profit, not benefit to the common man; how quickly they could get returns. I had been demanding since 1952 the introduction of a railway line in Tripura. I was told on the last occasion that a survey was completed but that it will not be remunerative; so it cannot be taken up in this plan. I must say it is a capitalist way of thinking; you are developing the capitalist part of your economy in our country. You have to look to the needs. A capitalist will see how quick a return he will get. That is why people in remote areas are not getting factories or industries. Naturally our planners and others build industries around big cities where they have communication and other facilities. If you proceed like that people living in M.P. or Chota Nagpur or Nagaland or other backward areas will never have any industries. It is bad planning.

It is wonderful to know one thing. Our Government started a hydro-electric project scheme called Dombra project, long ago but it has not been completed. I tabled a question whether the Government of Tripura did not utilise sum allocated for the year 1970-71 under different heads of development and they gave so many reasons in reply why they could not utilise and one of

the reasons was : procurement of some construction materials for development has been posing problems either due to their non-availability or due to difficulties in the means of transport. A fortnight before I met the Chief Minister of Tripura and he told me that they wanted to import one electric transmitter machine weighing about 20 tonnes but it could not be brought to Tripura because the only railway in Tripura has to pass through a tunnel and the height of that machine was more and so it could not be transported to Tripura. How can Tripura develop?

The Government has failed in these 25 years to develop a transport system. That is why I say that industries must be planned in these areas on the basis of the availability of raw materials. I cannot demand, for instance, a cement factory in Tripura because it is impossible and we do not have those stones but why not some paper industries? We are producing a lot of bamboos and at least one or two paper mills could have been started in these 25 years. It is a jute producing area and jute mills could also have been started. We are producing a lot of wood and small and medium industries based on these raw materials could have been started. I am not talking of Tripura alone; similar industries based on available raw material could be started in any other backward area.

By starting industries you will be releasing the labour potential of our country; this will solve unemployment problem. In the name of development of undeveloped areas, some big monopolists, and capitalists are getting licences to develop that particular area. So it is now at the mercy of such people. It should not be so; Government must come forward, have a proper plan and take the initiative to develop those areas; it should not be given to such agents. I repeat that planning should not be motivated by profit but give benefit to the common man. Tripura cannot have a railway line for a long time if you want quick remuneration.

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

The Government must have a separate scheme and integrate it with the State Government schemes for different regions. You must have separate apparatus and separate quota for building materials and you must have all the other infra-structure that are necessary. Otherwise, you cannot develop backward areas.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Sir, in view of the fact that the motion by the hon. Member, Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar, tried to confine the backwardness only to the parts such as UP, Bundelkhand and Chotta Nagpur, I had to move an amendment stating that this should be made applicable to the backward areas in the country as a whole. I feel that this motion has received very sympathetic consideration of this House because it is not only the hon. Member, Shri Dasaratha Deb's Tripura or Bundelkhand or Chotta Nagpur, but there are many other Tripuras in this country which are more or less sailing in the same boat.

If I am not indulging in a hyperbole, if we use the word "backward" in regard to certain areas, communities, castes or regions it is a perverse pride, according to me. It is equally applicable to economic, social, cultural or any other sort of backwardness. While we do accept the fact that economically we are not well developed, we have a very ancient civilisation and culture which have survived the vagaries of history. So, I would urge the House to substitute the word "backwardness" by some forward-looking word. Formerly, the under-developed areas were called backward. Then they were called "under-developed". Now having recognised that these under-developed areas have a tremendous potentiality of growth, they have changed the nomenclature and they are called 'developing areas' or 'developing continents'. I think we have to bid good-bye to the word "backward" and call ourselves a 'developing country' because that word

is most optimistic and forward-looking in its content and vision. Let us not be perversely proud of our backwardness, which is something which we must try to eradicate as soon as possible, whether the backwardness is social, cultural or economic.

When we started planning the concept was that it will have to be planning at the grass root level. But we started first by getting clearance to an approach to the plan at the highest level in the country where the policies are formulated. We got the clearance for an approach to the plan in the National Development Council. Thereafter, it was discussed at the highest levels in the country and then it was transmitted to the States and then to the districts. Now we are thinking in terms of holding plan discussions at the grass root level at the districts. Even here a very learned Member suggested that the plan discussion at the district or constituency level should be under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate. Have we not, after 25 years of independence, got the necessary expertise and competence to preside over a conference of the people at the grass root level where our panchayat pradhans and other representatives of the people are present? The initiative for a conference of this type at the grass root level, particularly in the backward districts, should be left to the representatives of the people, however competent or incompetent they may be. We cannot entrust it to the same old machinery, which has done good work in the past, because we cannot expect it to deliver radical results which we are expecting in the future.

Coming from the general to the concrete, the Working Group headed by Shri Wanchoo stated very categorically in the year 1969 that as far as the industrial backwardness of this country is concerned, there should be a procedure whereby further licensing of industries should be curtailed in the metropolitan cities which have become the har-

bingers of major, medium and small industries. To this report there was a note of dissent by one of the representatives from Bombay. Why is it that in the licensing procedure the Planning Commission as well as the Industries Ministry are not paying specific attention to this recommendation and ensuring that at least new industries are not established in the urban metropolitan centres which are also causing biological ecological hazards? Why is it that the dispersal of industries is not carried out because they are the recommendations of the Working Group which was appointed by the Government itself?

While it may not be necessary for us to identify vast areas of the country as backward areas, we can definitely identify those districts or regions within a State where there is vast potential for growth. If this potential for growth along with backwardness is made use of, I think it will be possible for us to create the necessary structure for industrial advancement and growth.

As far as infra-structure is concerned, hardly 200 miles south of Bombay is the Western Ghats, just south of Goa-North and South Canara. Wherever there are road or rail communication there is advancement. We can say that we are backward because we are backward or we are poor because we are poor. This is evident here because our country or government has not been able to do much in regard to development of either road or rail communication or generation of electricity. That is why the backwardness still continues in those regions.

Coming from the general to the concrete, I would once again urge that there are many areas which are backward. Their problems have to be found at the national level. Coming to the specific, the State of Mysore, a district has been chosen as industrially backward where there is about 500,000 acres of net irrigation of a perennial nature.

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So, I would say that greater care should be taken in identifying the districts and once the districts are identified all the impetus should be given for their development and growth. Finally, I hope that my amendment to the main motion will be accepted by the House.

SHRI BIREN ENGTI (Diphu) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the entire eastern region, specially the State of Assam is very backward economically, socially and culturally. The Central Government from time to time has prepared many schemes for the development of backward areas but in practice nothing has been done. Not to speak of development, even the basic needs like education, drinking water and public health in most of the interior places are not there. That is why the backward areas of Assam still remain backward.

The hill region of Assam like Mikir and north Cachar hills is one of the most backward areas in the country where 90 per cent of the population depends on agriculture. But it is very unfortunate that there are no adequate irrigation facilities. There are some rivers like Dikharu, Amrang, Dayang and Barpani on which dams can be constructed to supply water to the entire agricultural land of those hilly region.

To remove the regional imbalance and backwardness, the most urgent and important thing is that some industries should be set up in those areas. In Assam, specially in those hilly areas, there is abundant raw material like trees and bamboos. So, at least one paper mill can be established at Haflong.

There are no adequate means of transport in the interior hill areas of Assam. We have many times urged the Central Government to convert the metre-gauge railway line of Assam into broad-gauge

[Shri Biren Engti]

line. It is very important because this is the only connecting line of the State of Assam with the other States of India. But we are surprised as to why the Central Government keeps silent on this important issue. This should be fulfilled immediately.

To develop the backward areas, the present planning system should be revised and also decentralised. At the same time, the Central Government should also set up a separate and permanent authority to survey and suggest the conditions of backward areas of our country.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the motion moved by Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar focuses attention on the problem of backward areas in the country and suggests the remedy of having separate development schemes. Everybody agrees with the malady of backwardness, as stated by the mover. But I differ with the mover in regard to the remedy suggested by him. He suggests that the setting up of separate Central schemes will deliver the goods. I say, that will never deliver the goods.

We have a concrete example before us. U.P. and Bihar are the most favoured States by the Central Government. For example, in Bihar alone, maximum public sector investment on State-wise basis has been made. I think, more than 20 per cent of the land has been put under irrigation. And we lag behind. We find Bhilai, Ranchi and Rourkela as giant public sector undertakings. But these places are nothing but an oasis in the desert of backwardness.

A few miles around these plants and townships we find modernity, but at other places the same old backwardness continues. Sinking thousands of crores of rupees and creating Central schemes will not solve the problem. In many cases the choice of the planners is already predetermined. For example, an irrigation-

cum-hydel project is always tied up to a river valley project. We cannot create a steel plant away from the source of raw materials. We want the regional imbalances to be eradicated, but what the Government does results in wastage of scarce resources.

Now we understand that, in Kashmir, Government plans to set up a watch factory as a unit of HMT, but Kashmir lacks experts who can work in that watch factory. They have, therefore, to import from distant States experts, but I am told that those experts are afraid of the weather conditions in Kashmir. We make a political decision out of over-enthusiasm, but because of this political decision, we ignore the cost-and-benefit calculation and also the principle of maximum economic returns. Central scheme alone is not the magic wand by waving which we can create an economic miracle. Every area requires a separate planned programme for salvation. For example, even in our State which is supposed to be a forward State, there is one district called Dharmapuri which is a backward one. It requires a special kind of attention, it requires development of silk and other such things.

The hon. Minister comes from Konkan area. I have read the articles written by him. He has suggested that setting up a Central plan will not solve the problems of the Konkan area; it requires a separate kind of economic planning by development of cashewnuts, fisheries, etc. So, the problems have to be identified. We should not think that setting up a public sector undertaking or a Central scheme will be the panacea for all ills. But these things cannot be done from above. Long distance management and remote control operations from Delhi will not deliver the goods. Ultimately we have to come back to district; district should

be the unit of planning, or if data is available, taluks or tehsils should be the unit of planning. We have been repeating the same theme that people should be taken into consideration, that they should be partners in planning, not only during implementation but even during formulation. We have been repeating the same theme from the First Five-Year Plan onwards, but nothing has been done.

In today's newspaper I read a news that the former Planning Minister, hon. Shri C. Subramaniam, has announced a package programme for backward areas. I hope, the hon. Minister will throw much light on the subject. But who will prepare the package programme, who will execute the package programme? Again I find from the newspaper reports that hon. Shri C. Subramaniam has stated that these would be executed by the Planning Commission. Again we face the problem of over-Centralisation. Unless these planings are assigned to the States, we cannot improve the situation. Regarding Konkan the hon. Minister is an expert because he hails from that area. Regarding Tamil Nadu, I can speak with some authority because I know it. There is nothing sacred about State planning, but we want it to be done by States because it paves the way for concentrated efforts. There are States like Uttar Pradesh which is one of the biggest in Asia or in Europe.

15.00 hrs.

So, the area of operation is bigger. Take, for example, Haryana. The area of operation is small. After its separate existence, Haryana has proved to be an economic miracle. It is prospering well. On the other hand, even though UP is the cradle of Congress politicians and the supplier of all Prime Ministers after Independence, we find that the Eastern UP is still in a pitiable situation.

AN HON. MEMBER : Any area of UP is worse.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : I am coming to that. I find the giant nature of UP is one of the stumbling blocks of the progress. So, Sardar K. M. Panikkar's suggestion comes to my mind. I think splitting UP into more than one unit will solve the problem. If that is not practicable we should set up regional boards as in Telengana and a sizeable portion of plan funds should be allocated for these backward regions.

Intensive State plan has produced economic miracles in Puerto Rico and the people of Puerto Rico is still a guiding star. For a big Federation like India I think the States should be allowed to plan for State functions and the Federal Government for federal functions. There is nothing inherently unfeasible about it.

The Seventh Scheduled of the Constitution speaks about economic and social planning as a concurrent function. But, what happens now is that we do economic planning but we never do the social planning. Again, sometime back, our Prime Minister inaugurated a Girls' School in Allahabad. But after three years, that school was closed. Why? The girls who got educated could not get educated husbands. So, what is the reason? The social backwardness is the reason. I think we should lay emphasis on the social planning also. In our State we have made an attempt. The State has constituted a Youth Board employing hundreds of educated youth. They go to the villages and tell them and they induce motivation among the people so that they can become self-reliant. I think we should lay emphasis on their social planning also.

What is required is a balanced effort. I think these backward areas will never catch up and the gap between them and the

[Shri Murasoji Maran]

more advanced ones will continue to increase unless we apply brakes for the forward areas. I am afraid we cannot do it. What is required is to give a helping hand to these backward areas and the States. At the same time, we should not apply brakes to the so-called forward States. Again, we should never think that the forward States have no problems at all. They have their own problems. They also require more infrastructural investments just to maintain their developmental management. An advanced State is more identified with more urban areas. But, urbanisation bristles with many problems like the creation of inhuman hovels like slums. In what way this problem is different from the backward areas—I want to ask. So I lay once again emphasis on the balanced approach.

The Pandey Committee has given about six indicators to determine the backwardness of an area. But some of them are not scientifically proved methods. That is my conclusion. For example, one of the indicators is the percentage of the agricultural population to the total population. This may look a good indicator but this ignores the pressure on land.

The *per capita* industrial output is also considered. But, what is the value added? It never goes into the problem. On that aspect, it is found to be useless. The *Per capita* factory workers to the total population is being considered. In that case, Bhilai is there, but the area around it is still backward. In Kerala there may be more factory workers, but those workers are suffering because they are connected with the sick and dying industry of Coir and Cashewnuts. They say that they will take into consideration the length of surface roads per lakh of population. This also is misleading. Take for example, our district of Krishnagiri. It connects Bangalore and

Madras City—two forward areas. It will not solve the problem because in this particular case the length of surface road may be higher, but the area is backward.

Therefore, what is required is, more refined concepts. I lay emphasis once again on the balanced approach.

Sir, setting up of public sector units in backward areas alone is not going to solve the problem. We require an integrated approach and that is possible only if the plans are entrusted with the State Governments and only if the districts are taken as units of planning.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का धाभारी हूँ कि आप ने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझ को भी बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं देश के सबसे पिछड़े हुए इलाकों से आता हूँ और मुझ को बहुत सी बातें कहनी हैं। इसलिये प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप मुझे समय की थोड़ी सहुलियत देंगे।

बैंगलूर तो मुझे देश के सबसे पिछड़े हुए इलाकों से हमदर्दी है, लेकिन जैसा कहा गया है बॅरिटो बिगिन्स एट होम, मैं अपने भाषण को जो उत्तर प्रदेश के घाट पहाड़ी जिले हैं पिथौरागढ़, अल्मोड़ा, नैनीताल, गढ़वाल, टेंहरी, उत्तर काशी, चमौली और देहरादून, उन तक ही सीमित रखूंगा। यह जो जिले हैं वह पिछले पच्चीस साल से विशेष रूप से उपेक्षित रहे हैं। अग्रजों के जमाने में भी और उस के बाद भी जब तक आधुनिक सभ्यता का कोई धामाम इन इलाकों में नहीं दिखाई देता। आप देखेंगे कि रेलों को जिस तरह से अग्रज लोग छोड़ गये थे उस के बाद वह एक इंच भी बढ़ाई पर नहीं बनी। हम कहते रहे कि हर मीटर गेज लाइन को कम से कम ब्राड गेज में बदलें, किन्तु अपनी सरकार ने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। न रामनगर तक, न काठगोदाम तक और न टनकपुर तक कोई भी रेल ब्राड गेज में बदली गई है। रेलों को पर्वतों की ओर ले जाने पर ही पर्वतीय प्रदेस का उत्थान निर्भर है। जब तक वहाँ धारा-

गमन के माध्यम नहीं होंगे तब तक न तो बहाई कोई बीज एक्सपोर्ट हो सकती है और न इंडस्ट्रीज बन सकती हैं, नहीं किसी किस्म का धीर उत्पादन हो सकता है। लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान हम धीर नहीं गया है।

शिमला तक पहाड़ों में रेल धरोज बना गये। उसके बाद अब तक कहीं भी पहाड़ों में रेल नहीं बनाई गई। मैंने मुझसे दिया था कि टनकपुर से बागेश्वर तक रेल लाइन बने। अब तक कुछ भी प्रगति हम दिशा में नहीं हुई। स्विटजरलैंड में हर पहाड़ के कोने कोने तक रेलें हैं।

मैं सामंतों से प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर माहब से शिकायत करूंगा कि उन का हम इलाके के लिये स्टेप-मदनी टोटमेंट रहा है। हालांकि व्यक्तिगत रूप में वह मेरे मित्र हैं और उन की विचारधाराओं का मैं स्वागत करना हूँ, मगर नहीं मानूँ क्या बात है कि पिछले कई सालों से लगातार प्रयत्न करने के बाद भी कोई कामयाबी मुझे हासिल नहीं हुई। वैसे तो प्लैनिंग विभाग इसके की चीट पर कहता है कि हम घटनेमें घाफ बीनेस्व एकात्मिक डेवेलपमेंट चाहते हैं, रोजनल इन्वेलेस को रिड्यूस करना चाहते हैं, स्टैन्डर्ड घाफ लिबिंग का उच्चा करना चाहते हैं और एकात्मिक डेवेलपमेंट को एम्प्लोयमेंट करना चाहते हैं, ताकि वह इलाके पिछड़े हुए न रहें। लेकिन उन की कथनी धीर कथनी में बहुत अन्तर है। जो भी डीसोजन प्लैनिंग विभाग नेता है वह पॉलिटिकल अग्रोब न कर हाता है न कि नैशनल अग्रोब से कर। मैंने उन से बतलाया कि उन की जो अग्रोब है वह गलत है।

जिनमें भी बैकवर्ड इलाके हैं उन में सामंतों से जो हमारे पहाड़ी प्रदेश के लोग हैं वह गरीब हैं, जानिप्रिय धीर मोधे है, हिमा को पसन्द नहीं करते हैं, बिरोह नहीं मबाना चाहते, हम तरह की जोड़ों में विश्वास नहीं करते, इसलिए उन की तरफ हम प्लैनिंग कमीशन की बॉर्डि नन्नर नहीं गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय के सम्मुख सामंतों से घाट 'वाइट रखना चाहता हूँ। घाफ में मेघालय के लिये, अमम के लिये, नागालैंड के लिये, अम्मू

के लिये, काश्मीर के लिये धीर हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये 90 फी मदी घान्ट हो है धीर 10 फी मदी मोन दिया है। क्या कारण है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के इन घाट जिलों के लिये, जो इन स्थानों से भी गू गूजरे हुए हैं धीर जहा की पर कैपिटल इनकम कम है, घाफ केवल 50 परसेंट घान्ट दे रहे हैं धीर पचाम परसेंट उनको मोन दे वह बहुत अन्याय की बात है।

दस परसेंट सेंट्रल सबसिडी की जो घाफकी स्कीम है, उस में 34 यू० पी० के बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं जिन में मे केवल बालिया धीर झासी की घाफ मदद कर रहे हैं। पहाड़ के छः जिले बैकवर्ड हैं, उन में मे एक भी जिला उस में नहीं घाना है।

मभी पहाड़ों पर घाफ ट्रांसपोर्ट सबसिडी स्कीम को लागू करते हैं, अम्मू में घाफ बने हैं, अमम में देने हैं, नागालैंड, सिपुप, मणिपुर, मिजो, अरुणाचल घाफ सब जगह इनको घाफ लागू करते हैं लेकिन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के इन घाट जिलों में ट्रांसपोर्ट सबसिडी का नाम नहीं है।

489 ट्राइबल डिवेलेपमेंट एरियाज हैं जिन पर घाफ 52.5 करोड़ खर्च कर रह है। मुन्नि-यारी ब्लाक, धारुचुला ब्लाक धीर जानमर धावर के जो इलाके हैं बहा के लिये तीन साल हो गए हैं, अब तक स्कीम ही बन रही है। बहा कोई काम नहीं हो रहे हैं, एक पैसा भी बहा खर्च नहीं हुआ है।

अरन इन्वेस्टिफिकेशन कारपोरेशन घापने बनाई। यह कारपोरेशन इन्वेस्टिमीटी बॉर्ड के हाग कन्वेलनल ट्रेन्स पर मदद देनी है स्टेट का अरन इन्वेस्टिफिकेशन के कामों के लिये बैकवर्ड एरियाज में। लेकिन मैं घाफका ध्यान उन पहाड़ी छः जिलों की तरफ दिमाना चाहता हूँ जो बैकवर्ड है उन में कहीं कोई भी स्कीम काम नहीं करनी है। नैनीताल जो बैकवर्ड नहीं है, बहा इन्होंने पचाम लाख खया दिया है। नाम है हमका बैकवर्ड स्टेट लेकिन बहा कागजों में वह फार्बंड स्टेट है। अमम में नहीं घाना है कि अर अस्तन्तुन क्या है। मैं समझता हूँ.....

[श्री नरेश सिंह बिष्ट]

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री मोहन चारिया) स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने दिया है, हमने नहीं दिया है।

श्री नरेश सिंह बिष्ट : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं। मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ जो जहाँ का मिनिस्टर होता है वह वहाँ के लिए करता है। नैनीताल का यहाँ सैटर में भी मिनिस्टर है श्री पन्त और वहाँ ५० पी० में भी इरिगेशन एंड पावर का मिनिस्टर है श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी। वहाँ के लिए तो काम हो जाता है लेकिन जो वाकई में बैकवर्ड इलाके हैं उन के लिए कोई व्यवस्था न हो, यह रवैया चम नहीं सकता है। यह चीज अच्छी नहीं होगी। वहाँ आपने यह रूपया दिलवाया, यह मेरा बाज है, और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप स्वीयर करें।

आपने इसी हाउस में एक बार वादा किया था कि जो पहाड़ी प्रदेश हैं उनके लिए हम एक सैल बनाएंगे, प्लानिंग कमीशन में वह सैल होगा और वह सैल काम करेगा लेकिन अब तक उस सैल की कोई बात नजर नहीं आई है। मैंने कई पत्र मंत्री महोदय को भी लिखे लेकिन उत्तर मुझे श्री मिनहास से मिला जिम में उन्होंने कुछ तो ऐसी बातें लिख दी जैसा आपने अभी कहा कि स्टेट का काम है, उससे कहीं और हमारे सैल के बारे में उन्होंने इतना ज़रूर कहा :

"I am also glad to inform you that the Planning Commission has already set up a Committee of Direction for undertaking surveys and investigations in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh."

खाली एक कमेटी के फॉर्मेशन से जबकि पच्चीस साल गुजर चुके हैं काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस स्टेज में पहुँच कर खाली कमेटी बना देने से किसी को सन्तोष नहीं हो सकता है। इस बास्ते में आपसे कर बड़ा प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस दिशा में आप बिशेषतौर पर सीधे और इस पर आप बिशेष ध्यान दें और इन इलाकों को आप कुछ प्रगति की ओर लाएं। अगर यह कहा जाता है सैटर का दोष है तो कह दिया जाता है स्टेट का है और अगर स्टेट वालों को कहा जाता है कि

उसका दोष है तो कह दिया जाता है कि सैटर का है। इस तरह से तो कुछ काम नहीं हो सकेगा। इसका भी कोई समाधान ढूँढा जाना चाहिये। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी उस इलाके में गई थी। उनके साथ मैं सब जगह गया था। पांच छः जगह उन्होंने मीटिंगें एड्रेस की थी। मैं उनके साथ पिथौरागढ़ में भी था, रानीखेत में भी था, धर्मशाला में भी था, नैनीताल आदि सब जगह मैं उनके साथ था। उन्होंने वहाँ बहुत जोरदार शब्दों में पहाड़ों के दुःख दर्द हटाने की बात कही थी और सभी जगह इसको कहा था। ५० पी० के चीफ मिनिस्टर और सरकारी कर्मचारियों से बार-बार उन्होंने यह कहा कि यह इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ है,

इसकी उन्नति के लिए यथाशक्ति काम होना चाहिये। उन्होंने जो ५० पी० के मौजूदा चीफ मिनिस्टर है उन से कहा कि आपका मैं इम्तहान लूंगी। अगर इस पहाड़ी प्रदेश का आपने हित नहीं किया, यहाँ की इकोनॉमिक हानत आपने नहीं सुधारी तो मैं आपको फेल हुआ समझूंगी। भले ही आपने मैदानी इलाकों में बहुत काम किया हो या न किया हो। इतने जोरदार शब्दों में उन्होंने यह बात कही थी। यह उन्होंने बात कही थी जिन की बात की सारी दुनिया कड़ करती है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कानों पर ज़रूर तक नहीं रेंगी। अब मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि आप बतायें कि वज़ा की जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका समाधान कैसे होगा। अगर दिल्ली से हम कहें तो हमें कह दिया जाता है कि सबमऊ से कहीं और वहाँ कहते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि दिल्ली को कहो। इस तरह से कुछ नहीं होगा। जैसे मेरे मित्र कह रहे थे यह प्लानिंग जो है यह जिने के स्तर पर होना चाहिये और वहाँ यह प्लान बनना चाहिये। ऐसा होगा तभी जा कर वहाँ कुछ हो सकेगा। जब तक जिने के स्तर पर आप प्लानिंग नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह जगड़ा हमेशा चलता रहेगा।

आपने किया क्या? पहले आपने कहा कि हिल डिबेलेपमेंट बोर्ड बना देते हैं। वह एक ऐसी ही चीज थी जैसे एक झुनझुना किसी बच्चे के ड्राप में दे

दिया जाता है। यह एक भुलावा देने वाली बात थी। आठ दस साल तो भुलावा देने में निकल गए लेकिन हिंस डिवेलोपमेंट बोर्ड ने कुछ नहीं किया। जब प्रगड़ा किया गया तो कारपोरेशन बना दी। कारपोरेशन भी कुछ काम नहीं कर रही है। वह एक पूंजीवादी संस्था बन गई है और वह भी बड़ी काम करती है जिस में उसको लाभ हो। जिस में जनता का तथा देश का डिवेलोपमेंट हो, ऐसे काम वह नहीं कर रही है। इस तरह से भुलावा दे कर वहां की जनता को घाप बहुत दिनों तक सन्तुष्ट नहीं रख सकेंगे, उसको राखी नहीं रख सकेंगे।

प्राइम राइज की बात को ध्यान में लें। प्लेज के जोग धरर कीमतें बढ़ती हैं तो बहुत चिल्लाते हैं। लेकिन हिस्स पर धरर मिट्टी भी यहां से ले जानी हो तो दस रुपया की मन तो टुक का खर्च लग जाता है वहां पर जहां तक बड़ मांटर मड़क जा सकती है और बाद में छः हजार की बुनन्दी से ऊपर हाई आस्टीट्यूट के जो इलाके हैं उन में भेड़ों पर मांस लाद कर ले जाया जाता है या खच्चरों की पीठ पर लाद कर ले जाया जाता है या फिर घादमी की पीठ पर लाद कर ट्रांसपोर्ट का काम होता है। वहां म्यूक और पोनीज ही होती हैं। इस काम के लिए। उनका भाड़ा दस पंद्रह रुपये मन होता है। इस तरह से धरर उन इलाकों में मिट्टी भी ले जाएं तो 30-35 रुपये मन बटा जा कर वह पड़ती है। यहां जितनी कीमतें बढ़ती हैं उससे पचास गुना ज्यादा वहां बढ़ती हैं। फिर मिडलमैन का प्राफिट भी वहां बहुत ज्यादा होता है। इस बास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी जगहों पर धररको ट्रांसपोर्ट सबसिडी जरूर देनी चाहिये। फल जो होते हैं उनको धरर सहरो में माना हो तो ट्रांसपोर्ट पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च धा जाता है। जितनी कीमत होती है इन फलों का उससे ज्यादा इनके ट्रांसपोर्ट पर खर्च धा जाता है। इस बास्ते से इनको सहरो में माने ही नहीं हैं। नामपाती धरर धाए, जैसे फल तो वही सह जाने हैं, पहुंच नहीं सकते हैं सहरो में।

इसके साथ-साथ वहां की पापुलेशन बहुत बढ़ गई है। वहां धावादी समा नहीं सकती है। उनको लिबिंग स्पेस देना बहुत जरूरी है। तराई धाबर में एथिकलचरल नैड है, वह उनको ही जानी चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि एजुकेशन वहां धाब धोरि-वैटिड होनी चाहिये। पर कैपिटा इनकम वहां की बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कैब प्रोग्राम जैसे प्रोग्राम ट्राप में लिये जाने चाहिये। रोड कन्स्ट्रक्शन को बहुत ज्यादा महत्व धाप दें। वहां की नदियों में फल होते हुए उसका उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है। उससे इलैक्ट्रिसिटी पैदा की जा सकती है। साधन होते हुए ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है। मिनरल रिजोर्सिब बेनुमार पहाड़ों में हैं, उनको एक्सप्लायट किया जाना चाहिये। कुटीर उद्योग धंधे वहां स्थापित किये जाने चाहिये। इंडस्ट्रीज वहां स्थापित की जानी चाहिये। वाच मेकिंग इम्प्रोवा में हो सकता है। पहाड़ी प्रदेशों में बमों पर धावा-रित इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित की जा सकती हैं, उस धरर धापको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

धमण ध्यबसाय को वहां बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये। मेरे मित्र धर माहब बैठे हुए हैं। मैं दस साल काश्मीर में रहा हूँ। उन के साथ मैं रहा हूँ। वह मुझे जानते हैं। मेरा इलाका काश्मीर से किसी तरह कम नहीं है। यह कहा जाता है, हिमालयोनाम—नगाधिराजा। हिमालय ऐसा मुन्दर पहाड़ है। वहां बहुत मुन्दर ग्लेशियर हैं, नदियां हैं, मुन्दर तालाब हैं। इस सब को देखते हुए धमण ध्यबसाय को वहां बढ़ावा देने की धरर धापको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। बंड ब्रिटन वहां किया जा सकता है। हाटिकनचर के धन्दर, एथिकनचर के धन्दर, एक्स सविबमैन के लिए धापने कुछ नहीं किया है।

मैं एक धंतिम बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा। वहां की जनता मौजूदा हकूमत से तब धा चुकी है। वह चाहती है कि वहां के लिए एक पुष्क राज्य बनाया जाए, न हो सके तो मेधालय की तरह का राज्य बनाया जाए या उसको सैटुनी एथिमिस्टर्ड एरिया बना दिया जाए। इसके

[श्री नरेन्द्र मिश्र विष्ट]

लिए मैं धाकड़े लाया था। लेकिन मैं चेयर की धक्केलना करना नहीं चाहता। मैं चेयर से धमाका मांगता हूँ कि मैंने बहुत ज्यादा समय लिया। श्री धर साहब जो पहाड़ के रहने वाले हैं और जो पहाड़ों की मम्म्याओं को धक्की तरह समझते हैं और जानते हैं, उन जैसा विद्वान, सोशलिस्ट विचारधारा वाला व्यक्ति धगर रहता है और फिर भी धगर इतने पिछड़े हुए इलाके पिछड़े और बड़े हुए रहने हैं तो यह बड़े ही दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी।

श्री पन्ना लाल बाबुलाल (गंगानगर) : मेरे साथी श्रीनाथ राम प्रहियार ने जो पिछड़े इलाकों की चर्चा को उठाया है और जिन के लिये उन्होंने यह मांग की है कि इन इलाकों के लिये केन्द्रीय विकास योजनाएं बनाई जाएं उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

1952 से मैं लगातार इलेक्शन में बीकानेर डिभिजन से जीत कर आता रहा हूँ। यह भी मेरा सीमाव्यवस्था है कि मैं केवल एक मात्र कांग्रेसी सदस्य वहाँ से हूँ। विकास कार्य देश, काल और पात्र और देख कर नहीं किया जाता है बल्कि यह देखा जाता है कि किस का पोलिटिकल प्रेशर कितना पड़ता है। यह बहुत ही दुख और आश्चर्य की बात है। जिस की सत्ता में कुछ आवाज होती है उन लोगों के प्रेशर में घा कर, उन लोगों के प्रभाव में घाकर काम होने है। यह ठीक नहीं है।

मेरा इलाका कृषि प्रधान है। वहाँ पर गन्ध नहर है राजस्थान नहर है, भाखड़ा नहर है वहाँ पर काटन भी बहुत होती है, अनेक प्रकार की फसलें होती हैं। वहाँ पर उद्योग धंधों की कमी है। गंगानगर जिला, जैसलमेर जिला, बीकानेर जिले बहुत ही पिछड़े हुये हैं, इनका न तो कोई धनी है और न धोरी है। इनका कोई सुनने वाला भी नहीं है।

मेरा जयपुर या जोधपुर आदि किसी जिले से टूट नहीं है, लेकिन ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना

गंगानगर में खोला जाना चाहिये था, जहाँ उस की आवश्यकता है। गवार गंगानगर जिले में बहुत होता है, लेकिन उस से बनने वाले गम, गूंद का कारखाना कहीं और बनने जा रहा है। जिप्सा बीकानेर डिभिजन में बहुत है, और गंगानगर जिले में खाद की बहुत जबरत है, लेकिन खाद का कारखाना कोटा में लगाया गया है और दूसरे कारखाने के लिये चित्तौड़ और सीकर का नाम लिया जा रहा है। हमारे यहाँ काटन, मरसों और गन्ना सब से ज्यादा होता है, लेकिन बीनी का कारखाना कहीं और लगाया गया है। इसी तरह स्कूटर का कारखाना जोधपुर में खोलने की योजना है।

हम हमेशा से यह मांग करते आये हैं कि राजस्थान नहर को प्राथमिकता दी जाये और केन्द्रीय सरकार उस को अपने हाथ में ले कर जल्दी से जल्दी उस का निर्माण कराये। किसानों ने वहाँ अपने क्षेत्र में ट्यूबवैल लगाये हैं, लेकिन दुख की बात है कि उन को बिजली प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है। आज यह समझा जा रहा है कि किसानों को बहुत धामदनी हो रही है। आज उन की जमीन और उपज पर तथा खाद आदि उन के काम आने वाली चीजों पर टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है यह अगुचित है। वहाँ खाद नहीं मिल रही है यद्यपि खाद की कीमत 50 रुपये है, लेकिन ब्लैक में वह 60 रुपये से 70 रुपये तक पर मिलती है। इस स्थिति में किसान वाहि-वाहि कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय और सरकार को इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिये।

श्री के० सी० रेड्डी के समय में इस ज्ञान के लिये एक प्रयोग बनाया गया था कि गंगानगर जिले में फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी कहां लगाई जाये। गंगानगर जिले में इस के लिये हजारों एकड़ जमीन एकवार की गई। दस वर्ष हो गये हैं लेकिन एक पैसे की उपज भी बहा नहीं होती है और वह जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है। खाद का कारखाना कोटा में बनाया गया है।

मेरे पीछे कोई एम० पी० नहीं है? बीकानेर डिभिजन से मैं अकेला ही कांग्रेस का सदस्य हूँ।

एक घादमी की बात कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। "एकन लकड़ी न जले, नहीं उजाला होये, भाई लक्ष्मण मरते ही, राम धकेला होये।" मेरे पीछे पीलीटिकल प्रेसर नहीं है। प्राज तो जयपुर और जोधपुर वालों का प्रभाव है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेहरू जी, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार बनाने में मैंने ईमानदारी से नैतिक बल दिया है और उसमें मेरा हाथ रहा है। अब वहाँ मेरे क्षेत्र के लोग मुझे खानत देने हैं कि हमारे क्षेत्र में बीस साल से कोई विकास-कार्य नहीं हुआ है। मैं तो केवल रिक्वेस्ट ही कर सकता हूँ कि मेरे इलाके की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये। परमात्मा सेठों की निजोरियों और मन्दिरों में बन्द पड़ा है। मैंने परमात्मा को देखा नहीं है, वरना मैं अपने क्षेत्र के लिये उस की विफारिश भी कर-वाना।

चीन और पाकिस्तान के हमले के समय हमने अपने अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से नेहरू जी, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और श्री मोरारजी देसाई को मने से तोला और 5 मिन 30 सेर मंता दिया तथा 36 लाख रुपया सुरक्षा कोष में नकद दिया। अब नैतिक दृष्टि से सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह हमारे क्षेत्र का बिकाम करने में सहायता करे। हमारे क्षेत्र में घस्सी प्रतिशत किसान हैं। उनको कोई राहत नहीं दी जाती है, बल्कि उनका शोषण किया जाता है। हमारे क्षेत्र का प्रीछा-गोकरण किया जाये और वहाँ ट्रेक्टर, गम और फर्टिलाइजर के कारखाने खोले जायें।

मैं श्री राज बहादुर जी की कद्र करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जयपुर डिभिजन में लोक सभा के 8 सदस्य और जोधपुर में 6 सदस्य हैं, जिनमें से दो मिनिस्टर और एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बन गये हैं। विकास तो उनके इलाकों में होना है। हम तो खानी हाथ उठाने वाले हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Originally two hours were allotted for this debate, but on the demand of the Members the time has been extended. Today we are

allotting three hours and the debate must definitely conclude at 5.30 today. At 5.30 we have some other business. Now I would like to know how much time the Minister wants for this, because we will fix it up according to that.—Half an hour.

So the Members will finish their speeches at 5. The Minister starts exactly at 5 and he concludes at 5.30. There is a large ... (Interruption). There is the Mover also. So I think we will conclude the Members' speeches at about 4.45. We give half an hour to the Minister and a few more minutes ... (Interruption).

What is the point of order? I am on my legs. Is my being on my legs a point of order? (Interruption).

Order please. Now, we will conclude the discussion at 4.45 for the Members; for the Minister half an hour, and then the Mover of the Motion will have some time after that.

What I am saying is this. There is a large number of Members who still want to speak. I will try to give an opportunity to each one of them. But I would request them to confine themselves to five minutes. Even so it may not be possible to accommodate everybody.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र वाडे (खमीलाबाद) : मंग वायट आक जाईर है। यह विषय बड़ा महत्त्वपूर्ण है और इसके लिए समय बढ़ाया जाना आवश्यक है। इस वजह से दो दो बिलें पिछड़े हुए हैं और यह समय बहुत कम है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is no: a point of order; if there is any point of disorder, it is this.

श्री कमल विश्व जयपुर (कमरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राज हम प्राजासी की मिस्टर जुबानी मना रहे हैं, लेकिन देश की स्थिति ऐसी है कि चार पांच माना योजनाओं के बाद भी और प्ला-निंग के दो दो मोनोसिस्ट करे जाने वाले मिनिस्टर

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

होंने के बावजूद हम देश में 22 करोड़ लोग जीवन-यापन की निम्नतम स्थिति से भी निम्न स्थिति में है और चार करोड़ लोग बेकार है। इनका ही नहीं, आज भी हम देश में असंतुलित विकास हो रहा है, जिस के कारण विभिन्न राज्य और विभिन्न क्षेत्र पिछड़े हुये हैं। अगर इस परिस्थिति को सुधारने के लिये कदम नहीं उठाया गया तो एक भयंकर विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी। जितनी योजनायें चलाई गई हैं, वे अधी खोपड़ी से चलाई गई योजनायें हैं, जिन में विकास की संतुलित रफ्तार पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

हमने अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ब्रिटिश काल-नियल सिस्टम से इन्फ्लैट किया है। हम ने अभी तक सामन्तवादी व्यवस्था को बिल्कुल खत्म नहीं किया है और हम ने विकास के पूंजीवादी रास्ते को अपनाया है। इस कारण देश का विकास संतुलित रफ्तार से नहीं हो रहा है। उदाहरण के लिये इंडियन लाइसेंसिंग के सम्बन्ध में जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं वे प्रकट करते हैं कि अधिकतर लाइसेंसिंग उन्हीं इलाकों में दिये गये हैं, जहां पहले से ही बड़े बड़े कारखाने खुल चुके हैं। बहुत सा कारोबार आरम्भ है, जैसे महाराष्ट्र में कलकत्ता में या बड़े बड़े नगरों मद्रास वगैरह में। लेकिन आप ने ध्यान नहीं दिया कि ऐसे इलाकों में उद्योगों का निर्माण होना चाहिये जिन के जरिये विकास की रफ्तार तेज हो सके। मैं तयाम देश की बात को छोड़कर अधिक यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा बिहार जो एक तरह से प्राकृतिक सम्पदा के आधार पर सब से धार्म होना चाहिये जिस बिहार के अन्दर पूरे देश में जो मिनरल्स पैदा होते हैं उन का 40 प्रतिशत अकले/बहा पैदा होता है वह बिहार आज सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है। माइका, कापर, बोक्साइट, धातु और चायना क्ले ये तमाम धातुयें और कोयला, जिन के आधार पर कि देश का नवनिर्माण हो रहा है वह सब चीजें बिहार में निकलती हैं। यही नहीं अयस्सत

के सामान भी टिम्बर, बेन्डू सबई पास इत्यादि बिहार में प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं। बिहार में तमाम साल चलने वाली नदियां हैं, उपजाऊ जमीन है। लेकिन इस के बाद भी बिहार की अवस्था ऐसी है कि बिहार की पर कंठितता धामवनी जा पिछली पंच साला योजना के समय सालबे नम्बर पर भी वह आज एक को छोड़कर मोएस्ट हो गई है। 402 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति धाय बिहार की रह गई है। यह वयनीय अवस्था बिहार की इन तमाम पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के पूरा होने के बाद हुई है। तो समझने की बात है कि यह कैसे योजनायें लागू की गई हैं और क्या हो रहा है? योजनाओं को लागू करना समाजवाद का आधार होता है। लेकिन क्या आप समाजवाद का एसान करते हुये भी इस बात का ध्यान रखते हैं कि ऐसी योजनाओं की लागू करना चाहिये जिन से कि देश का समान रूप से विकास हो सके? बहुत से दूसरे देशों में भी समाजवाद है और समाजवादी ङग से वहां योजनायें लागू की गई हैं जिन से आप को शिक्षा ग्रहण करना चाहिये। सांघियत रूस में समाजवादी ङग से योजनायें लागू की गई हैं और उस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि अजरबेजान, किर्गिजस्तान और साइबेरिया के इलाकों का भी जो बहुत ही पिछड़े हुये थे विकास हो गया है। लेकिन बिहार की अवस्था, उत्तर प्रदेश की अवस्था, बंगाल के पिछड़े इलाकों की अवस्था, मेघालय और मध्य प्रदेश के इलाकों की अवस्था वैसी ही बनी हुई है। इन प्रदेशों की बहुत ही बुरी अवस्था है और इस बात को धार नहीं समझेंगे तो नतीजा यह होगा कि आप के लिये बहुत ही संकट पैदा हो जायेगा और आप का समाजवाद का स्वप्न केवल स्वप्न हो रहेगा।

बिहार की स्थिति आज क्या है? बिहार की स्थिति यह है कि जब कि पूरे देश की प्रति व्यक्ति धाय 589 रुपये है, बिहार की 402 रुपये है। बिहार की शिक्षा की स्थिति भीजिये तो पूरे देश की शिक्षा का प्रतिशत जहां 29.3 प्रतिशत है वहां बिहार में केवल 18.4 प्रतिशत है। और औरों

की शिक्षा को लिया जाय तो धौरत केवल 7 प्रतिशत बिहार में पढ़ी लिखी है। बिहार के और इलाकों की सीजिये तो चम्पारन के इलाके में 12 प्रतिशत शिक्षा है, संथाल परगना में 13 प्रतिशत शिक्षा है, पलामू में 10 प्रतिशत शिक्षा है। और यह स्थिति तब है जब कि चौपी पंच साला योजना पूरी हो कर पांचवीं पंच साला योजना में हम पदापंण कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह में सिचार्ड और बिजली के मामले में बिहार बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। बिहार के एम० पी० इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे और प्रधान मंत्री ने उन को प्राश्वासन भी दिया था लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। बिहार में केवल 6 प्रतिशत लोग शहरों में बसते हैं। बाकी तमाम लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। सारी धामदनी जो बिहार में हो रही है उस का अधिकांश हिस्सा खेती में आता है, उद्योगधंधों से नहीं आता है। नतीजा यह है कि बिहार बहुत ही पिछड़ी अवस्था में है। राउट के मामले में प्रति एक लाख व्यक्ति के ऊपर हिस्सा लगाया गया है, उस में केवल 9 किनोमीटर रोड उन इलाकों में इस हिस्सा में पड़ती है। तो ऐसे इलाकों में विशेष ढंग से योजनाएं बनानी चाहिये और उन को लागू किया जाना चाहिये। मेरा सुझाव है कि धाप इस बात पर ध्यान दें।

धगर धाप देश में नत्री से विकास लाना चाहते हैं और पिछड़े हुए इलाका को धागे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो पहला कदम यह होना चाहिये कि बहुत नत्री में भूमि सुधार के फैसलों को धमल में लाइये। धाज खेत मजदूरी की अवस्था सब से बुरी है। उन को मजदूरी धाज भी उतनी ही मिलती है जितनी ब्रिटिश जमाने में मिलती थी। उन के जीवन धापन में सुधार लाने के लिये विशेष धाजनाये धाप को बनानी पड़ेगी और जो दम प्रतिशत विशेष सुविधा की बात धाप ने उन के लिये तय की है वह धमल में नहीं आती। जो भी महायत्ना दी जाती है जितने के पैमाने पर और राज्य के पैमाने पर वह सही ढंग में खर्च नहीं की जाती। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि कि धाप जैसी योजना जो भी बनाने हैं पिछड़े इलाकों के

लिये इम्प्लूट पैमाने पर और राज्य के पैमाने पर उन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये गारन्टी कीजिये और जो भी वहां पर धाफिसर्स हों उन को इस बात की हिदायत दीजिये कि धाप की तरफकी इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन पर निर्भर करेगी। नहीं तो होता यह है कि फैसले जो होते हैं वह धमल में नहीं लाये जाते। जितना ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी होती है उस के फैसले पर धमल नहीं होता। इस बात के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान धाप को देना चाहिये। इन इलाकों में रोड का काम्प्लेशन, बिजली का विकास और छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधों का विकास करने की जरूरत है। लेकिन धाप की प्लानिंग जो होगी है वह जनता के संपाट से नहीं चलाई जाती है। बहुत से देशों के बारे में हम ने पढा है वहां की प्लानिंग जनता के संपाट के ऊपर चलाई जाती है। लेकिन यहा प्लानिंग चलाई जाती है ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के जरिये से और जब तक धाप ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के इस सेम का नहीं तोड़ेगे और जनता का संपाट नहीं लेगे हर स्तर पर तब तक धाप की योजनाये लागू नहीं हो पायेंगे। मेरा यह कहना है कि धाप स्पेसिफिक एलाटमेंट जो कीजिये उस के सही ढंग में खर्च होने की गारन्टी कीजिये और जनता का संपाट शामिल कीजिये। ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के सेम को तोड़िये जिस से जनता की योजनाये ये बन जाये। और भूमि सुधार का सवाल बुनियादी सवाल है क्या कि किसी भी देश के विकास में उस का धाधिक विकास बहुत धावश्यक होता है और उस के लिये भूमि सुधार बहुत धावश्यक है। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि इस योजना को सही ढंग में लागू करने की विज्ञा में कदम उठाइये। नहीं इन प्रदेशों का और इन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का विकास हो सकता है। नहीं तो फिर बही हामल रहेगी और ये पिछड़े इलाके धाप के लिये खतरा के बिल्कुल बन जायेंगे।

श्री बरिपूर्लाजब वैन्पुली (टिहरा गढ़वाल) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धाजादी के 25 माम के बारे हम देश में क्षेत्रीय धमलधामता दूर करने के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं। इस में देश धायद

[श्री परिपूर्णानंद वैश्वस्त्री]

बुरस्त प्रायद वाली कहावत चरितार्थ होती है। गनीमत है कि कम से कम घाज उम पर विचार करने का मोका तो मिला है यद्यपि मैं समझता हूँ कि जिनना समय मिलना चाहिये या वह धपेला-कून बहुत ही कम है। मैं यह मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि योजना आयोग का अपनी परम्परागत नीति में हट कर सुटेबल रीजनल योजना बनानी चाहिये क्यों कि प्रत्येक क्षेत्र की अपनी विशेष समस्यायें हैं और उन का समाधान उसी लेवेल पर होना चाहिये बजाय इस के कि घ्राप ऊपर से कोई योजना चोपें। दूगरे, पिछड़े हुये क्षेत्रों में प्लानिंग का काम घ्राप भले ही प्रदेश के माध्यम के करायें लेकिन उस पर फाइनेशियल कंट्रोल सेंटर का होना चाहिये। सेंटर देखे कि उस का मपुपयोग वहां की स्थानीय जनता के हितों के अनुसार होता है या नहीं? मैं घ्राप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्षेत्रीय प्रममानता मिटाने के लिये बसोच्च प्राथमिकता किष प्लान में देनी चाहिये भले ही इस के लिये कुछ धरसे तक उन लोगों को इन्जार करना पड़े जो पहले से विकसित हैं।

15.38 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY IN THE CHAIR]

जिम प्रकार से एक परिवार के पांच घ्रावमी कोई लम्बा मफर कर रहे हों, उसमें तीन घ्रावमी घ्रागे बढ़ जायें तो उन को पीछे धाने वाले घ्राव-मियों का इन्जार करा पड़ेगा। धगर वह ऐसा नहीं करेगे तो वह कभी मिल नहीं पायेंगे इसी प्रकार से रीजनल इम्बैलेंस का दूर करने के लिये यह बहुत ध्रावश्यक है कि पांचवी योजना में जो पैसे का प्रावधान करें उस में पिछड़े इलाकों को सब में ज्वादा प्राथमिकता दें। योजना आयोग ने जो योजनायें धब नक बनाई हैं वह न केवल वहां की स्थानीय जनता जो गरीब गनता है, उस के हितों के लिये नहीं बनाई बल्कि उसमें कई त्रुटियां और भी कई तरह को रह गई हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में टिहरी गढ़वाल का इलाका सब में पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है जिम की पर कैपिटल इनकम नोएस्ट है देश भर में। किन्तु उस के ध्रामपाम घ्राप ने ऐन्टी डायटिक्स का कारखाना लगाया,

और धारन एलैक्टिकल्स का कारखाना हरिद्वार में लगाया, लेकिन इन कारखानों में भी स्थानीय जनता को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है। बम प्रतिभत व्यक्ति भी वहां के उन में रोजगार नहीं पाते हैं और विकसित इलाकों के लोग ही वहां रोजगार पाते हैं। इसलिये मैं मुझाव दूंगा कि घ्राप इस तरह के कारखाने जो स्थापित करने हैं उन में उस प्रदेश की सरकार का घ्राप यह ध्राधिकार दें कि वह उन कारखानों की व्यवस्था के लिये अपने ध्रावमी रखें। जो घ्राप के एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स-चेंज हैं उन को भी इस प्रकार की हिदायत होनी चाहिये कि स्थानीय लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिले और स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार मिले।

यू० पी० हिस्म के बारे में एक दुर्भाग्य पूर्ण स्थिति यह है कि हम को प्लैन्ज के लोगों के साथ टैग किया जाता है। जो भी महायता उत्तर प्रदेश के नाम से केन्द्र की तरफ से दी जाती है, मैं घ्राप के सामने ध्रांकड़े प्रस्तुत करूं तो घ्राप को मालूम हो जायगा, उस में से एक नया पैसा भी पहाड़ी इलाकों को नहीं मिला है। मैं घ्राप से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि तीमरी पंच बर्षीय योजना में जहां जम्मू-काश्मीर को 57 करोड़ रुपया मिला वहां चौथी पंचबर्षीय योजना में 145 करोड़ रुपया मिला। नागा लैंड का तीमरी पंच बर्षीय योजना में 11 करोड़ रुपया मिला, वहां चौथी पंच बर्षीय योजना में 35 करोड़ रुपया मिला। हिमाचल प्रदेश को तीमरी पंच बर्षीय योजना में 37 करोड़ रुपया मिला वहां चौथी पंच बर्षीय योजना में 87 करोड़ रुपया मिला, लेकिन यू० पी० के हिल एरियाज को एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया। काश्मीर, नागालैंड धमम घ्रापने विशेष क्षेत्र माने हैं, सोमान्त क्षेत्र है लेकिन हम भी तो सोमान्त क्षेत्र हैं। यदि काश्मीर को मरहद पाकिस्तान से मिली हुई है तो हमारी, मरहद चीन से मिली हुई है, हम को उसी ट्रेस्ट-टिजिक इम्पार्टेन्स से डील करना चाहिये।.....

सत्रापति बहुबोध : धब घ्राप ज्दम कोजिये

श्री परिपूर्णानंद वैश्वस्त्री : कुर्मी पर बैठने हो ऐसा न कहिये, कुछ तो न्याय की धान कीजिये।

समाप्त महोदय : पांच मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं हुआ। अगर हम को छोटी लिस्ट मिले तब प्राप को ज्यादा टाइम लेना चाहिये। जब लिस्ट बड़ी है तो ज्यादा टाइम कहां से दिया जा सकता है। अब प्राप खत्म कीजिये प्राप का यह रिमांक अच्छा नहीं है।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पन्थली : इस तरह के पिछड़े हुये इलाकों के लिये प्राप को तेलंगाना की तरह की एक स्ट्रेचरी बाडी बनानी चाहिये तभी हमारा विकास हो सकता है। बरना मारंगे और रोने न देंगे—ऐसी बात हो रही है। इस से हमारा भला नहीं हो सकता। हमें न केन्द्र से सहायता मिलनी और न प्रान्त से मिलती है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार पहाड़ी इलाकों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर रही है। हमारे मारेनेचुरल मिरमा/मंज मैदानी इलाकों को फीड करने के लिये बने जाते हैं प्राप वहां पर रिमोमेंज बेस्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज स्थापित नहीं करना चाहते हैं, इस के बिना हमारा भला नहीं हो सकता।

उर्गलिये में विनम्र अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े इलाकों को अधिक प्रास्ताहन दें, पिछड़े इलाकों को, जब जब कांस्टीचुएन्सीज का बिलिमिटेसन हो, हम को अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व मिथना चाहिये जिस तरह से प्राप अन्य पहाड़ी इलाकों को जैसे काश्मीर, नागालैंड, त्रिमाचल प्रदेश या दूसरे प्रान्तों को दे रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि योजना आयोग एक दिन का पूरा समय निर्धारित करे ताकि पिछड़े इलाकों के लोग अपनी समस्याओं को प्राप के सामने रख सकें।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण बाबुबे (मदतौर) : सभापति महोदय, श्री नाचुराम जी अहिबार द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में देश में जिस प्रकार से एक मनुष्यिन गति से विकास होना चाहिये या वह विकास हमारी योजना की अदूरदर्शिता के कारण, योजना आयोग की ठीक ठीक नीतियों के न होने के कारण या योजनाओं में इस प्रकार

की वृत्तियों के कारण जिनसे अमीर और गरीब का अन्तर बढ़ता रहा, न हो सका। एक तरफ तो हमारे शहरों का विकास इस प्रकार से हुआ कि वहां की चका-चौध को देख कर प्राप प्राप प्रादमी अमित है, दूसरी तरफ गांवों का विकास, पिछड़े इलाकों का विकास, बिल्कुल सम्भव नहीं हुआ, जिन का कि विकास होना बहुत आवश्यक था। यह केवल उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रश्न नहीं है, बिहार का प्रश्न नहीं है, पश्चिमी बंगाल, राजस्थान या मध्य प्रदेश का प्रश्न नहीं है, जितने भी पिछड़े इलाके हैं, जिन में अधिकतर प्राविवासी या गरीब निधन लोग बसते हैं, उन इलाकों के विकास का प्रश्न है। यदि ठीक से देखा जाय तो बिहार के अनेक इलाके, मध्य प्रदेश के अनेक इलाके जो खनिज सम्पदा से भरे पड़े हैं, वे बही इलाके हैं, जिन को पिछड़ा इलाका कहा जाता है यह पिछड़ा क्षेत्र माना जाता है। और जो विकास की दृष्टि से अत्यन्त पीछे हैं।

सभापति जी, मैं मध्य प्रदेश का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश के अन्तर इलाके को, झाबुआ और निमाड़ इलाके को, विन्ध प्रदेश के कनिपय इलाकों को लीजिये तो प्राप पायेंगे कि उन में सब से ज्यादा कापर की, माइका की तथा प्रायरन और की माइन्ज हैं मध्य प्रदेश में इतना अच्छा कापर निकल सकता है जो मारे देश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति कर सकता है, वहां अबरक की खानें हैं, मैंगनीज की खानें हैं। लेकिन यह सारा इलाका वह इलाका है जिस को पिछड़ा इलाका कहा जाता है। बिहार के अन्तर भी जो माइन्ज हैं, वे भी पिछड़े इलाकों के अन्तर हैं, पश्चिमी बंगाल की भी यही स्थिति है, राजस्थान में भी बही पिछड़ा इलाका, जिन में प्राविवासी बसते हैं, जिलौड और उदयपुर के घास पास का इलाका जहां राक-क्राफेट पर्याप्त मात्रा में है, जिन्क पर्याप्त मात्रा में है, लेकिन उस का उपयोग ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है, उन का विकास नहीं हो रहा है। प्राप वहां की उत्पादिन वस्तुओं की तरफ पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं श्री महोदय का ध्यान इसी तरफ दिवाना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डे]

पिछड़े इलाकों में जो सम्पदा विद्यमान है उसका प्रबन्ध करके प्राय वहाँ का विकास कर सकेंगे और जो वहाँ के रहने वाले हैं उनका भी विकास कर पायेंगे, उनको रोजगार के साधन उपलब्ध करा पायेंगे। प्राय देश के विभिन्न प्रान्तों में इसकी बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

धन में मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि योजना विभाग, उद्योग विभाग तथा अन्य विभागों में परस्पर सामन्जस्य की दृष्टि से कार्य किया जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ उन क्षेत्रों का विकास द्रुत गति से सम्भव हो सकेगा। प्राय तारांकित प्रश्नों के समय में यह बात धाई पी राजस्थान के अनेक इलाकों का विकास ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है, मध्य प्रदेश के इलाकों का विकास नहीं हो रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी कहे जाने वाले पिछड़े इलाकों में पिछले 25 सालों में उद्योगों की स्थापना नहीं हुई है। बिहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल में भी इसी प्रकार के उदाहरण हैं। राजस्थान में उदयपुर में, एक दो कारखाने लगाये गये किन्तु उनकी भी दशा बहुत ही खराब है। प्रायः हर एक क्षेत्र में कोई भी कारखाना लगाया जाना जरूरी है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जो पिछड़े हुये इलाके हैं उनमें अधिकधिक कारखाने लगाये जायें।

बिजली के बारे में कहकर समाप्त करूँगा। कल यहाँ बिजली के बारे में काफी चर्चा हुई और सुझाव दिये गये। जहाँ तक बिजली का सवाल है वह सारी की सारी शहरों में सेन्ट्रलाइज हो रही है। जो बिजली गांवों में जानी चाहिये जो पिछड़े हुये गांव है उनका विकास होना चाहिये, इरीगेशन की सुविधायें होनी चाहिये वह नहीं हुआ है। प्राय भी उन पिछड़े हुये इलाकों में रेल के दर्जन बुलेट है, बिजली का पता नहीं। बस्तर के इलाके में तो मीलों तक कोई सड़क ही नहीं है। बरसात में लगभग 6.8 महीने तक आबागमन की दृष्टि से वह इलाका बिल्कुल अलग हो जाता है। तो वहाँ पर आबागमन की सुविधायें मिलें, उन पिछड़े हुये लोगों को भी सामान्य जीवन मिले, उनको भी विकास के अवसर मिले इस

दृष्टि से सरकार की योजना की नीति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये तभी उन पिछड़े और आदिवासी कहे जाने वाले इलाकों में उद्योग की दृष्टि से और सभी प्रकार की उन्नति के समान अवसर प्राप्त हो सकेंगे।

श्री कुशोक बाकुला (लदाख) : सभापति महोदय प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं सबसे पिछड़े हुये इलाके से आता हूँ जो कि हिमालय की छत अथवा लदाख के नाम से पुकारा जाता है। उस इलाके को अधिकतर सदस्यों ने देखा भी नहीं होगा कि वहाँ की क्या हालत है और वहाँ पर क्या विकास हुआ है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने शायद देखा होगा। लदाख का एरिया बहुत बड़ा है जम्मू कश्मीर के एरिया से भी बड़ा है लेकिन यदि तुलना की जाये कि जम्मू कश्मीर में कितना विकास हुआ है और लदाख में कितना विकास हुआ है तो पता चलेगा कि वहाँ बहुत कम उन्नति हुई है इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि भारत सरकार ने बहुत पैसा दिया है जिसके लिये हम आभारी हैं लेकिन लदाख का जो विकास का काम है वह बहुत धीमा और निर्गल चल रहा है। मैंने कल भी दर्ज किया था बिजली के बारे में कि हमारे लदाख में अभी भी पुराने तरीके से काम चल रहा है। वहाँ पर बिजली का होना बहुत आवश्यक है। बिजली वहाँ पर नेह मैं जोकि डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर है लगी हुई है। वहाँ पर दो बिजली के इंजन हैं लेकिन वे हमेशा ही खराब रहते हैं। कभी एक हिस्से में प्रकाश रहता है तो कभी दूसरे में। इस मास वहाँ पर एक बिजली का नया इंजन भी लगाया गया है लेकिन वह भी खराब हो गया है। इसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

प्राय मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि एक क्षमतावाली योजना मंत्री, श्री डी० पी० धर इस पद पर हैं। मैं उनको धन्यता तरह से जानता हूँ। जब वे जम्मू कश्मीर में मिनिस्टर थे तो मुझे भी उनके साथ काम करने का मौका मिला था। प्रायने 1947 में आकर वहाँ पर हवाई पट्टा बनवाया

था। तब से प्रगति शुरू हुई है। लेकिन मैं आज उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह स्वयं लद्दाख में जायें और वहां की हालत को देखें। यह बात मैं राज्य सरकार की शिकायत के तौर पर नहीं कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि जम्मू कश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री सीयद मोर कासिम लद्दाख के बारे में बहुत दिलचस्पी रखते हैं, लेकिन अभी तक हमारे लद्दाख का एक मंत्री भी नहीं है। जब कि केन्द्रीय सरकार में जम्मू कश्मीर के पांच मंत्री हैं, लेकिन लद्दाख का एक भी भ्रादमी जम्मू कश्मीर सरकार में मंत्री नहीं है। पहले 1953 से लेकर 1967 तक राज्य सरकार में मंत्री थे और इसलिये उस समय लद्दाख की कुछ प्रगति हो सकी थी। लद्दाख में शिक्षा और उद्योग की कमी है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि लद्दाख को भी एक पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित किया जाय, और अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति एरिया घोषित किया जाय। क्योंकि जिस प्रकार लाहौर, स्पति और कुलू बंगौरह को गैड्युल्ड काम्प्लेक्स और गैड्युल्ड ट्राइबस एरियाज में शामिल किया गया है उस के कारण वहां विद्यार्थियों को स्कालरशिप अधिक मिलती है, लेकिन लद्दाख के लोगों को थोड़ी स्कालरशिप्स मिलती हैं। इस का कारण मेरी समझ में यही है कि उस को पिछड़ा एरिया घोषित नहीं किया गया है। वहां के लोग पढ़ना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें मुविधायें नहीं हैं जो कि अन्य पिछड़े एरियाज के लोगों को मिलती हैं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि लद्दाख की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय।

श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल (गौड़ा) : माननीय सभापति जी, आज पिछड़े इलाके के बारे में अधिकतर भागों में हैं। बिहार सब से ज्यादा पिछड़े प्रान्तों में से है, लेकिन उस में भी छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना की हालत सब से बुरी है। मैं छोटा नागपुर के सम्बन्ध में यह कह सकता हूँ कि यहाँ उद्योग, कारखाने खुले हैं, लेकिन उन में स्थानीय लोगों को न लिया जा कर बाहर के लोगों को लिया जाता है। इसलिये अगर छोटा नागपुर में कोई कारखाना है भी तो

उस से हम को क्या लाभ हो रहा है? आज छोटा नागपुर में टाटा ने कारखाना खोला हुआ है। वहां के लोगों ने जमीन भी दी है लेकिन उन की शिकायत है कि हम ने जमीन भी दी, परन्तु हम को कारखाने में नहीं लिया जाता है। इस तरह की शिकायत वहां के लोगों की है।

छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना के लिये एक विकास बोर्ड बिहार सरकार ने बनाया है, लेकिन उस में यह दिक्कत है कि आज तक उस के लिये कोई फंड भ्रमण से नहीं दिया गया है। उस बोर्ड की अगर कोई मीटिंग हो तो उस में कोई फायदा नहीं। जब तक उस क्षेत्र के बिक्राम के लिये बजट भ्रमण नहीं किया जायगा तब तक छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना का बिक्राम का काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। अगर ऐसा जाय तो छोटा नागपुर से 68 प्रतिशत धारदनी सरकार को है, लेकिन खर्च उस पर जाता है केवल 28 प्रतिशत। सब धाय बाहर जाती है। छोटा नागपुर में जो कारखाना खुला हुआ है उस का हेडक्वार्टर दूसरे प्रान्त में है इसलिये कोई बिक्राम का काम उस का नहीं हो पाया है।

जिस जिले से मैं आया हूँ वहां की हालत तो यह है कि संथाल परगना में एक भी कोई उद्योग आज तक नहीं खुला है, जब कि हमारे वहां कोयले की खानें हैं, चीनी गिट्टी की खानें हैं, अबरक की खानें हैं, लकड़ी है, परखान है, रेशम है, सबे की धाम है, तथा और बहुत से मिनरल्स हैं। लेकिन एक भी उद्योग वहां नहीं है। जहां की जनसंख्या 32 लाख है, उस जनसंख्या में आदिवासी 45 प्रतिशत हैं और 20 प्रतिशत हरिजन लोग हैं, लेकिन आज वहां एक भी उद्योग नहीं खोला गया है। वर्तमान मुख्य मंत्री जब 1962 में हमारे साथ हमारे जिले में भ्रमण के लिये गये थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि आप के जिले में एक भी कारखाना नहीं खुला जब कि कच्चा माल प्रचुर मात्रा में यहाँ मौजूद है। इसी कारण मेरे क्षेत्र का कोई बिक्राम नहीं हो सका है। वहां के लोग बराबर उद्योग के लिये बिस्लाते हैं लेकिन उन की एक बात भी नहीं मानी गई। उसी का नतीजा है कि वह क्षेत्र अत्यधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है। हमारे वहां दो लाख

[श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल]

पहाड़िया है हम ने हाल ही में, 31 जून को, जब हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ आये थे तब उन से पूछा था कि आज पहाड़िये लोगों की जनसंख्या कितनी है। उन्होंने कहा कि हाँ, दम था बारह बर्ष पहले दो लाख पहाड़िये थे लेकिन अब कम हो गये हैं। मैं ने उन से पूछा कि क्यों साहब ये पहाड़िये घट क्यों गये। जब हमारे देश की जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है तब पहाड़िये लोगों की जनसंख्या नीचे की तरफ जा रही है, इस का क्या कारण है? उन्होंने कहा कि कभी कभी बीमारियाँ आ जाती हैं। मैं ने कहा कि आप जरा सर्वे कर के बतनाइये।

सभापति महोदय: घाय मसूबे किस्से में मत जाइये जो प्वाइंट कहना हो उस को कहिये।

श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल: मैं बही कह रहा हूँ। हम पहाड़िये लोगों की हालत यह है वह दो लाख से घट कर एक लाख हो गये हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि वह लोग मान-साल, आठ-आठ दिन तक इमली खा कर रहते हैं। दस दस दिन तक इधर उधर की बीजों की रोटी बना खाने हैं, जह-मूल खा कर दिन काटते हैं। उन के यहाँ कोई भी बिकाम की बात नहीं है। पचास पचास फीट नीचे आ कर उन को पीने का पानी लेने पाना पड़ता है। जब वह पानी वे सांग पीते हैं तो उस से उन का पेट फूल जाता है और तरह तरह की बीमारियाँ उन को हो जाती हैं।

इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संचाल परगना में खासकर बिकास का काम होना चाहिये और यह काम जिलेदार होना चाहिये ताकि कोई भी जिस्सा दूसरे जिले से पीछे न रहे।

श्री बाबू राम सिन्हा (नागौर): सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री अहिरवार ने रक्खा उस में उन्होंने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की तरफ सरकार का और योजना आयोग का ध्यान खींचने की कोशिश की है। जिस समस्या पर आज सदन में बहस हो रही है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह बात नहीं है कि सरकार को इस के बारे में मालूम न हो या सरकार ने इस के लिये कुछ किया न हो। मैं सम-

झता हूँ कि सदन के सब माननीय सदस्य इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि इस समस्या के प्रति सरकार जागरूक है। सरकार ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कुछ कदम भी उठाये हैं। योजना आयोग के अन्दर इन बातों की धोर ध्यान भी दिया गया है, लेकिन जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ, इस प्रस्ताव की यह मंशा है कि इस समस्या की धोर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। चौथी योजना के दो साल बाकी रह गये हैं और पांचवी योजना जो हम बनाने जा रहे हैं उस में हिन्दुस्तान के उन इलाकों या जिलों की तरफ, जो पिछड़े मान लिये गये हैं सरकार की तरफ से, चाहे वेह पिछड़ापन खेती के दृष्टिकोण में हो, गरीबी के दृष्टिकोण में हो या औद्योगिकरण के दृष्टिकोण में हो, या किसी और प्रकार के कारणों से हो। जहाँ कुछ उन्नति नहीं हुई है चाहे वह रेगिस्तान हो या पहाड़ हों, जहाँ गरीब लोग रहते हैं और पिछड़े हुये हैं, विशेष रूप से योजनाओं में ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

इस हिसाब से यह प्रस्ताव रक्खा गया है और मैं घाय की मार्फत सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से और सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम विशेष रूप से इन इलाकों का धागे की योजनाओं में ध्यान रखना चाहते हैं। मेरी यह राय है कि हम खेती-बाड़ी या पशुपालन या इन इलाकों में जो जंगलान है या माइन्स हैं उन में गरीब लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा जुटा सकने हैं और ऐसे इलाकों के लिये स्पेशल प्रोजेक्टस बना कर तैयार करनी पड़ेगी। इन प्रोजेक्टस को बनाने का काम खासतौर से राज्य सरकारों को करना पड़ेगा। राज्य सरकारों की जो अपनी जनरल किस्म की योजनायें होती हैं उन के अलावा इन इलाकों के लिये इन प्रोजेक्टस के ऊपर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे कर योजनायें मंजूर की जायें। इन योजनाओं को पिछड़े इलाकों में लागू किया जाने जिस से वहाँ के लोगों को काम धन्धा मिल सके और उन की आमदनी भी बढ़े। हम को उन दोनों ही दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना पड़ेगा। जो हमारे यहाँ कृषि आयोग सुहरं किया गया है उस से मेरा सम्बन्ध है और मैं विशेष तौर से कहान

बाह्यता है कि हम को देखना चाहिये कि पिछड़े इलाकों में भी वे कौन से जिले हैं जो किसी वजह से आज तक पिछड़े हुये रहे हैं और उन जिलों के लिये विविध योजनायें तैयार की जायें। हमारे यहां रेगिस्तानी इलाकें हैं जो पिछड़े हुये हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर का इलाका है या बड़ार का मन्थाल परगने का इलाका है। जो भी योजनायें हम बनायें वह इन इलाकों की समस्याओं और परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखने हुये बनायें।

इसका मैन नरकार के सामने इस बास्त रखना है ताकि योजना के अन्दर धन का प्रावधान किया जा सके और उन लोगों को राग प्रादि मिले और लोग उन इलाकों से शहरों की तरफ न भायें, गंगानगर की तलाश में घेर दौड़े न बने भायें और यहाँ प्रा कर हमारे लिये समस्यायें खड़ी न करे। इन दृष्टिकोण को मैं समझता हूँ योजना प्रायोग तथा सरकार दोनों ठीक समझते हैं और हम पर वे विशेष ध्यान देंगे। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मुझे अपने इलाकें के लिये कुछ नहीं कहना है। वहाँ भी बहुत सा डैजट है। इसी तरह से और भी इलाकें हैं जो पिछड़े हुये हैं। वहाँ उद्योग घरों को तरफ ध्यान देना होगा। पक्का लाव जो कह गे थे गंगानगर के बारे में। उसके लिये वह जमाना कह सकते हैं। लेकिन मेरे ध्यान में गजम्बान के रिस का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा मिर्बाई के कानो पर, मड़कों के कामों पर तथा इसी तरह में दूसरे कामों पर गंगानगर में खर्च हो रहा है। बेकारदेनिस वहाँ भी हो सकती है और दूसरे इलाकों में भी हो सकती है। अगर अभी लोग यह कहना शुरू कर दें कि हमारा इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ है तो इसके काम नहीं चल सकता है। एक ऐसा बानावरण बना दें कि सभी इलाकें पिछड़े हुए हैं तो कौन काम चल सकता है। कोई काम पिछड़ा हुआ है और कोई ज्यादा। बास्तब में कौन सा इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ है और कौन सा नहीं, इसके बारे में अगर हम राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार करते हैं और यह कहने लग जायें कि सरकार ऐसा छीपती है और उसके साथ साथ हम भी ऐसा सोचने लग जायें, तो कोई

इलाका ऐसा प्राप्तको नहीं मिलेगा जो पिछड़ा हुआ न हो या किसी इलाकें में कुछ प्रायेंदस पिछड़ी हुई न हो या वह इलाका किसी दूसरे इलाकें के मुकाबले में पिछड़ा हुआ न हो। अगर हम सब यह कहते बने जायें कि हमारा जिला या हमारा इलाका ही पिछड़ा हुआ है तो बास्तब में जो इलाकें पिछड़े हुये हैं वे हमेशा पिछड़े हुये रह जायेंगे और जिन के पास कुछ है उनको और कुछ मिल जायेगा। बस हिन्दुस्तान में सब अवह यही हाल है, लेकिन खाल तौर से जहाँ पिछड़ा-पन है और बहुत ज्यादा है जो जिन के बारे में योजनायें में ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, वहाँ योजना प्रायोग तथा घर साहब इस दृष्टि से काम करे कि कुछ मोरालिक योजनायें उन पिछड़े इलाकों के लिये बन जायें और उन को तब में ले लिया जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। सभी योजना के दो साल जोष है और पांचवी योजना में भी हम दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखना जाना चाहिये और उनको और विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, यही मैं प्राप्त से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री हरबोस सिन्हा (होजियागपुर) : यह मसला बहुत महत्व की बात है। जोड़े में बचन में कुछ उरकी बात ही कही जा सकती है। जहाँ मड़कें, साल, अम्बान, पानी, बिजली, पीने का पानी और दूसरे तब तरह के कोई इनजाय न हों इस तरह के इलाकों की अगर कोई ईकीनीशन की जा सके तो ठीक होगा और इन ईकीनीशन में मैं समझता हूँ कि होजियागपुर और नेबड का जिला का पाना है। यह सब में पिछड़ा हुआ है। प्राय भी उदा बहुत से ऐसे इलाकें हैं जहाँ पीने का पानी नहीं मिलना है। लोग सब साइटेनव एरिबाज से पीने पानी के लिये नहरों पर या कर जो गीन मड़ने मजाने हैं। वहाँ मड़कें हैं तो इन तरह के रेकमटन भी है जो 40, 50 और 60 के करीब है जो मारी मड़कें को भी कहा ले जाते हैं। कौन जो कही होती है उनको भी कहा ले जाते हैं। मबनैट प्राप्त इंडिया में डूब साहब मान्ने हैं पीने पानी में के लिये तो उनको भी कोई इनजाय नहीं किया जाना है। डेवैचमेट वीड अगर बचन भी है तो वे इरैक्टव इन बास्ब

[दरबाग सिंह]

ये डिप्लोममेंट बाई हर बैकवर्ड इलाके में होने चाहिये। साथ ही गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया जो पैसा देती है उसका सही तौर पर इस्तेमाल होता है या नहीं इसकी भी जांच होनी रहनी चाहिये। ये घाईज भी यहां से जाने चाहिये कि जिन कामों के लिये पैसा दिया जाये उन पर ही वह खर्च हो। किसी धीरे ही चीज पर पैसा खर्च कर दिया जाता है। जैसे ट्यूबवैल वहां लगा देते हैं लेकिन पैसा दिया जाता है बैकवर्ड एरिया के लिये। पांच सौ फीट, सात सौ फीट नीचे से पानी ले सकें, उसके लिये पैसा इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। इस्तेमाल किसी धीरे ही जगह के लिये हो जाता है। इसका ध्यान रखना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया जो पैसा देती है उसका सही इस्तेमाल होता है या नहीं, इसकी भी बिजिनेस होनी चाहिये।

श्री टी० डी० काबले (वातूर) : श्री नाथू राम धरिहरवार ने अपने प्रस्ताव में कुछ क्षेत्र भारत में जो पिछड़े हुये हैं उनका जिक्र किया है। उनके घलाबा धीरे भी हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से भाग हैं जो पिछड़े हुये हैं धीरे जिन का जिक्र माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर किया है। पिछड़े हुये इलाके धीरे वे इलाके जो प्रवित कर चुके हैं, उनकी घगर ब्यबस्था की जाये तो मैं कहूंगा कि जहां पर पानी की सुबिधा है, तबियों में पानी है, खेतों का पानी बने की ब्यबस्था है, जहां बिजली है, जहां सड़कें हैं, जहां रेलें हैं, वहां पर कल कारखाने हैं उन इलाकों की तो प्रगति हो चुकी है, वे इलाके तो प्रगतिशील बन गये हैं, धीरे जहां ये चीजें नहीं हैं वे पिछड़े हुये हैं। जहां रेलें नहीं हैं, पानी की सुबिधा न हो, कल कारखाने न हों वहां के लोग बेरोजगार रहते हैं धीरे वे लोग शहरों की धीरे जाता शुरू कर देते हैं धीरे जब वे शहरों में बने जाते हैं तो वहां जा कर धीरे भी समस्याये पैदा कर देते हैं। वहां जिन लोगों को काम मिलता है वे तो काम करते हैं धीरे जिन को काम नहीं मिलता है वे भिखारी बन कर घूमते हैं धीरे सड़कों पर सोने लग जाते हैं, वहीं पर खाना पकाना धादि शुरू कर देते हैं धीरे यह चीज भी शहरों के लिये एक समस्या बन जाती

है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना कि पिछड़े हुये इलाकों में जिन कारखानों की स्थापना की जा सकती है, वे वहां पर खोले जायें।

30 मार्च, 1972 को एक मन्त्र का जवाब देते हुये राज्य मन्त्रा में गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ पिछड़े हुये इलाकों के नाम बताये। मैं उन सब इलाकों के नाम या उन की हालत नहीं जानता हूं। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र के जिन खंडों की हालत मैं जानता हूं, उन के नाम इस प्रकार बताये गये : बीड, उस्मानाबाद, भंडारा, रत्नागिरि, धीरेगाबाद, यशतमाल, चांदा, सुलिया, बुलढाना, नांदेड, परभनी, जलगांव धीरे कोलाबा।

इस में मराठाबाड़ा के पांच जिले धाते हैं। मैं उन का जिक्र खास तौर से इस लिये कर रहा हूं कि ये जिले निजाम हैदराबाद के राज्य में थे। 1956 में हैदराबाद का विभाजन होने पर उन के तीन भाग, तेलंगाना, कर्नाटक के तीन जिले धीरे मराठाबाड़ा के पांच जिले, भाषायी धाधार पर धलग-धलग प्रदेशों के साथ जोड़ दिये गये। निजाम के राज्य में तो हम यह उम्मीद नहीं कर सकते थे कि मराठाबाड़ा के इन जिलों की प्रगति के लिये कोई कार्य किया जायेगा। लेकिन वे धभी तक पिछड़े हुये हैं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कुछ-कुछ काम हुआ है, लेकिन धभी धन्य क्षेत्रों में काफी काम करने की धावश्यकता है। कुछ जिले में ऐसे विभाग मिलेंगे, जहां के लोगों ने पच्चीस साल की धाजादी के बाद भी धाज तक रेलवे नहीं देखी है।

इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उच्चगौर डिबिजन नाम से एक विभाग है, जिस में तीन तालुकु है। 6 लाख की धाबादी है। पहले यह कर्नाटक के बीडर जिले में था धीरे बीडर जिला हैदराबाद राज्य में था। जब हैदराबाद राज्य में कर्नाटक के लिये कोई योजना बनती थी, तो इस विधान को मराठी-भाषी समझ कर उस की उपेक्षा कर दी जाती थी धीरे जब मराठाबाड़ा के लिये कोई योजना बनती थी, तो कर्नाटक का विधान समझ कर उस की उपेक्षा कर दी जाती थी। ऐसे उपेक्षित विधानों की धीरे बिसेध ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

मेरा सुझाव है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लिये सैटर में एक सैपैरेट स्कीम बनाई जाये। इस को जेनेरल प्लानिंग के अन्तर्गत रखने से काम नहीं होगा। उन इलाकों का सरवे कर के उन के लिये योजना बनाई जानी चाहिये।

इंस्ट्रुक्शन के लाइसेंस देते समय यह ध्यान रखा जाये कि केवल ऐसे लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये जाये, जो पिछड़े इलाकों में इंजस्ट्रुक्शन खोलने के लिये तैयार हों। अन्य लोगों को लाइसेंस देने पर प्रति-बन्ध होना चाहिये।

इन बात की भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि जो कन्ट्रैक्टर पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में काम करने के लिये तैयार हों, केवल उन्हीं को गवर्नमेंट की ओर से कन्ट्रैक्ट दिये जायें।

पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के विकास के लिये पावर-फुल स्टेटुटरी बोर्ड बनाया जाये, जो यह देखे कि उन इलाकों के लिये योजना में कितने पैसे रखे गये हैं, कितने खर्च किये गये हैं और जो खर्च नहीं किये गये हैं, वे क्यों नहीं किये गये हैं।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्षेत्रीय असमानता को दूर करने से हम को राष्ट्रीय एकता स्थापित करने में सहायता मिलेगी, इस लिये सरकार को इन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

श्री शम्भूनाथ (सैदपुर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री नाथराम अहरिचर, ने अपने प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत देश के पिछड़े हुए भागों के विषय में सदन में बहस करने का मौका दिया है, उस के बारे में उन का शुकुया प्रदा करना चाहता हूँ। मैं उस इलाके से आता हूँ, जो उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वांचल कहा जाता है, जिस में बनारस द्विजन और गोरखपुर कमिश्नर दोनों हैं। आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि 1951 में उत्तर प्रदेश की शीमत प्रायद्वीप 257 रुपये थी, लेकिन 1969 में हमारे पूर्वांचल में शीमत प्रायद्वीप 237 रुपये हो गई। इसलिये आज जहाँ के लोग कहते हैं

कि आजादी से पहले हमारी स्थिति ज्यादा अच्छी थी। क्या बजह है कि 25 वर्ष हो गये हम क्यों के त्यों पड़े हैं? इतना ही नहीं बल्कि सबसे पीछे चले गये। समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर किसका दोष है। सेक्टर से कहा जाता है, बार बार यहाँ बहस हुई है, हर साल होती है पिछड़े भागों के मूलत्त्विक किन्तु केन्द्र अपनी जिम्मेदारी बाल देता है राज्य पर और राज्य से कहा जाये तो राज्य कहते हैं कि हमारे पास इतने साधन नहीं है कि हम पिछड़े हिस्सों को आगे बढ़ा सकें। धीरे-धीरे हासत है क्या कहा जाये।

जहाँ तक हमारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश है, आप जानते हैं वह खेतिहर हिस्सा है। एक बड़ा डिबोर पोटा जाता है सीलिंग का और वह सही भी है, और जगहों के लिये तो वह ठीक होगी लेकिन हमारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश उससे भी बंभित है। वहाँ हासत यह है कि जिस पर आप सीलिंग करते जा रहे हैं उसके पास उतनी जमीन ही नहीं है। हमारे यहाँ 90 फीसदी किसान ऐसे हैं जोकि मॉडर्न है या लैस वैन टैट हैं और उसमें भी 20 फीसदी खेतिहर मजदूर हैं। एक एक जिले में 5-5, 7-7 किसान ऐसे मिलेंगे जिनके पास, जो 18 एकड़ की सीलिंग आप करेंगे उससे कुछ ज्यादा जमीन निकले बरना उनके पास से कोई जमीन नहीं निकल पायेगी। यह हासत वहाँ है। तो आपकी यह जो प्लानिंग है, जिससे आप एक बहुत बड़ी आशा बंधाये हुये हैं गरीबों के लिये कि उनका जमीन मिलेगी उसमें भी हमारा श्रेय बंभित है। तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आपकी नीति और आपकी किसी स्कीम का कोई फायदा हमें पहुँचने वाला है... (व्यवधान)... पटेल कमिश्नर तो बहुत पुराना हो गया और रूढ़ी की टांकरों में बना गया, 62 से आज तक उसका पना नहीं है।

जनसंख्या की दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाये तो उत्तर प्रदेश की 9 करोड़ आबादी है और पूर्वांचल में 3 करोड़ की आबादी है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में चारों ओर से यह आवाज उठ रही है कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश का हरियाणा की तरह से विभाजन कर दिया जाये तो क्या इनका डेवलपमेंट होगा?

[श्री शम्भूनाथ]

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में चारों तरफ से आज यह आवाज उठ रही है और यह एक नमूना सामने है कि हरियाणा का बटवाग हुआ और हरियाणा आज बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है, एग्रीकल्चर में सबसे आगे पहुंच गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यह बात चल रही है और एक एजिटेशन मा खड़ा होने जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि न तो आपकी सीनिंग से हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश को फायदा होने जा रहा है और न जो इंडस्ट्रियल कन्सेशन दिया है, बलिया और झांसी जिलों में प्रांत हैं, उससे कुछ फायदा होने वाला है। न हम लोगों को उम्मीद है कि निकट भविष्य में आपकी तरफ से कोई कांटेज इन्डस्ट्री या स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री मिलने जा रही है। ऐसा लगता है कि हरियाणा एक उदाहरण के रूप में सामने आयेगा और एजिटेशन के लिये लोग तैयार हो जायेंगे। पूर्वांचल में 20 प्रतिशत हरिजन बनते हैं जिनके पास खेती नहीं, मजदूरी के सिवाय और कोई चारा नहीं है। उसमें भी जब प्लड प्राता है तो जो मजदूरी के ऊपर उनको रखने वाले हैं उनकी भी कैपेसिटी खत्म हो जाती है या सूखा पड़ता है तो उनके पास कोई काम नहीं रहता है। तो ये 20 प्रतिशत तो आलरेडी भूखे मर रहे हैं और 80 प्रतिशत के पास कैपेसिटी नहीं है कि उनको कहीं लगायें। अगर आप वहां के लिये कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो बड़े बड़े उद्योग-धंधे हम नहीं चाहते, अगर आपकी प्लानिंग चाहती है जैसा कि एक स्कीम के लिये सुझाव प्राया है, अगर आप उसके तहत इसको लेना चाहते हैं, और जिलेवार जो बैकवर्ड है उनको इंपरली मार्क करें कि इतना इतना धन इन इन जिलों में बैकवर्ड एरियाज में खर्च किया जायेगा तब तो हमारी तरफ से कुछ हो पायेगा अन्यथा उत्तर प्रदेश में जैसा कि पहले हुआ, हमने हल्ला किया तो चार जिलों के लिये पसा गया उत्तर प्रदेश में लेकिन कुछ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह जिन विद्युत जिलों के लिये एलाट हुआ था वहां खर्च न करके दूसरी जगह चला गया जिसमें कि पॉलिटेक्निक कुछ अपने ढंग की बात थी। हम आप से पूछना चाहते

हैं आखिर आप क्या चाहते हैं? हम आजादी से पहले हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा अच्छे थे और आजादी के बाद आज हम सबसे ज्यादा खराब हैं और हमारी औद्योगिक प्रगति सबसे कम है। तो हमारे लिये तो ऐसा मामूळ पड़ता है कि आपकी सारी प्लानिंग हमारे किसी काम की नहीं है।

मैं तो आप से इतना ही अपेक्षा करना चाहता हूँ कि आप हम को स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज दीजिये, कांटेज इन्डस्ट्रीज दीजिये, हम को एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये कुछ न कुछ प्रलग में दीजिये, और उन के लिये कोई सैप्रेट एजेन्सी बनाइये, बोर्ड बनाइये, रिजल्ट बोर्ड बनाइये, ताकि हमारे बैकवर्ड एरियाज का उत्थान हो सके और जो एजिटेशन का रूप दिखाई पड़ रहा है वह खत्म हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

*SHRI K. MALLANNA (MADHUGIRI):
Mr. Chairman Sir, the motion before the House relates to the development of backward regions of U.P., M.P. and Bihar. But the amendment moved by Shri Naik relates to the development of all the backward regions in the country. Since the amendment dwells on the broader aspects, I fully support the motion together with the amendment.

While supporting the motion, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that both at the Centre and States, the amount earmarked under various heads is not being properly spent. This has been particularly noticed in the Agricultural, Public Works and Industrial Departments. On account of this the backward regions continue to remain backward and nothing tangible has been done to remedy the disquieting feature.

My feeling is that we have not, first of all systematically identified the backward regions in the country after the States Reorganisation and taken preliminary steps to improve the lot of these areas. Immediate action in this regard is of para-

mount importance. For this purpose we have to take district or taluk as the basis and an area is selected only after taking into account the per capita income, the unemployed figure, cultivable, non-cultivable and dry areas and the educational rules existing in that area.

It is not enough that by setting up major industries, the backward areas would be developed. Along with that, we have to pay attention to set up Agro based industries and small scale industries. If a concerted action is taken in the right direction, I am sure that within a short period there would be a visible improvement. Hence what is vital is a dynamic action and utilisation of allotted amount for the development of backward areas.

Now that we are pursuing land reform measures vigorously, the Government should give all incentives to the tillers to augment agricultural production and thereby improve their lot. With these words, I fully support the motion with the amendment moved by our colleague Shri Naik.

श्री राजवेश सिंह (जौनपुर) : सभापति जी, इस समय मदन में जो चर्चा चल रही है कि देश के प्राथमिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुये जो इलाके हैं उनकी किम तरह से तरफकी हो। आज वहाँ की हालत क्या है? अभी सरकार की तरफ से एक सर्वे हुआ है जिसकी रिपोर्ट है कि हिन्दुस्तान की प्राबादी का एक तिहाई हिस्सा एग्नेट पावर्टी, गम्भीर गरीबी में अपने दिन बिता रहा है। 54 करोड़ में 18 करोड़ लोग इस प्रकार से अपना जीवन बिता रहे हैं। तो जिस देश की 18 करोड़ जनता के लिये दोनों समय के भोजन का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं, रहने के लिये मकान का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं—ऐसा मकान जिसमें कि इन्तजाम रह सकें, सिखा का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं, दवाई का इन्तजाम नहीं, वह देश कैसे तरफकीनुदा माना जा सकता है? देश के

ये पिछड़े हुये इलाके हर एक स्टेट में छिटके हुये हैं लेकिन मैं जिम स्टेट से आता हूँ वहाँ की मेरी जानकारी ज्यादा है इसलिये वहाँ की बात मैं आपके समक्ष रखूंगा। इस समय चौथी ज्यादा पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है लेकिन हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश एक पूरी पंचवर्षीय योजना पिछड़ा हुआ है। हमेशा उत्तर प्रदेश की घबहेलना की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा ज्यादा राज्य हैं, 9 करोड़ वहाँ की पापुलेशन हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक सेन्ट्रल प्रसिस्टेन्स का सवाल है, एक लम्पसम सेन्ट्रल प्रसिस्टेन्स की बकल में बह दे दी जाती थी, पापुलेशन की बसिस पर प्रसिस्टेन्स नहीं दी जाती थी। अब दो सालों से यह मिलसिला शुरू हुआ है। इसी कारण उत्तर प्रदेश बराबर पिछड़ा गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन पिछड़े हुये भाग हैं—एक तो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश 15 जिलों का, दूसरे बुन्देलखण्ड चार जिलों का और तीसरे पहाड़ के 6 जिले। इनकी प्राबादी करीब करीब पांच करोड़ है। वहाँ पर एक प्रादमी की औसत आयवनी 41 पैसे रोज है। 41 पैसे में तो दो प्यानी चाय भी नहीं बिल सकती है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की जमीन बहुत उपजाऊ है। बहुत पहले से जबकि उद्योग धंधे देश में नहीं थे तो लोग वही पर बसते थे जहाँ की जमीन उपजाऊ होती थी। वहाँ की प्राबादी इनकी धनी है कि एक एक जिले में एक वर्गमील के भीतर 1100 के और 1200 की प्राबादी है देवगिया और बस्ती में। स्वराज्य के बाद में एक मील भी नई सड़क नहीं बनाई गई है! इम तरह की उपेक्षा उन जिलों की की गई है।

इसी प्रकार से आप देखें कि देश भर में जितने छोटे-छोटे भाजिनम कार्मस हैं उनमें से 24 परसेंट अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। 24 परसेंट म्याम भाजिनम कार्मस तो सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं लेकिन अगर इन जिलों का परसेन्टेज समझ में देखा जाये तो वह करीब 30-40 परसेंट होंगे। प्राकिर यह हालत ज्यादा प्राबादी होने की बजह से हुई या कोई दूसरे वजह न होने की बजह से हुई। और जो वहाँ ट्रेडीशनल इन्डस्ट्रीज थी वे धीरे-धीरे तब डेस्ट्रॉय होती गई, जैसे कार्पेट्री, ब्लैक स्मिथी,

जुलाहों का काम, बाजारमैन आदि। अब यह सब काम क्रेडिटियों से होना है, और जो थोटे ढंग से यह काम गांवों में होता था, वह सब धातु बेकार हो गये हैं।

इस समय चर्चा इस बात पर चल रही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं स्वीय बनाने, स्टेट्स के ऊपर न छोड़े। स्टेट्स में ऐसा होता है कि एग्जीक्यूटिव की तरफकी के लिये कुछ रुपया धरार मिला तो वहां का जो मिनिस्टर होता है वह जिसे में से जाता है और ईमानदारी के साथ काम नहीं करता है। इसलिए हमारे साथी को मजबूर हो कर यह प्रस्ताव लाता पड़ा कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट बैंकवर्ड एरियाज और डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के लिये खुद स्कीम बनाये ताकि वह उसी जगह चले और दूसरी जगह उस को खिसकाने की कोशिश न करे।

तरक्की के लिये हमें मदकें चाहिये। बिजली चाहिये, मिचार्ड की सुविधायें चाहिये। धरार ये सुविधायें धाप हमें दे दीजिये तो हम काफ़ी तरक्की कर लेंगे। हमें बड़ी इंडस्ट्री नहीं चाहिए, बल्कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री चाहिए। क्यों कि हम जानते हैं कि धरार स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में एक लाख रुपया इन्वेस्ट किया जाय तो उस से 50 धारदमियों को काम मिलता है, जब कि धरार एक लाख रुपया बड़ी इंडस्ट्री में इन्वेस्ट किया जाय तो केवल सात धारदमियों को ही काम मिलता है। इसलिये बैंकवर्ड एरियाज के लिये स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का जाल धराप को बिछाना होगा धरार धराप बैंकवर्डनेम दूर करना चाहते हैं, जो धारधिक असमानता है देश के विभिन्न इलाकों में उस को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो धराप उन जगहों में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का जाल फैलाये।

ज्यादा धारावाही होने की वजह से और गरीबी होने की वजह से बड़ी भारी संख्या में लोग महूरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार इसलिए भी परेशान है कि जो धाराधेनन बड़े बड़े महूरों की तरफ हो रहा है इसे रोक जाय।

मैं धारकड़ों के साथ बता सकता हूँ...

समापति महोदय: धारकड़े छोड़ दीजिये, धराप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजबेब सिंह: बैंकवर्ड एरियाज से जितने लोग जाते हैं उन के लिये धरबन एरियाज में 17 लाख मकानों की जरूरत पड़ती है। लेकिन हमारी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट दो लाख से ज्यादा मकान प्रोवाइड नहीं कर सकती है। तो इस प्रकार धरबन एरिया में जो प्रोब्लम होती है वह भी धरपने धराप दूर हो जाय धरार धराप पिछड़े जेजों की गरीबी दूर कर दें।

इन जम्बों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री चिरंजीव झा (महुवा): मान्यवर, धराप जानते हैं कि उत्तर बिहार की स्थिति सब से खराब है। जैसा कि धराप जानते हैं कि बिहार वैसे ही दूसरे प्रदेशों में सब से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है, लेकिन बिहार में भी उत्तर बिहार का हिस्सा सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है। सिर्फ एक प्रदेश को छोड़ कर बाकी सब से कम धरामदनी बिहार प्रदेश की है। लेकिन धरार इस स्थिति में बिहार के पैमाने पर इस को देखा जाय तो उत्तर बिहार, और बकिया हिस्से में इसकी धरामदनी को बांटा जाय, तो उत्तर बिहार की हालत सब से दयनीय प्रमाणित होगी इसलिये मेरा क्याल है कि प्रस्तावक महोदय को धरपने प्रस्ताव में उत्तर बिहार को भी जोड़ देना चाहिये कि उस के लिये भी धरारण से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विकास बोर्ड का गठन किया जाय।

धाराजादी के बाद जो विकास हुआ है वह तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से पूर्वके विकसित क्षेत्रों का ही धरारिक हुआ है। जो धरारिकसित क्षेत्र हैं उन की धरार सरकार की पूरी निगाह नहीं गयी है। अगर यह कहा जाय तो जल्पुक्ति नहीं होगी। हर जगह धरार हर प्रदेश की यही हालत है, धरार हमारे यहाँ की तो खाम कर यही धरारस्था है। भाव योजना कमिशन ने ऐसी व्यवस्था की है, पिछड़े जिलों का एगान किया है और उद्योगधरारियों से कहा है कि उन को विशेष सुविधायें देंगे धराप वहाँ उद्योग स्थापित कीजिये। लेकिन होता क्या है? उद्योगधरारिता नहीं जा रहे हैं। क्यों नहीं जा रहे हैं? इस लिये नहीं जा रहे हैं कि वहाँ सड़क नहीं है, बहा रेल नहीं है, बहा बिजली नहीं है। मैं धराप को बतलाऊँ कि धराप इस

[श्री चिरंजीव झा]

स्थिति में होता यह है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्र पिछड़े ही रह जाते हैं सरकार कहती है कि वह उद्योगपतियों को बाध्य नहीं कर सकती कि उस क्षेत्र में बह जाये ही। न सरकार उस को बाध्य कर सकती है और न स्वतः अपनी ओर से वहां उद्योग खड़े कर सकती है। यही तक कि छोटे-छोटे उद्योग भी ऐसे क्षेत्र में नहीं हैं। इस कारण इस क्षेत्र की हालत सब से बयनीय हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कूल प्रोग्राम के आधार पर उत्तर विहार में बिजली, सड़क और रेलों की व्यवस्था करे। अगर सरकार वह चाहती है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का जल्द से जल्द विकास हो तो वह इतनी व्यवस्था करे कि बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति से कहे, जो पूँजीपति लोग हैं, जो काना धन इकट्ठा कर के खड़े हुये हैं उनसे कहे कि वह इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में जा कर विकास के काम में लग जायें तो वह उन के काने धन को उस रूप में नहीं मानेगी, जायज मानेगी। उन के बाद जो भी काना धन लोग के पास पाया जाय उस को सरकार गैरकानूनी करार दे और उस को जबरन कर ले।

मैं आपका ध्यान खाम तौर से इस ओर भी आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार सम्पत्ति की सीमा बांधने जा रही है तो सरकार इस तरह की भी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करती है कि जो क्षेत्र विकसित हो चुका है उस में भी इस तरह की सीमा बाँधें कि वहाँ अब ज्यादा पैसा खर्च न हो जो प्रवर्धित क्षेत्र है वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च करने के लिये पैसा दिया जाय। किन्तु प्रायः पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है। केन्द्र में जो भी पैसा मिलता है इस कार्य हेतु वह सब विकसित क्षेत्र में किसी न किसी रूप में व्यय होता है। मैं सहरमा जिले में प्राया हूँ जो सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है, लेकिन वहाँ कुछ भी विकास का काम नहीं हुआ है अगर ऐसा भी कहें तो अनुचित नहीं होगा। कोसी बांध बन जाने के बाद भी कोसी में फलद होगा है। हमारे जिले के आगे हिस्से में फलद होता है और आगे हिस्से में लिचार्ड भी ठीक से नहीं हो पाती है। जो ऊँचा हिस्सा है वहाँ लिचार्ड नहीं हो सकती और जो निचला हिस्सा है जिले का वहाँ पानी जमा ही जाता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस क्षेत्र के विकास के

लिये जल्द से जल्द ऐसी खाम योजना लागू की जाये। हमारे यहाँ किसी भी फमल से ज्यादा उपज जूट की होती है। लेकिन वहाँ दूसरी फील्डों की तो बात ही भलग है, जूट की भी कोई फील्डो नहीं है। मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि हमारे क्षेत्र में कम से कम एक जूट फील्डो स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Sir, I come from Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, there are three regions. One is Andhra, another is Rayalaseema and the third area is Telangana and I belong to Telangana. It has most backward Districts. Since the past three years this area is in continuous famine and drought conditions. In several places even now there is no drinking water even though special facilities are going to be given by the Government. But due to continuous famine and drought conditions in this area, special attention should be paid to this region.

The regional imbalance should be wiped out. For that purpose, for backward districts you must have a plan to give special attention to the backward districts of the area and the projects which you take for the backward areas should be controlled by the Centre and not by the States and unless and until you do this the imbalance will not go away.

There are not adequate major industries and medium industries in the State. Special attention should be drawn towards the provision of electric power, irrigation facilities also should be afforded. Communication facilities including railway lines should be provided there. There should be a cut which should be effected in the forward districts and that cut should be given for the benefit of the backward districts. Then only regional imbalance will be wiped of

The Devarkonda taluk of Nalgonda district has been included as drought-prone area. I request that the whole district excluding the areas served by Nagarjun

sagar should be included in this scheme. These should be declared as drought prone areas.

Small-scale industries and medium-scale industries should be started there. These backward areas should be encouraged to set up these small-scale and medium-scale industries. Unless and until you do it, the area will not develop. The Planning Minister, while considering and formulating the Fifth Plan, should consider as to what are the backward areas and districts and what are the forward areas and districts and he should keep this in view at the time of formulation of the plan. Nalgonda district even in Telengana is a most backward District. Special attention should be given to it. The projects for the development of the backward areas which are going to be started should be under the control of the Central Government.

श्री० नारायण चन्द्र पाराशर (हमीरपुर) : मैं केवल यही कहूंगा कि आज तक जितना भी प्लानिंग हुआ है इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट के लिये उस में हिल्ली एरियाज को कोई महत्व नहीं दिया गया। पहली बार हम इस दौर में से गुजर रहे हैं जो कि हमारे प्लानिंग के मिनिस्टर किसी हिल स्टेट के रहने वाले हैं। सारे देश में हिल्ली एरियाज ने सिर्फ एक कारण से सफर किया है और यह है कि जब कभी वहां इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की बात हुई है तो यही कहा गया कि वहां पर इनफ्रा स्ट्रक्चर नहीं है जो इस इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन को सपोर्ट कर सके। इसके समर्थन में मैं एक कंक्रीट उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूँ। 1961 में मेरे जिले में पंजाब सरकार ने एक सिमेंट फैक्ट्री समराटी के मुकाम पर लगाने का निश्चय किया। जिस फर्म को यह काम दिया गया उसने यह कह कर इन्कार कर दिया कि वहां रेलवे लाइन बड़ी नहीं है छोटी है। उसने यह भी कहा कि वह सिमेंट फैक्ट्री लगायेगी लेकिन पठानकोट में लगायेगी। जब तक इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग, बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति इन तरह की बातों पर जिद करते रहेंगे तब तक कोई प्राइ-

वेट कैपिटल का इन्वेस्टमेंट वहां नहीं हो पायेगा। मैं सरकार से और योजना मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि सारे हिल्ली एरियाज के लिये केन्द्रीय स्तर पर एक प्लानिंग बोर्ड बनाये और वह देखे कि कौन कौन सी डिफिकल्टीज ऐसी हैं जो हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू काश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश के हिल्ली एरियाज, असम, मेघालय, नेफा नागालैंड आदि के हिल्ली एरियाज को पिछड़ा हुआ रहने के लिये मजबूर कर रही है प्लानिंग बोर्ड में बने स्टेट को रिप्रिजेंटेशन दिया जाये, एम० पी० जर को उस में एसोसिएट किया जाये और हर बेकवर्ड जिले के लिये धन से प्लानिंग बोर्ड बने जिस की सुनवाई वहां पर प्लानिंग कमिशन में हो। उसके लिये धन से फंड रिजर्व किये जायें।

एक मेंमॉरेंडम बिगत जुलाई में 21 संसद सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को दिया था। उस में मांग की गई थी कि प्लानिंग कमिशन में एक पहाड़ी इलाकों के डिवेलपमेंट के लिये होना चाहिये। वह स्पेशल सैन हों। योजनामन्त्री से मैं कहूंगा कि वह इस सैन को इफैक्टिव बनाये और बैकवर्ड और हिल्ली एरियाज के डिवेलपमेंट की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : I come from the Vidarbha region. It is a most controversial region; there has been agitation in that region already. I hope you will give me an opportunity to speak.

सभापति महोदय: श्री धन्वेश।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खसीलाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे भी दो मिनट मिलने चाहिये। मेरा क्षेत्र देश का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है।

श्री धन्वेश (फ़िरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल दो बातें आप के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ।

हिन्दुस्तान में जो रैबिन्ज हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी इलाके में हों, चाहे वे उत्तर प्रदेश में हों और चाहे मध्य प्रदेश या राजस्थान में हों, उन में हिन्दुस्तान की एक बड़ी भारी समस्या—शकुणों

[श्री अम्बेज]

की समस्या रही है। यद्यपि गल मास उन में से कुछ लोगों ने सरेखर कर दिया है, लेकिन यह उस समस्या का कोई परमिनेट समाधान नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो रूपया रेविन्ज वाले क्षेत्रों में पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० आदि रखने के लिये खर्च किया जाता है, यदि उस रूपये का उपयोग उस भूमि को समतल बनाने के लिये किया जाये, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि उस एरिया की बैकवर्डनेस खत्म हो जायेगी।

देश के जो क्षेत्र बड़े उपजाऊ हो सकते हैं, वे हर साल पसड की बजह से उपज की दृष्टि से, और अन्य दृष्टियों से भी, बैकवर्ड हो जाते हैं इसलिये उन क्षेत्रों में पसड की रोक-थाम के लिये उचित कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये।

यदि इन दो बातों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि इन इलाकों की बैकवर्डनेस या घबनानि तरक्की में परिवर्तन हो सकती है।

सभापति महोदय : श्री साठे।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र वाडे : पायंट आफ आर्डर, सर। मेरा क्षेत्र देश में सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसलिये मुझे भी मपय दिया जाए।

सभापति महोदय : श्री साठे।

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is a pity that after 25 years of planning we should ask the question: How is it that the rich regions have grown richer while the poor regions have become poorer? That is a sad commentary on our planning.

I would submit that what we are having today is, as one of our well-known economists of our country has described, what is known as the puppy economy, meaning thereby that if five puppies are there and you keep a pot of grub before them and leave it to them, then the healthier puppy will grow healthier and the weaker puppies will remain weaker. That is exactly what is happening in our country. Therefore, we shall have to take a new perspective of our whole planning.

I would like to make some concrete suggestions. Let the Planning Commission itself create an in-built machinery. It has failed to do so up till now. This in-built machinery should be in charge of the implementation of the plans. We make plans today. But who is implementing them? We leave it to the bureaucracy to implement them. I am not one of those who like to condemn the bureaucracy.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Member should conclude.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have hardly opened my mouth and you are asking me to sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, there is no more time. I am calling the hon. Minister now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am making only points. I am not making a speech. I shall only make some constructive suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That may be so. But I have to call the hon. Minister now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You have given me one minute. Kindly give me two or three minutes more.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, I am sorry. That is why I am reluctant to call hon. Members.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Another suggestion which I want to make is that let the MP's constituency be made the lowest level implementation unit. Let the MP be made the head of the unit and let the entire bureaucratic set-up be with him, so that at the district level, the lowest level planning is undertaken and the MP and his body may be held responsible for plan implementation. Unless we go about in this manner, we cannot achieve results.

Finally, I would like to submit that the plans like those for the twin city of Bombay are most suicidal both for Bombay and for the whole country. Two thousand crores

of our national wealth being invested in one city is harmful to the entire nation.

Therefore, this must be considered as a national problem. 20 under-developed districts can be developed with that much amount. Why should leave it to a State?

Lastly, may I invite your attention to article 371?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. The hon. Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *Rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Deputy-Speaker had decided that the Minister would be called at 4.45. He will take half an hour and then the Mover will have some time. Then there are amendments to be disposed of. There is a half-hour discussion at 5.30. I am not in favour of extending time daily.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Why not have a cell of members who would like to discuss with the Minister in detail?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : There are only two or three members more who would like to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, about half a dozen.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Shri Kartik Oraon, Shri Jadeja, Shri Daga and Shri K.C. Pande are eager to speak for a few minutes. I would suggest that you call the Minister at 5 P.M. and you may, if you so please, take up the half hour discussion at 5.45 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. I will adjourn the House positively at 6 P.M. I am calling the Minister according to the decision of the Deputy-Speaker. I am sticking to that.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D .P. DHAR) : Mr. Chairman,

while it is a matter of pleasure to me to have listened with great attention and considerable interest to the views of hon. members on a question of such importance, it is also, at the same time, a matter of pain to me that it has not been possible for the whole House, for all the hon. Members of this House to participate in this discussion. All that I have at my disposal is half an hour. I am quite prepared, if hon. members wish that I should remain silent and not reply to this discussion, to hand over this half an hour to the Mr. Chairman, for being passed on to hon. members for whatever it is worth.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI D.P. DHAR : In that case, I would once again begin by acknowledging with gratitude the education that I have received on various elements of planning, a job which has been entrusted to me, from various members.

It has been brought home to me how vital is the question of promoting balanced, proper and wholesale development of this country. It is true that there have been imbalances in the matter of growth and development in this country, both intra-state and inter-state. It is also true that because of historical reasons or facilities which geography may have provided to certain areas, development has taken place in those areas at a faster speed and at an earlier date. Nevertheless, if one looks at this vast land of ours, one has to agree with a certain amount of remorse that we are backward, that we are yet in the process of development and that we have to cover a long way before we can say that we have reached anywhere near the fruition of the dream that had informed our movement for the struggle for freedom.

[Shri D. P. Dhar]

Nevertheless, it would not be wholly correct to say that the distance which separated at the time of freedom, the attainment of freedom, the ugly realities which we inherited, and the stage of development which we wished to reach remains unaltered, that the distance has grown as some hon. Members chose to say. I am particularly referring to one or two hon. Members from the Opposition. This distance has not vanished; it has not been obliterated. But undoubtedly, if you look at the process of development, if you look at the process of growth, certainly, from any standards, from any norm, this distance has been sharply abridged. And it should be our endeavour not to grudge a loaf or two more to our neighbour but to act concertedly, to act unifiedly to further abridge this distance till it vanishes.

We have, not only in the Planning Commission but the Government of India as a whole, been painfully aware of the fact that in this march of development, some areas have been left farther behind; not only areas but some sections of our society have also stayed as back numbers in the race for development. This awareness on the part of the Government has been translated into appropriate measures in the fourth Plan, in the past Plans slightly less elaborately, but in the fifth Plan, certainly, this is going to be one of the basic, guiding stars of development as far as we are concerned.

श्री कमल विश्व मशुकर: हम चाहते हैं कि कुछ नये विचार आयें।

SHRI D. P. DHAR : I am trying to say what thing is new. I do not have the prescience to plead that the hon. Member already knows what I have said or what I am I going to say. But the fact remains that these studies have been made and these studies have relevance to the Fourth Plan period. The areas which are backward, the sections which are backward, the areas

which are subject to natural calamities like floods and droughts have been demarcated and special plans have been enunciated and elaborated for these areas. I would only illustrate this point particularly for my hon. friend who is keen to know some new ideas. Some of these ideas which we have taken into account for doing a certain amount of work to cure this element of backwardness are as follows. We have evolved a formula in the matter of allocation of central assistance by which after the allotment of central assistance to Assam, Nagaland and J. & Kashmir 10 per cent of the remaining amount is made available to the backward States including some of the States where these backward areas as I have said, have been identified. The amount is sizeable; it comes to 10% of Rs. 3,100 crores. It does not have that impact on the situation because, while the amount is impressive—as I said it is 10% of Rs. 3,100 crores—the size of our country is much more impressive than this amount and the size of the problem is more complicated compared to the size of our resources.

Nevertheless it is to be admitted, if I may say so with due respect, that the point that most of the hon. Members have made, that special attention in terms of special allocations should be paid to the backward regions or backward areas, has been well taken and special allocations have been made. We have taken some of the States for special consideration and these are: Assam, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir. The total allocation of central assistance for these States is about Rs. 400 crores. I must add hastily that Jammu and Kashmir was included in the list before I happened to be here.

SHRI INDIRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Are all these amounts calculated at current prices?

SHRI D. P. DHAR : The price question is quite separate. If we go on calculating the amounts according to the price indices every day. Then Mr. Gupta who is himself an eminent economist will agree with me that no budget in any society under any system is possible to be made; we shall have to make an hourly budget.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it that bad?

SHRI D. P. DHAR : Your suggestion is as good as that. I admit that the prices will certainly have an effect on the size of the benefits which we had anticipated originally when these allocations were made that would accrue from these allocations. I do admit that prices do play that part but at the same time it is not possible to go on changing allocations from day to day.

Secondly almost the entire expenditure for facing certain problems like floods and drought are being paid by the Centre and the total provision for this purpose alone is about Rs. 307 crores. The entire expenditure on the development programme of hill and border areas is met by the Government of India. Ninety per cent of such expenditure in Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Ladakh—Kushak Sahib's area—in Jammu and Kashmir, Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnam districts is met by way of grants.

Only ten per cent is loan to the States. The pattern of Central assistance to the hilly and border districts of UP, Darjeeling of West Bengal and Nilgiris of Tamilnadu is 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan.

17.00 hrs.

AN HON. MEMBER : No change ?

SHRI D. P. DHAR : As soon as we come to the Fifth Plan there will be many more changes.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : What about the grant for the hilly areas of Chottanagpur and Santhal Parganas areas?

SHRI D. P. DHAR : As far as Chottanagpur is concerned, the hon. Member would perhaps concede the existence of a special board which has been created for the special purpose of the development of Chottanagpur under the chairmanship of the State Chief Minister. The hon. Member who has asked this question is the Deputy Chairman of that Board, and that gives us great hope about the future of Chottanagpur.

Similarly, my good and old friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, referred to the assistance which has to be, or should be, made available by various financial institutions. The following financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the nationalised banks have been specially instructed to make available at concessional rates finances for the development of backward areas and efforts at industrialisation of those areas.

Over and above this, ten per cent subsidy has been provided in two districts each from nine States for any investment up to Rs. 50 lakhs and for investment which goes beyond Rs. 50 lakhs the element of subsidy in a lump sum up to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs is available. From this you will see that a considerable amount of effort has been made by the Central Government, in conjunction with the States, within the constraints of our resources, to make an impact on the development of those backward areas.

Over and above this, the question of rural electrification has been taken up as a special subject and the Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up for financing loans for electrification projects in backward areas. Loans are given at concessional rates in backward areas. Out of 132 schemes, 52 schemes have already been approved for these areas.

[D. P. Dhar]

Recently, we have initiated some special programmes for rural development. These programmes are under the following categories: Special Farmers' Development Agencies 46, Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers' Projects 41, Dry Farming 24 and Drought-Prone Area Programmes 54.

These are some of the endeavours which the Central Government is making through the agency of the State Governments to make some impact on this undoubtedly difficult and important question of backwardness of areas and populations.

On the most important matters which I would like to bring to the kind attention of the hon. Members is that mere financial allocations cannot lead us anywhere. That in itself may be the evidence of good intentions. But those good intentions have got to be translated into field. They cannot be translated into field and, perhaps one of the failures of planning in our country—I have no hesitation in admitting this—has been that we have not succeeded as a community as a whole, not merely as Congress party or the ruling party, as the total leadership that has been thrown up by this country in involving the peoples at the grass-roots in the process of planning, in the process of development. As far as I am concerned, as a member of the political party, I take the fullest share of the blame. But I do not think that it is only the prerogative of a political party to have to do its job. It is the need of every political party, of every social worker, of every person, who is concerned with the welfare of the people to involve himself mentally, psychologically and physically and also the people amongst whom he works in the process of development, unless we are able to create a country wide awareness, a country wide consciousness, for planning, for development, for implementation of the plans, for watching the correct implementa-

tion of the plans, any planning with the best intentions in the hands of anyone, in the hands of any party, will suffer from a basic lacuna and from a basic inadequacy.

That is why, we have ventured to suggest for the consideration of the State Governments, for the consideration of the gentlemen who are accredited leaders of the people of this country, whatever may be the shade of their politics or opinion, that for the Fifth plan, let us take the bitter lessons of the past and let us begin the process of planning from below. Quite a large number of Members have suggested district level. I would go to the unit of a village; I would go to the unit of a block; I would go to the smallest manageable rural unit as the basic unit, as the basic foundation, on which you can build the total edifice of a Plan. Unless that is done, I think, we shall after making the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fifth Plan, be again making the same complaints and voicing the same disappointments which we have done during the two days while discussing this motion.

I would, therefore, through you, Sir, beseech the hon. Members that for the Fifth Plan, let us take steps from now on to organise ourselves in a manner cutting across barriers of political dissension, political differences of opinion or any other barriers which separate "A" from "B". Then alone we can think of treating the Plan as a national objective. Because, after all, what is planning which is not a national objective. If it means the development of the people of India, then it is the objective of every citizen of India to be involved in the achievement of this objective. As far as we in the planning Commission are concerned, please trust us to make our assistance available to all of you, gentlemen, in evolving this process, and we shall also give such assistance...

श्री इस्हाक सख्तवी (प्रमोहा) : जो प्रापने कहा है उसके लिये तो झुकरिया। लेकिन प्लानिंग कमिशन को भी तो प्राप रिआर्गेनाइज करे।

श्री डी० पी० धर : प्लानिंग कमिशन को रिआर्गेनाइज करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

हमें प्रापने दिमांगों को रिआर्गेनाइज करना है।

श्री इस्हाक सख्तवी : इसका सबूत यहाँ से दीजिये।

श्री डी० पी० धर : बुजुर्गों के नाते मैं मौलाना से इस्तुदुआ करूंगा कि इस काम के लिये हमें प्रापने दिमांगों को भाग करना है, उनको हमें तरकीब देनी है और इस मामले में, इसको आर्गेनाइज करने में बह पहल करें।

श्री कमल निधुकर : लोगों का सहयोग प्राप किम तरह से लेंगे ?

श्री डी० पी० धर : मैं घनाड़ी ही नहीं और इसलिये शायद प्रापका जो नुस्तेनजर है वह मुझे प्रपिल न करता हो। लेकिन मैं बही कह सकता हूँ जो मैं कहने का प्रावी हूँ। इस उअ्र में मेरे लिये बदलता जरा मुश्किल है मौलाना की राय के बावजूद।

So, it is not necessary to reconstitute the planning Commission. The planning Commission.....

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : यहाँ तो प्राप बयलें। यह बयकिस्मत अबान है। उहूँ जबान पर बड़ा जुल्म हो रहा है। इस में तो प्राप बोल ही सकते हैं।

SHRI D. P. DHAR : I have No objection to speaking in Urdu or Hindi, but I think it would be unfair to those friends in this House who do not understand Hindi.

So, we in the planning Commission, as I said, need not reorganize the planning Commission. All that we need to do is to place our services at your disposal more frequently....

AN. HON. MEMBER : Change the basic policies.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : ...and change the basic policies wherever those changes are suggested in a concrete form. We are prepared to change them. It is not enough to be negative. It is not enough to say that our policy is wrong. It is much more important to say how this policy can be improved upon. And I, on behalf of the Government of India, on behalf of the planning Commission, can assure this hon. House through you that we shall accept every concrete suggestion from whichever quarter it comes.

I am sorry, Sir, that I have to submit to the harsh limitations of time which could not be better planned. Therefore, I have to conclude hastily, and as you have been indulgent to other members for a minute or two, I hope you will be indulgent to me also if I take some extra time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Take your own time.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : I apologise for the shortness of time, for not having been able to make specific reference to some of the specific questions that have been mentioned by hon. members in this House.

I can assure every hon. Member who has participated in this discussion that we have taken copious notes of his suggestions and we shall, as far as it is within our power, do our utmost to act upon their kind advice....

SHRI VASANT SATHE : And build a machinery for the implementation.

SHRI D. P. DHAR...after examining these suggestions which they have been very kind and very gracious to make to us, to the Planning Commission, any, from which, I assure you, we shall be fit very greatly and we shall also try to accept them.

As for as the in-built machinery is concerned, I must confess that I have not been able to understand its full import. Of course, I have understood the import of other suggestions, namely, that the Member of Parliament should be the kingpin in his own constituency. I suppose the Planning Commission has not the authority to sanction how an hon. Member should function within his constituency. But I do not know what will be the position of the MLA. But, nevertheless, the machinery for both purposes of development, for accelerating development and for achieving the purpose of development, has got to be inbuilt in our society and that has to be done at the grass roots.

Lastly, I must pay my debt to my very old friend, Mr. Bisht, and other friends from UP who come from the hill areas and inform them that a good deal of work is being done by the Planning Commission in the matter of collection of data and statistics in the hill areas of UP and a special cell under the chairmanship of a Member of the Commission has already been set up for this purpose and we hope to invite at their convenience all the members from the hill areas of UP, one of these days, to a meeting so that we can discuss some of the ideas that we have on the subject and benefit from their advice.

I have one last submission to make. We are now engaged very seriously in the preparation of the plan frame for the Fifth Plan period and this plan and also this period, is going to be very crucial. In this task I would once again, with all humility, appeal to all sections and all sides

of this hon. house, to help the Planning Commission to produce something worthwhile so that none of you will have any complaint in future.

श्री बाबू राज अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : सभा-पति महोदय, पांच बंटे की इस बहस में जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने मेरे प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है और बर्चा में भाग लिया है, मैं उन का बड़ा धाभारी हूँ। योजना मंत्री ने इस बर्चा का जो उत्तर दिया है और यह जानकारी दी है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन देश के लिये क्या करने वाला है, उस के लिये मैं उन का भी धाभारी हूँ।

मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का जिक्र किया है और बताया है कि वह उन के लिये कुछ एम्प्लोयेशन करने वाले हैं। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में, जो देश का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, और उस के सब से पिछड़े हुए इलाके बुंदेलखंड के बारे में उन्होंने कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला है, जिस में उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिले, झांसी, बांदा, जालौन और हमीरपुर, और मध्य प्रदेश के पांच जिले हैं, जहाँ पिछले पञ्चास बर्षों में विकास का कोई काम नहीं हुआ है, जिस में केवल पांच प्रतिशत सिर्वाई होती है और जिस में बिजली और उद्योग-धंधे नहीं हैं। इस के लिये मैं बड़ा खेद है।

मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात के लिये कहा है कि 9 राज्यों में दो दो जिलों के लिये सरकार ने ब्याज 50-50 लाख रुपये का फंड एप्लॉट किया है लेकिन उसके बारे में यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया कि जिले का साइज क्या होगा और वहाँ की जनसंख्या के आधार पर तय होगा या कैसे तय होगा। कोई जिला छोटा भी हो सकता है और वहाँ 50 लाख रुपये खर्च कर देंगे और कोई जिला 20 लाख का भी हो सकता है जैसे बस्तर जिला है या रायपुर जिला है जिसकी जनसंख्या 20 लाख है तो उसके लिये कोई कमिन्ट्रेशन होना चाहिये कि जिले का एरिया कितना बड़ा है, वहाँ की जनसंख्या क्या है उसके आधार पर बड़े जिलों को तो अधिक रुपया दिया जाये और छोटे जिलों का कम दिया जाये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि बन्देलखंड के लिये मैंने पिछले दिनों मुना था कि वहां एक विकास बोर्ड बनाया जा रहा है, वहां के डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड के तहत तो हम बारे में विशेष तौर से ध्यान दिया जाये बन्देलखंड क्षेत्र के लिये कि इस प्रकार के बोर्ड में जन प्रतिनिधियों को पार्टिसिपेट करने का मौका मिले ताकि वे अपने क्षेत्र की बातों को रख सकें और अपने मुद्दाय वे सब जिनमें उम क्षेत्र का विकास हो सके।

इन शब्दों के माध्यम में भाषण समाप्त करना हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are some amendments.

SHRI I MOHAN DHARIA : My appeal to them is this. May I request them not to insist on the amendments?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मान्यवर, हमको एक प्रार्थना करनी है कि प्रथी देश के बहुत सारे जिले तो छूट गये जिनके प्रतिनिधियों को यहाँ बोलना है। उनको मौका ही नहीं मिला तो आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से बेनी प्रार्थना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के वे 25 जिले (ब्यवधान) मैं एक मिनट लूंगा। मैं उम जिले से चुनकर आया हूँ जिस जिले के लोग . . .

सभापति महोदय : देखिये मिनिस्टर माहब बोल चुके, रेप्लाई हो चुका, उसके बाद फिर डिबेट प्रोपेन नहीं हो सकती। इसलिये मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आपको यू० पी० के जिलों के बारे में कहना है तो आप मंत्री महोदय से मिल लीजियेगा और अपनी तकलीफ उन्हें बना दीजियेगा, वे मिन्टि-बेटिकली उसको कन्सीडर कर लेंगे।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मान्यवर, एक मिनट मुन लें। मुझे और कहने का स्थान यही है।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं। अब स्पीच नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मैं उम जिले से चुनकर आया हूँ जहाँ 25 साल से एक भी सड़क नहीं बनी और न कोई औद्योगिक काम ही हुआ . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिये। अब स्पीच नहीं हो सकती है।

I will put the amendments together to the vote of the House. These amendments are : No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 10 and No. 11. I am putting all together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 8, 10 and 11 were put and negatived

श्री नाचूराम ग्रहरिचर : मैं अपना प्रस्ताव वापिस लेता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that he should withdraw?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : By the pleasure of the House, he is allowed to withdraw it.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मान्यवर, प्रस्ताव तो वापिस हो गया है, पर पिछड़ापन वापिस नहीं हुआ है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : (Kanpur) : Generally, non-official Resolutions and Bills are withdrawn, but here, it is a Motion under a particular provision of the Rules of Procedure. It is intended for discussion, it is not to be withdrawn. How can he withdraw it?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you objecting to it?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE - I am not objecting, but I am telling about the procedure

MR. CHAIRMAN : you are wrong to say that is not the procedure.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Shri S. M. Banerjee is very much right. If any

(Shri Mohan Dharia)
 amendments had been adopted, then there would have been voting on the motion. But since there are no amendments remaining now, naturally, this motion alone remains, and it need not be withdrawn; it has been discussed and it can be treated as talked over.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall have to take the pleasure of the House. If he withdraws it, it will not be put to vote.

The hon. Member has sought the permission of the House to withdraw it, and the House has given permission to him and he has withdrawn it. That is according to the rules.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is something strange. The motion cannot be withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It can be withdrawn. That is the rule.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It means that whatever has been discussed has been lost?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members have given him permission to withdraw it and he has withdrawn it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, there is a half-an-hour discussion to be raised by Shri K. Lakkappa. The hon. Member is absent.

So, the House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 a. m. the day after tomorrow.

17·27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 25, 1972/ Bhadra 3, 1894, (Saka).