

had by then become more violent and set fire to the Booking and Parcel Offices and also looted some parcel consignments lying in the Parcel Office. The R.P.F. barrack located near the Railway Station was also attacked. Its door was broken open and the belongings of the R.P.F. staff looted. The mob also disconnected the telephones and removed fish-plates on the Down line near the cabin which resulted in movements of all trains in Lakhisarai Station being suspended for one hour till the track was put right.

The heavy brickbattling, cracker-throwing and use of fire arms resulted in injuries to 27 persons of whom 12 belonged to the R.P.F., 5 to G.R.P., 7 to District Police, one Railway employee and two members of the public.

Since a large number of Police and R.P.F. personnel, Railway employees and some members of the public had received injuries and there was an imminent danger to the lives and property of the Railway employees and the members of the public present at the Station and as repeated warnings had no effect, there was no alternative left with the Police and the R.P.F. personnel but to use force to save the lives and property by use of force.

As a result of the firing, 3 persons died on the spot and 7 persons aged between 13-30 years were arrested by the Police with gun-shot injuries.

A case was registered by G.R.P. Kiul on Crime No. 7 dated 20-3-74 under Sections 395/436/337 IPC and the investigation is still in progress.

On a search of the area surrounding the Station 2 packages and 9 cloth bales which had been looted by the rioters were later found abandoned in the neighbourhood.

No bayonet charge was ordered by the Police or the R.P.F. staff engaged in dispersing the mob. It has, however, been ascertained that 5 persons arrested by the Police had received punctured injuries. The definite cause of the injuries cannot be indicated at this stage as the investigations are still in progress.

श्री मधु लिमये (वांदा) : शुरु से आखीर तक झूठा ब्यान है। सभापति महोदय, मैंने जो बात कही थी, उनका जवाब नहीं आया। यह साबित हो गया कि मैजिस्ट्रेट के आदेश के बिना गोली चली है। अब यह कहते हैं कि पंकचर्ड इंजरीज हुई हैं लेकिन वयोनेट चार्ज नहीं हुआ। 12, 14 साल की उम्र के लड़के जो अस्पताल में पड़े हैं, झूठ नहीं बोल सकते हैं और आप कहते हैं कि उसका कारण मालूम नहीं है। क्या सप्लाई इंस्पेक्टर को सस्पेंड नहीं किया गया क्योंकि गोडाउन जलाने में वह शामिल था; मेरी बातों का जवाब नहीं आया है क्या सप्लाई इंस्पेक्टर को सस्पेंड किया गया है और क्या मैजिस्ट्रेट से आदेश लेने का प्रयास किया गया है या नहीं, इनका जवाब यह दें, मैजिस्ट्रेट ने इंकार किया है, इसलिए यह आज सामने मामला आ गया।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : The Deputy-Speaker had directed the Minister to make a statement because Shri Madhu Limaye had raised certain specific issues. He made it clear that the matter was so serious that a full-fledged statement should come forward. Some of the issues which Shri Madhu Limaye had raised are not even cursorily touched in the statement made by the Minister. We want your protection. Kindly direct the Minister to clarify the points raised by Shri Madhu Limaye.

16.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REVISED CONTROLLED CLOTH POLICY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Government have been considering for some time revision of the policy relating to controlled varieties of cloth which are in demand for the common man. The existing scheme provides for 400 million metres of cloth per annum at prices fixed as far back as May, 1968. The Industry including the National Textile

[A. C. George]

Corporation Mills, have been representing that these prices need upward revision in view of the currently increased cost of production. Government also have been anxious to increase the quantum of the controlled varieties of cloth.

Government have now formulated a revised policy to this end. The main features of this policy are that the quantum of controlled cloth will be increased from the present level of 400 million metres to 800 million metres per annum, and the varieties will now include the medium 'A' category of cloth also in the commonly used five varieties of sarees, dhoties, drill, shirting and longcloth. Even though costs of production have risen much higher it has been decided that an increase of only 30% over the May 1968, prices will be allowed. In order to safeguard consumer interests, selvedge printing of prices on every meter of cloth will be progressively introduced and the distribution machinery will be strengthened. The distribution margin has been provided at 20% of ex-mill prices to meet currently increased costs of transport and distribution. The penalty for non-fulfilment of controlled cloth obligation will be enhanced from the present level of Re 1/- per metre to Rs 2.50 per metre.

In the light of this enhanced obligation on textile mills to produce controlled cloth, suitable provision is being made in the Scheme to sustain the requisite export effort.

The revised policy will be brought into effect from the 1st of April, 1974.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the Private Members' Business, Mr. Gomango.

16.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee

on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th March, 1974."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th March, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

16.11 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: POLICY IN RESPECT OF PRICES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now resume further discussion on the Resolution regarding prices and agricultural production, Mr. Madhu Limaye.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): The Resolution which I have already moved reads as follows:

"This House is of opinion that the Government should recast its policy with regard to prices and agricultural production in such a way that—

- (a) essential articles of consumption sell at 1½ times the cost of production, including transport charges, taxes and profits;
- (b) there shall prevail parity between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce;
- (c) fluctuations in foodgrain prices of more than 15 per cent shall not be permitted;
- (d) the Government shall take the responsibility of purchasing cotton, sugarcane, raw jute, foodgrains and other produce at support prices which may take into account the cost of production plus a reasonable margin for the farmers;
- (e) electricity rate per unit for agricultural purposes shall not be more than ten paise; and
- (f) fertilisers shall be made available to the Khasis with land holdings of less than ten acres at subsidised rates and the irrigation rates shall be reduced by 25 per cent."