

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Ninth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

C O N T E N T S

No. 24—Thursday, December 13, 1973/Agrahayana 22, 1895 (Saka) C O L U M N S
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 13, 1973/Agrahayana
22, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Kumari Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy that we have among us the daughter of a great leader, Sardar Patel and the niece of the first Indian Speaker Vithalbhai Patel. She is very welcome. I hope the House will join me in congratulating her.

श्री मन्वु लिमये (बांका) : आज प्रधान मंत्री जी क्यों नहीं आई? क्या राष्ट्रपति भवन में इस्तीफा देने गई हैं? अगर नहीं गई हैं तो उन को तत्काल दे देना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महर्षीय : आन ह. व. त की प्रेस भी रखा करें। हर बात में विरोध लाना ठीक नहीं है।

AN HON. MEMBER: The Leader of the Opposition is also absent.....(Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Coverage of Brick-kilns and Stone quarries under E.P.F. Act

*463. SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN
MANDAL:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of labourers of Brick Kilns and Stone quarries are deprived of the benefit of the membership of the Employees' Provident Fund as both the industries have not been covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring these industries under the purview of the said Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:

(a) and (b). Stone quarries producing roof and floor slabs, dimension stones, monumental stones and mosaic chips are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 with effect from 31st December, 1965. A survey is being conducted to cover the Stone quarries producing stone chips, stone sets and stone ballast and boulders. The question of extension of the Act to the Brick Kilns is also under consideration.

श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस सुन्दर में बिहार राज्य का सर्वे हुआ है या नहीं यदि हुआ है तो इस प्रकार के कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिन को भविष्य निधि की सदस्यता में वंचित रखा गया है?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : किसी एक राज्य के बारे में हमारे पास सूचना नहीं है, लेकिन सर्वे द्वारा था और सर्वे की रिपोर्ट हमारे पास 1960 में आई थी। उस में यह कहा गया है :

Number of composite establishments manufacturing bricks that have been already brought under the Act is 51. Number of establishments engaged in the manufacturing of bricks is 2085. Number of eligible employees eligible to be members of the fund is 6930. Out of the establishments employing the above employees, there is only one establishment in which the Provident Fund benefits are available to workers.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह बात है कि इस में कम्प्लेजिबिलिटी प्रोविडेंट फण्ड कमिशनर, पटना में थे। उन की नेकनामी के बारे में हाउस में बहुत मतभेद बात उठाई गई और उमी के चलते, चूंकि उन का लीयन बिहार गवर्नमेंट में था, कमिजिये बे बिहार गवर्नमेंट में वापस चले गये। उस के बाद उन की पोस्टिंग दरभंगा में ए० टी० एम० के रूप में हुई, वहां भी उन की नेकनामी इस कदर फैली कि उन को फोर्से रिटायरमेंट पर जाना पड़ा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न कांजिये।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं प्रश्न पर अपनी आता हूँ। इस संदर्भ में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि हमारे डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों को इस में न लिया जाये, उमी डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों को इस पद पर लगाया जाये ताकि इस तरह की बातें फिर न दोहराई जायें ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिलकुल भिन्न प्रश्न है। जो प्रश्न इस समय यहाँ पर है, यह उस में नहीं आता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता नहीं वह कैसे कह रहे थे कि मैं प्रश्न पर अभी आता हूँ। आउट-ऑफ-दि-वे जा कर प्रश्न किया है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : इस के बारे में बहुत बातें पहले हुई हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस को किमी और चौके पर कहते। इस में यह कैसे जबरदस्ती धुसेड़ देंगे।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : यह इस से सम्बन्धित है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The functioning of the Provident Fund Act has been seriously criticised in this House and outside, because many of the employers are not depositing even the contributions collected from the employees. So, before extending this to other industries, may I know whether these irregularities and lacunae will be rectified immediately?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: As the House is aware, in the last session we have made certain amendments to the Act and stringent provisions have been incorporated in it. If any industry does not implement the provisions of the Act, it will be taken to task. If the hon. member comes to know of any instance and brings it to our notice, we will take action.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: The Minister is to be appreciated for his bold statement that he will punish the defaulters in this regard. But may I know how many brick kilns and stone quarries are there in Bihar where even the minimum wages are not paid to the workers, not to speak of their getting benefits of the Provident Fund? May I know what the Labour Ministry is doing, particularly in Bihar, to enforce all these Central Acts?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We have got no separate information for each State. We have got it for the whole of India. So far as minimum wages are concerned, the State Government is the appropriate Government in the matter. The Bihar Government will look into it, if the facts are brought to their notice.

सेना के ठेकेदारों द्वारा रसीई के सामान और निर्माण सामग्री की कम सप्लाई

*464. श्री० आर० वी० बड़े : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अप्रैल, 1973 के पश्चात् मूल्यों में असाधारण वृद्धि होने के कारण सेना के ठेकेदारों से रसीई का सामान और निर्माण सामग्री प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयाँ सामने आ रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या ठेकों के रद्द होने अथवा नये ठेके न होने की स्थिति में सरकार को मजबूर होकर जोखिम खरीद (रिस्क एचेंज) पद्धति आनाने से काफी हानि होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमन् । कुछ कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है विशेषकर मांस, कुक्कुट तथा अंडों की ताजी पूर्ति में ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमन् । " जोखिम-खरीद " धारा के अर्धीन फालतू खर्च उन ठेकेदारों से बलसू किया जा सकता है जो पूर्ति कार्यों में असफल होते हैं ।

(ग) ठेकेदारों द्वारा बार-बार/ लगातार असफलता के मामले में उन के ठेके रद्द कर दिए जाते हैं और ठेकेदारों के जोखिम तथा खर्च पर अल्पाविधि अनुबंध किए जाते हैं ।

श्री आर० वी० बड़े : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठेके जो हुए वह अप्रैल में हुए थे और उस के बाद में अनपूज्य प्राइस राइज हो गई तो क्या ठेकेदारों ने आपको यह नोटिस दी है कि हमारे जो कंट्रैक्ट थे उन का रिवाइज किया जाये ? क्या इस प्रकार की एन्टीकेशनस आपके पास आई हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जरूर आई होंगी लेकिन इस समय मेरे पास इसकी सूचना नहीं है । यदि एन्टीकेशनस आई होंगी तो उनका परीक्षण किया जायेगा । इस तरह के जो ठेके दिये जाते हैं वह लिमिटी से नहीं दिये जाते हैं बल्कि जो हमारे विभागीय अधिकारी होते हैं, जैसे जबलपुर में हमारे एरिदा कमान्डर रहते हैं तो उनके अन्तर्गत यह फ्रेश सप्लाई खरीदने का काम किया जाता है और वहीं से इसका निर्णय भी होगा । यदि इस प्रकार के कोई प्रतिवेदन या सूचना हमारे पास आई होगी तो उसका निर्णय वहीं जबलपुर से ही करायेगा ।

श्री आर० वी० बड़े : मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि ठेकेदारों ने जो आप लो नोटिस दी है कि प्राइस रेज की जाये तो कितनी प्राइस ज की जाये इसके बारे में आपके पास कोई सूचना है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह तो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हुई प्राइस राइज पर निर्भर करता है क्योंकि जबलपुर में जो प्राइस राइज हुई तो वही ब्रास में, ट्रेवि ड्रम में, अ साम में या पठानकोट में भी हो यह आवश्यक नहीं है । इसलिए जिस जगह से प्रतिवेदन आयेगा वहीं पर उसकी जांच करके निर्णय लिया जाएगा ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: During the budget discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry, Shri Jagjivan Ram assured the House that he is going to supply quality food to our jawans. May I know whether the quality of food is affected on account of scarcity of supply?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a very relevant question.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: No, Sir.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, if the jawans are not supplied good food.

MR. SPEAKER: In spite of my declaring it not relevant, you have got the reply. What more do you want?

Indian Officers working in Indian Missions in Bangladesh

*465. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Officers of Government of India are working as Advisers to the Bangladesh Government at present;

(b) the names and designations of these Officers and specific tasks assigned to each of them; and

(c) the number of staff, officers and others separately working in various Indian Diplomatic Missions stationed in Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) No Government of India officers are working as advisers to the Government of Bangladesh at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) *High Commission of India, Dacca:*

Diplomatic officers	27
Non-diplomatic officials (India-based)	108
Non-diplomatic officials (local-staff)	49

Asstt. High Commission of India, Chittagong:

Diplomatic officers	2
Non-diplomatic officials (India-based)	6
Non-diplomatic officials (local-staff)	6

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Before I put a supplementary, I want to draw your attention to one thing. Part (b) of the question asks for the names and designations of these officers and specific tasks assigned to each of them. They have

given a total of 198 officers working, not as advisers, for the Bangladesh Government. Then, why is it that he has said that the question does not arise. The House wanted to know the names and designations of those officers and specific tasks assigned to each of them. They have not given any reply to that. That is a contempt of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Everything that you mention always becomes a contempt of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shall I take it what I do not mention has become the contempt of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I seek your help and protection in the matter. How can the hon. Minister say "does not arise" to part (b) of my question. Sir, kindly apply your mind to this before I put a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I am applying my mind to your question. But I have never been able to follow. I am afraid, it is very difficult to understand.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The hon. Member has tried to find out how many Advisers are there.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The names and designations.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: In part (a) of his Question, the hon. Member wanted to know how many Advisers there are in Bangladesh and we said, none at all. So, the reply to part (b) of the Question has to be in the negative because there are no Advisers in Bangladesh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wanted to know the names and designations of these officers. You have said that there are 198 officers belonging to the Government of India working in Bangladesh, Diplomatic officers, non-diplomatic officers, etc. Why can't you give us specific tasks assigned to each of them? That is very simple.

MR. SPEAKER: You put your supplementary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I can understand that they do not want to give it.

I would like to know whether there is any agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh in this regard, and if so, what are the details; and whether the Government of India have framed any guidelines for the Government officials on deputation in Bangladesh, and if so, what are the main features and whether the guidelines are being strictly adhered to or being violated at times.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There is no such agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh. The House is also aware that our relations with Bangladesh are very friendly. We are cooperating in many ways in different fields of activities. So far, we have not received any request from the Bangladesh Government for any officers to be sent from India on deputation. As I have already said in my main reply, there are no Advisers from the Government of India working in Bangladesh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In a small country like Bangladesh, they have 198 officers from the Government of India working there. In that context, I would like to know whether the Government have issued any directives to ensure that the activities of these officers do not give rise to resentment amongst officials and the people of Bangladesh because anti-Indian feelings are growing there. I want to know whether they have issued any directives in this regard or not.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The insinuation made by the hon. Member is completely baseless.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I object to this remark.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am sorry, my hon. friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu should

not have raised this question at all. By doing that, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has not served the cause of either India or Bangladesh. We have very good relations with Bangladesh, with the people of Bangladesh. The people of Bangladesh have appreciated our services. There may be a handful of people there who are trying to vitiate the relations between India and Bangladesh. But the last election has shown that the overwhelming majority of the people of Bangladesh have friendly feelings for India.

As regards the diplomatic mission there, for historical reasons and friendly relations between the two countries, I think, this number of officers is not very much. It should be more. I would like to know whether the diplomatic mission will be strengthened to have better relations between India and Bangladesh. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

Involvement of Diplomats In smuggling Activity

*466. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:**

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports regarding the involvement of Diplomats in smuggling activity in our country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH**): (a) and (b). Occasionally, Government has come across a case where a member of the Diplomatic Corps has endeavoured to make an unauthorised import. In each case Government has taken appropriate steps to stop such activity.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that involvement of

foreign diplomats always poses a delicate and very difficult situation because the ordinary police cannot effectively deal with this sort of crime. I, therefore, want to know what special measures the Government propose to take to deal with the situation because in recent years this sort of crimes are growing in all countries of the world and more especially, in India.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There have been a few cases in which some diplomats have imported unauthorised goods, but the cases are very few, compared with the number of diplomats stationed in India. I may inform the House that there are more than a thousand foreign diplomats in our country and the cases of this nature are only very few, may be 10 or 15. So, the number of cases is not alarming.

As to the steps taken by our Customs authorities and others to check this, very stringent measures have been taken to stop this and it will not be in the public interest to disclose what steps have been taken because it will defeat the very purpose of the steps.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister has stated that the cases will be 10 or 12. I want to know the diplomats of which countries were involved in this smuggling.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a difficult question.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: May I crave your indulgence and say that it will not be in the public interest to divulge the names of the countries whose diplomats were involved. Speaking from memory, I said that there may be 10 or 12 or 15 cases, but it is not a large number.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: While agreeing with the hon. Minister that in public interest the names may not be revealed, I would like to know from him as to how many cases were there which involved actually bringing in of approached the Minister also and they

how many were investigated and in how many cases—I do not want the names—action was taken.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The precise information is not available, but I can assure the hon. House that when these cases were brought to my notice, appropriate steps were taken by the Ministry of External Affairs and action was taken against the erring officers by the governments concerned.

Deposits of Earnest Money for Steel

*467. **SHRI RAMA CHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:**
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons and firms who have deposited earnest money for the allocation of steel and its State-wise, break-up;

(b) how many of these deposits have completed the expiry period of two years and the number of deposits refunded after the expiry period and number of deposits not refunded yet; and

(c) the reasons for not refunding the deposits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI—rose

MR. SPEAKER: How do you anticipate what will be laid on the Table of the House? There is no reply. How will you put the question without the information?

SHRI R. V. BADE: In the Udyog Bhavan they have got all the information. Rs. 25,000 has been deposited. I appointed the Minister also and they

have said that the matter is under consideration. So, I want to know whether they have collected any information from Udyog Bhawan.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion you have made, that he should also collect it from the source, if it is relevant. Shri Vayalar Ravi,—he is not here. The question is that, because information is not there, it does not mean that the Member should be deprived of any supplementaries. Well, I will see that this question comes again.

AN HON. MEMBER: Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): If any specific question is asked I am prepared to answer. But he has asked for so many details. As required by him, I only ask for time, to collect them.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be laid on the Table of the House. That is all. Next question. Shri Virbhadra Singh.

Acquisition of Agricultural Land for Defence purposes in Rampur, Simla

*468. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have acquired agricultural land along with dwellings for Defence purposes at Village Jhakri, Tehsil Hampur, District Simla (formerly District Mahasu) in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the affected people have not so far been paid any compensation in spite of repeated representations; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken to pay the compensation immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A total area of 63.23 acres (i.e. 303 Bighas and 11 Biswas) of requisitioned land in village Jhakri, Tehsil Rampur, Distt. Simla has

been sanctioned for acquisition. Out of this, a portion measuring 11 Biswas only has been acquired. Acquisition of the remaining area of 303 Bighas is held up in view of a dispute about its title between the individual claiming ownership and the Government of Himachal Pradesh, pending in the High Court of Judicature, Simla. The matter is thus *sub judice*.

(b) and (c). Compensation for the land measuring 11 Biswas already acquired has been sanctioned. Compensation for the remaining land will be sanctioned as soon as it is acquired after the dispute pending before the Court is disposed of.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: The reply given by the Minister conveniently ignores the fact that the land in question does not involve any one person but there were a number of persons, small farmers and harijans who were tenants on the land. I would like to know whether it is a fact that pending acquisition, the land and houses in question were requisitioned on rental basis and I want to know whether it is also a fact that a rent of Rs. 6 per bigha has been determined to be paid which is absolutely low and the owners have therefore refused to accept it. If it is so will the Government take steps to enhance this rent in order to make it more just and equitable.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Regarding the first part, I am not contesting his statement. It is a fact that one owner has gone to the High Court. He has brought the entire matter before the High Court making the entire matter *sub judice*. Therefore, even if many persons are involved, if one gentleman takes it before the court, then the whole thing becomes *sub judice*. We cannot therefore take any action unless the matter is disposed of by the High Court. This is the position. Regarding the second part of the question, we will certainly look into it.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: According to the reply given by the Minister to my question earlier, the acquisition of land has been held up due to a dispute

regarding ownership of the land. There is no such dispute regarding ownership of the houses which were on these lands.

My submission is that many of the houses have since been demolished by the armed forces. So, I want to know whether it is a fact that no compensation has so far been paid for the houses which have been demolished. If it is so, what steps will the Government take to see that at least compensation for the houses which have been demolished is paid to the owners?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Now the information has been brought to our notice. We shall surely look into it.

Judgment of M/s. T. S. Hariharan under E.P.F. Scheme

*469. **SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of employers are taking advantage of the judgment of M/s T. S. Hariharan under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme so much so that temporary and daily rated employees are not being allowed to be counted towards the figures of twenty persons for the applicability of the E.P.F. Act, 1952;

(b) if so, when the judgment came, the reasons why an appeal was not filed; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the Act so as to clarify Section 1(3)?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) Doubts about coverage have been reported.

(b) and (c). The Judgment in the matter pronounced on the 1st April, 1971 as by Supreme Court of India. The question of filing and appealing in the matter, therefore, did not arise. On examination of the implications of the

judgment, necessary clarificatory instructions have been issued to all Regional Provident Fund Commissioners. The question of amending the Act in this context is under examination.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : स्पीकर साहब, यह जवाब निहायत ही मुस्तसिर और निहायत ही अनसँदिसफैवरी है। लेकिन जो जवाब दिया गया है, उस के सिलसिले में मैं मोहतरिम वजीर से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट की रोजनी में खाम तोर से टेम्पोररी और डेजी रेटिड एम्पलाईज के बारे में कोई खाम इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज दी गई है; अगर हां, तो क्या उन पर अमल हो रहा है। जो टेम्पोररी और डेजी रेटिड एम्पलाईज हैं, क्या उन की वेजिज से उन की रकम भी प्रोविडेंट फंड में जमा हो रही है या नहीं ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, in the context of the judgment pronounced by the Supreme Court of India and the interpretation which the Supreme Court of India has given in respect of the Act, clarifications have been issued by the Provident Fund Authorities. I have got copies of the clarifications given and if the hon. Member wants, I can give the copy of the same to him which are given in the light of the judgment.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : स्पीकर साहब, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि इस एक्ट को एमेंड करने का सवाल अंडर कन्सिडरेशन है। आप देखें कि 1 अप्रैल, 1971 को यह जजमेंट दिया गया था और आज उस बात को करीब ढाई साल हो गये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला कब तक अंडर कन्सिडरेशन रहेगा। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब कोई निश्चित तारीख दे सकते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट की रोजनी में इस एक्ट को एमेंड करने के लिए कलां सेशन में एमेंडिंग बिल लाया जायेगा ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:
The matter that arose before the Supreme Court was with regard to the coverage and the types of persons who would be covered by the Act. Since some doubts had been expressed and since the Supreme Court had said that in respect of this matter, every question would have to be considered, certain clarifications have been given by way of instructions by the Provident Fund Authority.

SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN:
Please answer whether any instructions had been given to the Provident Fund Authority.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:
Whether casual labour can be considered as temporary employees, the Supreme Court pronounced their judgment and in the light of that, clarifications were given and instructions were also given; whether, in a particular case, the provisions of the Act would apply or not, that would depend upon the facts in that particular case. I cannot answer that unless I see that. As far as amendment of the Act is concerned, this has been examined. Again, coverage will have to be taken into account. Therefore, it will take some time.

Complaints of impolite behaviour meted out by immigration Department of Indian Consulate in New York

*471. **SHRI PILOO MODY:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about the impolite behaviour of the Receptionist and some other Staff members (specially of the Immigration Department) of the Indian Consulate in New York; and

(b) the nature of complaints received and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):
(a) There has been no complaint against the Receptionist. However, there was one complaint against the Telephone

Operator and a few complaints against the Immigration Section which is called Consular Section.

(b) During the last six months the Mission has received only one written complaint about the impolite behaviour on the part of a Telephone Operator which on investigation was found due to mechanical defect in the Switch Board. As regards the Consular Section, there have been some complaints of delay in rendering consular service. The Mission has taken steps to improve its functions.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I request the Minister to look into this matter a little more thoroughly and see that politeness is restored at the immigration counter of the Consulate. Meanwhile, in view of his polite reply, I have no further supplementary to ask.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I shall do everything possible to ensure that the staff there are polite and they attend to those gentlemen or ladies who go there with the utmost courtesy and do their work expeditiously.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
What is the connection, Sir, between the mechanical defect and impolite behaviour?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो ब्रह्मचारी हैं, आप क्या ममज्ञेय ?

Winding up of H.S.L.

*473. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised its earlier decision to wind up the Hindustan Steel Limited; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The question of restructuring Hindustan Steel Limited in the context of the establishment of Steel Authority of India Limited

is under examination and a final decision is to be taken.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Hindustan Steel are incurring losses year after year and they have totalled to about Rs. 223 crores. Still the Government is thinking whether to reorganize it or not. I want to know how much time Government will take to decide one way or the other.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI T. A. PAI): Hindustan Steel is a subsidiary of SAIL. The concept of SAIL envisages breaking up of the Hindustan Steel into constituent units so that each steel plant could be managed autonomously with all the powers and responsibilities fixed. That concept of organisation is under way. But what would happen to the Hindustan Steel, the parent body, is yet under consideration because we are yet to find out what role it can play.

So far as losses in steel industry are concerned, the reasons are, firstly, that the production of steel has been low and, secondly, the price that we give to the steel produced in India has been low. One factor has been corrected; the other factor, namely, production, that is being increased.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What about holding company? We have discussed about holding company several times, but the Minister has said nothing about it.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The question about holding company does not arise from the main question.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील को रेकार्गानाइज करने की बात को इस लिए मोचा जा रहा है कि उन्होंने अपने जन्मकाल से ही, सरकार के द्वारा जो पूंजी लगाई गई थी, उस पर मुनाफ़ा कमाने के बजाय उस को खाने का मिलासिला शुरू किया था? अब

तक कितनी पूंजी बर्बाद हो गई है और कितना घाटा हो गया है?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The total losses of the Hindustan Steel upto 1972-73 have been of the order of Rs. 250 crores.

श्री मधु लिमये : बड़ा सुन्दर काम करते हैं ये लोग !

SHRI T. A. PAI: These include the plant-wise losses made by all the plants under it, inclusive of the depreciation that has to be written off. I am unable to accept the contention of the hon. Member of any idea of misappropriation in this loss.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने कहा है "कैपिटल ग्रॉफ़ि कैपिटल"। मैं ने "मिसप्रप्रोप्रिएशन" नहीं कहा है !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Eating into the vitals of the industry.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The losses are as follows: Bhilai steel plant upto 1972-73 has been responsible for a total loss of Rs. 13 crores odd; I hope it will be made up this year. Durgapur steel plant accounts for the major loss of Rs. 157 crores. Rourkela steel plant is minus Rs. 27 crores. The fertiliser plant is minus Rs. 18 crores. The alloy steel plant is minus Rs. 36 crores.

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई प्लस भी है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The plus is yet to come. I hope this year there will be a better picture.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even the Government will become minus.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: God luck.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: The Minister has stated that low production and low price fixed for steel are the causes of losses. If private steel companies like TISCO and others with the same price can make a profit, what is the reason why government enterprises fail?

SHRI T. A. PAI: In the TISCO plant, the capital cost has been very much less compared to the public sector plants which came into existence very much later. Production in TISCO has been comparatively much higher. Both these factors have been responsible for giving a more favourable picture of TISCO. But I am sure with the increased production now, as Bhilai has indicated, ensured in the public sector, there is no reason they should continue to incur losses.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Have Government come to a firm decision about decentralising these units and making them autonomous? If so, what are the broad structural guidelines envisaged and what is the time going to be taken to decentralise the steel plants?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The concept of decentralisation envisages the breaking up of every one of these units into a separate limited company. There are matter of adjustments of accounts, transfer of losses and so on. These details are being worked out. Steps are being taken expeditiously. Meanwhile all their activities are being co-ordinated and the constitution of these units into separate companies does not stand in the way of their efficient functioning.

जगन्नाथ राव जोशी अध्यक्ष
महोदय. इमान के कारखानों में जो घाटा
आता है क्या इनका एक कारण यह भी है
कि वह पूरी क्षमता के साथ काम नहीं करने
सकते? प्रत्येक इकाई की क्षमता बहुत रहती है ?
यदि हाँ, तो उसको पूरा करने में बाधक क्या
है और उनको कब निकाला जायगा ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The problem of each plant, plant by plant, is being looked into. Infra-structure factors which often came in the way of full utilisation of capacity like deficient power supplies or deficient supply of coking coal are also being removed. We are absolutely earnest that the existing capacity should be fully utilised because otherwise, more expansion would not lead us anywhere.

Bonus to Employees of Chittoor Cooperative Sugar Factory

*474. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Chittoor Co-operative Sugar Factory is trying to withhold or scale down the Bonus payable during this year to its employees on the ground that the previous year's bonus had been paid to them full in cash instead of part of it being adjusted to their provident fund; and

(b) whether Government propose to ascertain the correct position in this regard and take suitable steps to ensure payment of legitimate bonus?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The State Government are the "appropriate Government" under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 in relation to this establishment. Information is, however, being obtained from them.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Is the Minister prepared to take any responsibility in the matter if at the State level adequate steps are not taken to meet this legitimate requirement of payment of bonus to these employees? If so, what immediate steps does he contemplate to prevent such an irregular and illegitimate action on the part of the management?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The State Government are the appropriate Government. We do not want to interfere unnecessarily in the working of the State Government. If any establishment defaults and does not pay bonus as required, it has to be dealt with strictly. We have made it clear that bonus to be paid this year 1972-73 will be in cash. If the hon. member has anything to say in the matter, he should approach the State Government, with a copy forwarded to us. We will then look into it.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: May I know from the Minister whether this act of the management in depriving the

employees of their legitimate bonus is part and parcel of the other anti-labourer practices and irregularities complained of to the Ministry, like depriving the employees of shareholding in the co-operatives, prohibiting them from even participating in their own local panchayats, etc., and whether this has been brought to the notice of the Ministry, and whether this action of the management will be taken note of in this context and adequate steps will be taken in respect of these anti-labour practices of the management?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: So far as the question of the Chittoor factory is concerned, our CLC's Officers are looking into the matter, and I think the result would come out.

Policy governing allocation of steel

*475. **SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has laid down any rules regulations/policy for the allocation of steel and steel materials to the small scale sector of various States;

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

(c) how much allocation has been made to Punjab under the policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Supplies of steel to the small scale industries are now routed through the Small Scale Industries Corporations of the various States. Allocation of steel depends on the quantum of demand sponsored, availability in a particular quarter and the competing demands.

(c) Allocation made to the Punjab SSI Corporation during the last two quarters was as follows:

July—September, 1973	..	10,887 tonnes.
Oct. -Dec., 1973	..	11,078 tonnes.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: In view of the great shortage of steel in Punjab, resulting in the closure of the units at Batala, Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the percentage of supplies, as compared with the total requirements of the small scale units, in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): I am unable to give the precise information, but all that I can say is that from October, 1972-73, the demand of the Punjab State alone has come to 9,16,000 tonnes. As against that, what has been supplied does not seem to be a very big quantity. But, on the one hand, it has been said that this is a highly exaggerated demand, but I do not want to go into this. I have decided that I should immediately call for a conference of Directors of Small Scale Industries of all the States, to be presided over by the Deputy Minister in charge of the small scale industries and decide the proper allocation for each State and also among the small scale industries to decide the priorities so that their requirements might be met as fully as we can with the limited supply of steel available in the country.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: I am very sorry that my question, though specific, was not given a specific answer. I am told that Punjab is being supplied only three per cent of its total requirements. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am unable to say precisely whether what is supplied is just three per cent; it may be that it was far short of what they considered was their requirement. I have already indicated that as against the large demand of 9,16,000 tonnes for one year, two months' supply has been hardly about 20,000 tonnes. I am unable to give you what has been supplied, in precise terms. But all that I can say is, having received a large number of complaints that the small scale industries all over the country are suffering, I am trying to see that their

needs are met as fully as we can, on a more rational basis than now.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the allocation to Punjab has decreased in the last four quarters whereas it has increased in the case of Karnataka, West Bengal and Kerala?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not have the comparative figures. If there is an increase or a decrease, it may only be a couple of tonnes plus or minus. As you will see, in July—September, 1973, it was 10,887 tonnes and in October—December, 1973, 11,087 tonnes. It is plus. I am only saying that perhaps the requirements are not fully met and I am prepared to see that the needs of Punjab are met as fully as we can.

श्री सरजू पाण्डे: लोहे के आबंटन के बारे में लोगों की बहुत शिकायतें हैं, खास कर उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत सारे उद्योग बन्द हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अब तक कितना लोहा दिया गया है और इस शिकायत को दूर करने के लिए भविष्य में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में उत्तर प्रदेश का जिक्र कहां है ? इस के लिये स्लैब एण्ड रियुलेशन है, पालिसी है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : यह सवाल पूरे देश के लिये पूछा गया है, इस लिये मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल के पार्ट सी में पंजाब के बारे में पूछा गया है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : वहां इतनी शिकायतें हो रही हैं, सारी इन्डस्ट्री सफर कर रही हैं ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : पंजाब में ५० पी० को अंत लाइये, इस के लिये भलेहवा प्रश्न कीजिये ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : प्रध्यक्ष जी, हमारे सवाल का उत्तर दिलाइये। वहां की रिक्वायरमेंट क्या है, कितना दिया गया है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am not sure whether all the industrial units in U.P. have been closed down only for want of steel but as I said the problems of small-scale industries all over the country which includes U.P. are being looked into.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: In view of the fact that there are many backward States where even small scale industries have yet to start, in the future allocation of steel is the Government of India considering to give special consideration especially to the north-eastern region, while allocating steel?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The present classification is: allotment to small-scale industries. But I am afraid that we will have to make further classifications of the priorities also among the small scale industries as required, in the interest of the country. Therefore, every State Government will decide which are the industries that require to be supported. I am sure even industries started in the backward areas which satisfy this condition will be entitled to their quota.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Is it not a fact that the present policy of the Government for distribution of steel and steel products for the small scale industries is discriminatory which results in larger quantities going to certain favoured few? In view of this would the Minister give an assurance that the whole policy would be recast and changed? Would be given preference to technocrats to start small scale industries?

SHRI T. A. PAI: An assurance of the type which the hon. Member is asking for is, I am afraid, not possible to give. If the allocation is discriminatory in the sense that between two small scale industries somebody is being favoured at the expense of the other, I am prepared to look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: Part (a) of the question is about the policy and part (c) relates to Punjab. You may accuse me of discrimination; so I am allowing others also.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What is the total demand of the small scale industries and what percentage is allocated?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am unable to give that precise information.

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी कांस्टी-चूएन्सी में री-रोलिंग मिलों का सब से बड़ा यूनिट है जो स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्री में आता है। इस लिये मैं जानता हूँ कि सरकार की स्टील और स्क्रैप एलोकेशन की जो पालिसी है, वह कितनी डिफैक्टिव है। हम ने कई बार रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी किया, उस का री-असैसमेंट भी हुआ, लेकिन उस के बाद भी आज तक कोई अच्छी पालिसी नहीं बनाई गई। मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वे इस मामले में कुछ करना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में एक छोटा सा सैल बनायें . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक छोटा-मोटा प्रश्न भी बना लीजिये ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में एक छोटा सा सैल बना कर और जो रिपोर्ट्स आध के पास हैं उन के आधार पर जो जैनुइन स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं, उन की मदद करें ताकि पंजाब में जो इण्डस्ट्रीज बन्द हो चुकी हैं, उन को फिर से चालू किया जा सके।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question. Shri Mavalankar.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The question is whether he is prepared to have such a cell in the ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: It is too late now.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister has admitted that the allocation of steel and steel materials to small-scale industries all over the country is very inadequate and he is finding out a more rational basis on which he will give steel to them. But the main question itself is

about the same point and he has not given a clear answer as to what is the specific policy in this regard. He has been giving general assurances one after the other to various supplementaries. May I know, therefore, what is the specific policy with regard to the allocation of steel to small-scale industries?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I said, the best person to decide is the Minister in charge of small-scale industries jointly with the Directors of small-scale industries of all the States. They are more competent to decide whether the allocation is adequate, whether for want of adequate allocation any industry has closed down etc. I have asked them to decide what is the quota they require and from the limited quantity available, they should fix up a priority. I cannot say what policy will be evolved before they meet.

सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों द्वारा पाकिस्तानियों को उकसाने का कथित आरोप

*477. **श्री भागीरथ भंडार :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि भारत अपने सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों द्वारा पाकिस्तानियों को उकसा रहा है ; और

(ख) भारत ने पाकिस्तान के विरोध-पत्र का जो उत्तर दिया है, उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen Press Reports of allegations made by certain quarters in Pakistan to this effect. Any such allegations are baseless.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बतलाया है कि प्रैस रिपोर्ट्स को देखने के बाद यह पता चला है कि यह समाचार बेबुनियाद हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या भारत सरकार वे इस

प्रेस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर पाकिस्तान सरकार से स्पष्टीकरण के लिये कोई लिखा-पढ़ी की है ? यदि की है तो कब और क्या उस का कोई उत्तर आया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो उन के साथ डिप्लोमेटिक रिलेशनज़ ही नहीं हैं, जब कायम हो जायेंगे तब उत्तर आयेगा ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : यह सवाल प्रैस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर पूछा गया है— प्रैस रिपोर्ट्स पर अमूमन हम लोग कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं करते हैं ।

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : न पाकिस्तान में हमारा दूतावास है और न उनका दूतावास हमारे यहां है—इस लिये भविष्य में इस प्रकार के समाचार प्रकाशित न हों, इस के लिये भारत सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन के बजाय इसका जबाब मैं दूँ ?

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका लाहौर रेडियो मेरे जिले के साथ है और मेरे जिले का उन के साथ है— इस लिये क्या फर्क पड़ता है, आप किस ढंगके में फंस गये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramavatar Shastri. Absent. Shri Eswara Reddy. Absent. Shri Narendra Singh. Absent. Shri Kalumuthu. Absent. Shri Janardhanan. Absent. Shri R. V. Swaminathan. Absent. I wanted to complete the Question List. The Question List is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Manganese Ore

*470. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the reasons for reducing export of manganese ore and the extent of reduction?

2700 LS—2.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The reasons for imposition of restrictions on the export of manganese ore are as follows:—

- (a) the measured and recoverable reserves of high grade manganese ore as on 1-1-1972 amounted to about 3.8 million tonnes;
- (b) the measured reserves of low phosphorus manganese ore of all grades is estimated to be about 5.1 million tonnes;
- (c) the annual consumption of manganese ore by the ferro manganese steel and other industries is expected to increase to about 1.5 million tonnes by 1978-79 against a current consumption of about 0.8 million tonnes; and
- (d) the export earnings per tonne from ferro manganese is substantially larger than from export of manganese ore.

2. The Government have taken the following decisions:—

- (i) export of manganese ore containing more than 46 per cent Mn. should not be continued after 31-3-1973 except to the extent commitments have already been entered into;
- (ii) export of manganese ore bearing 35 per cent to 45 per cent Mn should from the 1st April, 1973 be reduced to 80 per cent of the 1971-72 level during 1973-74 to 60 per cent during 1974-75; and the position for the future reviewed before 31st March, 1974, in the context of indigenous requirements *vis-a-vis* production of manganese ore at that time;
- (iii) export of manganese ore of all grades other than those mentioned in (i) and (ii) above, should be pegged at the 1971-72 level until 31st March, 1975. The position for the future should be reviewed before 31st

March, 1974 in the context of indigenous demand *vis-a-vis* production of manganese ore at that time; and

- (iv) export of ferro-manganese metal may be permitted to continue for the present.

Effect of Arab-Israel Conflict on India's Diplomatic Relations with Russia and Great Britain

*472. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the effect of the Arab-Israel conflict on the diplomatic relations of India with Russia and Great Britain?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): India and the Soviet Union have given firm and consistent support to the Arab cause all throughout and have maintained that all Arab territories acquired by Israel by force should be returned to the Arabs. They have further maintained that the legitimate rights of the Palestinians should also be restored to them. During the Arab Israeli conflict, the British position has also been of greater understanding of the Arab position and Great Britain has supported vacation of the territorial occupation which Israel has maintained since the conflict of 1967. In view of this, there is no question of any strain being placed on our relations with the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

Cess to raise Fund for Welfare of Landless Labourers

*476. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee on Agricultural Labour Cell has proposed to introduce some kind of cess to raise funds for the welfare of landless labourers in the country;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). In the First meeting of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Labour held last month in New Delhi, one of the suggestions made was that it should be possible to raise an agricultural labour welfare fund, collected as a cess as is done in the land revenue system, for the welfare schemes of agricultural labourers. The matter has yet to be examined in details, in consultation with the concerned interests.

कोयले का मूल्य निर्धारित करना

*478. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में बेचे जाने वाले कोयले का मूल्य निर्धारित किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

भारी उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Reopening of Bijuri Mine

*479. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation has decided to reopen the Bijuri mine and step-up production in the Jamuna Colliery; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, mentioning how far it will increase the production and employment potential?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The National Coal Development Corporation has decided to

reopen the Bijuri and step up production in the Jamuna colliery with the object of meeting the increased demand of coal in the country.

(b) (i) Bijuri colliery envisages an annual production of 0.48 million tonnes at a capital cost of Rs. 454.76 lakhs, including foreign exchange component of Rs. 54.91 lakhs and employment potential of 1223 persons.

(ii) Jamuna colliery envisages an annual production of 1 million tonnes (0.50 m. tonnes from Underground and 0.50 m. tonnes from Open-cast) at a capital cost of Rs. 756.33 lakhs, including foreign exchange component of Rs. 49.18 lakhs and employment potential of 1798 persons.

Application of Payment of Gratuity and Bonus Acts to Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

*480. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payment of Gratuity and Bonus Acts are applicable to the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry;

(b) if so, whether the Federation have implemented these acts since their coming into force; and

(c) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, is not applicable to the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The question whether the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is applicable to the Federation is under examination.

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

24th Session of State Labour Ministers' Conference

*481. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 24th Session of the State Labour Ministers' Conference was held in New Delhi on the 24th November, 1973; and

(b) if so, the main issues discussed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference discussed mainly the following issues:—

(i) Recommendations of the Committee on Automation.

(ii) Welfare Cess Fund for workers in Beedi Industry.

(iii) Machinery for the determination of wages.

(iv) Safety in Industry (Factories).

(v) Setting up of a Central Gratuity Fund; and

(vi) Shortage of supply of electricity and its consequent effect on lay-off and loss in production.

Discussions with Soviet Officials prior to Mr. Brezhnev's Visit to India

*482. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some top officials of Government of India and Soviet Union had met in Delhi and discussed matters prior to the visit of Mr. Brezhnev to India; and

(b) if so, the important matters they had discussed?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main matters discussed pertained to strengthening economic co-operation between the Soviet Union and India. The Agreements signed at the conclusion of Mr. Brezhnev's visit have already been laid on the Table of the House on 30th November, 1973.

TELCO Auction of Scrap

4552. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the TELCO Limited at Jamshedpur advertised to sell by auction a huge quantity of ferrous, M.S.&C.I. and various other metals as scrap, by public auction on the 27th November, 1973 at Jamshedpur;

(b) if so, whether the above auction has been held, and if so, the quantity of scrap auctioned and the amount realised therefrom;

(c) if the auction has not so far been held, whether Government propose to issue any instructions to TELCO Limited not to auction the scrap and to sell it through Government agencies to the actual consumers at reasonable price; and

(d) whether for future it is proposed to issue instructions to all undertakings in Private and Public Sectors that scrap should be sold only after prior approval of Government and that too through Government agencies only to the actual consumers, thereby avoiding the middle-man profits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). At present there is no price and distribution control on Ferrous Scrap. The scrap collectors/generators are free to sell the scrap arisings in whatever manner they like. According to the information available with Government TELCO, Jamshedpur had advertised the sale by public auction of MS&CI Borings and Turnings at the rate of 700 tonnes per month for the next 3 months. Other varieties of scrap such

as plate cuttings and shearing Rod/Square Billets were also included in the programme of disposal. It is understood that the aforesaid auction took place on November 27, 1973. However the quantities sold and the amount realised therefrom is not known.

Mode of Recruitment of A.C.S.O.

4553. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the mode of recruitment to this post of Assistant Civilian Staff Officer in A.F.H.Q.;

(b) the number of Assistant Civilian Staff Officers recruited through U.P.S.C. since the introduction of the grade for the last three years;

(c) the number of A.C.S.Os. promoted from Assistants' grade; and

(d) the duties assigned to A.C.S.Os.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5998/73.*]

Indian Help Sought by South Vietnam

4554. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Vietnam has sought Indian help and co-operation in the reconstruction of that war-torn country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

मिलाई मिश्रधातु इस्पात संबंध का विस्तार

4555. श्री गंगा चरण बीकानेर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भिलाई मिश्र-धातु इस्पात संयंत्र में मिश्रधातु का उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा इसके विचार का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किए गए निर्णय की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंजवा) : (क) से (ग). भिलाई में मिश्र-इस्पात का कारखाना नहीं है। संभवतः अभिप्राय दुर्गापुर मिश्र-इस्पात कारखाने से है। सिद्धान्तरूप में दुर्गापुर के मिश्र-इस्पात कारखाने की एक लाख टन पिण्ड की वर्तमान क्षमता को बढ़ा कर तीन लाख टन पिण्ड प्रति वर्ष करने का निर्णय ले लिया गया है। इस समय कारखाने की विस्तार योजना के प्रोडक्ट-मिक्स पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में क्रोमाइट की उपलब्धता

4556. श्री गंगा चरण बीकानेर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने निश्चित रूप से यह पता लगाया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में क्रोमाइट और सेडीकेरण मैग्नेसाइट के निक्षेप प्रचुर मात्रा में हैं ;

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

(ग) इसे निकालना कब तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के जस्तर जिले में मेहरा नामक स्थान पर मैग्नेसाइट होने का पता चला है। प्राथमिक खोज कार्य से ज्ञात हुआ है कि आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से ये लाभदायक भंडार नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश से गदलौह मैग्नेसाइट (लोहा वाले मैग्नेसाइट) होने की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। मध्य प्रदेश में क्रोमाइट पाए जाने की भी सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि मजदूरी का कम होना

4557. श्री गंगा चरण बीकानेर : क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय लागू न्यूनतम कृषि मजदूरी और राज्यों से कम है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख), सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में इस्पात संयंत्र

4558. श्री गंगा चरण बीकानेर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में तीन इस्पात संयंत्रों की स्थापना के बारे में सरकार विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो कितने संयंत्र स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है और ये कब तक स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

इस्पात और स्लान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख) . सरकार मध्य प्रदेश में कोई नया इस्पात कारखाना लगाने पर विचार नहीं कर रही है परन्तु पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश के भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की क्षमता को 25 लाख टन पिण्ड से बढ़ा कर 40 लाख टन पिण्ड करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

फिर भी, स्टील अथोरिटी आफ इंडिया लि० पांचवीं योजना में, दीर्घावधि कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में, इस्पात की नई क्षमता स्थापित करने के लिए स्थलों का पता लगाने हेतु विस्तृत तकनीकी-आर्थिक अध्ययन करायेंगी । इस सम्बन्ध में देश के उपयुक्त स्थलों पर विचार किया जाएगा जिन में मध्य प्रदेश में बेलाडिला का स्थल भी शामिल है । अगली योजना अवधियों में इस्पात

विकास कार्यक्रम बनाते समय इन अध्ययनों का लाभ उठाया जाएगा ।

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में उत्पादन

4559. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और स्लान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में चालू वर्ष के दौरान महीनेवार उत्पादन के आंकड़े क्या हैं और पिछले वर्ष की उसी अवधि के दौरान आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और स्लान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में चालू वर्ष के दौरान महीनेवार उत्पादन के आंकड़े और पिछले वर्ष की उसी अवधि के दौरान उत्पादन आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

उत्पादन

महीना	इस्पात पिण्ड		विक्रेय इस्पात	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
	(टन)		(टन)	
अप्रैल	1,68,250	1,59,050	1,25,155	1,04,406
मई	1,53,000	1,45,000	1,35,020	1,29,035
जून	1,45,000	1,48,000	1,31,284	1,37,428
जुलाई	1,80,030	1,63,000	1,38,332	1,52,573
अगस्त	1,70,000	1,64,600	1,50,017	1,50,316
सितम्बर	1,66,140	1,77,000	1,51,131	1,62,742
अक्तूबर	1,00,000	1,73,000	1,52,621	1,54,600
नवम्बर	1,67,000	1,56,500	1,43,500	1,40,700

Salary of Officers of Bharat Coking Coal

4560. **SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers of the erstwhile Bharat Coking Coal Limited are still drawing higher pay than their counterparts working in N.C.D.C. coal fields;

(b) if so, the reasons for such differentiation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to give uniform pay for similar duties to all personnel working in the coal mines undertakings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Metering Devices of Jhingurdah Coal Mines Out of Order

4561. **SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the metering devices at the Jhingurdah coal mines of N.C.D.C. at Norwa in Madhya Pradesh are usually out of order;

(b) if so, the method used to keep a check on the quantity of coal supplied; and

(c) whether supply of coal is not stopped when the metering devices fail?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The metering device installed in the Belt Conveyor at Jhingurdah coal mine, which is supplying coal to Renusagar Power Station, is out of order for some time past.

(b) The method used to keep a check on the quantity of coal supplied to Renusagar Power Station is by taking the readings of the Weightometers installed in the Belt Conveyors at Renusagar. The Weightometers are sealed and are super-

vised by the N.C.D.C. Officers and the Weightometers are regularly calibrated under joint supervision of the NCDC representatives and of the Renusagar Power House representatives. A cross check of the total despatches is made by survey measurement with the coal extracted from the colliery.

(c) The question of stopping coal supply from Jhingurdah coal mine to the Renusagar Power Station does not arise.

Rendering of Accounts by Government to owners of Coking and Non-Coking Coal Mines

4562. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accounts have been rendered by Government Management to the owners of coking and non-coking coal mines;

(b) whether they are audited in terms of Companies Act;

(c) the dates on which they were audited and sent and the period for which they are made-out; and

(d) the names of coal mines where the auditors have given qualified report or reports with remarks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Bharat Coking Coal Limited have furnished to the erstwhile owners of coking coal mines and coke oven plants the statement of accounts as required under section 22 of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.

In respect of non-coking coal mines, the specified date under section 19 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 has been notified as 30th June, 1974. The statement of accounts as required under this Act will be finalised and furnished thereafter.

(b) The accounts were audited as required under section 22(6) and (7) of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.

(c) The statements are made out for period from 17-10-71 to 30-4-72 incorporating the payments made upto 16-12-72 and realisation upto 31-3-73 by Bharat Coking Coal Limited from auditors. Information in respect of coking coal mines/coke oven plants indicating the dates on which accounts were received as required under section 22 of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and sent to owners, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5999/73.]

(d) Information in respect of coking coal mines is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5999/73.]

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आदिवासी रेजिमेंट तैयार करना

4562. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान एक आदिवासी रेजिमेंट तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

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

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कोयला खानों में ठेकेदारी के आधार पर बेगन लोडर

4564. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी कोयला खानों में बेगन लोडर आज भी ठेकेदारी के आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि ये बेगन लोडर आदिवासी श्रमिकों से बेगन लोडर खरीदे जाते हैं और जीविका के लिये उन्हें पर्याप्त कार्य नहीं मिलता ; और

(ग) क्या ठेकेदारी के आधार पर मजदूरी को बन्द करने और उन्हें नियमित वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

धन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सेना में आदिवासियों को भर्ती

4565. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी संख्या में आदिवासियों को सेना में भर्ती किया गया ;

(ख) क्या आदिवासियों को लिए सेना में भर्ती होने में उन्हें शिक्षा की छूट रखी गई है ;

(ग) क्या सेना में भर्ती होने के प्रति आदिवासियों के मन में रुचि आकर्षण पैदा करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाए हैं ; और

(घ) आदिवासियों को देश में निष्ठा सेवा, शक्ति और बहादुरी का देश के हित में उपयोग करने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) यह सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । यह एकत्र की जाएगी और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) सशस्त्र सेनाओं में भर्ती के संबंध में क्या प्रवृत्ति के लिए किसी भी समुदाय,

वर्ष या सम्प्रदाय को जिस में आदिवासी भी शामिल हैं, कोई रियायत नहीं दी जाती है।

तथापि आदिवासियों के साथ साथ कुछ अन्य जातियों जैसे गोरखा इत्यादि को जहाँ उनके शारीरिक स्तर सामान्य जनता से कम हैं, वहाँ पर उन को ऊँचाई, वजन तथा सीना माप में निर्धारित सीमा में कुछ छूट दी जाती है।

अन्य बातों के समान होने पर अनुसूचित जन-जातियों (आदिवासियों) को सशस्त्र सेनाओं में भर्ती के लिए तरजीह दी जाती है।

(ग) भर्ती अधिकारियों से आशा की जाती है कि वे उन दूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों का दौरा करें जहाँ आदिवासी पाये जाते हैं और सबन प्रचार द्वारा उनमें भर्ती के लिये रुचि पैदा करें।

(घ) ऊपर भाग (ग) में बताए गए उपायों के अलावा और कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

दिल्ली में सर्बि के मोसम में कोयले की खपत

4566. श्री भागीरथ शंकर :

श्री चन्नुलाल खन्नाकर :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सदियों के लिये दिल्ली की कोयले की खपत 2400 वैन है ;

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष कोयले का स्टॉक पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं किया गया ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस के लिये किन्हे दोषी पाया गया और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हुसैन) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सदियों के दौरान सॉफ्ट कोयले की महीने-

वार आवश्यकता 2000 वैन प्रति माह सूचित की है।

(ख) और (ग) उच्च प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा कोयला ढोने के लिए वैनों की अधिक मांग के दबाव के कारण कोयले का स्टॉक करने के लिए वास्तविक आवश्यकता से अधिक कोयला पहुँचाना संभव नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Cost of Printing Machinery Produced by H.M.T.

4567. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the cost of printing machinery produced at the H.M.T. unit at Kalamassery is prohibitively high; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to reduce the cost of such machinery produced in that factory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In view of the large unsatiated demand in the country for these items of machinery, HMT have been permitted to manufacture these with substantial import contents so as to ensure quick delivery. Till the process of manufacture is substantially indigenized the prices are likely to vary according to the variations in the prices of imported components and the scales of customs duty.

Production of Scooters in Kerala

4568. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production capacity of existing scooter plants in the State of Kerala and their actual production during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the productive capacity and other particular of scooter units which are

under consideration in that State and the latest position of applications pending with Government for starting new scooter units in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No licenced unit has yet undertaken manufacture of scooters on commercial scale in Kerala.

(b) M/s. Kerala State Engineering Technicians (Workshop) Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Trivandrum, have been granted a letter of intent for setting up a new industrial undertaking in Kerala State for manufacture of scooters. The project is proposed to be located at Punnappra, District Alleppey and envisages a capacity of 24,000 scooters per year. The investment proposed for land, building and machinery is Rs. 128.03 lakhs and employment potential is stated to be about 983 persons. It is not possible at this stage to forecast with any degree of exactness when production will commence. There are no other applications pending with Government for starting new scooter units in Kerala State.

Representation from Employees of Kazhakkuttam Sainik School

4569. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the employees of the Kazhakkuttam Sainik School for the improvement of their service conditions; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No representation from the employees of the Kazhakkuttam Sainik School regarding their service conditions is pending consideration at present. However, a representation had been received in August 1973 for interim relief. The Principal had been advised to take up the matter with the State Government

through the Local Board of Administration for necessary decisions. At the meeting of the Local Board of Administration of this School held on 19th January 1973, a recommendation was made for the grant of free accommodation to Class IV employees and for a uniform scale of pay for them. This, along with other related questions, cannot be decided by the Board of Governors at present, since the High Power Committee appointed by Government is in the midst of its work concerning a reappraisal of the scheme. These matters would have to be considered in the light of the recommendations to be made by the High Power Committee.

Introduction of Defence Study in Schools of the country

4570. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce Defence Study in the schools in the country;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof;

(c) whether this Defence Study would be a part of NCC/ACC training or entirely a separate subject matter;

(d) the time by which such a scheme is going to be implemented on an experimental basis; and

(e) the States where this scheme will be introduced immediately?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Billet Re-Rollers

4571. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether billet re-rollers numbering 116 have a monopoly of re-rolling the entire product of billets in the country;

(b) if so, what has adversely affected the other re-rollers; and

(c) if so, what is proposed to be done to meet the demands of other re-rollers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). As far as billets are concerned, these are supplied only to the registered billet re-rollers recommended by the Technical Committee. Other re-rollers get re-rollable materials, other than billets, such as defective billets, untested short-length rails etc. There is a shortage of all kinds of re-rollable materials including billets and re-rollable scrap. Re-rollable scrap materials are arising in the process of production and therefore, their availability varies from time to time.

Deputy Directors in Joint Cypher Bureau

4572. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Deputy Directors in the Joint Cypher Bureau;

(b) whether the posts are held by the service officers or civilian officers;

(c) whether a decision has been taken to civilianise the post, if any, held by the service officer; and

(d) if so, how much time it would take to implement the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Two, Sir.

(b) to (d). According to the recruitment rules, the two posts of Deputy Directors are required to be filled by promotion of civilian officers, failing which by deputation of suitable service officers with cypher experience; and, if both these methods fail by direct recruitment. At present, one of the posts is held by a service officer; and a decision has been taken to post a civilian officer after the present incumbent of the post

is relieved. The date on which the service officer will be relieved has not yet been decided.

रक्षा विभाग में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उम्मीदवारों को भर्ती के लिये रोजगार कार्यालयों को भेजे गये मांग पत्र

4573. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रक्षा विभाग ने अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिमजाति के लिए आरक्षित पदों को भरने के बारे में रोजगार कार्यालयों को मांग पत्र भेजे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उस मांग पत्र में आयु सीमा, अर्हताएं, अनुभव तथा : अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिमजाति को दी जाने वाली विशेष छूट तथा परायतों का ब्योरा नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में उसका पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Allotment of Coal Wagons to State Governments for Industrial Purposes

4574. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the allotment of coal wagons to the State Governments for industrial purposes and in turn allotment by these Governments to the small-scale industries; if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether he is aware that the small-scale industrialists in Jagadhri

(Haryana) who have been allotted monthly wagons during the current year are all selling them in black-market and not actually using them and bogus papers are prepared in support of use;

(c) whether he would have this investigated through a Central Agency; and if not reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures which he proposes to take to set matters right in this direction with a view to stop such malpractices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The allotment of wagons for the movement of coal to industries in the different States is made by the Director, Rail Movement, Ministry of Railways after the scrutiny of the sponsored indents received from the State Governments and other sponsoring authorities. As there is no statutory control over the distribution of coal, no guidelines have been issued to the State Governments in this regard.

(b) to (d). No specific complaint has been received in this Ministry in this regard. This is a matter for the State Government who have got the necessary powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, to investigate and take action, if required, in all such cases.

Recommendations of the Committee on Perspective Planning for Employees State Insurance

4576. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Special Committee on Perspective Planning for Employees State Insurance;

(b) the steps taken by Government to implement these recommendations;

(c) the progress made in providing uniform medical care for the insured persons and their families throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) The Committee on Perspective Planning has *inter alia* made the following important recommendations:—

- (i) Medical care of an adequate standard should be provided uniformly throughout the country to the Insured Persons and their families.
- (ii) The Employees' State Insurance Scheme should carry out a 5 year phased programme of extension to additional categories of establishments, including smaller factories, shops and commercial establishments, mines and plantations.
- (iii) Repeal of transitory provisions of Chapter VA of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
- (iv) The wage limit for exemption from Employees' Contribution should be raised from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 3 per day.
- (v) The loss suffered by the Corporation through increase of the wage limit for exemption should be borne by the Central Government as part of its recurring subsidy to the Scheme.
- (vi) State Governments' share of the cost of medical benefit should be raised and specified in the Act itself.
- (vii) The Central Government should provide financial assistance to the Scheme, particularly for providing full medical care to families, raising the yardstick of hospital beds from 4 to 7 per 1000 and increasing the duration of sickness benefit from 8 to 13 weeks.
- (viii) The Corporation should obtain funds for construction of hospitals by floating debentures with the assistance of the Central Government.

- (b) (i) The recommendation of the Committee for repeal of Chapter V-A of the Employees' State Insurance Act has already been implemented with effect from 1-7-1973.
- (ii) The recommendation for provision of medical care on a uniform scale throughout the country to insured persons and their families is being progressively implemented by the State Governments, in consultation with the Corporation.
- (iii) The programme of extension of the Scheme to fresh sectors of employment has been accepted, in principle, and is being processed further.
- (iv) The other recommendations are under consideration.

(c) There were 43.76 lakh insured persons family units as on 31-10-73. The details of medical facilities being provided to them are as follows:—

	Lakhs
1. Full medical care (all facilities including hospitalisation for families).	15.06
2. Expanded medical care (all facilities short of hospitalisation for families).	22.47
3. Restricted Medical care (out patient care with full supply of drugs and dressings for families).	6.23

Alleged Misbehaviour and threat by two Officials of Philippines Embassy in New Delhi to Room Service Incharge of Akbar Hotel

4577. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two officials of the Philippines Embassy in New Delhi misbehaved

with the Room Service Incharge at the Akbar Hotel and threatened him with a revolver;

(b) whether the employees of the Hotel demonstrated in front of the Philippines Embassy in New Delhi demanding the deportation of the two officials and if so, the reaction of the Philippines Embassy; and

(c) the steps proposed to avoid the recurrence of such episodes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. This incident took place on the night of 11th-12th September, 1973.

(b) and (c). About 100-125 employees of the Hotel held a demonstration in front of the Embassy on the afternoon of 12th September. The matter was taken up by this Ministry with the Philippines Ambassador and the diplomat involved in the incident has since been recalled to Manila. The other official involved (a Philippine but a local employee) has resigned.

Drilling of Geo-thermal wells at Puga

4578. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has recently completed the survey for drilling of Geo-thermal wells at Puga;

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

(c) Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India carried out field work in the Puga Valley in Ladakh from middle of June to Middle of September, 1973 for establishing the power and mineral potentialities of the area.

(b) Drilling has been completed in eleven Geothermal wells to an aggregate

depth of 530 metres proving the Geothermal resources for 5 MW experimental power plant at Puga.

(c) The results of the survey are being further processed for accurate assessment of the various potentialities to enable areas development.

Permission to Russian Naval Ships to Use Indian Ports

4579. DR. LAXMINARAIN
PANDEYA:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the Russian Naval Ships to use the Indian ports as and when they so desire; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether it is provided in the Treaty concluded last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Permission for visits of Naval ships of foreign countries, as also that of the U.S.S.R., to dock at Indian ports has been given on specific requests made in each case.

(b) It is a reciprocal gesture made to friendly countries. There is no mention of this subject in the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation of 9th August, 1971.

Chinese Analysis of Soviet Economic and other Aids to Undeveloped Countries

4580. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the Chinese analysis of Soviet economic and other aids to India and other undeveloped countries contained in a Hasinua news agency despatch quoted in Hong Kong report in *Indian Express*, Delhi of 31st October, 1973; and

(b) whether there is any substance in the Chinese criticism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Corruption in Construction of Silchar Aijal National Highway

4581. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about corruption regarding the construction of Silchar-Aijal National Highway;

(b) if so, the fact thereabout and the name of the Engineering concern given contract for the construction of the road;

(c) whether inferior stones and other materials, unfit according to Assam Government's specification, have been used for the construction of the road;

(d) whether this strategic border road has already become unfit for heavy vehicles;

(e) whether a firm named 'Civil and Military Store' was given contract for supplying stone builders and the materials supplied by the above firm are sub-standard; and

(f) whether an inquiry will be instituted regarding complaints for corruption about construction of the Silchar-Aijal border road, and if so, the step taken therefor, and if not, the reasons thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been alleged in the complaint that bad quality of stone was supplied by M/s Civil and Military Stores and used on Silchar-Aijal road. This road is being constructed departmentally.

(c) The Border Roads Organisation do not adopt Assam Government's specifications for stones and other material used

in roads constructed by them departmentally. They follow specifications laid down by the Dte. General Border Roads Indian Roads Congress.

The quality of stone used for Silchar-Aijal road was according to what was specified in the contract taking into account the inferior stone available in Mizo Hills as compared to the Himalayas. Other materials used on this road were as per normal specifications of DGBR and no complaints have been received.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) M/s Civil and Military Stores was given a contract for supply of stone and boulders for use on Silchar-Aijal road. A part of the supply of stone received from them was lower than the quality specified in the contract, this has, therefore, been devalued and necessary recovery on this account is being made from the firm.

(f) A preliminary enquiry in the matter has been conducted and no corrupt practice has come to light.

Full utilisation of Wagon Units

4582. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main reasons for slow progress in wagon building has been that some of the wagon building units in the private sector are not active; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to see that all the wagon building units, sick or other, are fully utilised for the production of wagons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The main reasons for slow progress in wagon building industry are as follows:

- (i) Delayed and unremunerative orders;
- (ii) Non-availability of steel;
- (iii) Delayed availability of components and free supply items;

(iv) Inadequate in infrastructure, notably in transport and power sectors.

(v) Uneven industrial relations;

(vi) Management failure in production planning and financial management.

(b) A large number of steps have been taken which include:

- (i) Timely and remunerative orders.
- (ii) Adequate and competent management.
- (iii) Necessary financial assistance for working fund and capital needs.
- (iv) Timely procurement of material and components.
- (v) Timely placement and steady flow of orders.
- (vi) Creation of an organisation to monitor the needs of the wagon manufacturing units.

Report of Committee set up to Examine Wage Revision of Electricity Workers

4583. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Committee set up to examine the question of wage revision of the electricity workers; and

(b) if not, when the Committee is likely to be submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) A Committee consisting of the representatives of the Electricity Undertakings and the representatives of Labour Unions was constituted to formulate guidelines for the conduct of bipartite negotiations between the Labour Unions and the State Electricity Boards and other employers for revision of wages, fringe benefits, perquisites and other conditions of service to the electricity employees and to advise on the forum for such negotiations.

(b) The Committee has held two meetings on the 18th and 19th September, and 30th November, 1973. It has deliberated upon the question of interim relief and has made its recommendations.

Issue of Licence for Manufacture of Synthetic Fibre Machinery

4584. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units which have been granted licence or issued Letters of

Intent for the manufacture of synthetic fibre machinery/other equipment during the current year; and

(b) the extent of total investment and its foreign exchange component, foreign collaboration etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Four letters of intent were issued during 1973 for the manufacture of Synthetic Fibre Machinery/ancillaries thereof. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Item of manufacture	Total Investment		Imported machinery (Rs. lakhs)	Foreign Collaboration
			Land Building (Rs. lakhs)	Machinery		
1	Lo'ia Engy. Works, Karpur	Crimping machines and Assembly Twisting machine	1	9	100	Technical collaboration with M/s. Ateliers Rennais De Constructions Roanne, France has been approved.
2	Savalle Chemi Pvt. Ltd, Bombay	Plants for Nylon 6, Nylon 66 and Polyester Polymer Chips	0.42	1.50	10	The applications for foreign collaboration are under consideration.
3	T.K. Patel, Bombay.	Synthetic Fibre Spinning Plants	7.5	6.5	46	
					27.50 to 30'00	
4	Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd, Calcutta.	Aluminium Cops	1	5	22	7.00 Application for foreign collaboration has not yet been received.

Harassment to Scheduled Caste Employees in DGS&D

4585. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter from a Member of Parliament regarding

harassment and indecent behaviour towards the Scheduled Caste employees in the office of D.G.S.&D by the Deputy Director (Statistics);

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been held in the matter; if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A reply was sent to the Member of Parliament concerned that the matter was being investigated.

(c) An inquiry has since been held by the Joint Secretary and the result of his findings was that there was no valid ground for complaint against Deputy Director (Statistics).

Deep Strike Aircraft

4586. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire for defence purposes deep strike aircraft like Mig. 23 or Phantom and latest version of Mirage etc. from Russia or Western countries;

(b) if so, the type of aircraft, the number and the estimated price; and

(c) whether Indian Aircraft factories can produce such aircraft on licence in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Suitable Aircraft from available sources are under assessment/evaluation. The matter is still in an exploratory stage.

Assistants on Deputation to India Supply Mission

4587. **SHRI RAMJI RAM:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the tenure of an Assistant on deputation to India Supply Mission in London/Washington; and

(b) whether Assistants of the Supply Missions enjoy a longer stay abroad than the Assistants of the External Affairs Ministry in London/Washington?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The normal tenure of posting of Assistants in the India Supply

Missions in London and Washington is 3 years.

(b) No, Sir. However, in cases involving public interest this period is extended or curtailed.

Role of R.P.F.C. Bihar as Inspector in Prosecution Field

4588. **SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Patna becomes the complainant in the prosecutions filed instead of inspectors, as contemplated under the relevant Act and whether the Regional Commissioner in the capacity of the Inspector filed all those prosecutions in the past entailing lot of complications;

(b) if so, the circumstances which led the Regional Commissioner to become the complainant instead of the Inspectors; and

(c) whether a number of cases against Niranjani Mica Supply Company, Masnodih Mining Industries, C.P.N. Singh Factory were filed at the same time; and if so, the reasons why these cases were not filed when first default was detected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:

(a) and (b). As the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner is also an Inspector appointed under Section 13(1) of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 by notification in the official Gazette for the whole State of Bihar, he can also be a complainant in filing the prosecution cases. As such, the then Regional Commissioner, Bihar in the capacity of the Provident Fund Inspector filed complaints in the past. No complications in these court cases however arose consequent on the filing of the complaints by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

(c) Yes. These cases were not filed when first default was detected because,

despite several visits by Provident Fund Inspector to the establishments/factories the full details for initiating prosecution such as particulars of the person(s) in charge and responsible for conduct of the business etc. could not be collected from the management earlier.

Supply of Arms to Arabian Countries

4589. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India supplied military spare parts and other defence materials and war equipments to various Arab countries during the recent Arab-Israel war;

(b) if so, the details about the nature and quantum of such assistance given to the Arab countries;

(c) whether such military supplies were given to the Arab countries by India of her own or being requested by the Arab countries; and

(d) whether India extended any other direct help to the Arab countries during the recent Arab-Israel war; and if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKA): (a) to (d). Only military spare parts and one item of Defence stores were issued at the request of the Arab countries.

It is not in the public interest to give further information and details.

Rate of Interest on Employees Provident Fund

4591. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of interest on accounts of subscriber contributing 8 per cent of their earnings to Employees Provident Fund; and

(b) how it compares with the rate of interest paid by Banks, National Saving Scheme and Unit Trust?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Employees' Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) 6 per cent per annum.

(b) The maximum current rate of interest

(i) paid by Nationalised Banks on fixed deposit for a period over 3 years is 7 per cent per annum and over 5 years is 7.25 per cent per annum; and

(ii) on 7-Years National Savings Certificates (IVth issue—new series) is 7.25 per cent per annum. The Unit Trust dividend for the year ended 30th June 1973 was 8.5 per cent per annum.

भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा ब्रिटेन की राजकुमारी को उपहार भेंट करना

4592. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने ब्रिटेन की राजकुमारी को अभी हाल में "मोती जड़ी मेज" जिसका डिजाइन ताजमहल की कला के अनुकरण पर तैयार किया गया था, भेंट की है;

(ख) क्या उक्त उपहार प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा व्यक्तिगत रूप से भयवा शासकीय स्तर पर भेजा गया है;

(ग) क्या कीमती उपहारों को भेंट करने से पूर्व रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया की अनुमति प्राप्त की जाती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त उपहार के संबंध में भी इस प्रक्रिया का पालन किया गया था?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह): (क) भारत की प्रधान मंत्री ने एक मेज उपहार में दी जिसका ऊरी सतह

वाला भाग संगमरमर का था और उस पर सीपी का काम किया हुआ था तथा उसका स्टैंड पीतल का था। मेज मोतियों से नहीं जड़ी गयी थी।

(ख) और (ग) : यह उपहार भारत सरकार की ओर से दिया गया था। इस प्रकार के उपहार देने में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अनुमति आवश्यक नहीं होती।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Dredger being Built at Bombay for Azhikkal Port, Kerala

4593. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dredger is being built at Bombay for the use of Azhikkal Port in Kerala;

(b) if so, the specifications regarding this; and

(c) when it is likely to be handed over to this Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A dredger is under construction at Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay, for the State Government of Kerala for use at the various minor ports in that State, including Azhikkal.

(b) This is a sea-going cutter suction dredger of single screw type, suitable for dredging in inland waters under a maximum swell of 0.5 metres. It has a rated output of 600 cubic metres solid spoils per hour which can be discharged either into barges or through a floating shore pipeline on the land.

(c) The dredger is ready and is expected to be delivered to the State Government shortly.

India's Contribution and Participation in Human Rights Commission

4594. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) India's contribution to and participation in the Human Rights Commission and its various activities during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have set up a cell for research in and promotion of Human Rights (as per the Universal Declaration) and their implementation in the country; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) India, as a member of the Commission on Human Rights since its inception, has consistently lent its weight to all important causes espoused by the Commission. At the 27th, 28th and 29th sessions of the Commission held respectively in 1971, 1972 and 1973, India co-sponsored important resolutions adopted by the Commission on subjects such as the elimination of racial discrimination, suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid, realisation of economic, social and cultural rights, prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, the role of youth in the protection and promotion of human rights, human rights and scientific and technological developments.

(b) to (d). Preservation and furtherance of basic human rights are enshrined in the Indian Constitution. No separate cell for the purpose has been found necessary since every effort is being made, through all the competent organs, at the central as well as State levels to translate into practice the principles of the Constitution in this field.

India subscribes fully to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Declaration was proclaimed by the UN as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of

society, keeping the Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance. The Government of India exerts itself fully towards this end.

Memorandum on behalf of Workers of Mckenzie Ltd., Bombay

4595. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum dated the 8th November, 1973 on behalf of Factory workers of Mckenzie Limited. Bombay;

(b) if so, the demands made therein;

(c) whether Government have considered the same; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have received several memoranda on behalf of the workers of M/s Mckenzie Ltd., Bombay, regarding working of the company and grievances of the workers.

(b) The main demands are to restart the factory as a Government undertaking or a Cooperative venture.

(c) and (d). The demands have been carefully considered but have not been found to be feasible.

बाढ़ के समय सहायता कार्य के लिये सेना एककों को प्रशिक्षण

4596. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाढ़ के समय विशेष सहायता कार्य के लिए सेना तथा क्षेत्रीय सेना की कुछ टुकड़ियों को विशेष प्रशिक्षण देने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ; और

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

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी नहीं श्रीमन् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Korba Aluminium Project

4597. SHRI S. L. PEJE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the Korba (M.P.) Aluminium Project;

(b) whether there is any substantial rise in the original estimated cost of this project; and

(c) if so, the provision proposed to be made to meet the increased estimated cost of this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The approved cost estimate of the Korba Aluminium Project is Rs. 186.05 crores.

(b) and (c). The cost estimates are based on price levels obtaining at the time of approval of the project. According to the present estimates, the cost is expected to go up by about 10 to 15 per cent. Additional provision will be made after the actual escalation in costs is known, at the appropriate time.

ट्रेक्टर बनाने के लिये दिये गये लाइसेंस

4598. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में भारत सरकार ने किन किन कम्पनियों को ट्रेक्टर बनाने का लाइसेंस दिया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह देखने के लिए उन कम्पनियों के कार्यकरण की जांच की है कि उनका उत्पादन सन्तोषजनक है या नहीं ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिए 1970-71, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के वर्षों में निम्नलिखित नई कंपनियों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं :-

1. मे० कि गोस्कर ट्रैक्टरर्स लि०, नासिक (महाराष्ट्र) ।
2. मे० एस्कार्ट ट्रैक्टरर्स लि०, फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा) ।
3. मे० हर्ष ट्रैक्टरर्स लि०, नई दिल्ली (लोनी, उ० प्र०) ।
4. मे० परटैक्ट ट्रैक्टरर्स लि०, नई दिल्ली (पटियाला, पंजाब) ।
5. मे० थनाइटेड आटो ट्रैक्टरर्स लि०, नई दिल्ली (हैदराबाद, आ०प्र०) ।
6. मे० बाइफोर्ड ट्रैक्टरर्स लि०, नई दिल्ली (मोहाली, पंजाब) ।
7. दी पंजाब टैक्टरर्स लि०, चंडीगढ़ (मोहाली-पंजाब) ।
8. मे० स्टैपर इण्डिया लि०, नई दिल्ली (बंगलौर-कर्नाटक) ।
9. दी हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०, गिजौर (हरियाणा) ।
10. मे० प्रीमियर इरिगेशन इक्विपमेंट लि०, नई दिल्ली (बुलन्दशहर उ० प्र०) ।
11. मे० आटो ट्रैक्टरर्स लि०, लखनऊ (प्रतापगढ़-उ० प्र०) ।
12. मे० राजाबहादुर भोतीलाल पूना मिल्स लि०, (पूना-महाराष्ट्र) ।

इसके अलावा, निम्नलिखित दो विद्यमान एककों को अपनी क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये थे ।

1. मे० एस्कार्ट लि०, फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा) ।

2. मे० इन्टरनेशनल ट्रैक्टर क० आफ इण्डिया लि०, बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र)

(ब) नए एककों में से प्रथम दो ने ही अब तक उत्पादन शुरू किया है। अन्य एककों की प्रगति पर लाइसेंसधारियों के साथ सर्वाधिक बैठके करके कड़ी निगाह रखी जा रही है और उत्पादन शीघ्र शुरू करने के लिए उन्हें सभी संभव सहायता दी जा रही है ।

Application by Texmaco, Calcutta for Taking Over of Britannia Engineering And Co.

4599. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Texmaco, Calcutta, applied for taking over the closed factory of the Britannia Engineering and Co; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No specific proposal in this behalf from Messrs. Texmaco, Calcutta has been received in the Ministry of Heavy Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Printing Machinery Plant

4600. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Printing Machinery Plant; and

(b) if so, the salient features including the proposed location, estimated cost and foreign collaboration, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Messrs. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, a public sector undertaking, is engaged in implementing a scheme for manufacture of printing machinery at Kalamassery (Kerala) at a cost of Rs. 428 lakhs, in collaboration with M/s Societa Nebiolo, Italy.

Issue of Directives to Indian Embassies for all Cooperation to Indian Visitors Abroad

4601. SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN MANDAL:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of our Embassies and their officials are very cold in their relationship with the visiting Indians abroad;

(b) whether there is lack of clearcut directives and instructions with the result that the Indian citizens visiting those countries are put to lot of embarrassment and humiliation and even the necessary advice and help sought are not forthcoming from the Indian Embassies; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue clear-cut directives to all the Embassies to extend all co-operation in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Our Embassies and our officials are always courteous and cordial in their relationship especially with visiting Indians.

(b) and (c). There are clear cut standing instructions to all our Missions abroad to render all possible advice, assistance and cooperation to visiting Indians. In cases where there are financial implications, Missions have naturally to function within the framework of rules. These directives are re-emphasised from time to time.

Original Estimated Expenditure on Bokaro

4602. SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the original estimated expenditure on the construction of Bokaro Steel Limited;

(b) how much it has gone up due to the rise in expenditure on account of delays caused by non-availability of raw materials and shipment of the machinery from U.S.S.R.; and

(c) whether keeping that in view Government propose to set up small steel plants in large numbers instead of setting up giant steel plants-

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The original estimate of capital cost of the first stage of the project (including the off-site facilities) was Rs. 671 crores.

(b) In February 1972 the Government approved revised estimates of Rs. 758 crores i.e. and increase of Rs. 87 crores over the original estimates. Of this, increase of about Rs. 10 crores was due to increase in the price of steel material. There has been no rise in expenditure on account of equipment/machinery supplied by the USSR.

Delays due to non-availability of raw materials do not have any direct impact on the capital cost of the Plant.

(c) The high capital cost of the large steel plants can be offset by the economies of scale in operation. Government do not, therefore, propose to set up small steel plants in large numbers.

Erosion in Value of P.F. Savings

4603. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any erosion in the value of Provident Fund savings in view of constantly rising prices and fall in the value of the rupee;

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

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a "Inflation Proof Saving Bond" as recommended by Sir Harry Page Committee to the British Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.

(b) This affects the economy in general and no remedial action can be taken in respect of Provident Fund Savings alone.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Agreement signed by Orissa Mining Corporation for Supply of Machinery to Daitari Plant

4604. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-owned Orissa Mining Corporation signed a tripartite contract with an Indian firm and a Hungarian organisation for the supply of machinery to the Corporation's iron ore raising plant in Daitari in Cuttack District;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether the Corporation has incurred huge losses amounting to millions of rupees; and

(d) whether the tripartite contract was to the advantage of the Indian firm; and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Orissa Mining Corporation Limited, a State Undertaking of Government of Orissa, had signed a tripartite contract with (i) M/s Lynx Machinery Limited, Calcutta (an Indian Firm) and (ii) M/s Nikex, Hungarian Trading Company, Budapest (a State Undertaking of Government of Hungary) in June/July, 1965 for supply and erection of equipments for the Ore Handling Plant

of the Corporation's Iron Ore Project at Daitari in Keonjhar/Cuttack District.

(b) M/s Nikex were to supply plans and technical data and machinery and equipment to Orissa Mining Corporation and select technicians in Hungary for carrying out consulting and supervising work in India and M/s Lynx Machinery Limited were to arrange purchase of indigenous goods and equipments required for installation of Ore Handling Plant and machinery, to the entire satisfaction of M/s Nikex and to do the civil engineering and erection work involved in the erection of the Ore Handling Plant.

(c) A loss of Rs. 78.61 lakhs is reported to have been incurred by the Orissa Mining Corporation during 1970-71. The situation has, however, since improved and the Corporation earned profit of Rs. 15.27 lakhs during 1971-72 and is expected to have a profit of over Rs. 63 lakhs (provisional) during 1972-73.

(d) The Orissa Government has constituted a Committee to examine the contract and the circumstances leading to the signing of the contract; the Committee will no doubt examine this aspect also.

Establishments in Default of E.P.F. Above Rs. 10,000 in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal

4605. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the defaulting establishments and factories above Rs. 10,000 under the Employees Provident Fund in the States of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal as on the 31st October, 1973;

(b) the action proposed by the concerned Regional Provident Fund Commissioner after the amendments of several sections of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 with effect from 1st November, 1973 and whether new procedure has been laid down;

(c) whether recovery proceedings have been started against the defaulting establishments; and

(d) whether legal action U/s 406 and 409 of I.P.C. has also been taken against the defaulting units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Coverage of Prabhat Tobacco Factory, Muzzafarpur and Contractor's Employees of Arthur Butler and Company and Muzzafarpur Electric Supply Company under E.P.F. Act, 1952

4606. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prabhat Tobacco Factory at Muzzafarpur is covered under the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952; and if so, from what date and how many employees have been admitted to provident fund membership; and

(b) whether all the contractors' employees of Arthur Butler and Company and Muzzafarpur Electric Supply Company Limited have been covered under that Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Coverage of Employees of Glass Factory at Kandra, Singhbhum District under E.P.F. Act

4607. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contractors' employees and casual and temporary em-

ployees in the glass factory at Kandra in the Singhbhum District who have not been admitted to the Employees Provident Fund;

(b) whether the Provident Fund Inspector has visited the said establishment earlier, and if so, on what dates and what are his reports regarding entitlement of the labours; and

(c) whether the inspector also met the Union Leaders during his inspection visits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Covering of China Clay Mines in Singhbhum District under E.P.F. Act

4608. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether Government are aware that a large number of labourers of China Clay Mines in the district of Singhbhum have not been covered under the Employees Provident Funds Act; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Help to Flood affected Fishermen and Landless Labourers in Quilon and Trivandrum Districts of Kerala

4609. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any instructions to State Government of Kerala to immediately help the flood affected fishermen and landless

labourers in Quilon and Trivandrum Districts of Kerala; and

(b) what help his Ministry propose to give to the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Frustration amongst I.F.S. Officers over appointment of non-IFS persons as Envoys

4610. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists frustration amongst the I.F.S. Officers and they have several times resented the appointment of non-I.F.S. person as envoys; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) and (b). The question of appointment of non-I.F.S. persons as Heads of Missions abroad has often been raised by the Indian Foreign Service Association. It is recognised that the Government appoints Heads of Missions after taking into consideration all relevant factors.

Decline in Steel allocation to Punjab

4611. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States like Karnataka, West Bengal and Kerala have got their steel allocations increased to 225 per cent 135 per cent and 275 per cent, respectively during the last four quarters;

(b) whether the allocation to Punjab has been brought down consistently during the last four quarters; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). There are no fixed quotas percentages in the present distribution system. There is also no State-wise allocation. Despatches of steel from the main steel plants are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee, taking into consideration the end use for which steel is required, the availability and competing demands.

(c) Does not arise.

Pilferage in Indian Iron and Steel Plant

4612. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large scale pilferage in the Indian Iron and Steel Plant in collusion with Officers of the plant;

(b) whether there have also been a large-scale malpractices in labour contract in the plant; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) There have been occasional reports alleging collusion of a few officers of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. resulting in the loss of material from works at Burnpur.

(b) Allegations about mal-practices in contract labour have also been made.

(c) Allegations about collusion of officers of the Company in the pilferage of material have not been established. It may be mentioned that after the take over of the Company by the Government, the security arrangements have been specially tightened and improved.

The elimination of contract system of labour in the steel plants has been considered at the national level by the Joint

Negotiating Committee of Steel Industry. In pursuance of this, the abolition of the contract system in the Indian Iron and Steel Company is being actively examined. As a first step, all jobs are being categorised as perennial or non-perennial in consultation with the Unions and action would be taken to convert perennial jobs into the Company's permanent cadre. For non-perennial work, the contract system will continue as in all other Steel Plants.

Setting up of a Mica Board

4613. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to set up a Mica Board; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No decision has yet been taken to set up a Mica Board.

(b) Does not arise.

Memorandum regarding covering of M/s Darabshaw B. Cursetjee and Sons, Bombay under EPF Act, 1952

4614. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Provident Fund Commissioner has received any memorandum regarding Messrs Darabshaw B. Cursetjee and Sons, Bombay which is not covered under the E.P.F. Act. 1952;

(b) whether Government have examined the memorandum; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to bring the said Company under the said Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is being examined in consultation with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra.

Meeting of Joint Commission of India and Poland for Collaboration in manufacturing machinery

4615. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first meeting of Joint Commission set up for collaboration in manufacturing machinery between India and Poland was held from the 2nd to 8th November, 1972 at Warsaw if so, the salient features thereof.

(b) whether some programme has been chalked out for manufacturing machinery for packaging paper, particles and automatic weighing and packing Machines, cables and wood processing; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The first meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Warsaw from November 2—8, 1973. During the session of the Joint Commission both the sides reviewed the progress made in the growth of volume of trade between the two countries as well as in economic collaboration and cooperation in various fields. During the discussions, the question of cooperation and collaboration between the two countries regarding certain specialised equipments of paper machinery, wood processing machinery and cable making machinery was considered. The details have not yet been worked out and both the sides have agreed to exchange the necessary technical data pertaining to these equipments.

Cut in Ground Rent in E.P.O.P. Colony,
Kalkaji, New Delhi

4616. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to cut the chargeable ground rent for E.P.D.P. Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Government has decided that for the first 30 years, ground rent from the allottees of Chittaranjan Park would be charged at the revised rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the cost of acquisition of land plus certain incidental charges which would be merged in the cost of land. The rate of incidental charges are as follows:—

1st 200 Sq. Yds. or part thereof—
Rs. 1.50 per Sq. Yd.

Next 200 Sq. Yds. or part thereof—
Rs. 2.00 per Sq. Yd.

Next 200 Sq. Yds. or part thereof—
Rs. 2.50 per Sq. Yd.

Next 200 Sq. Yds. or part thereof—
Rs. 3.00 per Sq. Yd.

The actual cost of acquisition of the lands in Chittaranjan Park has not yet been finally determined. For the purpose of recovering ground rent, the cost of the land would be provisionally taken as Rs. 12 per Sq. Yard.

कोयला खानों के सरकारी अधिकार में लिये जाने से पूर्व कोयला मालिकों द्वारा मशीनें गायब किया जाना

4617. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों के सरकारी अधिकार में लिये जाने से पूर्व कोयला खान

मालिकों ने विदेशों से मंगाई गई कुछ मशीनें गायब कर दी थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनमें से कुछ मशीनें इस बीच बरामद भी की गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी और कितनी मशीनें बरामद करनी शेष हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हुंसवा) : (क) से (ग). पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के पुलिस अधिकाइयों द्वारा कुछ चोरी गई मशीनें बरामद किये जाने की सूचना मिली है, और मामला कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय के सामने विचारार्थिन है ।

त्रिपुरा में चाय बागानों द्वारा श्रमिकों की कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के बकाया का जमा न कराया जाना

4618. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) त्रिपुरा के उन चाय बागान मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में अपना पूरा अथवा आंशिक अंशदान जमा नहीं कराया है ;

(ख) क्या चाय बागान में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं दी जाती है कि उनकी भविष्य निधि में कुल कितनी जमा राशि है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल-गोबिन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और यह एकर की जा रही है। यह क्या-समय समा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

त्रिपुरा में चाय बनाने वाली फॅक्ट्रियाँ

4619. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय त्रिपुरा राज्य में चाय बनाने को कितनी फॅक्ट्रियाँ चालू हैं ;

(ख) इन फॅक्ट्रियों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को कितना न्यूनतम वेतन व महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी फॅक्ट्रियों में भी फॅक्ट्री अधिनियम लागू नहीं है जो कि बिजली तथा भाप से चलती हैं तथा वहाँ मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी भी नहीं दी जाती है ?

अन्न मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

त्रिपुरा के चाय बागानों के कर्मचारियों की दैनिक मजदूरी

4620. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) त्रिपुरा राज्य के चाय बागानों में काम कर रहे पुरुष तथा महिला कर्मचारियों की दैनिक मजदूरी क्या-क्या है ; और

(ख) उनकी सेवा की शर्तें क्या हैं?

अन्न मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) त्रिपुरा सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार मजदूरी का भुगतान रु० 2.15 पैसे प्रति पुरुष, तथा रु० 1.96 पैसे प्रति महिला और रु० 1.06 पैसे प्रति बच्चे

की दर से किा जाता है और इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित राशन की मात्रा के अनुसार 23 रुपये प्रति मन चाबल और 20 रु० प्रति मन मूँटे की सबसीडाइज्ड दर पर राशन का संभरण किया जाता है।

(ख) बागान अधिनियम, 1951, स्वास्थ्य पीने का पानो, सफाई, चिकित्सा संबन्धी सुविधाओं), कल्याण (कैम्पनी, बालगृहों, मनोरंजन, शिक्षा और आवास सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं), कार्य घंटों और महिलाओं और बच्चों को नियुक्ति के परिसीमन, मजदूरी सहित छुट्टी आदि की व्यवस्था करता है।

त्रिपुरा के चाय बागान में कर्मचारियों का स्थायी बनाया जाना

4621. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) त्रिपुरा राज्य के विभिन्न चाय बागान में कार्य कर रहे कितने स्थायी तथा अस्थायी कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) कितने वर्ष की सेवा के पश्चात् अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों को 15 वर्ष सेवा करने के उपरान्त भी स्थायी नहीं बनाया गया ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अन्न मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (घ) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Development of Model Villages

4622. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion received by the Government to develop the native villages of Victoria Cross Winners and Param Vir Chakra Winners as model villages has been examined by the Government;

(b) if so, decision taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). In this connection attention is kindly invited to the answer given to Unstarred question No. 4099 on the floor of this Sabha on 23-8-1973. Replies from some of the State/Union Territory Governments/Administrations who were addressed in this matter are still awaited.

Recruitment of Engineers—Civil Mechanical and Electrical in Regular/Short Service Commissions

4623. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any examination has been held during the current financial year for the recruitment of Graduate Engineers—Civil Mechanical and Electrical—for Regular or Short Service Commission;

(b) if so, whether Agricultural Engineering Graduates were also allowed to appear in such examinations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Publication giving short Biographical Sketches with Photographs of Gallantry Award Winners

4624. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring out a publication giving short biographical sketches alongwith the photographs of various Gallantry Award Winners from time to time so as to give a co-ordinated picture of the display of bravery in action for the people of the country in general and the students in particular; and

(b) if so, the period by which a decision would be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A Pamphlet entitled 'Honours and Awards for Armed Forces', containing photographs of some of the gallantry award winners, the designs of the decorations and the conditions of eligibility was brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 1958. A revised edition on that pamphlet was published in 1963. The work is already in progress to bring out up-to-date edition of the pamphlet.

Shift of Regional Coal Mine Authority Office from Nagpur to Bilaspur

4625. SHRI VASANT SATHÉ: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to shift the Office of the Regional Coal Mine Authority from Nagpur to Bilaspur;

(b) if so, who made the proposal and what is the rationale therefor;

(c) whether Government have received representations against shifting the office to Bilaspur; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken any final decision in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). At the time of formation of the Coal Mines Authority Ltd., it was decided to locate the Headquarters of its Western Division in Madhya Pradesh having regard to operational requirements and administrative convenience. The Regional Offices have been located at Nagpur for administrative convenience. Necessary offices to cater to the Mines in Central India will be set up in Bilaspur as soon as adequate facilities are available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government do not consider that there are any strong grounds to interfere in the decision taken by Coal Mines Authority Ltd.

Stg in H.M.T., Pinjore

4626. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from the Supervisors Association of H.M.T., Pinjore about the labour trouble in H.M.T., and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the points raised therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have received certain representations from the Staff Welfare Association of H.M.T. Pinjore in this respect.

(b) Government are actively associated with the management in their efforts to arrive at a negotiated settlement.

Per Capita Steel Consumption in India vis-vis Other Developing Countries

4627. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita steel consumption in India as compared to other developing countries; and

(b) the extent of gap between the demand and the supply during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1973 and the production of steel both in the private and public sectors as against the installed capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) According to the U.N. Statistical Year Books 1960-1970, the apparent per capita consumption of raw steel in some of the developing countries including India in 1960 and 1969, was as follows:—

Country	Per capita consumption (Kg.)	
	1960	1969
India	11	11
Algeria	52	53
Brazil	41	61
Chile	70	82
Iran	25	58
Pakistan	5	6
Philippines	16	35
Thailand	8	23
Turkey	22	27
U.S.A.	30	22

(b) The extent of gap between demand and supply of steel as reflected by steel imports is as follows:—

Year	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1970-71	7,06,088	149.18
1971-72	13,82,139	244.79
1972-73	12,37,083	220.11

(Data as compared by D.G.C.I. & S.)

The production capacity and actual production during the last three years from the main steel plants both in the public and private sector is as follows:—

	Rated Sale- able Steel Capacity	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	(‘000 tonnes)			
Bhilai Steel Plant	1,965	1,549	1,568	1,746
Durgapur Steel Plant	1,239	413	432	477
Rourkela Steel Plant	1,225	684	598	765
Tata Iron & Steel Co. Limited	1,500	1,375	1,387	1,458
Indian Iron & Steel Co.	800	523	493	347
Bokaro Steel Ltd.	1,364* (In the 1st stage)
TOTAL	8,093	4,544	4,478	4,793

*Steel making has not yet started.

Shortage of Raw Materials

4628. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN. Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of raw materials supplied through D. G. S. & D.; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Shortage of raw materials has been felt in a number of cases where supplies are arranged through the D.G.S.&D.

(b) (i) The fast growing demand for the finished goods, inadequate allocation of the imported quantities of the scarce raw materials to match the requirements of the manufacturers, frequent and serious power cuts and transport bottlenecks appear to be the main reasons.

(ii) The question of shortage of raw materials is constantly discussed with the Indenting Departments, Ministries/Government Canalising Agencies with a view to sorting out and resolving the problems to the extent feasible.

Complaints of Impolite Behaviour Meted out by British High Commission in New Delhi and Immigration Officers in London.

4629. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the Indian nationals against the intolerant and impolite behaviour of the staff of the British High Commission in New Delhi and the Immigration Officers in London and other British ports;

(b) whether harassment is being caused even to such Indian tourists and businessmen who carry necessary entry permits; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and whether Government propose to introduce similar entry permits for British nationals coming to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have received some complaints in this regard.

(c) Government have taken up the matter with the British authorities on a

number of occasions. More recently, the subject has raised by our delegation at the Indo-UK bilateral talks held in London from November 20 to 22, 1973, when deep concern was expressed at these complaints of harassment. The British Government have assured us that they would look into our complaints and make every effort to avoid giving cause for future complaints.

About the introduction of reciprocal restrictions on the entry of British nationals into India, Government are examining various aspects of the question.

Complaint from Coir Board Employees.

4630. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any complaint from the employees of the Coir Board; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loss to Bokaro

4631. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial loss to Bokaro Steel during the last three years;

(b) whether these losses will get reflected in machinery and engineering manufacturers; and

(c) if so, whether it will necessitate either subsidising the engineering exports or devaluation of currency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) During 1972-73, the first year of operation, Bokaro Steel Limited incurred a net loss of Rs. 5.45 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Inadequacy of Staff in Regional Passport Office, Bombay.

4632. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Passport Office at Bombay is not equipped with adequate staff to cope up with the growing work of issuing passports; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the staff and to provide more office space with a view to expediting the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A work study of the office has shown that the existing staff is inadequate.

(b) Provision of additional staff and more office space, is under urgent consideration.

Supply of Raw Materials to Bokaro Steel Plant

4633. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are difficulties in the adequate and timely supply of raw materials like iron ore, coal and limestone required for the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) if so, whether these difficulties resulted in mounting losses at Bokaro Steel; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid these losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Some difficulties were experienced by Bokaro Steel Plant in procuring adequate quantities of coking coal required to operate the first blast furnace to produce pig iron at optimum level. This was due to shortage of power in the Eastern Sector affecting production in collieries washeries. This affected to some extent the operating results of the Plant.

(c) Arrangements have since made for supply of requisite quantity of coal and other raw materials for operating the blast furnace at optimum level.

Recommendations of Indian Labour Conference on Minimum Wages

4634. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the unanimous recommendations of the "Indian Labour Conference" attended by the representatives of Labour, Employees and Government, regarding the 'minimum wage'?

(b) whether there is any disparity between the 'minimum wages' recommended by this Conference and that accepted by the Government following the publication of the Third Pay Commission's Report; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to remove this disparity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Apparently the reference is to the conclusions of the 15th Indian Labour Conference held in 1957. The relevant extract is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6040/73.*]

(b) and (c). In November, 1973 after considering all the implications, Government decided to increase the minimum wage to Rs. 196 per month as against the Rs. 185 per month recommended by the Third Pay Commission. There is no proposal at present to make any further change.

Reorganisation of Public Sector Steel Plants

4635. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for reorganising the public sector steel plants by separating them from the Hindustan Steel Limited and giving them an independent status; and

2700 LS—4.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). With the setting up of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (of which Hindustan Steel Limited is now one of the fully-owned subsidiaries), the question has arisen whether it is necessary to retain Hindustan Steel Limited in its present form as a multi-unit organisation controlling and coordinating the activities of a number of steel plants and other connected units under the overall supervision and control of Steel Authority of India Ltd. The question of restructuring Hindustan Steel Ltd. is, therefore, under examination.

Selection of Stenographers for Posting in Foreign Missions

4637. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after Government have made selection of Stenographers in the Ministry for being posted in the foreign missions alongwith the Military Attaches, their actual postings have not been effected so far;

(b) the number of Stenographers who have been selected and the reasons for this delay; and

(c) by what time a final decision will be taken and men posted?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). All necessary formalities in connection with the postings of the selected Stenographers belonging to the Ministry of Defence Secretariat and the Armed Forces Headquarters have since been completed. The number of Stenographers originally selected for the purpose was 17.

Arrangements are being made for postings in the offices of Service Advisers/Attaches in our Missions abroad against the vacancies now available.

दिल्ली के लघु उद्योगों में कच्चे लोहे और कोयले की कमी

4638. श्री लालजी भाई: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कच्चे लोहे और कोयले की कमी के कारण राजधानी के 750 लघु उद्योग गम्भीर संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं और इन उद्योगों की 20,000 मजदूरों के बेरोजगार होने की आशंका है ;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये की मासिक की हानि हो रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कमियों को दूर करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री

(श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (ग) : मुख्यतया परिवहन तथा बिजली की कठिनाइयों के कारण राजधानी में कुछ समय से कच्चे लोहे तथा कोयले की कमी रही है ।

इस समय डलाई घरों को कच्चे लोहे का आवंटन मुख्यतः 1972-73 की अवधि में उनके द्वारा उपक्रम के आधार पर किया जा रहा है और प्राथमिक क्षेत्रों जैसे रेलवे स्लीपर निर्माताओं, ढलवा लोहे के पाईप निर्माताओं, सरकारी विभागों, सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उपक्रमों तथा निर्यातमुख उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं को कुछ महत्व दिया जाता है । सरकार को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि कोयले और कच्चे लोहे की कमी के कारण लगभग 20,000 मजदूरों के बेरोजगार होने की आशंका है अथवा एक करोड़ रुपये मासिक की हानि हो रही है । कच्चे लोहे और कोयले की कमी को देखते हुए, वितरण के लिए उपयुक्त मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत तैयार करने हेतु एक समिति का गठन किया गया है ।

रेलवे के सहयोग से राजधानी की कोयले की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

Setting up of Ordnance Factories

4639. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up two Ordnance Factories;

(b) if so, the location thereof;

(c) its financial implications; and

(d) the details about their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The Government proposes to set up a Propellant Factory at Itarsi to meet the increased requirements of defence production. The rough estimated cost is approximately Rs. 86 crores. It is likely to go into production in 1979.

There is another proposal for setting up a Special Steel Plant at Kanpur to meet the requirements of Special Steel for defence production. This project is, however, under review.

Requests from Russia, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia to look after their interests in Chile

4640. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia and Czechoslovakia had requested India to look after their diplomatic interests in Chile;

(b) whether Yugoslavia had also approached India to take charge of Chilean-Yugoslav dealings; and

(c) if so, India's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

- (a) Yes, Sir.
(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government of India accepted the requests of the Governments of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia under Article 45 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and assumed the function of protection of the Soviet and Czechoslovak Embassies after receiving the agreement of the Chilean Government.

Shortage of Commercial Vehicles

4641. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States are demanding commercial vehicles from Central Government; and

(b) if so, the extent of their shortage and the steps taken by Government to meet the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
(a) There have been demands from State Transport Corporations for increased number of bus chassis.

(b) The waiting period for these two makes of vehicles is about 6 to 9 months in the case of State Road Transport Corporations as against 1½ years to 2½ years in the case of other customers. The manufacturers have been issued instructions to meet the requirements of the State Transport Corporations on priority basis. Steps taken to relieve the shortage include expansion of existing capacity, optimisation and commissioning of more capacity.

Expenditure on local employees vis-a-vis India-based staff in Missions abroad

4642. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of local employees appointed during the last two

years in Indian Missions abroad and the expenditure incurred on account of pay and allowances payable to them vis-a-vis such expenditure in respect of the India-based employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

	1971-72	1972-73
1. No. of local employees	1719	1605
2. Expenditure on their pay and allowances	Rs. 2.12 crores	Rs. 2.05 crores
3. Expenditure on India based officials	Rs. 4.49 crores	Rs. 4.79 crores

अभ्रक खानों का आधुनिकीकरण

4643. शंकर इयाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अभ्रक खानों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सरकार कौन-कौन से कदम उठा रही है ;

(ख) देश में इस समय अभ्रक की कितनी खानें हैं तथा उनमें कितना उत्पादन होता है ; और

(ग) अभ्रक के कुल उत्पादन का कितने प्रतिशत विदेशों में निर्यात किया जाता है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) चूंकि अभ्रक की खानें गैरसरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं अतः सरकार द्वारा इनके आधुनिकीकरण का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ख) सन् 1972 में 436 अभ्रक की खानें थीं जिनसे 13,704 कच्चे अभ्रक और 4,559 टन, अभ्रक छांटन का उत्पादन होता है ।

(ग) सन् 1972 के दौरान 18,263 टन घनक उत्पादन की तुलना में 24,606 टन का निर्यात हुआ। घनक निर्यात घनेक वर्षों में जमा छांटन भंडारों से घनक की प्राप्ति के फलस्वरूप संभव हुआ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र में भारी उद्योग प्रबंध में श्रमिकों का सहयोग

4644. श्री मूलबन्ध डाणा : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित भारी उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में श्रमिकों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार की इस बारे में क्या नीति है और इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के निदेशक मंडल में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों की नियुक्ति के प्रश्न पर सरकारी उपक्रम समिति द्वारा सरकारी उपक्रमों में कार्मिक नीति और श्रमिक प्रबन्धक संघों के बारे में अपनी 17वीं रिपोर्ट में विचार किया गया था, जो अप्रैल, 1972 में संसद् में प्रस्तुत की गई थी। समिति ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सिफारिश की कि सभी स्तरों पर श्रमिकों के वास्तविक सहयोग की योजना पर पहले एक या दो चुने हुए उपक्रमों में प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए और उसका निरीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए। समिति की यह सिफारिश सरकार ने स्वीकार कर ली है।

(ग) कुछ सरकारी उपक्रमों में शुरू किए गए प्रयोग से प्राप्त अनुभव को ध्यान में रख कर इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति निर्धारित की जायेगी।

भारी उद्योगों द्वारा किया गया पूंजी निवेश और उनके द्वारा कमाया गया लाभ

4645. श्री मूलबन्ध डाणा : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी भारी उद्योगों में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है और प्रत्येक उद्योग को वर्ष 1970, 1971 और 1972 के दौरान क्रमशः कितना कितना लाभ हुआ; और

(ख) क्या यह सभी भारी उद्योग अपनी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग कर रहे हैं; और यदि नहीं तो उनकी क्षमता किस हद तक प्रयुक्त रहती है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया। बेसिए संख्या एल टी-600/73]

नेशनल डिफेंस कालेज पर व्यय

4646. श्री मूलबन्ध डाणा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेशनल डिफेंस कालेज पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय होता है और उसमें किस किस वग के लोग शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं; किस किस प्रकार की यशला दी जाती है, वर्ष में कितने दिन शिक्षा दी जाती और क्या क्या पाठ्यक्रम पढ़ाया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या इस कालेज की देखरेख में विदेश दौरे भी किए जाते हैं; और यदि हां, तो 1970, 1971 और 1972 में क्रमशः कितने विदेश दौरे किए गए तथा उन पर कितना कितना धन व्यय हुआ ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) नेशनल डिफेंस कालेज

का वार्षिक खर्च लगभग 5,83,000 रुपये है। इस कालेज में सामान्यतः सशस्त्र सेनाओं के इन्जिनियर तथा समकक्ष पद के अफसरों, अर्धनिक सेवाओं के अफसरों और कुछ विदेशी अफसरों को प्रवेश दिया जाता है। इस कालेज में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समारिक, आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक, राजनितिक और औद्योगिक पहलुओं से सम्बन्धित अध्ययन किए जाते हैं। पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि लगभग 10 महीने होती है।

(ख) पाठ्यक्रम के दौरान विदेशों का भ्रमण भी किया जाता है और उस पर हुआ खर्च नीचे बताया गया है :—

वर्ष	भ्रमणों की संख्या	खर्च
1970-71	2	2,29,000.00
1971-72	1	2,32,822.00
1972-73	2	2,66,544.00

समान मजूरी नीति

4647. श्री मन्मथन्व डाणा :

श्री पी० जी० भावलकर :

क्या अब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में श्रमिकों के लिए समान मजूरी नीति बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या विभिन्न उद्योगों में एक प्रकार का ही कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों को भिन्न-भिन्न वेतन तथा मंहगाई भत्ता मिलता है और यदि हां, तो इस कारण उत्पन्न असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

अब मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द बर्मा) : (क) अब तक ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिस्थिति में मजदूरियों और भत्तों में विभिन्नताएं स्वाभाविक हैं। योजनाबद्ध विकास समस्त प्रयाम, समुचित समता प्राप्त करने और असन्तोष को दूर करने की दिशा में है।

Representation from H.M.T. Workers and Staff Union, Hyderabad

4648. SHRI B. N. REDDY:
SHRI BIREN DUTTA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation from H.M.T. Workers and Staff Union, Hyderabad on the unjustified termination of the services of three employees; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On due consideration of the facts on record termination appeared justified.

Meeting of Management of H.M.T. with Representatives of Recognised Union

4649. SHRI B. N. REDDY:
SHRI BIREN DUTTA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of H.M.T. did not hold any joint meeting with the representatives of the recognised union even though many pressing problems were pending including the payment of wages for 1st and 2nd August, 1973 when there was lock-out and tool down strike; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Central Government to direct the management to hold joint meetings and settle the matters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Management of HMTV, Hyderabad,

did held a few Joint meetings with the recognised Union preceding the lockout on the 2nd August, 1973.

(b) Does not arise.

**Decline in Production of HMTV
Hyderabad**

4650. SHRI B. N. REDDY:
SHRI BIREN DUTTA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any decline in the production in HMTV, Hyderabad in the months of September, and October, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हथियारों के उत्पादन के लिये सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले संयंत्र (प्लांट)

4651: श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले ऐसे कितने संयंत्र हैं जिनमें सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी छोटे बन्दूक आदि शस्त्र तैयार होते हैं; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा देश के किन किन स्थानों में इनको बेचा जाता है और इनका निर्धारित मूल्य क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्याहरण शुक्ल) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य जनता को बेचे जाने के लिए स्पोर्टिंग हथियारों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में जानना चाहते हैं। इनका निर्माण राइफल फैक्टरी, ईशापुर, में हो रहा है।

(ख) इन हथियारों की बिक्री सारे देश में लाइसेन्स प्राप्त हथियार और बारूद व्यापारियों के माध्यम से होती है। कीमतें समय-समय पर निर्धारित की जाती हैं। वर्तमान अधिकतम खुदरा कीमतें इस प्रकार हैं :—

12 बोर डी बी बी एल शाट गन
नॉन-इजेक्टर, पैटर्न नॉन-एग्जेंड 1250 रु०

.315" स्पोर्टिंग राइफल—1000 रुपये

.22" राइफल — 1200 रुपये

प्राधिकृत व्यक्ति को आग्नेयास्त्र बेचना

4652. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत में बने आग्नेयास्त्र सरकार द्वारा निश्चित कीमत से अधिक मूल्य पर बेचे जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या कोई भी अधिकार प्राप्त व्यक्ति अधिकतम पाने के बाद भी उन्हें कारखाने से सीधे नहीं खरीद सकता है;

(ग) क्या भारतीय आयुध कारखाने द्वारा निर्मित राइफल एवं बन्दूकों को खरीदते समय, 1500 रुपए काला घन के रूप में देना पड़ता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्याहरण शुक्ल) : (क) हथियार और बारूद के लायसेंस प्राप्त व्यापारियों को स्पोर्टिंग हथियारों की पूर्ति इस शर्त पर की जाती है कि वे आर्डरेंस कारखानों के महानिदेशक द्वारा निश्चित किए गए अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य से अधिक पर हथियार नहीं बेच सकते हैं।

(ख) जो नहीं श्रीमन्, केवल माननीय संसद् सदस्य ही निर्माणकर्ता कारखानों से सीधे ही हथियार क्रय करने के लिए प्राधिकृत हैं।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) उन व्यापारियों को हथियारों की पूर्ति पर पावन्दी लगाने के लिए कारंवाई की जाती है जो बिक्री की शर्त का उल्लंघन कर निष्पत्त किए गए खुदरा मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्य लेते हुए पाए जाते हैं।

Demarcation of Border between India and Burma

4653. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference between Burma and India in respect of border demarcation particularly in the Manipur sector; and

(b) if so, the nature of such difference and the steps taken or being taken to iron out the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) and (b). The traditional boundaries between India and Burma has been accepted by both the countries. In March, 1967 a Boundary Agreement was signed between the two countries for the formal delimitation and demarcation of this boundary. There is no dispute between India and Burma regarding the boundary or any part of it. There are a few technical difficulties regarding the exact location of a few pillars some of which pertain to the Manipur sector. As envisaged in the Agreement, these differences will be settled by negotiations between the two parties.

Raising of Manipur Regiment

4654. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the representation of the Manipuri

community in the fighting forces is extremely poor;

(b) whether the demand for raising a Manipuri Regiment is being reconsidered to make up the deficiency; and

(c) if so, when Government are likely to take a decision in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. In fact, the recruitment to the Armed Forces from Manipur State during the last three years has been higher than the representation that this State should have got on the basis of the percentage of their recruitable male population in the age group of 17—25 years as compared with the total recruitable male population in the country in the same age group.

(b) No, Sir. The policy of the Government is not to raise any new regiments after the name of any particular class, creed, region or State.

(c) Does not arise.

Geological Survey of Manipur

4655. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of Geological Survey of Manipur;

(b) Whether a unit of the Geological Survey of India has been stationed or is going to be stationed in Manipur for a comprehensive survey of the entire region of Manipur; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) As a result of recent survey carried out by Geological Survey of India in Manipur, the reserves of different mineral deposits estimated include 6.4 million tones of Limestone (Cement and marginal grade), and 2.5 million tones of Clays. Besides, out crops containing chromite (with Nickel) and salts from saline springs were also located.

(b) A circle office for Manipur-Nagaland is functioning for the past two years with Imphal as Head Quarters to accelerate the tempo of Geological Surveys and Mineral investigation in the states of Manipur and Nagaland;

(c) the main features of the comprehensive survey of Manipur during the field season programme for 1973-74 by G.S.I: include Geological mapping in different parts of the state; preliminary investigations for Nickle, Copper, Chromium and Platinum bearing minerals; examination for the reported occurrences of Asbestos, Soapstone, Precious/Industrial Diaronds and Rock-salts. Progress of drilling for Lignite in the Kangvai area till August, 1973 was 1516.25 M. The investigation is also proposed to be continued in 1973-74 field season.

Steel Shortage in Gujarat

4656. SHRI P. C. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is at present an acute shortage of steel in Gujarat and that this has affected the progress of road and irrigation works to a large extent; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to augment the supply of steel to Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (b). Under the present distribution policy, there is no system of quotas of State-wise allocations. Supply of steel from the main steel plant is regulated by the Steel Priority Committee, taking into account availability, end use and competing demands. Availability, however, is short of demand in respect of several categories.

Steps taken to meet this situation include stepping up of production by technological improvements; better industrial relations; improved maintenance of plant and machinery; provision of balancing

facilities; programmes of renovation and capital repairs; better equipment availability; a liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply; regulation of export and streamlining the system of distribution.

Imputation of Motives by Pakistan to Foreign Minister's recent visit to Kabul

4657. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen press reports regarding Pakistan Prime Minister's speeches (in November, 1973) wherein he imputed motives to the External Affairs Minister's recent visit to Kabul; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURRENDRA PAL SINCH): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) The visit of the Minister of External Affairs to Kabul must be viewed solely in the context of developing Indo-Afghan relations. Any other interpretation given to this visit is unwarranted and baseless.

Training for Guerilla Warfare to Young Men of Pakistan occupied Kashmir

4658. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Pakistan Government are training young-men, residing in occupied Kashmir, in guerilla warfare; and

(b) in view of the fact that the objective of the Pakistani Government in imparting such training is to create trouble on Indian borders and in Kashmir, the steps being taken to ward off such possibilities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government have no authentic information in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापितों के विचाराधीन दावे

4629 श्री जगन्म नाथ राव जोशी : क्या पूर्व और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापितों के कितने दावे अभी भी सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं, जिन पर निर्णय होना शेर है; और

(ख) इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय किम तारीख तक हो जाएगा ?

पूर्व और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० (स्वाधिसकर) : (क) ऐसे मामले जो 1 नवम्बर, 1973 को अभी विचाराधीन या निर्णयाधीन हैं उनकी संख्या नीचे दी गई है:—

(i) नए मामले 32

(ii) पुनर्कायवाही/फिर से खोले जाने वाले मामले 5508

(iii) प्रयोग न किए गए लेखा विवरण 4431

(iv) जम्मू और काश्मीर के पाक अधिभूत क्षेत्रों तथा पश्चिम पाकिस्तान (अब पाकिस्तान) के उत्तर पश्चिम सीमा प्रान्त के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों से आए प्रवासियों को अनुग्रह पूर्वक अदायगी से सम्बन्धित मामले 173

(ख) इन सभी मामलों को अन्तिम रूप देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित तिथि बताना कठिन है। फिर भी इन मामलों को यथा-शोघ्न नितपटाने के लिए हर प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

Manufacture of the Nuclear Vessel

4660. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first nuclear vessel was manufactured in India;

(b) if so, the total cost of expenditure involved; and

(c) the main features of the proposed vessels?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

C.I.A. Map showing Indian Territory as Chinese

4661. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a map published by C.I.A. in 'Atlas of People's Republic of China' which shows some Indian Territory as Chinese; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have seen the publication entitled "Atlas of the People's Republic of China" published by the Central Intelligence Agency in November, 1971. It contains several maps of China in part or in full wherein the India-China boundary is depicted generally in accordance with our alignment of the boundary though sections of the boundary are shown as indefinite or in dispute. Besides, maps carry the legend that names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative. However, one map on page 75 in this Atlas depicts a 'PRC interpretation of China's territorial losses' where the 1840 and 1919 China's boundaries adapted from a PRC textbook. *A Brief History of Modern China*, published in Peking in 1954, are shown. This map

depicts the India-China boundary in 1840 and 1919 and shows some Indian territory as part of China though the present India-China boundary is also shown in an outline in accordance with our alignment of the boundary. This map, thus, is only a projection of China's territorial claims as made in the text book published in Peking in 1954.

(b) Does not arise.

Kanpur Industries affected by Coal Famine

4662. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the whole range of industrial production in Kanpur has been thrown into dislocation due to coal famine; and

(b) if so, the remedial measure taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Government have not received any report of the whole range of industrial production in Kanpur having been thrown into dislocation due to coal famine.

The production of coal is expected to improve in the coming months with the improvement of working conditions and adequate power supply. The railways are also making efforts to increase the availability of wagons for the movement of coal to industries. A scheme of coal dumps which would enable more rational utilisation of the rail transport capacity is proposed to be introduced soon.

PIG Iron and Allied Steel supplied to Dadra and Nagar Haveli

4663. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration has sent their requirement of Pig Iron and allied steel for the year 1973-74 and

(b) the total quantity supplied to them up to the 30th November, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coal Supply to Dadra and Nagar Haveli

4665. SHRI R. R. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of coal in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli due to which many small scale industries have been closed down; and

(b) if so, what action Government are going to take to supply adequate quantity of coal to that Territory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The consumption of coal in Dadra and Nagar Haveli is very small. The Government have not received any specific complaint of shortage of coal in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(b) Does not arise.

Execution of order placed by Bokaro Steel Limited by Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.

4667. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and total value of orders received from Bokaro Steel Limited which are pending executing beyond the specified date by the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. together with the original target agreed to for each order;

(b) the reasons for non-adhering to agreed dates; and

(c) when these over-pending orders are likely to be executed fully?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As on 1-11-1973 Heavy Engineering Corporation have still to supply about 7500 tonnes of equipment of the value of about Rs. 11 crores for the 1.7 million tonne stage of Bokaro. For the 2.5 million tonne stage of Bokaro, HEC have still to supply about 3500 tonnes. HEC should have completed the delivery of equipment for the 1.7 million tonne stage of Bokaro by the end of 1971. The delivery of equipment for the 2.5 million tonne stage of Bokaro should have been completed by September, 1973.

(b) The following reasons were primarily responsible for the agreed dates not having been adhered to:

- (1) Low productivity;
- (2) Castings and forgings not being available in adequate quantity;
- (3) Delay in the procurement and supply of imported components and completing parts.
- (4) Restriction in power supply.
- (5) Unsatisfactory industrial relations.

(c) The pending orders for the 1.7 million tonne stage of Bokaro are expected to be completed by March, 1974 and for the 2.5 million tonne stage of Bokaro by June, 1974.

Introduction of Incentive Schemes by Heavy Engineering Corporation

4668. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation has introduced incentive schemes fully in all the three plants viz., Foundry Forge Plant and Heavy Machine Tools Plant and Heavy Machine Building Plant; if so, since when;

(b) the main features of the incentive scheme and the results achieved so far;

(c) whether there have been any complaints by the workers about the manner of its implementation in these plants; and

(d) if so, the manner in which these complaints have been disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. An incentive scheme is in operation in all the three plants of Heavy Engineering Corporation from April, 1972.

(b) The time allowed for different operations has been fixed and the worker is paid for the time saved by him on these operations. Standard hourly rates have been fixed for calculation of incentive bonus. A ceiling of 60 per cent of Standard Basis Wages has been placed on the possible earnings of direct production workers by way of incentive bonus indirect workers, such as, supervisory staff Crane drivers, Riggers, etc., are entitled to bonus at the rate of 80 per cent of the average bonus earned by the direct production workers supervised assisted by them. The scheme has resulted in improvement of productivity and in the stearminging of shop floor control.

(c) Government are not aware of any complaints by the workers of HEC about the manner of implementation of the incentive scheme in the plants.

(d) Does not arise.

Working of Foundry Forge Plant

4669. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foundry Forge Plant is working to its optimum capacity; if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it has been able to meet all the requirements of castings, forgings of the Heavy Machine Building Plant, Heavy Machine Tools Plant and other heavy engineering industries; and

(c) if not, the number and value of orders which remain to be executed beyond the schedule?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The main reasons which have prevented

FFP from working to its optimum capacity are:

- (i) acute power shortage;
- (ii) low productivity; and
- (iii) inadequate jobs for certain load centres.

(b) It has not been possible for FFP to meet the full requirements of HMBP but with the restoration of the power cuts, the position has improved considerably.

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

Working of Heavy Machine Tools Plant

4670. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Machine Tools Plant is working to its optimum capacity; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number of machine tools produced by the Plant during 1971-72, 1972-73 and April to October, 1973 together with tonnage, percentage of indigenous content and value thereof, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No Sir. The main reasons for the plant not working to its optimum capacity are

- (a) inadequate supply of quality casting;
- (b) Acute power shortage;
- (c) low productivity.

(b) The production of the plant during 1971-72, 1972-73 and April—October, 1973 in terms of Nos. of machines with tonnage, value and percentage of indigenous contents is as follows:—

Period	No. of Machines (Tonnage)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of indigenous contents
1971-72	20 Nos. (741 T)	126.26	50.4
1972-73	22 Nos. (640 T)	131.02	54.04
April—October, 1973	9 Nos. (410 T)	56.12	60 (approximate)

Registered Unemployed in Delhi

4671. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of educated un-

employed (matriculate and above) registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi from 1st January to 31st October, 1973, exchange-wise; and

(b) the number of jobs provided during this period, exchange-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The available information which relates to the period 1-1-1973 to 30-6-1973 is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Name of the Employment Exchange	Number of educated* job-seekers	
	Registered during 1st January—30th June, 1973	Placed in employment [†] during 1st January—30th June, 1973
1. Professional & Executive Exchange, Arab-Ki-Sarai .	4,614	512
2. Employment Exchange, Daryaganj, Delhi .	29,869	1,750
3. Employment Exchange (Technical), Pusa .	1,686	234
4. Employment Exchange, Curzon Road, New Delhi . . .	3,473	112
5. University Employment Information & Assistance Bureau, Delhi	1,624	156
6. University Employment Information & Assistance Bureau, Jamia Millia Islamia	410	54
7. Zonal Employment Exchange, Subzimandi	31	2
8. Zonal Employment Exchange, Shahdara	54	9
9. Zonal Employment Exchange, Pusa	29	3
10. Employment Exchange, Delhi Cantt.	59	4
11. Special Employment Exchange for Physical by Handicapped, Delhi	190	65
TOTAL	42,039	2,901

*Matriculates and above.

NOTE :—1. Data relating to educated job-seekers are being collected from the Employment Exchanges at half-yearly intervals ending 30th June and 31st December each year.

2. All the educated job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

**Steel Rolled Products from U.S.S.R.
Earmarked for West Bengal**

4672. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the quantity of steel rolled products proposed to be imported from Russia, and the quantity of it to be earmarked for West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): Hindustan Steel Limited have recently entered into contract for import of 30,000 tonnes of

steel from USSR during 1974. Imported steel is supplied against Release Orders issued by Chief Controller of Imports & Exports under Import Trade Control Policy for actual users and registered exporters and is not specifically earmarked for any State.

Interim Wage Increase for Coal Mines

4673. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the category of coal mines who will be benefited by the recent interim wage increase of Rs. 39 per month; and

(b) the salient features of the benefit of interim wage increase?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The interim relief is payable to the workers covered by the recommendations of the report of the Central Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry.

(b) The relief is payable from 15th November, 1973.

Minimum Wage for Agricultural Labourers

4675. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 617 on the 15th November, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the minimum wage ranging from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 5.15 per day fixed for unskilled agricultural labourer has been fully implemented in the Union Territories;

(b) what penalties have been awarded for violation of the provisions regarding the fixed minimum wages;

(c) the mechanism for ensuring implementation and stopping violation and the effect thereof;

(d) the States which have fixed minimum wages alongwith the mechanism for strict implementation and penalising violation and to what effect; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure the fixing of wages and their strict implementation and penalisation of violation throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The minimum wage ranging from Rs. 3.50 to 5.15 per day notified by the Central Government is applicable to employment in agriculture in respect of which the Central Government is the 'appropriate Government' e.g. employees in agriculture carried on by or under the authority of the Ministries of Defence, Food

and Agriculture, Works and Housing (Directorate of Horticulture and C.P.W.D.) and Archaeological Survey of India. The officers of the Central Industrial Relation Machinery carry out inspection and enforcement work and take legal action as provided in the Act against the defaulting employers. Information regarding cases of violations, if any, is being collected and will be laid on the Table as soon as it is available.

(d) and (e). The State Governments and the Union Territories fix minimum wages for employments in agriculture to the extent they are the 'appropriate Government'. They are also responsible for enforcement and for taking action against the defaulting employers. The available information regarding wages notified by the State Governments and Union Territories is published in Table 4.11 of the publication 'Indian Labour Statistics, 1973' brought out by the Labour Bureau, Simla.

कृषकों को इस्पात की सप्लाई

4676. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कृषि मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 1973-74 में किसानों के उपयोग में आने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के इस्पात की सप्लाई करने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक किन्म के कितने इस्पात की मांग की है ;

(ग) यह कब तक सप्लाई कर दिया जाएगा ;

(घ) प्रत्येक प्रकार के इस्पात की क्या कीमत निर्धारित की गई है ; और

(ङ) मुख्यतः किसानों की मांग पूरी करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में उद्योगमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हुंसवा) (क) से (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी.

(ख) संयुक्त संघर्ष समिति की दिनांक 15 अक्टूबर, 1973 की घोषणा संख्या 116 की एक प्रति समा पटल पर रखी है जिसमें वर्तमान विद्यमान मूल्य दिये गए हैं। (घनमापन में ११वीं भूमी। देखिये संख्या एल०टी०-6002/73)

(ङ) कई श्रेणियों के इस्पात की भांग उपलब्धि से अधिक है।

स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए किये गए उपायों में प्रौद्योगिक सुधारों द्वारा उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना, भौतिक मजदूर सम्बन्धों में सुधार, संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी की बेहतर रख-रखाव, अनुसूचक सुविधाओं को व्यवस्था, नवीकरण कार्यक्रम तथा पूंजीगत मरम्मत, बेहतर उपकरण उपलब्धि उदार आयात नीति, विशेषकर कम सप्लाइ वाली श्रेणियों के बारे में उदार आयात नीति, निर्यात का विनियमन तथा वितरण प्रणाली को युक्तिसंगत बनाना शामिल है।

बिहार में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना

4677. श्री विभूति बिहः : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारी उद्योग लगाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या मानदंड निश्चित किया है ;

(ख) क्या इस मानदंड में उत्तर बिहार आता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां कौन से उद्योग लगाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) (क) से (ग). किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में भारी उद्योग की स्थापना करने के प्रयत्न पर परियोजना सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन जिले के अन्तर्गत

भूमि श्रमिक, बिजली, कच्चा माल, परिवहन और अन्य अवस्थापना सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता जैसी विभिन्न तकनीकी-आर्थिक बातें आती हैं, पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निर्णय किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त बातें बिहार सहित भारत के किसी भी भाग में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना करने पर लागू होती हैं।

आगामी कुछ वर्षों में उत्तरी बिहार में किसी भी भारी उद्योग को स्थापित करने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Lead Deposits in Darjeeling

4678. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has identified vast reserves of lead ore in the Gurubhatra area of Darjeeling District of West Bengal;

(b) whether the lead deposit runs into Sikkim and Bhutan;

(c) whether the new found ore has a higher metal content and is of superior quality; and

(d) whether this new find of lead ore will meet our total needs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The Geological Survey of India has located lead-zinc mineralisation in Garubathan area of Darjeeling District of West Bengal. Surface and sub-surface investigations show the presence of three lodes within a 200 M. wide zone. The thickness of the lodes ranges from 1 to 10 metres and the lodes have an aggregate strike length of 3.5 KM. Results of core samples indicate 3 to 10 per cent combined lead and zinc.

(b) It is not certain if the same mineralised zone runs into Sikkim and Bhutan. However, Copper-Lead-Zinc Mineralisa-

tion has been located at Rangpo in Sikkim and lead-zinc mineralisation at Genekha (with more than ten per cent combined lead and zinc) in Bhutan.

(c) and (d). Overall conclusion can be arrived at only after completion of the investigation now in progress.

Production of First Blast Furnace of Bokaro Steel Plant.

4680. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bokaro's first blast furnace has exceeded 5 lakh tonnes production mark since it was commissioned in October, 1972;

(b) whether Bokara has sold so far over 4.53 lakh tonnes of pig iron valued at Rs. 14.50 crores; and

(c) if so, whether it has passed the stage of teething trouble?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of pig iron till the end of November, 1973 exceeded 7 lakh tonnes:

(b) Yes, Sir. Upto end of November 1973 Bokaro Steel Plant had sold 753,968 tonnes of pig iron valued at Rs. 32.69 crores.

(c) The performance of the blast furnace so far has been satisfactory and there has been no serious trouble in operation. It is hoped that the furnace will stand up to integrated operation of the steel plant equally well.

Development of a Prototype Instrument by Instrument Research and Development Establishment at Dehradun

4681. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Instruments Research and Development Establishment at Dehradun has developed a prototype of

an instrument which will enable the Defence services personnel to see clearly at night;

(b) if so, whether this image intensifying device has been given any name; and

(c) whether this new developed device will be an addition to the defence services or merely a substitution for imported one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The prototypes are in the developmental stage.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) After the device has been successfully developed, it will be an addition to the Defence Services.

Nationalisation of Steel and Non-Ferrous Industries.

4682. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively considering the proposal of nationalisation of those steel and non-ferrous industries, the capital investment of which is more than Rupees 10 crores; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Such a measure is not considered necessary at present.

Wage Board for Employees in Large Industrial Houses.

4683. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a new Wage Board for the

employees working in large industrial houses; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration.

Nationalisation of Aluminium Industries.

4684. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to nationalise the Aluminium industries; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to nationalise aluminium industry. The production of aluminium is included in Schedule 'B' to the Industrial Policy Resolution 1956. Accordingly, a role is visualised for the private sector in the industry.

Malangtoli Iron Ore Project

4685. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the progress made on Malangtoli Iron Ore Project and the future plans about the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The drilling and other prospecting work of iron ore deposits in three areas of Malangtoli iron ore deposits by National Mineral Development Corporation are in progress.

Recommendation of N.L.C. on Forming of Industrial Relation Councils and Recognition of Trade Unions

4686. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the implementation of the Report of National

Labour Commission, especially with regard to the forming of the Central and State Industrial Relations Councils and the compulsory recognition of the trade unions fulfilling the specified conditions; and

(b) whether opinions from different State Governments have been received in regard to these issues and if so, the particulars thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) Action has so far been completed in respect of 219 out of 300 recommendations of the National Commission on Labour. As regards the recommendations for the setting up of Industrial Relations Commissions at the Centre and in the States and compulsory recognition of unions, Government are, at present, finalising proposals for a comprehensive law on Industrial Relations in the light of the discussions held and opinions expressed so far on these and other recommendations.

(b) The views of the State Governments have been sought at a number of meetings. In addition to the 29th Session of the Standing Labour Committee, at which the representatives of the State Governments were present, the recommendations were also discussed at the State Labour Ministers' Conference held in May, 1972.

Issue of Licences for Setting Up Plants for Manufacture of Small Tractors and Tillers

4687. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms to whom licences have been issued for setting up plants for manufacturing small tractors and power tillers and in what stages of development their projects stand at present; and

(b) the production capacity of small tractors and power tillers contemplated at the end of the fourth plan and the proposed additional capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Five parties have been licensed for the manufacture of small tractors (upto 25 HP), covering a total capacity of 56,000 Nos. per annum and six units have been licensed for the manufacture of power tillers for a total capacity of 40,000 Nos. per annum.

As regards tractors, only one unit is in production at present. The remaining four units are likely to commence production in the course of the next three years. As regards power tillers, three units are in production and the remaining three units are also expected to go into production during the next 2-3 years.

No additional capacity for either small tractors or power tillers is proposed to be licensed.

विदेश मंत्रालय में अस्थायी कर्मचारी

4688. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में कुल कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी अस्थायी हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री सुरेंद्र बाल सिंह) (क) और (ख) यह सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

कुल कर्मचारियों अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या की संख्या

विदेश मंत्रालय (भारतीय मिशनों/ मिशनों/ केंद्रों में काम करने वाले सहित)	5 296 (इनमें भारतीय मिशनों/ केंद्रों में काम करने वाले सहित) 1569 स्थानीय कर्मचारी सम्मिलित है)	2701 (इनमें विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों/ केंद्रों में काम करने वाले स्थानीय कर्मचारी सम्मिलित है)
केंद्रीय पासपोर्ट एवं उत्पाद संगठन	442	151

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के गोदाम से चुराया गया स्टेनलेस स्टील

4689. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात और लान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के गोदाम में से बड़ी मात्रा में चुराया गया लगभग डेढ़ लाख रुपये के मूल्य का स्टेनलेस स्टील सितम्बर, 1973 में एक व्यापारी के घर से बरामद किया गया था; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और लान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंलवा) : (क) सितम्बर, 1973 में बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के गोदामों से बेदाग इस्पात की कोई चोरी नहीं हुई।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आस्ट्रेलिया स्थित भारत दूतावास में कार्य कर रहे भारतीय एवं विदेशी राष्ट्रिक

4690. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आस्ट्रेलिया स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में इस समय काम कर रहे भारतीय तथा विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या समान पदों पर कार्य कर रहे भारतीय तथा विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों के वेतनमान भिन्न-भिन्न हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रसाद सिंह) : (क) आस्ट्रेलिया स्थित भारतीय हाई कमिशन में 10 भारत-आस्थानी और 9 विदेशी राष्ट्रिक काम कर रहे हैं

(ख) प्रत्येक स्थानीय पद का समान वेतनमान होता है, चाहे वह भारतीय राष्ट्रिक द्वारा अथवा किसी विदेशी राष्ट्रिक द्वारा भरा गया हो ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

ब्रिटेन स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में भारतीय और विदेशी नागरिकों की संख्या

4691. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में काम करने वाले भारतीय और विदेशी नागरिकों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या एक ही पद पर काम करने वाले भारतीय और विदेशी नागरिकों के वेतनमान भलग-भलग हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रसाद सिंह) : (क) यूनाइटेड किंगडम स्थित भारत के हाई कमिशन में काम करने वाले भारतीय अथवा विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या 1 दिसम्बर, 1973 को इस प्रकार थी :—

भारतीय राष्ट्रिक	363
विदेशी राष्ट्रिक	53
	416

(ख) प्रत्येक स्थानीय पद का समान वेतनमान होता है । भारतीय राष्ट्रिक द्वारा अथवा किसी विदेशी राष्ट्रिक द्वारा भरा गया हो ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जम्मू में छात्र आन्दोलन के बारे में रेडियो पाकिस्तान द्वारा आखों बंला हाल प्रसारित करना

4693. श्री ज़ामेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेडियो पाकिस्तान द्वारा जम्मू छात्र आन्दोलन के बारे में आखों बंला हाल प्रसारित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जम्मू कश्मीर के छात्र नेताओं को आन्दोलन तेज करने हेतु राबलपिन्डी से धन भी मिलना शुरू हो गया है; और

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

विदेश मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने कालेज के कुछ विद्यार्थियों से संबद्ध एक छोटी सी घटना का बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर मनगढ़ंत ध्यौरा दिया है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं है। लेकिन सुरक्षा एजेंसियों द्वारा इस प्रकार की कोई भी कोशिश न होने देने के विषय में अत्यन्त सतर्कता बरती जाती है।

Non-availability of Scrap for Steel Re-rollers

4694. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of steel re-rollers, particularly in the small sector are suffering because of the non-availability of scrap;

(b) if so, whether it is largely due to the fact that 96 scrap re-rollers of the S.R.M.A. get a major share at the cost of 1000 others; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Re-rollable scrap availability is at present short of demand and this may be affecting the steel re-rollers.

(b) and (c). It would not be correct to say that this is largely due to the scrap re-rollers of the S.R.M.A. getting a major share.

India's Share in Expenditure on Peace Force in Middle East

4695. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimates for the expenditure to meet the requirements of Peace Force for Middle East have since been prepared;

(b) if so, the estimated contribution which India will have to pay and the mode of payment thereof; and

(c) the extent to which India will be in a position to keep a watch on the expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Secretary General has presented an estimate of US \$ 30 million for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East from 25th October, 1973 to 25th April, 1974. This figure is still to be approved by the United Nations General Assembly.

(b) According to estimates adopted in the Financial Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, India's contribution will be US \$ 72,144. Payment will have to be made in US dollars or in any other currency acceptable to the UN for this purpose.

(c) India, as a member of the United Nations, is entitled to take part in all discussions on the financing of the UNEF. As such India will be able to participate in all decisions relating to the financing and can thus keep an eye constantly on the expenditure for the Force.

भारत इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड का उत्पादन

4696. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड का वर्तमान 60 प्रतिशत उत्पादन देश के रक्षा विभाग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को पूरी आशा है कि रक्षा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से इस संस्थान की गाजियाबाद शाखा निर्धारित समय के भीतर उत्पादन शुरू कर देगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के कारण क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए उनसे प्राप्त विभिन्न आर्डरों अथवा उनके द्वारा बताई गई पक्की आवश्यकताओं के प्रति इलेक्ट्रानिक उपस्कर तैयार कर रहा है। इलेक्ट्रानिक उपस्करों की कुछ मदों के लिए रक्षा आवश्यकताएं देश में कुछ अन्य यूनिटों द्वारा भी पूरी की जाती हैं, जैसे हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड का हैदराबाद प्रभाग; इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, और इण्डियन टेलिफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज आदि। इस समय भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड की सीमा में पड़ने वाले उपस्करों की किस्मों का इस समय जो पूर्वानुमान लगाया जा सकता है उसके अनुसार बंगलौर और गाजियाबाद की भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स यूनिटों में उपलब्ध उत्पादन क्षमता अथवा स्थापित की जा रही क्षमता, कुल मिला कर, रक्षा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

(ख) भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड की गाजियाबाद यूनिट के कारखाने का निर्माण प्रगति पर है। तथापि, इस यूनिट ने सितम्बर, 1973 से उत्पादन पहले ही आरम्भ कर दिया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Grant of Passports to Shri Ashok Solomon involved in criminal cases

4698. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Ashok Solomon who was recently arrested in Delhi in connection with hashish case, managed to secure passports to go abroad four times since 1968 although he was on bail in connection with some criminal cases pending against him; and

(b) if so, the reasons for permitting him to leave India during the pendency of investigation for trial against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). It is not true that Shri Ashok Solomon has been given passport facilities to travel abroad after his involvement in a criminal case was brought to our notice by the Delhi police authorities on 15-11-1973.

The facts of the case are that Shri Solomon had applied and received an Indian passport in July, 1968 on the basis of a duly verified passport application which was complete in every respect. Shri Solomon subsequently in July, 1971, applied for the renewal of his passport and since there was nothing adverse against him his passport was renewed till July, 1974 (final).

Now that Shri Solomon's involvement in a criminal case has been brought to our notice by the Delhi police authorities, we have issued necessary instructions to all authorities concerned that he should not be given any passport facilities without prior clearance from this Ministry.

रानीगंज और भरिया कोयला खानों के विभिन्न ट्रेडों में कोयले के मूल्य

4699. श्री अशोक चन्दा सिंह : क्या इस्थित और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रानीगंज और भरिया कोयला खानों में स्लेक के जो इंट के भट्टों द्वारा उपयोग में लाया जाता है, विभिन्न ट्रेडों के मूल्य क्या हैं, और उन कोयला खानों के अधिग्रहण से पूर्व इन के मूल्य क्या थे ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 में कितना उत्पादन तथा लदान हुआ तथा पूर्व वर्ष में कितना-कितना हुआ था ?

इस्थित और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हुंसवा) : (क) गैरकोकारा कोयला खानों के प्रबन्ध ग्रहण से पूर्व और बाद,

बंगाल-बिहार के कोयला क्षेत्र के विभिन्न ग्रेड के कोयला चूर्ण के गर्त-मूत्र मूल्य नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

	दरये प्रति टन
बढ़िया 'क'	47.00
बढ़िया 'ड'	42.00
ग्रेड i	39.00
ग्रेड ii	35.00

ग्रेड iiiक	32.62
ग्रेड iiiब	31.45

(ख) गैर-कोककारी कोयला खानों का जनवरी, 1973 में प्रबन्ध ग्रहण किया गया। 1973 और 1972 को प्रत्येक वर्ष के प्रथम दस महीनों के दौरान बंगाल और बिहार में उत्पादित और प्रेषित गैर-कोककारी कोयले की कुल मात्रा नीचे दी गई है।

	उत्पादन		रिजर्व	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
	(म.स.म.)			
	लाख टनों में			
बंगाल	147.00	153.50	139.50	150.00
बिहार	141.60	150.00	110.00	100.70

हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी भाषाओं में आदेशों को जारी किया जाना

4700. श्री सुधाकर पांडेय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुपालन में सभी सामान्य आदेश हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में साथ-साथ जारी हो ;

(ख) पिछली तिमाही में ऐसे कितने मामले सामने आये हैं ; जिनमें मंत्रालय अथवा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के अधिकारियों ने सामान्य आदेश की श्रेणी में आने वाले पत्र, परिपत्र और जापान आदि केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किए और उनका हिन्दी रूपान्तर साथ में जारी नहीं किया; और

(ग) सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)

(क) से (ग) : रक्षा संगठन में सामान्य आदेशों को उपलब्ध माघनों की सहायता से यथा संभव रूप में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किया जा रहा है। तथापि यथा संशोधित राजभाषा अधिनियम में दी गई व्यवस्थाओं का पूर्ण अनुपालन करने के लिए पर्याप्त अनुवाद कर्मचारी और मुद्रण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

रक्षा मंत्री कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकें

4701. श्री सुधाकर पांडेय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अनेक अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में गठित राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन

समितियों की बढक नियमित रूप से हर तिमाही में हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में ऐसी समितियों के गठन किये जाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

अन्य मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री मारुगोबिन्द शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) . ये समितियाँ जिन कार्यालयों में पहले ही स्थापित हो चुकी हैं, वहाँ इनकी बैठक यथा-संभव नियमित रूप में होती है ।

(ग) कुछ कार्यालय, जहाँ ऐसी समितियों की स्थापना नहीं हुई है, अस्थायी हैं. जबकि अन्य बहुत ही छोटे हैं और वे अर्ध-न्यायिक कार्य करते हैं । दो कार्यालयों में ऐसी समितियों को गठित करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

विदेश मंत्रालय में 'सामान्य आदेशों' को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में साथ-साथ जारी करना

4702. श्री सुधाकर पांडेय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा के अनुसरण में सभी सामान्य आदेश हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में साथ-साथ जारी करने के लिए कौन कौन से प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या वे व्यक्ति जिन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में कार्य सौंपा गया था अपने कर्तव्य को ठीक तरह से निभा रहे हैं ;

(ग) गत तिमाही के दौरान कितने मामले सामने लये गये हैं जिन में मंत्रालय तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा 'सामान्य आदेश' की श्रेणी में आने वाले पत्र, परिपत्र

तथा आपन आदि केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किए गए और उनका हिन्दी रूपान्तर साथ जारी नहीं किया गया ; और

(घ) सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पास सिंह) : (क) इसका प्रबन्ध है और सभी अनुभागों एवं क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों को पहले ही निर्देश दिये जा चुके हैं कि वे सभी "सामान्य आदेश" हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में एक साथ जारी किया करें तथा जो अनुभाग साइक्लोस्टाइल और (इणु) वादि जाी करने का काम करते हैं, उनसे कहा गया है कि वे ऐसे किसी भी आदेश को सम्बद्ध अनुभाग को वापस भेज दिया करें जिसके साथ हिन्दी रूपान्तर आया हो ।

(ख) जी हाँ । इन निर्देशों पर संतोषजनक ढंग से क्रमल हो रहा है ।

(ग) गृह मंत्रालय को भेजी गई पिछली तिमाही की रिपोर्ट में कोई भी 'सामान्य आदेश' मात्र अंग्रेजी में जारी नहीं हुआ ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Setting up and Expansion of Zinc Ore Mines

4703. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a huge sum for the development of new zinc ore mines at various places in the country;

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

(c) the names of new projects that are likely to be set up and those to be expanded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). Approval has been accorded to the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur, for opening up a new lead-zinc mine at Balaria (Zawar area in Rajasthan) with corresponding facilities for ore beneficiation at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.61 crores. The company's zinc smelter at Debari (near Udaipur) is in the process of being expanded from 18,000 to 45,000 tonnes per annum. The zinc concentrates to be produced from the mine will meet the bulk of the requirements of the expanded smelter.

Sanctions has also been issued to the company for incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1.98 crores towards the initial development of the lead-zinc ore deposits at Rajpura-Dariba (Rajasthan). This prospect is likely to sustain daily ore production of about 3,000 tonnes.

Further, the company is getting a techno-economic feasibility report prepared for developing the lead-zinc ore deposits in Baroi and Zawarmala (Zawar area, Rajasthan). This report is likely to be ready early in 1974.

The company also plans to study the feasibility of setting up a new zinc smelter and other ancillary facilities based on the ore deposits in Rajpura-Dariba, Baroi-Zawarmala, etc.

Indo-French Relations

4704. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great improvement in relations between France and India; and

(b) if so, in what way France agreed to help India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Relations between India and France continue to be very friendly and efforts are constantly being made on both sides to promote and strengthen them.

(b) There has been a steady growth in economic cooperation and collaboration between India and France. During his recent official visit to India from the 16th to the 19th November, 1973, the French Finance Minister, Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, foresaw greater French participation in Indian development projects, particularly offshore oil prospecting and fertilizer production.

Supply of Defence Equipment to India by France

4705. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has requested France to help in regard to the supply of defence equipment;

(b) if so, to what extent they have agreed to help; and

(c) whether any agreement has been signed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). While procurement of certain Defence equipments from France and manufacture of some Defence equipments in collaboration with French assistance is under consideration of the Government, no finality has been reached in regard to these items and it will not be in public interest to disclose the details thereof.

Army Officers more Prone to Heart Attacks

4706 SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been stated in a Press report that Army Officers are more prone to heart attacks;

- (b) if so, how far this is true; and
(c) what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) No such Press report has come to Government's notice. It is, however, true that the incidence of Ischaemic Heart Disease (heart attack) is comparatively higher among officers than among Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks.

(c) Appropriate measures are being taken, e.g., stress on proper exercise medical examination at regular intervals and general health education on preventive aspects of heart disease.

Indo-British Talks in London

4707. **SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:**
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether the Indo-British talks held in London in November, 1973 entered into the final round of talks; and

(b) the broad outlines of the topics discussed and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The annual Indo-British bilateral talks were held in London from 20 to 22 November, 1973. These talks, at the official level, take place at roughly annual intervals and are held alternately in London and Delhi.

(b) The talks covered a general review of recent major world developments, the situation in the sub-continent and neighbouring areas, and bilateral matters. Much time and attention was devoted to discussion of bilateral matters, more particularly problems relating to visitors' entry into UK and immigration. The British Government agreed to look into their current procedures for the grant of entry certificates with a view to

rationalising them. They showed great understanding for India's economic problems, particularly in regard to her trade with the EEC and evinced interest in increasing Indo-British economic collaboration. A copy of the Press release issued at the end of the talks is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library-See No. LT-6003/73*].

12.00 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion about the failure to protect the minorities in the country. It has already taken seven lives and hundred people have been stabbed.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given a ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want to press the adjournment motion. The Government have failed to protect the minorities. I have given notice of an adjournment motion in writing.

MR. SPEAKER: Your giving notice in writing does not guarantee that I give consent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I read it out?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The rules give me some rights.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not bring it every day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If every day the minorities are killed and the Government fails to protect them, we have to bring it before the House....
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. It is a law and order subject. I have not called any member. I am not allowing any member to raise it.

I have made the position clear. I am not allowing any member.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Sir, you have very kindly permitted me to make a submission.

While we all appreciate that the law and order as such falls within the ambit of the State Legislature, the fact of communal disturbances leading to a disturbance of national integration which comes very definitely within the jurisdiction of this House and the breaking out of communal disturbances very near the capital city of this country along with communal and quasi-communal disturbances in other parts of the country happening at the same time, surely comes within the sphere of our discussion and, to that extent, I feel that even though this particular motion howsoever worded might not be amenable to the kind of rules and conventions we have, at least we should have a discussion on this matter.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): We are equally concerned with the disturbances that are taking place in the country. But there are some parties which are interested in creating disturbances. It is purely a law and order problem. An effort is being made to give it a communal tinge so that they can bring it within the ambit of this House. I submit, it is purely a law and order problem which comes within the jurisdiction of the State Government and the State Assembly. By giving it a communal tinge, they cannot make it a national integration problem and ask the House to sit on it. This is not a problem for this House to discuss. It is purely a law and order problem and, therefore, only the State Government is competent to deal with it.

की मनु सिद्धये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन ने ज्ञान आकर्षण सूचना के रूप में, 193 की बहस के रूप में ब्रह्मदाबाद भिमडी आदि के कम्युनल रायट्स के बारे में, साम्प्रदायिक दलों के बारे में चर्चा की है।

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, these two motions came. One was about the inter-State boundary dispute. Yesterday I said

I would allow a discussion on the inter-State boundary dispute. In the present case—he has brought it again today—I made a very clear observation that so far as violence and law and order are concerned, it is a State matter. So far as this question of communal disturbances is concerned, I do not deny any discussion on that.

As regards violence and law and order, in that case, as you have rightly observed, we have been allowing Calling Attention, we have been allowing discussion on it, not in the form of an adjournment motion, because, in that case, as this has happened in a State, all that the Minister can come out with a statement is just the reproduction of information that he gets from other sources. But on this specific issue about the communal disturbances, I would ask the Home Minister to come out with a statement sometime.

AN HON. MEMBER: When?

MR. SPEAKER: Today or as early as possible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why not a discussion under rule 193?

MR. SPEAKER: But in that discussion you will have to be very careful. But you are never; that is the reason I am afraid of you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is rather uncalled for, Sir. I am very careful.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to convince me sometimes. So, that is the position. I made it very clear yesterday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about discussion under rule 193?

MR. SPEAKER: We shall see later on. We cannot have discussion under rule 193 twice a week. We shall see. I cannot assure you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to make a submission. You have made some adverse comments about me..

MR. SPEAKER: That is not meant to be taken in a serious manner. Sometimes we make friendly remarks.

श्री शंकर दयानंद विहू (फतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समय की अनुमति से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन को आप धमकाते करते हैं तो हम को भी धमका करिए

MR. SPEAKER: I am thinking of keeping all troublesome members at a distance from me! He is very near me. You are just opposite. please sit down.

श्री शंकर दयानंद विहू : मान्यवर, मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा था कि देश के किसी हिस्से में प्रशान्ति होती है तो हम लोगों को भी परेशानी होती है। आप ने क्लिफिंग की कि गृह मंत्री इस पर स्टेटमेंट देंगे। लेकिन उस के बाद भी माननीय सदस्य बात को बढ़ा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सभी आप मेहरबानी करके बैठ जाइये।

श्री शंकर दयानंद विहू : एक पोस्मिटिकल पार्टी का हाथ इस में है, इसलिए पहले गृह मंत्री का स्टेटमेंट प्राये, उस के बाद बहस हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप क्षान्ति से बैठ जायें तो अच्छा रहे। जब आप ही ऐसी बातें इस सदन में करेंगे तो मेरे निरन्तर मुश्किल पैदा हो जायगी।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ इस इश्यू को उठाने के बाद, गृह मंत्री के वक्तव्य देने के बहसे पूरी जानकारी यदि सभा पटल पर रखी जाय तो इस से काफ़ी मदद होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे देखना पड़ता है कि कोई बात कैसे या न कैसे। दोनों ही प्रास्पेक्ट्स का ध्यान रखना पड़ता है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: One submission, Sir. Please allow a discussion under rule 193 because seven lives have been lost and hundreds have been affected. If you cannot fix it this week, we can have it on Monday. I want an assurance from you.

MR. SPEAKER: We have to abide by the rules.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT AND REPORT ON WORKING OF MRTPC AND MRTP ACT FOR THE YEAR 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—
 - (i) Annual Administrative Report on the working of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for the period 1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1972.
 - (ii) Report on the working and administration of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, for the period 1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1972.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above Reports.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5982/73].

COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND
(3RD AMDT.) RULES AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-
GOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the
Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Third Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1180 in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1973, under subsection (3) of section 10 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5981/73].

12.13½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th December, 1973, agreed without any amendment to the Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1973."

(ii) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 12th December, 1973, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint

Committee of the Houses on the Adoption of Children Bill, 1972:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Adoption of Children Bill, 1972, be further extended up to the last day of the Eighty-ninth Session of the Rajya Sabha."

12.14 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to present the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twelfth Report on Food Corporation of India.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order. What has happened to my privilege motion? I have been intimated by your Secretariat..

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of privilege. I want to tell you once and for all that in the case of such matters, when a member is not satisfied and I find something incorrect in the statement—it is not a question of privilege at all—it is referred to the Minister under Direction 115 and the rest of the procedure follows.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me raise the matter, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to make fun of this privilege motion everyday. It is not so cheap.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have been intimated by your Secretariat that I shall be able to make a submission when

it comes to item 6A. I want to make out my case. Then you can ask the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him make the statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Privilege motion, according to your Direction..

MR. SPEAKER: I do not hold it as a privileges motion.

12.16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: STRIKE IN CEAT TYRE FACTORY, BOMBAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Regarding the strike in the Ceat Tyre Factory, Bombay I said that I would ascertain the facts. According to the information available....

MR. SPEAKER: You may lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Sir, I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

On December 3, 1973 Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya drew attention to the strike in the Ceat Tyre Factory, Bombay. I had said that I would ascertain the facts. According to the information made available by the Government of Maharashtra, which is the appropriate Government in this case, there is complete strike in this unit from November 12, 1973, involving 1200 workers. The immediate cause of the strike was the disciplinary action by the management against Shri Bharucha, an office bearer of the union, who according to the management was responsible for acts of indiscipline and is also alleged to have abused the Supervisors and officers on October 14, 1973. There were also acts of alleged go-slow and indiscipline in the Truck-Tyre Building Deptt. of the Company employing about 100 workers for sometime in the past. The strike

from November 12, 1973 was preceded by a sit down strike by the workers in the truck-tyre department on October 25, 1973, and token strike by all the workers in the Factory on October 29, 1973, in support of their demand concerning withdrawal of charges against Shri Bharucha. The State Industrial Relations Machinery is looking into the matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): The only information I want to know from the Minister is whether the Centre considers the necessity to settle the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The statement has been laid.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There is a great dearth of tyres and the foreign company is doing all this mischief.

12.17 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE:
ALLEGED INACCURACY IN
THE INFORMATION GIVEN
BY THE MINISTER

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On the 28th September, I gave notice and it is upto you and the House to decide.

Under Rule 222/223 of the Rules of Procedure, I hereby seek the consent of the Speaker to raise a question involving a breach of privilege of the House. Facts of the case are as follows:—

On 8th December, 1972 while replying to Starred Question No. 370 on the disparity of pay scales and conditions of service of the two classes of Income Tax Officers Shri K. R. Ganesh stated the following:

"SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member has asked three questions. First, he has asked whether the PAC had recommended the abolition of Class

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

II officers' cadre in the Income Tax Department. I am informed that the PAC did recommend this, but the Department later on discussed it with the PAC and the PAC was persuaded to withdraw this position."

I may point out here that the PAC did not make any such recommendation nor they were persuaded to withdraw anything because that does not arise at all.

In this connection, I am quoting the relevant recommendation from the 29th report (4th Lok Sabha) of the PAC (1967-68), page 29, para 2.41 which reads as follows:—

"The Committee feel that one of the reasons for declining standards of output in the Department is due to an imbalance in the service conditions of employees of the Income-tax Department. A note has been submitted by the Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes which is appended to this Report (Appendix V). The Committee is sure that Government will examine the suggestions contained in the note and take suitable action on it."

From the above you may please see that the Minister has misled the House, not withholding the information, but he has deliberately misled the House and by his utterances, also lowered the Public Accounts Committee in the eyes of the people. I may mention here that very recently, while as a Member of the Taxation Law (Amendment) Bill Committee, I was hearing the representation of the Gazetted Officers of the Income-Tax Department, they expressed their shock and disappointment on this that the Public Accounts Committee could have been persuaded to withdraw from a position that they were said to have taken.

In the circumstances, since it is a clear case of breach of privilege, I would request you to send it to the Privileges Committee so that they could thoroughly look into the matter and the papers and

call for evidence and give their report to the House. This is a very serious matter because it involves the Minister. It is not that he withheld any information, it is not that he really made an inaccurate statement in regard to facts or figures. It is a question of deliberately telling the House something which is wholly baseless, untrue and false.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): In replying to a supplementary question on starred question No. 370 in the Lok Sabha on 8th December, 1972 I said:

"The hon. Member has asked for three questions. First, he has asked whether the PAC has recommended the abolition of Class II cadre in the Income-tax Department. I am informed that the PAC did recommend this but the Department later on discussed it with the PAC and the PAC was persuaded to withdraw this position."

The detailed position about the issue has been looked into by me. The Public Accounts Committee, in para 2.41 of their 29th Report (1967-68) observed:

"The Committee feel that one of the reasons for declining standards of output in the Department is due to an imbalance in the service conditions of employees of the Income-tax Department. A note has been submitted by the Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes which is appended to this Report (Appendix V). The Committee is sure that Government will examine the suggestions contained in the note and take suitable action on it."

The note from the then Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes attached to the PAC's Report as Appendix V read in the relevant paragraph:

"The following proposals are made for improving the conditions of service of officers of the Income-tax Department

ment so as to improve efficiency and to combat the temptation to leave the Department:—

(i) Class II Service of the Income-tax Officers should be abolished. All Income-tax Officers should be in Class I. A new but small cadre of Examiner of Accounts may be created to absorb such Class II officers who are not considered suitable for absorption in Class I."

The above-noted observation in para 2.41 of the PAC's 29th Report was examined by the Central Board of Direct Taxes and the Committee were informed on 4-1-1969 to the following effect.

"As desired by the Committee the Government will duly examine the suggestions contained in Appendix V of their 29th Report and take suitable action thereon. As important recommendations regarding the administrative set up of the Income tax Department and the pay-scales for the different categories of officers are believed to have been made by the Direct Taxes Sub-Committee of the Administrative Reforms Commission also, it is proposed to undertake a comprehensive examination of these recommendations together. The study and the subsequent implementation of the recommendations are expected to take some time."

The above-noted interim reply sent by the Board was noted on page 87 of the PAC's 76th Report (1968-69). The matter was further examined by the Central Board of Direct Taxes and a detailed reply was sent to the PAC on 26th March 1970. In this detailed reply on the relevant issue of the abolition of Class II ITOs Service, certain comments were offered. It is a long reply offering comments and this is part of PAC's record. I will not take the time of the House in going through the long reply. Sir, after the above-noted reply was sent to the PAC nothing further was heard in the matter from them. In my reply to the supplementaries on 8-12-72. I was only referring to the abovementioned

position which was on record in the Lok Sabha (P.A.C.) Secretariat. The P.A.C. in their 29th Report had taken cognisance of the note submitted by the Chairman. Central Board of Direct Taxes suggesting abolition of ITOs Class II Service and the Committee had wanted the Government to examine the suggestion and take suitable action. The position was examined by the Central Board of Direct Taxes and elucidated to the Committee at length on 26-3-70. The Committee did not pursue the matter further. These are the two stages to which I had alluded in my reply to the supplementaries.

The first was that the Committee did include the recommendations of the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes in their Report and asked the Central Board of Direct Taxes to examine that, for which the Central Board of Direct Taxes first sent an interim reply and later on they sent a detailed reply on the date which I mentioned, that is, on 26-3-70. In reply to the direct question from the hon. Member I had stated and I shall quote this again.

"First he has asked whether the P.A.C. has recommended the abolition of Class II cadre in Income-tax Department. I am informed that the PAC did recommend this but the Department later on discussed it with the P.A.C. and the P.A.C. was persuaded to withdraw this position."

As far as the first part is concerned, the P.A.C. did include the Chairman's note in their Report and asked the Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes to examine this and as far as the second part is concerned, as I have stated already, the P.A.C. was persuaded to withdraw this position. I may submit that this phraseology—this particular expression—'persuaded to withdraw' may not have been very appropriate. The fact of the matter is that the P.A.C. did recommend this note of the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes to be included in their Report and they asked the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

to examine this matter. It was examined and an interim reply was given; another comprehensive reply was also given. The only point for consideration which I leave it to you and for the wisdom of the House is whether my expression 'persuaded to withdraw this position' amounted to a breach of privilege and amounted to misleading the House. I leave it to the House.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the words used the 'discussed with the P.A.C. and were persuaded to withdraw'. Firstly there was no discussion and secondly there is no question of being 'persuaded to withdraw'. There is nothing in what the Minister has read out which would show that the P.A.C. agreed to withdraw at any stage. They never had a discussion, though there was a communication. You can say that the letters were sent explaining their points of view. I am really referring to what the Minister has said. I have no means of knowing it. These two are very clear.

MR. SPEAKER: Wrong phraseology seems to have been used.

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई मामूली गलत-बयानी नहीं है। इस सदन की एक महत्वपूर्ण स्टैंचुटरी कमेटी के बारे में यह बात कहने से कि उस को पर्नुएड किया गया था—यह नहीं कहा गया कि उस को पर्नुर्ड करने का प्रयास, कोशिश हुई थी, बल्कि यह कहा गया कि उस का मनःपरिवर्तन करवा दिया गया—इस में सदन के गुमराह होने की पूरी सम्भावना है। मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसी पी० ए० सी० को ले कर तीसरी लोक सभा में भी बड़े-बड़े मामले उठे थे। जब मंत्री महोदय ने यह कुबूल किया है कि उन्होंने पी० ए० सी० के बारे में गलत बयान दिया है, तो मेरी आप से यह प्रार्थना है कि अब आप इन मामले को प्रिविलेजिड कमेटी को दे दें। नियमों में आप को ऐसा करने का पूरा अधिकार है। अगर आप

इस प्रश्न को वोट से तय करना चाहते हैं, वो भ्रमण बात है। लेकिन मेरी गुबारिख है कि इस को वोट से तय नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह पूरे सदन की गरिमा का सवाल है। इसलिए आप अपने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल कर के प्रिविलेजिड कमेटी को यह मामला दे दें। उस में कांग्रेस पार्टी का बहुमत तो है ही। उन लोगों के डरने की क्या बात है? यह मामला प्रिविलेजिड कमेटी में जाना चाहिए अगर इस पर यहां वोट से फैसला नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I presume I am speaking with your permission. I would not take long; I would be very brief. I take it from what the Minister says that he is unhappy about the expression 'the Committee was persuaded' which he had happened to have used. We all in this House quite often use a language which is not our own and may be, certain things are said in the manner which is not always intended. I should desire the Minister to offer a word of apology and not leave it to the House as a matter of challenge which was the spirit in which he concluded.

My suggestion, therefore, is that we can put a stop to these proceedings which are beginning to be rather vexatious in spite of the importance of Parliamentary Committees—statutory and other Committees. I am sorry to say this. But I should say that a veil should be drawn over this matter if the Minister gracefully comes forward and says that he is sorry he had used an expression which he had not intended in the way in which it can be interpreted. That would be the end of the matter. As a member of the Committee of Privileges, I would be happy not to be saddled with responsibility for getting into all kinds of matters which are clouding our agenda.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): This reply was given on the 8 December, 1972, more than a year ago. Though the

Minister had in an open manner given the answer in the House, perhaps his secretariat should have been careful in pointing out these things and due rectification should have been made. But for more than a year this matter has been lying there.

The second thing is this. The Minister wants to pursue the matter. I would like to know the mind of the Committee. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu happens to be the Chairman of the Committee. Since something has been said about the Committee, I would like to have a report from the Committee to the House. If the matter is to be pursued, it has first to be sent to the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee should submit a report to the House on what it thinks about it, whether there was persuasion or discussion or whatever it is, and then we can come to a conclusion, if the Minister is not coming forward, as my hon. friend, Prof. Mukerjee suggested, with an apology.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The matter is not so simple as the hon. Minister wants to make it out to be. If the Public Accounts Committee takes it up as a challenge, it will be difficult for the majority to get it through, as there will be a clash between the PAC and the House itself. In fact, we have got on record that the Public Accounts Committee said that it did not make any such recommendation. The Public Accounts Committee also says—probably the implication is—that the Committee would thus be deemed to have been pressurised to accept a recommendations of this kind. Our request also to you would be to ask the Minister to tender an unqualified apology for this. That is the only way to get out of this situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to help you.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take it if I need it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I offer it *suo motu*.

MR. SPEAKER: If I need it, I will take it.

I greatly value your comments on it. All these days I had been waiting for this file to come to my notice also. In this particular situation, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is the mover and he also happens to be the Chairman. So many papers move between the Committee and others. One thing I want to say for the future. If he was the Chairman, he should have informally met the Minister and got his explanation as Chairman. Informally, he could do it.

श्री मधु लिखते : मंत्रिों को नहीं बुलाया जाता।

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. There are many other things also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We will have to call them every alternate day.

MR. SPEAKER: Not in the regular and formal meeting of the Committee, but we do get the information otherwise too.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is a precedent for me.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not use it officially.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have got cold feet?

MR. SPEAKER: He is always in search of arms and weapons, more than the work he has to do.

I have seen it. There seems to be a lot of confusion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir

MR. SPEAKER: I saw the whole file. I was lucky. I got it out of the Committee. He was sitting over it for quite a long time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. This kind of observation you are making is uncalled for, unwarranted and baseless. It is unfortunate.

MR. SPEAKER: Let Shri Mishra see this file. I will give it to him. Let him come with a finding.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the Privileges Committee see it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mishra could see it and make his observation.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We take your observation.

MR. SPEAKER: The recommendation of the Committee is here.

"The Committee feel that one of the reasons for declining standards of output in the department is due to imbalance in the employees of the income-tax department. A note has been submitted by the Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes which is appended to this report."

The Committee said that they have appended a note from the Chairman, Revenue Board etc., with that.

"The Committee is sure that the Government will examine the suggestion and take suitable action."

So, this is neither a recommendation nor a submission. It is something which I have not been able to follow. They have just put it that this note came and we are forwarding it to you to examine it. There is no definite recommendation added to it. Then it comes again:

"As desired by the Committee, the Government will duly examine the suggestion contained.."

etc., and all that.

"It is proposed to undertake a comprehensive examination of these recommendations."

I fail to understand what was the action taken. Action taken is always on the

recommendations. Here there is a suggestion and not recommendation. Both sides are sticking to their point. If they had seen it, and if he had seen it, they will see that these are suggestions and not recommendations. You can examine it. Now, in these suggestions alone, if you had just seen, then you would not have mentioned the word "recommendation." That is the reason why I always invite the attention of over-zealous Ministers and say, "Please be cautious before you reply." And that is not to harm anybody. That is because in the heat of the moment, sometimes they make such observations. This was just a suggestion. A representation has come from the Chairman and we are forwarding it for necessary action. And they say we will examine it. But on both sides, there is a misunderstanding that this was a recommendation. Once you yourself said that there is a little wrong description in describing the whole situation—"and persuaded them to withdraw the recommendations." It was neither recommendation nor persuasion; nor is it proper. I would advise you, as our friends have advised you, just express your regret; and never do it in future. I hope there is nothing wrong. You authorise, and I can do it on your behalf. Just say you are sorry for this; that this was a little wrong expression.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, before the Minister replies, may I point out one thing? You have said that this was a suggestion and not a recommendation. Even if it is a suggestion, a suggestion from the Public Accounts Committee, when he uses the words, "persuaded to withdraw the suggestion", even then, it is inaccurate.

MR. SPEAKER: What seems to have gone on is, as is the case with all Committees, the department came and they discussed it—may be with the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the Secretaries concerned, the Audit and the Chairman, this and that. But the words are not mentioned there in the open House. You cannot say that an outside agency has persuaded them.

You say that the Committee had discussed it, and that was all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now, may I render you my help?

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. I do not need it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not want any fees.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not need your help. Now, Mr. Ganesh, there is nothing wrong in just saying that you regret it.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I would make a submission. Firstly, as you yourself said, there has been some confusion about the "suggestion" and "recommendation." The Central Board of Direct Taxes have been in correspondence with the PAC. They first sent an interim reply. Then they sent a final reply. Their interim reply was included in the 76th report. So, as you yourself have said, there is a confusion as far as the "suggestion" and the "recommendation" are concerned. That is one aspect of the matter.

I had already said....

MR. SPEAKER: My advice to you is, a regret over the words. Mr. Ganesh, there is no dispute about "suggestion" or "recommendation." The whole discussion has arisen because of the words that the Committee were "persuaded." And that is a wrong expression used; and you are sorry for that; that is all right.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have already said that. I am saying it out. (*Interruptions*). They cannot take my blood like that. (*Interruptions*) All right, let them have it done. I am saying it out. If I had committed a mistake.... (*Interruptions*) Let them have it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I leave it to the hon. Minister.

As I said, there is nothing in this except the use of a wrong expression. There is nothing deliberate and there is nothing wrong, but some wrong expression had

been used. Instead of referring to the matter having been discussed and dropped, he said 'persuaded' which perhaps will not be a good instance for the future. That was why I had suggested that persuasion was a wrong expression used, just by slip of tongue or otherwise....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I must make it clear that I have nothing against him personally. This is a matter of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: After all, they are all human beings. Hon. Members commit mistakes, and similarly they may also commit mistakes.

भाप तो इस तरह से कह रहे हैं जैसे कोई बड़ी जबरदस्त बात पकड़ ली है—यह स्विप—ग्राफ—टैग है—ऐसी क्या बात है।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have in my first submission itself mentioned already that the expression 'persuaded to withdraw' was an unhappy and inappropriate expression. If for that your suggestion has been, and it is the feeling of the House also, that I should express regret, I have absolutely no hesitation in expressing regret for this inappropriate expression which I had used. If I have reacted to anything, it is because hon. Members did not allow me even to finish the submission which I was trying to make.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell Mr. Ganesh that it is really very good of him that he has expressed regret. He is a very good man. He does not mean anything wrong or anything of that sort, and we accept what he has stated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Even we on this side do not mean anything ill of him.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, this gentleman, Mr. Bosu has always been mentioning the word 'recommendation', in spite of the fact that he is the Chairman of that committee. What is to be done in his case now? He is the chairman of the

[Mr. Speaker]

committee, and not on one occasion did he say 'suggestion', but he had always been mentioning the word 'recommendation'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are catching the wrong end of the stick.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: May I make one submission? I am quite clear about the inappropriateness, for which I have expressed regret. But I would submit to you and to the House that confusion still persists, because in the recent questionnaire which has been sent to the Central Board of Direct Taxes....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: Why is he creating difficulties?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: He is shutting me out.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me. I am going to send my observations to the committee. If there is any difficulty about this, in future, the hon. Minister may write to the Speaker, and I shall forward it to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We do not want to shut him out.

MR. SPEAKER: I went through the file word by word. It seems that nobody seems to have applied his mind to this question. That was a suggestion and that suggestion was sent. In the Action-taken Report it is mentioned as 'recommendation'. I fail to understand why. What could the Ministry or the Government do if in the Action-taken report it is mentioned as 'recommendation'? I am going to send it to the committee.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I shall write to you on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is referring to the questionnaire sent by the PAC. Let him say here what he wants to say.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

It is clear from what he says that they have not yet decided about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If he wants to explain, I do not mind.

MR. SPEAKER: But I must say that there are very good watchdogs sitting here.

12.45 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) LATE RUNNING AND SUSPENSION OF A NUMBER OF TRAINS

श्री संकर दयाल सिंह (वृत्ता): मान्यवर, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैं इस सदन तथा सरकार का ध्यान देश में 200 से अधिक रेलगाड़ियाँ रद्द हो गई हैं और करीब करीब 99 प्रतिशत गाड़ियाँ लेट चल रही हैं. इन की और दिलाया चाहता हूँ। (अवधान) ..

मान्यवर, दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है. पिछले 3-4 दिनों में गाड़ियाँ दिल्ली पहुंची हैं, मैं उन का विवरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ:—

नई दिल्ली स्टेशन

महीना	गाड़ियाँ समय पर पहुंचीं	गाड़ियाँ लेट पहुंचीं
अगस्त, 1973	579	827
सितम्बर, 1973	990	684
अक्तूबर, 1973	1091	668
पुराने: दिल्ली स्टेशन		
अगस्त, 1973	668	1115
सितम्बर, 1973	1059	1297
अक्तूबर, 1973	1127	1255

मान्यवर, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ आज कोई ऐसा स्टेशन नहीं है जहाँ मैकड़ों यात्री आठ-आठ दस दस घण्टे तक गाड़ियों की इन्तजार में पड़ रहते हैं या गाड़ियाँ केन्सिल हो जाती हैं। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में पिछले 2 दिसम्बर से 22 महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियाँ रद्द कर दी गई हैं, जिन में बम्बई-हावड़ा मेल, सियाल्दा एक्सप्रेस तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियाँ भी हैं। पटना की हालत यह है कि पाटलीपुत्र एक्सप्रेस, रांची एक्सप्रेस रद्द हैं। यात्री न हवाई जहाज से जा सकते हैं और न रेल से जा सकते हैं।

मैं आप के माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए जानना चाहता हूँ—रेलवे की एफिशियेन्सी के लिए, ठीक समय पर गाड़ियों को चलाने के लिए क्या वह एक कमेटी नियुक्त करने के लिए तैयार हैं? उस कमेटी में रेलवे के वे अधिकारी न रखे जायें जिन के कारण गाड़ियाँ लेट चल रही हैं।

2. मंत्री महोदय इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण करें कि कब तक रेलवे की यह हालत रहेगी? ... (व्यवधान) ...

3. रेलवे में इस तरह की अनुशासन-भ्रष्टाचार और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में इस तरह की जो गैरजबाबदेही चल रही है, इस पर सरकार ध्यान दे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री इन सब बातों के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर)
मैं बम्बई 6 घण्टे लेट पहुंचा।

श्री विक्रम महाजन (कांगड़ा) : उस कमेटी का चेयरमैन श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह को बनाया जायें।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The country is in a state of nearparalysis in regard to the transport system.

श्री बूटा सिंह (रोपड़) : 70 लाख लोग रोपड़ रेलगाड़ी से चलते हैं। गाड़ियाँ 5-7 घण्टे लेट चलती हैं। शंकर दयाल जी ने ठीक कहा है इस पर कुछ न कुछ होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में एक गल्ती हो रही है। जब आप उन का नाम लें तो "सिंह" जरूर लगा दिया करें, क्योंकि गल्ती से डा० शंकर दयाल न समझे जायें।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): What has happened to the Railway Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: The Railway Minister is not here. I will ask him to make a statement on it.

(ii) REPORTED AUCTION OF PROPERTIES OF THE ALCOCK ASHDOWN COMPANY LTD.

श्री मधु सिन्घे (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी अभी महा-सचिव ने एल्काक एशडाउन के बारे में संदेश की चर्चा की थी। कल ट्रंक काल से मुझे खबर मिली कि जो हमने एल्काक एशडाउन का विधेयक पास किया था वह कानून बनने के पहले ही उस पर पानी फेर दिया गया है, उसको नलीफाई कर दिया गया है। एल्काक एशडाउन की जायदाद बम्बई के कोर्ट रिसीवर ने नीलाम में बेच डाली है। सरकारी प्रतिनिधि जज के पास गये, डिबीजन बैंच के सामने भी मामला रखा गया लेकिन कोर्ट ने कहा कोई कानून नहीं है आपको अधिकार देने वाला, आप बीच में कैसे आते हैं, आपकी क्या लोकस-स्टैंडर्ड है? यहाँ पर हमने इसीलिए कहा है कि यह राष्ट्रीयकरण संसद् सत्र के पहले अध्यादेश द्वारा करके उस जायदाद को कब्जे में लेना चाहिए था लेकिन इन्होंने अध्यादेश जारी किया है एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी पर।

श्री मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि आज ही सरकार नया बिल लेकर आये और ज सम्पत्ति आकशन में गैर है उसको कब्जे में लेने के लिए

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कोई प्रावधान उस बिल में रखें। मैंने मंत्री महोदय को अपने पत्र की एक नकल दी थी लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय चले गये—इसका मतलब क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आ जायेंगे। आपने दे दिया है, अच्छा किया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह नदन का अपमान है। आप उनको आदेश दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you this? You sent it to me yesterday. I did not admit it yesterday. You sent it me again. The notice to the Minister has gone very late; we cannot expect him to be present. After all they should be given reasonable time.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इतना ही चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में मंत्री जी एक वक्तव्य दें। हमारी और कोई मांग नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: 377 is not a right; nor is it a call attention motion. If you give notice at 10 O'clock this morning, how can the Minister come prepared? I am sending it to him. I did not admit it yesterday.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मंत्री जी से वक्तव्य दिनवायें, इतनी ही हमारी मांग है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): This was pointed out even before the event took place....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down; that is enough. What do you think? He has not put it right? He has put it so well.

इमीनिंग में 377 में एडमिट नहीं करना क्योंकि उसमें टाइम इतना कम होता है और आप उस पर इमिट कर लग जाते हैं। यह भी एक देखने वाली बात है।

12.54 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Joint Committee of the House consisting of 60 members, 40 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Dr. Henry Austin
- (2) Shri H. K. L. Bhagat
- (3) Shri Somnath Chatterjee
- (4) Shri M. C. Daga
- (5) Shri Madhu Dandavate
- (6) Shri Darbara Singh
- (7) Shri K. G. Deshmukh
- (8) Shri P. Gangadeb
- (9) Shri H. R. Gokhale
- (10) Shri M. M. Hashim
- (11) Shrimati V. Jeyalakshmi
- (12) Shri Bhogendra Jha
- (13) Shri Popatlal M. Joshi
- (14) Shri Arjun Shripat Kasture
- (15) Shri Zulfiquar Ali Khan
- (16) Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya
- (17) Shri K. Lakkappa
- (18) Shri Nihar Laskar
- (19) Shri B. P. Maurya
- (20) Shri P. G. Mavalankar
- (21) Shri Nathuram Mirdha
- (22) Shri G. S. Mishra
- (23) Shri Shyamnandan Mishra
- (24) Shri Pилоo Mody
- (25) Shri F. H. Mohsin
- (26) Shri Samar Mukherjee
- (27) Shri Paokai Haokip
- (28) Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan
- (29) Shrimati Maya Ray
- (30) Maulana Ishaque Sambhali
- (31) Shri P. M. Sayeed
- (32) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
- (33) Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha

- (34) Shri S. S. Tewari
- (35) Shri Tula Ram
- (36) Shri Tulmohan Ram
- (37) Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee
- (38) Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah
- (39) Shri G. Viswanathan
- (40) Shri Chandrajit Yadav

and 20 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 last day of the first week 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 20 Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee is 3 hours. I think that is enough. You can take more time in the Joint Committee.

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam) :
But the House should give its mind.

MR. SPEAKER : I think three hours are more than enough.

12.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Mr.

Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Bill, which is before the House, was introduced on the 16th of May last in this House. The House will recall that vital concern was voiced by leaders of opinion and by the Members in Parliament over the increased incidence of legislators changing their party allegiance following the fourth general elections.

I shall not take much time of the House with a reference to the deliberations of the Committee on Defections and the subsequent efforts made by Government to ascertain the views of different parties on this question. While there has been broad unanimity of opinion that effective constitutional provisions should be made to curb defections, there have been differences over the precise form and content of the provisions that should be formulated for the purpose. It has been the anxiety of the Government to bridge these differences and enact a legislation which has the broadest possible measure of approval and support.

One such difference has been over the question of how to define defections. For example, a question that has repeatedly come up is whether a person who leaves his party on account of his genuine ideological differences should be considered a defector or not. The question is important but there is difficulty in identifying the objective criteria on the basis of which a legislator's action in leaving the party would be regarded as due to genuine ideological differences. This is an aspect on which Government would welcome informed opinion from all sides of the House.

Another valid question which has come up before the Government is relating to a large number of legislators deciding together to leave a party. The question is whether and in what circumstances such a development should be deemed to be a party split, not attracting the provisions of the disqualification proposed to be attached to defection. In the Bill introduced we have attempted to provide certain procedural safeguards and we are

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

anxious to ensure that these provisions are also based on some agreed principles. For these reasons, we feel, it would be most useful and appropriate to associate public opinion with the formulation of the final form of the legislation by referring the Bill to a Joint Committee, as we are doing.

A question may be asked as to why all the recommendations of the Committee on Defections have not been accepted in the Bill which has been introduced. The major recommendations which have not been accepted are those relating to disqualifying a defector from holding an office of profit and prescribing a limit to the size of Council of Ministers. In the Bill which has been introduced, it is proposed that the defector should relinquish his seat in the Legislature and go to the voters to seek their endorsement of his conduct. With the enforcement of this disqualification which is the basic and fundamental provision of this Bill, the question of the debarring such a person from holding an office of profit does not arise.

Again, once a defector is required to seek a fresh mandate, then the question of imposing a limit on the size of Council of Ministers also does not remain germane to the question of defections. It becomes a matter of practical administrative importance which can be considered separately on its merits.

We realise that for meeting a problem, as complex as the one under consideration in the House, it is not easy to provide a final answer. But our effort has been and will continue to be to ensure that whatever steps we take have the fullest possible support of the people and Parliament. I am confident that the Joint Committee would be able to ensure that the Bill as it finally emerges would provide maximum satisfaction to all concerned.

With these words, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I declare the motion to be formally moved and call the next speaker, I would like

the hon. Minister to help us in clarifying certain doubt about a provision in the Bill, just to set everything in order. If you look at the Bill, on p. 2, there is the Explanation given:

"For the purposes of clauses (2), (3) and (4) and article 103, 'political party' means—"

A "political party" is defined here.

I would like to know: where does the word "political party" occur in article 103 of the Constitution; whether it is a printing mistake or a drafting mistake.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: May I make a submission, with your permission, Sir, that all the aspects of the provisions contained in this Bill, including constitutional, technical and legal matters as well as other practical issues, have to be debated in this House and, unless you think that this is a matter without clarifying which it would not be correct to proceed with the discussion of the Bill, I would request you to allow the discussion to go on and any point of order or Constitutional point can be discussed and settled later on, during the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of holding up the discussion. After all, this Bill is going to a Joint Select Committee and they can look into this a little more minutely. While going through the Bill, this came to my attention because it should be subject to interpretation. I thought if, at the very beginning the Government could put all doubts at rest, then we could discuss the Bill more meaningfully. Anyway, it does not matter. It will go to a Joint Select Committee.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Joint Committee of the House consisting of 60 members, 40 from this House, namely:—

- (1) DR. Henry Austin
- (2) Shri H. K. L. Bhagat
- (3) Shri Somnath Chatterjee
- (4) Shri M., C. Daga

- (5) Shri Madhu Dandavate
- (6) Shri Darbara Singh
- (7) Shri K. G. Deshmukh
- (8) **Shri P. Gangadeb**
- (9) Shri H. R. Gokhale
- (10) Shri M. M. Hashim
- (11) Shrimati V. Jeyalakshmi
- (12) Shri Bhogendra Jha
- (13) Shri Popalal M. Joshi
- (14) Shri Arjan Shripat Kasture
- (15) Shri Zulfiqar Ali Khan
- (16) Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya
- (17) Shri K. Lakkappa
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- (19) Shri B. P. Maurya
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- (22) Shri G. S. Mishra
- (23) Shri Shyamnandan Mishra
- (24) Shri Piloo Mody
- (25) Shri F. H. Mohsin
- (26) Shri Samar Mukherjee
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- (28) Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan
- (29) Shrimati Maya Ray
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- (31) Shri P. M. Sayeed
- (32) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
- (33) Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha
- (34) Shri S. S. Tewari
- (35) Shri Tula Ram
- (36) Shri Tulmohan Ram
- (37) Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee
- (38) Shri P. Ventkatasubbaiah
- (39) Shri G. Viswanathan
- (40) Shri Chandrajit Yadav

and 20 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 last day of the first week 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 20 Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is good that this Bill is going to a Joint Select Committee not only for the rather intriguing point which you, Sir, have brought out but also because I have a feeling that it does require to be gone into much more carefully if we are going to find a remedy to the disease which has been defection in the parliamentary set-up of our country.

Sir, defection, of course, is the superficial manifestation of a very much deeper malady, and in so far as law can cure it, we have to make sure that our Bill is as good as we can make it. And I say this because the chief actors on the political stage who enact this drama of defection are too often an unsavoury lot, they pay a lip service to virtue but are tied in with vice. And, as we all know, you can awaken a sleeping man with some effort but not one who merely pretends to be asleep.

I fear that this Bill, as formulated so far, may prove to be a remedy even worse than the disease. It may create an illusion of action without anything really tangible being done to prevent unprincipled defections. And I hope the Joint Committee goes at some length into the questions involved.

Sir, we all know that this Bill has had a very long period of gestation. Of course, one has to wait for a long time before an elephant cub is born, but the long wait this time has still to justify itself. The Bill, in some respects, I am constrained to describe as almost a caricature of a deterrent rather than a

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

serious attempt to check defection of the unprincipled lot with which we have recently been so familiar.

We all know that the main incentive for defection is material gain. Specially after 1967 when the Congress monopoly of power seemed shattered, there was a crop of defections engineered by people whose bona fides we surely do not talk about. We all remember Mr. Chavan using that colourful expression, 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram'. It was a very apt way of describing the kind of pass to which our parliamentary life had reduced itself. Perhaps we can claim that only a few of the parties, the two Communist Parties and the Jan Sangh, in particular, because of their different, but sharp ideological orientation, could keep themselves comparatively immune from this disease of defection. The cure for defections, therefore, is not too much pragmatism in the political practice of the country but a certain attention to ideology and to principled conduct in the process of public affairs.

We had an All Party Committee on Defections and quite a good amount of high-falutin work apparently had to be done. The committee reported in 1970. It was not a unanimous report, but all-round approval was given to the idea that the defectors, that is, those who cross floors in legislatures should be debarred from becoming Ministers. Now, the Minister, our friend, Shri Dikshit, has told us that the Bill goes further than that, the Bill strikes at the root of the evil, by debarring the defector from membership itself. In some respects the Bill might be claimed to go beyond the committee's recommendations, but as I shall try to point out in the time at my disposal, in other respects, the Bill has turned down the substance of what the All Party Committee, by a near unanimous decision, had recommended. It is neither fish nor flesh and the provision of having the defectors pushed out of the legislatures altogether might not work the way that it is perhaps intended.

There is also a fear in the minds of many people and that fear is legitimate.

that perhaps, the ruling Party, the Congress, is seeking to freeze the present position. There is no denying that the Congress stands to lose the most from defections in the near future. Besides, it is extremely doubtful whether the Bill would succeed, as I said earlier, in preventing defections or to serve any other worthwhile purpose.

We find that in this Bill, a provision is made that a defector who leaves the party or even defies the Party's whip will be disqualified from membership of legislature and it seems to be a very comprehensive provision in law, a little too far, as far as the practice of Parliament is concerned. So, apparently it is a very drastic and presumably a very radical measure. But, is it? Actually, what happens? There are loopholes in the Bill as it is, where the wrong kind of people would get away. A group of defectors may, as they do, very well band together and form a new Party and call the defection itself as a split and perhaps, disqualification in that case becomes inoperative. I refer to this because when the game of toppling goes on, more than individual defections, it is the conspiracy behind it and they easily get the better of the legislation as proposed, by getting together a few blackguards and then indulge in this game of toppling. toppling whichever party in power, by calling themselves a Party and getting themselves registered or recognised, whatever you may call it. You have to deal, therefore, with a malaise, a malady or disease which has gone to the roots of our political life, and for that, this kind of a remedy, I am afraid, would not be adequate.

I have found by some calculation that since the Fourth General Elections in 1967 over 200 defectors have been rewarded with Ministerships and some 15 with the posts of Chief Minister. There is no provision in the Bill for barring defectors from Ministerships and offices of profit and power. That was the desire of the majority of the All Party Committee. That was the desire expressed in both Houses of Parliament on many an occasion. But, of course, the Minister says, 'We are trying to push

out the defectors right out of the legislatures and, therefore, there is no need to have such a measure'. But, when you remember the kind of events which have sullied the legislative life of our country in recent years, then we have to perhaps think out some other kind of remedy.

We cannot easily forget, for example, the ugly events which took place in Orissa. The crossing and recrossing of floors took place with as much ease and alacrity as one changes one's shirt. Shrimati Nandini Satpathy could form a Government only because some Members of Utkal Congress and the Swatantra Party joined the Congress, and she fell when they went to their original grooves. Then, Shri Nilamani Routray in Orissa, sick of the sight of Shrimati Nandini Satpathy left her company with his followers and he had formed a new party. It was defection of course, and of the classic type, but this Bill would exonerate such conduct. Repetition of such absolutely ugly phenomena would be possible in spite of this Bill being in the picture.

Another kind of phenomenon is to be noticed in Tamil Nadu, where my friend, Mr. Era Sezhiyan's party, the D.M.K. is in power. Now, the Anna D.M.K. emerges there; it parts company with the parent body. Now, a good chunk might have gone with Shri Ramachandran who was leading the new party as the Dindigul Parliamentary by-election seemed to indicate. But the Anna DMK has perhaps 2 or 3 Members in Parliament and very few in the Tamil Nadu legislature. It is not registered under any law or any rule, regulation or order or notification as this Bill proposes and the result is that if Mr. Era Sezhiyan's party chooses to utilise this Bill they could push them out as defectors just like that, unless circumvented by the others having formed themselves into a group and getting themselves registered. It is a very unsavoury story altogether.

We are putting in our statute-book measures which are supposed to be taken recourse to by people who have shady practices to their credit all the time.

Otherwise, it would not be necessary to have this kind of a thing, and I feel, Sir, that the provision in the Bill before us makes the position a little more difficult than it had been before.

Then, Sir, it is said, for instance, that jefying the party whip would entail disqualification.

Now, this might be explained on very cogent and apparently righteous grounds, by pointing out that there might be conscientious objectors and if they got prior permission from their own party to oppose the party whip or to abstain from voting according to the party whip, then, those conscientious objectors, certified by the party, could be spared.

Now, this might be meant for decent and honest members of the legislature, but we are not dealing, Sir, in this legislation with decent and honest customers. This Bill would not have been needed at all if only we were dealing with decent and honest customers on the political scene. We are dealing with operators in politics. We are dealing with mischievous people. We are dealing with people who command resources from outside in order to vitiate the political life of our country, inside our legislatures and this kind of a thing would not help at all, and I shall try to explain on this a little more a little later.

Then, Sir, I discover there is no reference at all to that category of Members in legislatures which I hesitate to mention, Sir, because you are in the Chair. What about the Independents?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't hesitate.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I don't hesitate because you are in the Chair, you would remind me that I should not hesitate. Always we had a bunch of these people, Independent Members of Parliament and of other legislatures who are, at one time described in the British Parliament by somebody, whose name I forget, that 'Independents were undependable'. Sir, in the Independents, being like every other category of people, there are

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

good, bad and indifferent men and women among them. Now, what happens if today they vote with the opposition or with the Government and tomorrow, the other way, with the Government or with the opposition or *vice versa*? The Bill does not answer those cases.

Then again, Sir, I find that the Bill empowers the President in the case of Parliament or a Governor in the case of a State Legislature to act only when the aggrieved party asks for it. But, the experience is that the aggrieved party tries to win over the defectors by buying back their support.

They drag them back; perhaps there is *quid pro quo* for the operation which takes place.

For example, Nandini Satpathy's Government in Orissa could be formed, when defectors deliberately mobilised, joined the Congress, but it fell when the very same gentlemen, perhaps, having got a higher price for their services, refused to oblige Shrimati Nandini Satpathy any longer.

This dirty game must be stopped in its traces. But, the ways suggested by the Bill do not appear to me to be adequate. A very much bigger deterrent to political blackguardy would perhaps be limiting the size of the ministry in proportion to the strength of the House. This has been a matter on which, as far as I know, the All-Parties Committee was nearly unanimous. The All-Parties Committee could not agree only in regard to the ideal size—the proportion between the membership of the Legislature and the membership of the Council of Ministers. But, the All-parties Committee supported the principle that the size of ministries must be limited and a proportion laid down between the Council of Ministers and the size of the Legislature.

Sir, last March, in the then House, there was a Bill proposing to limit the size of ministries. It was moved by a Member of our Party. It got an allround support and it was withdrawn only on the Government's promise of a comprehensive legislation on this issue

Unfortunately that promise has remained unredeemed in so far as this Bill is concerned. And I repeat, the elasticity in the size of the Ministry is the one instrument used by the ruling party in dealing with the dissidents who are political defectors. In U.P. or in Andhra Pradesh or wherever you look, it is only by manipulating the numbers, the people who would constitute the Council of Ministers, that they can offer some halt before their potential defectors buy them up, by giving them the kind of price which the Ministry offers or appears to connote. I feel that this Bill should try to do something in regard to the incorporation in our statute, either in the Constitution or elsewhere or wherever it is legislatively proper, the right to recall. The right to recall is the only effective democratic deterrent to the malaise of defections. But, the right to recall being a real democratic practice, is not in the mental map of the government of the day.

Then again, the question arises: will this Bill stand the judicial scrutiny, apart from what you have been pleased to point out? The right of association perhaps can be argued in the court. It implies *ipso facto* the right of dissociation. One can hardly, in law, penalise the dissociation. The jurists may find that even under a Parliamentary system, after all the party would certify that so-and-so has defected and therefore he is pushed out. Then what would happen? Endless litigations might take place, the Member concerned is pushed out, because of the party reporting that he is a defector. He can go to the court. How can you stop him from going to the court? Endless litigation is involved with a possible demand for the production of the proceedings of Parliament even before they are made public, and all that kind of associated problems would arise between Parliament and the Court, the Legislature and the State courts. There would arise a sort of situation near confrontation caused by individual Members creating a difficulty because of this peculiar right has been given here to the political parties concerned to get through the President or the Governor the ejection from the Legislatures of a certain recalcitrant Member.

I know that not all defectors perhaps can be brought under the purview of the Bill. But, we should try to make an attempt in that regard. Not all genuine split has been safeguarded in the provisions of this Bill. In so far as that goes, the Joint Committee might examine it at some depth. But, there are many other questions which come up which will have to be decided. I am very sorry, because this question has been hanging fire for so long, and an end should be put to it. But, I feel that the Bill, as proposed before us, is from a moral political angle, the kind of sop, pitiful shell to our parliamentary conscience. But, let it not be a myth of make-belief; let it be a genuine instrument so that we can deal with the malady which is a dirty body-politic to the extent that the defectors do. I wish the Joint Committee does study in greater depth the position with which we are now confronted and come before us with a report which would genuinely help us in the eradication of this terrible disease of defection.

श्री जगन्नाथराव शिंदी (शाजापुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का यहाँ पर लाने में पड़ने ही देर हो गई है और अब इसको ज्वाइंट विनैबल कमेटी में भेजने की बात कही गई है। वास्तव में प्रवर समिति को भेजने की बात में हमें कोई विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 16 मई को इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत किया गया था, बीच में एक सत्र निकल गया, अब इस दूसरे सत्र में हम केवल इस को प्रवर समिति में भेजने की बात कह रहे हैं और वह समिति पहले सत्र के पहले सप्ताह के अन्तिम दिन तक अपना प्रतिवेदन देगी। इसका अर्थ है कि बीच में उत्तर प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा के चुनाव सरकार पूर्ण करना चाहती है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि कोई भी प्रजातंत्र बिना अच्छे सिद्धांतों के, परम्पराओं के नहीं चल सकता, सिर्फ "लैटर-ग्राफ-दी-ला" से हम जाना चाहेंगे तो नहीं चलेगा, हमें उसकी रिश्रत की तरफ भी देखना होगा। वास्तव में यह जो विधेयक आज लाने की जरूरत पड़ी—उस का कारण यह नहीं है कि पहले कभी कोई व्यक्ति एक दल को छोड़ कर दूसरे दल में नहीं

जाता था। ऐसे कई उदाहरण अपने सामने हैं—जैसे श्री भक्तोक्त मेहता—उन्होंने एक सिद्धांत के आधार पर, इकानामिक कम्प्लेशन के आधार पर केंद्र दल को छोड़ दिया था। ऐसे और भी लोगों ने किया था। किन्तु जब दल बदल स्वार्थ की वजह से किया जाय, लाभ के लिए हो और बड़े पैमाने पर हो—जैसे इस दल में, कल उस दल में, आया राम, गया राम, केवल आया राम और गया राम ही नहीं हुआ, उस में से बहुत से लोग तो आगये राम हो गये, एक दफा आगये, फिर चले गये फिर वापस आ गये—इस की वजह से यह सारी गड़बड़ों हुई। इस लिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके पीछे एक स्वस्थ परम्परा इन देश में निर्माण करने की सरकार की इच्छा है क्या? यदि यह बात है तो हम मानते हैं—लेकिन जब कोई आईडियोलॉजिकल डिफरेंस की बात करते हैं—तब सभ्रम में नहीं आता है। 1970 में कांग्रेस के कई जाने-माने काई-होलडर इन की पार्टी में आये, क्योंकि यह पार्टी बड़ी प्रोग्रेसिव, बड़ी रेडिकल मानी गई, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उसके बाद इम लदन में क्या कहा? वह कहती है:

"We have not moved even a m.m."

हम तो उसी पुरानी कांग्रेस के 10 सूची कार्यक्रम पर काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो उस वक्त प्रोग्रेसिव और रेडिकल कांग्रेसी बने—उन को क्या समझा जाय। जब स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती है:

"We have not moved even a m.m."

हम तो एक मिलिमीटर भी आगे नहीं गये हैं। इतना होते हुए भी कोई अन्दर घुस जाय, उस को रेडिकल कहे, प्रोग्रेसिव कहे—इसका क्या मतलब है?

इस लिए मैं कहता हूँ—क्या मंत्री महोदय को कोई स्वस्थ परम्परा कामय करने की मंशा है? यदि आप की मंशा है तो फिर इस विधेयक को इतने विलम्ब से क्यों लाये—मई में यह प्रस्तुत हो चुका था, आज क्यों सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज रहे हैं, यह काम पहले से क्यों नहीं हुआ?

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

इस में साफ प्रावीजन है कि प्रधान मंत्री लोक सभा से होगा और मुख्य मंत्री विधान सभा से होगा—यदि सरकार की यह स्पष्ट मंशा है तो फिर बिहार में जो परिवर्तन लाया गया केदार पांडे को नीचे लाकर विधान परिषद् के सदस्य श्री गफूर को मुख्य मंत्री क्यों बनाया गया। मुझे उनसे व्यक्तिगत कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन जब मंशा साफ है तो कौंसिल का भ्रादमी क्यों मुख्य मंत्री बना कर लाया गया। मैं एक पुरानी बात बतलाता हूँ—जब मद्रास में 1952 में—उम समय एक ज्वाइन्ट मद्रास था—वहाँ पर कम्यूनिस्टों को रोकने के लिए श्री राजगोपालाचारी को, जो गवर्नर-जैनेरल थे, मद्रास का मुख्य मंत्री बनाया गया—यह सब इस बात का नमूना है कि हम डेमोक्रेटिक नाम्बे को ताक पर रख रहे हैं। जब राजनैतिक दृष्टि से कोई लाभ दिखाई देता है, उस को करते चले जाते हैं। इस बिल का चाहे जो अर्थ निकले इस के यहाँ पेश होने के बाद भी कौंसिल के सदस्य को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया।

इतना ही नहीं उत्तर प्रदेश में ले लीजिए—वहाँ बहुगुणा जी गये, क्यों गये? जब विधान सभा का सदस्य मुख्य मंत्री बनना था तो यहाँ का सदस्य, लोक सभा का सदस्य मुख्य मंत्री क्यों बनाया। यदि प्रजातंत्र के प्रति आप के मन में कोई आस्था होती तो आप वहाँ की असम्बन्धी को बुलाते—इतना ही नहीं 2 महीने बाद चुनाव होने वाले दो थे, उस के पहले मंत्री मंडल बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी, चुनाव हो जाने देते।

मेरा एक और भी आरोप है—आप आज के अखबार को पढ़िए—मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री—सेठी जी एक छोटे से उपचुनाव में हैलीकाप्टर के द्वारा गये। हमें एक तरफ कहते हैं कि पेट्रोल की बचत करनी है, नपथा पैदा करना है, देश को उस की ज्यादा जरूरत है, इसी लिए पेट्रोल को मंहगा किया गया है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ एक प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री

एक छोटे से चुनाव के लिए सरकारी हैलीकाप्टर लेकर घूमे,—इस का क्या मतलब है? इस में तो घोमीशन और कमीशन दोनों ही हैं। हो सकता है कि सरकारी हैलीकाप्टर का आप पैसा देते हों, सवाल पैसे का नहीं है, सवाल तो पेट्रोल की बचत करने का है। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री श्री बरफी में जाती हैं—क्यों—इसलिए कि पेट्रोल की बचत करना चाहती हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ एक प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री एक छोटे से चुनाव के लिए पेट्रोल का दुरुपयोग करे—इस का क्या अर्थ है? कल उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में भी ऐसा ही होगा, इस का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा? यह स्वस्थ परम्परा कौन डालेगा। हम सब चाहते हैं कि चुनाव पर कम खर्च हो, लेकिन यह परम्परा कौन डाल रहा है। आप पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक पहुँच गये हैं, उस की किताबें छर चुकी हैं, क्या जनता आप के कामों की नहीं जानती, फिर जनता को बताने के लिए, उस को गुमराह करने के लिए हैलीकाप्टर में जाने की क्या जरूरत थी?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am trying to find out what relevancy all this has got to the Bill.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: मैं यही बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के पीछे यदि सरकार मानेस्ट है, तब तो कुछ होगा, वरना कुछ भी नहीं होगा।

It is only to establish norms under a democratic set-up. If the Government is there to violate them, what is the way out?

क्या ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Petrol spending, buggy ride by the Prime Minister—what have these to do with the Bill?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: We talk about ideological differences. When the Prime Minister herself has said that we have not moved even a millimetre, can those people who do not obey be called defectors? What is it after all! I am bringing out that point. How to

define the term? It is a question of defining 'defectors'. As a matter of fact, the Minister himself is in a quandary. He himself cannot define defection.

आप बतायें कैसे डिफाइन करेंगे ।

For clarification's sake, I brought this point.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I would request him to say something which will be there as guidelines for the Joint Committee. If he is speaking about the Chief Minister, helicopter and all that, what kind of guidelines will it provide to the Committee? The hon. member will have many opportunities for speaking against Government, but let us utilise this valuable time for giving some indication of our minds to the Joint Committee.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I am giving exactly not only an indication but an example of how Government's mind works.

16 मई की यह विधेयक उपस्थित किया गया, क्या उसी समय सिलेक्ट कमेटी में नहीं भेजा जा सकता था? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—सरकार अब तक क्यों प्रतीक्षा करती रही? 1967 के बाद जब इस तरह के डिफेंसज शुरू हुए तो इस के बारे में एक कमेटी बिठाई गई, उस का प्रतिवेदन आया—तब से अब तक सरकार क्यों सोती रही? मेरा सरकार पर आरोप है—जब अखबारों में डिफुकेशन बिल के बारे में चर्चा चली, यहां पर भी हर बार हम लोग सरकार से पूछते रहे कि वह बिल कब आयेगा—तब जाकर यह बिल आया है, और अभी भी यह क्यों आया है—सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने के लिए। सिलेक्ट कमेटी में जायेगा, सिलेक्ट कमेटी उस पर विचार करेगी फिर उस का प्रतिवेदन आयेगा, तब तक सारे चुनाव हो जायेंगे। आप ने जल्दी क्यों नहीं की, पहले से सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने में क्या कठिनाई थी, जो आज आप इसे यहां पर लाये हैं।

मैंने अभी आपको बतलाया है कि डिफुकेशन को डिफाइन करना कठिन है—ऐसा आपने स्वयं भी कहा है— इसलिए मैंने पूछा है—
for the sake of clarification—

ऐसे जो लोग अपने को रेडिकल और प्रोग्रेसिव मान कर गये हैं, जब स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जो कहते हैं कि हम अभी नहीं गये हैं—तो whether they will be treated as defectors.

यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

स्वस्थ परम्परा के बल-बूते पर प्रजातंत्र चलता है, केवल कानून बनाने से नहीं जलेगा। इस में जो जो खामियां हैं, हमारे सम्माननीय सदस्य ने अभी बताया है। खामियां इसमें कौन कौन सी हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप स्वस्थ परम्परायें डालें और इसी लिए मैंने जो उदाहरण दिया था कि जब आप ने स्वीकार किया है कि मुख्य मंत्री विधान सभा का सदस्य हो, और यह बिल 16 मई को उपस्थित हो चुका था, हम सोचते थे कि जब भी रीशफ लिंग होगी उस में इस सिद्धांत को प्रतिपादित किया जायेगा।

In contradiction of what has been expressed in the Bill, the Bill might have been passed. But it is the Government's desire.

सरकार की मंशा क्या है वह प्रकट हो गई। और प्रकट होने के बाद बिल अभी पास न हो इसलिए इस को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जा रहा है। इस बीच में पालिटिकल एण्ड्स को सूट करने की दृष्टि से इस बिल का उपयोग नहीं होगा, और जब तक यह बिल अधिनियम की शकल लेगा तब तक चुनाव समाप्त हो जायेंगे। इस लिए जो निष्ठा देश के धन्दर खत्म होती चली जा रही है यह जनतंत्र के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। एक राजनैतिक दल में रहते हुए भी अगर आप अच्छा काम करते तो हम आप का समर्थन करेंगे। तब जा कर प्रजातंत्र चलता है। आप ने देखा बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में यहां रहते हुए हम ने आपका समर्थन किया। विरोधी दल का यह मतलब नहीं है कि सरकार जो भी करे उस का विरोध करते चले जायें। हम इस को नहीं मानते हैं सरकार जो भी अच्छा काम करे उस का

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

समर्थन होना चाहिए, तभी प्रजातंत्र चलेगा ।

It is not the role of the Opposition to oppose anything and everything that is promulgated by the Government.

इसी के आधार पर हम चलते हैं ।

इसी लिए मैंने कहा कि सरकार की यदि मंशा है कि देश के अन्दर स्वस्थ परम्परा डालें और दलबदल की परिस्थिति समाप्त हो जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में हुआ गोविन्दनारायण सिंह यहां आ गये, फिर वहां गये, तो कम से कम ऐसे लोगों को अधिकार न देते । यह तो हम कर सकते थे । हम ने जो इस विधेयक में लिखा है उस को व्यवहार में ला सकते थे और उस को बढ़ावा नहीं देते । केवल बिल प्रस्तुत करें और उस के विरोध में काम करते रहें तो जिम डंग से हम इस का उपयोग कर सकते हैं वह नहीं हो पायेगा ।

मैं मानता हू कि सिचुएशन बहुत ही फ्लाइड है, यद्यपि हिरेन मुखर्जी साहब ने कहा है कि हमारी और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की आइडियोलोजी ठीक डंग से होने की वजह से it is difficult to say who is immune and who is not immune. We must be very careful.

इस लिए मैं चाहता हू कि स्वस्थ परम्परा डालने की दृष्टि से, दलबदल की प्रवृत्ति को रोक लगाने की दृष्टि से ही इस पर बहुत पहले से ही अमल शुरू हो जाना चाहिए था : आप ने कहा है कि मुख्य मंत्री विधान सभा का और प्रधान मंत्री लोक सभा का हो । यह बिलकुल स्वस्थ परम्परा है । लेकिन इसको हम व्यवहार में लाते तो अच्छा होता । आपने बिहार में परिषद के सदस्य को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया । जैसा गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 16 मई को यह बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया था उस के बाद बर्खास्त होने तक चल रहा था, इस समय भी जो शोड्यूल था कि कौन कौन से बिल प्रायेगे

उस में इस बिल का उल्लेख नहीं था, मैं जानता चाहता हू कि आप जो यह बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हो गया यह क्यों हो गया ? इसके पहले क्यों नहीं हुआ ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made that point again and again.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : प्रागे चल कर दल बदल की प्रवृत्ति रोकना चाहते हैं, यह मैं जानता हू । लेकिन देरी क्यों हो गई, यह बताने की कृपा करें जिस से हमारे बने के नीचे उतर सकें ।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMY (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I go to the Bill itself, I wish to make a reference to the point raised by you regarding the fact that in article 103 the words "political party" are not there. In fact, in article 103 as it stands now, the words "political party" are not there. But if you be pleased to look to page 3 of this Bill, you will find that article 103 is sought to be amended by this Bill, and in the proviso to that article at page 3 the words "political party" have been included.

It says:

"Provided that President shall not entertain any question as to whether a member of either House of Parliament has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (2) of article 102 unless the question has been referred for his decision by the political party.."

Therefore, at page 3, where article 103 has been referred to, it is not that the present article as it stands today in the Constitution that has been referred to. What has been referred to is in the amended article 103. The words are there.

I welcome this Bill because defections really eat at the fundamentals of our democracy for the last few years. The word 'defection' used to occupy a lot of space and writing and thinking of the politicians in the last few years, though it is true in the recent past we have not heard much about it. Some statisticians

point out that during 1967-72, 40 Governments had to leave their gaddi in this country in quick succession because of defection and not less than 2417 legislators were involved in that game. In some cases they changed party affiliations four or five times. A new word came into our political dictionary, aya-ram and gayaram. Democracy cannot work in such a situation and a serious attempt should be made to see that this malaise is removed. Whether it can be removed by law or not is a matter of debate but some beginning shall have to be made somewhere and therefore I welcome this Constitution Amendment Bill.

But my first serious objection to the Bill is that the Bill, as has already been pointed out by Shri Mukherjee, has left independents completely out of the purview of this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not jealous of them?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: I am not at all jealous. The point is that when the constituents elect a Member, they elect him because he subscribes to the policy of that particular party. When I am elected as a Congress Member my voters subscribe to the Congress principles. Similarly when an Independent is elected..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have elected him alone; they have placed their complete trust in him.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: When an Independent is elected in preference to a Congress candidate, the implication, though we may not like it, is that the voters of that particular constituency have rejected the philosophy of our party and support the philosophy of the independent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about other parties which are not in the field? He is free to join them?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: If other parties are not in the field, it means the voters were not given an opportunity to judge the philosophy of those parties. Obviously, 2700 LS—7.

if he joins a political party which was rejected by the people, he betrays the trust of the people. If a candidate is chosen in preference to the DMK, for instance, obviously those people do not believe in DMK. The moment he joins the DMK, he betrays the trust of the people. So the independents should not be allowed to join a political party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Suppose the issue is individual character versus empty ideology? What happens?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: I do not want to pay such a compliment to the country that there are political parties in this country with empty ideologies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am putting a hypothetical situation before you. Voters may be looking at the issue in that way.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: Hypothetically speaking, there might be many different situations and I do not want to predict them. You do not allow a member of a particular political party to become an independent, because in that case he is hit by this constitutional provision which, says:

"A person shall be disqualified if having been elected as such member, he voluntarily gives up his membership of the political party by which he was set up as a candidate..."

But if he is elected as an independent and then he joins a political party, he is not disqualified. This is a lacuna which should be adequately dealt with.

In the topping game in the last two years, the independents in this country have by and large played a major role. If you cannot do something about the independents, obviously the purpose of the Bill may be defeated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the last Parliament, the country owed its stability to the role played by Independents.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: I am placed at a difficulty because you are in the Chair. I will be

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

happy if you express your views speaking as a member from the floor of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some day I may:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: I have got nothing against independents but when the electors have chosen him as an independent, obviously if he joins some other political party after the election, he is a defector and this Bill should touch him.

The second provision to which I would draw attention is about group defection, i.e. split. The word 'split' has nowhere been defined in this Bill and it is probably incapable of proper definition also. There may be a split because of a historical or ideological situation. Our party split in 1969 because of an ideological situation. But we do know that in the name of split, some legislators have joined together only in order to hatch a conspiracy to topple the Government. If you permit such a situation to continue in the name of split, the entire Bill will be frustrated. Therefore, it is necessary to see whether something can be done about it. There are two inconsistent provisions in the Bill. Clause 4 (3) says:

"Notwithstanding anything in clause (2), a member of either House of Parliament shall not be disqualified... if he has given up his membership of such political party by reason of a split therein."

The split takes place only when there is a serious ideological difference in the party. It may be that the ideological difference may be projected in the House before the split takes place. By clause 4, you do not permit a person even in the case of ideological difference to vote against the original party. As has been pointed out, certain members have come out of the DMK and joined the Anna DMK. They may very rightly say, "We are not touched by this because there has been a split. We have formed ourselves into Anna DMK and therefore we are not disqualified." Because they have not been

recognised as a political party up till now, the moment they cast their vote against the decision of the DMK, they will be hit by clause 4 and they will be disqualified. I hope the minister will clarify the position. By clause 4 (3), you are not disqualified even if you come out from the original party in case of a split. Members of Anna DMK may very well say, "We are not disqualified because there has been a split and we are protected by sub-clause (3) of clause 4."

But you are not permitted to vote against the original party unless you have been recognised as a political party. Now, I do not know, subject to correction after the split of a party it takes some time for a party to get recognition because there are certain formalities. Within that period if they vote against the original party in case of a split, disqualified under sub-clause (3), they are disqualified under sub-clause (2). This is an inconsistency and I hope the hon. Minister will clarify this.

The third objection is that there is a disqualified. A reference has to be made but there is no disqualification for a person remaining a Minister for six months. I hope that will be clarified. For example, a person can remain a Minister for six months without being a member. Suppose in a legislature both parties are very marginally situated and they are indulging in the toppling game. When a member goes from one side to the other, he ceases to be a member or he is disqualified. But there is no disqualification for his becoming a Minister and staying in that post for six months without being a member. Therefore, a person may cross the floor incur the disqualification and may still get the most important position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can he cross the floor when he is not a member?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: Suppose I am a member of Party A and in that legislature the entire balance can be tilted by one member. I defect from Party A to Party B. Immediately I become disqualified to be a member. In Party B though I cannot be a member, I can be Minister for six

months without being a member. This Bill does not deal with such cases. It is a very serious thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, you cease to be a member in order to become a Minister! That is a very good point.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: Yes.

Then, if a person has come out from his original party, he is not automatically disqualified. A reference as to be made by the original party to the Governor or the President if he is a member of the State Legislature or the Parliament, as the case may be. Unless a reference is made by a political party, the Governor or the President cannot take cognisance of this fact. Suppose there are two persons who can be termed as defectors. If one of those happens to be a person of some standing, it can very well happen that the original party takes cognisance of the defection of the other person but not of that person of standing. In this way, he will be absolved even though he has a greater share in this blame. I think it is against all principles of commonsense and law. Therefore, I feel that if he is disqualified, he should be disqualified as he is normally disqualified in case of holding an office of profit. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of this.

Lastly, I do not know whether there is really any difference in the English dictionary meaning between "abstention" and "in absence".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the meaning is clear. You abstain when you are present. If you are not present, the question of abstention does not arise. It arises only when you are staying within the precincts of the House, within the precincts of the Chamber. Either you vote or abstain.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: That is a commonsense view. But whether it is actually so, I do not

know. When we are going to interpret the Constitution, I do not know, for genuine cause if he is unable to vote, whether he will incur disqualification under the provisions of the law. That is also to be taken note of.

These are some of the observations that I wanted to make on this Bill. I welcome the Bill. But, I feel, the Joint Committee will have to go very carefully into it. I do hope that the Joint Committee, in spite of the most responsible and difficult task placed upon it, will be able to bring a substantial measure by which this malaise which is prevailing in the political atmosphere of the country will be removed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Being a Member of the ruling party, I should say, you have picked up very formidable holes in the Bill.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I want to state categorically that this Bill, whatever may be the provisions there, cannot check the defections as such because it is a political matter. So long as this type of Government is there, it is not possible to fully stop the defections from one party to other party. So long as the power is there, "You come over to our side and we will give you Ministership", it is not possible to check the defections. This is the thing that is continuing and that will continue even after the passing of this Bill.

Can the Government tell us what is the reason for delaying this legislation? It is hanging fire for a long time. We know, it was the necessity of the Congress party to topple some non-Congress Governments here and there. That is why they have dragged on. However, ultimately, they have brought it. It is good that it is being referred to a Joint Committee where the Members, including our party Members, will get an opportunity to fully place their points of view.

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

I want to make certain observations here. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to one thing. This amending Bill says that nobody can be a Chief Minister or a Prime Minister unless he or she is a Member of the Legislative Assembly or the Lok Sabha. The existing practice is that for six months, he can be a Chief Minister, or a Prime Minister, or a Minister even if he is not a Member of any House. Here, our clear-cut view is this. At the Centre, he or she must be an elected member of this House or that House if he or she is to be a Prime Minister and, in the case of States, he or she must be a Member of the Legislative Assembly. We want to make it clear that we are for the equal status to be given to both the Houses, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. At the Centre, the Rajya Sabha Members are elected by the State Assemblies directly. In the States, the Council Members are elected in an indirect way. So, we are in favour of abolishing the Legislative Councils there. Here, if he or she wants to be a Prime Minister, he or she must be an elected Member of this House or that House. dtb

Regarding the number of Ministers, in no case, it should exceed 10 per cent of the total number of Members of the House. The Bill provide that it should be 11 per cent. If it is so, in that case, in our House, at the present moment, the number of ministers will be not less than 80. So, it becomes a bulky body and it is a sort of giving promotions to the defectors.

So, my point is that it should not exceed ten per cent.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Five per cent is enough.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: My point is that it should not exceed ten per cent. They may have it at five per cent but it should not exceed ten per cent.

Then the next point is this. There are cases in which it is seen that there is a clear-cut split in a party on ideology and programmes placed before the electorate

when a member was elected. Here I stress that the definition of the word 'split' should be given. If four or five members split away from a party, they cannot say that they are really split. It may be clearly defined that, if at least one-fourth of the strength of the members split from a party on ideological and programme point of view, then in that case there will be split, and these members should not be disqualified from being members of that new party in the legislature. They may form a new party also. So, the definition of 'split' is very necessary.

Then what is a 'political party'. That should also be clearly clarified. It should not be left to be decided by some Minister or party leader. It should be provided in the Constitution, in the Act itself, as to what is a 'political party'. A political party must have a political programme and an ideology. If four or five or six members form themselves into a party and you call them a political party, that will not serve the purpose. So, my point is that there should be a clear-cut definition of 'political party'.

Then if there is any dispute, who is to decide about it? Here it is said that the President is to decide about any matter that may come as a dispute. My point is that the President or Governors of States should not be dragged in. Either the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or the Chief Justice of the State High Court should decide and give their verdict on matters of dispute.

Here certain provisions are given as to who will be disqualified. You have provided here that an independent member will not be disqualified if he joins a party. My point is this. When he was elected, he went to the electorate saying that he was an independent member, that he was neither in this party nor in that party; after his election, if he is lured with a ministership by the ruling party, he may defect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Defect from?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
Defect from nothing. After all, when he went to the electorate, he had said that he was an independent, he was neither in the Congress nor in the Communist party (Marxists), and that he would take an independent stand. Therefore, Sir, after coming into the House, after being elected if he goes over to the ruling party, that type of independent should be disqualified from membership—his defects in this way.

In Clause 10 it is provided:

"Nothing contained in Clause (4) of article 164.....shall apply to any person holding office as Chief Minister of a State at the commencement of this Act till the expiry of a period of six months from such commencement..." etc.

On the other hand, my point is this. Why do not you give it retrospective effect? Since 1971, how many Congressmen in different States have defected and toppled down the non-Congress governments? So, if you have any honesty or if you have any sincerity and if you pose yourself to be democratic, then why do you not give it retrospective effect since the year 1971? Whoever defected either in Orissa or U.P. or in Bihar, why do you not disqualify them? Instead of disqualifying them, you are promoting them as Chief Ministers and Ministers. This practice shows that you are not serious...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): They have given 8.33 per cent bonus to the defectors with retrospective effect!

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
So, my point is very straight. You give it retrospective effect. Since you talked about bringing this Bill, at least from that period, give it effect. Why I am stating this is that I know that they will not do it and they cannot do it because, in that case, they will lose many governments that have been toppled down by conspiracy and by bringing defection in their own party.

My another important point is that proportionate representation should be given. Proportionate representation means, I say, that a list of members will be given by the political parties and the electorate will vote for a political party whoever may be in the list. They will vote on the programme that is placed before them by a particular Party and if on the basis of proportionate representation the election is held, then there will be no question and no necessity for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes if a provision is made that when the political parties submit the list of members to be elected, there must be a number, a certain number which may be fixed, that will be elected from the Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes. If this proportionate representation is given, then the electorate will be given at the same time the power of recall. Unless these two issues are clinched and unless the election method is completely changed in this way, there will be no real Party Government. Members will be elected on the basis of the list and on the basis of a particular programme and if any member defects, he will automatically lose his membership as well as the membership of the Party which he represents and in this way, if a member violates the decision of his party, the party will have the direct authority to recall that member.

So, these principles of proportionate representation and the right of recall must be provided in this Bill.

These are the main points which I want to highlight and I know that the Bill is now sent to the Joint Select Committee of 60 members. So, these are the points which we want to stress upon as the basic principles of democracy—the right of recall and proportionate representation, and—the defector should lose his membership and nobody should be a Minister unless he is elected by the electorate. In U.P., for the sake of convenience and to patch up the internal feud of the ruling Party, Mr. Bahuguna has been thrust on. Same way Mrs. Nandini Satpathy was imposed on the

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

Orissa people. Again, another man was imposed on Andhra. This is what I call the game of the ruling party. You must do away with this practice if you are sincere about your assurance that you will stop defections, that you will bring about democracy and socialism in this country.

This is my submission.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahaich): Sir, I welcome this measure though I think it too late in the day.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Say, I welcome this because I am under party whip.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Sir, I think the Independent Member is very much worried about the introduction of this Bill. Democracy in this country has taken deep roots and it was thought that healthy conventions would grow in this country by self-restraint imposed upon Members themselves. In the year 1948 late Acharya Narendra Dev with some of his colleagues resigned from the membership of the UP Vidhan Sabha because they had genuine differences with the Congress party as it then was. He could cross the floor but he thought that conventions demanded that once he had been returned to membership of the legislature on a party ticket it would be only fair that he should resign if he had developed differences with that party and should seek fresh mandate from the people.

But, it is an irony of fate in this country that those who wanted to observe ethical norms have been spurned away by the people of this country. Acharya Narendra Dev along with his colleagues, who had resigned were all not only defeated but they were routed at the polls.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Their defeats were glorious.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I certainly share the sentiments of my hon. friend Prof. Dandavate that they were glorious

even in their defeats. Acharya Narendra Dev fought several elections but to the misfortune of this country in none of the elections he succeeded. Later on in the year 1967 a wave of uncertainty developed throughout North India and the king of defectors deserted his own party in U.P. For laurels of office he crossed the floor. The result was that the Government was toppled. Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi utilised even this occasion to criticise our party. But I would only remind him that when that king of defectors deserted his party he was accorded a hero's welcome by all the opposition parties combined. In his own party there was Mr. Ram Prakash Gupta, a member of the Legislative Council of U.P. Mr. Gupta's party, the Jan Sangh party..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are treading in delicate grounds now. Kindly sit down. I don't want to prevent you but I may say, we are treading into rather delicate ground? You are mentioning individuals here who happen to be members of State Legislature. I think we should not proceed that far because if we do it they do it about us and it is a very unhealthy practice.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: They have started doing it in some legislatures.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I am only mentioning those names in my speech by way of reply. However in obedience to the Chair's ruling I would confine myself strictly to the rules of the debate.

My submission is that the Opposition Parties singly and collectively are also much to blame for not observing the convention that a Member should stick to his own party's decision and whip.

Now, I was wondering whether Shri Joshi was opposing the introduction of this Bill or he was welcoming this Bill. His simple point was that this Bill should have come long before. When this is

going to be referred to the Joint Committee, the report would be coming forth after the conclusion of the election in U.P. I think perhaps he is not sure of the Members who may be elected on his ticket because he thinks that they are likely to be purchased by the other parties. Therefore, he wants that this Bill should be passed before the elections in U.P.

Now I am coming to the merits of the Bill. In U.K., there is a healthy practice that the Prime Minister in that country belongs to the House of Commons. That is the convention. And it is a matter of satisfaction that in this country since the adoption of the Constitution, the Prime Ministers who belong to our party from the very inception have always been Members of Lok Sabha. Therefore, so far as the healthy tradition and convention regarding the office of Prime Minister is concerned, that is there. So far as defectors are concerned, the less said about them the better. They are a blot in our political and parliamentary life, they are responsible for introduction of a new word in our political dictionary. They are known as 'Aya Ram and Gaya Ram'. They are guilty.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): What about the Chief Ministers?

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I will come to that later on with your co-operation.

So far as defectors are concerned, they are guilty of double betrayal—firstly they betray the electorate who returned them. Then, after having been elected and coming to the legislature—for personal ends they desert their own party. An advocate, if he defects from one party to the other, would be suspended from practice and he would not be allowed to plead for the party other than by which he was engaged. If a witness turns hostile, he incurs the penalty of being dealt with for forgery. But, here are some black sheep in our country who, after having received the confidence of the electorate and having obtained the party ticket and after having been returned, defect to other party without incurring any disqualifica-

tion. So, we have to deal with the whole situation in the proper perspective. This is the measure which is being sought to be effected. Under the provision of this Bill, a person who defects to the other party and acts contrary to the decision of his own party whip would, certainly, automatically stand disqualified. But, there is a seeming defect in the proposed provision that a person would not be disqualified if he joins a new group which has been formed after a split; what is split? The split may be resorted to by 10, 15 or 20 persons. I would, suggest that split within the meaning of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill should mean a separate group formed by at least 35 per cent of the Members of the original party and not otherwise. In this way, defections by individuals as well as by small groups of persons can be prevented. Members can be purchased in retail as well as in wholesale, and, therefore, my submission is that the word 'split' in this clause should mean a split by at least 35 per cent....

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): One-third of the strength.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Or it should be at least 33 per cent, which is the pass mark for a candidate in an examination.

So far as the Independents are concerned, they are not responsible to anybody; they owe no responsibility to anybody. They are responsible to themselves.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Because we know the character of the party.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: The electorate with its eyes open returns an Independent candidate with an implied mandate that he is free to act in the way in which his conscience or lack of conscience dictates him to do. Therefore, my submission is that the Independents as a class stand by themselves.

So far as the members of organised political parties are concerned, they should stand disqualified the moment they defect.

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

There is just one more point that I would like to make, namely that it should not be a condition that the disqualification can be enquired into only when the matter is referred by the party to which he had originally belonged. I think that the moment a person defects from one party to another, *ipso facto*, there should be a disqualification, because sometimes if the party from which he defects is a small one, it can be persuaded not to raise the question. Therefore, all these considerations should weigh with the Members of the Joint Committee to which this Bill is being referred.

Once again, I welcome this measure and I extend my wholehearted support to this. When a good thing has been done, even though in a belated manner, that should not be a ground for criticism from the Opposition parties, but they should also extend their support saying that it would have been better if this would have been brought earlier.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words on the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Bill, 1973.

According to Clause 2 of the Bill, a Prime Minister will have to be a member of the Lok Sabha. Similarly, Clause 6 of the Bill provides that a Chief Minister of the State shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly of the State. I welcome these two wholesome provisions of the Bill.

Sir, the most important clause of the Bill is Clause 4 and it introduces new and significant features in the Constitution of India. Under this clause a person would be disqualified for continuing as a member of either House of Parliament (a) if he having been elected as such member, voluntarily gives up his membership of the political party by which he was set up as a candidate in such election; or (b) if he votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by such political party. I extend my support to these provisions. At the same time Sir, I would like to point out certain drawbacks and hope the hon.

Minister would clarify the thinking of the Government on these matters. A committee was appointed long time ago to go into the question of defections of legislators and to suggest measures to put an end to this evil. This Committee submitted their report a few years ago but the Government did not show any promptness in giving legislative shape to those recommendations.

During this period Sir, the Congress party underwent a vortical split and now we hear reports of their coming closer. However, belated though it is the Government have now brought forward this long felt legislation and I support the Bill.

Sir, it has been pointed out by the hon. Members who preceded me that the provisions as they are not adequate enough to prevent large scale defection of legislators and I am sure the Bill when it emerges from the Joint Committee would be free of the lacunae that have been pointed out in the House. One of the significant omissions in clause 4 is the definition of the word "split". The absence of any clear definition of the word split may be taken advantage of by the intending defectors and thereby defeat the very purpose of the Bill. I hope the hon. Minister would explain what exactly constitutes a split in a political party. In the same manner Sir, there is no reference as to what would happen in the event of a merger of a political parties. This also needs clarification from the hon. Minister. Again, Sir, it is not clear as to what would happen if a member who has been elected as an independent joins any political party subsequently. An independent is elected because the electorate rejects the candidates set up by the Political Parties. I would like to know whether an independent joining any political party subsequent to his election would not amount to acting against the wishes of the electorate. It is my hope that the Joint Committee would go into these questions in greater depth and improve the Bill.

Sir, the game of defections is in operation in our country for the past few years imperilling the very functioning of our democracy. During the period from 1966-72, as many as 40 Governments in

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

the States fell prey to this toppling game. The number of legislators involved in this game of defection was as many as 2470. It is significant to note here Sir, that out of the 40 Governments that were toppled it is the Congress Party which reaped the maximum benefit. It is in this kind of situation that this Bill is before the House.

It there is any single act that needs compliments to the ruling party it is their act of bringing forward a constitutional amendment to prevent defections and I make bold to say that in all these 25 years of the Congress rule it is the first time that the Government has come with a concrete measure. It is my earnest hope that once the Constitution is amended through the passage of this Bill that the democracy will start firm roots in our country.

It is not necessary for me to emphasise the paramount importance of having opposition parties for true democracy. I am of the firm view that there can be no democracy without strong opposition and that is why I say that this Bill seeks to make amends to the various sins committed by the ruling party over all these years.

There are many ways for the ruling party to continue to remain in power. It is needless to say if the Government of the ruling party understands the needs and aspirations of the people and constantly endeavours to bring about prosperity in the country, such a party can never be thrown out of power in spite of the combined opposition of the Opposition parties. I am sorry to point out that over all these years the only method adopted by the Congress party to hide its thoughtless activities, omissions and commissions, inefficiency and suppression of the opposition parties was to encourage and support defections from other parties. I would not take any serious view if there are defections of members of political parties who are not members of any legislature from one party to another on ideological grounds. But no one can countenance defections which are opportunistic in nature and the defections of legislators have unfortunately been motivated and opportunistic. For instance I would not have any objection if the old and new Congress merge or if they come to certain electoral adjustments.

No one can object to this kind of arrangement but if members elected by the people to State Assemblies or to the Lok Sabha defect from their party which put them up as candidate such a defection has to be objected. The persons who are elected on the basis of the manifesto of the political parties to which they belong have no right to defect after receiving the mandate of the electorate; in fact, it will constitute a fraud on the persons who elected them.

Sir, it is necessary if we really wish to have democracy functioning in a healthy manner that the ruling party at the centre must uphold proper democratic methods and should not violate the spirit behind the various provisions of the Constitution nor it should make the Constitution an instrument in its hands to further the ends of the ruling party. For instance, in Orissa even before the majority of the ruling party in the State Assembly was established, the State Assembly was dissolved. This act was totally unconstitutional. The opposition parties paraded their MLAs before the Governor but the Governor did not accede to the demand of the opposition parties to form the Government and instead recommended President's rule. This only shows that the ruling party took advantage of the constitutional provisions for its selfish ends. In the same manner though the ruling party had majority in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh it did not hesitate to take recourse to article 356 of the Constitution and suspended the Assemblies only with the party interests kept in view. It is clear that the ruling party is not very keen in seeing that a strong opposition develops in our country. As I said earlier Sir, if democracy is to flourish and prosper in a country it is extremely important that there is a healthy growth of opposition parties. Any act of the ruling party which prevents the growth and functioning of an opposition party can only be deemed as an undemocratic act. It is in this context, Sir, that I appeal to the good sense of the ruling party that it should not take advantage of purely for party's political ends, articles 356 of the Constitution. I would in fact urge that the ruling party should establish proper traditions and conventions so that democracy can really grow in a healthy manner.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

Sir, I urge upon the Government to make a reappraisal of article 356 of the Constitution and bring about an amendment barring the Central Government from suspending the legislative assembly.

Sir, in the end, I express my hope that the Joint Committee of both the Houses to which this Bill is being referred would go in depth into the provisions of the Bill and present to the House a Bill removing all the lacunae and provide for total prevention of defections. It is my fervent hope that democracy would thrive in our country.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a timely amendment and the House has welcomed it, of course, with certain reservations and suggestions. The object of the Bill is to establish a healthy convention. You know that because of these defections democracy was brought to ridicule in this country. It was an era of defections and Ayarams and Gayarams.

Some legislators—the number has been mentioned by many hon. Members—for some reason or the other, but normally for selfish reasons went from one side to the other side and thus brought democracy to ridicule. The electors elected them because of their programmes or to a certain extent because of individual integrity and honesty like you. But many Members who got elected, because of their selfish motives or for some other reason, defected. This Bill aims at bringing a healthy convention in democracy and it is therefore a very welcome Bill.

It has certain lacunae and I wish to point out some of them. One of them is that there is no penalty provided for those who go away from the party, that is, the people who split out. They are still entitled to occupy office; they can become Ministers. For example, if there is a split in a party, the group that goes out is entitled to the benefits; that is, it can join the Government and get offices like Ministerships and so forth. So, I submit that though a split has been recognised as a form of break-up in the party and there is

no disqualification attached to it, yet, the members of that group which goes out should not be entitled to become Ministers or so forth in that particular Assembly. That should be a basic amendment which should be brought in.

Secondly, many Members have given certain suggestions regarding the Independents. I think that once they have been elected, because of their independence, because of their integrity or of their philosophy, they should remain Independents for that particular term. That is, for the term of five years. If they want to join, they should join after the expiry of the term. Further, they should not be entitled—of course, exceptions in the past have been there but I am submitting this for the future—to jobs in the Ministries; they can become Speakers or Deputy-Speakers, because that is a sort of impartial office, i.e. an impartial sort of office, but they should not be given Ministerships. That is the point which I want to emphasise.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: You are making a speech against me.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: For Members like Mr. Shamim, an hon. Member whom I like, I suggest that before this Bill is passed they should join us.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I do not want to share the disgrace.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The third point which I want to make is that power has been given to the President only to decide whether he has disobeyed the party or not. I submit that there should be some sort of a Committee, consisting of the President, the Vice-President or the Chairman of the Upper House, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and one or two retired Chief Justices. I do not want to bring courts into this, because many times it has happened that courts have been brought in and because of individual likes and dislikes the courts have been brought into disrepute, and controversies have been raised. So, I submit that the courts should be kept out of the areas where Parliamentarians are concerned. What I submit is that this will

be a special court, so to say, consisting of the President, the Vice-President, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and one or two retired Chief Justices. That committee should decide whether a Member has contravened the provisions of this amending Bill.

A suggestion was made that this should be made to come into force with retrospective effect from 1971. This is a penal provision and in our Constitution itself there is a provision against imposition of a penalty which never existed at the time when the offence was committed. Therefore, it can be made only prospectively. A suggestion can be made that the Committee should finish its work within a particular time. Thus this House can pass this amendment.

If a Member voluntarily leaves a party, it is one thing. But if a person does not leave voluntarily a party, he can create a situation which will force the party to throw him out. Here is a case where we should create a distinction between voluntary defection and a person who is forced out of the party because of various reasons. Such a case should be considered at a different level rather than being treated as defection.

It was suggested that independents should be excluded from this particular provision and that there should be no restriction on them. I referred to this earlier; they should not be allowed to join any party for the term of five years; they can support any group they desire; they should be debarred from ministerial posts, except offices such as the Deputy-Speaker and the Speaker, which need impartial men. If they join any political party, they should be debarred from membership of Parliament or State legislature.

The Bill is a timely Bill. The debate shows that it has received the unanimous support from all sections of the House. The only quarrel has been that it has been brought at a late stage. Better late than never. In our language there is a proverb:

“देर यमाद दुस्तुत आयद”

Even if it is late it is a very good measure. Therefore, the Home Ministry deserves full credit for it.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): I am opposed to this Bill lock stock and barrel, because I consider that it is a disgrace, dishonour and insult to the Parliamentary institutions. Parliamentary institutions exist on certain basic assumptions: the Members of Parliament are honest people and people of integrity and they have been elected because of their conduct and they have proved themselves worthy of being elected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Especially independents.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I think if as an independent anybody has a right to speak on this Bill, it is you and me. You cannot do it, because your office has deprived you of your independence. But I retain my independence yet, though with the coming of this Bill, I feel my independence also may be short-lived. How is it that we are trying to prevent individual conduct or misconduct by a piece of legislation? If we take this to its logical conclusion, considering the entire behaviour in Parliament and the conducting of Parliamentary business etc., we will have to have 120 pieces of legislation and even then we will not succeed in preventing what we intend to prevent by this legislation.

This Bill only subjects the Members of Parliament to the tyranny of the party whips. It presumes as many members have said that elections in this country are fought on the basis of programmes, policies and ideologies. I beg to differ from them. If you survey the election scene for the last 25 years, you will be convinced that in 80 per cent of cases, the electorate vote for a particular candidate for his individual merit rather than for his party's merit. How is it that in a particular constituency in a particular State, a particular party gets a majority and another party gets almost the same vote and if you go into the pattern of voting, the defeated candidate gets more votes than the one who is elected? That means his election is only valid legally because he fulfils certain legal procedures and formalities. It is not a question of ideology.

Take the instance of independents. How come that many eminent independents, including myself, have been elected to

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

Parliament? When I contested the Assembly elections in 1969, I confessed I had no political ideology to project. I had only one ideology and that was that my opponent did not have any ideology though he represented the Congress Party. I was able to convince my electorate that this candidate who professed to believe in Congress ideologies did not in fact believe in it. So, I got elected. In my parliamentary election, I defeated Madam Gandhi's candidate, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, who apparently had all the cuttings and trappings of Congress ideology. My negative ideology was that the man was corrupt and he corrupted the Congress ideology.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): He is no more.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: True. You will be also no more after some time, but we will continue to take about you and your misdeeds.

This basic assumption that people vote on the basis of certain ideologies and programmes is not wholly correct. What happens when a party like the Congress gets votes on a certain manifesto and then during the five years of its rule, does not practise it, changes it and defects from that particular manifesto? Would you give the President the right to disqualify the entire party because it has not adhered to the manifesto put by it before the electorate? When you put the whole thing into actual practice, you are going to face very many difficulties. It depends upon the individual character of the member. How come that from 1967 to 1971 there were so many defections and there are no defections today? Defections are only a reflection of political instability in the country. Once political instability is not there, there will be no defections. By preventing defections through legislation, you are not going to cure the root cause of political instability. Instead of trying to attack the root cause and educating the voters to elect people who are really honest, who have integrity, who adhere to certain values, we are trying to put a premium on dishonesty. Honest men like my-

Bill

self, who are there in the House, though not in large numbers, would by conviction to vote for one measure in one manner and for another measure in a different manner. Why should we prevent them from voting according to their conscience? Why this abuse of parliamentary apparatus to change the basis of the parliamentary institution? It is known that Hitler misused and abused the parliamentary institution and brought the parliamentary institution into disgrace by converting it into a dictatorship. Does that mean that the parliamentary institution is bad? It depends upon who are the people who are operating it.

Why should an honest man be subjected to an electoral process once he decides to vote according to his conscience? I would have welcomed it, if the electoral system in this country would not have been as expensive as it is today. Each election in this country, in the case of Congress MP, costs not less than Rs. 3 lakhs to 4 lakhs. (Interruptions) I know my hon. friends who are now protesting must have spent more than Rs. 4 lakhs.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Sir, on a point of order. May I know how much the hon. Member has spent?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: It is not a point of order but a point of information. The expenditure I have incurred for the election was Rs. 12,748.

Normally, for a change of party or not voting according to the party whip, I would have welcome going to the electorate. But for that the electoral process should be simplified. It should not cost me more than Rs. 1,000. But in this country we are following more the American pattern where only the richest can afford to contest the elections. It is common knowledge that very many Independents, who initially were Independents, seek the party protection and party ticket because they do not have the necessary financial resources to enter into the political arena. Once each member is assured that an election will not cost more than Rs. 1,000

or Rs. 1,500, I would welcome such a steps of going to the electorate.

Why penalise an hon. Member if he honestly and because of conviction does not want to support the action of a party? It is surprising that a party which has come into power on the basis of a vote on conscience should come up with a Bill and go against the conscience of the members by saying that we should not vote according to our conscience but we should vote according to the party whip. These whipping boys who want to whip the people of this country want to legislate that from now onwards no honest man will enter the precincts of this House.

We have adopted the form of the British parliamentary democracy. Let us see what they have done. They could not even think that the parliamentary institution can be put to such an abuse that members in dozens should walk from one side to the other. So, for a contingency which depends entirely upon the individual character, we cannot provide any legislation. Our future generations, when they come to know about it from the statute book, they will say that their forefathers have been traders, dishonest traders, who would change parties, go from one side to another, merely because they were lured by office.

Instead of putting this legislation on the statute book, I would suggest that the parties themselves should evolve a code of conduct and the members should take an oath at that particular point of time and the party should decide what should be done in case a member walks out to the other side. As it is, this Bill will be telling the world at large that the Members of Parliament and the members of the State legislature in India are soulless people who can be lured by offers of ministership, who will defect their party because they are not subject to the discipline of that party. We will not be enhancing the prestige of this House by passing such a measure.

Then, when all is said and done, this Defection Bill will ultimately force people who are born defectors to think of some-

thing more novel, something more vicious, and put this procedure to a greater abuse, if they cannot give vent to their feelings, if they cannot subject themselves to the whims and caprices of their minds in any other manner. Therefore, I say this Bill should be withdrawn because it is an insult to the parliamentary genius of this country, because it is an insult to the parliamentary institutions and because it shows complete lack of faith in the integrity of the members of this House. Merely because a handful of legislators, 2,000 and odd members, have defected, the entire future generation, the future parliamentarians should not be subjected to this penal clause, and they should not be debarred from developing their personality and from deciding issues on merits rather than on the basis of the party whip.

In this manner, we are stopping the intellectual growth of the party, the intellectual growth of Parliament and intellectual growth of our conscience, if any, left in the ruling party. I am sure, the Opposition Members who have welcomed this Bill have been trapped into it because of the fear that upto this day, it was the ruling party which was attracting the defectors. They have lost faith in themselves. They do not foresee a future that very soon, and, probably, roundabout 1976, it will be a thing on that side to decide and, I say, they should not welcome this piece of legislation in panic and hurry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri B. V. Naik—absent; Shri Ishaque.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: On a point of order, Sir.

I have been listening to the entire debate from the very beginning. I have one difficulty. I seek your guidance. I am a Member of the Joint Committee; I do not want to speak at this stage on the merits of the Bill as such....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Proposed to be a Member of the Joint Committee.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: You are right, Sir.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

Now, it was told that, by convention, those who are in the Joint Committee need not speak on the Bill. Therefore, I am not speaking on the Bill.

But, I want your guidance on one basic point. I have read and re-read the provisions of the Bill as also the Constitution itself—the Chair also made a reference to it in the beginning—and I find that articles 102 and 103 of the Constitution which are sought to be amended by this Bill, those original articles of the Constitution, make no mention whatsoever of “political party”. Indeed, nowhere in the entire Constitution, the word “political party” appears.

My point is this. All that our Constitution says is that in the Fundamental Rights Chapter, there is a right given to all citizens—the freedom of association—and, therefore, because of the freedom of association, we could assemble peaceably, collect votes, get support and form the various parties, etc. I would suggest, if political parties are basically extra-constitutional—I am not challenging the basis of parliamentary democracy on political parties; I think, without political parties, parliamentary democracy cannot be workable—how can this Bill have validity in terms of legal and constitutional grounds? Even if it is to go to a Joint Committee, how would we start about it? There is nothing mentioned in the Constitution about political parties and we are going to do something which will be against the letter and spirit of the Constitution. We are going to put something in the body of the Constitution which the makers of the Constitution never expected or meant to project into it. How shall we proceed with it? This is my difficulty.

After listening to all the speeches, this particular difficulty has not been solved by any of the points made by several hon. Members. This is why I am raising this point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not say, it is a point of order. It is a certain point that you have raised. I will not venture to give an opinion on that. I think, it is not right for the Chair. But

we would expect the Joint Committee, when it is appointed, to go into all these questions. In the meanwhile, since the Bill has been moved, let it be discussed. It will go into all the questions and, definitely, what you have submitted here will also be a point to be gone into by the Joint Committee.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will it be regular now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as the discussion is concerned, it is all right now.

Shri Ishaque.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. But, I am afraid, this Bill is going to be a totally infructuous Bill. Perhaps, it may not achieve the purpose which it seeks to achieve.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

The utmost penalty that is provided if there is defection by a member from one party to another is simply disqualifying him from continuing as a member. Only by disqualifying him from continued membership, he does not cease to be a member. When a member chooses to defect, you cannot expect that he has developed in him a sense by which he will automatically resign from his membership; he is a person who will never resign; he will persist in continuing his membership. Therefore, simply disqualifying him from continuing as a member would not oust him as a member. He will continue as a member and it will be a matter of adjudication and the Parliament will have to go to a court to get rid of that member. In that event, I am afraid, the very purpose of the Bill is going to be defeated—because the persons for whom this penal measure is prescribed will never automatically vacate their chair of membership once they are disqualified from continuing as members. Therefore, I would request the Select Committee, when the Bill goes to them, to go into the wording of this article and substitute it with proper wordings.

I will make another point for the Select Committee to consider. We have made a provision that the Prime Minister shall always be from the House of the People, from the Lok Sabha. We have also made a provision that the other Ministers may be either members of the Lok Sabha or members of the Rajya Sabha. As you know, Sir, we have chosen to be a Republic. The preamble of the Constitution says:

"WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens..... etc."

If you want to do justice to this term 'Republic', to the term 'the people of India', it is only natural that members from the Lok Sabha only should hold the office of ministers and not members from the Rajya Sabha. Our forum is the forum of the people. The Rajya Sabha is not the forum of the people; that is a forum of the States. Therefore, whoever comes here comes here as a representative of the people of India; from all parts of India there is representation in the House. Therefore, to do justice to the Preamble, to do justice to the Constitution, it is necessary and prudent that only members from Lok Sabha should be asked to grace the office of ministers and nobody from the Rajya Sabha shall be a minister. It is an insult to the nation to presume that capable persons will not be elected to the Lok Sabha. We are elected to the House by the People of India, not by some chosen people, not by a handful of people. Whoever is elected to this House has been elected by at least 10 lakhs of people. Therefore, common sense suggests that, whoever comes here is very efficient to grace the office of ministers; even if he has not that qualification, he has the backing of the people to grace that office. When this Bill goes to the Select Committee, I would request the Select Committee, to consider this problem and ensure that this Republic is really a Republic and only members of Lok Sabha hold the office of minister. This is essentially a political problem. Mr. Shamim's argument has some strength. This political problem

must be met politically; unless you meet the political problem politically, I am afraid, no solution can be found.

As I told you earlier, a defector disqualified is a person who shall not quit, he will continue as a Member. He is such a type that he will never quit the office himself. Therefore, this Parliament will have to go to a court of law to get rid of him. That problem can be met only politically. If political parties can create circumstances and an atmosphere in the country where it will not be possible for a person elected on a party ticket to defect, then and there only this problem can be solved.

With these words, I recommend this Bill to the Select Committee and I desire that the Select Committee will consider the points I have raised in the House.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यहां पर शमीम साहब ने जो भाषण दिया है उसके मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि अपने हिन्दुस्तान के लोग, हिन्दुस्तान के वोटर्स सिर्फ व्यक्ति के वास्ते ही वोट देना चाहते हैं, पालीसीज के वास्ते नहीं। अगर वे व्यक्ति के वास्ते ही वोट देते हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि 1967 में कांग्रेस को इतनी कम सीटें क्यों मिलीं और फिर 1971 में इतनी ज्यादा सीटें क्यों मिल गईं? मैं समझता हूं इसका कारण यह है कि जनता ने कांग्रेस की पालिसी को सही समझा। यहां की जनता ने बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन को ठीक समझा, प्रीवी पर्सन के एबालीशन को ठीक समझा, राजाओं की प्रिविलेजेंज समाप्त की गई उसको ठीक समझा और उसी के वास्ते भारतवर्ष की जनता ने कांग्रेस को इतनी ज्यादा तादात में वोट दिए। इस बात से यह साबित होता है कि जो वोट दिए जाते हैं वह प्रिंसीपल और पालिसीज के लिए दिए जाते हैं न कि किसी व्यक्ति को दिए जाते हैं। इस लिए शमीम साहब का जो कहना है वह सही नहीं है। शमीम साहब ने यहां पर यह भी कहा कि बक्शी गुलाम

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी।

मोहम्मद साहब कांग्रेस के पक्के आदमी नहीं थे, उनको कांग्रेस के उसूलों पर विश्वास नहीं था। अगर उन का यह कहना है तो फिर शमीम साहब सीधे गुलाम मोहम्मद साहब के पास तशरीफ ले जायें तो उनको ठीक तरह से समझा दिया जायेगा। अगर वे बहुत जल्दी उनके पास पहुंच जायेंगे तो उन्हें उनसे गुफ्तगू करने का मौका मिल सकता है। (अब बखान) उनको चाहिए कि सीधे उनके पास चले जायें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कांग्रेस और इंदिरा जी पूरे विश्व में ऐसे हैं जो डिफेन्स को रोकना चाहते हैं। वैसे तो डिफेन्स की वजह से ज्यादा फायदा कांग्रेस को ही हो सकता है लेकिन फिर भी कांग्रेस अपनी तरफ से इसको आकर्षित नहीं करना चाहती है। कांग्रेस तो उन्हीं आदमियों को, जो कांग्रेस के उसूलों पर एलेक्शन लड़कर इस हाऊस में आये हैं, अपने साथ रखना चाहती है। कांग्रेस डेफेन्स को अपने साथ रखना नहीं चाहती है।

सी० पी० एम० के मेम्बर्स यह कह रहे थे कि रायट आफ रिकाल होना चाहिए। अपने देश में कैसे होता है वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। लोक सभा में दो तीहाई मेजारीटी से इलेक्शन जीतने के बाद और 73 में तमाम असेम्बलीज में अच्छी मेजारीटी लाने के बाद भी कांग्रेस के खिलाफ दूसरे दिन से ही सी० पी० एम० के लोगों ने घेराव और धरना देना शुरू कर दिया। अब अगर रायट आफ रिकाल कबूल कर लिया जाये तो फिर इस देश में उनके लिए कोई काम नहीं रहेगा सिवाय इसके कि इलेक्शन होने के दूसरे दिन से ही राइट आफ रिकाल का काम शुरू कर देय। इस तरह के लोग ही राइट आफ रिकाल की मांग करते हैं। इसलिए यहाँ पर राइट आफ रिकाल नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि उसका यहाँ पर गलत इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा। और ज्यादातर सी० पी० एम० की तरफ से ही बीजों का गलत इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

इस बिल में सबसे अच्छा अमेन्डमेंट यह किया जा रहा है कि अगर किसी प्रागेनाइजेशन के दो टुकड़े हो गए, किसी पार्टी के दो टुकड़े हो गए, तो उस पर डिस्क्वालीफिकेशन लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं। सी०पी०एम०, सी०पी०एम० (एल०) और सी० पी० आई०—यह जो तीन टुकड़े हुए और घाने जाकर मालूम नहीं कितने टुकड़े होंगे, मैं समझता हूँ यह जो प्रावीजन रखा गया है यह सिर्फ सी० पी० एम० को बचाने के लिए, उनकी एन्टिटी को कायम रखने के लिए किया गया है। मैं ऐसा समझ रहा हूँ।

पोलि कल पार्टीज ऐनब्लाक डिफेन्स कर रही है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जनसंघ कांग्रेस की पालिसियों को अपनाने की कोशिश कर रहा है। अब जनसंघ भी मानने लगा है कि लैन्ड रिफार्म्स हो, और एक आदमी की कम से कम कितनी आमदनी हो यह भी वह कांग्रेस नीति के अनुसार मांग करने लगे हैं। इस तरह यह पार्टी भी कांग्रेस की तरफ आ रही है। क्योंकि कांग्रेस की पालिसी जहाँ कहीं कामयाब हो रही है दूसरी पार्टीज भी उन पालिसीज को अपनाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं।

इंडिपेन्डेंट मेम्बर्स अगर किसी तरीके से असेम्बली में चुन कर आये तो उस को राज्य सभा और एम० एल० सी० के वास्ते वोट देने का हक नहीं होना चाहिए, ऐसी बात अगर इस बिल में हो तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा। अन्त में मैं गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि आप अच्छा बिल लाये।

श्री स्वामी कृष्णलक्ष्मी (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आज दलबदल का मामला थाया है, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इस में बड़ी खामिया है। किसी सक्से ने बताया कि एक पार्टी के उसूलों के नाम पर मेम्बर चुन कर आता है। मेरी राय में यह बात गलत है। अगर पार्टी अच्छी है और आदमी ईमानदार होगा तभी जीत कर आ सकेगा, अन्यथा नहीं।

अगर केवल पाट के नाम पर ही सदस्य चुन कर आता है तो कांग्रेस के उसूल अच्छे हैं। तो कांग्रेस के सभी उम्मीदवार क्यों नहीं जीते? इसलिए यह कहना कि पार्टी के नाम पर आदमी चुन कर आता है, गलत बात है। होना यह चाहिए कि आदमी ईमानदार और चरित्रवान हो उसी को टिकट दिया जाय और पार्टी अच्छी हो।

दूसरी बात कही कि 10 मੈम्बर मिलकर कोई पार्टी बना सकते हैं उन को दलबदल नहीं माना जायेगा। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी। यानी एक आदमी डकैती डाले तो डाकू और 10 मिलकर के डाले तो डाकू नहीं। यह ठीक नहीं है। इसीलिए नियम बनना चाहिए कि जो आदमी किसी पार्टी का या दल के टिकट पर चुन कर आया है तो वह दल नहीं बदले। और अगर बदले तो इस्तीफा दे या उसकी मँम्बरी कानूनन खत्म कर दी जाय।

कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि राज्य सभा के मँम्बर को यहां मंत्री नहीं बनना चाहिए और विधान परिषद के मँम्बर को राज्यों में मंत्री नहीं बनना चाहिए। यह बात भी ठीक है, क्योंकि मेरी राय में राज्य सभा यतीम खाना है। विधान परिषद् से क्या फायदा है? इन पर होने वाले खर्च को खत्म करना चाहिए। और इन संस्थाओं को समाप्त करना चाहिए। इसीलिए मेरी मांग है कि दलबदल का सिद्धांत मजबूत बने, उस में किसी तरह का कोई सूफ-होल नहीं रहना चाहिए। जैसे आचार्य नरेन्द्र देवजी ने किया कि जब कांग्रेस छोड़ी तो उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया।

अगर किसी दल के लोक सभा में 50 मँम्बर से कम हों तो उस दल को भंग कर दिया जस्य। पांच, सात आदमी का कोई दल नहीं होना चाहिए। ऐसे कठोर नियम बनाने में तब काम चलेगा। जहां तक इस बिल को प्रवर समिति में भेजने की बात है मेरी राय में उसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। जो कुछ फैसला करना है यहीं सदन में विचार करके कल तक मसला कर लीजिए। अगर इस पर जल्दी निर्णय नहीं किया जाता है तो लोग मजाक 2700 LS—8.

बनाते हैं। इस बिल को लाने में हमारा कोई स्वार्थ नहीं है। हमारा तो बहुत बड़ा बहुमत है, कांग्रेस पार्टी और उसकी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को छोड़कर किसी अन्य पार्टी में ऐसे कार्यकर्ता नहीं हैं जो मेहनत से काम करते हों। प्रधान मंत्री सुबह चार बजे से रात के 10 बजे तक काम करती हैं। दूसरी पार्टियों के पास कोई ताकत नहीं है वह आपस में संघर्ष करें, आपस में विचार विनिमय करें, और सारी पार्टियां मिल कर के एक दल बना लें और हमारे मुकाबले में आये तो इस से देश का भला होगा। अभी क्या हालत है कि चार बोड़े चार दिशा में जाने वाले रथ में लगे हुए हैं। अब आप सोचिए कि वह रथ कहां जायेगा : इसीलिए मेरी मांग है कि दलबदल का कानून कड़ा बनना चाहिए।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Previously I did not have the intention to participate in this debate. But, after hearing my friend, Shri Shamim Ahmed, I think I must speak.

Our country is very big—also a developing country. As in the political field, for development also we are following on the democratic lines. Every five years, the political parties are going to the public with their manifesto, with their programmes and with their promises to the public that these are their programmes and policies and so they should vote them. They vote on the basis of these programmes which are expected to be carried out in the next five years. On these promises, programmes and all these assurances the public give their valuable votes. You can see the results of the last election. The public had voted the Congress Party with such a vast majority based on the party's programmes. This is a solemn promise we are making, as members of the parties we belong to. If any Member breaks that solemn promise and changes his allegiance, there should be some kind of retribution. In order to stop such kind of defections a legislation is very very essential. This is one point I want to make.

We have got experience. In 1967, in many States, some Members changed their parties for their personal advantage several

[Shri S. K. Damani]

times. In the morning they were in one party and in the evening they went to the other party. The public were so much angry and so much confused that they gave them the names of 'Aya Ram and Gaya Ram'.

Members of our party are not so anxious to remain in power and they never follow the path of defections as members of the Opposition Parties do. Just to keep themselves in power they do this kind of thing and they try to get some members from our side. Congress Party has not done that.

This Bill is therefore very very essential and the measure brought forward by Government is only a step in the right direction.

In the beginning, I had referred to my hon. friend Shri S. A. Shamim. What about Independents? What principles have they got? They are only attracted by Ministership or some such position of power. I would suggest that no party should give any important portfolio or position to an Independent Member because an Independent has got no principle. My hon. friend Shri Shamim had said that he had defeated his rivals. But he has not mentioned the principles on which he had fought, or the policies and programmes on which he had won or the assurances that he had given to the voters. He has only criticised others. Therefore, I would suggest that Independents who have no policies or programmes should not be given any important portfolio by any party which takes upon itself the responsibility of forming the government.

श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल (गंगानगर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया।

मंत्री महोदय ने जो विधेयक सदन में रखा है, मैं उस का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं स्वामी जी ने कहा है कि अगर कुछ लोग दल बदल कर एक भ्रष्ट पार्टी बना लेते हैं, तो उम को पार्टी नहीं मानना चाहिये। इस के पक्ष में उन्होंने यह उदाहरण दिया है कि अगर एक व्यक्ति

डाका डालता है, तो डाकू कहलाता है, लेकिन अगर दस व्यक्ति मिल कर कोई डाका डालते हैं, तो क्या वे डाकू नहीं कहनायेंगे।

संसदीय क्षेत्र में मेरा तेईस साल का अनुभव है। मैंने कांग्रेस के टिकट पर पांच चुनाव लड़े हैं। मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र के लोगों ने मुझे केवल बारुपाल समझ कर ही वोट नहीं दिया है, बल्कि उन्होंने मुझे इसलिये वोट दिया, कि मैं कांग्रेस उम्मीदवार हूँ जो देश की एक महान पार्टी है, जो एक भ्रष्ट और प्रोप्रेसिव दल जिसके कार्यक्रम से देश का निर्माण हो सकता है और देश की समस्याओं का समाधान हो सकता है। इसी बात को सामने रख कर मेरे मतदाताओं ने मुझे हमेशा विजयी बनाया है, इस स्थिति में अगर मैं किसी मिनिसट्री के प्रलोभन या व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ के कारण दल बदलता हूँ, तो मेरे जैसा कोई गद्दार भ्रामदी नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि अपना दल बदल कर मैं अपने मतदाताओं के प्रति विश्वासघात करूँगा, जिन्होंने मुझे कांग्रेस का उम्मीदवार समझ कर ही वोट दिया है, तो मुझे विजयी बनाया है। अगर मुझे दल बदलना ही है, तो पुनः अपनी जनता के पास जा कर उस का निर्णय लेना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक दल-बदल का सम्बन्ध है, मैं देश के एक बहुत बड़े महान नेता का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। वह हमारे साथी भी रहे हैं। लॉग उन को बड़ा विद्वान भी समझते हैं। लेकिन कभी कभी उन की भ्रष्ट पर मुझे हंसी आती है। अगर मैं उन का नाम भी लूँ तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं आप नाम न लें।

श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल : वह कांग्रेस के एक बरिष्ठ नेता थे, पता नहीं उन के दिमाग में क्या आया कि उन्होंने भ्रष्टतुष्ट हो कर कांग्रेस को छोड़ दिया और समाजवादी पार्टी में चले गये। फिर भी उन को संतोष नहीं हुआ और उन का दिल नहीं भरा। पता नहीं, क्यों और कैसे वह कांग्रेस में आ

गये। सरकार ने उन को एक बहुत बड़े भाषण का चेयरमैन बना दिया और फिर वह मिनिस्टर भी बन गये। बाद में अब कांग्रेस में सिद्धांतों की टक्कर हुई और दो दल बन गये तो उन्होंने यहाँ स्पीच देते हुए कहा कि मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि मुझे किस दल में जाना चाहिये। जो व्यक्तिस्वयं अपने बारे में भी निर्णय नहीं कर पाता है, वह देश के लिये बड़े बड़े निर्णय कैसे कर सकता है? ऐसे जो लोग समय समय पर दल बदलते रहते हैं, वे न समाज और देश का भला करते हैं न पार्टी का।

इसलिये एक कठोर कानून बनाया जाये कि अगर कोई भ्रादमी दल बदल कर किसी दूसरी पार्टी में जाता है, तो पहले उस को सदस्यता से त्यागपत्र देना चाहिये और फिर दूसरी पार्टी के टिकट पर चुनाव लड़ना चाहिये।

इस के बाद मैं एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ जिस का दल बदल से संबंध नहीं है, यह प्रजातंत्र के नाम पर एक मजाक है कि जो व्यक्ति लोक सभा या विधान सभा का सदस्य नहीं है उस को अन्य पढ़े लिखे बुद्धिमान और अनुभवी लोगों के रहते हुये भी मंत्री बना कर हम पर धोप दिया जाये। मैं उसका घोर विरोध करता हूँ। यह प्रजातंत्र की हत्या है, प्रजातंत्र के साथ खिलवाड़ है। जो व्यक्ति लोक सभा या विधान सभा का सदस्य नहीं है उस को मंत्री नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मधु लक्ष्मणे (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक से कुछ मौलिक प्रश्न उत्पन्न होते हैं और मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने इन प्रश्नों पर ठीक ढंग से नहीं सोचा है।

पूरे संविधान में राजनैतिक दलों की कहीं चर्चा नहीं है और इस लोक सभा का आधार यह है कि सदस्य अपने मतदाताओं और चुनाव क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधि

हैं। अगर सरकार इस को बदलना चाहती है, तो वह इस के मूलाधार को बदले और एक नया ढांचा सदन के सामने लाये। तब उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है लेकिन प्रातिनिधिक लोकतंत्र का यह आधार है कि लोक प्रतिनिधि अपने मतदाताओं के प्रतिनिधि हैं और वे अपने मतदाताओं की इच्छा का पालन करें अगर सरकार बीच में राजनैतिक दलों को ले भ्राना चाहती है, तो दो बड़े सवाल उपस्थित हो जाते हैं।

संविधान की दफा 105 के तहत सदस्यों को कुछ विशेषाधिकार दिये गये हैं, जैसे बोलने की आजादी और बोट की आजादी राजनैतिक दलों द्वारा सदस्यों को आदेश दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन उन आदेशों की लोक सभा में कभी चर्चा नहीं होती। वह सदस्यों और उन के दलों के बीच का मामला है। अगर किसी आदेश के द्वारा किसी सदस्य पर एक विशिष्ट ढंग से बोट देने के लिये ज़बर्दस्ती की जाएगी, तो दफा 105 के द्वारा उस को मत स्वतंत्रता और बोट की स्वतंत्रता के जो विशेषाधिकार मिले, हैं उन का निश्चित रूप से हनन होगा। इस विधेयक में दफा 105 के बारे में सोचा ही नहीं गया है। दफा 105(1) में कहा गया है।

“Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament, there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament.”

बोलने की स्वतंत्रता को तो छीना नहीं जा सकता है। वह कैसी स्थिति होगी कि कोई सदस्य धाषण तो किसी प्रस्ताव या बिल के पक्ष में करे और पार्टी के आदेश के अनुसार बोट उस के खिलाफ करे इन लोगों की तो भावत है, लेकिन हम लोगों को नहीं है। इसलिए दफा 105 के साथ इस विधेयक का टकराव है।

दफा 105 (2) में कहा गया है कि सदस्यों को बोट की स्वतंत्रता है और बोट

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के बारे में कोई सवाल किसी अदालत के सामने नहीं आयेगा।

दफा 105 (2) में कहा गया है :

"In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution."

वोट देने की स्वतंत्रता —यह तो हाउस आफ कामन्स में सदस्यों का विशेषाधिकार है। लेबर पार्टी जब सत्ता में रहती है तब भी कांग्रेस के नाम पर वह खिलाफ वोट देते हैं और टोरी पार्टी रहती है तब भी वह अपने नेतृत्व के खिलाफ हाउस आफ कामन्स में वोट देते हैं। अधिक से अधिक क्या होता है? द्विप वापस लिया जाता है, उसे दल से निकाला जाता है। टोरी पार्टी में तो कभी होता नहीं ...

समापति महोदय : आप चेयर को ही ऐड्रेस कीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : चेयर को ही ऐड्रेस कर रहा हूँ लेकिन इस तरफ देखना भी बन्द है क्या? बड़े खूबसूरत चेहरे हैं। आप को ही ऐड्रेस कर रहा हूँ लेकिन कभी कभी उन को देखना भी चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि इंग्लैंड में यह सदस्यों का विशेषाधिकार मान लिया गया है कि अपनी सद्-असद् विवेक बुद्धि के अनुसार संसद में वोट दे सकते हैं, तो इन सारे विशेषाधिकारों का, बोलने की स्वतंत्रता, वोट की स्वतंत्रता जो कि बुनियाद है जनतंत्र की, इस का इस में हनन होगा। इस के ऊपर कोई विचार नहीं किया गया है। डिफेन्शन कमेटी में कोई एक राय इस पर नहीं

थी, आप ने रपट देखी होगी, उस में इस के बारे में कोई सहमति नहीं है। हम जानते थे कि इस में बहुत संवैधानिक अड़चने हैं। अब वह एक विधेयक ले कर आए हैं तो उस के कुछ पहलुओं को मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ताकि जो कमेटी बनने वाली है वह भी इन बातों पर गहराई में जा कर विचार करे।

(1) हमारे संविधान में और संसदीय लोकतंत्र का ढांचा यह है कि हम अपने मत-दाताओं के और अपने चुनाव क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं। पार्टी के प्रतिनिधि के नाते हम को बोट नहीं मिलते हैं।

(2) संविधान के तहत सदस्यों को कुछ बुनियादी अधिकार दिए गए हैं और उन बुनियादी अधिकारों के हनन का इस विधेयक में खतरा मुझे लगता है जिस के बारे में श्री हम लोगों को सोचना चाहिए।

(3) अब मैं तीसरी बात इस संबंध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप राजनैतिक दलों को इतना बड़ा अधिकार देने जा रहे हैं, उस के नेतृत्व को, उस को शॉलिंग क्लिक को कि वह आदेश दे, मान लीजिए कि मेरे मतदाताओं की एक कोई इच्छा है और पार्टी का नेतृत्व कोई आदेश दे रहा है तो मैं किस की बात को मानूँ? मान लीजिए चुनाव-घोषणा-पत्र है किसी भी दल का और पार्टी का नेतृत्व बदल जाता है, वह कहता है कि इस के खिलाफ आप को बोट देना है? और आप जीते हैं चुनाव घोषणा पत्र पर तो फ़ैसला कौन करेगा? जिस चुनाव घोषणा पत्र पर मैं चुनाव लड़ कर जीता हूँ उस के अनुसार मुझे बोट देना चाहिए या किसी भी दल की जो शॉलिंग क्लिक है उस के आदेश पर बोट देना चाहिए? .. (अव्यवधान) .. यह आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? मैं सैद्धांतिक बातें कह रहा हूँ। आप आइने में अपना ही चेहरा देख लीजिए। मैं तो एक सैद्धांतिक बात कह रहा हूँ। मान लीजिए किसी दल का कोई मैनिफेस्टो है, उस पर चुनाव जीत कर

लोग आते हैं और पार्टी का कोई रोलिंग बिसक होगा, नेतृत्व होगा वह कहेगा कि ऐसे ऐसे काम करो, मेरी सद्-भसद् बिबेक बुद्ध कहती है, मेरी आर्या कहती है कि नहीं, मैं ने जिस चुनाव-घोषणा-पत्र पर लड़ कर चुनाव जीता है उस के यह बरखिलाफ है तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि उस आदेश के खिलाफ बोट देना चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र के अनुसार होगा और नेतृत्व के आदेश को ठुकराना बिलकुल सही काम होगा । तो इस की भी कोई इस में व्याख्या नहीं की है ।

(4) जब आप राजनतिक दलों के नेतृत्व को इतने अधिकार देंगे तो क्या इस की कोई गारंटी है कि राजनतिक दलों का काम भी लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से चले ? इस का भी कोई प्रावधान किया गया है ? आप हमारी सदस्यता को खत्म कर रहे हैं, दस लाख बोटों, की इच्छा को आप तोड़ रहे हैं तो इस की कोई गारंटी आप के बिल में होनी चाहिए कि राजनतिक दलों का काम भी लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से हो । क्या स्वयं आप के दल में कुछ लोगों ने वासिज्म के खिलाफ बगावत नहीं की ? .. (ध्ववधान) .. मैं आप के भी हित की बात कर रहा हूँ । वासिज्म के खिलाफ क्या आप के दल में बगावत नहीं हुई ? श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जो बिद्रोह किया क्या उस को आप स्प्लिट कहेंगे या डिफेक्शन कहेंगे ? मोरार जी देसाई कहेंगे कि यह डिफेक्शन था । आप कहेंगे कि यह स्प्लिट था । तो यह राजनतिक प्रश्न है और आप इसका निर्णय गवर्नर और राष्ट्रपति के हाथ में देंगे ? क्या राष्ट्रपति या गवर्नर अपने मन से फैसला देते हैं या सरकार के कहने से चलते हैं ? तो राजनतिक दलों में फूट पड़ी है या डिफेक्शन हुआ है इसका निर्णय गवर्नर करेगा मुख्य मंत्री और कैबिनेट की सलाह पर और राष्ट्रपति केन्द्र में निर्णय करेगा इन की सलाह पर —यह कोई तमाशा है ? आप क्या गंभीरता पूर्वक इन चीजों को सोच कर इस विधेयक को ले आए हैं ?

हम लोग दल-परिवर्तन के बड़े विरोधी हैं और हम उन नेताओं के अनुयायी हैं— आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव को आप जानते हैं, स्वतंत्रता के पहले की जो अविभाजित कांग्रेस थी उस के टिकट पर वह उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा के सदस्य चुन कर आए थे । जब हम लोगों ने कांग्रेस को त्यागने का निर्णय किया तो आप लोग जानते हैं कि हमारे दल में हमारी राष्ट्रीय समिति में इस पर बहस हुई, मैं भी उस में मौजूद था और कई लोगों ने यह दलील दी कि कांग्रेस कोई दल नहीं है, वह तो साम्राज्यशाही के विरुद्ध एक राष्ट्रीय मोर्चा है, उस में जिस तरह से सरदार पटेल और नेहरू साहब ने काम किया है उसी तरह से, जयप्रकाश नारायण, आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव और डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने भी अपना योगदान दिया है, तो ऐसी हालत में जब हम अलग हो रहे हैं आजादी के बाद तो इस्तीफा देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । उस समय आचार्य जी ने कहा था कि नहीं, संसदीय लोकतंत्र एक नया पौधा है । हम चाहते हैं कि वह पनपे इसलिए बाबजूद इस बात के कि कई लोगों ने उन से कहा था कि इस्तीफा मत दीजिए, हमारे सभी लोगों ने उस समय इस्तीफा दिया था । दुबारा चुनाव हुआ था उस में आचार्य जी हार गए । लेकिन हारने से न उन को दुख हुआ न हम को हुआ । इस दल परिवर्तन के खिलाफ जिन्होंने सब से पहले एक मिसाल पेश की उन की मैं चर्चा कर रहा हूँ । आचार्य जी को दुख नहीं हुआ, हम को भी नहीं हुआ क्योंकि वह एक आदर्श कायम करना चाहते थे । लेकिन क्या सत्ताधारी दल ने इस आदर्श पर चलने का काम किया ? क्या विगत 26 साल में दल-परिवर्तन का एक सिलसिला आप ही लोगों ने शुरू नहीं किया और आप के ही कदम पर कदम रख कर 67 के बाद क्या विरोधी दलों ने भी आप का अनुकरण नहीं किया ? .. (ध्ववधान) .. आप कैसे बोल रहे हैं ? आप तो हम को छोड़ कर उधर चले गए । आप को तो कम से कम बामोशी रखनी चाहिए । उधर इतने प्राणी

प्रश्न

(श्री जय सिन्हा)

पड़े हुए हैं जो इस धर से उठ कर गए हैं, उन की चर्चा मैं न करू तो अच्छा है इस सदन की शान के लिए। इसलिए मुझे टोका न जाय क्योंकि हर एक तीन भादमी में से कम से कम एक दल बदल उधर है ।

अब मैं अपने मुद्दे केवल रखता हूँ क्योंकि स्पष्टीकरण में बड़ा समय जाता है । मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर इस विधेयक को आप रखना चाहते हैं तो पहले राजनैतिक दलों को रजिस्टर करवाइए, उन का कार्य लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से चलेगा, चुनाव लोक तांत्रिक ढंग से होंगे, नेतृत्व का चुनाव भी और समितियों को चुनाव भी लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से होगा, इन के बारे में आप कुछ प्रावधान बनाइये, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । मैं तो दल-परिवर्तन का सख्त विरोध करने वाला भादमी हूँ । मैं उसे बहुत अनैतिक काम समझता हूँ लेकिन साथ साथ मैं खतरे की लाल लालटेन दिखाना चाहता हूँ इन की तो नजर ही नहीं है यह बहुत कम दायरे में सोचते है । मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ ।

उमाशंकर जो ने जो प्रस्ताव रखे है उस में वह क्या कहते हैं ? कहते हैं कि अगले सत्र के पहले सत्ताह के आखिरी दिन में रपट आी चाहिए । इतने साल हो गए, डिफेन्शन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पड़ी है, आप के सामने, कोई कार्यवाही आप ने नहीं की, औरीक जिरू समय उत्तर प्रदेश की नई विधान सभा गठित होने वाली है, उस समय आप रपट चाहने हैं ! आप के दिल में घड़कन है कि दो सी सीटें मिलेंगी, सवा दो सी मिलेंगी या इस से भी कम मिलेंगी, आखिर बात क्या है ? इसलिए कमेटी को कुछ मौका दीजिए । जल्दबाजी करने की कोई बात नहीं है । आप कमेटी को अगले सत्र के अंत तक विचार करने का मौका दीजिए । नहीं तो फिर समय मांगने के लिए या तो आप को आना पड़ेगा या जल्दबाजी में कोई आप

दलीय प्ष्टिकोण से फैसला करेंगे जिस पर कि स्वयं आप को ही पश्चाताप करने की नीबत भाएगी । इस बात को ठीक तरह से समझ लें । अब तो तीन बातें मैं कहना चाहता हूँ ।

(1) डिफेन्शन कमेटी ने यह कहा था कि विधान सभा और लोक सभा के सदस्यों में से ही प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री चुना जाय ।

इन्होंने क्या कहा है — 6 महीने के अन्दर वह विधान सभा या लोक सभा का सदस्य बने । जो डिफेन्शन कमेटी आप लोगों ने बनाई थी, जिस की इस बारे में तकरीबन एक राय थी, एक राय से उसकी सिफारिश आई थी—उस को भी ये नहीं मानते हैं ।

आप डिफेन्शन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़िये—उस में बहुत देर तक बहस हुई थी कि मंत्री मण्डल के साइड पर कोई पाबन्दी रहे या नहीं । इस के बारे में मैं ने एक विधेयक इस सभा में कई साल पहले रखा था । उस विधेयक का जबाब देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि आप अपने विधेयक को वापस ले लीजिये, इस के सिद्धान्त को हम मानते हैं और स्वयं हम इस के बारे में एक बिल लेकर आयेंगे । मैं ने इन की बात को कुबूल किया । लेकिन आज क्या देख रहा हूँ—अगर इन को 11 परसेन्ट ही करना था—हमारी बात तो छोड़िये, हम ने तो केन्द्र में पचास की सीमा और विधान सभाओं में 1/2, छोटी विधान सभाओं को छोड़ कर चाहते थे—अगर ये उस को नहीं चाहते थे तो अपने ही सिद्धान्त को, 11 परसेन्ट को ले आते । लेकिन उस को भी इन्होंने खत्म कर दिया । डिफेन्शन कमेटी में जिन चन्द मुद्दों पर सहमति थी, उन को इन्होंने काट दिया और जिन पर बिल्कुल एक राय नहीं थी, जिन पर कमेटी ने भी सिफारिश नहीं की थी, सिफारिश नहीं कर

सकी थी, उन बातों को ले आये। उस की बहुत सारी सैद्धान्तिक बातों को भूल गये।

इसलिये, सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह जो समिति बन रही है, इस के कार्य-काल को बढ़ा दिया जाय ताकि वह ठीक तरह से इस पर विचार कर सके।

(2) अगर आप इस लोकतंत्र के ढांचे को बदलना चाहते हैं—चुनाव क्षेत्र के प्रतिनिधि की जगह आप पार्टी सिस्टम को ले आना चाहते हैं तो फिर वोट भी पार्टी को ही क्यों न पड़ें, बक्सा भी पार्टी का ही रखा जाय, पार्टियों की सूचियां हों, उन की रजिस्टर्ड सोसायटी हो—लेकिन यहां क्या कर रहे हैं—एक दम घोड़ा और न गधा बनाया जा रहा है ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : खच्चर बनाया जा रहा है।

श्री मधु लिवये : क्या खच्चर है। अगर रिप्रेजेंटेटिव डेमोक्रेसी को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं तो पार्टी को ऊपर क्यों ला रहे हैं और यदि लाना ही है तो इस ढांचे को बदलिये, उस हालत में हम भी सोचने को तैयार हैं। उसी अनुपात में सीटों का बंटवारा कीजिए। जितने वोट किसी पार्टी को मिलेंगे, उसी अनुपात में सीटें मिलेंगी। मान लीजिये किसी पार्टी को 40 प्रतिशत वोट मिलते हैं तो उसी के अनुसार उस के सदस्य हों। आप इस सभ्य 43 प्रतिशत वोट के मालिक हैं, लेकिन दो-तिहाई का डण्डा ले कर दौड़ते हैं—क्यों? जब इस उसूल को ला रहे हैं कि प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र की जगह पर यहां पार्टी-प्रणाली हो, तो फिर यह बिल उस सिद्धान्त के बिल्कुल विपरीत है। आप 43 प्रतिशत के धनी हैं, उसी को लेकर बैठिए, हम 57 प्रतिशत के मालिक हैं, हम को 57 प्रतिशत स्थान दीजिए। तभी इस देश में लोकतंत्र ठीक तरह से चलेगा।

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have followed with utmost care the speeches that were delivered while I was here in the early part of the debate, particularly that of Prof. Hiren Mukerjee and subsequently also I have complete notes of the speeches made by hon. members and the various suggestions and criticisms offered by them. I want to submit for the consideration of this House one paramount fact which has not been disputed in this debate and which has been accepted as a fact of political life of this country, viz., political defection is an evil which has caused incalculable harm to the progress of democratic institutions in this country. Parliamentary democracy has come into disrepute because of the endless stream of defections that took place after 1967. On this point, there is no difference of opinion. The tragedy of the situation is that so many talented, learned hon. members have spoken on this Bill and not one member has made a single constructive suggestion as to how the defects in this Bill can be removed or what alternative Bill should be brought. After all, it is the duty as much of the opposition as of ourselves to suggest an alternative. If such a basic test as compelling a defector to resign and seek re-election is being rejected and no other really comparable suggestion is made, how can we take it that this matter is being treated seriously?

This is not a party matter. But, I am afraid, it is still being treated as a strictly or exclusively party matter. It was argued that we have brought up this Bill with some ulterior party objective, in view of the impending elections, and therefore we want a very quick report to be given. I am disappointed that such an argument should be trotted out. When this Bill is enacted, it would be a permanent legislation; it would not be for only up to the budget session of this Parliament. It will be there the next year and the year after, because it would be a part of the Constitution of India. Then, is it said that no more problems will arise in the future, would there not be different political parties in power? Would they not need their members to act according to a code of

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

conduct, according to political morality? Then, why do you say that we have brought it up now with a political purpose and, unless the time is extended, we will be earning some undue advantage?

श्री उमशु लिमये : मैं आप की जानकारी के लिये बोलना चाहता हूँ—आप वहाँ चुनाव अभियान में लगने या वहाँ कमेटी की बैठक में आयेंगे ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Some members will be there. Further, there is hardly a Committee which does not ask for extension of time. If this Committee is not able to provide a proper solution within the time stipulated, it will certainly ask for extension of time. Why do you proceed on the assumption that this Committee will not have further time? (Interruption) This is a Joint Committee... (Interruption) If there is a running commentary like that, I do not know how to proceed. He should give me at least an opportunity to deal with the points he has raised.

Professor Hiren Mukerjee raised some points. I hold him in the highest regard. In fact, I cannot express in words the feelings that I have for him. He has painted a dark picture of what happened in Orissa and elsewhere. He says this dirty business must stop. We all agree with him. But let him come forward with suggestions as to how we can eliminate this evil. If he thinks that merely preventing such a member from taking office for a period is an effective alternative to the provisions contained in this Bill, or if he says that if there are 50 or 51 members in a House they should not have more than 10 per cent or 11 per cent and that this will solve the problem, with great respect to him I beg to submit that it is not a serious reply to the problem that has been posed and it is not a real solution.

Professor Hiren Mukerjee further suggested that we should incorporate in the Bill the principle of recall. This question was considered by the Committee on

Defections. It has been separately considered by the members of all parties and they have found that it will encounter insuperable difficulties if such a proposal is accepted. Basically, we have no objection to such a proposal. But does it answer the main question that arises in the case of defection?

Then Professor Mukerjee said that we are not dealing with decent people. I hope he will not mind when I say that I think this is too a strong word. I do not always agree with Shri Shamim but for once I find myself completely in agreement with him when he says that by and large the legislators are decent, honest people.

The representatives who sit in Parliament and in various State Legislatures represent the level of culture, the level of honesty, the level of propriety, that obtain in the society. They are only chosen by the people around them. You cannot expect any extra-ordinary level of morality from them. They are as good or as bad representatives as an average citizen, a well-qualified and well-educated citizen, should be. I do not think that it should be correct or proper for anybody in Parliament, however, respected he may be, to brand all people who have left their party as indecent people or improper persons.

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi said: The burden of his song was: Why did you not do it earlier? This question still bristles with difficulties. We do not claim that we have come up with a perfect deterrent. But we have applied our minds to it. We have been consulting formally and informally various people, experts, Opposition Members and also the Cabinet. Then, finally, we thought that we should come to Parliament with some proposal and entrust the matter to the Joint Committee of both the Houses so that the collective wisdom of Parliament asserts itself and finds a proper solution. If we did not give any proper, effective lines, I really do not know how such an important matter can be legislated upon with propriety and effectiveness.

The, a question has been raised about Independent Members. I think, there is a certain amount of misunderstanding about the operation of the Bill in respect of Independent Members or those who claim to be Independents. So long as they are Independent Members, I agree that the penal provisions of this Bill, as it is at present framed, will not be attracted. But defection will take place only after an Independent Member joins a party. Once he joins a party, all these provisions will be attracted. Once he joins a party, after that, he will be compelled to stick to the party. Or, if he has differed on a fundamental principle with the party, as Mr. Madhu Limaye said, he will be able to prove his point by reference to the people. He will go to the people; he will plead for his views and, if he wins, as it happened in the case of the A.D.M.K. leader, Mr. Ramachandran, he proves his point politically.

It is also said that many people will then become Independents. There is nothing wrong in it. But I do not agree with any such opinion. Even a large number of Independents cannot form a Government. The people will not trust Independents on a large scale. When there are irresponsible parties, then the people do sometimes prefer honest Independents; some prefer to be independents because they cannot agree with any one party or another or for their own personal or other reasons. But that does not mean, because of this Bill, that all people will stand only as Independents. The logic does not support any such idea.

The questions of merger and split have been raised. I do not say that if a large number of Members separate from a party and from a separate group, they are not necessarily correct in doing so. Mr. Madhu Limaye has been insistent and raising the high moral issue of freedom of speech. Now, if I extend the logic that Swami Brahmanand has placed before us, I would submit and he would agree with me that one person may have a freedom of speech and differ from a party of 200 or 300 Members but, certainly, if 50 members differ, that means there is so much dissatisfaction with the working of the party that these people do not find themselves at

ease or in tune with the policy or its implementation or with the leadership or in other matters.

16.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is because there can be objections, we expect the political leaders of all parties to bring to bear on this question which is bristling with difficulties their wisdom, their experience and their knowledge.

About freedom of speech, I would submit another consideration. I have carefully followed, even when I was not a Member of Parliament, how parties function in the legislatures, including the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Jan Sangh—all of them—and I have found that hundred out of hundred members or 99 out of 100 members have been normally, regularly, as a matter of rule, been following the party whips issued from time to time. Is it implied that when a party whip is issued, the 99 or 100 per cent of the members who obey the whip agree with all the major or minor issues that are proposed in the Resolution or Bill in question? They do compromise with themselves. The party discipline, the working of the party system, implies that a member does, on minor matters at least, allow the party to have its whip and yet support the party. If, suppose, he has his own way, then possibly he would be making a worse mess of the things than what the party is doing.

So far as freedom of conscience is concerned, it is not barred. In the past also, when there was no such Bill, Seth Govind Das and other people have been allowed to exercise their freedom of speech. Whenever any member has felt strongly that it is a matter of conscience for him, he has gone to the leader and on all such occasions they have been allowed to exercise their freedom of speech. So, freedom of speech is not really in any way jeopardised.

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

Shri Madhu Limaye complains that it is not a correct provision in the Motion that the report should be given by the last day of the first week of the next Session. I have already replied to it in some detail. I do not want to take the time of the House over that.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा केवल एक प्रश्न है :

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : पहले मुझे समाप्त कर लेने दीजिये । बाद में आपका प्रश्न हो जायगा अगर समय होगा । वैसे भ्रमण से भी आप चाहें तो मैं आपसे शास्त्रार्थ चला सकता हूँ ।

About merger of parties, the provision here is that only on a complaint the provisions of the Act will get into operation. Thus when a party has completely merged with another party, there will be no question of any complaint. Therefore, the question will not arise. I do not know why this point has been raised at all.

An hon. Member has said that, instead of having a binding legislation of this character, it would be more desirable to have a code of conduct for political parties to observe, and that that would be a better way of doing things. All of us have some experience of code of conduct—codes of conduct have been made before. We know that, in a matter so serious as this, it cannot work because there is some sort of voluntary action in a code of conduct that might be evolved.
17.00 hrs.

I do not want to take much time of the House. But I do not wish to give the impression that we consider the Bill that has been submitted to the House as a kind of the last word or a perfect proposition. If that were so, we would not request the House to appoint a Joint Select Committee. We do hope that whatever loopholes or weaknesses or objections can be found in the present draft Bill, we expect, as I said earlier, that the collective wisdom of the House as represented by the Joint Select Committee will find their solutions.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने शायद सभी स्थितियों पर विचार नहीं किया । मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ । इंग्लैंड में लेबर पार्टी की कानफरेंस में प्राणविक निस्वीकरण के बारे में एक निर्णय किया, और उस पार्टी की पालियामेन्ट्री पार्टी के नेता ने कहा इस निर्णय को हम नहीं मानेंगे । ऐसी स्थिति जब उत्पन्न हो जायगी तो किस का आदेश चलेगा ? सारे पहलुओं पर सोचा ही नहीं ।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : जब कभी ऐसा मामला उठेगा तब सोचेंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: A committee is going to sit and he is going to be a member of that committee. He can raise such questions there.

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 60 members, 40 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Dr. Henry Austin
- (2) Shri H. K. L. Bhagat
- (3) Shri Somnath Chatterjee
- (4) Shri M- C. Daga
- (5) Shri Madhu Dandavate
- (6) Shri Darbara Singh
- (7) Shri K. G. Deshmukh
- (8) Shri P. Gangadeb
- (9) Shri H. R. Gokhale
- (10) Shri M. M. Hashim
- (11) Shrimati V. Jeyalakshmi
- (12) Shri Bhogendra Jha
- (13) Shri Popatlal M. Joshi
- (14) Shri Arjun Shripat Kasture
- (15) Shri Zulfiquar Ali Khan
- (16) Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya
- (17) Shri K. Lakkappa
- (18) Shri Nihar Laskar
- (19) Shri B. P. Maurya
- (20) Shri P. G. Mavalankar

- (21) Shri Nathuram Mirdha
- (22) Shri G. S. Mishra
- (23) Shri Shyamnandan Mishra
- (24) Shri Pилоo Mody
- (25) Shri F. H. Mohsin
- (26) Shri Samar Mukherjee
- (27) Shri Paokai Haokip
- (28) Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan
- (29) Shrimati Maya Ray
- (30) Maulana Ishaque Sambhali
- (31) Shri P. M. Sayeed
- (32) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
- (33) Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha
- (34) Shri S. S. Tewari
- (35) Shri Tula Ram
- (36) Shri Tulmohan Ram
- (37) Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (38) Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah
- (39) Shri G. Viswanathan
- (40) Shri Chandrajit Yadav

and 20 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 last day of the first week 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 20 Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

17.03 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DISPOSITION OF RUPEE ACCUMULATION IN INDIA BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an agreement on the disposition of rupee funds held in India by the United States Government was initiated this morning by the Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, for the Government of India, and the Ambassador for the United States of America.

The large amounts of US-owned rupee accumulation were generated, under the two following types of agreements and from interest payments on the resulting bank deposits:

1. Under U.S.A.I.D. and its predecessor agencies, from 1954-61, dollar loans were given to the Indian Government and to private borrowers for development purposes; these were repayable in rupees.
2. Under various agricultural sales agreements, commonly called PL-480, the U.S. sold to India from 1956 through 1972, about 60 million tons of agricultural products (mainly wheat, coarse grains, rice, cotton and vegetable oil) with a landed value of \$ 4.8 billion (Rs. 36,000 million) for payment, either in whole or in part, in rupees.

The rupees under the two categories are known as non-PL-480 rupees and PL-480 rupees respectively. The agreement initiated today arranges for the final disposition of PL-480 rupees, and evolves a procedure for the disposal of non-PL-480 rupees within a reasonable period of time.

Regarding PL-480 rupees, the agreement provides that the Government of India will prepay to the United States of America all the remaining sums it owes that country amounting to Rs. 1514 million. The U.S. Embassy will on its

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

part cash its securities with the R.B.I. arising from PL-480 repayments by the Government of India amounting to Rs. 1870 million. Out of the total of Rs. 17010 million, the United States will grant to the Government of India Rs. 16640 million representing the substantial portion of the prepayment of PL 480 commodity loans, and the sums with the R.B.I. on repayment of PL 480 loans in the past. This is to be accounted for within a period of five years from the date of the agreement by attribution by the Government of India to development projects in various sectors which have been identified and already included in the Five Year Plan. This will therefore not represent any "additionality". The attribution is in recognition of the contribution made to our economy by the PL 480 loans in past years, during which agricultural commodities were received and utilised.

Regarding non-PL 480 rupees the agreement provides that the Government of India will prepay to the United States of America all the remaining sums it owes that country amounting to Rs. 2090 million. The U.S. Embassy on its part will cash its R.B.I. securities amounting to Rs. 4720 million arising from payments of non-PL 480 loans. This amount of Rs. 6810 million will be retained by the U.S. Government. An additional amount of rupee loans to American business and private companies in India (estimated at Rs. 1150 million), along with the Rs. 370 million from PL 480 rupees, will also be retained by the United States Government for its use in India. This total amount of Rs. 8330 million will be kept by the U.S. Embassy in the Public Account of the Government of India, and will be interest free. It has been agreed that out of the sum so retained, an amount of Rs. 3890 million representing the equivalent of \$ 500 million at the present rate of exchange between the dollar and the rupee, will be maintained in value over a period of 10 years, the reduction being at the rate of 1/10th each year. Also, in accordance with the provisions of the PL 480 Agreement, an amount of Rs. 500 million will be converted into dollars for such uses as the U.S. Government may

determine, including the development of markets for U.S. agricultural commodities.

The agreement provides that the United States may continue to use the rupees retained by them for the same range of purposes and at about the same level of expenditure (with allowance for any future price inflation) as in the years immediately preceding June 1972, following the same consultative procedures as were in force in the years preceding June 1972. Established uses of the type contemplated by the Agreement include the local currency costs of operating the United States Embassy, scientific and cultural exchanges, and the financing of freight and port charges for agricultural commodities donated by U.S. voluntary agencies.

The Agreement also permits the financing of U.S. economic assistance programmes in Nepal at the rate of Rs. 65 million a year for a period of three years, and the purchase by the United States Government for export from India of goods and services totalling upto \$ 100 million over a five-year period. Of this \$ 75 million will be paid in dollars by the U.S. Government, and \$ 25 million will be met out of US-held rupees. These exports would be additional to normal exports to the United States, and the articles chosen would be agreed to by both Governments.

The United States Government have on deposit at present approximately Rs. 7120 million. If this agreement were not entered into, with the addition of interest and principal repayments upto 2012 AD. when the last repayment would have been made by the Government of India on the last loan agreement, this figure would increase to over Rs. 30,000 million at the present levels of U.S. expenditures. As the estimated United States use of these rupees is in the region of Rs. 350 to 400 million annually, it is apparent that US rupee holdings—actual and potential—would have greatly exceeded US use of these. In fact, in the future, interest on US holdings of rupees would have sufficed to meet U.S. expenditures without drawing on the capital. As a result of this agreement, a situation which would otherwise have continued in perpetuity will disappear within a reasonable time-frame.

This agreement is the product of several months of negotiations between India and the United States. For many years both India and the United States of America have recognised the need for a solution to the problem which has stood in the way of healthy economic relations between the two countries. The two countries have now explored this problem to other in a spirit of goodwill and understanding and worked out a mutually advantageous solution which will strengthen economic relations between the two countries.

Legislative procedure in the U.S. require submission of the agreement to the Agriculture and Foreign Relations Committees of the United States Congress. As soon as this process is completed, the U.S. Administration will receive the authority to conclude the agreement. On receipt of information that such review has been completed, we will conclude the agreement.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Sir, this Government comes forward with a proposition. It is a very important matter for which we hope they would make some time available for this House to discuss before it adjourns.

Otherwise the Parliament will adjourn without looking into this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see to it later on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I also want to make a submission.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I have already made a submission. The responsibility does not end there with the Minister's making a statement. He should also come forward for allocation of time for discussion of this important matter. You cannot let go the Parliament by this kind of statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister can tell us as to when we are going to have time for discussion. This is a matter which is of vital importance to this country. Is that the purpose of this Government to mortgage this country to an imperialist country?

Sir, we want to have a full discussion on the floor of this House. Would you be so kind as to indicate whether or not we are going to have a discussion on it and, if so, by what date?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय के बारे में चर्चा के लिए श्रीर कार्लिंग एटेंशन के लिए हम लोग एक प्ररसे से नोटिस दे रहे हैं। आज अचानक मंत्री महोदय ने इस के बारे में वक्तव्य दिया है। तो क्या आप किसी न किसी रूप में इस पर चर्चा करने का मौका नहीं देंगे? आप ने निर्णय दिया है कि सदस्यों की ओर से कार्लिंग स्टेशन के नोटिस के उत्तर में मंत्री इस सदन में ब्यान दें। लेकिन सब निर्णयों को खत्म किया जा रहा है। आप हम को स्पष्टीकरण के तौर पर कुछ पूछने का मौका दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप कोई रास्ता तो बताइये।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में चर्चा हो या न हो, इसका निर्णय तो आप करेंगे। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य, श्री ज्योतिर्मय्य बसु ने यह जो कहा है, कि देश को एक इम्पीरियलिस्ट कन्ट्री के पास मारज कर दिया गया है, मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ। यह तो सरकार की नीतियों की विजय है कि आज हम ने इस तरह का समझौता किया है इस लिये माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं, वह बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ और उस का विरोध होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस हफ्ते में तो मुश्किल है। अगला हफ्ता रह गया है मैं मिनिस्टर को कहूँ कि वह इस के लिये टाइम निकालें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you for giving us time before the House adjourns.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): There is one point which has not been placed before the House by the hon. Minister. We have been told that this draft would be placed before the Review Committee of the US on the 20th. I would like to know whether the same draft will be placed before our Parliament also.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप के रूज पर डिपेंड करता है उन के रूज ऐसे होंगे। आप के रूज में यह नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I appreciate the kind of observations made by the Hon. Speaker, which assures us on this.

—

17.16 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. KARNATAKA-MAHARASHTRA BORDER DISPUTE

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के बाद कर्नाटक-महाराष्ट्र बार्डर डिसप्यूट के बाद में डिस्कशन है। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को कुछ कहना है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): With your permission, I would make a submission in the context of this very important question of the boundary dispute between Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala which is proposed to be raised for discussion in this House this evening.

I have been given to understand that the question is proposed to be raised with the object of focussing the attention of Parliament and the Government on the urgency of the need for finding a solution....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Exposing the Central game.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: .. and for impressing us with the feelings that they have on the subject. I fully understand and appreciate the strength of the feeling behind this matter, not only among the Members of Parliament generally but more particularly among those hon. Members who hail from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.

In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the recent tragic occurrences that have taken place both in the Maharashtra area as well as in the Karnataka area.

With all due regard and respect, I would like to ask, what, if this matter is debated, would be the subjects that will come up for discussion....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Their failures.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The occurrences that have taken place will come up for discussion. All that hon. Members can say is that this matter should be treated with expedition and that a further effort should be made to find a solution as expeditiously as possible.

I would make one request with all the sincerity of which I am capable, and I would particularly address my appeal to friends like Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. I have already explained my point of view particularly to friends from Karnataka and Maharashtra etc. My submission is that no useful public purpose will be served by the debate in the present atmosphere and in view of the occurrences that are taking place.

If the idea is that we should take this matter up and make the utmost effort sincerely and continually, then I am here to give the assurance that we are seized of this matter. I have recently started going into every detail of it. But once this matter goes to the streets, the atmosphere will be so charged with emotion and conflicting emotion at that, with three kinds of emotions and sentiments, which will make it impossible for any solution or any

proposal to be considered on its merits. Therefore, if the purpose aimed at or if the purpose of this exercise is as I have mentioned, I submit that I already accept the responsibility that we shall continue with this effort with all the sincerity and industry that we can command.

Somebody had asked me earlier in the day 'Can you fix a date?'. It is very difficult, exceedingly difficult, to say that by such and such a date, in one week, two weeks or four weeks, it will be done. But all that is given to human capability or to any person with human strengths and weaknesses is to promise to continue to apply the mind continually and make every possible effort to expedite a decision.

Now there is another matter which is rather of a tragic character. Whenever it comes to be known that the dispute is being actively examined, dealt with or tackled, precisely at that time when an effort is started, a kind of practice has developed among some few people—I can say it from my knowledge that responsible people and parties do not approve of it; such people have spoken to me about—to exert a kind of pressure lever at that particular time by raising a hue and cry. I understand their sensitivity also. Speaking for myself, I have spent 20—22 months in the Nasik jail and about 13—15 months in the Bijapur jail which are in the two States, and I have known a large number of people belonging to the concerned States both inside and outside. I know their sensitivity. I was in Bombay. I had suggested that Bombay should be a separate state or entity to be administered on the lines of the Vienna Corporation. But all those dreams are gone.

I appeal to the House not go into this debate. I hope all members from every section will join me—I submit this with great respect—in appealing to all concerned in all the concerned States not to continue with this kind of violent agitation that is going on. Those who are being misguided and are resorting to such tactics should be persuaded not to do so. I do not say that there will be something like a magic and that all the trouble will stop suddenly. But I have no doubt in my

mind that once the responsible leadership of these States and of the country make this appeal; there will be good results and it will give us an opportunity to go ahead with the work. But so long as this kind of atmosphere permeates and this sort of unfortunate incidents continues, it will be beyond any human agency to find an acceptable solution.

I submit this appeal may be given all the due consideration it deserves.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Why is it that Government have not constituted an Inter-State Council under art. 263? We have been asking for it. Our leader, Shri Nambudiripad, has been asking for it from 1967. Why have you deliberately kept this issue out of consideration? The Mahajan Commission report was given in 1967. Today we are at the end of 1973. What have you done with it? Nothing. It is all your fault.

श्री मधु लिवये (वांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो अपील की है उस पर विचार करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दफा 1956 से यह मामला लटक रहा है उस का कोई समाधान नहीं निकला। कई दफा इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएँ और ट्रैफिक घटनाएँ हुईं जब 1960 में महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात राज्यों का निर्माण हुआ तो घापस में समझौता हो गया डबर गांव और डांग इलाकों के बारे में दोनों राज्यों का तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का कोई झांझाशन सदन को दोगे कि 26 जनवरी के पहले यह जो सत्रह साल से मामला बपले मे पड़ा हुआ है उस का कोई समाधान निकालने की कोशिश करेगे। 26 जनवरी का झांझासन दीजिए। कोई इस पर बहस नहीं चाहेगा सत्रह साल हो गए हमेशा कहते है कि जल्दी करेंगे।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Since the Motion stands in my name, may I be permitted an observation?

MR. SPEAKER: Why does Shri Bosu get up every time?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is why I am here.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): When I speak sitting down, you do not allow; when he stands and speaks, you do not allow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I got up because I want a specific reply from Shri Dikshit to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: You get up every two minutes. I cannot agree to this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, since I am supposed to initiate the discussion, may I be permitted to say a few words in response to the appeal that has been made by the Home Minister? I do not want to interrupt, but—

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what is the use of the appeal then.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even responding to the appeal—

MR. SPEAKER: What is the use of the appeal, if all of you start speaking?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have given notice for initiating a discussion, and in response to the appeal—

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Prof. Dandavate has given the motion; his is the first name.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोनों एक दूसरे को बिताने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, आप दोनों क्यों खड़े हैं ? दोनों आप एक ही पार्टी के हैं ।

I am allowing him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you are allowing him, it is all right. I only wanted to submit that his is the first name in the motion and he may be permitted to say in response to the appeal made by the Home Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had already given notice under rule 193. After that we had an informal meeting with the representatives of various parties. The Home Minister was also present there. He had suggested at the informal meeting—and his appeal has been repeated here on the floor of the House—that in view of the situation there, he should be given time to expedite the matter to arrive at a solution. In response to his appeal, I will say only one word.

If I have given this notice, I have not given that notice as a Member coming from Maharashtra. I am an Indian first; a socialist first, and Maharashtrian second.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Indian or socialist?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was very much disturbed that in the State from which I come, the linguistic minorities are actually attacked, and they are also attacked in another State. I want to express my agony that even as a Maharashtrian I feel ashamed when the linguistic minorities in Maharashtra are being attacked, and even as an Indian, I feel ashamed that the linguistic minorities of Karnataka are attacked. I will only say—

SHRI PILOO MODY: What do you say as a socialist?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please try to understand, Mr. Piloo Mody, the noble sentiments behind what I am saying. Humour has its own place but not now.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You said, socialist.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have nothing to do with socialism. Why are you bothered with socialism?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why did you say it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because I am a socialist. Therefore, I only want to tell the Home Minister that those of us who come from Maharashtra as well as from Karnataka do not want any fratricidal war between these two communities and linguistic groups at all. At the cost of a fratricidal war, even if justice is done to Maharashtra, I am not interested in that justice, because I am more interested in ending the fratricidal war, because, if justice is done to Maharashtra, India loses its image and in that case we lose everything. I only want to submit this in response to your appeal, as you have given the assurance. You are not prepared to give a time-bound assurance. Let it be a gentleman's assurance that you will expedite the efforts. The Prime Minister also said in her letter to me that the Home Minister is seized with the matter and he will initiate efforts. I hope that with God's grace he will initiate matters, and once and for all, the Centre will take the initiative in imposing the solution—the Chief Minister will not be able to do anything—so that the fratricidal war will be avoided. I say it in the interests of secularism, in the interests of national integration and socialism.

I respond to the appeal and I do not press for a debate on the motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I do not want to offend you or to overdo it, but if you kindly allow me—

MR. SPEAKER: You got your turn first.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to ask a question about the Inter-State Council.

MR. SPEAKER: No; I do not allow you.

Will you please sit down? There is no question of bias. You were one of the three. You were the first to get up. You got your chance, and you have made your observation. Now, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My name is second.

2700 LS—9.

MR. SPEAKER: You rose first.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My name is second.

MR. SPEAKER: I am really very sorry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My party leader had been a party to the conference that was convened by the hon. Home Minister today. We have given a word to the hon. Home Minister that we shall not press for a discussion, but that does not prevent me from asking a specific question as to why the Inter-State Council has not yet been formed. Why is it that they have not constituted the Inter-State Council which is obligatory under article 263 of the Indian Constitution for so many years? They are now shedding crocodile tears after having done all the mischiefs that they could do. The Mahajan Commission Report was submitted in 1967. What have they done about it? ... (Interruptions) I want to know these things.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have tried to remain polite.

MR. SPEAKER: Did you say anything new?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I tell you I have come here to speak on behalf of the people who have sent me here. No amount of coercion from the Government or from the Chair will stop me. Let it go on record.

कुमारी मन्जिवेन पटेल (साबरकण्ठ) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि हमारी सरकार कोई भी मामला तय करने में इतनी देर क्यों लगाती है इस से लोगों के धरिज का भ्रंत भा जाता है और लोग हिंसा तक पहुंच जाते हैं। हमने योज सरकार से ग्रहिंसा के द्वारा स्वरूप प्रप्त किया, उन को यहां से हटाया, लेकिन आज हमारी सरकार क्यों इतनी देर तक सीती रहती है

[कुमारी मणिबेन बल्लभभाई पेटल]

कि लोग हिसा तक पहुंच जाते हैं, उब के धीरेज की हद धा जाती है।

गुजरात का नर्बदा का मामला है, कच्छ में मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र साबरकंठा में पीने को पानी नहीं है—यह मामला हल हो सकेगा लेकिन कोई फंमला नहीं होता है। पहले खोसला कमेटी बनी, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने फिर इस को अपने हाथ में लिया, लेकिन धव चुनाव खत्म हो गया है, इस लिये यह मामला भी खत्म हो गया है। ऐसी कर्मावाही क्यों करते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि देश में कोई भी काम वायनेक से हो। आज रोज़ अडवारों में पढ़ने को मिलता है कि यहां वायनेस हुआ, यहां जलाने का काम हुआ, आप ऐसी गड़बड़ क्यों फैलाते हैं। हम आप की एमों-रेंस मानने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन आप कुछ कीजिये, कितनी देर में इस काम को करेंगे, कब तक करेंगे, जब लोगों का धीरेज टूट जायेगा। आज आप पर से लोगों का भरोसा उठ गया है, इसलिये इस काम को शीघ्र तय कीजिये।

श्री जनगनाथ राव जोशी (साजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी ने जो प्रार्थना की है, उस का इष्टि में रखते हुए मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि देश की एकता जिन का जान से भी प्यारी है, उन को ऐसी घटनाओं से कितना दुख और वेदना होगी, इस की कोई भी कल्पना कर सकता है। किन्तु मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि समय बहुत हो गया है— इस समस्या का हल निकालने के लिये। जितनी आवश्यक बातें चाहिये थीं, वे सब धा गई हैं। मैं केवल यह चाहता हूँ कि—यह इशारा हम समझ लें, जनता का जो संघम है, उस का बांध टूट रहा है और समझदार के लिये इशारा काफ़ी है। जैसा मेरे मित्र मधु लिमये जी ने कहा है—26 जनवरी के पहले ही इस काम को करें, किन्तु कम से कम अपने मन में एक निश्चित सीमा को बांध कर

इस का हल निकालने का पूरा प्रयत्न करें, एक बार में ही इसको समाप्त दें, मुक्ति दें।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है— मैं समझता हूँ कि यह समस्या बहुत पुरानी हो चुकी है—15 साल हो चुके हैं और जैसा कि कई अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है— वहां से जो सूचनायें मिल रही हैं, वे बहुत दुःखदायी हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि समस्या का समाधान जल्द से जल्द हो और जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने मदन को आश्वासन दिया है—मुझे आशा और विश्वास है, यह धार्यानिवत होगा और उस इलाके में जो अगड़े सीमा के हैं, वे समाप्त होंगे।

दूसरी बात—मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—मैं वहां के तमाम लोगों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के हिंसात्मक कार्रवायों को रोके, ताकि शान्ति की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो और समस्या का समाधान प्राप्त हो सके। यह हमारे दिल की भावना है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहां की जनता तक पहुंचा दिया जाये।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I respond to the appeal that has been made by the Home Minister. On that question there can be no two opinions. Violence has to be abjured and solutions to problems like this must be peacefully and amicably arrived at. However, I have a sneaking sympathy for the suggestion that was made earlier. Why is it that we do not solve these problems by proper constitutional means, particularly when the Constitution provides avenues by which this can be done.

Why does the Government—the Prime Minister and the Home Minister—want to take upon themselves the burden of having to settle these problems where all pressures tend to operate, instead of allowing the constitutional machinery to solve it? If one were to take the nationalism of my friend Mr. Dandavate a little further—this is of course, nationalism

without socialism-- one would say that it really makes very little difference whether a particular territory is within one State or another State and therefore, in deference to the sentiments of that area, they should be allowed to go to whatever State they want to and have the administration at the federal level and also in the have it. Why can't a constitutional machinery be devised for that purpose? Why do we always come to the dead end situation where violence breaks up, properties are destroyed and lives are lost, the Home Minister is belatedly seized of the matter and thereafter has to dispense one way or other? On this particular occasion, by all means go ahead and solve it as best as you can, because now we are in the middle of a crisis. But please for the sake of God and for the sake of this country, devise a machinery in which neither the Prime Minister nor the Home Minister has much say. Devise a constitutional machinery which will attend to and dispose of problems of this nature on a permanent basis, because this I think is in the long-term interests of the country.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I endorse the Home Minister's appeal. The Prime Minister has been telling the people, "If you give me majority at the federal level and also in the States, I will do everything." Now that they have got a majority at both places, people cannot be blamed if things are not done speedily and justly. I warmly endorse the Home Minister's appeal but please don't keep national issues outstanding for so long that people become desperate and violent, for which they cannot be blamed, but only the delay on the part of the Government will have to be blamed.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir, I appreciate the unanimous response to the humble appeal I made. I do not think this is a proper occasion for entering into any kind of argument as to what was done in the past and what should be done in the future. I can understand that when delay continues, pressure is exercised to expedite action. But precisely at the time when some effort is being made, it does not serve much purpose to complain

about the past delay. In any case, we do not shirk that responsibility. Some words were uttered by our respected sister, Maniben Patel about finding solutions through non-violence. This is precisely the reason why some of these matters take time. We are a most responsive democracy.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Nonviolence means delay?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: No. But we are trying to carry the people of both sides with us. Only when the gap is narrowed down, we can act. That is why this difficulty has arisen. As I said earlier, I feel very thankful for the very positive and helpful response which I have received.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Since in such matters things finally come back to the Prime Minister, it is on her appeal that much would depend. The Prime Minister should take this opportunity to make an appeal.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I associate myself with what Dikshitji has said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want a specific reply from the Home Minister about the suggestion for the constitution of a State Council.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: My simple reply is that it is a wider question. The issue before the House is a limited one. Why should we complicate and delay further the processing of this issue by bringing in another one? That is a separate matter. It will be considered separately. I do not deny that.

MR. SPEAKER: So, we do not proceed with this item. Now we have got another 15 minutes. What shall we do?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Let us adjourn the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU
RAMAIAH): The next Bill is in the name
of Shri Shinde. He is engaged in the other
House. But the Bill after that stands in the
name of Shri Melson, who is present here.

MR. SPEAKER: We will adjourn now.
17.42 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, Decem-
ber 14, 1973/Agrahayana 23, 1895
(Saka).*