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Wednesday, August 30, 1972
Bhadra 8, 1894(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 30, 1972/Bhadra 8,
1894 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ISSUE OF LICENCES AND PERMITS TO BUSINESS HOUSES

+

*401 SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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

(a) the names of the top 15 business houses who have been granted largest number of licences and permits since last General Election; and

(b) the nature and value of the licences issued to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Ministry of Industrial Development is concerned with Industrial licences issued under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act. No "permits" are issued under the Industries (Development & Regulations) Act. Under the Revised Licensing Policy, certain restrictions are placed on the Larger Industrial Houses, as defined in the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee Report. Separate statistics are maintained in respect of these houses. A statement showing

the number of industrial licenses issued to the 20 Larger Houses from 1-4-1971 to 30-6-1972 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT-3561/72]

(b) Industrial licences are generally issued for specific capacities rather than for specific values. Details of all industrial licences issued by the Government are published from time to time in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", Weekly "Indian Trade Journal" and the monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Out of the licences mentioned in the statement how many were cleared by the Monopolies Commission ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : All the letters of intent were issued only after clearance by MRTP. Commission.

SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : How many of the industrial firms, which are under CBI inquiry, were given industrial licences?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I have no information on this point.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : While more production is necessary in the country, at the same time, the monopolies have to be curbed. May I know whether this fact is kept in mind while granting licences to larger houses ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : We always bear in mind that while industrial production should go up, at the same time,

economic concentration of power should not take place. Licences and letters of intent are issued, keeping these in mind.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : In view of the utterances of the government before the public that they are going to prevent concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, may I know whether they are considering a blanket ban on issue of licences to large industrial houses ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : No, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know how many of these licences for new undertakings or for expansion pertain to projects which the applicants want to have in the joint sector with Government participation and financial assistance.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : As far as I am aware, none of these are being established in the joint sector. The loan or money advanced from the public sector or from financial institutions will only be sanctioned when these licencees come for specific cases to public lending institutions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My question was, when these applications for licences are considered and given, how many of them pertain either from the applicant side or from the Government side laying down any condition to the question of their being in the joint sector.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : The general approach now with regard to particularly the larger houses is to have now undertaking as far as possible. These are letters of intent issued long ago and they have fructified to licences. Therefore, these would not relate by and to large letters of intent with which we are concerned now. If a separate question

is put, we can give the details. I can give the information to the hon. Member that three paper projects for example have been taken up in the joint sector.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I would like to know, out of these licences for new industries or for expansion, how many of them are for essential articles needed by the community and how many are for non-essential luxury items.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. This is a general Question. You are asking a specific question.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : It is very relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : It may be relevant but not relevant to this Question.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले आम चुनाव के बाद ऐसे 15 बड़े व्यापारियों को जो प्रापने लाइसेंस और परमिट दिए हैं क्या उन लोगों को लाइसेंस और परमिट देने का वचन दिया था जिन्होंने प्राप को बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में चुनाव के लिए खर्चा दिया था और उन्हीं को प्राप ने यह दिया है — (स्वबचान) — इस तरह हल्का करने से कुछ नहीं होगा, मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ कि पिछले आम चुनाव में उन को प्राप ने प्राप्चासन दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह इस योजना में नहीं आता है । ऐसे एक पार्टी के बारे में डिफ़नेटरी क्वेश्चन प्राप नहीं कर सकते । मैं एलाऊ नहीं कर रहा हूँ ।

I am sorry, I am not allowing it. The question should not include any computation.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : प्राप एलाऊ क्यों नहीं करेंगे ? मैंने कोई गाली बकी है या कोई असमदीय शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है । मैं तो यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि पिछले आम चुनाव के बाद जिन पन्द्रह बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों को प्राप ने लाइसेंस और परमिट दिए हैं क्या चुनाव के दिनों में उन को प्राप्चासन दिया था कि

MR. SPEAKER : This is not relevant; I am not allowing it.

मुकह-मुकह प्राप्ति ही जगते की बात मुद कर दी, इस तरह की काम चलेना ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : मैं परमिट के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ, परमिट कितनी की दिए हैं वह बता दें। अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाँ, तो यह पूछें चाप।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : These are by and large licences which fructified with reference to letters of intent issued long ago. Once the conditions in the letters of intent are satisfied, automatically, the licences have got to issue. Therefore, the question of assurance does not arise. I want to say, not only with reference to this but to other matters also, no assurance was given to any house for the purpose of elections that either they would be given licence or any letters of intent. I want to repudiate the suggestions made by the hon. Members.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : आप इस प्रश्न को पढ़िये, इसमें परमिट के बारे में कहा गया है। ये परमिट आम चुनाव के बाद दिये गये हैं, इसी लिए मैंने पूछा था कि कितने परमिट दिये गये हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow it, please do not obstruct the House.
Mr. R. S. Pandey.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उत्तर दिलावाइये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर दे दिया है।

SHIR R.S. PANDEY : When letters of intent or licences are issued, may I know whether Government puts any condition that, within a specified time, the industry must be established, because our experience is that, after the licences are issued, a long time is taken for the industry to be started. May I know whether Government puts any condition that the industry should be started as quickly as possible ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़ी मुश्किल है। आप ने नम्बर-फाफ-लाइसेंसज पूछा है, वह उन्होंने पहले

बतला दिया है, अब आप इस में कुछ और जोड़ रहे हैं ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Do Government have a system of referring to the income-tax authorities and getting clearance from them before granting licences? Secondly, how does it happen that the largest business houses have got the largest number of licences ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is not correct. If the hon. Member looks into the total number of licences issued during the period, he will find that, progressively, it has been decreasing; it is only about five or six per cent of the total licences.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : My question was different. The first question that I have asked is whether you have any system of getting clearance from tax authorities before granting licences. Secondly, it is quite obvious from this statement that the largest business houses have got the largest number of licences.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I want to clear one thing. Take, for example, Birlas. Here it is indicated as 17. But out of that you will find that eight plus five, i.e. thirteen are carrying on business licences, that is, for the capacity established during the non-licensing period; they will automatically get those. So, actually, instead of seventeen, it should be four—the new licences that have been issued.

In regard to clearance from income-tax authorities, there will be some system. I would not be able to give the answer immediately. If the hon Member is interested, in iputting as separate question about it, I can give him the answer.

Combination of the functions of an establishment officer and vigilance Officer

*402. **SHRI S.C. SAMANTA :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had issued any orders whereby the functions of an

Establishment Officer and a Vigilance Officer in a Ministry can be combined in one Officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary/Officer on Special Duty/Joint Secretary; if so, the genesis of combining of these functions in one Officer; and

(b) the names of the Ministries where these functions have been entrusted to an O.S.D./Joint Secretary?

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

(a) No instructions to combine vigilance and establishment work in one officer have been issued by the Department of Personnel to the Ministers/Departments. Each Ministry/Department assigns work to its officers, keeping in view the nature and pattern of its work.

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

Statements

Name of Ministries where vigilance work functions have been entrusted to an officer of the rank of OSD/Joint Secretary.

- (1) Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance).
- (2) Ministry of Foreign Trade.
- (3) Ministry of Works & Housing.
- (4) Ministry of Communications.
- (5) Department of Supply.
- (6) Ministry of Railways [the post is in a higher grade.]

SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : May I know what is the rationale and expediency in combining the functions of vigilance and establishment in one person - in other words, combining the functions of the judge and the prosecutor in one individual ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said, no instructions have been issued by

the Government that the vigilance and establishment work should be combined, nor have we issued instructions that the establishment work should not be handled by the person who also handles vigilance work. Everything depends on the situation existing in a particular Ministry. In some Ministries and Departments, they have part-time Chief Vigilance Officer, and according to the nature of work in that Ministry, some work including establishment work is also given to the Chief Vigilance Officer.

As regards combining the two functions being likened to making the judge as well as the prosecutor in the same person, it is not correct. As a matter of fact, we find that establishment officers are usually well-versed in discipline and conduct rules. There are sometimes obvious advantages if part-time vigilance officers are made in charge of establishment work in addition to vigilance work. There are sufficient safeguards under the disciplinary rules available to the officers concerned to put their view-point. The Central Vigilance Commission is also consulted. In some cases, before award of punishment, the Union Public Service Commission is also consulted. I do not think there is any harm and no adverse circumstances have come to our notice that the vigilance and establishment work should not be combined in one officer.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I also know to which Service the officers in the Ministries mentioned in the statement belong and their experience in establishment matters ?

May I also know the number of officers belonging to Indian Police Service amongst these officers in whom these functions have been combined?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I do not have at this moment information

about the establishment experience or other experience of all the Vigilance Officers in the various Ministries.

As regards the question whether they belong to the Indian Police Service, at present, as I can see, only the Chief Vigilance Officer in the Ministry of Foreign Trade is a Police Officer. He does not belong to the Indian Police Service. He is a Police Officer. There are some Police Officers who work as Vigilance Officers in some of the public undertakings. But I cannot say how many IPS officers are working. But, there are instances where we do appoint Police Officers as Vigilance Officers also provided they have the necessary background.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Is the Government aware that most of these Vigilance Officers are drawn from the various Ministries on deputation in the Vigilance Department for a particular period of time and the result is that it is very difficult for them to exercise vigilance over the activities of their higher-ups in the Department as they are always in the grip of the fear that after a particular time, they have to go back to their Department ?

MR. SPEAKER : No arguments please.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : My question is that they are experiencing a lot of difficulties it is so difficult for them to function impartially. Would the Government, therefore, consider that this type of system should be finished and there should be a regular cadre of Vigilance Officers.?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Chief Vigilance Officers in the various Ministries are appointed after consulting the Central Vigilance Commissioner who is a very high functionary. Unless the Chief Vigilance Commissioner approves the appointment, he is not appointed as Vigilance Officer in any Department. That

is a big safeguard and the Chief Vigilance Commissioner goes into the record and the background of the person concerned and one of the things they consider is also whether a person from outside the Ministry would be more suitable or someone from the Ministry is more suitable. This is aspect also is kept in consideration by the Chief Vigilance Commissioner.

As regards a separate cadre of Vigilance Officers, I do not think that will be a very practical proposition and there is no proposal before the Government regarding that.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon Minister whether he is aware that so much interference by the Vigilance Officers in the Department has resulted in inaction by all the officers and where only indecision is the decision and the officers do not dare take any decision because of the interference made by the Vigilance Officers.....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon Member may ask his question without preambles and introductions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question is whether he is aware that indecision on the part of certain officers in various Ministries is the result of too much of interference by the Vigilance Officer and if so, whether any steps have been taken to co-ordinate both in a manner so that decisions are taken.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of the Chief Vigilance Officers interfering with the normal working of the Department. They are therefor a certain definite task which means to see if the people are not harassed, if the corrupt officers are brought to book and if their background and information is kept upto-date. Except for persons who have something to hide, I do not think any one need fear the Vigilance Officer and there is no question of his interfering with the normal working of any officer.

RECRUITMENT TO C.R.P. AND C.I.S.F.

FROM VARIOUS STATES

*403. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of people working in the Central Reserve Police and Central Industrial Security Force ; and

(b) the number of those among them from Kerala and from other States, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) C.R.P.F. - 73,237

C.I.S.F. - 12,462

(b) Two statements I & II containing the information are placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library See. o. I T-3562/72*]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : From the statement, one finds that the recruitment to the CRF from certain big States is very few and from certain small States there are so many. In view of this fact, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what are the criteria for the selection to CRP and the Central Industrial Security Force. Is there police verification in case of people selected before confirmation is made ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not know whether it is quite right to say that the representation of bigger big States is not big enough. U.P. has the biggest number in the CRP. It is true that Kerala, although it is a small State, has a much larger percentage of representation. The representation covers all the States as can be seen from the statement. It is all-India recruitment for gazetted and non-gazetted staff; for gazetted, it is done by recruitment on an all-India basis through advertisement in Indian newspapers and so

on and in the case of the non-gazetted staff the recruitment is done from all parts of the country. There is one aspect to be borne in mind. Out of 60 battalions that constitute the service, 28 battalions were previously battalions of the Reserve Battalion Force. They were constituted by various States and that is why representation of those States happen to be larger; these were absorbed in the CISF. To that extent that has to be taken into account. But that apart, I think, the representation is on an all-India basis. But there are a few States whose representation is very low like for example, Gujarat. Representation from certain States like Maharashtra, Punjab, certain parts of U.P. are high. All these factors go into the composition.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : He has not replied to the second part of my question. Is there police verification after selection and before confirmation and are there cases of retrenchment being done after they are recruited ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Normal police verification is done after selection.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : He has not given details regarding the police verification. What is it that the police investigate ? Do they investigate the political background of the person ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और क्या-क्या करना है ?
... (व्यवधान) ... फिजिकली तो डाक्टर देखने हैं ।

SHRI R. P. YADAV : From Statement II, it appears that only 919 persons from Bihar have been recruited in the Central Industrial Security Force so far, though Bihar has got a sizeable number of big public undertakings. May I know from the Minister the reason for this and whether the Government will think of appointing only the local people in the Department, looking to the backwardness and unemployment situation of Bihar ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Those who are already there are inducted in the CISF in respect of industries in the States, and as far as the number of public undertakings in Bihar is concerned, I do not know the exact number at the moment, it does not seem to be very large, that is one factor. As I said, the first preference is given to the watch and ward staff which is already there. Therefore, necessarily that will change the composition of the final picture of the CISF.

वर्ष 1971-72 में प्राकाशवाणी की विज्ञापनों से आय

* 404. श्री हुकम चन्ध कच्छबाय क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1971-1972 के वित्तीय वर्ष में प्राकाशवाणी के विज्ञापन विभाग को विभिन्न विज्ञापनों से कितनी आय हुई ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : The gross income earned from the Commercial Service during 1971-72 was Rs. 4,22,36,696.

श्री हुकम चन्ध कच्छबाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो विज्ञापन प्रणाली सरकार की है उसके रेट क्या-क्या हैं और किस प्रकार से विज्ञापन लेते हैं। कौन-सा उद्योग कितनी लागत का है क्या इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है ? और जो छोटे उद्योग हैं, लघु उद्योग उन्हें भी कोई भवमर मिलता है क्या ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : एडवर्टीजमेन्ट्स के रेट्स का एक चार्ट बना हुआ है, यदि चाहे तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को दे सकता हूँ वे उसको पढ़ें। रेट्स दिन के बचन के टाइम के सब भल-भलग हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको दे दीजिए।

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : जहाँ तक इस बात का तात्त्विक है कि किस किस की चीजों को एडवर्टीजिंग किया

जाता है, उसकी भी एक लम्बी लिस्ट है जिसमें हर क्रिम की चीजें हैं, ज्वारा कन्स्यूमर गुड्स हैं लेकिन फर्टिलाइजर, ईस्टर्स, बांटर लिफ्टिंग, स्टेशनरी, टाइम पीसेज - इस तरह की चीजों की लम्बी लिस्ट है।

जहाँ तक लघु उद्योगों की बात है, जो भी टाइम मांगते हैं उनको टाइम मिलता है। हम यह नहीं सोचते कि किसी को टाइम न दिया जाये बल्कि सभी को हम टाइम देना चाहते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्ध कच्छबाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विज्ञापन के माध्यम से सरकार को अधिक मात्रा में आमदनी हो, अधिक मुनाफा हो उसके लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रापने बनाया है ? यदि बनाया है तो वह क्या है ? क्या प्राप्ति वाले भविष्य में चुनाव अधिकारी ने जिन राजनीतिक दलों को मान्यता दी है यदि वे दल अपने प्रचार के लिए विज्ञापन दें तो उन्हें भी प्राप छूट देंगे ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त 9 मेन सेन्टर्स से विज्ञापन दिए जाते हैं और चाहते हैं कि दस और जगहों से शुरू किया जाये। इसके अलावा कुछ रेट्स रिवाइज किये हैं और किए जा रहे हैं ताकि रेट्स बढ़ाये जायें।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के विज्ञापन दिए जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के साथ यह बेइन्साफी होगी क्योंकि पोलिटिकल एक्टिविटी इम्प्रोवार् वाली बात नहीं है बल्कि सोच वाली बात है और इसको जनरल प्रथोम में आना चाहिए जिसके लिए एलेक्शन कमिशन और कर सकता है मिलकर।

श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह : मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि जिन केन्द्रों से अभी विज्ञापन प्रसारित हो रहे हैं उनके अतिरिक्त क्या अन्य सभी केन्द्रों के भी विज्ञापन प्रसारण की योजना है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As I have said just now, generally speaking, the policy is to use only the Vividh Bharati. At the moment nine main centres plus ancillary stations are using the service. We are planning to add ten more.

**INEFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF THE
SAHA INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR
PHYSICS, CALCUTTA**

*405. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :**
Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta, in spite of getting huge grants to the tune of Rs. 46,23,000 from the Department of Atomic Energy and from other sources, is not functioning effectively ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether Government contemplate to enquire into the affairs of the Institute and set things right there ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. C. PANT)** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : The hon. Minister has said 'No' on every point. But in view of the fact that we have got reports that due to corrupt practices in which the director of the institute himself is alleged to have been involved research work has come to a standstill, do the Ministry contemplate to inquire into the affairs ?

MR. SPEAKER : The answer to the hon. Member's question is 'No'. In spite of that, he is putting this question.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Research work has come to a standstill.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Without an inquiry, how can they say that there is no corruption ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have no such information.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : In view of the growing importance of research regarding atomic energy, do Government contemplate to make this centre a bigger one with improved functioning for the entire eastern region ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : In his first question, the hon. member was dissatisfied with the functioning of this Institute. In the second, he suggests that this should be expanded. This seems to be somewhat inconsistent.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Make it more effective and a bigger one.

MR. SPEAKER : The question should be coherent.

SHRI K.C. PANT : The Annual Report of this Institute which forms part of the Report of the Department of Atomic Energy is placed on the Table since the last 15 years. So the Parliament has been aware of the functioning of this Institute. This has a Governing Council headed by the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University and has representatives of the Central Government and the State Government and it is looking after the work there. This Council is in charge of the work of this Institute.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is the Minister aware of the fact that the eminent Indian scientist, the late Dr. C. V. Raman, had propounded a view which is very much relevant to the question ? He had said that instead of having a good number of centralised laboratories and research centres on which Government spend a lot of money, it was better to have small laboratory and research centres spread over a large number of areas and thereby give more opportunities to the scientists so that the difficulties faced at centre like the Saha Institute which is mainly engaged in fundamental research could be completely eliminated.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Actually, the question is based on a wrong premise. This is one of the Institutes or research Labs. which my hon. friend has in mind and probably Prof. Raman had in mind. This began as a part of Calcutta University's programme to set up a cyclotron. Later on it grew and it got money various endowments funds and so on. It was named after Dr. Saha. In 1950, the University approached the Government of India for assistance. After detailed discussions, a constitution was framed—that is past history; I do not want to go into that. Later on there was going to be set up a variable energy cyclotron in Calcutta itself and the Institute was going to be shifted to a bigger building. Then an agreement was entered into by the three parties, the State Government, the Central Government and Calcutta University. It was as a result of that the present constitution came into being.

PROF. MADHU DANDA VATE : Just a clarification. The premise of my question was not wrong. I agree with part of the answer. I only wanted to widen the scope and seek a clarification. I wanted to know whether on a similar pattern laboratories and research institutes in different parts of the country would be set up.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It depends on the merits of each case.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Has this Institute been mainly concerned with spectroscopy and crystallography research? If so, what achievements of practical use for our nuclear energy programme, have been made in these fields by this Institute ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I will try to give my friend some idea of the type of work that is being done by giving a list of major equipments that are there. They have 38' cyclotron, 14 MEV Neutron generator, spectrometers, isotope separator, elec-

tron microscopes etc. He knows that some of these are general-purpose research equipments. The isotope separator is a specific instrument for isotope work. So all the work covered in this is being done for several years. The report of this is laid on the Table of the House. I have not got the list of the achievements with me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of the achievements of the Saha Institute in acquainting students to get direct knowledge about handling the nuclear technology and also producing the research data and also enabling them to get the Doctorate degree, the functions of the Saha Institute are not so insignificant. In view of the fact, as you know, that the cyclotron that was being dealt with there.

MR. SPEAKER : Come up with your question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether the Government have taken into consideration that the Saha Institute should be integrated with the proposed cyclotron that is going to be set up in Calcutta and, if so, the plans thereof ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : There is no idea of integrating it, but next to this proposed cyclotron to be set up by the Central Government, a plot of 13 acres has been given to the Saha Institute by the Government of West Bengal where they propose to set up their building.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a sweeping remark.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. Kindly give up this habit of getting up again and again (*Interruption*) No, no. Next question.

अलवर (राजस्थान) में स्कूटरों का कारखाना

407. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या अलवर (राजस्थान) में स्कूटर बनाने का एक कारखाना लगाने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या इस कारखाने की लगाने में कोई बिबेयी कम्पनी सहायता कर रही है; और

(ग) यह कब तक बन जाएगा ?

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

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्राप्ता की जाती है कि एकक में उत्पादन 1973 के अन्त तक प्रारम्भ हो जाए ना ।

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी नबी महोदय ने बताया है कि प्राप्ता की जाती है । उसी के आधार पर मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस स्थान पर वह कारखाना खोला जायगा राजस्थान में, और उसकी प्रतिवर्ष क्षमता क्या होगी ? और क्या इसी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत उस के द्वारा निर्मित स्कूटर प्राप्त होने लगेंगे ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : यह कारखाना राजस्थान के झलदर स्थान में लगाया जाएगा और प्रतिवर्ष इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता 24,000 होगी ।

Mr. Speaker It is a factful information wanted and he has given it.

श्री लालजी भाई स्कूटर की जो कमी अभी चल रही है उस कमी की कितनी पूर्ति प्रतिवर्ष यह कारखाना करेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी लग तो लेने दो ।

DR. H. P. SHARMA : Sir, this pertains to my constituency. May I know when was the prototype submitted to the Government for approval; how long would the Government take further, to come to a conclusion; and thirdly, does not the Government think that you are delaying the implementation of the project by not coming to a conclusion about the approval of the prototype ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : The Government is not at all delaying this project. Rather we are very anxious to see that this project comes up as early as possible. We received a prototype a few months back, and it has got to be tested from different angles. Without the test, if it goes on the roads, naturally, not only will the project fail but the buyers also will have grievances. Therefore, these tests have to be done.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : My question was not answered.

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Next question.

INQUIRY AGAINST INDUSTRIAL HOUSES FOR VIOLATING PROVISIONS OF LICENCES

*408. SHRI D. N. SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of businessmen and industrial houses that have come under official enquiry for violating provisions of Industrial licences during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken against each of the erring businessmen and industrial houses?

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

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

Statements

A number of cases have come to the notice of the Government where industrial undertakings, whether belonging to large industrial houses or otherwise, have substantially increased their production beyond their respective licensed capacities. The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee had referred, in its report, to 45 such represen-

tative cases, details of which are given in Appendix IV-F of its Report. Copies of the report have previously been laid on the Table of the House. The Commission of Inquiry on the Large Industrial Houses, headed by Shri A. K. Sarkar, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is required, by the terms of its reference, to inquire into and report, *inter-alia*, on the circumstances in which unauthorised production in excess of the licensed capacity occurred in the cases brought out by the Industrial licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. The report of the Commission is still awaited.

SHRI D. N. SINGH : When is the Sarkar committee expected to submit its report?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : We have written to the Sarkar Commission to expedite the report but we do not know exactly when they will submit their report.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It seems these cases involve breaches of the law. Have Government launched prosecution in those cases? If not, what are the reasons? Allied to this, are the Government aware that they are guilty of double breach, in that they have not paid excess excise duties on excess production?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : They have not launched prosecution cases against any of these firms because they are still pending examination before the Sarkar Commission and the decision of the Government will depend upon the recommendation of the Sarkar Commission.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : These cases involve breaches of the law and there was basis for launching prosecutions against them. Why not launch prosecutions, for they are clear breaches of the law?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : The Committee report says that

prima facie these were in excess of the licensed capacity. Under what circumstances did they produce beyond licensed capacity—that had to be enquired into. This was the specific recommendation of that committee. That is why this has been referred to the Sarkar Commission. We cannot take action before it gives its finding. We are trying to expedite the report. As far as excise duty is concerned, it is on the basis of the report of production from the units that it has been revealed that they have produced in excess of the capacity. Therefore, I do not think there would have been any evasion of payment of excise duty, if excise duty was payable.

श्री पद्मलाल बाबूपाल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्कूटर के घलावा इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में — (अवधान)...में 22 साल से पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य हूँ। मेरे क्षेत्र में अब तक कोई भी कारखाना नहीं खोला गया है। इसलिए मैं अपने असन्तोष की भावना व्यक्त करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राय की भावना का सब को पता है।

DR. RANEN SEN : Many of these Industrial houses that have come under enquiry by the Sarkar Commission for violating the provisions of the industrial licences are being a granted expansion or new undertaking. How many of them have been blacklisted so far?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This information was given in answer to a previous question. Besides, this does not arise out of this question and if the hon. Member wants the information again, I can give it to him.

DR. RANEN SEN : It arises out of this question. The statement says that all those houses are under enquiry. Pending that enquiry report is it a fact that some of these houses whose conduct is being investigated by the Sarkar Commission are being given licences for expansion or for setting up new undertakings?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Information was given by one of my predecessors that specific firms which were under enquiry would not be given any licence and I think we have stuck to that assurance given here, even though the houses as such were not excluded to apply in respect of other firms with which they were connected.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The hon. Minister has in his reply said that these conclusions are based on the production figures that have been shown by the respective companies. The question is whether they have violated industrial policy with regard to licensing capacity that has been given to them. That is a specific question. I should like to know whether they have violated the licensing capacity given to them and whether any *prima facie* case has been made out against them

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Under what circumstances this increased production has taken place has to be gone into. In some cases, the production capacity was given on the basis of working one shift. When they go to a second shift, there is increase in production. Is it a violation or not? All these are being enquired into. Government also have from time to time exhorted them to increase production upto a particular level. All these things are under the scrutiny of the Commission. Only when the Commission submits its report we would be able to find out whether there has been breach of the provisions of the Industrial Regulations Act and if so, what action should be taken.

FACILITIES TO PRISONERS IN JAIL

*409. **SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities provided to A, B and C Class prisoners in each State ;

(b) how do they compare with the facilities provided in Jails run by the Centre; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide uniform facilities for prisoners in all the jails?

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

(a) Each State has its own rules of classifying prisoners and providing facilities to them.

A Statement showing the facilities provided to different classes of prisoners as furnished by the State Governments is placed on the Table of the House [*placed in Library No. LT-3563/72*]. More detailed information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(b) The Central Government has no jails of its own.

(c) The All India Jail Manual Committee prepared a Model Prison Manual which among other things also provides for uniformity in classification of prisoners and providing facilities to them. This Manual has been commended to the States and when adopted by the States, more or less uniformity in all aspects of prison administration would be achieved

श्री इशहाक सम्बहली; यह काफी बड़ा स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है। यह जो क्लॉसिफिकेशन का सिस्टम है यानी जो तीन कटेगरी बनाई गई है वह ब्रिटिश सिस्टम है सरकार को क्या दृष्टिकोण पेश था रही है जिसे की वजह से इस की प्रबालिषा नहीं किया गया होता यह है कि जा प्रादमी नैड मूवमेंट में जेल जाता है और गरीब प्रादमी है उसको तो इन्फ्रीमर क्लास मिलता है और जो बड़ा भारी कॅपिटलन्ट है, मले ही स्मॉलिय या ब्लैक मार्केटिंग में जेल जाता है, उसको हार्ड क्लास मिलता है। इस ब्रिटिश सिस्टम को अभी तक सरकार ने क्यों नहीं प्रबालिषा किया ?

विदित थीरियड का एक और बड़ा भयानक सिस्टम था मुंबईकरनगर जेल में मैंने देखा सन् 1970 में कि बकरी का सिस्टम अभी भी मौजूद है। वहाँ के कैदियों से बकरी पिनबाई जाती है जो कि बहुत ही जातिमाता सिस्टम था। मैं मासूम करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस को खत्म करने के लिए क्या कर रही है और उस को अब तक ऐसा न करने में क्या दुस्वारी पैदा आई है ?

[श्री असाव सुहली - ये काफ़ी ठूँ]

असिमेंट दिया गया है - ये हो क्लासिफिकेशन का सिस्टम है यही हो न किशेरी क्रीम गैसी गैसी है वो नरुश सिस्टम है - सरकार को का दशुवारी पेश आरही है हिस उहे से अस को अल्लस निस कया का ? हुवा ये है के हु अदमी सडु मूडल मस हल हुवा है अरु अरु अदमी है अस लु लु अरु अरु कलस मलु है अरु हु ठूँ नुवारी कपलसु है नुवारी है सुगलुग या लुलुग मरु लुशुग मिस हल हुवा है अस को हानी कास मलु है - अस नरुश सिस्टम को अही लु सरकार ने लुन निस अल्लस लु लु नरुश पेरुडु लु अलु अरु ठूँ नुवारी सिस्टम नुवारी - मरुपर नुगर हल मस मने डिकुवस 1970 मिस के किकी का सिस्टम अही नुवारी मूहुडु है - उहाँ के कदुडुन से किकी सुवानी हानी है - हु लु नुवारी है डालुवने सिस्टम नुवारी - मिस मलुम कुरुवारी हुन के सरकार अस को अल्लस कुरुने किलुने का कुरुवारी है अरु अस कुवारी नुवारी नुवारी कुरुने मिस कया दशुवारी पेश आनी है ?

श्री राज निवास निवासी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ वर्षों एक कमेटी बनाई थी और उस से कहा था कि जेल में मुद्रण का धातु कम चल रहा

है उस में सुधार किया जाये। उस कमेटी ने एक 'माइल वील मैन्युअल' तैयार किया है जिस को हमने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को भेजा है और उनमें निवेदन किया है कि वह जो उन के कायदे कानून जेलों के बारे में हैं उन में इस मैन्युअल के आधार पर तदर्थी करे एक सिफारिश जो इस जेल मैन्युअल कमेटी ने की थी और जो नये मैन्युअल में लिखी गई है वह यह है कि तीन क्लाम के बजाय दो क्लाम कर दिये जायें। जिस बात के लिये माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, और जो डेर डेर है एक क्लाम से दूम्ने क्लाम में और किम आधार पर क्लाम दिय जायें, वह सरकार के विचारधारा में है, और हमी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए तीन के बजाय दो क्लामिकेशन करने की व्यवस्था इस नये मैन्युअल में की गई है।

वैसा धार एक तरह से देखा जाय ता जेल का जो मरुडुडु है वह राज्य सरकार के अधीन है, केन्द्रिय सरकार के पास नहीं।

श्री इमामलुवम निवासी जल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जुरिडिकेशन में है, सेटर क नहीं।

MR SPLAKER The question was

"how do they compare with the facilities provided in Jails run by the Centre."

The Minister says that there are no jails run by the Centre

So, it must be a slip

SHRI G VISWANATHAN Sir, Entry 4 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution reads

"Prisons reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein, arrangements with other States for the use of prisons and other institutions"

This is clearly a State subject So, I think this question should not be entertained here

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : The question has been admitted and printed So, we should be allowed to ask supplementaries ; (Interruptions)

श्री हुसैन खान कलकत्ता : सदन में इन पर चर्चा की अनुमति दे दी गई है और प्रश्न भी हो गया है जवाब भी मंत्री महोदय दे रहे हैं। हमें भी मौका देना चाहिए प्रश्न पूछने का।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं जेल से कल छूट कर आया हूँ। मुझे मौका मिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब एक साथ खड़े हो गए हैं। कुछ पता नहीं चलता कौन क्या कह रहा है। कभी-कभी ऐसा किया करे, रात्र तो गेगा नहीं करना चाहिए। किमी की बात सुनाई नहीं दे रही है। आप यहां आ कर एकापैरिमेंट करके देख लें। अगर तेरह से पंद्रह बीस खड़े हो कर बोलने लग जाएं तो सुनाई दे जाए तो मैं मान लूंगा (इंटरप्शन) आपकी जेल में बड़ी दिलचस्पी है। सब का जाने का क्या है? क्या बात है (इंटरप्शन) बड़ी गलत बात है, स्पीकर की आई कीच न की जाये और सब एक साथ खड़े होकर बोलना शुरू कर दें। कुछ तो अन्धरी परम्परा आपकी टालनी चाहिए। हाउस में क्या उनकी बात चलेंगी जो सब से ज्यादा चला सकता है? क्या बान है रोड आप ऐसा करते हैं? (इंटरप्शन)

So long as 10 or 15 hours. Members are speaking simultaneously nothing will go on record... (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, If you call me they will all keep quiet.

MR. SPEAKER : I am allowing questions because I called him and he is already on his legs.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : In the Statement the Minister has referred to the Jail Manuals of UP, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu. Are we going to discuss the jail manuals of different States? Because, we have to put questions on that. Are we going to violate the Constitution?

MR. SPEAKER : The Question found its admission on the Questions List because of part (b) and (c) of the Question. I have seen that. Part (c) relates to all-India Jail Manual Committee preparing a manual. That is the reason. Because there was a Committee to prepare an all-India jail manual, this was the question as to whether

there is any proposal to provide uniform facilities for prisoners in all the jails. Part (b) and part (c) relate to all-India question. Because of that, it found its way on the Questions List.

श्री इसहाक सम्बली : क्लासिफिकेशन के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उस में दो दर्जे रखने का सुझाव दिया गया है? ऐसा किम बेसिस पर किया गया है? यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जेलों के सुधार के लिए जो रिपोर्ट आई है, इसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट का रिमपान क्या है?

[شری اسحاق سنہلی - کلاسیفیکیشن]

کے بارے میں جو رپورٹ آئی ہے اس میں دو درجے رکھنے کا سوچھاؤ دیا گیا ہے؟ ایسا کس بیس پر کیا گیا ہے؟ اس کے بارے میں گورنمنٹ کا رسپانس کیا ہے؟

श्री रास निवास निर्या क्लासिफिकेशन के बारे में इस मैन्युअल में तीन के बजाय दो क्लासिम हो यह बाल दर्जे की गई है। बेसिस उनका वही है जोकि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। आपने कहा है कि क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं होनी चाहिए और मैन्युअल में कहा गया है कि तीन के बजाय दो कर दी जाए। करीब-करीब भावना वही है जो माननीय सदस्य ने व्यक्त की है। उसी भावना को लेकर उन मैन्युअल कमेटी ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है जिमका मैंने अभी त्रिक किया है।

श्री इसहाक सम्बली : इसका बेसिस क्या है? [شری اسحاق سنہلی - اس کا بیس کیا ہے]

[?]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने प्रश्न किया है और उन्होंने कमेटी ने जो सुझाव दिया है वह आपको बता दिया है। जो मैन्युअल इनफॉर्मेशन है वह उन्होंने आपको दे दी है।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, my question is in two parts. The first part is : Will the Government consider that the two categories that are now to be recommended would be, one category for blackmarketeers and politicians, including parliamentarians and the other for the rest

of the people? The second part of my Question is that the Madhya Pradesh Government has put up a Jail according to a news item I recently read, for something like 500 to 700 inmates I would like to know from the Government whether they have any details of this largest 'hotel' that has been built in our country

सर्वसल सहोदय आपने लिए तो बमरा बड़ा बनाएये ।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA The question refers to the Madhya Pradesh Government I hardly can do anything on the matter

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH It is true that some hon Members who had courted imprisonment on the Simla Agreement issue found it very difficult to live in prison because of lack of psychiatric facilities?

MR SPEAKER I am sorry that does not relate to this

SHRI R S PANDEY Some of the Members of Parliament are arrested and sent to Jail I want to know what classification is given to them The second part of my question is whether a semi-jail by giving all the facilities without any conviction is going to be provided for persons like Mr Puro Mody to have a health resort

MR SPEAKER Order, please This does not relate to the question

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA In the statement I do not find the facilities provided to the West Bengal prisoners Nowhere it is said that from West Bengal jail, Government has any authority to send the political prisoners to the jail of another province which has been done in recent times About 600 to 800 prisoners, the sons of West Bengal, have been sent to the Cuddalore jail in Tamil Nadu

MR SPEAKER This is not a relevant question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA My question is under what rule, under what authority, they have been sent there and what are the facilities that are being provided to those prisoners who are still in Cuddalore jail in Tamil Nadu

MR SPEAKER This is not a relevant question

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA This is relevant, Sir *(Interruption)* You give me a chance and I will convince you Let me clarify I am not putting any irrelevant question *(Interruption)* Maintenance of internal security and DIR are Central Acts Under those Acts, the matter has to be reported to the Centre They are detained under those Act *(Interruption)*

MR SPEAKER The Question Hour is over

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA This is a relevant question It has not been answered 700 sons of West Bengal are in Cuddalore Jail

MR SPEAKER Short Notice Question

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION *contd*
Expansion of Production of Stainless Steel in alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur

SNQ 6 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Alloy Steel Executive Association, Durgapur submitted two memoranda to his Ministry on the 2nd May 1972 and 12th June, 1972 regarding the scope for the expansion of Production of stainless steel in the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur,

(b) if so the arguments outlined in favour of their contention, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(iii) Alloy Tool Steel	7,500
(iv) Stainless Steel	13,000
(v) Alloy Construction and Carbon Construction Steel	176,350
	204,850
	205,000

Statement

or

204,850

205,000

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points made in the memorandum are as under :-

(i) The present product-mix of the plant is not economically viable. The finishing facilities are inadequate.

(ii) The Alloy Steels Plant was always intended to be, and should be, expanded from the existing capacity of 100,000 tonnes of ingots a year to 300,000 tonnes a year. There is built-in capacity for expansion. Expansion should include manufacture of 60,000 tonnes of Stainless Steel sheets, strips and plates and should be on the lines of the decision reported to have been taken in the Ministry in March, 1971.

(iii) The cost of expansion of the plant by another 200,000 tonnes of ingots will be around Rs. 50 crores.

(iv) The reported move to expand the plant only with Seamless tubes will not put it on a sound footing without 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel flat products and 4,000 tonnes high speed steel.

(c) After consideration of all relevant points, it has been decided that the Alloy Steels Plant should be expanded from its existing capacity of 100,000 tonnes of Steel ingots a year to 300,000 tonnes a year. The product-mix in terms of finished products will be as follows :-

	Tonnes/Year
(i) Die block	4,000
(ii) High Speed Steel	4,000

It has also been decided to set up a seamless tube plant in the Alloy Steels Plant which will utilise 74,500 tonnes of the Alloy and Carbon Construction Steel produced by the latter. The capacity for stainless steel production in the plant will continue to be 13,000 tonnes as at present. The Central Engineering and Designs Bureau have been commissioned to prepare Detailed Project Report on this basis.

This product-mix has been decided on overall technological and economic considerations. It has been found that the most economical method of utilising the in-built blooming mill capacity and expanding the production of the plant is to adopt the product-mix now selected for expansion, including the setting up of a Seamless tube plant.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In the statement laid on the Table of the House, the Minister has made an observation that the decision has been taken to expand the Alloy Steel Plant in Durgapur in regard to production of seamless steel or tubes on overall economic and other considerations. He has also stated in reply to a certain query in the Rajya Sabha that production of seamless steel will be more profitable and also that it will provide more employment potential. I challenge the statement of the Minister that it is not only factually incorrect but it is also unscientific. If it is not politically motivated, it is a glaring instance of error of judgment which will spell disaster for the development of infrastructure industries in West Bengal.

With this preliminary observation, I want to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that M/s. Dastur and Company, while designing the plant for Durgapur, observed that in the second stage of its expansion, even when its production reached 50 per cent, stainless steel production would be profitable. Is it also a fact that Durgapur Alloy Steel has developed a technique of production of stainless steel without nickel but with only chromium which is available in plenty in our country? In view of these facts may I know whether the Ministry, on 6th March 1971 decided to expand Durgapur Alloy Steel for production of 75,000 tonnes of stainless steel? If so, what is the reason, as to why, instead of expanding the alloy steel plant for production of stainless steel, the Durgapur steel plant is going to be expanded for production of seamless tube steel?

SHRIS MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM The hon. Member has asked four questions apart from his preliminary observations which he is certainly entitled to make.

The first is whether Dastur and Co., originally after designing the plant, suggested that the second stage of expansion of Durgapur should include stainless steel. Yes, at one time that was the plan.

Secondly, he asked whether the Ministry had decided in March 1971 when the product-mix of expansion was considered, whether or not stainless steel was included in that. The answer is yes, it was.

The third question he asked is what is the reason for changing this decision. This is the question which is important. When the Ministry in March 1971 took a decision that the product-mix for an expansion of Durgapur should include 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel, we had not taken into consideration certain other

aspects of the matter. What we were planning for the country as a whole was the establishment, not only of a stainless steel plant, but a seamless tube plant. What a seamless tube plant is that there blocks of seamless steel in which you push as it were by extrusion process, and the blocks are made into a tube without any seam, that is, without being welded. We were planning to have a seamless tube plant. It was found that if one wants to have a seamless tube plant the best possible location for the plant would be Durgapur because we would be able to use the mild steel available in the Durgapur Steel Plant on the one hand as well as the alloy and constructional steel slabs which are available in the Alloy Steel Plant. Therefore it was economically the best to have it in Durgapur.

The second reason why we decided that stainless steel would be better in Salem rather than in Durgapur is that in the Durgapur Blooming Mill, the alloy steel plant can only produce slabs of a firm width of 42' which, after trimming, comes to 40' and we are planning to have not only 42' but certainly 48' which comes down to 46' and possibly, even 56'. Therefore, we decided that it was better that we put in a continuous casting machine in Salem and then a semi-continuous hot strip mill that can produce the type of flat products which are necessary.

So, on a balance of all these considerations we found that, from the point of view of the national economy, it would be more advantageous to put in Durgapur a seamless tube plant and increase the production of alloy and constructional steel upto 1,75,000 tonnes or so and the major area for production of stainless steel to be in Salem with a new continuous casting plant on the one hand a semi-continuous hot strip mill on the other. These are the considerations that led the Government ultimately to reverse the earlier decision.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know whether it is a fact that expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel plant for production of an additional quantity of 75,000 of stainless steel would have required only an investment of Rs. 50 crores whereas the production of the same capacity of stainless steel at Salem will require Rs. 340 crores.

Is it also a fact that whereas Durgapur has the technology and the know-how of producing the stainless steel with chromium only and without nickel and they have also developed the know-how technique, whether or not all this technique of production of stainless steel is available at Salem? Is it also a fact, that for the seamless tube 90% market of our country is in the southern and western regions?

It is not so in the eastern region of the country. If it is so, may I know on what basis you say that seamless tubes could be profitably produced in that area? Is it a fact that the stainless steel in the south is meant mostly for the consumer industry, whereas in Durgapur it can cater both to the consumer industry as well as other industries, like the chemical industry, the fertiliser industry and the petro-chemicals and for the infrastructural industrial possibilities? May I know whatever to meet the national requirements he would set up a fresh Review Committee of experts to go into the entire question whether Salem and Durgapur both can produce stainless steel for our country's consumption?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : He now increased the number of questions from four to five. He is very familiar with the memorandum sent to the Government by Alloy Steel Executives Association and he must have noticed that calculation regarding alloy steel investment is put around Rs. 150 crores; it was thought to be somewhat less, but at present prices, it was put somewhere around Rs.

150 crores. So far as the present proposal for expansion is concerned, according to the product-mix as described in the statement laid on the Table of the House, our present assessment is that the investment should be around Rs. 120 crores and we are optimistic about that. There are certain new suggestions made regarding the present working of the Arc furnace in the Alloy Steel Plant. There is no question of investment being on a very high scale, so far as the new product-mix is concerned. Sir, nobody will contradict the fact that the workers and the officers are trying to do their best. The rated capacity for stainless steel in Durgapur is 13,000 tonnes. The production of stainless steel there has been a low figure, of 3,000 tonnes in 1971-72 and this is a main consideration which should be kept in mind. We are hoping that the position will improve. He asked whether seamless tubes could be got produced profitably in some other area.—It is a question of transport costs..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : 90 per cent market is in the southern region and the western region. There is no market in the eastern region.

MR. SPEAKER : You are putting a question. Still when he replied, you again start interrupting. This is not fair.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have a right to ask; it will have a disastrous effect on West Bengal's economy.

MR. SPEAKER : I know this practice; please don't do it every day. Don't think by using this technique you can over-awe everybody.—Please don't interrupt him. Please sit down.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am sure he will explain what exactly is a thing which he thinks I did not understand. I know this is a matter about which there is a controversy in Bengal.

I would like to point out the facts in this regard if he listens to. I do not want that this should become an issue of conflict. It is not. It is a very important technical matter in which we want to do justice to all parts of our country. That is why I am spending so much time. I would request you, Mr. Speaker, to permit me to put it before the House in detail. It cannot be avoided. It has to be faced.

The only difficulty about keeping the seamless tube plant, if I wanted to, in Salem, is that continuous casting is not a good process for seamless tube; it is not a completely proved process; that is the way in which it is used, and it is safer and better to use the blooming mill that we have in the Alloy Steel Plant at the moment for that particular process.

The difficulty about putting the seamless tube plant anywhere else in India is that it is only in Durgapur that we have got the blooming mills and the alloy and constructional steel plant in the ASP. No doubt, it will be used in different parts of the country, but we have to decide about the location of the plant on the basis also of the raw materials that are immediately available. The hon. Member asked me whether we would have a fresh review of the question. Everything can be freshly reviewed. But we have gone into it with very great care, and technical advisers have gone into all aspects of the question, and only after going into it with very great care, we have come to this conclusion. I would appeal to the hon. Member to look at the matter as objectively as possible, and I can assure him that whatever materials he wants in respect of this matter, I am willing to give to him.

श्री साधु राम : मैं यह धार्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ दिन हुए फूड कारपोरेशन के सेयरमेन . .

सम्बन्ध महोदय : प्राइर फीज । धर्मी तो क्वेश्चन जस रहा है ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK : With regard to Durgapur as well as the other public sector undertakings, will the hon. Minister be able to tell us whether the public sector undertakings, in spite of considerable efforts made during the last one and a half years have not been able to pick up in their production, whether it be stainless steel or alloy products or any other, and if so what are the measures that Government are contemplating to see that they are able to function to their capacity? This is in the light of what we discussed today, namely that we have been going ahead with the punishment of those who are producing beyond capacity. But here we are at a stage where we are producing much below capacity. What measures are Government contemplating to improve the production? It is too general and too known a question which has to be answered.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not been able to follow his question.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I have followed the question. It is too wide a question. I would most earnestly request the hon. Member to put a separate question on that matter. But what he has asked is: What are the various measures which we are taking for improving the production? That will involve my going into a different area altogether. I hope he would, therefore, excuse me. I would request him to put a separate question on that.

DR. RANEN SEN : All these considerations that are exercising the mind of the hon. Minister were discussed last year in March by able technologists and the secretaries to the Government of India who went into all these things when this Salem plant was in the offing, and nobody had

objected from West Bengal to the establishment of the Salem steel plant. In view of the fact that there is an installed capacity of 3 lakhs tonnes of ingot and more than 60,000 tonnes of alloy steel of first grade, and the need of the country all over India is quite high may I know why instead of utilising the built-in capacity, Government are trying to pull it down, which ultimately would result in loss and non-viability of the Alloy Steel Plant in Durgapur?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The hon. Member is not entirely accurate in saying that Government are trying to pull down the level of production in Durgapur. On the contrary, the level of production of the blooming mill, when it was originally put in Durgapur, was in the region of 240,000 tonnes, and the product-mix that has been described in the statement laid on the Table of the House will lead to a full utilisation of the blooming mill.

The hon. member also asked me: why is it that in the March 1971 meeting—I think that is the one he has got in mind when a conclusion had been arrived at regarding a particular product-mix, whether or not all matters were not taken into consideration at that time, and why is it that the decision was later reversed? The reason is that when the product-mix provisionally was fixed in the March 1971 meeting, the total figure of 200,000 tonnes of saleable steel—alloy constructional and stainless steel—had not been entirely filled up. It was a provisional figure; Defence requirement 20,000 tonnes, forgings 30,000 tonnes stainless steel plates, strips and sheets 60,000 tonnes—which comes to 110,000 tonnes. The other 90,000 tonnes was left vague. At that time, on the question of what we should do with the seamless tube plant, no decision was taken. In fact, that was not taken into consideration. It was only later when we examined the question of the seamless tube plant, particularly whether it

should or should not be put into Durgapur or Bhilai—the question of Bhilai was also there—that we come to the conclusion that the most effective way in which we could use the various facilities which we had already got in existence or we were going to put up would be to put up the stainless steel plant at Salem, because it is not possible to really divide between the two: the new continuous casting equipment, semi-continuous hot strip mill at Salem and use the blooming mill for alloy and constructional steel and the seamless tube plant.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has not replied to the question of Dr. Ranen Sen. The question is quite simple, whether or not there is an installed capacity at Durgapur of 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel sheets? If so, in view of the fact that the demand in the country is much more than the capacity, why this capacity in Durgapur cannot be used in addition to Salem?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : There is no installed capacity of 60,000 tonnes of stainless steel at Durgapur, and until Dr. Ranen Sen, joined now by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, had mentioned it, nobody had ever said that there is such an installed capacity there. The installed capacity was originally thought to be 18,000 tonnes. The actual capacity, ultimately when recalculated owing to certain weaknesses in the equipment that has been installed, is 13,000 tonnes. If one wants to increase the capacity of stainless steel, then we have to put a lot of additional equipment in. So there is no question of non-utilisation of existing capacity. The blooming mill, which is really where we have got a big margin, between 100,000 tonnes and the present capacity of the alloy steel plant at 240,000 tonnes that blooming of such capacity is necessarily for stainless steel or any

other type of steel. But it can be used for stainless steel. Why we have not used it, I have explained—because these particular slabs of this size cannot be made in the blooming mill

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Technical and Industrial facilities to dependants to those whose Agricultural Lands have been acquired for Development of Delhi

*406 SHRI DALIP SINGH Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide technical and industrial facilities to the dependants of those whose agricultural lands have been acquired for Plan Development of Delhi, and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal drawn for their benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARJA) (a) and (b) The subject matter of the Question does not fall within the purview of the Planning Commission. However, action has been initiated to obtain the required information regarding the Question from the appropriate authorities. As soon as the required information has been received, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

आकाशवाणी से युक्तों के लिए प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रम

*410 श्री मूलचन्ध डाला क्या नुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस वर्ष युक्तों के लिए प्रसारित किये गये कार्यक्रमों की मुख्य बातें क्या थी और उनके लिए धनगत कार्यक्रम करने का क्या उद्देश्य है और

(ख) युक्तों की सेवा से युक्तों को क्या लाभ पहुंचे है और उस पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय होता है तथा वह दो वर्षों में उस पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

नुचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री आर्जुनके० गुजराल) : (क) युक्तों के लिए कार्यक्रम के प्रसारण का उद्देश्य उनकी विशेष आवश्यकताओं और रुचियों की पूर्ति करना है। "युक्तवाणी" सेवा से मोटे तौर पर युक्तों का पेशेवादी बाली समस्याओं, पीढ़ी अंतर जीवन में उन्नति के अवसरों, व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन, सामयिक मामलों, विज्ञान, साहित्य आदि के बारे में कार्यक्रम होते हैं।

(ख) सेवा से ग्राम तौर पर युक्तों को गोजवार भवन तथा उनकी रुचि के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर नवीनतम सूख को जानने के अवसर प्रदान किए हैं। यह नवयुवक लेखका, संगीतज्ञा तथा अभिनेताओं की अपनी कला और विचार व्यक्त करने में सहायता भी प्रदान करती है।

दिल्ली, कलकत्ता तथा हैदराबाद की युक्तवाणी सेवाओं पर 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान क्रमशः 1,82,475 रुपए तथा 2,87,000 रुपए व्यय हुए।

Essential Commodities Corporation

*411 SHRI VLKARIA

SHRI S M BANERJEE

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission is considering to set up an Essential Commodities Corporation, and

(b) if so, the functions of that Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) . Government have under consideration a scheme for maintaining price stability and ensuring availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices. This scheme includes, *inter-alia*, recommendations about the role of

the public sector in the wholesale trade in certain essential consumer goods.

Vividh Bharati Earnings

*412. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

SHRI ISWAR CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2949 on 23rd June, 1971 regarding commercial Advertisements over A.I.R. and state :

(a) what are the earnings of Commercial Service of the Vividh Bharati during 1971-72 and up to end of July this year;

(b) from how many centres Vividh Bharati Services are being operated; and

(c) when was the system of commercial advertisements introduced on All India Radio?

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

(a) The gross income earned from the Commercial Service during 1971-72 was Rs. 4,22,36,696 and during April-June 1972 Rs. 1,13,54,570 (approximate). Figures for July 1972 have not yet been compiled.

(b) Twentynine.

(c) 1st November, 1967.

Implementation of Recommendations contained in Mahajan Commission Report

*413. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken to implement the Mahajan Commission's Report regarding the boundary dispute

between Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala ; and

(b) the time by when it is likely to be implemented finally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) : Attention is invited to the statement made in this House on the 18th December, 1970. Government's desire has been to resolve this issue amicably, if possible, by discussion with the Chief Ministers concerned. Efforts are being made to find out areas of agreement between the Chief Ministers with a view to evolving an agreed solution.

Survey of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh by Geological Survey of India to assess the quantity of underground water

*414. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some survey has been made to assess the quantity of underground water in Bihar and Chhatisgarh and Nimar districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government have received a report of this survey; if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) how far the suggestions given in the survey report conducted by the Geological Survey of India have been accepted and implemented for bringing out water for irrigation and other purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c) . The subject matter of the question does not fall within the purview of the Planning Commission. However, action has been initiated to obtain the required information regarding the question from the appropriate authorities. As soon as the required information is received, it will be laid on the Table of the House, by the Ministry of Agriculture.

A. I. R. Correspondent in foreign countries

*416. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU** : Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state :

(a) the location of seven A.I.R. Correspondents in the foreign countries;

(b) the number of despatches sent by each one of them during 1971-72 ; and

(c) whether they are full-time or part-time Correspondents ?

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

(a) to (c). AIR had, during 1971-72, two full-time and five part-time Correspondents abroad. Information relating to their location and the number of despatches sent by each during that year is given in a statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

In addition, a full-time post of Correspondent has been sanctioned for Bangla Desh. This post will be filed very soon.

Statement

Sl. No.	Location of Correspondent	Whether full or part-time	No. of despatches sent during 1971-72
1.	Hongkong	Full-time	492
2.	Beirut	-do-	301
3.	Bonn	Part-time	80
4.	Nairobi	-do-	43
5.	Addis Ababa (Appointed on 1-5-1971)	-do-	45
6.	London	-do-	22
7.	Moscow (Appointed on 1-9-1971)	-do-	8

Persons arrested for Lifting of Cars in the Capital

*417. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM** : Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether some persons have recently been arrested in connection with several

cases of car lifting in the Capital; and

(b) if so, numbers of the cars recovered from them and action being taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. A gang of car lifters consisting of three persons has been arrested in July, 1972, by the Delhi Police.

(b) Ten stolen Cars have so far been recovered from them. Cases under the Indian Penal Code have been registered against them. Further investigation of the cases is continuing. A statement showing the numbers of these 10 cars is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

NUMBERS OF TEN CARS RECOVERED

Sl. No.	Fictitious No. of the car	Original No. of the car
1	2	3
1.	BRF-6004	DLE-3414
2.	MPB-6723	HRG-5406
3.	DHA-8471	DLK-6929
4.	RJR-1766	DLJ-6169
5.	MHN-1523	DLK-6717
6.	UPJ-1751	DLK-4342
7.	RJZ-4069	DLV-5832
8.	MPC-1647	DLJ-1762
9.	MPC-4164	USL-6349
10.	BRQ-5040	RMS-1831

Control on Essential Commodities

*418. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA** : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to control the essential commodities;

(b) if so, the names of items which are included as essential commodities; and

(o) the date from which the control will be effective ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). Government have under consideration a scheme for maintaining price stability and ensuring availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices

Applications for Licences from Monopoly Houses to set up Industries in West Bengal, Bihar and Assam

*419 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI
SHRI A K M ISHAQUE

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

(a) whether any Monopoly House has applied for industrial licences for the setting up of industries in West Bengal, Bihar and Assam after 1st March, 1972, and

(b) if so, the number of applications received and action taken thereon

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and b) Yes, Sir Two applications from Larger Industrial Houses for licences to set up industries in these States have been received during the period 1st March to 31st July, 1972 Both applications are under the consideration of Government

फिल्म परिषद् की स्थापना का उद्देश्य

420. श्री कृष्णचन्द्र शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि फिल्म परिषद् स्थापित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है तथा इसके प्रस्तावित कृत्य क्या होंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शर्मा) के. गुजराल) .

फिल्म परिषद् स्थापित करने का उद्देश्य :

विभिन्न समस्याओं पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य सरकारों तथा फिल्म उद्योग दोनों के लिए केन्द्रीय मंच की व्यवस्था करना तथा सस्कृति, शिक्षा और स्वस्थ मनोरंजन के माध्यम के रूप में फिल्मों तथा उद्योग के विकास और स्वविवनियमन के लिए उपाय ढूँढना ।

फिल्म परिषद के कार्य :

(1) ग्रामतौर से फिल्मों तथा फिल्म उद्योग से संबंधित सभी मामलों पर केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों को सलाह देना, तथा विशेषकर

(2) कच्चे मान, स्टूडियो उपकरण, इत्यादि के आयात तथा वितरण तथा फिल्मों के निर्यात से संबंधित सभी मामलों पर सलाह देना ,

(3) उद्योग के तीन मुख्य पक्षों अर्थात् निर्माण वितरण तथा प्रदर्शन के बीच व्यावसायिक मानकों तथा मद्दत के ताले के बारे में फिल्म उद्योग की सलाह देना, ताकि उद्योग या बोर्डों में एक पक्ष दूसरे पक्ष व मूल्य पर प्रभावधारण रूप से लाभान्वित न हो ,

(4) मनोरंजन कर तथा अन्य स्थापित करों को लगाने के मामलों में राज्य सरकारों के अनुकरणार्थ सिद्धान्त निर्धारित करना ,

(5) कच्चे मान पर उत्पादन शुल्क के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को सलाह देना ,

(6) शहरी तथा ग्राम-शहरी क्षेत्रों में गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में नये सिनेमाघरों के निर्माण तथा लाइसेन्स देना को प्रोत्साहित करने के उपायों पर राज्य सरकारों को सलाह देना तथा जहाँ विभिन्न प्रकार की फिल्मों के सिनेमाघरों में सिनेमा के समय का विभाजन करना आवश्यक है, वहाँ इसके लिए नियन्त्रण पद्धति निर्धारित करना ।

Ultimatum by all party Allgarh Muslim University Action Committee for Muslim Ministers in U.P.

3980. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

DR. LAXMI NARAIN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the all-party Aligarh Muslim University Action Committee had called upon Muslim Ministers in Uttar Pradesh to pack up and go failing which they would be subjected to *dharna* at their houses; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) : According to the information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh the All Party Aligarh Muslim University Action Committee had called upon the Muslim Ministers of Uttar Pradesh to resign by 17th August, 1972 in protest against the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972, failing which they would be subjected to *dharna* at their residences. Accordingly 259 volunteers offered *dharna* in batches at the residences of five Muslim Ministers at Lucknow from 18th August to 23rd August, 1972 when the *dharna* was withdrawn. Government feel that the agitation against the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act is based on misconceptions regarding the scope of the Act and is completely uncalled for.

Investigation by C.B.I. of Charges of Corruption Against Ex-Ministers of Union Government

3981. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) The total number of Ex-Ministers of the Union Government against whom CBI made investigation into the allegations of corruption during the last three years; and

(b) the results of such investigations, and action taken in each of such cases ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No investigation into allegations of corruption was made by the Central Bureau of Investigation during the last three years against any ex-Minister of the Union Government. However, the Central Bureau of Investigation investigated certain allegations involving a former Union Law Minister in the Basumati Case. After completion of the investigation, the case is under legal scrutiny.

साउथ एवेन्यू स्थित दुग्ध वितरण केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली पर पुलिस द्वारा दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कर्मचारियों को तंग किया जाना

3982. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 18 जुलाई, 1972 को साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली स्थित दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दुग्ध वितरण केन्द्र पर काम करने वाले कुछ कर्मचारियों को पुलिस के कर्मचारियों ने तंग किया और उन्हें किसी बिना अपराध के कई घंटों तक साउथ एवेन्यू के पुलिस स्टेशन नई दिल्ली में रोके रखा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस गैर कानूनी पुलिस कार्यवाही के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार भविष्य में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री : (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) 18-7-72 को श्री सन्तोष कुमार ने साउथ एवेन्यू स्थित दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दुग्ध वितरण केन्द्र से इस तर्क पर अपनी बारी

से हट कर दूध लिया कि वह दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का एक कर्मचारी है। इस पर हैड कांस्टेबल जगन नाथ जो लाइन में खड़ा था आपत्ति की। एक और हैड कांस्टेबल जगन नाथ और दूसरी ओर श्री सन्तोष कुमार तथा उसके मित्र श्री राम नाथ में झड़प हो गई। इस झड़प में हैड कांस्टेबल की कमीज फट गई और उसकी दूध की बोतलें टूट गईं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) न तो श्री सन्तोष कुमार और न ही हैड कांस्टेबल जगन नाथ ड्यूटी पर थे। अन्य व्यक्तियों के हस्तक्षेप से दोनों दलों ने उसी स्थान पर समझौता कर लिया और सन्तोष कुमार ने हैड कांस्टेबल जगन नाथ को बोतलों के लिए पैसे दिये। फिर दोनों दल पुलिस चौकी साऊथ एवेन्यू पर गये और कहा कि उन्होंने एक दूसरे से समझौता कर लिया है। इस संबंध में पुलिस चौकी की बैनकी में एक प्रविष्टी दर्ज की गई थी। पुलिस चौकी पर किसी को नहीं रोका गया।

Capacity of Industrial Plants of Tractors and Use of imported Components

3983. SHRI SADHU RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the dates of issue of Industrial Licences and the capacities sanctioned to Tractor Plants for Massey Ferguson, International Harvester, Escorts, Ford, Echer, Zetor (H.M.T.), and T-25 (Harsha);

(b) the production achieved so far by each plant and with what percentage of imported and indigenous components;

(c) the break-up of indigenous component produced at the Tractor Plants and/or secured from other indigenous sources; and

(d) the number of Tractors in each case, for which the imported components are being allowed during 1972-73 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a), (b) and (d). A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT 3564/72]

(c) The number of components required for assembly of tractors is very large. The manufacturing programme is different for different manufacturers. It is, therefore not possible to give item-wise break-up of the components made by the manufacturers themselves and those procured from outside sources.

Monopoly Houses Manufacturing Engineering Goods

3984. SADHU RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of their ms falling under Monopoly Act and which are manufacturing engineering goods with Foreign collaboration;

(b) the items of goods manufactured by each and the percentage of financial participation by Foreign Collaborators in each case;

(c) the number of foreign and/or Indian Directors/Technical Staff drawing over Rs. 5000, employed by them;

(d) whether there is any control over price and distribution of items manufactured by them; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent over charging of the goods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (Shri Siddheshwar Prasad) : (a) and (b). Engineering industries cover a very wide range of products and a large number of firms, ranging from small scale units to big industries which have, or have

had in the past, foreign collaboration, technical or technical and financial A study published in June '71 by the National Council of Applied Economic Research revealed that there were 1732 foreign collaboration approvals, including 219 proposals for foreign equity in the following categories of the engineering industry, Iron & Steel, Metal goods, Machinery Electricals Engg, Railway Equipment, Automobiles, Bicycles and motor cycles Instruments

An exclusive list of the firms falling under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and engaged in the manufacture of engineering goods with foreign collaboration is not maintained. Before approval for foreign collaboration is given the party has to obtain a letter of intent in respect of all scheduled industries and also obtain clearance from the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act wherever necessary

(c) As on 1.1.1971 the number of Indians and non Indians employed in the salary group of over Rs 5000/ in foreign owned/ controlled companies was 923 and 718 respectively

(d) and (c) Though Government have adequate powers under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act and the Essential Commodities Act to enforce control over price and distribution of the manufactured goods, considering the wide range and varieties of the goods manufactured by the engineering industry, including those manufactured to given specifications, it is not feasible to enforce a blanket control over prices and distribution for the entire industry. However, controls on prices and distribution will continue to be considered, on a case-to-case, basis, depending on the overall requirements of the economy

Import of Tractor for Assembly by H.M.T. Plant

3985 SHRI SADHU RAM Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of Zetor Tractors being imported during 1972-73 for assembly by H M I Plant,

(b) the condition of packs to be imported, and whether this is SKD with complete components or with elimination and the percentage of such elimination, and

(c) whether any supply contract has been concluded with Czech firm for said import and when ?

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

(a) An import licence for component packs for 6 000 tractors has been granted to the Pinjore Plant of HMT. It is expected that the bulk of these packs will be imported during 1972-73

(b) 4,000 packs will be imported with 32.5% deletion and the remaining 2,000 packs with 45% deletion

(c) The supply contract with the Czechoslovakian firm was concluded on the 3rd March, 1972

Development of Tribal Areas of Rajasthan, Bihar and Orissa

3986 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state .

(a) Whether Government have any comprehensive schemes for industrialisation of the tribal areas of Rajasthan, Bihar and Orissa which have been perennially drought stricken and which suffer from serious unemployment problem,

(b) if so, the broad out lines of such schemes if any submitted by the respective State Governments, and

(c) if such comprehensive schemes have not been chalked out, whether any instructions/directions have been issued to the respective State Governments for making special effort to industrialise these tribal areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) Neither Planning Commission nor this Ministry have chalked out any separate schemes in this regard. However, the respective State Govts./Union Territory Administrations have been advised frequently to take more energetic steps towards the development of backward areas in their states with the assistance of the existing Incentive Schemes for concessional finance & 10% Central Subsidy

Telephone in Rajasthan Villages

3987 DR H P SHARMA

SHRI B V NAIK

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of villages in Rajasthan which have been provided with Telephone facility and how it compare with corresponding all India and State-wise figures,

(b) the percentage of population in Rajasthan for whom Telephone facility is beyond reach and how it compared with corresponding all India State-wise figures, and

(c) the schemes for extending Telephone facilities to villages in different States under the Fourth Five Year Plan and targets fixed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) The percentage of villages in Rajasthan which

have been provided with Telephone facility is 116. This percentage for the country as a whole is 0.669%. P&T Circle wise percentages are reproduced below —

1 Andhra	1 23
2 Bihar	0.61
3 Gujarat	0 94
4 Jammu & Kashmir	0 65
5 Kerala	8 98
6 Madhya Pradesh	0 225
7 Maharashtra	0 817
8 Mysore	2 058
9 North East	0 719
10 Orissa	0 480
11 Punjab	0 554
12 Rajasthan	1 160
13 Tamil Nadu	1 542
14 Uttar Pradesh	0 320
15 West Bengal	0 398
All India Percentage	0 669

State wise figures are not readily available

(b) The Information is not available in the form asked for. However the number of telephones existing in each state for 1000 persons is given below —

Sl No	Name of State	No of Telephones per 1000 persons
1	2	3
1	Andaman-Nicobar Islands	4 45
2	Andhra	1 78
3	Assam	1 16
4	Arunachal (N.E.I.A)	0 88
5	Bihar	0 75
6	Delhi	33 05
7	Gujarat (including Dadra & Nagar-Haveli)	2 89
8	Haryana	1 48
9	Himachal Pradesh	1 70
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2 01
11	Kerala	2 31
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1 03

1	2	3
13	Maharashtra (including Goa, Daman & Diu)	5 50
14	Manipur	1 18
15	Meghalaya	4 11
16	Mysore	2 28
17	Nagaland	3 17
18	Orissa	0 72
19	Punjab	3 33
20	Rajasthan	1 43
21	Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry)	3 36
22	Tripura	1 19
23	Uttar Pradesh	1 103
24	West Bengal	4 33

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए रबी गई धनराशि

1988 थी मनाकरचर वीलित क्या योजना

मन्त्री यह बताने की हुया करेगे कि

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कितती धनराशि रबी गई है ,

(ख) केन्द्रीय सहायता तथा राज्य के राजस्व से मदवार रबी गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा जिला-वार कितती कितती धनराशि रबी गई है , और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रति व्यक्ति तुलनात्मक कम है यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण है और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन चारिया)

(क) मध्य प्रदेश का स्वीकृत चौथी योजना परिव्यय 193 करोड़ रुपये है। इसमें से केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि 262 करोड़ रुपये है और राज्य को अपने ससाधना से 131 करोड़ रुपये उपलब्ध करने हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सहायता व निगम उल्लिखित क्षेत्रों तथा कार्यक्रमों के लिए राज्य चौथी योजना परिव्ययों का दर्शाते हुए एक विवरण सभा कार्यक्रमा पर प्रस्तुत है। जिला-वार आकृतियों के बारे में राज्य सरकार का कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं। यदि उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार जैसे संपन्नतया पिछने क्षेत्रों और गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, पश्चिम बंगाल और आन्ध्र प्रदेश जैसे आर्थिक दृष्टि में प्रगतशील राज्यों से भी तुलना करने पर मध्य प्रदेश की चौथी योजना में प्रति व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सहायता काफी ज्यादा है। यह इस प्रकार —

Sl No	Name of Circle	Target for IV Plan	Provided upto 15-8-72
1	Andhra	250	209
2	Assam(North East)	80	48
3	Bihar	150	85
4	Gujarat	100	51
5	Jammu & Kashmir	25	14
6	Kerala	100	64
7	Madhya Pradesh	125	97
8	Maharashtra	150	141
9	Mysore	170	152
10	Orissa	80	60
11	Punjab	150	157
12	Rajasthan	200	155
13	Tamil Nadu	150	99
14	Uttar Pradesh	150	137
15	West Bengal	120	30
		2000	1499

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति चौथी योजना केन्द्रीय सहायता
1	2
	(रुपये)
मध्य प्रदेश	62
गुजरात	57

1	2
महाराष्ट्र	47
मैसूर	57
पश्चिम बंगाल	48
प्रांश्र प्रदेश	54
बिहार	57
उत्तर प्रदेश	56

बिचरण

मध्य प्रदेश की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उल्लिखित क्षेत्रों तथा कार्यक्रमों के लिए चौथी योजना परिलम्ब्य ।

बिचरण की मद्य	(लाख रूपये)
कृषि कार्यन्म	8150
सहकार	1400
सिंचाई	
चम्बल चरण-1	191
चम्बल चरण-2	84
तबा	2600
बाघ झार० बी० सी०	279
बिचली	
चम्बल चरण-2(राणा प्रताप सागर)	83
चम्बल चरण-3(जवाहर सागर)	383
सतपुडा बरमल	103
परिचण तथा बितरण (वार्षिक योजना के आधार पर प्रति वर्ष परिलम्ब्य निर्धारित किए जाते हैं)	
शिक्षा	
प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा	1250
जल पूर्ति	
ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति	800

मध्य प्रदेश में जन क्षेत्रों के निकट उद्योग

मध्य प्रदेश में जन क्षेत्रों के निकट उद्योग :

3989 श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित क्या औद्योगिक बिकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के जन क्षेत्रों के निकट उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु कोई नई योजना सरकार के बिचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो जनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ? औद्योगिक बिकास मंत्रालय में उच-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) और (ख) में० बागुर भादसं की हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में प्रतिगत 60,000 बी० टन कागज/लुगदी बनाने वाले सयल की स्थापना के लिए आशय पत्र स्वीकृत किया गया है । सम्भावना है कि यह एकक समुक्त क्षेत्र स्थापित किया जायेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में क्षेत्रीय प्रचार एकक

3990. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या सुचबा और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहा क्षेत्रीय प्रचार एकक खोले गये हैं ,

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले को क्षेत्रीय प्रचार एकक के अन्तर्गत कब तक लाया जायेगा, और

(ग) ऐसे कार्यों में गुणात्मक और मात्रात्मक सुधार लाने के लिए अब तक या प्रयास किये गये हैं ?

सुचरा और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उच-मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मीर सिंह) (क) (1) रायपुर (2) सेहोदे (3) बिलासपुर (4) दुर्ग (5) ग्वालियर (6) होशंगाबाद (7) इन्दौर (8) जबलपुर (9) बस्तर (10) रीवा (11) सागर और (12) उज्जैन ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित 12 क्षेत्रीय प्रचार युनिटों के अन्तर्गत राज्य के सभी जिले आते हैं । युनिटों को और सुदृढ़ करना क्षेत्रों की उपलब्धि तथा सेवा की आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा ।

(ग) परिवार नियोजन सहित बिकास विभागों से निकट सम्पर्क स्थापित करके तथा कृषि बिस्तार

व्यक्तिवारियों विकिसकों प्राप्ति जैसे विवेककों को क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रमों में मोलाकों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए शामिल करके गुण संबंधी सुधार किए जा रहे हैं। मातात्मक दृष्टि से क्षेत्रीय प्रचार युक्तियों द्वारा आयोजित फिल्म प्रदर्शनों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है जो कर्मचारियों तथा उपकरणों के पूर्ण उपयोग किए जाने का सूचक है।

मध्यप्रदेश में भारी उद्योगों में पूंजी निवेश

3991. श्री वंशा चरण बीसत : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करने कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों में भारी उद्योगों में अलग अलग कितनी पूंजी लगी है।

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में भारी उद्योगों में कुल पूंजी निवेश क्रमशः 504.88 और 158.76 करोड़ रुपया है।

News-Item 'Oust these aliens from strategic Border Areas' Appearing in Blitz Dated 5th August, 1972

3992. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to report appearing in 'Blitz' dated 5th August, 1972 regarding the occupation of large plots of land by foreigners and missionaries, in the Northern border areas of our country and the suspicious activities of foreigners in this area; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government there to

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

Selection of Senior Administration Officers for Indian Space Research Organisation, Trivandrum

3993. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an interview for the selection of senior administrative officers for Indian Space Research Organisation, Trivandrum was held at Bombay in March, 1972 and about a dozen highly qualified candidates attended the interview;

(b) whether there was not even a single administratively qualified member in this selection committee and whether any complaint has been received by the Chairman in this respect; and

(c) whether the Chairman has ruled out the selection of experienced and really suitable candidates and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It is not true to say that there was no administratively qualified members in the Selection Committee. No complaint has been received by the Chairman.

(c) In the light of the decision to merge all the activities at Thumba into one Complex (Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre) a very senior and experienced officer has been appointed Controller to deal with all the administrative and related matters at the Centre.

**Invitation to Freedom Fighters for Award
of Tamra Patras in Delhi**

3994. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of freedom fighters who had been invited to Delhi for the award of *Tamra Patra* state-wise;

(b) the criteria for selecting those persons out of the number of applications from each state :

(c) the basis for giving the number of invitees from each state; and

(d) the criteria for selecting the leader of group ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A state-wise list is laid out on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 3565/72].

(b) Selections were made largely by the State Governments. The criteria for eligibility suggested to them were as follows :—

(1) The freedom fighter should have undergone imprisonment in the cause of the freedom of the country for a period not less than six months;

(2) Preference should be given to those that are senior in age and hold no office and are not otherwise prominent in the public life;

(3) State Governments may also wish to consider specially those cases in which the freedom fighters had been sentenced to death later commuted to life imprisonment or had been in jail for long periods suffered otherwise.

(4) There should be at least one freedom fighter from each district;

(5) Eligible freedom fighters from areas now forming Pakistan and Bangla Desh who are now citizens of India and are residing in the State/Union Territories, should also be considered;

(c) The basis was the number of districts in a State and the expected number of freedom fighters in that State. Subsequently some more names were also added.

(d) The State Governments/U.T. Administrations suggested the names of the persons who were to receive the *Tamra Patra* from the hands of the Prime Minister during the presentation function.

**Financial Assistance to Bereaved Families
of War Victims of the Department**

3995. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the employees of the Department, who laid down their lives while performing their duty during the Indo-Pak war (1971);

(b) whether any financial help has been given to the dependents of those employees; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the financial help given to each employee's dependents ?

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

(a) (1) Shri Sushil Mardi, Class IV Balurghat Head Office (West Bengal).

(2) Shri Kalipada Chakraborty, Extra departmental Branch Postmaster, Jalghar (Balurghat).

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 350/- from Circle Welfare Fund and Rs. 500/- in appreciation of services of

the officials paid to dependents of each. In addition to this Rs 1,000/- from P&T Compassionate Fund have been also sanctioned to dependents of each.

Art Treasure Stolen from Nawab's Palace Hazardwari, Murshidabad

3996 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether art treasures valued at about Rs 1 crore have been stolen from Nawab's Palace popularly known as 'Hazardwari' at Murshidabad in West Bengal,

(b) whether the Centre will place the CBI at the disposal of State Government for enquiring into the theft, and

(c) whether the State Government had suggested the Centre for taking over the palace and maintaining it under the Ancient Monuments Act and if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal one flower vase decorated with gold and some other vases were stolen from the Nawab's Palace, Murshidabad. The articles have antique value and their value has been assessed at not more than rupees five thousand.

(b) No such request has been received.

(c) No such proposal was sent by the State Government to the Government of India.

Suspension of D. S. P. in Delhi

3997. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a DSP in New Delhi is under suspension even after the lapse

of five years and no decision has yet been taken in this case,

(b) if so, what are the rules of suspension of Government employees and for how long the employee can be kept suspended under these rules, and

(c) when this case is expected to be decided and the reasons for delay of over five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) No Sir, no DSP is under suspension in New Delhi for five years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Select List for 1972 for Promotion to the Selection Grade of C.S.S.

3998 SHRI HARI SINGH. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether a Selection List for 1972 for promotion to the Selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Service is being prepared,

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to consider the cases of some of the officers in Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service who have not put in the requisite period of service of five years on the 1st July, 1972,

(c) if so, will it not be in contravention of the provisions of the statutory Central Secretariat Service Rules 1962 and the Central Secretariat Service (Promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations 1964, and

(d) the reasons for considering the cases of ineligible officers?

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

(b) to (d). The eligibility for appointment to the Selection Grade is governed by statutory rules and regulations and only such officers who satisfy the eligibility criterion will be considered.

Accommodation for Workers of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur

3999. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers working in the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur;

(b) the total number of quarters constructed for the workers; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide all employees/workmen with accommodation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) In all 514 persons are at present employed in the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur.

(b) and (c). The Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., does not have any township of its own and so far it has not constructed any quarters for the workers. However, 135 quarters have been obtained on rental basis from the neighbouring Mining and Machinery Corporation, and have been allotted to the workers of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur on the basis of seniority. For the present it is proposed to construct 348 quarters for the employees of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.

Absorption of Work Munshis in A. I. R.

4000. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3733 on the 20th March, 1969 regarding Work Munshis in A. I. R. Station and state :

(a) the progress since been made to absorb Work Munshi in Regular Establishment in A.I.R. New Delhi; and

(b) the number of persons absorbed in each Zone of A. I. R. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). In view of the ban on creation of posts, it has not been possible to process the proposal further for the absorption of Work Munshis in the regular establishment of All India Radio.

Absorption of Grade II Clerks against Work Munshis in A. I. R.

4001. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Clerks Grade II who have been absorbed against the Work Munshis (Work-Charged Staff in AIR, New Delhi);

(b) number of cases still pending with the Department; and

(c) time likely to be taken to decide the pending cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) The post of Clerk Grade II in All India Radio is a regular post and the question of their absorption as Work-Munshi which is a Work-Charged establishment does not arise

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

Non-Inclusion of I.N.A. Men in the List of Freedom Fighters who Received Awards on 25th Anniversary of Independence

4002 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether none of the INA men were included in the list of freedom fighters who received Awards on the 25th anniversary of the Independence of India, and

(b) whether a delegation led by an Ex-General of the INA called on the Prime Minister in this regard and if so, what was the delegation's precise demand and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) No Sir, Several INA men were included in the list of freedom fighters to receive *Tamra patras* on 15-8-1972 in the Red Fort at Delhi

(b) A delegation met the Prime Minister This was followed by a letter from General Mohan Singh to the Prime Minister in which an appeal was made to the effect that INA men should be treated as other political sufferers who underwent imprisonment on the mainland INA men who fulfil the criteria laid down for other freedom fighters (e.g. 6 months sentence of imprisonment in erstwhile India) are being given *Tamra Patras* and where eligible, pensions

Other aspects of the request are being examined

Shifting of Satellite Systems Division from Thumba to Bangalore

4003 SHRI M M JOSEPH Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken the decision to shift the entire Satellite

Systems Division of Space Centre from Thumba to Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Expenditure Incurred on the Presentation of *Tamra Patras* to Freedom Fighters

4004 SHRI B K DAS CHOWDHURY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the approximate amount spent on the function held at Red Fort for presenting *Tamra Patras* to the Freedom Fighters,

(b) the amount likely to be spent in this regard during the year-long programme chalked out, and

(c) the main features of the programmes to be held during the year in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) A sum of Rs 98,000 approximately was spent on the function at Red Fort for presentation of *Tamra Patras*

(b) The 25th Jayanti Programme is to last a whole year beginning from August 15, 1972 Therefore at this stage it is not possible to state the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred

Besides the Programme includes the minimum of ceremonies Most items are on developmental welfare and educational activities most of which are already included in the Plan and in the case of some of which some additional funds may be allowed No such thing as a "Jayanti Celebrations Budget" was possible or necessary for these reasons

(c) A printed book-let "25th Independence Jayanti-National Programme Guide" is laid on the table of the House (Placed in Library See LT-3566/72)

Sale of Newsprints in Blackmarket

4005 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of allegations received against the allottees regarding sale of News prints allotted to them in Blackmarket during the last three years and

(b) the broad outlines of action taken against those found guilty ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) Ten cases of alleged sale and mis-utilisation of imported news print came to the notice of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 Six are still under investigation, action to institute legal and debarment proceedings is in progress in respect of one The publishers of two newspapers have been debarred from applying for licences for two years and the publisher of one newspaper has been debarred for a year to the extent of 50% of his entitlement

Underground Naga, Mizo, Kuki and Manipur Rebels in Jails In The Country

4006 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of underground Naga, Mizo, Kuki, Manipur Rebels who are at present in various prisons in the country,

(b) the approximate number of Chinese and trained rebels among the above prisoners, and

(c) whether there are any China, Arrakenes rebels as prisoners in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (c) The details are being ascertained from the concerned State Governments

Proposal For Setting Up Project In Joint Sector In West Bengal

4007 DR RANFN SEN Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal proposed to set up a project jointly with monopoly concerns in West Bengal,

(b) if so the main features of the proposals, and

(c) Central Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) The Government of West Bengal has reported that the West Bengal Industrial Development Corpn is sponsoring the following projects in the joint sector —

- 1 Cement Plant at Purulia
- 2 Watch factory at Darjeeling
- 3 Tyres and tubes plant at Haldia
- 4 Nylon-6 filament plant
- 5 Scooter Project
- 6 Light commercial vehicle project

As the Corporation is not in a position to finance the entire expenditure on these schemes it proposes to associate private capital in implementing these schemes. Specific proposals in this regard have not yet been finalised by the Corporation

Instructions have been issued by the Central Government that where State Industrial Development Corporations wish to associate other parties in the projects licensed to them, the Corporations

themselves should hold not less than 26% of the equity and no other party should hold more than 25%. Larger Industrial Houses cannot be associated without the permission of the Central Government. Proposals for associating private capital, if and when received from the Corporation, will be considered in the light of these instructions.

देवास (मध्य प्रदेश) में नाइट्स आक्साइड कारखाने की स्थापना करने हेतु आशयपत्र जारी करना

4008. श्री कूल चन्द शर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देवास (मध्य प्रदेश) में नाइट्स आक्साइड कारखाने की स्थापना हेतु आशयपत्र जारी किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उक्त आशयपत्र किस पार्टी के नाम जारी किया गया है और इस कारखाने की वार्षिक क्षमता कितनी होगी ; और

(ग) उक्त कारखाने की अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी और उसमें कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा तथा वह कारखाना कब तक उत्पादन करना आरम्भ कर देगा ?

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

(ख) इन्दौर के श्री एच० वी० नबानी को प्रतिवर्ष 12 करोड़ लिटर की क्षमता से देवास (मध्य प्रदेश) नाइट्स आक्साइड का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये एक आशय पत्र स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है।

(ग) पार्टी ने भूमि, धवन और मशीनों की अनुमानित लागत 35 लाख रुपये बताई है। इस एकक से 113 कामगरों को काम मिलने की संभावना है। पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के लिये आयात वारसेंस स्वीकृत होने की तिथि से 12 महीने के अन्दर कारखाने में उत्पादन आरम्भ होने की आशा है। पूंजीगत वस्तुओं का आयात करने के लिये अभी तक पार्टी से आवेदन नहीं मिला है।

NEWS ITEM 'EK SANSAD SADASYA JISNE DAKUON KO BHI MAT DE DEE' APPEARING IN DAINIK AVANTIKA OF UJJAIN DATED 4-6-72

4009. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to a news item published in a daily newspaper *Dainik Avantiika* of Ujjain the 4th June, 1972 captioned 'EK Sansad-Sadasya Jisne Dakuon ko bhi mat de dec ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into this ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) : According to the information received from the State Government, since the allegations made in the news item are vague, they do not contemplate any inquiry into the matter.

उपरोक्ता वस्तुओं के लिये शोक व्यापार : नगम की स्थापना

4010. श्री कलचन्द शर्मा :

श्री राम सिंह जीरा :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उपरोक्ता वस्तुओं के लिये शोक व्यापार निगम बनाने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क). और (ख) : सरकार

मूल्य में विचरता बनाये रखने तथा आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध सुनिश्चित करने के लिये एक योजना पर विचार कर रही है। इस योजना में अन्य बातों के साथ कुछ आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं को थोक व्यापार में सरकारी क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका सम्बन्धी सिफारिशें भी सम्मिलित हैं।

Foreigners Allowed to Take War Pictures

4011. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have framed any law regarding taking pictures in the war by foreigners ,

(b) if so, an outline thereof ; and

(c) whether there has been any instance in the recent Indo-Pak War where foreigners were allowed to take photos ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b). Rule 52 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971, lays down restrictions on photography of prohibited or protected places or areas or any other areas that may be notified by the Central Government

(c) The duly accredited foreign correspondents and camera men were taken to different theatres of war by specially designated conducting officers. They were permitted to take photographs and despatch them abroad after the necessary security clearance.

बौद्धी योजना में मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सहायता

4012 श्री मंगल चरण बोसित क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने हाल ही में केन्द्रीय सरकार से राज्य की खराब वित्तीय

स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये बौद्धी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता में वृद्धि के लिये अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लोहव छत्रिया) .

(क) और (ख) जी हाँ। प्रतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता के मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर हाल ही में राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री ने धारयोग के उपाध्यक्ष से चर्चा की। इन चर्चाओं के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार प्रागे और स्थिति की समीक्षा करेगी और प्रस्तावों की एक सूची योजना धारयोग को प्रस्तुत करेगी। प्रस्तावों की इस सूची के प्राप्त होने पर प्रतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Setting up of Industries by Monopoly House in Mysore

4013 SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent statement made by the Minister of Industries , Mysore State that he would invite monopoly houses to establish industries in his state ,

(b) if so, whether his statement is in conformity with the policies of the Central Government ; and

(c) whether powers of licensing industries is proposed to be decentralised for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Minister of Industries, Mysore is reported to have made a statement recently to the effect that the Government of Mysore would have no objection

for monopoly houses to establish industries in the backward areas of the state if the Government of India approves the scheme.

(b) Applications, if any, received will be dealt with in accordance with the policies of the Government of India already in force including the industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

(c) No, Sir.

**Burning of Santhal Habitation in
Saharsa District, Bihar**

4014. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether entire Santhal habitation was burnt in Saharsa District, Bihar;

(b) whether there were complaints of persecution of Santhals in this district for past some months ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereon and the steps proposed to prevent such happenings in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : (a) to (c) . The State Government have reported that during the recent years, arising out of some land disputes, there have been a number of litigations between the land owners and the Santhals of village Brahsher, district Saharsa. On 23/24 June, 1972 some armed persons allegedly surrounded the Santhal Tola of the village Brahsher and after ordering the inmates out, set fire to 17 houses. The investigation of the case was taken in hand and 26 persons were arrested. The police have since submitted the charge-sheets and the case is sub-judice. Proceedings under sections 107/117 of the Code of Criminal Procedure have also been instituted against some persons. State Government have undertaken relief meas-

ures by way of distributing cash, grain, tarpaulin and sarees to the victims of the incident. A labour scheme has also been started to provide employment to th members of the affected families. The State Government have further reported that, after the incident a Magistrate, along with police force, was posted, as a protective measure, inside the Santhal Tola.

**Allied Statement by Chief Minister
of UP Re Education Youth from
Aligarh Muslim University**

4015. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a statement made by the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister, that a selected band of educated youth from Aligarh Muslim University had spread all over the state to wreck the secular image of India and thereby adversely affect the forthcoming Indo-Pakistan summit talks at Simla (*Hindustan Times* 22nd June, 1972) ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the implications of the observations of the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister and the reaction of Government of India thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) . Government have seen the relevant report that had appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of 22nd June, 1972. Details in this regard are being ascertained from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

**Technical and Financial Collaboration
with U. S. Parties**

4016. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals involving technical and financial collaborations with

the parties from U. S. A. approved during the last three years ; and

(b) the pattern of investment envisaged in these proposals and the classification of these proposals, statewise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY 'OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRISIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) 93 proposals involving technical and financial collaboration with parties from the U. A. for setting up new units, or for manufacture of new articles existing units have been approved by the Government during the last three years i.e. 1969, 1970, and 1971.

(b) Total American investment as envisaged in the approvals issued by the Government in respect of the above proposals during the last three years i.e. 1969, 1970, and 1971 is Rs. 499 63 lakhs in 33 cases. Out of these 33 cases foreign majority participation has been permitted only in one case for the limited purpose of facilitating exports of machine tools and engineering products to the U. S. A. The break-up of these figures state-wise is given in the Statement enclosed. The State-wise information is according to the addresses of the Indian parties as given in the approval letters.

*Statement
List of State wise Approvals of Foreign
Collaboration Proposals*

Sr. No.	Name of state	No. of approvals
1.	Maharashtra	38
2.	Delhi	25
3.	West Bengal	10
4.	Andhra Pradesh	4
5.	Tamil Nadu	4
6.	Gujarat	3
7.	Mysore	2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2
9.	Haryana	2
10.	Bihar	1
11.	Rajasthan	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1
	Total :	93

**Cases Investigated by C. B. I. on
reference from Madhya Pradesh
Government**

4017. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases directed to Central Government by the State of Madhya Pradesh from July, 1971 to June, 1972 and how many of them have been investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation ;

(b) the number of cases on the State investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation *suo moto* during the said period

(c) the action taken by State Government after the compliance of such investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) : 7 cases were referred by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to Central Bureau of Investigation during the period from July, 1971 to June, 1972 Investigation has been completed in one case which has been filed in court, 3 cases are under investigation while the other 3 cases are pending registration for investigation.

During the same period Central Bureau of Investigation took up *suo-moto* for investigation in Madhya Pradesh 20 cases of Preliminary Enquiries and 54 regular cases.

As the cases which have been registered *suo-moto* by the Central Bureau of Investigation relate to the employee of the Central Government or to those of the public undertakings of the Central Government, the question of the State Government taking any action in regard to those cases does not arise.

Production of Sodium Sulphate, Soda Ash and Ammonia Fertilisers by Sambhar Salts Limited

4018. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state .

(a) whether Sambhar Salts Limited has started production of Sodium Sulphate, Soda Ash and Ammonia Fertilisers, and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) No, Sir

(b) The Company is, as yet, exploring the possibilities of production of these items

News Item 'Various Minority Communities in Siliguri in West Bengal Live in Fear' Appearing in Hindustan Times Dated 31-7-1972

4019 SHRI H M PATIL
SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report in the Hindustan Times of the 31st July, 1972 (page 6) that various minority communities in Siliguri in West Bengal live in fear ,

(b) whether the Government of India have studied the report carefully , and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) to (c) : According to the information received from the State Government, the press report in

question does not furnish the correct facts. On the 25th June, 1972, a dispute regarding payment of wages between a hotel proprietor and a local employee gave rise to a law and order situation. Prompt action was taken by the Administration and the situation was immediately brought under control. It would not be correct to state that minority communities in Siliguri live in fear. Harmony between different communities was immediately restored as a result of the efforts of the local Peace Committees and administrative action

Foreign Agents Inciting Communal Forces Warning Allegedly Given by Chief Minister of Rajasthan

4020 SHRI M M JOSPH
DR H P SHARMA .

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the foreign agents are trying to incite communal forces in the country and the Chief Minister of Rajasthan had warned in this regard in Kanpur on 30th July, 1972 , and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan, in the course of his speech at Kanpur on July 30, 1972, referred to the possibility of attempts by hostile foreign elements and reactionary forces within the country to disrupt communal harmony. Utmost vigilance is maintained to safeguard against the activities of foreign agents

जन्मू तथा कश्मीर की स्वायत्तता कल न करने की बात

4021 श्री कूलचन्द्र वर्मा : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मिर्जा अफजल बेग ने यह दावा की है कि सविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 के अन्तर्गत

जन्म तथा काश्मीर की स्वायत्तता कम न किये जाने की पक्की गारन्टी दी जाये ,

(ख) क्या श्रीनगर में अपने भाषण में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि भारत-पाक शिखर वार्ता में काश्मीर की समस्या का स्थाई समाधान उस समय तक नहीं निकल सकता जब तक कि भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में शोध अनुसन्धा से बातचीत न कर ले , और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) - (क) सरकार ने इस सवाल में एक प्रेम रिपोर्ट देखी है ।

(ख) सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में मिर्जा अफजल बेग द्वारा दिये गये किसी बक्तव्य की जानकारी नहीं है । किन्तु प्रेम रिपोर्टों के अनुसार बताया गया है कि श्री बेग ने 20 जून 1972 को श्रीनगर में एक सार्वजनिक सभा में एक सवाल पूछा था कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री और पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति के मध्य शिखर वार्ता से कोई सार्थक उद्देश्य प्राप्त नहीं होगा जब तक कि इसमें काश्मीर के प्रतिनिधि भाग नहीं लें ।

(ग) जहाँ तक भाग (क) का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार मिर्जा अफजल बेग के प्रकाशित बक्तव्य में निहित विचारों से सहमत नहीं है । जहाँ तक भाग (ख) का सम्बन्ध है, क्योंकि शिखर वार्ता का आयोजन भारत और पाकिस्तान सरकारों की और से किया जाता है अतः किसी अन्य को इसमें सम्मिलित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Nuclear Power Propulsion for Marine Application

4022. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 1070 on the 31st May, 1972, regarding the experimental work for develop-

ing nuclear power propulsion for marine application and state -

(a) whether the purpose of outlining the project report is merely for acquiring theoretical knowledge about the subject , and

(b) if not, when the project report will be used for the purpose of marine applications ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) and (b) The project report prepared by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, outlining the development work on nuclear propulsion for marine application, is undergoing further scrutiny. Further action with regard to practical application will depend upon the results of the studies which are now being carried out

भारतीय फिल्मों पर विदेशी फिल्मों के आयात का प्रभाव

4023. श्री शिव कुमार शस्त्री क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अब भी विदेशी फिल्मों का बड़े पैमाने पर आयात किया जा रहा है ,

(ख) क्या ऐसे फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय फिल्मों में भी नग्नता और "सेक्स" का प्रदर्शन बढ़ता जा रहा है , और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार विदेशी फिल्मों का आयात कम करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्रीर सिंह) : (क) विदेशी फिल्मों का आयात कम हो रहा है लेकिन अभी सख्या में नहीं। अमरीकन स फिल्मों का आयात करने के निमित्त एम० पी० ई० ए० ए० के साथ करार का 30 जून 1971

के बाद नवीकरण नहीं किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार ने कुछ समय से फिल्मों का आयात राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से शुरू कर दिया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन कोई भी फिल्म तब तक भारत में प्रदर्शित नहीं की जा सकती जब तक कि वह केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के द्वारा सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिये उपयुक्त प्रमाणित न कर दी जाये। बोर्ड को कठे निर्देश हैं कि दर्शकों की अभिमुखि व चरित्र की क्षीण करने वाली या अश्लील या अन्यथा आपत्तिजनक कोई चीज प्रमाणित न की जाय।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिहार में निर्धनता से भी नीचे के स्तर पर रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या

4024 श्री कमल निम्ब मधुकर क्या योजना अंगी गरीबी के स्तर से भी नीचे पर रहने वाले लोगों के बारे में 16 अगस्त, 1972 के प्रश्न संख्या 2277 के उत्तर में सम्बन्ध में यह बताना की कृपा करने कि

(क) भारत से गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे के स्तर पर रहने वाले 22 करोड़ लोगों में रहने से बिहार वाले ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है और उनकी स्थिति का सुधारने के लिये नियन्त्रित की जाने वाली योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ख) ऐसी योजनाओं पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा और उनमें केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकार का कितना-कितना भाग होगा ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन शरिया) (क) गरीबी की लाइन से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले लोगों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य-वार औपचारिक अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। परन्तु गैर-सरकारी अनुसंधानकर्ताओं ने राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण विभाग के धाकड़ों के आधार पर कुछ अनुमान तैयार करने का प्रयास किया है जिससे सामान्य स्थिति का पता चल सकता है। डाढ़ेकर

तथा एच के अनुसार 1960-61 में बिहार में 37 38 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण जनता का मासिक प्रतिक्रमण उपभोग व्यय 15 रुपये से कम था जो उनके बिहार से बिहार की स्थितियों के अनुसार अहार के माघ 2250 कैलोरी पहुंचा सकता था। सारे देश में 38 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण जनता द्वारा अर्पयित रूप में कैलोरी लिये जाने का अनुमान लगाया गया। जहां तक सहरी जनता का प्रश्न है समग्र देश में 54 प्रतिशत की तुलना में बिहार में 41 28 प्रतिशत जनता द्वारा अर्पयित कैलोरी लिये जाने का अनुमान लगाया गया।

योजना के अन्तर्गत विकास की सामान्य स्कीमों के अतिरिक्त देश के अन्य भागों की तरह बिहार में भी गरीबों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये कई विशेष स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इन स्कीमों में ये सम्मिलित हैं—लघु कृषकों के लिये विशेष मचन स्कीम, सीमान्त कृषकों तथा भूमिहीन कृषकों की महायता के लिये पञ्चपालन कार्यक्रम, बाराणी खेती के लिये मार्गदर्शी परियोजनायें, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिये जोरदार कार्यक्रम। उस दिशा में चौथी योजना की शेष अवधि में तथा पांचवी योजना में प्रयासों में और तेजी लाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) केन्द्र की उपर्युक्त विशेष स्कीमों के लिये चौथी योजना अवधि में धन का आवंटन निम्नलिखित है—

	कुल	बिहार
	रुपये	करोड़ में
लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण	67 5	4 5
सीमान्त कृषकों तथा खेतीहर मजदूरों के विकास से सम्बन्धित परियोजना से	47 5	2 0
सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	100 0	6 0
बाराणी खेती सम्बन्धी मार्गदर्शी परियोजनायें से	20 0	उ० न०
ग्रामीण रोजगार सन्धी जोरदार कार्यक्रम	150 00	13 5
जोड़	385 0	उ० न०

Process Developed by National Chemical Laboratory, Poona for the Manufacture of Gaskets from Coir Pith

4025. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether National Chemical Laboratory, Poona has developed a process for the manufacture of gaskets from coir pith which will thereby replace the imported cork granules ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any proposal to take up the manufacture of such gaskets on commercial basis under import-substitution programme?

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

(b) The process has been referred to National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi for its release to industry for commercial exploitation

Privileges of Former Rulers

4026. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether in spite of the directive from the Government, certain former Rulers are still enjoying their old privileges, such as posting of guards, free electricity etc ?

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

Expenditure on Technical Teams going Abroad for Technical Know-how

4027. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state how much money has been spent for sending technical teams and know-how groups from India to learn from countries abroad during the years 1970-71 and 1971-1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

कुल जनसंख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की प्रतिशतता

4028. श्री राम रतन शर्मा :

श्री लालजी भाई :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्येक राज्य की कुल जनसंख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की वर्तमान संख्या कितने प्रतिशत है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (एच० एल० मोहम्मिन) सन् 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार प्रत्येक राज्य तथा सघ राज्य क्षेत्र में सम्पूर्ण जनसंख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत विवरण दे दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 3567/72]

राजस्थान के विभिन्न जिलों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की संख्या

4029 श्री लालजी भाई क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान में जिलावार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या, इस समय कितनी है, और

(ख) राजस्थान राज्य तथा उदयपुर जिले में अनुसूचित जनसंख्या का कितने प्रतिशत है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एच० एल० मोहम्मिन) (क) और (ख) सन् 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार राजस्थान की सम्पूर्ण जनसंख्या और अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या तथा उनका राजस्थान की सम्पूर्ण जनसंख्या में प्रतिशत तथा राजस्थान

के अलग-अलग जिलों में उनकी जनसंख्या तथा उनका प्रतिशत विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 3568/73]

Plans for Creating Employment for Scientists

4030. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan for creating employment for scientists ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the time by which these are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA. : (a) and (b). An allocation of Rs. 60 crores has been made in 1972-73 for Special Employment Schemes—Rs. 13 crores for continuation of the programmes for educated unemployed (other than elementary education for which the provision has been increased from Rs. 12 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 30 crores in 1972-73) and Rs. 47 crores for new schemes. Of this, an amount of Rs. 20 crores has been ear-marked for generating employment and training opportunities for highly qualified persons like engineers, technologists and scientists. The Department of Science and Technology is at present engaged in formulating certain schemes specially designed for employment of engineers and scientists in the following areas :

- (1) Research and development projects for technological self reliance ;
- (2) Technological upgradation of existing planning and implementation machinery ;
- (3) Natural resources survey, exploration and assessment ;
- (4) Agricultural soil surveys ;
- (5) Manufacture, erection, operation and maintenance of future plants

envisaged in the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans ;

- (6) Creation of new employment oriented schemes like entrepreneurship development, rural engineering surveys, technology evaluation centres, industrial promotional facilities, re-training programmes ; etc.

These programmes will be taken up for implementation as soon as they are formulated.

In addition, the programmes for educated unemployed initiated in 1971-72 will provide increasing employment opportunities to engineering graduates and graduates of other subjects. The enclosed statement gives scheme-wise progress of expenditure on special Schemes for educated unemployed.

The intention is that, through the implementation of the various schemes that have been formulated as well as those under preparation, the unemployment problem among qualified scientists, engineers and graduates of other subjects would be solved to a substantial extent in the coming years.

Statement

Schemeswise Progress of Expenditure on Special Schemes for Educated Unemployed Initiated by Central Ministers in 1971-72

(Rs. crores)

S. No.	Schemes	1971-72 1972-73		
		Amount Allocated	Amount Released	Amount Allocated
1	2	3	4	5
1. Ministry of Education				
	Expansion and Improvement of quality of Primary Education .	4.42	2.76	29.48*

	2	3	4	5
1				
2 Ministry of Industrial Development Financial Assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up of industries		6 50	6 39	6 50
3 Ministry of Irrigation & Power Rural Engineering Surveys		0 33		2 85
4 Ministry of Agriculture (a) Department of Agriculture Agro Service Centres		0 15	0 14	0 76
(b) Department of Co-operation Expansion of Consumer Co-operative Stores		0 17	0 16	0 50
5 Ministry of Shipping & Transport Investigation of Road Projects		0 30	0 19	0 90
6 Ministry of Health & Family Planning Setting up of design unit for rural water supply		0 22	—	0 44
Total		12 09	9 64	41 43*

Scrutiny of Application of Messrs Maruti Ltd, by Directorate General of Technical Development

4031 SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any application for 6000 tonnes of structural steel from M/s Maruti Ltd with a forwarding cover bearing embossed stamps of the Prime Minister's Secretariat,

(b) if so when the application was received and when the steel was allotted

(c) whether thorough scrutiny was made by the Directorate of Technical Development on this application and

(d) if so the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) An application for 6000 tonnes of structural steel from M/s Maruti Ltd was received in the Directorate General of Technical Development on 25.3.72. The type of cover in which this application was received could not be ascertained as such covers are not required to be preserved.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) A recommendation for allocation of a total quantity of 4152 tonnes of structural steel to the applicant has been made to the Joint Plant Committee.

Representations from Members of Parliament Regarding Nepali Language

4032 SHRI RATIANIAI BRAHMAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received a representation from 74 Members of Parliament representing all the major political parties of India in the month of December 1971 urging her to take necessary action to recognise Nepali Language and include it in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India after amending the Constitution as may be necessary for the same, and

(b) if so what action has since been taken by the Government to accord Constitutional recognition to the Nepali Language?

*Including the additional Rs 18 crores for expansion of the programme in 1972-73

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

(b) It is the considered view of the Government of India that in the wider national interests the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution should not be enlarged further. In this connection attention is invited to answer given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1406 on 29th March, 1972.

Forward Trading in Coconut Oil

4033. SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether Government propose to stay the Forward Market Commission's directive suspending future trading in Coconut Oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : No, Sir.

Agreement between US Government and Madras Firm for production of Automobile Tyres and Tubes

4034. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has recently been signed between U.S. Government and a Madras Firm for expanding production of automobile tyres and tubes; and

(b) if so, the terms and reference thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) An agreement was signed on the 26th July, 1972, by M/s. Madras Rubber Factory Limited with the U.S. Aid Authorities for obtaining a loan of Rupees one

Crore from P.L. 480 Funds for expansion of their production of Automobile Tyres and tubes.

(b) The loan bears an interest of 8½ per-cent per annum and is repayable in 15 equal semi-annual instalments. The first instalment is payable 12 months from the date of the first Disbursement.

Conversion of Palaces of Ex-Rulers into Hospitals

4035. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any palaces of Ex-Rulers have been converted in the country into hospitals, hotels or handed over to trusts;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ;

(c) whether Central Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, the main points thereof and the reaction of State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Government of India had informed the former rulers as early as in December, 1954, that it was for them to decide whether it would be in order to dispose of by sale or otherwise any of the items recognised by the Government as private properties. However, Government would welcome the utilisation of some of these buildings for public purposes.

Educational Crisis in Kerala

4036. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any delegation of the Education Rights Protection Committee met the Prime Minister on 10th August, 1972 in

New Delhi to present their case on educational crisis in Kerala, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) Such a delegation met the Prime Minister on 12th August, 1972 and sought her good offices in resolving the controversy which has since been amably settled

Nationalization of Japala Cement Factory, Palamau (Bihar)

4037 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to nationalize the Japala Cement Factory (Bihar) in District Palamau, and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) The Government of India have no such proposal under consideration

(b) Does not arise

Nationalization of TFLCO

4038 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether TELCO is proposed to be nationalised in the near future and

(b) if so when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration at present

Ordinance of Kerala Government for Taking over Educational Institutions in Kerala

4039 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state-

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken with regard to an Ordinance, sent by Government of Kerala, for the approval of the Centre regarding the take-over of educational institutions unlawfully closed by the management, and

(b) If so the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) The matter is under correspondence with the State Government and it will not be desirable at this stage to disclose the nature of correspondence

बुम्बा राकेट केन्द्र से छोड़े गए राकेट

4040 श्री हुकूम खन्व काछवाय

श्री सतपाल कपूर

क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बुम्बा राकेट परीक्षण केन्द्र से अब तक कितने राकेट छोड़े गये हैं

(ख) उनमें से राकेट छाड़ने के पूर्णतया तथा अंशतः सफल हान वाले परीक्षणों की संख्या-प्रमाण क्या कितने हैं,

(ग) इस अवधि में इन परीक्षणों पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च हुई, और

(घ) इस मद के अन्तर्गत वित्त वर्ष 1972-73 में अनुमानित कितनी राशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है?

प्रधान मंत्री, परवाणु मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) नवम्बर, 1963 से अब तक बुम्बा से 496 राकेट छोड़े

जा चुके हैं। इनमें से 214 राकेट वैज्ञानिक परीक्षणों के लिए छोड़े गए तथा शेष को छोड़ने का उद्देश्य वैज्ञानिक परीक्षण न होकर गैने राकेटों की जांच करना या जिनका विकास धुम्बा में किया जा रहा है।

(ख) वैज्ञानिक परीक्षण करने के लिए छोड़े गए 214 राकेटों में से 176 पूर्णतः सफल, 18 अंशतः सफल तथा 20 अंशफल रहे। परीक्षण की दृष्टि से सभी परीक्षणार्थक प्रक्षेपणों से राकेट तथा प्रणोदकों के विकास एवं उनका मूल्यांकन करने में लाभदायक सिद्ध होने वाले आश्चर्य प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ग) मार्च, 1972 तक धुम्बा स्थित प्रणोदक केन्द्र की स्थापना एवं उसके संचालन पर लगभग 298 लाख रुपये व्यय किये जा चुके हैं। इस राशि में बहुत से राकेटों एवं भागों की कीमत शामिल नहीं है जो विभिन्न महयोगी वेजों द्वारा पारस्परिक वैज्ञानिक बरगो के अन्तर्गत मुपम मालाई किये गए हैं।

(घ) वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए 5मं रज का अनुमानित संचालन बजट 59 लाख रुपये का रखा गया है।

फैजाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थान

4041. श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय . क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के फैजाबाद डिवीजन से कोई केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थान नहीं है,

(ख) क्या औद्योगिक दृष्टि में यह क्षेत्र बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस क्षेत्र में एक केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थान स्थापित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश वं फैजाबाद मण्डल में इस समय कोई भी केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थान नहीं है।

(ख) फैजाबाद मण्डल को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र बताना दिया गया है और उसे वित्तीय सहायता से रियायती दर पर वित्तीय सहायता पाने का हकदार ठहराया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) इस क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय सरकारों क्षेत्र की कोई नई औद्योगिक परियोजना लगाना वा अभी निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

बिहार राज्य में रामगढ़-पतरगत्तु हवाई पट्टी पर एक विमान से ट्रांसमीटर आवि गिराने की कथित घटना

4042. श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय . क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच करायी है कि जन 1972 में मध्य में किमी टिन बिहार राज्य में एक विमान द्वारा रामगढ़ पतरगत्तु हवाई पट्टी पर ट्रांसमीटर तथा अन्य आपतजनक वस्तुएं गिराई गई थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो बरामद की गई वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) इस सब में सरकार ने क्या बायबाती की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मद) (क) से (ग) तथ्य मालम बिये जा रू है।

Damage to Crops and Houses in Delhi due to Breaches in Najafgarh Drain

4043. SHRI DALIP SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether standing crops and many pucca built-up houses of poor Harijans in many villages of Delhi have been damaged or destroyed due to the breaches in Najaf-

garh drain, Mahipalpur Bandh and Asola Bandh in the recent rains;

(b) if so, whether flood victims have been given compensation; and

(c) If so, the nature and extent thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). No compensation to the flood victims has been given, but on occurrence of the calamity, free ration, fodder, bamboos and sirkees costing Rs. 13,000 were distributed amongst the affected people.

राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजना

4044. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राणा प्रतापसागर परियोजना संभलनः कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी;

(ख) क्या उसमें प्रजनिन बिजली केवल राजस्थान को सप्लाई की जायेगी तथा अन्य राज्यों को नहीं; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में कोई निर्णय किया जा चुका है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा खनिज मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर में 200 मेगावाट क्षमता के दो यूनिट हैं। बिजलीघर का पहला यूनिट 11 अगस्त, 1972 को क्रान्तिक हुआ। घोषा है कि दूसरा यूनिट मार्च, 1975 में क्रान्तिक हो जाएगा। ऐसी संभावना है कि ये यूनिट क्रान्तिकता प्राप्त करने के कुछ महीनों बाद पूरी क्षमता से काम करने लगेंगे।

(ख) और (ग) यह विषय विचाराधीन है।

Technical Staff in T. V. Centre on Contract Basis

4045. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether technical staff such as sound recordist, Cameramen, Editors in Tele-

vision Centre are working on contract basis; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to make them regular Government servants?

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

(b) There is no such proposal at present under consideration.

Senior Technical Assistants working in the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad

4046. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7252 on 24th May, 1972 regarding Senior Technical Assistant in Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad and state:

(a) the number of Senior Technical Assistants working in the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad who are degree holders and have completed 10 years of service; and

(b) the reasons for not considering them for next grade or next promotion?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) There are no Senior Technical Assistants in the Physical Research Laboratory. There are Scientific Assistants A, B and C of these, only one person is a degree holder who has completed ten years of service.

(b) This individual was last promoted in 1967. He was considered for the next promotion in 1970 and found unfit.

Survey of Western Ghats to Assess Potential for Irrigation, Power Generation, Natural Resources and Afforestation

4047. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to conduct a detailed survey of Western Ghats spanning the five States of Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Goa to assess the potential for irrigation, power generation, natural resources and afforestation;

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal; and

(c) the estimated cost of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the accepted approach in regard to the accelerated development of the economically backward areas including hilly regions of the country, the Planning Commission have requested the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu to identify the areas of Western Ghats region with a view to undertaking a detailed study of the potentialities of the area in various fields of economic development such as minerals, power, irrigation, afforestation, dairies, horticulture, fisheries, tourism etc. The Planning Commission have suggested in this connection the creation of a Special Cell of technical experts in each of the States. The proposed Cell, besides demarcating the areas which should constitute the Western Ghats region will undertake studies in various fields and collect necessary information with a view to helping in the formulation of an integrated development plan for the region. The matter is still at a preliminary stage and the scheme has still to take a definite shape. Neither the broad features of the scheme nor estimated cost of survey can be indicated at this stage.

कन्नड़ जिलों की स्थापना

4048. श्री मूल चन्म डामा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देव में और कागज जिलें स्थापित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कहा-कहाँ पर स्थापित की जायेंगी; और

(ग) उन पर अनुमानतः कितनी लागत यादेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) घासाम के नी गांव और कचार जिलों और नागालेण्ड में।

(ग) अनुमानित निवेश निम्न प्रकार है :—

नी गांव प्रायोजना	— 31.70 करोड़ ₹०।
कचार प्रायोजना	— 25 करोड़ या 35 करोड़
	₹० क्षमता के अनुसार
	50,000 या 75,000 टन
	प्रति वर्ष।
नागालेण्ड	— 19.62 करोड़ ₹०।

फिल्म उद्योग के व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार/नकद इनाम

4049. श्री मूल चन्म डामा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिल्म उद्योग के उन व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें गत वर्ष राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार एक नकद इनाम दिये गये तथा जिन-जिन सफलताओं पर ये पुरस्कार दिये गये उनका मुख्य व्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त विवरण देने वाली एक सूची समा-पत्रक पर रखने का है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार उन्हें कुल कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्म-वीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें 1971 में निर्मित

किसको के बारे में मकदद इनको सहित राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कारों का ज्वीरा दिया गया है। [पञ्चासव में रखा गया। रैंकिंग संख्या—3569/72] इसके प्रतिनिध 1971 को 'दादा साहेब फाल्के पुरस्कार श्री पृथ्वीराज कपूर को दिया गया था। यह पुरस्कार 11 000 रुपय मकद एक प्रगल्भि चिन्ह तथा एक शाल वा है।

Examination of Foreign Majority Companies by Foreign Investment Board

4050 SHRI VEKARIA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of foreign majority Companies which have recently been examined by Foreign Investment Board, and

(b) the names of the Companies whose remittance was found higher as compared to their Investment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) A list is attached

(b) There is only one foreign company M/s Colgate-Palmolive (India) Pvt Ltd which is manufacturing cosmetics exclusively They have remitted dividends abroad as follows

1963	24 50 lakhs
1964	23 91 lakhs
1965	36 01 lakhs
1966	38 00 lakhs
1967	36 00 lakhs
1968	24 00 lakhs

The capital of this company was Rs 1 5 lakhs only

Statement

- 1 M/s Beecham (India) Ltd, Bombay
- 2 M/s British Drug House (India) Pvt Ltd, Bombay

3 M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (India) Pvt Ltd, Bombay

4 M/s Colgate-Palmolive (India) Pvt Ltd, Bombay

5 M/s CIBA of India Ltd, Bombay

6 M/s Duphar Interfran, Bombay (Formerly known as M/s Crookes Interfran Ltd)

7 M/s Gooffrey Manners & Co Ltd Bombay

8 M/s Johnson & John on of India Ltd Bombay

9 M/s Reckitt & Colman Ltd Calcutta

10 M/s Smith & Nephew (India) Ltd, Bombay

11 M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd Bombay

Recommendation by National Committee on Science and Technology to shift emphasis from Oil to Coal

4051 SHRI VEKARIA

SHRI D P JADEJA

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology has recommended to lift the emphasis from oil to coal and

(b) what progress has been made by the Government in implementing the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir The National Committee on Science and Technology has recommended the exploration of how India's advantage in the abundance of coal could be utilised to some extent for substituting petroleum products with liquid fuel derived from coal The Engineers India Ltd have been asked by the Committee to prepare a feasibility report A pilot plant proposed to be set up by the CSIR

at the Central Fuel Research Institute, Jodhpur will test the feasibility of coal to oil conversion technology.

(b) Further progress would depend on the result of the feasibility study.

Manufacture of Electric Typewriter by Hindustan Teleprinters Limited

4052. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

DR. SANKATA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited will start manufacturing Electric typewriters by the end of this year;

(b) whether all the parts will be indigenous;

(c) if not, the percentage of imported parts to be used in the typewriter; and

(d) the time by which it is expected to be made available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., are expected to commence manufacture of electric typewriters by end of this year or early next year.

(b) All the parts, except two, will be indigenous.

(c) About half per cent of the total number of parts.

(d) During next year.

Setting up of Small Industries around Industrial Complexes

4053. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

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

(a) whether the setting up of a large number of small industries around big industrial complexes for employment gene-

ration in the country has been suggested by the International Labour Organisation experts and also Planning Commission;

(b) whether Government have studied the possibility of developing more ancillary industries among big industrial complexes; and

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

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

(a) A "Joint Workshop on employment generation" organised by the Expert Committee on Employment and the International Labour Organisation has, among other things, made certain recommendations relating to the planning of ancillary industries around major industrial projects with a view to creating additional employment.

(b) and (c). Government have been considering ways and means of accelerating the pace of growth and development of ancillary industries and suitable steps have been taken in this direction.

Study made by Planning Commission on Progress of Land Reforms

4054. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made by the Planning Commission on the progress of land reforms in the country; and

(b) if so, the important features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The Planning Commission has not made any such study. The concerned division of the Planning Commission has, however, prepared a working paper reviewing the progress of land reforms in the country.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3570/72].

Share-holding of S.T.C. in Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

4055. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has decided to become a shareholder in the Small Scale Industries Development Corporation in every State; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation has recently considered the request of the Small Scale Industries Corporations of Maharashtra and Gujarat for participation to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs each in their equity capital.

Inquiry into allegations of Misuse of Funds for P.T.I. Building

4056. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inquiry ordered into allegations of misuse of funds by the General Manager of Press Trust of India and the contractors and architects of the Press Trust of India Building in New Delhi has since been completed;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and whether Government propose to refer the matter to the Central Bureau of Investigation for further inquiry; and

(c) if not, the specific reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR

SINHA) : (a) An inspection of the books of account of Press Trust of India was conducted under section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956. After a detailed examination of the report, certain clarifications were asked for. The company's reply, which has been received, is being looked into by the Department of Company Affairs.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal at present under consideration.

Reconstitution of P.T.I.

4057. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the present composition of the Press Trust of India organising body;

(b) whether there is any proposal to reconstitute the organisation of Press Trust of India so as to save it from the clutches of monopolists; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, when Government is giving maximum financial assistance to the P.T.I. and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) The names of the Directors of Press Trust of India are given below:—

1. Dr. N. B. Parulekar, Sakal, Poona, Chairman.
2. Shri A. K. Sarkar, Ananda Bazar Patrika, Calcutta.
3. Shri G. Kasturi, The Hindu, Madras.
4. Shri Ramnath Goenka, Indian Express, Madras.
5. Shri C. R. Irani, Statesman Ltd., Calcutta.
6. Shri P.C. Gupta, Daily Jagran, Kaunpur.
7. Shri G. N. Sahi, The Hindustan Times, New Delhi.
8. Shri K. M. Mathew, Malayala Manorama, Kottayam.

9. Shri C. C. Shah, Jammabhojji, Bombay.
10. Dr. C. D. Deshmukh.
11. Shri K. T. Desai, Chairman, Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd.
12. Shri A. K. Roy, former Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
13. Shri G. Parthasarathi, Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

(b) and (c). These proposals are under consideration.

**Arrest of Hoarders and Black-Marketeers
in the Country**

4058. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

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

(a) the total number of Hoarders and Blackmarketeers arrested in various States and Union Territories in the country in June, July and August, 1972;

(b) the names and other particulars of these persons and the action taken against them; and

(c) whether it is proposed to bring forward some legislation so that these anti-national and anti-social elements could be awarded severe punishment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The question of making the law more stringent is under consideration of Government.

**Arrest of Persons in the Country Under
Defence of India Rules**

4059. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI SATPAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and other particulars of persons arrested in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise, under the provisions of Defence of India Rules during the last three years, upto date; and

(b) how many of them have so far been released along with their names and the action taken against each of the persons arrested?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). A statement based on the information furnished by State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3571/72.*]

**Panel Surveys conducted by Listener
Research Officers**

4060. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Panel Surveys conducted by the Listener Research Officers during 1971-72;

(b) the number of *ad hoc* mail surveys conducted by the Listener Research Officers during 1971-72; and

(c) the action taken by A.I.R. on such surveys conducted during 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) 238.

(b) 124.

(c) Findings of Panel Surveys and mail surveys are considered by the Listener Research Committee at each Station and sui-

table action taken for programme planning and production.

Wrong Pronunciations by T.V. News Readers

4061. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the wrong pronunciations of names and other words being made by the News-readers of Television, such as the name of Shri P.N. Haksar has been pronounced for days as "Husker" and that of Mrs. Sushila Rohtagi as "Mrs. Sushila Rohtangi";

(b) if so, the action taken to rectify the defects; and

(c) the basis of selection of personnel for different programmes on Television ?

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

(b) Cases of mispronunciation are regularly reviewed in daily programme meetings and remedial measures taken to ensure correct pronunciation.

(c) Selection of personnel for different programmes on TV is made on the basis of the candidate's telegenic personality, fluency of expression, adequate educational background and professional experience besides expertise on a subject as required.

Delay in sending Indian Films to Berlin Film Festival

4062. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in sending Ray's "Seemabaddha" and other films named "Phir Bhi", "Dastak" and "Do Raha" to the Berlin Film Festival in consequence of which the first three films reached Berlin three weeks after the festival and the last film did not reach at all;

(b) the reasons for not sending any film to the Cannes Film Festival; and

(c) the composition and functions of the Informal Advisory Committee for Film Festivals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) As India was not invited in the Cannes Film Festival, no Film was entered officially.

(c) The existing composition of the Advisory Committee is as follows:

1. Shri K.M. Amladi—Film Critic 'Hindustan Times'.
2. Shri Mohammed Shamim—Film Critic 'The Times of India'.
3. Shri R. Ganapathy—Information Officer (Films) Ministry of External Affairs (X. P. Division).

The functions of the Committee are to adjudge the suitability of films for entry in the International Film Festivals after previewing them.

Statement

The Rules of the Berlin Film Festival were received in the Ministry on 28-8-1972 and as per usual procedure were circulated to the Film Associations on 7th February, 1972. The last date for submission of entries was 20-4-1972, that for the view prints to reach the Festival authorities was 10-5-1972; and for the prints of accepted films to reach them was 31-5-1972. None of the Film Associations suggested entry of any film upto the last date. However, a request was received on 15-5-1972 from the producer of 'Seemabaddha' for entry in the festival. The Consulate General of India in Berlin was immediately approached by a cable for the extension of the date of entry to 31-5-1972. On receipt of favourable reply the producer was asked

on 20-5-1972 to send the entry form and the print to Berlin immediately. On 31-5-1972, the producer informed the Ministry that the print had been despatched to Berlin on 30-5-1972. It appears the film did not reach Berlin by 31-5-1972.

The producer of the film 'Phir Bhi' requested for entry of his film on 9-5-1972. The film was previewed by the Advisory Committee on 10-5-1972. A request was sent to the Consulate General of India in Berlin for the acceptance of this film by festival authorities by a cable on 11-5-1972. Consulate General of India in Berlin informed this Ministry on 15-5-1972 that the film was acceptable to the festival authorities. On the same day the producer was telegraphically informed to despatch the print so as to reach Berlin before 31-5-1972. It appears though the film reached there far too late, the Selection Committee viewed the film but did not approve of it for competitive showing.

In his letter dated 29-2-1972 to Films Division, Bombay, Dr. Bauer, Director, Berlin Film Festival inter-alia had invited films 'Dastak' and 'Do Raha'. The producers of the film 'Dastak' were provided facilities for despatch of their print on 24-4-1972 but it appears that the print did not reach Berlin before 31-5-1972.

The film 'Do Raha' was not considered suitable and was not approved for entry.

Reserved Posts in Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal

4063. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of reserved posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Lower Division Clerks and Typists are lying vacant in the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). In Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, no posts of Lower Division Clerks and typists reserved for Scheduled Castes are lying vacant; arrangements have been made to have them filled up by repeated advertisements and certain relaxations in the standards ordinarily prescribed. A few posts of L.D.Cs and typists reserved for Scheduled Tribes are, however, lying vacant as suitable candidates from Scheduled Tribes to fill these posts have not been found in spite of repeated advertisements and relaxations in the standards prescribed. The Management are making further efforts to locate suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes by issuing advertisements again

Telephone Service in Raipur Division of M.P.

4064. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the inefficient service of Telephones in Raipur Division District Bastar in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether keeping in view the general complaints in the whole Division, Government are considering to have a new separate exchange in the Raipur Division; and

(c) if so, the time by which the new exchange will start functioning and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, but the complaints generally relate to delayed trunk service. The single copper wire trunk line between Raipur and Jagdalpur is being supplemented by one more ACSR trunk line.

(b) and (c). No. However, a new automatic exchange as a replacement of two manual exchanges is under construction in Raipur town. The new exchange is likely to start functioning by the end of 1973.

Demand by Rajasthan for revision of the Policy by Centre for giving more aid to Backward States

4065. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have urged the Centre to revise its aid policy to the States for the Five Year Plans so that Backward States got a major share of its assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). No specific request has been received from the Government of Rajasthan for revision in the existing procedure of assistance to States. However, in the Approach document of the State Fifth Plan recently submitted by the Government of Rajasthan, a review of the existing procedure has been urged in the context of the Fifth Plan. The Government of India have yet to take a view on the matter relating to the Fifth Plan including the procedure for allocation of Central assistance. The views of the Government of Rajasthan will, no doubt, be taken into consideration at the appropriate time.

Examination of Foreign Companies manufacturing Cosmetics by Foreign Investment Board

4066. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 430 on the 2nd

August, 1972 regarding study by the Foreign Investment Board regarding companies manufacturing cosmetics and state:

(a) the names of the 11 foreign major companies manufacturing cosmetics which have been examined by Foreign Investment Board;

(b) the names of the companies whose remittance was found higher as compared to their investment; and

(c) the actual amount remitted by these Companies during the period examined by the Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Foreign Investment Board recently examined generally several aspects of the cosmetics industry in India. Among the firms manufacturing cosmetics of various kinds either exclusively or along with other articles like drugs etc., five are 100% foreign owned subsidiaries and in 6 there is substantial foreign equity participation. The names of these 11 companies are attached. There is only one foreign company, M/s. Colgate-Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd. which is manufacturing cosmetics exclusively. They have remitted dividends abroad as follows :—

1963	24.50 lakhs
1964	23.91 lakhs
1965	36.01 lakhs
1966	38.00 lakhs
1967	36.00 lakhs
1968	24.00 lakhs

The capital of this company was Rs. 1.5 lakhs only.

Statement

1. M/s. Beecham (India) Ltd., Bombay.
2. M/s. British Drug House (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
3. M/s. Colgate-Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

4. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. Rickett & Colman Ltd., Calcutta.
6. M/s. CIBA of India Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s. Johnson & Johnson of India Ltd., Bombay.
8. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay.
9. M/s. Smith & Nephew (India) Ltd., Bombay.
10. M/s. Duphar Interfran, Bombay (formerly known as M/s. Crookes Interfran Ltd.)
11. M/s. Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

Study Group on Communication set up by the Indian Space Research Organisation

4067. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to the news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 8th August, 1972 regarding the proposal of the Study Group on communication, set up by the Indian Space Research Organisation; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The study group was one of the six study groups set up in connection with the Seminar on the National Programme of Space Science and Applications held at Ahmedabad between 7th and 12th of August, 1972. The recommendations of the seminar will be examined in due course taking into account various factors including, in particular, the relationship of the cost involved to the benefits that will accrue to the nation.

प्लास्टिक के कारखानों में पोलिथिलीन की कमी 4068. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बातों की हवा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्लास्टिक के अनेक छोटे कारखाने पूरी क्षमता से कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं क्योंकि उन्हें 'हाई डेंसिटी पोलिथिलीन' और 'लो डेंसिटी पोलिथिलीन' का कच्चा माल अपेक्षित मात्रा में नहीं मिल रहा है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त कच्चे माल के उत्पादक अपना अधिकतर माल बड़े उद्योगों को सप्लाय करते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार छोटे उद्योगों को इस कच्चे माल की सप्लाय करने की उचित व्यवस्था करने का है?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) छोटे तथा बड़े दोनों ही प्रकार के पककों में कमी की कुछ शिकायतें रही हैं।

(ख) उत्पादक अधिकारिता, छोटे प्रथम बड़ी यूनिटों से थियन बंधों में निकलने वाले माल के माध्यम पर ही वे कच्चा माल ढाँटते हैं।

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 9,000 मी० टन लो डेंसिटी पॉलीथिलीन के आयात करने हेतु कदम उठाए गये हैं। वर्तमान आयात नीति में वास्तविक प्रयोजनों को ही लो डेंसिटी पॉलीथिलीन आयात करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है।

Number of Central Government Employees

4070. SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees under the Central Government;

(b) the number of employees drawing more than Rs. 1,000 per mensem, as emoluments inclusive of allowances; and

(c) the number of Class IV employees and their pay scales?

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

(a) to (c). According to the Census of Central

Government Employees as on 31st March, 1970, brought out on the 12th February, 1972, by the Directorate General of Employment and Training—

(a) the total number of all categories of Civilian Central Government Employees was 28,511 lakhs.

(b) the number of Civilian Central Government employees drawing more than Rs. 1,000 per mensem (which includes basic pay plus dearness pay and special/personal pay, but not allowances) is 13,604.

(c) the number of Class IV employees is 12,54,639.

The standard scales of pay for Class IV employees are as under:—

70-1-85

75-1-85-2-95

95-3-110.

TV at Bangalore

4071. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government of Mysore has requested the Central Government to set up a Television Centre at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, by when the Television Centre will be set up there?

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

(b) The establishment of a TV Centre at Bangalore will be considered at the time of formulating proposals for the Fifth Plan.

Infiltration of Razakars from Bangla Desh into India

4072. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Razakars from Bangladesh have infiltrated in large number into West Bengal, Bihar

and other parts of the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, how many of them have been arrested and sent back so far; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to stop infiltration?

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

(b) It is being ascertained from the State Governments concerned whether any Razakars are known to have infiltrated into India during the last three months.

(c) Utmost vigilance is being exercised and necessary measures have been taken to check unauthorised movements of persons across the Indo-Bangladesh border.

Development of Farakka Barrage area as a Growth Centre

4073. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme for developing Farakka as a growth centre; and

(b) if so, what are the schemes or projects for the development of the Barrage area of Farakka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No specific schemes or projects have been prepared for the development of Barrage area of Farakka. However, under the West Bengal Incentives Scheme, 1971, Farakka has been earmarked as a new growth centre. The new industrial units and cases of substantial expansion in that area will be eligible for the incentives announced.

राजस्थान सर्कल की रेलवे डाक सेवा में कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

4074. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सर्कल को रेलवे डाक सेवा में इस समय कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को अभी तक पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया है जबकि उन्होंने परीक्षा वर्ष 1970 में पास कर ली थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पोर्टरों को सार्टरों के पद के लिये सफल घोषित करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि उन्हें सफल घोषित कर दिया गया है तो उन्हें संभवतः कब तक पदोन्नतियां दे दी जायेंगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) राजस्थान सर्किल की रेल-डाक सेवा शाखा में कुल 33 सामान्य रिक्त स्थान थे, अर्थात् ये आरक्षित नहीं थे। इन पर विभागीय परीक्षा में सफल उन्हीं उम्मीदवारों को रखा गया जो योग्यता के क्रम में थे।

(ख) चूंकि यह एक प्रतियोगी परीक्षा होती है, इसलिए जितने रिक्त स्थान होते हैं उन पर सफल उम्मीदवारों में से उतने ही कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति की जा सकती है।

(ग) ऊपर (क) और (ख) में दिए गए उत्तर को मद्दे नज़र रखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Post Offices in Satna District, M.P.

4075. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices and sub-post offices in Panna and Satna Districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there is a proposal to increase the number of these post offices and sub-post offices during the year 1972-73; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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THE MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) No. of post offices in Panna and Satna Districts are as follows:—

(a) *Panna District* :

(i) sub-post offices	7
(ii) Branch post offices	70
	77

(b) *Satna District* :

(i) Head Post offices	1
(ii) Sub-post offices	18
(iii) Branch post offices	140
	159

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to open five Branch Post offices in Panna District and one sub-office and five branch post offices in Satna District during 1972-73.

Impact of Land Reform Measures on the problem of Rural Poverty

4076. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to assess the impact of the contemplated land reform measures on the problem of rural poverty; and

(b) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Most of the State Governments have yet to enact legislation in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 23rd July, 1972. It is too early to assess their impact.

**Demands of Employees Union of N.S.I.C.
in respect of House Rent Allowance**

4077. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demands of the Employees' Union of National Small Industries Corporation Okhla regarding the revision of Recruitment and Promotion Rules have since been accepted by the Management;

(b) whether, despite instructions issued by the Bureau of public Enterprises of the Government of India to raise House Rent Allowance to 30 per cent, the N.S.I.C. Management has not enhanced rate of House Rent Allowance to that level though it was approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation in November, 1971; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The management of N.S.I.C. have accepted the demands subject to Government approval. As the Corporation's pay scales are more or less the same as prevailing in the Government and as the revision of scales of pay for Government employees is being considered by the Pay Commission, it was decided by the Government that a review may be made after the recommendations of the Pay Commission have been received and decision taken thereon.

(b) and (c). The Bureau of Public Enterprises have issued a circular to the effect that instructions regarding the increase in house rent allowance would remain inoperative so long as their orders issued in October, 1971 against a general revision of wages and fringe benefits remains in force.

**Schemes for Posts and Telegraphs Staff
Quarters in Tamil Nadu and U.P.**

4079. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed schemes for construction of staff quarters for Posts and Telegraphs employees in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh States have been prepared; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The detailed schemes during the 4th Plan provide for the following:—

(i) *Tamil Nadu* : Construction of 869 quarters at a cost of Rs. 160.35 lakhs at 18 stations.

(ii) *U.P.* : Construction of 714 quarters at a cost of Rs. 159.45 lakhs at 30 stations.

Repairs to Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

4080. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant requires major repairs to save it from total condemnation;

(b) whether Government had called for the advice of American experts who have demanded Rs. 10 millions for securing replacement of the plant; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government and the future plans to save the plant?

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

(b) No, Sir The advice of the manufacturers, General Electric Company of U S A , has, however, been obtained, free of cost, whenever needed, for carrying out repairs and design improvements in certain areas Some hardware has also been obtained from General Electric free of cost and some at reduced prices

(c) Does not arise

Reopening of Industries in West Bengal

4081 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) how far the present policy of industrial development has checked the flight of capital from West Bengal, and

(b) the number of industries reopened in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) With the implementation of the 16-Point Programme and the State Government's announcement of a new scheme of incentives and other measures entrepreneurs have shown interest in new investments in West Bengal and 135 closed units involving 57,311 workers were reopened from 1-1-1971 to 30-6-1972

हैदराबाद में राज्यों के उद्योग मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

4082 श्री शिव कुमार सास्त्री .

श्री पी० एम० महता

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक विकास के सम्बन्धित समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये हास ही में हैदराबाद में राज्यों के उद्योग मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था,

(ख) क्या सम्मेलन में कोई नये निर्णय किये गये थे, और

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

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठने।

ससद सदस्यों और मंत्रियों को दी जाने वाली टेलीफोन सुविधाएँ

4083. श्री शिव कुमार सास्त्री क्या मन्त्रालय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित उन समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें ससद सदस्यों और मंत्रियों को दी जाने वाली टेलीफोन सुविधाओं में भेदभाव किये जाने की शिकायत की गई है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस भेदभाव के मुख्य कारण क्या बताये गये हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपने निर्णय पर फिर विचार करने के बारे में सोच रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्रमन्त्र बट्टगुप्ता) . (क) जी नहीं। तथापि इस सबंध से कुछ ससद सदस्यों के पत्र मिले हैं।

(ख) उनमें यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि मंत्रियों के टेलीफोनो से स्थानीय कालें करने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है, इसलिए ससद सदस्यों के दिल्ली और उनके चुनाव-क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक टेलीफोन से सालाना 5400 कालें मुफ्त करने की मौजूदा सीमा कम से कम दुगुनी प्रबन्ध कर दी जाए।

(ग) डाक-तार विभाग सभी स्थानीय कालों के लिए भारतीय तार नियमावली में निर्धारित दरों के अनुसार चार्ज वसूल करता है। ससद सदस्य अपने टेलीफोनो के जो स्थानीय कालें करते हैं, उनके चार्ज की प्रदायगी उनके सबधित ससद सचिवालय करते हैं। ससद सदस्यों ने जिस रियायत की मांग की है, उस पर ससद सदस्यों के बतन और भत्तो के लिए गठित संयुक्त समिति और ससद कार्य-विभाग ही विचार कर सकता है।

**Telephone Connections in Gaya District,
Bihar**

4084. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for providing Telephone connections in Gaya District of Bihar during the years 1970-71 and 1972; and

(b) the number of applications still pending for providing Telephone connections and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) Number of applications for new telephone connections in Gaya District of Bihar received during 1970-71 and 1971-72 was 236 and 199 respectively.

(b) Two applications are still pending. As these demands are for long distance connections requiring a large quantity of stores which are not readily available the same could not be complied with so far.

**Printing of P&T Manual in Languages
other than English**

4085. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Posts and Telegraphs Manuals are printed in English language only;

(b) whether Government are considering to print it in Hindi and other regional languages also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) No Sir. These are being printed in Hindi also.

(b) Yes Sir. Heads of Circles have been authorised to get Branch Offices Rules printed in Regional Languages also.

(c) Seven P&T Manuals and three periodical publications *i.e.* Telegraph Guide, Telegraph Message Code and Telegraphic Code for use in Service Telegrams have already been printed in Hindi. The printing of other Manuals in Hindi is in progress.

Attack on Harijans Colony near Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)

4086. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a Harijan Colony near Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh was attacked on 11th June last and a similar attack was also made on Harijans in Yarda Village; and

(b) if so, the full details and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :
(a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh on the 11th June, 1972 there was an incident in Vishakhapatnam in which a group of eight persons were alleged to have attacked some members of the Harijan community causing injuries to eleven of them. The police registered a case under sections 147, 323 and 324 of the Indian Penal Code and arrested the accused. The case is pending trial. Strained relations among the residents of the area since the General Elections and other minor disputes are reported to be the cause of the incident. The police have taken precautionary measures to maintain peace in the area.

The State Government have no information about any incident of attack on Harijans in Yarda village. Some disputes however arose between the Nagara community and Yatha community when a Yatha boy

wearing chappals passed through a lane on the village where the people of the Nagara community were taking food at a marriage function. The matter is reported to have been amicably settled.

Gang engaged in forging and sale of Entertainment tax Stamps

4087 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Delhi Police has unearthed a gang engaged in forging and sale of entertainment tax stamps and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection and the action taken against them?

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

(b) Five persons have been arrested. Case FIR No. 687 dated 21.7.72 u/s 255/256/257/258/259 and 120 B of the Indian Penal Code has been registered at Police Station, Karol Bagh. 108,416 fake entertainment tax tickets worth Rs. 97,574.40 paise were recovered. Film trace papers, film plates and clippings used for manufacturing these fake stamps were also recovered. The investigation of the case is in progress.

Telephone Bills in arrear in North Eastern P&T Circles

4088 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether telephone bills totalling Rs. 1.27 crores are in arrears in the north eastern Posts and Telegraphs circles,

(b) whether there are a number of Central and State Government Departments among the defaulting subscribers,

(c) the total amount of outstanding arrears from these Departments, and

(d) the steps taken to recover the arrears?

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

(a) The position as indicated in the books of account shows the arrears to be Rs. 129.17 lakhs as on 1-6-72. However, more than three months old arrears on that day were Rs. 80.75 lakhs.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) State Government Departments Rs. 19.83 lakhs. Central Government Departments Rs. 28.33 lakhs.

(d) Telephones of defaulting subscribers (barring the telephones of exempted category) are disconnected. Efforts to realise the outstandings are however made by correspondence and personal contacts. In the case of private subscribers whose connections have been closed, legal action is also resorted to wherever necessary.

Methodology to Estimate the extent of Unemployment in the Country

4089 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether no acceptable methodology has been found out to estimate the extent of unemployment in the country and confusion still prevails regarding the number of unemployed and under-employed persons and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to evolve a proper methodology to estimate the extent of unemployment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) Planning Commission used to work out estimates of backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Plan, additions to the labour force during the Plan period and the additional employment likely to be created through implementation of the Plan programmes.

As there was considerable divergence of opinion regarding the appropriate defini-

tions of and suitable yardsticks for measuring unemployment and under-employment in rural and urban areas, and in view of the widely differing magnitudes of unemployment worked out on the basis of the various available data such as the Census, National Sample Survey and the data regarding job seekers available from Employment Exchanges, the Planning Commission set up a Committee of Experts to advise on the methodological aspects regarding estimation of unemployment and employment generation. This Committee, which submitted its Report to the Planning Commission in March, 1970, observed that:

- (1) the concepts of labour force and of measurement of unemployment and under-employment in terms of man-years as adopted in developed economies are unsuitable for an economy like ours with its preponderance of self-employment and production within the household enterprises;
- (2) estimates of unemployment and under-employment presented in one dimensional magnitude are neither meaningful nor useful as indicators of the economic situation;
- (3) studies should be undertaken to obtain data on different segments of the labour force, taking into account important distinguishing characteristics such as region, rural-urban residence, status of workers, educational attainment, age and sex; and
- (4) various improvements should be made in the collection and presentation of data by agencies such as the Census, National Sample Survey and Employment Exchanges.

The suggestions made by the Committee were examined in consultation with the various agencies engaged on employment and manpower work and some of the suggestions

have already been implemented by the data collecting agencies.

In pursuance of suggestion No. (3) above, a comprehensive labour force survey is being undertaken by the National Sample Survey in the 27th Round commencing from October, 1972. The main objective of the survey is to collect data on employment, unemployment and under-employment in urban and rural areas of the country. Inquiries will be made to obtain a comprehensive account of the employment status of all the members of the household selected with reference to preceding week as well as to preceding year. From each working member of the selected household, a complete account of the distribution of time among different activities during the week will be obtained. This will make it possible to study the unemployment in its varying degrees obtainable in the country. Detailed information will also be collected during the survey on basic characteristics of the households such as industry, occupation, education standard, skill, salaries and wages and willingness to accept work at distant places, with a view to relating these factors to the intensity of employment.

मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार के जनजाति क्षेत्रों के लिए रेडियो स्टेशन]

4090. श्री एन० एल० पुरसी :

श्री धनसाह प्रसाद :

क्या चुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या सरकार के विचारधीन कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव है जिसके माध्यम पर मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार जैसे पिछड़े राज्यों के जन जाति क्षेत्रों में रेडियो स्टेशनों की स्थापना करके उनका विकास किया जा सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

चुचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जयवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ;

(ब) बालू पंचवर्षीय योजना-अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रसारण सेवा में वृद्धि करने के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है —

- (1) मध्य प्रदेश में जगबलपुर, धम्मिकापुर, छत्तरपुर, और रोबा में नए केब्लो की स्थापना।
- (2) बिहार में रांची के वर्तमान ट्रांसमिटर की शक्ति में वृद्धि तथा म्याई स्टूडियो का निर्माण।

भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के बाद भारतीय सुरक्षा नियमों के अधीन गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की पार्टियां

4091. श्री एच० एच० पुरती क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के बाद प्रत्येक राज्य में भारतीय सुरक्षा नियमों के अधीन किस किस पार्टी के व्यक्तियों का गिरफ्तार किया गया,

(ख) क्या इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत कुछ व्यक्ति अभी तक हिरासत में हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा तो उनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (जी एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन):

(क) राज्य सरकारों/सब राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनो में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार मैसूर, महाराष्ट्र, हरियाणा, मणिपुर, पंजाब, चंडीगढ़, झरणाचल प्रदेश, अन्धमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह, लक्ष्मीपुर, मिजोरम तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश द्वीपसमूह में भारतीय सुरक्षा नियम 1971 के अधीन किसी भी राजनैतिक दल का कोई सदस्य गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है। दोष राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय सुरक्षा नियम 1971 के उपबन्धों के अधीन जो व्यक्ति अभी तक हिरासत में हैं उनकी संख्या लोक सभा में 30 अगस्त, 1972 को ज्ञात/अज्ञात प्रश्न सं० 4059 के उत्तर में दी जा रही है।

Suggestions for change in Economic and Industrial Policies by J.R.D. Tata

4092. SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

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

(a) whether Shri J R D. Tata has submitted a memorandum suggesting certain changes in the economic and industrial policies pursued by Government;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c). Shri Tata's memorandum, containing a review of the current problems of industrial growth and his suggestion for accelerating it, has been recently received in the Ministry and is under examination.

समेकित प्राचीन विकास परियोजना के लिए 'टास्क फोर्स'

4093 श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने समेकित प्राचीन विकास परियोजना के संबंध में रिपोर्ट देने के लिए एक 'टास्क फोर्स' की स्थापना की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो टास्क फोर्स की रिपोर्ट कब तक मिलने की संभावना है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल) :
(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) यह टास्क फोर्स इस महीने के अन्त तक अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट दे देगा। बताया है कि वर्ष के अन्त तक यह अन्तिम रिपोर्ट दे देगा।

Telex link between India and Nepal

4094. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a direct telex link between India and Nepal has been introduced recently; and

(b) if so, the names of the Indian cities which will have direct telephone, telegraph link with Kathmandu ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The new telex link operates between Kathmandu and Bombay and provides telex, telephone, and telegraph services mainly for international traffic. The names of cities in India which already have direct telephone/telegraph links with Kathmandu are :—

(i) Telephone link Calcutta, Delhi, Patna and Bombay

(ii) Telegraph link Delhi and Patna

S.T.D. between Delhi and neighbouring Cities

4095. SHRI NAWAL KISHORI SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce S.T.D. between Delhi and some of the neighbouring cities in Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan State;

(b) if so, the name of these cities which will have such facilities; and

(c) the time by which the facility is expected to be extended to these cities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Connection of the following cities

to Delhi on point-to-point STD has been planned and works are in various stages of progress :—

Gurgaon, Sonapat, Rohtak, Karnal, Panipat, Hissar and Alwar.

(c) Gurgaon & Sonapat are expected to be linked to Delhi on S.T.D. basis during 1973-74. The other routes are expected to be commissioned progressively during the next plan.

Indian Scientists selected by NASA for working in space Laboratory

4096. SHRI NAWAL KISHORI SHARMA Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state

(a) whether American Space Agency (NASA) has selected some Indian scientists to work skylab,

(b) if so, the number of Indian scientists who will participate in the experiment,

(c) whether these scientists will function at the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) Ahmedabad or will go to U.S.A. and

(d) who will bear the research cost in India and the expenditure to be incurred in supplying information to NASA

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). The question of Indian participation in the Skylab experiments is under examination.

India's participation in International Film Festivals in Germany and Venice

4097. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is participating in the International Film Festivals to be held in the near future in West Germany and Venice;

(b) if so, the number of films to be exhibited there and the criteria for selecting such films;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to hold such festivals in India in the near future; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The films entered in the Mannheim Film Week and the International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art, Venice are as follows:—

Mannheim

9th to 14th October, 1972.

Venice

21st August to 3rd September, 1972.

Feature Films

1. Vamsha Vriksha
2. Phir Bhi

Feature Films

1. Calcutta-71
2. Badnam Basti
3. Shantata Cout Chalo Ahe
4. Samskara

Documentaries

1. Creations in Metal
2. Mayura-Our National Bird.

Documentaries

1. Mayura-Our National Bird.
2. Nine Months to Freedom.

The criteria for selection of films is the requirement of each film festival as indicated in their Regulations and the suitability of films duly adjudged by an Advi-

sory Committee set up by the Government for the purpose.

(c) and (d). There is a proposal to hold an International Film Festival in India. The matter is, however, still under consideration and no final decision has yet been taken.

Utilisation of Capacity of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur

4098. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) the rated capacity of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur;

(b) to what extent the capacity of the plant is being utilised at present in terms of percentage; and

(c) the steps being taken to utilise the full capacity of the Plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The rated capacity of the Plant is 300 tonnes of ophthalmic Glass per year (three shifts). The present production is about 5 tonnes per month. This works out to about 20% of the rated capacity. The low utilisation of its capacity is largely due to the serious labour unrest. In order to improve the utilisation of capacity, a series of steps have been taken. A comprehensive wage settlement has been arrived at with the labour. Introduction of incentive scheme in order to motivate workers towards higher production is being finalised.

Editing of speeches of Eminent persons Broadcast over A.I.R. New Delhi

4099. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a letter of Sh. H.V

Kamath, published in the statement, dated 5th August, 1972 under the headline "Speaking freely with prior approval";

(b) whether the All India Radio, New Delhi, did not agree to record his impression and broadcast it without 'Editing or tampering' with his speech;

(c) if so, whether all other similar speeches are edited; and

(d) the details of the incident?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (d). Shri H.V. Kamath, was contacted to record an interview for a feature entitled "Tryst with Destiny". He agreed to do a recording on condition that his speech would not be edited before broadcast. This, however, could not be agreed to for the reason that Shri Kamath's was one of nearly 30 speeches proposed to be recorded for a 28-minute feature programme. Owing to the limited time available and in order to maintain the symmetry of the programme, all similar recordings had to be edited.

Plan for developing National Talents in Science and Technology from amongst youths and students

4100. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Department of Science and Technology has formulated any plan for developing national talents in Science and Technology from amongst the youths and students and if so, the facts there about; and

(b) the general principles of the proposed expenditure for developing science and technology during the next Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No. Sir. But the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare formulated as far back as 1963 a National Science Talent Search Scheme to identify a group of promising students in Science and to provide them with necessary encouragement for pursuing higher studies in basic sciences. This Scheme was first tried out in 1963 as a pilot project in the territory of Delhi and was extended all over the country in 1964. Since then suitable number of scholars (upto maximum of 350) are selected each year for the award of scholarship on the basis of a written examination and interview. The selected scholars are awarded scholarship for 3 years in the first instance i.e. upto B.Sc., then for another 2 years for the M.Sc. Course if they secure first class in B.Sc. and again for further 3 years for Ph.D. if they get a good division in M.Sc. About 10 scholarships are given to the students who pursue studies in Mathematics and who show exceptional talent in Mathematics. On the average the expenditure on this scheme is 34 lakhs. 25 lakhs (Non plan) 9 lakhs (plan), annually.

(b) Science and Technology component of the Fifth Five Year Plan is being formulated and the proposed outlay is being worked out.

Scanning of newspaper Advertisements by Press Council

4101. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Council made scanning of various vulgar advertisements recently appearing in many dailies and periodicals;

(b) if so, salient features of such scanning;

(c) the remarks and observations made in this connection by the Press Council, and

(d) the steps taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes, Sir The Press Council recently adjudicated on nine complaints received from the Cine Film Reform Association of India, Calcutta against several newspapers and periodicals, alleging the publication of vulgar and obscene pictures

(b) and (c) The Council did not find anything objectionable in the advertisements of certain products, accompanied by figures of women, appearing in some newspapers, namely the 'Statesman', the Amrita Bazar Patrika, the 'Dharmayug', and the 'Vishwamitra', which were alleged to be an exploitation of sex, and rejected all the complaints as wholly unsustainable. Commenting on this category of advertisements, the Council said, 'If these pictures cause sex-excitement it must be a case of the abnormal and pathological condition of the reader and not of anything intrinsic in the pictures themselves. While saying that these are erotic, the complainant must in mind those people who are determined to get excited and merely waited for an opportunity to do so'

The Council, however, ruled that two pictures, one of a waitress in a Sydney bar and the other titled "Home Comforts" appearing in the *Blitz* of Bombay in its issues of December, 1971 and January, 1972 'serve no purpose and could easily have been avoided by the *Blitz*, which is a serious paper'

In regard to pictures published in the *Cine Advance International*, alleged by the complainant to be "repugnant to the sense of modesty of Indian women", the Council pointed out, "It is common knowledge

that it is a journal dealing with the film world and carries stills of pictures exhibited in cinema houses" Having regard to the nature of the journal, the Council did not consider any of these pictures indecent or falling below the standards of public taste

(d) The observations of the Press Council have been noted.

Legislation on monopoly of the Press

4102 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the Business House controlling daily newspapers are persuading the Government not to bring the legislation curbing monopoly of the Press,

(b) if so, which are those business houses, and

(c) the reaction of Government?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

U.N.I. Employees' charter of demands

4103 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the employees of 'United News of India' have submitted a charter of demands to Government,

(b) if so, nature of their demands, and

(c) steps taken by Government to redress the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) No, Sir, but two Memoranda were submitted recently to the Prime Minister jointly by the Delhi Union of

Journalists, Delhi Newspaper Employees' Federation, P.T.I. Employees Union, Delhi and U.N.I. Employees Union, Delhi.

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

Consultations with Opposition Parties before finalisation of Fifth Plan

4104. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether before the finalisation of the broad lines of the Fifth Plan, all Opposition political parties will be consulted;

(b) if so, whether any meeting has been fixed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). It is proposed to constitute a committee of Members of Parliament on Planning as in the past. Opposition political parties will be duly represented on this committee. A meeting of the committee would be called after it is constituted. The appropriate time for the meeting of the committee would appear to be after the document on Approach to the Fifth Plan has been issued and before the Draft Outline is finalised.

Production of Printing Press in H.M.T.

4105. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.M.T. started producing machinery for printing press;

(b) whether any machine has recently been sold to a Cochin firm, if so, the value thereof; and

(c) the outlines of the programme for producing the printing press machines in the Kalamassery unit (Kerala)?

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

(b) A printing machine has recently been sold to a firm in Ernakulam (Kerala) at a price of Rs. 84,600 (tax-factory price).

(c) During the year 1972-73 the Company has programmed the assembly of Automatic Cylinder Letter Press and Paper Cutting Machines worth about Rs 53 lakhs.

Atrocities and Exploitation of Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4106. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the various atrocities and exploitation of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, whether it is considered necessary to take the Department of Social Welfare under the Ministry of Home Affairs for direct control, better management and speedy amelioration?

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

(a) Instances have come to the notice of Government.

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs view with concern the occurrence of such incidents and are even now in constant touch with State Governments in regard thereto. The National Integration Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs, the constitution of which was announced by the Prime Minister in the course of a reply to the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs is required to deal with the general problems affecting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as grievances of Scheduled Castes including problems arising

out of violence against Harijans. There is, however, no proposal to transfer to the Ministry of Home Affairs items of business allotted to the Department of Social Welfare.

Expansion of Scooter Production

4107. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister for INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applications for expansion of scooter production submitted by the Automobile Products of India and the Bajaj Auto have been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Both the application are still under the consideration of Government.

Mobilisation of Additional resources by States

4108. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have mobilised additional resources for the Plan during this year; and

(b) if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA). (a) Yes, Sir. A number of States have announced measures for mobilising additional resources for the Plan in the current year.

(b) The measures announced relate to revision of sales tax, land revenue, motor vehicles tax, tax on passengers and goods, entertainment tax, property tax, stamp duty, irrigation rates, electricity tariffs and duty, etc.

Statement of Punjab Chief Minister on Boundary Disputes between Punjab, Haryana and H.P.

4109. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recent statement of Chief Minister, Punjab that there are no border disputes with Himachal Pradesh, Haryana; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government to this statement specially when the Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana have been demanding a fresh Boundary Commission to settle the Disputes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) Government have seen Press reports of certain observations made by the Chief Minister regarding these matters. The Government of Punjab, who were consulted have clarified that the Chief Minister did say that the three sister States, where the same party is in office, had no dispute between them, but this was not said in the context of the border disputes.

(b) Does not arise.

Provisions of P.C.Os. in Community Blocks

4110. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to link the Headquarters of the Community Development Blocks in the countryside with sub-Divisional Headquarters by providing Public Call Offices; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which this would be done?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir, there is no such general proposal under consideration. However the Public Call Offices can be so provided if they are remunerative and justified.

(b) Question does not arise.

Prohibition of sale or Transfer of land in Delhi

4111. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Delhi Lands (Restriction on Transfer) Act-30, 1972, the sale or Transfer of land which has been acquired by the Central Government under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was prohibited under the said Act with effect from 15th June, 1972;

(b) whether the Registration of the acquired plots was done till the 26th July, 1972 and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action against the Sub-Registrar, Delhi or any other authority responsible for this lapse?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is being looked into.

Rockets retrieved after successful firing

4112. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rockets that were picked up after successful firing; and

(b) the time by which a frog or other living creature would be sent in the rocket for experiment ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Nil. No attempt is made to pick up rockets after firing as they are not required.

(b) There are no proposals on hand.

Consumer Industries in Public Sector

4113. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 579 on 26th April, 1972 regarding consumer industries in public sector and state the progress made so far in regard to the setting up of consumer industries in the public sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): In pursuance of the decision to expand the role of the public sector and extend it to new fields including consumer industries in which major production gaps are likely to develop. Government have been actively pursuing proposals for the manufacture of the following items:—

- (i) Graphite Electrodes & Anodes;
- (ii) Lamps and Lamp Making Machinery;
- (iii) Dry Cells for Torch Light and Transistor applications;
- (iv) Storage Batteries;
- (v) Tyres & Tubes.

Preliminary feasibility studies have been completed in respect of practically all the proposals. In the case of Graphite Electrodes & Anodes, the possibility of setting

up the unit in the joint sector is being explored now. In the case of Lamps & Lamp Making Machinery Project, the question of setting it up as an adjunct to the Hindustan Machines Tools Unit at Hyderabad is being pursued. Preliminary feasibility reports received in respect of Dry Cells, Storage Batteries, and Tyres & Tubes are at various stages of examination.

Ministerial Committee's Recommendations on diffusion of ownership of Newspapers

4114. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the broad outlines of the recommendations of the Ministerial Committee on diffusion of ownership of newspapers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : Proposals are under consideration.

Unrecovered telephone bills of pre and post Independence Period

4115. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether huge amount of arrears of Telephone bills remain unrecovered relating to post and pre-Independence period; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to recover the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) There is no unrecovered amount of telephone bills relating to pre-Independence period.

However, arrears amounting to Rs. 606.14 lakhs are outstanding as on 1-4-72

against bills issued during the last several years upto 31-12-71.

(b) The P & T Department provides telephone service to subscribers on a credit basis—the credit allowed to a subscriber in the shape of unprepaid local and truck calls being virtually unlimited. Therefore, in a Department where the system of post billing is in vogue and where the amount billed during 1970-71 was of the order of Rs 124 crores, some arrears are inevitable. However to recover the arrears, telephones of defaulting subscribers (barring the telephones of exempted categories) are disconnected. Efforts to recover the arrears are made by correspondence and personal contacts. In the case of private subscribers whose connections have been closed, legal action is also resorted to wherever necessary.

Statement made by Dr. K. N. Raj on Planning Commission's failure to make use of available resources

4116. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the observations made by Dr. K. N. Raj on Planning Commission's failure to ensure reasonably efficient use of the available resources; and

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

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

(b) The views expressed by Dr. K. N. Raj while delivering the Thirteenth Walchand Memorial Lecture before the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay on Monday, the 24th July, 1972 are his personal views and the Government has no reaction to offer.

Instructional T.V. Programme via Satellite Communication

4117 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH
SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the area and the number of villages that will be benefited by the Instructional Television programme via satellite communication, which is going to be started in 1974 and

(b) whether this satellite communication will be operational in monsoon season also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Out of a total of 5000 villages to be covered under the Satellite Instructional TV Experiment of 1974-75 3000 villages will be located within the service range of conventional VHF TV transmitters which will be operational by the time the Satellite is launched. The remaining 2000 villages in six clusters will be provided with augmented community TV sets for direct reception from the Satellite. The location of these clusters for indirect reception is still under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir

Manpower requirements for Space Programme

4118 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state the manpower requirements in the coming ten years for our space programme with particular reference to special training facilities to meet our immediate objects in space technology and the future plans for our long term objectives?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) An assessment of the manpower required for the Space Programme and the training programmes to be put through in order to meet the long term objectives can be undertaken only after the programmes to be undertaken in the coming ten years are finalised. The programmes are currently being drawn up.

Scaling down of the Target of Generation of Electricity through Atomic Sources

4119 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the target of 2,700 MW generation of electricity by Atomic source has been scaled down, and the project of building 500 MW capacity reactors abandoned, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) According to present indications, the target of 2,700 MW generation of electricity through atomic sources is planned to be achieved by 1984. It is also planned to establish a 500 MW reactor by that time.

(b) The modification in the programme has become necessary in view of certain reasons which have become evident since the formulation of the profile for Development of Atomic Energy during the decade 1970-80.

Self-sufficiency in Rocket Propellants

4120 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state

(a) the progress so far made in attaining self-sufficiency in rocket propellants, and

(b) the success achieved in developing liquid-hybrid system of propellants ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Considerable progress has been made in the development and manufacture of solid propellants. The progress achieved has been set out in the annual report of the Department of Atomic Energy, copy of which is available in the Library of Parliament.

(b) We have not done any work till now on liquid-hybrid system of propellants.

Punjab Telephone Directory

4121 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the names and past experience of translating agencies which applied for Hindi translation work of Punjab Telephone Directory mentioning which of them were registered and which of them were unregistered,

(b) whether persons serving in the Posts and Telegraphs Department having qualifications equivalent to the persons to whom translation work was finally given had applied for doing the translation work and were refused, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

42 L.S.S./72-6.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) names of the translating agencies who applied for Hindi translation work of Punjab Telephone Directory are given below —

- (i) Anuwad Sansthan,
B-2/147, Safdarjung Enclave
New Delhi
- (ii) Dr Jai Bhagwan Goel,
Reader, Punjab University,
President, Haryana Hindi Sahitya
Parishad,
27, L-Model Town, Rohtak

The P&T Department, however, approached the following two agencies for this work —

- (iii) Delhi Pradeshik Sahitya Samellan,
20, Theater Communication Building,
Cannaught Place, New Delhi
- (iv) Nagri Pracharni Sabha,
42, Ashoka Road,
New Delhi

The P&T Department is not aware whether they are registered or unregistered.

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध झण्डाचार के आरोप

4122 श्री संकर बवाल सिंह क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के उन अधिकारियों की सूची कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध झण्डाचार के मामले पिछले दो वर्षों में प्रकाश में आये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनमें से किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध झण्डाचार के आरोप सिद्ध हो जाने के पश्चात् उसे मुनसिल किया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी राश्ववार संख्या कितनी है और उनके विहद क्या आरोप है ?

युह नंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राश्व नंजी (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और नदन के पटल पर रश्व दी जाएगी ।

Employment of Retired I.C.S. Officers in big Companies

4123. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of I.C.S. officers have taken up employment with big companies and business houses after their retirement, if so, their number ; and

(b) whether they are appointed by the big houses with which these officers had connections when they were in the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The retired members of the Indian Administrative Service including those who, before becoming such members, were members of the Indian Civil Service are not required under the Rules to obtain the permission of the Government of India before accepting commercial employment, unless such employment is within two years from the date of retirement. During the period from the 1st November, 1969 to-date, only four officers, who returned from the Indian Administrative Service, having been members of the Indian Civil Service, have been permitted to accept commercial employment, within two years of the retirement.

(b) Permission is granted to retired members of the Indian Administrative Service including those, who before becoming such member were members of the Indian

Civil Service, only if Government is satisfied that the officer/pensioner concerned while in service, had no such dealings with the proposed employer as may create the suspicion that he had shown favour to the latter.

Losses Incurred by Consumers due to Tarapur Atomic Power Station's Failure

4124. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the losses incurred by the consumers because of the part failure of the working of the Tarapur Atomic Energy Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

Power generated at the Tarapur Atomic Power Station is fed into the inter-connected grid system of Maharashtra and Guajrat. Shortage of power, if any, is the combined result of operations of all power stations supplying the grid. It would not be possible to quantify the losses to consumers arising from the performance of any particular station in the grid.

बिहार में टेलीविजन केन्द्र

4125. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार में टेलीविजन केन्द्र कब और कहाँ-कहाँ स्थापित किए जाएंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण नंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरुंधती सिंह) : बिहार में टेलीविजन केन्द्र की स्थापना पर पांचवी योजना के प्रस्तावों को तैयार करते समय विचार किया जाएगा ।

Allied Refusal by Sub-Registrar to Register Certain Plots of Narela

4126. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sub-Registrar, Delhi refused to register certain plots of Narela as early as on 8th May, 1972 on one pretext or the other while the registration of the same Khasta was done in favour of some other parties ;

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

(c) whether Government propose to hold enquiry into the matter and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) According to information available from records the Sub-Registrar concerned did not make any refusal order on 8-5-1972 in respect of plots situated in Narela although he received 10 documents for registration in respect of plots of that area on the said date.

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

Taking over of National Sample Survey Sector of Indian Statistical Institute

4127. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have since taken any decision for taking over the National Sample Survey Sector of the Indian Statistical Institute; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI

INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The take over of the National Sample Survey Sector of the Indian Statistical Institute was decided on 5th March, 1970 and the decision has been implemented.

(b) Does not arise.

Bond for Staff Artistes of Song and Drama Division on Tour to Border Areas

4128. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Staff Artistes of the Song and Drama Division while on tour of the border areas are required to sign a bond that in the event of any accident causing personal injury or death, they or their relatives have no claim on Government;

(b) whether some Artistes have been suspended for refusing to sign the bond ;

(c) if so, the number of Artistes so suspended and the number of those who had suffered injuries or death during their tour of border areas in the last three years and whether any compensation was paid to such persons or their relatives ; and

(d) whether any change in the existing provision is contemplated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Under the Armed Forces regulations Civilians carried as passengers by Service transports have to sign bonds undertaking not to prefer claims or demand compensation from Government except as admissible under any statute or statutory or other rules applicable to them Artistes of the Armed Forces Entertainment Wing of the Song & Drama Division

who have to travel from the nearest rail-head to the places of entertainment by conveyance provided by the Armed Forces have to sign such bonds.

(b) and (c). Ten artistes who refused to sign the bond despite clarifications and assurances given to them by the officials of the Song & Drama Division were placed under suspension on charges of non-fulfilment of legitimate obligations of the work for which they were employed. During the last three years, there has been no case of death during the tours of border areas. There were three accidents in which a total of 13 artistes received injuries all of them minor. In no case was any compensation claimed or paid.

(d) The Central Civil Services (Extra Ordinary Pension) Rules which apply to Government Servants who suffer personal injuries or death in the course of performance of duty, have been made applicable to the staff artistes of the Song & Drama Division with effect from 26th July, 1972. No further change in this regard is contemplated.

Tenure of Service of Staff Artistes of Song and Drama Division

4129 SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether while the Staff Artistes of the All India Radio have been given a long term tenure of service, running up to 55 years of age, the same benefits have not been extended to the Staff Artistes of Song and Drama Division ;

(b) in what way the terms of service differ between the two wings ;

(c) whether any pension or gratuity is paid to the Artistes of the Song and Drama Division when their services are terminated or their terms of contract expire ; and

(d) the reasons for having two different standards in the terms of service and steps contemplated to introduce uniformity in the service conditions of staff artistes of A.I.R. and the Song and Drama Division ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a), (b) and (d). While the staff artistes of the All India Radio are given long term contract up to the age of 55 years, the staff artistes of the Song and Drama Division have a different tenure of contract. This is for the reason that while in broadcasting what counts is the voice, in the Song and Drama Division, the artistes have to give live presentation, undertake tours in difficult terrain and perform under varying conditions. Voice projection, mobility of body, facial expression, figure, physical fitness etc. do not remain the same over a period of years. Therefore it is not feasible to introduce service contract up to the age of 55 years for artistes of the Song and Drama Division. This is also the main difference in terms of service between the two wings.

(c) No, Sir. The artistes are, however, eligible to participate in the Contributory Provident Fund.

Association of Private Organisations and Trade Unions with Government of India for Removing Poverty

4130. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether private organisations and trade unions are officially associated with the Government of India programme of removing poverty ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) Even though some social organisations have been officially associated with the Government programmes of removing poverty, private organisations and trade unions have not been so far officially associated. In the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to launch a direct attack on the problems of unemployment, under-employment and massive low-end poverty by stretching administrative, institutional and financial efforts to the maximum. In the detailed exercises regarding the measures to be taken for eradication of poverty have still to be worked out Government would consult and associate all concerned organisations and bodies wherever necessary in formulating and implementing such measures

मध्य प्रदेश में लाइसेंसों का उपयोग

4131 श्री रण बहादुर सिंह क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की हुवा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों के लिए दिये गये लाइसेंसों का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया गया तथा केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रदत्त कच्चा माल भी पूरी तरह इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच कारवायों की और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्रियों (श्री सिंहस्वर प्रताप)

(क) और (ख) प्रश्न से यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि किस प्रकार की जानकारी मांगी गई है। औद्योगिक विभाग मन्त्रालय उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों से संबंधित हैं जो नये उपक्रम की स्थापना विद्यमान उपक्रम का पर्याप्त विस्तार या नयी वस्तु का उत्पादन करने के लिये या कार्य जारी रखने या विद्यमान उपक्रम की स्थापना-स्थल बदलने के लिए हो सकता है। औद्योगिक लाइसेंस का उपयोग करने में जिसके लिए नई या प्रतिरिक्त क्षमता रबीकृत

की जाती है, उत्पादन प्रारंभ करने से पहले विभिन्न कार्यवाहियां करनी पड़ती हैं। लाइसेंस प्राप्ति के समय से उद्योग प्रारंभ करने तक क्षमताओं पर 2-3 वष का समय लगता है। कुछ जटिल प्रकार की परिचाजनाओं और उन परियोजनाओं जिनमें पूंजी अधिक लगती है से यह अवधि इससे अधिक भी हो सकती है। पूरा लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता का उपयोग बहुत सी बातों जैसे बाजार-मांग, विद्युत्-सभरण, जल परिवहन सुविधाएं, श्रद्धायोगिक संबंध, अच्छा प्रबंध, आदि पर निर्भर करता है। इनमें से कुछ उपक्रम की आर्थिक बातें हैं लेकिन अन्य बातों का संबंध विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों से है जिनमें राज्य सरकारें और स्थानीय निकाय आदि सम्मिलित हैं।

कच्चे माल का विनरण केवल कुछ चुनो हुई वस्तुओं पर ही के संबंध में ही विनियमित किया जाता है। उनके उचित उपयोग की जांच करने के लिए सरकार के पास बहुत से प्रशासनिक और सार्वजनिक अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ उपलब्ध हैं। इन बातों की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि इन मामलों में मध्य प्रदेश में विनियमित उद्योगों से क्षमता न्यूनता से भिन्न है। उद्योग किसी जांच का प्रथम ही नहीं उठता है।

Registration of Scientists in Scientists' Pool

4132 SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of scientists who have registered their names in the scientists' pool, so far, and the number of those who have secured jobs during the last one year, and

(b) the time by which the remaining scientists will be in a position to have their jobs?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Since the inception of the Pool Scheme, 8,863 Scientists, Engineers, Technologists, Doctors, etc. were selected to the Scientists' Pool upto 1-8-1972 of them, 3,907 joined duty as Pool Officers.

During the last one year 213 Pool Officers left the Pool on securing regular employment in India Besides, 57 persons selected to the Pool were able to find employment and therefore did not join the Pool

(b) Pool Officers generally secure regular employment in course of a year or two Of the 409 Pool Officers working in the Pool as on 1-8-1972 only 17 were continuing in the Pool for over two years

Use of Hand-Made Paper for Post Cards and Envelopes

4133 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether a study has been made to assess the savings and other advantages in using hand-made paper for Post Card and Envelopes, and

(b) if not, when will such a study be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) No indepth study was made in view of the fact that higher cost of hand made paper is a basic deterrent in the way of such a change

(b) The question does not arise

Cases Registered by C.B.I

4134 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation during the last two years, year wise, and the number of persons prosecuted as a result thereof, and

(b) whether Central Bureau of Investigation has also decided to register less number of case involving fraud and embezzlement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) During the years 1970 and 1971 the Central Bureau of Investigation registered 2144 and 1,466 cases (including preliminary enquiries) respectively The number of persons prosecuted in courts upto 22-8-72 arising from the cases registered in 1970 and 1971 are 705 and 250 respectively

(b) No such decision has been taken Although the Central Bureau of Investigation can investigate any case in which it has jurisdiction to inquire, it generally concentrates on relatively more important cases Trivial and petty cases are ordinarily handled by the Departments concerned or the local police

Complaint From Some M.Ps Against Certain Officials of Parliament Street Police Station, New Delhi

4135 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether some Members of Parliament wrote to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri K C Pant during May last complaining against the high-handedness and misbehaviour of certain Officials of the Parliament Street Police Station, New Delhi and

(b) if so the action taken in the matter to redress the grievance of the M Ps

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes The complaints were regarding investigation of case FIR No 755 dated 4-5-1972 u/s 448/380 Indian Penal Code, Police Station Parliament Street The case is concerning a land-lord tenant dispute, in which there were complaints and counter-complaints against the police by both the parties involved

(b) The investigation of the case has been transferred from the police station to the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police.

Central Class I Services Having No Officer In The Central Secretariat

4136. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Class I services of the Centre which have no officer working in the Central Secretariat under the Orders issued in 1957 ; and

(b) the reasons for not taking any officers from Class I services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Posts in the Central Secretariat are not reserved for members of any particular Service. These posts are filled on the basis of requirements of the job and the qualifications, experience and availability of officers in the field of selection. There are 445 officers of various Class I Services who are already holding posts in the Central Secretariat.

Statement

The following Central Services have no officer working in the Central Secretariat :—

1. Archaeological Service, Class I.
2. Botanical Survey of India, Class I.
3. Central Health Service, Class I.
4. Central Revenue Chemical Service, Class I.
5. Geological Survey of India, Class I.
6. Indian Meteorological Service, Class I.
7. Indian Salt Service, Class I.
8. Mercantile Marine Training Ship Service, Class I.

9. Directorate General of Mines Safety Class I.

10. Overseas Communications Service, Class I.

11. Survey of India, Class I.

12. Zoological Survey of India, Class I.

13. Railways Inspectorate Service, Class I.

14. Delhi & Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service, Grade I.

15. Indian Inspection Service, Class I.

16. Telegraph Traffic Service, Class I, (including Indian P. & T. Traffic Service, Class I).

17. Labour Officers of the Central Pool, Class I.

Appointment of Engineer-In-Chief of Central P.W.D. and Chief Engineers of State P.W.Ds. As ex-Officio Additional Secretary and Secretariats Respectively

4137. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee on Plan Projects had recommended that for efficient execution of plans, Engineer-in-Chief of Central P.W.D. should be made ex-officio Additional Secretary to the Government of India and Chief Engineer of State P.W.Ds. appointed ex-officio Secretaries in the State Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken on this recommendation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Works & Housing who are primarily concerned with the subject

matter of the question, the reply is as follows :—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation of the Committee on Plan Projects for appointing the Engineer-in-Chief of the C.P.W.D. as Ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government was not implemented as this matter had already been considered on a number of occasions in the past and not agreed to. Further, the Administration Reforms Commission, who have also gone into the question, are of the view that the status quo in this regard should be maintained.

The recommendation for grant of ex-officio status of Secretary to the Chief Engineers in the State P.W.Ds. was to be examined by the various State Governments.

I.p.s. officers given the rank of Secretaries

4138. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of I.P.S. Officers given the rank of Secretaries during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : No Indian Police Service Officer has been given the rank of Secretary to the Government of India during the last three years. However, one officer of this service has been appointed special Secretary.

Issue of Licences and Letters of Intent to Modi Group

4139. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the number of Licences and Letters of Intent given, industrywise, and productwise, to the Modi Group during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : A statement showing the number and type of letters of intent and industrial licences issued during the last three years in favour of concerns belonging to the Modi Group is enclosed. Details of all industrial licences and letters of intent issued by the Government from time to time are given in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import licences and Export Licences", Weekly "Indian Trade Journal" and the monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

STATEMENT					
YEAR	LICENCES				
	NU	SE	NA	COB	Total
1969	..	..	..	..	..
1970	..	1	..	..	1
1971	..	..	..	1	1
	..	1	..	1	2
YEAR	LETTERS OF INTENT				
	NU	SE	NA	Total	
1969	..	1	1	2	
1970	..	..	..	..
1971	1	..	2	3	
	1	1	3	5	

Utilization of Licences by larger Business Companies and Foreign Companies in Backward Areas

4140. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many large independent Companies and foreign Companies have, during 1970-71 and 1971-72, utilized the licences granted to them to set up industries in the backward areas giving a list of such large independent and foreign Companies ; and

(b) types of industries set up by each of them in the backward areas of each State during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). During this period only one such licence has been issued and also implemented. The licence is for substantial expansion in a backward area of Mysore State and has been issued to M/s. Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd., Calcutta, a foreign majority Company.

Licences for Industrial Units with Foreign Collaboration

4141. DR. H.P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lately decided to issue Licences for industrial units with foreign collaboration which are specially export-oriented ;

(b) if so, the main points of the decision ;

(c) the number of applications for such ventures pending with Government in the beginning of this year and how many of them have been approved/sanctioned and the details of the industries permitted under this decision ; and

(d) whether Government have also decided to allow foreign participation in trading activities and if so, the nature of trading activities to be so allowed and the reasons for liberalising the attitude towards foreign collaborations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a), (b) and (d). Government's approach to foreign collaboration has been spelt out in the guide-lines framed in this regard in January, 1969. It continues to be a selective approach which keeps in view

the need for importing know-how in those fields where technological or critical production gaps exist, while meeting the basic objectives of ensuring rapid technological development within the country; optimising the utilisation of indigenous resources.

Under the guidelines, while proposals for foreign collaboration in low-priority or non-essential fields are generally not considered, a relaxation may be made in cases where the foreign collaborator agrees to undertake a major share of the production for exports. The general policy of not allowing foreign collaboration in trading activities may also be relaxed where such collaboration is exclusively aimed at augmenting the export sales. These relaxations are guided by the importance of the need for promoting Indian exports, particularly of non-traditional products.

There has been no change in Government's policy recently in regard to foreign collaboration of export-oriented units.

(c) As on 1-1-1972, 12 proposals for foreign collaboration where the firms had proposed to undertake an export commitment of 50% or more of their products were under consideration. During the period January-June, 1972 Government have approved nine such proposals. These details are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library Sec. No. LT 3572/72)

Inter-State Disputes

4142. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have initiated moves to settle the Inter-State disputes; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and whether the States have agreed to Centre's proposals in the matter.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Members have in mind inter-State boundary disputes arising out of territorial claims. The three such disputes, which exist at present, relate to :—

- (1) Assam Nagaland Boundary
- (2) Boundary between Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.
- (3) Boundaries between Maharashtra and Mysore, and Mysore and Kerala.

An Adviser has been appointed to ascertain the facts regarding the Assam Nagaland boundary and the need for any adjustment and also to bring about an agreed solution. His recommendations are awaited. So far as the other two disputes are concerned, the possible areas of agreement between the Chief Ministers concerned are being explored. No concrete proposals have emerged as yet.

Freezing of Border Disputes Between States

4143. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Chief Ministers have suggested the freezing of border disputes between the States ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) :(a) No suggestion for the freezing of border disputes between the States has been received by Government from any Chief Minister.

(b) Does not arise.

Per Capita Income in Uttar Pradesh

4144. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the average per capita income in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the average per capita income of Madras, Bombay, Punjab and Haryana; and

(c) the reasons for low percentage in Uttar Pradesh and steps taken by Government to bring this State in line with the better off-States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). The estimates of per capita income of States during the last three years of the Plan period are not yet available. However, according to the comparable estimates of per capita income of States furnished by the Central Statistical Organisation for the period 1962-63 to 1964-65, the average per capita income of Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana is indicated below :

States	Average per capita State incomes during 3 years—1962-65 (at current prices)
	(Rupees)
Uttar Pradesh	306
Tamil Nadu (Madras)	400
Maharashtra (Bombay)	478
Punjab	492
Haryana	445

The relatively low per capita income of Uttar Pradesh is generally due to a variety of complex reasons including historical factors, physico-geographical conditions, lack of adequate infra-structural facilities, weak institutional structure, etc.

The principal measures taken by the Government of India to accelerate the pace of economic development in Uttar Pradesh are as follows :

(i) *Additional Central Assistance :*

The formula of Central assistance to the States for their Fourth Five Year Plans as approved by the National Development Council has been designed to help the less affluent States like Uttar Pradesh as may be seen from the following facts :

- (a) 60% of the Central assistance is allocated on population criterion. Uttar Pradesh is a heavily populated State and therefore has benefited under this criterion.
- (b) 10% of the assistance allocable to States had been distributed among the States whose per capita income is below the national average. Uttar Pradesh being one of such States, has been given special assistance under this criterion.

(ii) *Central subsidy for selected industrially backward districts :*

An important measure for reducing disparities is accelerating the pace of industrial development in backward areas. In Uttar Pradesh, two districts—Ballia and Jhansi, have been selected for Central subsidy in pursuance of the criteria laid down by the Pande and Wanchoo Committees' Reports. Proposals for the selection of four more districts have been invited from the State Government.

(iii) *Concessional Finance from Financial Institutions :*

The 36 districts mentioned below have been selected for concessional finance from public financial institutions for industrial development during the Fourth Plan period;

Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti,

Bulandshahr, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamipur, Hardoi, Jalau, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Shahjahanpur, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao and Uttar Kashi.

(iv) *Backward areas :*

There are a large number of markedly Backward areas in Uttar Pradesh. In view of this, the State Government has been advised to give special attention to the speedy development of these areas which are : Allahabad, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Ballia, Azamgarh, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Basti, Bahraich; Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamipur, Banda; Nainital, Almora, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh and Dehra Dun.

(v) *Special Central Schemes :*

The following special Central Schemes for the weaker sections of the rural population and for the development of arid and drought-prone areas are also in operation :

- (a) *Small Farmers Development Agencies :* There are Four projects one each in the district of Badaun, Rae-Bareli, Fatehpur and Partapgarh.
- (b) *Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Projects :* There are two projects— one each in the district of Mathura and Ballia.
- (c) *Dry Farming :* There are three projects for dry farming in the districts of Jhansi, Agra and Ghazipur.
- (d) *Drought prone area programme :*

There are six projects, one each in the districts of Jalaun, Hamipur,

Banda, Allahabad, Varanasi and
Murzapur

(e) *Crash programme for rural employment* All the districts of Uttar Pradesh are covered under this scheme

(f) *Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project* One project under PRIFP will be implemented in one block of Ballia district of the State

Unfilled posts in Government of India Offices

4145 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK
DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether there have been a number of promotions in the various offices of the Government of India, of and above the rank of Section Officers during the years 1971 and 1972,

(b) whether the corresponding posts below the grade of Section Officers have either been left unfilled or have lapsed for want of timely promotions, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir It is presumed that the question seeks information in respect of the promotions made to the various grades in the Central Secretariat Services

(b) and (c). The grades of Section Officer and lower grades in the Central Secretariat Services are decentralised grades and promotions therein are made by the respective Cadres, subject to the provisions of the relevant Statutory Rules This Department is not aware of any post in the decentralised grades having remained unfilled or having lapsed for want of timely promotion

Expenditure likely to be incurred on Anniversary Celebrations of Independence

4146 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the expenditure likely to be incurred on various programmes chalked out to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of Independence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K C PANT) The 25th Jayanti Programme is to last a whole year beginning from August 15, 1972. Therefore at this stage it is not possible to state the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred.

The programme includes the minimum of ceremonies. Most items are on developmental, welfare and educational activities most of which are already included in the Plan and in the case of some of which some additional funds may be allowed. No such thing as a "Jayanti Celebrations Budget" was possible or necessary for these reasons.

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रोक्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार में औद्योगिक विकास

4147 श्री मुल्की राज सेनो क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रोक्स लिमिटेड हरिद्वार में औद्योगिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में जून के पहले सप्ताह में कोई समझौता औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री ने किया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो किस यूनियन के साथ ,

(ग) क्या वह यूनियन मान्यता प्राप्त है , और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में गैर मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन से समझौता करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड कर्मचारी संघ ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड कर्मचारी संघ से 6 जून, 1972 को हड़ताल करने की एक सूचना मिली थी और राज्य सभा में इस पर काफी चर्चा हुई थी। इस चर्चा के संकेतो तथा इस एकक के उत्पादन में अवरोध से देश के विद्युत विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये महत्वपूर्ण उपकरणों के संभरण में देर न हो इसे टालने के लिए, सरकार की चिन्ता को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह विचार किया गया था कि हड़ताल की सूचना से उनके द्वारा उठाये गये भसलो पर संघ के साथ बात-चीत करना जनहित में होगा। समझौता इस बान्धन का ही परिणाम है जिससे हड़ताल रुक गई अन्यथा हड़ताल होनी और उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता ।

Functioning of Private Sector in Fertiliser, Steel and Aluminium Industries

4148. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the reasons for allowing private sector to function in the fertilizer, steel and aluminium industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The items fertilizers and aluminium appear in Schedule 'B' to the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, according to which private enterprise will also have the opportunity to develop in this field either on its own or with State participation.

Manufacture of steel from iron ore in an integrated steel plant has not been allowed in the private sector after the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948. Manufacture of pig iron within set ceiling of capacity has, however, been allowed, as

this is generally for captive use or for meeting local needs of pig iron.

Manufacture of Scooter by Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation

4149. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have issued a letter of intent to Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation to set up a Scooter factory; and

(b) if so, the progress made by the Corporation so far ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has not been much progress so far.

भारत इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, रामीपुर, हरिद्वार में कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान

4150 श्री सुल्की राज सैनी ।

श्री हुकुम शम्भू कच्छवाय :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 में भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड, रामीपुर (हरिद्वार) में बोनस की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया, और

(ख) यदि कोई बोनस नहीं दिया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) कुछ नहीं ।

(ख) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड हरिद्वार को अभी तक कुछ भी लाभ नहीं हुआ है और न ही बोलन भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 के अधीन इस सर्वत्र में न्यूनतम बोवस का भुगतान देय है।

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार के बारे में सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों की कार्य समिति (रेकमान कमेटी) का प्रतिवेदन

4151. श्री मुल्को राज सैनी : क्या प्रौद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी कार्य-समिति के सदस्य श्री सतीश डे भ्रगस्त, 1972 के पहले हफ्ते में भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार में गये थे, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस उपक्रम के सम्बन्ध में उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये प्रतिवेदन का सारांश क्या है ?

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

(ख) श्री डे के पास से कोई भी रिपोर्टें तो भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, को और न इस मंत्रालय को ही प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

Setting up a T.V. Station at Kolhapur

4152. NIMBALKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a T.V. Station at Kolhapur during the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

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

Introduction of Telex to Kolhapur

4153. SHRI NIMBALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the difficulties experienced in introducing Telex to Kolhapur in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (Shri H.N. BAHUGUNA) : Certain building modifications are required in the present exchange building to accommodate the telex equipments. After the modifications are carried out the exchange will be installed.

Introduction of Dialling System of Telephoning at Kolhapur, Maharashtra

4154. SHRI NIMBALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce dialling system of telephoning Kolhapur, Maharashtra ;

(b) whether jobs of these at present operating the existing system of telephoning, will be threatened after the conversion; and

(c) whether Kolhapur will then be directly linked with Bombay and other major cities of India ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to convert the existing manual exchange at Kolhapur into an automatic exchange; equipment for this is being manufactured in 1972-73 and the automatic exchange is likely to be commissioned in 1975.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Kolhapur is proposed to be linked to Bombay and some other major cities of India as part of Fifth Five Year Plan schemes of P & T.

Absorbing employees of Erstwhile Princely States

4155. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several hundred employees of the erstwhile States of Tehri-Garhwal, Rampur and Benares have not yet been

absorbed in the Uttar Pradesh services in terms of merger agreements between the Government of India and the former Rulers of these States ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number of such unabsorbed employees including those who have since retired or died without enjoying retirement and other similar benefits applicable to the State Government employees ?

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

Selections made at T.V. Centre of AIR Delhi during Past six months :

4156. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :

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

(a) whether some selections have been made at the T.V. Centre AIR Delhi during the last six months;

(b) the number of relatives of the employees and officers of All India Radio who have been selected;

(c) whether most of the persons selected for these posts were given training by booking them on long term casual basis at T.V. Centre of AIR Delhi; and

(d) the names of the persons who are related to AIR employees and who were booked on casual basis before their selection may be placed on the Table of the House ?

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

(b) to (d) . Out of 71 persons selected for 9 categories of posts in the TV Centre, Delhi, 16 have so far been appointed. Out of these 16, six are relatives of AIR employees of whom four, whose names are mentioned in the attached statement, were being booked on casual basis before their selection.

Statement			
Sl. No.	Name of the persons	Post appointed to	Remarks
1.	Shri A.K. Chaturvedi	Lighting-man	—
2.	Shri Subash Chandra	-do-	Shri Subash Chandra has since resigned.
3.	Shri P.P. Singh	-do-	—
4.	Shri Bhunesh Kumar	-do-	— Offices

Functioning of Regional/Branch of Press Information Bureau

4157. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the places where Regional/Branch Offices of Press Information Bureau are located, annual expenses incurred on these and their functions;

(b) the number of items, per year, during the last three years, Publicity Officers from Delhi were sanctioned air journeys up to these places to accompany Ministers for publicity purposes even when respective P.I.B. Regional/Branch Offices were there to take care of the same work;

(c) the annual expenditure thus incurred on these accompanying Publicity Officers; and

(d) the steps being taken to minimise these expenses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

STATEMENT

(a) The places where the Regional/Branch Offices of Press Information Bureau are located are given below :—

1. Jullundur, 2. Lucknow, 3. Varanasi, 4. Jaipur, 5. Bhopal, 6. Srinagar, 7. Jammu, 8. Indore, 9. Calcutta, 10. Cuttack, 11. Patna, 12. Gauhati, 13. Agartala, 14. Imphal, 15. Shillong, 16. Bombay, 17. Ahmedabad, 18. Nagpur, 19. Poona, 20. Panaji, 21. Rajkot, 22. Madras, 23. Bangalore, 24. Hyderabad, 25. Trivandrum, 26. Cochin, 27. Vijayawada

(b) Expenditure incurred on Regional Branch Offices during the year 1971-72 .—
Rs. 31,58,446 40

(c) The functions of the Regional/Branch Offices are to —

- (i) maintain liaison with State Information Directorates;
- (ii) promote and develop publicity for Central Government departments organisations and undertakings/ located in their areas;
- (iii) cover Central Ministers visits in their region,
- (iv) distribute publicity material received from headquarters after translating them in the language or languages in which the newspapers are published in the area;
- (v) maintain liaison with the local editors and representatives of the Press to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information conveyed through publicity material released by the office;

(vi) provide answers to queries of the local Press;

(vii) keep Central Ministries informed of the reactions and opinions as reflected in the regional press through regular reports to Headquarters.

(b) and (c).

Year	No. of tours	Amount & expenditure
1969-70	25	Rs. 17,229 45
1970-71	34	Rs. 11,671 20
1971-72	14	Rs. 12,692 60

(d) Officers of the Press Information Bureau from Headquarters are sent on tour to cover conferences and other events outside Delhi only when it is necessary to do so.

Request for financial assistances from Central Government for construction of Fire Proof Roofing houses in coastal district of Andhra Pradesh

4158. SHRI T. BAJAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state —

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached the Central Government for financial assistance for construction of fire-proof-roofing houses for the victims of fire accidents that occurred during the period of March, 1972 to July, 1972 in the coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government to such demand by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHAN) : (a) and (b) In a communication received towards the middle of June 1972, the Andhra Pradesh Government requested the Central Government for financial assistance for building houses with fire-proof material to avoid damage caused

by fires in certain parts of the State, particularly in coastal areas. The State Government were informed that under the existing policy, fires and riots are not regarded as natural calamities and, therefore, any expenditures necessitated by fire incidents and riots would have to be borne by the State Government themselves.

Procedure being followed for re-deployment of surplus staff in central Surplus Staff Cell

4159. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure for deploying the surplus staff being followed in Central Surplus Staff Cell since 1st June, 1972 onward when the surplus staff form the office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner joined the Central Surplus Staff Cell (Department of Personnel);

(b) the procedure/convention followed in the past i.e. before 1st June, 1972; and

(c) whether there is any departure from the past procedure/convention and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a), and (b). The procedure for re-deployment of surplus staff through the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell since 1.6.72 covering not only the surplus staff of the office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner but of other offices also is not in any way different from the procedure followed before that date. The surplus staff are taken on the rolls of the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell in the order in which they are surrendered and they are also redeployed against vacancies reported to the Cell at the relevant point of time in the same order in which the vacancies have been reported. Efforts are made to redeploy the surplus staff in equivalent grade; but in cases where matching posts

are not available, the surplus staff are re-deployed in posts, with lower pay scale but they are allowed carry their own scale of pay as personal to them in order to avoid financial hardship.

(c) Does not arise.

Arrest of Pak citizens during Indo-Pak war who came to India on valid Passports

4160. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : SHRI HUMKUM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pak citizens arrested during the India-Pakistan war, 1971 who came to India on the Valid Passports; and

(b) the action taken by Government against them and the action proposed to be taken by Government in future in this regard ?

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

राजस्थान में चमड़े का कारखाना

4161 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र में चमड़े का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में अनुमति दे दी है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा और इस पर कितना खर्च किया जायेगा,

(ग) क्या अन्य राज्य सरकारों ने भी ऐसे कारखाने स्थापित करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति मांगी है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं ?

जीवोपार्जित विकास संशोधन में उप-संजी (जी विद्युत्-चक्र प्रसार) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) भूमि, इमारत और मशीनरी पर 44 36 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से प्रायोजना के क्रियान्वयन की वर्ष 1973 तक मात्रा है ।

(ग) और (घ) बजाज, हरयाणा और केरल राज्यों को भी इसी प्रकार के कारखाने बनाने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ।

Film Finance Corporation financed Films Abandoned

4162 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) number of films, financed by the Film Finance Corporation abandoned in the middle,

(b) the amount financed to these films, and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to complete these films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA (a) Seven

(b) A total amount of Rs 15,13,723/- has been invested by the Corporation in these seven films

(c) The prospects of completion of five films are bleak but in the case of the remaining two films attempts are being made to get the films completed

Applications for pension to Freedom Fighters

4163 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) the total number of applications received from freedom fighters under the pension scheme of Central Government,

(b) the total number of cases where pensions have been sanctioned so far; and

(c) the probable period within which this scheme will be fully implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) 84,426 applications have been received till 25 8 1972

(b) The pension has been approved in 3,095 cases till 25 8 1972

(c) A forecast is not possible at this stage as applications are still being received

लाटरी के टिकटों की बिक्री और नकद पुरस्कारों की राशि के मामले में राज्यों के बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा

4164 श्री शिब कुमार शास्त्री क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या लाटरी क टिकटों की बिक्री और नकद पुरस्कारों की राशि के मामले में विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच अनुचित प्रतिस्पर्धा चल रही है

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके इस सम्बन्ध में एक केन्द्रीय नानन बनाने का है और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है और उसका अन्तिम रूप क्या तक दे दिया जायगा ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपसत्री (जी एक० एच० मोहसिन) (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य लाटरियों के लिए एक समान नीति बनाने हेतु केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने का विचार कर रही है । उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिये राज्य लाटरियों के सगठन के बारे में धीरे-धीरे एकत्रित किये जा रहे हैं ।

बाकुला में नमक की कमी

4165 श्री दशोक बाकुला क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अर्वादाक में नमक की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : राज्य सरकार की जानकारी के अनुसार लब्धदाख में नमक की कमी नहीं है ।

Central Subsidy for backward districts of Andhra Pradesh

4166. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1465 on the 9th August, 1972 regarding the setting up of industries in backward areas and state :

(a) the names of the industries and their proprietors District-wise, who applied for 10 per cent subsidy, since the inception of the scheme;

(b) the amount sanctioned and disbursed, if any industry-wise;

(c) the number and names of the applications for the subsidy still pending sanction and the reasons for delay; and

(d) the specific measures already initiated and under consideration to streamline the procedure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (d) . A list of industrial units in backward areas in favour where of 10% subsidy is sanctioned by the State Level Committees is laid on the Table of the House. The amounts are yet to be disbursed.

The details of applications received and pending consideration are not readily available.

State Governments have been addressed in the matter, to expedite implementation of the Scheme. Conferences of State Industries Secretaries are also proposed to be held in the near future to discuss and streamline implementation.

Difficult Area Allowance in Tripura

4167. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from P&T staff of Kanchanpur, Dasda, Jampur and Machmara in Tripura for 'Difficult area Allowance'; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government on their claims?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Implementation of programme for the employment of educated unemployed

4168. SHRI K.S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether implementation of the programme for the employment of educated unemployed fell below the target in the last financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons for not reaching the fixed targets; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to achieve the fixed target in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3574/72].

Indigenous production of milk products

4169. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4118 on the 26th April, 1972 regarding indigenous production of milk products, and state :

(a) the unitwise capacity and production of dairy products plants in India;

(b) proposed expansion of each units and their requirement for imported and indigenous equipment and spares; and

(c) whether processing of applications for expansion and modernisation take long time in various cells of the Ministry; if so, the steps proposed to eliminate delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The required information is contained in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 3575/72*].

(c) While it is inevitable that some time will be involved in the processing of such applications, by strict vigilance and careful supervision at various stages, avoidable delays, both procedural and others, are largely eliminated.

Promotion of Class IV staff in P&T Department

4170. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department had issued orders sometime in 1962 regarding the promotion of the following categories of the Class IV staff to the clerical cadre :—

(i) who had passed Matriculation Examination in or before 1962;

(ii) who were in possession of quasi-permanent employment;

(iii) who has passed Matriculation Examination after joining service;

(b) whether the above orders have not been implemented so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the period by which Government propose to implement these orders?

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

(a) Orders regarding introducing the incentive scheme were issued in the year 1963. This scheme prescribed that in case all the vacancies in the departmental quota of 50% earmarked for departmental lower grade officials are not taken by them through the test, departmental candidates, who pass Matric or equivalent examination after three years of service and have put in not less than six years of aggregate service in the Department and are either permanent or quasi-permanent can be brought on the waiting list to be appointed upto 10% of vacancies of departmental quota. Orders were also issued in 1968 that for such promotion, they should secure at least 50% marks. These orders came into force from the beginning of 1969. This limit, however, does not at present apply to the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) No, Sir. Orders are still in force and eligible officials are being allowed promotion to the clerical grade.

(c) Question does not arise.

Calling of unqualified persons for interview by T.V. Centre, A.I.R., Delhi

4171. SHRI MOHAN SWAROOP : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether unqualified persons were called for selection by interview recently by T.V. Centre of All India Radio, Delhi

for the post of Floor Manager, Sound Recordist and Production Assistants;

(b) whether some permanent staff artistes of AIR having the essential qualifications were not even called for interview; and

(c) the circumstances which prevented the T.V. authorities of AIR, Delhi for not calling the permanent staff artistes of AIR who applied for these posts?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Staff Artistes of All India Radio who applied for these posts but did not possess essential qualifications were not called for interview.

Complaints about misappropriation by National Agro-Industrial Corporation and All India Rural Youth Congress

4172. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several complaints were received by C.B.I. and other Government Agencies about misappropriation of lakhs of rupees by National Agro-Industrial Corporation and All India Rural Youth Congress (registered under Societies Registration Act), through means of fraudulent procurements of interest-free Government loan, bank advances and loans, sale of imported tractors without due permission at premium and unauthorised sale of jeeps of society; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central and State Governments

4173. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservation in all the departments of the Central and State Governments are being given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to give due reservations to them?

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

(a) and (b). All the Departments of the Central Government are required to provide reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in vacancies in posts/services under them in accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India from time to time. These orders are required to be strictly followed by all the Departments of the Central Government. Further, with a view to securing adequate intake of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them, orders have been issued by the Government of India providing various concessions such as relaxation of age-limit and relaxation of standards of suitability in the case of candidates belonging to these communities. The reservation orders prescribe the detailed procedure for filling reserved vacancies. They also provide for carrying-forward of unfilled reservations to subsequent three recruitment years and for exchange of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes in favour of Scheduled Castes and *vice-versa* in the third year of carry-forward.

As regards services under the State Governments, the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the States is the concern of the

respective State Governments under Article 335 read with Articles 16(4) and 12 of the Constitution. Orders providing reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various Departments of the State Governments are also issued by the respective State Governments.

Delay in construction of Telephone Exchange Building, Quilon

4174. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction work of the Telephone Exchange Building at Quilon (Kerala) which was sanctioned in 1967 has been started;

(b) if not, the reasons for this long delay; and

(c) steps taken to complete the construction of the project as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The existing exchange is capable of expansion by another 600 lines which are adequate to meet the present and the near future telephone demands. As the telephone demand builds up sufficiently, the question of opening a second exchange will be taken up and the building construction completed to match with the availability of equipment.

(c) The question of having a second telephone exchange at Quilon is constantly under review and as soon as sufficient justification comes up, the second exchange will be planned and construction of the building taken up to match with the availability of equipment.

Self-employment for educated unemployed in Andhra Pradesh

4175. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY :

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme of 'self-employment for educated unemployed' has been successful in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the State Government have sent any new proposals for the current financial year, 1972-73; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt 3576/72].

T.V. Centre at Hyderabad

4176. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a Television Centre at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the important features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). The establishment of a TV Station at Hyderabad will be considered at the time of formulating proposals for the Fifth Plan.

**Advance of Rajasthan Desert towards Har-
yana**

4177. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent topographical surveys made by Planning Commission have

revealed that Rajasthan Desert is advancing into Haryana at a rate of 8 Kms a year,

(b) whether the Government have identified any causes, and

(c) the remedial measures Government propose to take to arrest any further advance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) No topographical survey has been made recently by the Planning Commission about advance of Rajasthan Desert into Haryana. The Planning Commission is also not aware of any other official agency having undertaken such a topographical survey in recent years. It was at the time of the formulation of the First Five Year Plan that the Planning Commission had tentatively taken the view that Rajasthan Desert is advancing every year. This view was based on certain topographical maps prepared in the years 1935 to 1945. Subsequent expert examination showed that no scientific data was available about the definite extension of the Desert.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, the question relating to measures for arresting any further advance of Rajasthan Desert into Haryana does not arise. However, in order to improve the conditions in the Rajasthan Desert area, a number of measures have been taken. The Central Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur has been re-organised and strengthened with assistance from UNESCO. In the Fourth Plan a provision of Rs 2 crores has also been made for undertaking pilot projects for development of desert areas through activities such as pasture development and afforestation.

प्रस्ताव गढ़ जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में हरिजनो का सामाजिक बहिष्कार

4178 श्री करजू पाठे

श्री इश्वरक सन्नाली

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रताप गढ़ जिले के रामीमज धाने

के इलाके में रहने वाले हरिजनों का सामाजिक बहिष्कार किया जा रहा है,

(ख) क्या उनकी दुकानों से सीधा नहीं खरीदने दिया जाता और न ही उन्हें कुएं से पानी लेने दिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार इस बख्त में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज किशन बिहारी) (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार के प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 28 जुलाई, 1972 को एक स्थानीय झगड़े के परिणामस्वरूप बाजार में हरिजनों का बस्तुएं खरीदने से रोकने की दृष्टि से जिम्मा प्रतापगढ़ के हरिहर गंज बाजार क्षेत्र में कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन का आयोजन किया गया था। परमान करने की भी कुछ बिकायतों की। सब-विभाजनल मजिस्ट्रेट उस क्षेत्र में गये और उन्होंने मामले की तहकीकात की। बख्त प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 107 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की गई है तथा न्यायालय में विचारधीन है। कुछ हरिजनों द्वारा की गई विविध बिकायतों की भी पुस्तक जांच कर रही है।

Legislation on Fair Deal to Minorities and Weaker Sections of the Society

4179 SHRI FATE SINGH RAO GAEKWAD

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Prime Minister had recently issued directions to the States to ensure a fair deal to the minorities and the weaker sections of Society,

(b) if so, the legislative and other measures taken by the States in pursuance thereof,

(c) whether the Central Government propose to bring forward any legislation, in this regard, and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The views of the Prime Minister on the subject are well known. She has always stressed the importance of ensuring a fair deal to the minorities and the weaker sections of society. Recently the importance of manifestly firm attitude and action on the part of authorities concerned has been stressed in the various Zonal conferences of State officials convened in various parts of the country. It was also impressed upon the officials that discretion available to them within the legal and Constitutional framework should be fully exercised to ensure that minorities and weaker sections have a fair deal and do not suffer under any handicap on account of their weaker position in society.

Appropriate legislative and administrative measures have been taken from time to time in this regard by the Centre and the States. Amongst the proposed legislative measures mention may be made of a Bill to amend the Untouchability Offences Act 1955 with a view to enhancing the scope and stringency of its provisions has been introduced and has been referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. A number of schemes such as Small Farmers Development Agency, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency Scheme, and Tribal Development Agency projects have been taken up for improving the conditions of the weaker sections of society.

12 24 hrs.

RE INDIA-PAKISTAN TALKS

श्री जयप्रकाशसिंह जोशी (बाघापुर). अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को एक पत्र लिखा था। मुझे अपनी धारणा थी कि आप ने उस पत्र को नहीं महोदय को भेजा है। भारत-

काकिलता के बीच कलई हो और उस पर कदकरी बलब्य जारी हो, जब कि यहाँ पर सबन बचता रहे—यह कहाँ तक उचित है? यदि आप की कार्यपूरी में कोई बलब्य की बात होती तो मैं इस प्रश्न को नहीं उठाता। अब मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ हैं तो क्या हम उस के बारे में प्रश्नकारों के ही पता चलाये?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai). I have given notice of an adjournment motion. I do not know what has happened to it. श्री जयप्रकाशसिंह जोशी उन को यहाँ पर स्टेट-मेन्ट देना चाहिये था।

MR SPEAKER The Minister is already making a statement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA My adjournment motion was on the failure of Government to secure recognition of Bangla Desh.

MR SPEAKER I am not allowing it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA We are yet to know when the Minister will make the statement.

MR SPEAKER I will call him later on, because it is already with me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA It is not in the list. I am entitled to know, if a certain item is to be introduced at what time he is going to make the statement.

MR SPEAKER He will make the statement. Just after a short while. Please sit down.

12.26 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI'S LETTER TO MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER CASTING REFLECTIONS ON HIM

श्री राजनारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोकसिस्ट पार्टी के महासचिव श्री मणीराम बागरी ने उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को नई दिल्ली से एक तार दिया है, जिसके कन्टेन्ट में सबन के नामने रखना चाहता हूँ—

“राज्य सभा में श्री सीताराम सिंह और लोक सभा में श्री जिव हकर प्रसाद यादव ने प्रकाश

श्रीर मुन्नाबरी के बयान की उठावा। आप ने बयान की बड़ी कायरता के साथ बयान। बयान : बयान, राज्य सभा व लोक सभा बयान कोटि-कोटि प्रची जनता की धनद्वैलता के दोषी हैं। मैं आप की निन्दा करता हूँ और साथ ही श्री सीताराम सिंह व श्री जिव शंकर प्रसाद यादव जैसे बहुरंगों की स्तुति करता हूँ। ऐसी सबाओं को रोको मत, अपने दो। यह आप का बरवार नहीं, जनता का सबन है।”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तार उपाध्यक्ष महोदय के नाम से दिया गया है, जब कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सदन की जिम्मेवारी को देखते हुए अपने कर्तव्य को पूरा कर रहे थे। मदन ने उस समय इन्फॉरेंट नेक्लेनाइबेसन बिल चल रहा था और उस पर श्री० एम० के० के श्री स्वामीनाथन भाषण दे रहे थे। इसी बीच मे श्री जिव शंकर प्रसाद यादव उठे, वे प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा कर बिहार की स्थिति पर कुछ कहना चाहते थे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर सुना और सुन कर यह कहा कि यह प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं है। उस के बाद वह फिर बैठ गये। लेकिन जब श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा बोलने के लिये खड़े हुए तो उन्होंने लगातार उठ कर बोलना शुरू कर दिया। हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री खेमचन्द बाबडा ने उस पर आपत्ति की कि हम लोगों को सुनने में बाधनाई होती है, आप को सबन को कन्ट्रोल करना चाहिये। उस हालत में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा—अगर मनानीय सदस्य ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा करेंगे तो हमें उन को नेम करना होगा। ऐसी स्थिति में वे सबन से बाहर निकल कर जाने लगे। लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह की कोई घटना नहीं हुई जिस से कि इस तरह का तार दिया जाय और इस तरह के सबन के बेबर की प्रतिष्ठा पर आघात किया जाय या सबन पर आघात किया जाय—जब यही प्रश्न है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) ; I
have a submission to make, that any tele-

gram sent either to the hon. Speaker or the Deputy-Speakers challenging him or using vulgar words about discharging his duty. I am not going to defend the words of the telegram. Certainly the dignity of the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker is the collective dignity of the whole House and I am all in favour of defending the dignity of the hon. Deputy-Speaker. But whenever a telegram is sent, unless it is backed by any confirmatory letter, no telegram is technically taken as confirmed message. Almost all Members of the House receive telegrams. Unless these are confirmed in some way, formally we do not take any cognisance. So, the first thing is that you should enquire from Mr. Bagri whether this telegram has been sent by him, or whether some other over zealous worker of his party has sent it. Only after he says whether it has been sent by him, this matter can be considered by the House as an issue of privilege.

श्री एन० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो टेलेग्राम बाबरी जी ने उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को भेजा है और जो उन्होंने अपने कायरता शब्द का प्रयोग किया है उसकी मैं तारीफ नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन आप, हम में सब और डिप्टी स्पीकर श्री राजनीतिक व्यक्ति हैं और मैं सचकार हूँ आप की राजनीति में हम लोगों को जो बिहिदिया मिलती हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय आपकी राजनीति में लिखा है मक्की पगड़ी उतारो।

श्री एन० एम० बनर्जी : आप सुन लीजिए मैं कह रहा रहा हूँ। आपकी स्थिति हीना कि एक बार पहले भी आपत्ति की गई थी नेहरू जी के उमाने में जब डाक्टर जोहिया ने उसे बोलू जी ने कहा था कि इसको मार्केट बना दिक और उसपर डा० जोहिया ने कहा था कि मैं बूझ हूँ कि बरवार से कम से कम बाजार बनकर बचरी तो शुरू हुई।... (अव्यक्त)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घ्राप क्या चाहते हैं, बाज़ार बनाना चाहते हैं? ... (ब्यवधान) ...

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आप इसको प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेजेंगे, वहां चर्चा शुरू हो जायेगी, वे इसको मानेंगे नहीं... (ब्यवधान)... मेरा कहना है कि हमें थोड़ी सी सहनशीलता होनी चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इन बातों की अगर हम पर्वाह करने लग जायेंगे तो फिर पार्लमेन्ट के मेम्बरान, मिनिस्टर और स्पीकर छुई मुई के फूल हो जायेंगे। इन बातों की पर्वाह आप मत करिए। हमने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की है। कल यादव जी को आपने बोलने का मौका दिया, यह आपका बड़प्पन था। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रिविलेजेज ऐसे न बन जायें कि जनता यह समझे कि इनके खिलाफ हम कुछ कह ही नहीं कह सकते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस मामले को ड्रॉप कर दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : Does Prof. Swell want to say something ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There is a factual error in the motion as it appears here. It says here : ".....Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Genral Secretary, Socialist Part...." Shri Mani Ram Bagri has nothing to do with the Socialist Party and I am the General Secretary of the Socialist Party.

It should be corrected as ".....Socialist Party (Lohiawali)...."

श्री बी० पी० मोर्य (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

प्रिविलेज का इश्यु एक तार के आघार पर आया है। क्या सेक्रेटैरियट ने निश्चय कर लिया है कि तार वास्तविक है, बोगस तो नहीं है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तार डिप्टी स्पीकर के पाम आया है।

श्री बी० पी० मोर्य : क्या डिप्टी स्पीकर निश्चय कर लिया है कि यह तार उसी व्यक्ति

ने भेजा है जिसके खिलाफ यहां पर प्रिविलेज इश्यु लाया गया है?

जहां तक तार के एविडेन्स का सवाल है, इसकी कोई वैल्यू नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब इस हाउस में टेलीग्राम पढ़ने लगते हैं उस वक्त क्या हो जाता है। तब तो फिर हाउस में टेलिग्राम का जिक्र आना ही नहीं चाहिए।

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : How is notice being taken of this telegram? Is it under the signature of Mr. Mani Ram Bagri? A telegram can be sent by anyone in the name of any one for anyone.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIMANTRY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, whatever its authenticity, it is before the House, whether Mr. Mani Ram Bagri is the real author of it or not will be really a matter for investigation. I would certainly say that whatever Mr. Mani Ram Bagri's credentials may be—they have been belied just now by Mr. Dandavate we might perhaps be giving too much importance and publicity to him, which he might be yearning for. Although this constitutes clearly a breach of privilege and insult to the House, I would earnestly plead that we should not allow him, if he is the author of it, to succeed in his ambition. I request my friends, Mr. Sharma and Mr. Sathe to reconsider it whether they would still like to press it in these circumstances, because the objective is clear. Mr. Banerjee also said the same thing in different words. But we condemn the telegram and the purpose and intention behind it. There should be a general condemnation of this attempt, but we should not allow him to succeed in his ambition.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह टेलीग्राम बगैरह आया है इसकी सारी पृष्ठभूमि यह है कि माननीय सदस्य कुछ कहने के लिए खड़े

थे, वे अनसन करने जा रहे थे उनको एक मिनट सुन लिया जाता। इसी की वजह से यह सारा मामला हो गया। ... (ब्यवधान) ... आप मेरी प्रार्थना सुनिए। आज भी जब मैंने लिखित रूप में दिया आपने स्वीकार नहीं किया तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। ... (ब्यवधान) ... मन्त्री महोदय जो वक्तव्य देंगे उसमें मैंने जिस विषय को उठाने की आलोचना की है कि भारतीय संवाददाताओं को रात साढ़े 9 बजे बताया लेकिन उन पर एम्बार्गो लगा दिया गया 12 बजे तक के लिए जबकि पाकिस्तानी प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने उसको रिलीज कर दिया तो यह विषय उसमें आने वाला नहीं है। तो इस प्रकार का डिस्क्रिमिनेटरी ट्रीटमेंट नहीं होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी की बात को लेकर आप और बातों में चले गए।

That was objected to by another member. The Deputy Speaker while discharging his functions said, it is out of order. He did not allow it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : (Burdwan) : We should treat the telegram with the contempt it deserves.

MR. SPEAKER : I am to be guided by the Deputy-Speaker.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : Sir, I would like to mention only two or three points in connection with this unfortunate thing. In the first place, there is no doubt about the genuineness of the telegram, in the sense that it came from the telegraph office, in the name of Shri Mani Ram Bagri. Whether he really and actually sent the telegram or not is a matter for investigation.

As soon as I got the telegram, I thought it was serious enough and, as you know, I sent it to you for what action that you might deem fit in the matter. In the mean while, some of my colleagues met me and they thought that it is a very serious matter and it deserves to be brought before the

House to be sent to the Committee of Privileges.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which colleagues?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : The colleagues whose names are on the Order Paper now.

Shri Banerjee had said a very correct thing that we as political beings, whenever we function, we are very vulnerable to all sorts of charges and criticisms. But I would like to make this distinction that there is a difference between the functioning in this House as a member of the House and in the running of the House. I was not functioning as a member of the House; I was functioning as the Speaker of the House at that time, running the affairs of the House. Now we have to consider this very very carefully whether it is open to anybody in this country to speak disparagingly of the running of this House, not of how we function as individual Members. That is the question to be considered.

I am also quite aware of the fact, however, that there are a large number of cranks in this country, who aim at political revival by casting abuse at everybody. If Shri Mani Ram Bagri is the person who really sent that telegram, then I am afraid he belongs to that category of people. I do not want to inject new political life to Shri Mani Ram Bagri, especially when a friend like Professor Dandavate has just now disputed that he was even the General Secretary of the Socialist Party. I would not like to do that.

As such, I would request my colleagues not to press this motion. I am quite happy that the House is one with me that the way in which this House runs should not be subject to criticism and condemnation from outside.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : We cannot sit in judgment on Shri Mani Ram Bagri's credibility. Whether he is a crank

Shri Piloo Mody]

or not can be decided by somebody other than us. If what he has done is wrong, then you pursue the motion. If you think that it should not be taken notice of, irrespective of from whom it comes, you ignore it. Let us not pass this value judgment and put it on one basis at one stage and on another basis at another stage. I do not want this see-saw thing to happen. Either we accept we are wrong in bringing a privilege motion like this, or we accept we are right in doing so and, therefore, pursue it. There should be none of this hypocrisy over here.

श्री पी० मोदी : श्रीमान् अध्यक्ष जी, एक बात पर कल भी मुझे एतराज था, और आज भी है कि प्रिविलेज इन्सु ला ने से पहले दो बार सोचना चाहिये। और अगर सदन में आ जाये तो फिर आपस नहीं होना चाहिये। कल जो मानवीय कमेडियन्स बन्सु के बारे में आप सजा दे सकते थे, लेकिन नहीं दी गयी। प्रिविलेज इन्सु बना कर के बेकार का प्रोपेन्ड्या बनाया गया। यह प्रिविलेज इन्सु सिर्फ एक तरह के आजार पर दिया गया, जिसने यह तार बिना अगर नहीं है तो चाहे जो उबा दी जाय, लेकिन तार के आजार पर यह प्रिविलेज इन्सु बनना नहीं चाहिये, यह बहुत गलत बात है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Under the Rules of Procedure you thought that this is a fit matter to be brought before this House because there is a *prima facie* case of privilege. The Committee will find out as to who has actually sent the telegram. If he has sent that telegram, he will be dealt with. On the other hand, if somebody has done it in his name, he will have to face two charges. Having brought this privilege motion before the House, I feel that it should be referred to the Privileges Committee without any discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, what is the opinion of the House?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : When I gave notice of the Privilege Motion

after receiving a copy of the telegram, I felt that to charge the Deputy Speaker and the conduct of the House, that he acted cowardly in suppressing a Member, is *per se* the contempt of the House and the manner in which the House has been run by the Deputy Speaker. Therefore, it is clear that it is a breach of privilege. No discussion or argument is required to prove it. But I would also agree with the Deputy Speaker in what he said and what my other friends said about Mr. Mani Ram Bagri. If he is the author of the telegram... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The name of this gentlemen is mentioned in the Motion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : When I received a copy of the telegram, *prima facie* I believed it was from that gentlemen. If this telegram has been sent by somebody else, if it is a forged one, then it is a greater offence which the Privileges Committee can find out. Therefore, we cannot ignore the telegram. But I was on a different point. The point is, as the Deputy Speaker said, whether we should give undue importance or elevate Mr. Mani Ram Bagri—he is a dead wood... (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, the remark made on somebody who is not a Member of the House requires notice. Have you received any notice from the Deputy Speaker and Mr. Sathe? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : In case of others, no name should be mentioned. But in this case, the telegram under dispute is in the name of a certain gentlemen which is already before the House. (Interruptions) If you think that the authenticity of this telegram is disputed, nobody knows who is the gentleman, you should not make remarks against that gentleman.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He was our colleague in this House... (Interruptions) Such remarks should not be made.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : When a telegram is received, we take it to be true from the person who has sent it. So many telegrams are received everyday. *Prima facie*, I believe, it is from Mr. Mani Ram Bagri...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why are you withdrawing it?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : There is a reason why I am withdrawing it.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : If it is true that it is from Mr. Mani Ram Bagri, we must take action against him. Why should he withdraw it? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : This matter should not have been discussed at all. He has said, he does not want to give importance; I also say the same thing; the hon. Member also says the same thing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : Have these two gentlemen become proprietors of the Motion?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order; all of you please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I rise on a point of order. I seek you categorical ruling on that. If any Member of the House receives a telegram and there is no confirmation through a signed letter or through any other agency, whether you would permit the matter to be raised in the form of a Privilege Motion. We have been receiving telegrams. Especially during election time any number of frivolous telegrams couched in vulgar words are received. I want a categorical ruling from you whether you would permit, on the basis of such telegrams, an issue to be raised in the House. (*Interruption*) I want your ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER : I admitted it because the question of Chair was concerned and two hon. members had given notice. You can say that we did not apply our mind to it whether the telegram was genuine or not. Simply because it affected the Chair and it does not look nice for Speaker, when Deputy-Speaker's honour was involved, to go into such details, we did not apply our mind to it. Anyway, for future guidance. I think, when such telegrams come, no action can be taken unless they are verified.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (जाजापुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल केवल व्यक्ति का नहीं है। अगर सदन चलाने के बारे में कोई बाहर घापति उठाये या अक्षबार ये भी उठाये तो वह प्रिविलेज का विषय होता है या नहीं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय अक्षबार में जो घापति उठाई जाती है उस के बारे में हम प्रिविलेज मोशन तक तक ऐडमिटेड नहीं करते हैं जब तक अक्षबार वाले को बुला कर उस का एक्स्प्लेनेशन नहीं ले लेते और फैंट्स असर्टन नहीं कर लेते कि कौन राइटर है। इस में तो राइटर का ही पता नहीं चलता है। ऐसी हालत में क्या किया जाये?

हां, माननीय सदस्य अपना मोशन प्रेम कर रहे हैं या विदग्धा कर रहे हैं?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In deference to your ruling and to the wishes of Deputy-Speaker, I am not asking for leave and I would like to withdraw the motion

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : I am also not pressing and would like to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by the leave withdrawn.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : On a point of order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप बैठिये। जब मैं आप से बात करता हूँ तब पब्लिक आफिस में और भी बड़े जिम्मेदार आदमी हैं उन की बात भी सीधेता हूँ। आप भी देखते होंगे कि जब सुबह साफ

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

बुलढी है तो दिन घड़कता है कि पढा नही उस ङक में क्या निकलेगा। 40 परसेंट कैनस धीर फुलत होते हैं। ऐसे नूखी की ङिटियां ढाती है कि ढाप हैरान हो जायेंगे।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : It all depends upon the company one keeps.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरे पाल ढाप की तरह मे की बहुत सी ढाती हैं। इम के ढलावा टेलिग्राड ढाते हैं। जो लोग सुबह मिलने ढाते हैं उन को तो पढा नही क्या हो गया है। ढाज कल लोगो की ढढान पर कट्टील ही नही है कि क्या कहते हैं क्या नही। उन से हाथ जोड कर यही ढर्ज करता हू कि जब ङाना ङाने ढाऊमा तब ङाक ङोलूगा धीर मिलूगा की ढाप से। डरता हू कही वह ङिचका न हैं। फिर जब यहां ढाता हू तब ढाप पहले से तैयार होते हैं। ढडी मुश्किल हो जाती है एक्सपर्टेड ढाईड से ढाने से। क्या करू? ङिटिया ढाती है तो उन को भी ऐकनालेज करना होता है, टेलिग्राड भी बहुत ढाने हैं, लेकिन ढाद से ऐसा लगता है कि पढा नही यह ठीक है या नही। यह जब टेलिग्राड ढाया तो मुझे ढढा ढफतोस हुढा कि ऐसी नैम्बेज इस्तेमाल की गई है उस मे। डिप्टी स्पीकर ढैटे हो, ङेढरमैन ढैटे हो या स्पीकर ढैटे हो, जब इस तरह की नैम्बेज गूज की जाती है तो मुझे दुख होता है। लेकिन ढमलियत यह है कि यह पढा नही है कि यह ठीक की है। हां ढाइन्दा के लिये तय करना है कि ढगर इस तरह का टेलिग्राड ढाता है तो क्या करना ढाहिये।

12.55 hrs.

Re PAPERS RELATING TO F.C.I. INQUIRY

की साधू राल: (फिल्लौर) अध्यक्ष महोदय; फूड कारपोरेशन के ङेढरमैन के ङिलाफ एम्प्लायीज ऐडोसिपेशन ने कुछ ढाजेंज लगाये थे। उन का की ङढाढ है उस की कापी सपन पटल पर रखी ढाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: परतो वह ङन कुछ ढा ढाना है। उस के ढारे मे जो की रेलेमेंट नेपरी हूँमे वह मिनिस्टर रखेंगे। वह ढाज तो ढा नही रहा है। ढावेगा तो परतो ही।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : An assurance was given by the Minister that he would put some papers on the Table regarding the FCI inquiry. He has not done so to-day I would like to draw your attention.

MR. SPEAKER : He has written to me about many papers and the Chairman's reply. We will leave it to the Minister. Now he will look into it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : My suggestion is that the assurance was given by the Minister that he will put some papers on the Table. It should come before the debate takes place.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Gurdih) : All the relevant papers should come.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Minister will take a note of it.

12 56 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report on Science and Technology for the year 1970-71.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report simultaneously.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3549/72]

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) RULES,
1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : On behalf of Shri H. N. Bahuguna, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 398 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. *Placed in Library. See No. LT-3550/72*

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1972
AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT
AND CONTROL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Insurance (Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S R. 960 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938 [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3551/72*]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 964 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1972, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum *Placed in Library. See No. LT-3552/72*
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 371(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1972, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3553/72*]

ANNUAL REPORT OF COFFEE BOARD,
1970-71

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : On behalf of Shri A.C. George, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi Version) of the Coffee Board for the year 1970-71. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3554/72*]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY
GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES
AND UNDERTAKINGS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :—

Fourth Lok Sabha

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Statement No. XXV | Sixth Session, 1968 |
| (ii) Statement No. XXIV | Seventh Session, 1969 |
| (iii) Statement No. XXIII | Eighth Session, 1969 |
| (iv) Statement No. XXIV | Tenth Session, 1970 |
| (v) Statement No. XV | Eleventh Session, 1970 |
| (vi) Statement No. XIV | Twelfth Session, 1970 |

Fifth Lok Sabha

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (vii) Statement No. XV | Second Session, 1971 |
| (viii) Statement No. VII | Third Session, 1971 |
| (ix) Statement No. V | Fourth Session, 1972 |

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3555/72*]

**ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESS COUNCIL OF
INDIA, 1971**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM
BIR SINHA) :** I beg to lay on the Table
a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi ver-
sion) of the Press Council of India for the
year 1971, under section 18 of the Press
Council Act, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See
No. LT-3557/72*]

**ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY, DELHI, 1970-71**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DE-
PARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P.
YADAV) :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy
of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of
the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi,
for the year 1970-71. [*Placed in Library.
See No. LT-3556/72*]

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S. Q. NO.
7320 RE. INJURIES TO CIVILIANS DURING
FIELD-FIRING BY B.S.F.**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
F. H. MOHSIN) :** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A statement correcting the answer
given on the 24th May, 1972 to
Unstarred Question No. 7320 by
Shri D. Deb regarding injuries to
civilians during field-firing by Border
Security Force.
- (ii) A statement showing reasons for
delay in correcting the above answer.

STATEMENT (i)

In reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 7320, I had, on the basis of the information furnished by the Ministry of Defence, stated that according to the re-

ports received, the injury to the woman was not fatal. A report has since been received from the Government of Tripura stating that the woman, who received a bullet injury during the Army firing practice in Gokulnagar, BSF range on 13th April, 1972, died after 23 days of her admission in Government hospital. Since the deceased had no close relative, no compensation has been paid to the family of the deceased.

STATEMENT (ii)

On 24th May, 1972 in connection with reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 7320, it was stated that according to the reports received the injury received by the woman during the Army firing practice in Gokulnagar, BSF range on 13th April, 1972 was not fatal. The above answer was based on the information furnished by the Ministry of Defence. A report was subsequently received from the Government of Tripura stating that the woman died after 23 days of her admission in the Government Hospital. Since there was a discrepancy in the information furnished by the Government of Tripura and the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Defence were requested to indicate the correct position after due verification. The Ministry of Defence have accordingly verified the position from their lower formations and have confirmed the death of the person in the Hospital. Hence, the delay in correcting the reply already given in the Lok Sabha, which is regretted.

**REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL
SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, NEW
DELHI 1970-71**

जोषीगिक विकास संतालय में उपसंजी (श्री
सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : अद्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कम्पनी
परिनियम, 1956 की धारा 618क की उपधारा,

(1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ :

(1) राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 1970-71 सम्बन्धी कार्य की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

(2) राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली, का वर्ष 1970-71 सम्बन्धी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा लेखा परीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियन्त्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ ।
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3559/72]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha, that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 29th August, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Antiquities and Art Treasures Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th August, 1972.”

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram) : I beg to present the Forty-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations as disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), (Posts and Telegraphs), (Railways) and (Defence Services) for 1970-71 and action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-ninth Report.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

FOURTH REPORT

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

ELEVENTH REPORT

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI (Palamau) : I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare)—Tribal Development Blocks in Gujarat.

PETITION RE. GRIEVANCES OF EMPLOYEES OF SHIPPING CORPORATION, LTD., CALCUTTA

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Alokemoy Mukherjee and others regarding grievances of employees of the Shipping Corporation of India, Calcutta relating to the installation of an electronic computer and the repercussions thereof on the employment position.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, I crave the indulgence of the House and your goodself that in view of the time that was spent on the question of privilege yes-

terday, there is no option left for us but to sit for another day, that is, on the 2nd of September, 1972, to complete the business

MR SPEAKER I hope you agree that we sit on the 2nd September also

STATEMENT RE MEETING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN IN NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) The Prime Minister sent a letter to the President of Pakistan on August, 19 suggesting that representatives of the two governments might meet to exchange views on the developments that have taken place since the Simla Agreement was signed and to resolve any doubts about the future prospects of settling the outstanding problems in the spirit of mutual confidence as contemplated in the Simla Agreement. In response, the President of Pakistan sent a reply on August, 22 that Pakistan is determined to ensure that the Simla Agreement is implemented in its letter and spirit and that the Agreement should constitute the basis of future relationship between our two countries. He suggested that his Special Envoy, Mr Aziz Ahmed, assisted by the Special Assistant to the President, Mr Rafi Raza and a small team of senior officials from the Foreign Office would arrive in New Delhi on the 25th August.

Mr Aziz Ahmed and the Members of his Delegation held frank and comprehensive discussions from 25th to 29th August, 1972 with the Indian Delegation led by Shri P N Haksar, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister on the developments since the Simla Agreement with a view to resolving any doubts that may have arisen. The text of a Joint Statement to the press issued on the conclusion of the discussions is laid on the Table of the House.

I should also like to inform the Honourable Members that the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister had written to the Special Assistant to the President of Pakistan, Mr Rafi Raza on the 14th July regarding the need to ensure the safety of the person and property of the Pakistani nationals who had been affected by the war and who had remained in the territories of Pakistan occupied by our forces in Sind or crossed into the territory of India. When no reply was received, I wrote on this subject to the Minister of Political Affairs and Communications of the Government of Pakistan, Mr Ghulam Mustafa Khan Jatoi, on the 4th August. Mr Jatoi sent me his reply on the 22nd August stating categorically that the President of Pakistan and his Government are most keen to ensure that the persons affected by war return to their homes in Pakistan at the earliest possible opportunity. Pakistan has decided to send Rana Chandrar Singh, a member of the Sind Provincial Assembly and two Members of Parliament from Thaparkar to visit the area even while it is under the occupation of the Indian Army, to reassure the people who are still residing there and also to invite a number of their prominent leaders who are currently in India so that they could speak to them with a view to persuading the affected persons to return. The President of Pakistan has also assured our Prime Minister in his letter that these affected persons would not only be welcome to return to their homes but would be assured of safety of life and dignity as Pakistani nationals.

The Government of India have agreed to this suggestion in the hope that this will create the necessary atmosphere and conditions to enable the affected persons to remain in or return to their homes in Pakistan and live there in safety of person and property.

Some differences had arisen in the discussions between the Indian military com-

mander and the Pakistan military commander regarding the delineation of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir resulting from the ceasefire of December 17, 1971. The discussions held between the Indian and Pakistani delegations have resolved these differences and it has been agreed that the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir will be delineated along its entire length and maps showing this line will be exchanged by both sides. The delineation of the line will be completed by the 4th September, 1972. The inviolability of this line will be ensured by both sides in terms of the Simla Agreement. Withdrawals in terms of the Simla Agreement will now be completed by the 15th September, 1972 as mutually agreed by the two delegations.

As for the question of return of prisoners of war and civilian internees, we have reiterated to the Pakistan Delegation that this question cannot be settled without the participation and agreement of the Government of Bangladesh. We have impressed on the Government of Pakistan that any delay in the recognition of Bangladesh by them will hamper the process of durable peace and normalisation of relations and delay the achievement of the objectives set out in the Simla Agreement. It is our earnest hope that Pakistan will not further delay the recognition of the realities of the new situation on the subcontinent. It is in the interest of the three countries of the Subcontinent to resolve their differences by mutual discussion.

Joint Statement to the Press.

In pursuance of the recent exchange of letters between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan, the representatives of the two sides met in New Delhi from 25th to 29th August 1972. The Pakistan Delegation comprised Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Special Envoy of the President of Pakistan, Mr. Rafi Raza, Special Assistant to the

President of Pakistan and Mr. Abdul Sattar, Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Indian Delegation comprised Mr. P. N. Haksar, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India, Mr. T.N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary, Mr. S. K. Banerji, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Mr. A. S. Chib, Joint Secretary.

2. The two sides reviewed the developments since the signing of the Simla Agreement and the need to resolve any doubts that may have arisen on either side and to ensure the smooth implementation of the Agreement. They reaffirmed the determination of the two Governments to implement the provisions of the Simla Agreement in letter and in spirit for the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent.

3. The two sides made the following recommendations to their respective Governments :

(i) The line of control in Jammu & Kashmir resulting from the cease-fire of December 17, 1971 will be delineated along its entire length and respected by both sides without prejudice to the recognised positions of either side. Maps showing this line will be exchanged by both sides. The inviolability of the line of control will be ensured by both the sides in accordance with paragraph 4(ii) of the Simla Agreement. It was agreed that the delineation of the line will be completed by the 4th of September, 1972.

(ii) In view of certain practical difficulties that have arisen, it may not be possible to complete the process of withdrawals within the period specified in the Simla Agreement. Accordingly, the withdrawals to the international border will be completed by the 15th of September, 1972.

(iii) Political leaders from Tharparkar will visit the areas of Sind occupied by the Indian Forces in order to assure the

[Shri Swaran Singh]
inhabitants of the area that they will be welcomed to remain in or return to their homes in Pakistan in safety and dignity from camps in India in accordance with the Plan given by the Director of Military Operations of Pakistan to the Director of Military Operations of India on August 21, 1972 (vide Annexure). The Indian side will give the necessary facilities to ensure full implementation of the Plan.

Annexure

Outline Plan for the re-settlement in Sind of Sections of the minority community displaced as a result of war, handed over by the D.M.O. of Pakistan to the D.M.O. of India on 21-8-1972.

1. The President of Pakistan is anxious that all persons displaced as a result of war shall be rehabilitated in their homes as soon as possible and that the lives, properties and rights of the affected minorities are to be fully safeguarded to enable them to resume life where it was disturbed by war.

2. To this end, under the direction of the President, necessary machinery has been set up, plans made and material resources allotted to enable speedy resettlement of displaced persons.

3. This plan, in outline, is based on the following :—

(a) That Indian authorities have agreed in the first instance that they will arrange for as many as possible of the displaced Pakistani nationals who left for India during and after the war to return to their homes before vacating areas in Sind.

(b) That the remaining Pakistani nationals who are unable to return for any reason in the first instance are kept temporarily in camps on the Indian side.

(c) That as soon as Indian forces vacate areas in Sind, Pakistan forces shall move forward to re-occupy these areas. Immediately afterwards the Civil Administration shall be established which will have a special component organised to implement resettlement and rehabilitation.

(d) Simultaneous with re-establishment of the Civil Administration, police and para-Military forces will establish a net work of Posts with mobile reserves at Union level for enforcing necessary authority to deal with any hostile activities against the returning minorities.

(e) Relief Committees, social welfare bodies and teams consisting of members of the National and Provincial Assemblies of all denominations from the affected area and other notables will move in to ensure harmony between all sections of the people.

(f) The next step will be to establish reception centres at suitable places near the border inside Pakistan to receive the balance of displaced persons held in Indian camps.

(g) Displaced persons received in these Reception Centres will be gradually moved to their homes.

(h) As far as possible, only after steps in para 3(a) to (f) have been completed that displaced persons of the majority community presently held in camps in the interior of Sind, who belong to areas where the minority community is also living will be brought forward and resettled.

(i) The strength of Police Command, other law enforcing agencies is to be substantially increased in the affected area with a view to pro-

viding more effective protection to the minority community.

Footnote regarding para 3(b) above.

The Indian authorities will be intimated when these Reception Centres are ready to receive.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : On a point of submission. We have expressed our inexhaustible faith in the credibility of Mr. Bhutto...

MR. SPEAKER : No questions after the hon. Minister's statement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There are many gaps . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I am not calling him. Let him not obstruct.

13.06 hrs.

UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES)
AMENDMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS
PROVISION BILL

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I beg to move :—

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Jamna Lal Berwa from the membership of the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :—

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Jamna Lal Berwa from the membership of the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.

The motion was adopted.

FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE
SERVICE OFFICERS (CONDITIONS
OF SERVICE) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :
I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the variation or revocation of the conditions of service of former Secretary of State Service officers in respect of certain matters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the variation or revocation of the conditions of service of former Secretary of State Service officers in respect of certain matters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, Dated 30-8-72
†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

13 07 hrs.

PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY) I beg to move

'That the Bill to amend the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House namely

Shri P Gangadab, Shri P K Ghosh, Sardar Mohinder Singh Gill, Shri S B Giri, Shri H R Gokhale, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, Shri J G Kadam, Shri S A Kader, Shri Robin Kakoti, Shri A Kevichusa, Shri Piloo Mody, Shri Samar Mukherjee, Shri Pratap Singh Negi, Shri Tarkeshwar Pandey, Shri Rasiklal Parikh, Shri Jharkhande Rai, Shri Rajdeo Singh, Shri J Rameshwar Rao, Shri M S Sanjeevi Rao, Shri S C Samanta, Shri C K Jaffer Sharief, Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh, Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha, Shri Sunder Lal, Shri Sidameshwar Swamy, Shri M G Ukey, Shri K P Unnikrishnan, Shri Virbhadra Singh, Shri G Viswanathan, Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhury, and 15 members from 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 Speakers may make, and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee'

It is proposed to refer this Bill to a Joint Committee. I would not like to take the time of the House.

MR SPEAKER It was decided to adopt this motion without discussion. The question is —

'That the Bill to amend the Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections Act, 1952 be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members 30 from this House namely Shri P Gangadab, Shri P K Ghosh, Sardar Mohinder Singh Gill, Shri S B Giri, Shri H R Gokhale, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, Shri J G Kadam, Shri S A Kader, Shri Robin Kakoti, Shri A Kevichusa, Shri Piloo Mody, Shri Samar Mukherjee, Shri Pratap Singh Negi, Shri Tarkeshwar Pandey, Shri Rasiklal Parikh, Shri Jharkhande Rai, Shri Rajdeo Singh, Shri J Rameshwar Rao, Shri M S Sanjeevi Rao, Shri S C Samanta, Shri C K Jaffer Sharief, Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh, Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha, Shri Sunder Lal, Shri Sidameshwar Swamy, Shri M G Ukey, Shri K P Unnikrishnan, Shri Virbhadra Singh, Shri G Viswanathan, Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhury, and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 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 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee

The motion was adopted.

13.10 hrs.

INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION
(ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKING)
BILL

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-
MANGALAM) : Mr. Speaker, I beg to
move* :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Indian Copper Corporation Limited, for the purpose of enabling the Central Government, to conserve and exploit, in a scientific and rational manner, to the maximum advantage of the nation, the copper deposits in the Singhbhum belt in the State of Bihar, to utilise the copper deposits in such manner as to subserve

the common good, in the context of the requirements of copper in the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

The House will remember that on 4 April 1972, a Bill for the taking over of the management of the Indian Copper Corporation following an Ordinance that was promulgated in March 1972 was passed by this House and later in the Rajya Sabha, and then it became law. At that time, we had an elaborate discussion in this House on the position so far as copper production is concerned and I put before the House the various considerations which justified the take-over of the Indian Copper Corporation. I do not think it is necessary for me to repeat all the matters that were put before the House at that time. If there are any matters which hon. members wish me to clarify, I shall certainly be happy to do so when I reply to the discussion. What I propose to do while moving this motion is to cover points really new.

The Bill, hon members will appreciate, really provides for the take-over not merely of the management but of the ownership. Since March 1972, the management of the Indian Copper Corporation has been in the hands of Hindustan Copper acting as the custodian on behalf of the Government of India, that is since the 10th March, 1972. All the various provisions of the Act which provided for the takeover of the management really covered questions so far as the conduct of the working of the Corporation is concerned. Here what we are more concerned with is the takeover of the ownership and a decision regarding what will be done to achieve that takeover.

Even on the last occasion when the matter came up for discussion, hon. members asked why it was that we were not going in for straight acquisition. I explained the reason

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri S Mohan Kumaramanga[m]

was that we had still to determine what was the exact position so far as the worth of the company was concerned, and on what basis we could finally decide the compensation to be paid. Under sec 11, we have decided that the compensation that is reasonable in terms of the circumstances would be Rs 7½ crores. This is a figure which taken by itself really has no relevance and I think it my duty to put before the House the considerations that moved us. What we have done in this case is to take into account a different valuation so far as the company is concerned the worth of the paid up capital of the shares in terms of the present market value of shares, the nett worth of the company itself, that is to say assets minus liabilities, and on the basis of taking these different matters looking at the valuation of the assets of the company and coming to a conclusion regarding the figure which is appropriate and reasonable from the point of view of takeover of the Corporation.

For the payment of Rs 7½ crores, what we are getting in the hands of the state is a copper smelter and refinery on the one hand and equipment and all that goes with it for mining on the other that will enable us to produce around 10,000 tonnes of copper. We can actually increase the number of tonnes of copper that we are producing on the basis of bringing back into operation and old reverberatory furnace that had virtually been closed down by the previous management, enabling us to go possibly even upto 25,000 tonnes of copper, but in order to do so we will have to increase mining facilities requiring substantial additional investment. Therefore, I am proceeding for the moment on the basis that really speaking, Rs 7½ crores brings us both mining and smelting facilities enabling us to produce a minimum of somewhere around 10,000 tonnes of copper. If we take the present level of investment that would be

necessary in order to produce 10,000 tonnes of copper, it will be many times Rs 7½ crores. The 7-crore valuation related to what I would call the market value of the shares, the nett worth of the company and so on this amount is really a comparatively far smaller figure than what would at present be necessary to invest if we want to produce 10,000 tonnes of copper. Because the Indian Copper Corporation is quite an old company having been founded some 30 odd years ago. Therefore, much of the investment that has been put in, practically the facilities for mining, apart from the flash smelter that have been set up at the end of the last year, has been put in with a comparatively far less expenditure because the prices were low at that time. Therefore, we get this 10,000 tonnes of copper, or rather, the equipment for mining, smelting, etc for the production of 10,000 tonnes of copper, at Rs 7½ crores. If we compare it to present day investment, for example Khetri figures the position in Khetri is that after the final revised estimate, it will be Rs 115 crores of investment, which will bring us 31,000 tonnes of copper as well as fertilisers and so on. Deducting Rs 18 crores, that is, the cost of the fertiliser plant, and Rs 6 crores to Rs 7 crores, that is, the cost of putting up housing and such other facilities,—the township in Khetri itself—we can take it as an expenditure of something like Rs 90 crores, in order to get 31,000 tonnes of copper. Looked at from that point of view, it is a reasonably—I am using a mild expression—fair deal from the point of view of the country. I am justified in telling hon Members that it is not an unreasonable compensation that we are paying.

I know that there will be certain objections, particularly from having a look at the amendments that have been proposed by various hon Members on the other side. So, let me make some points which will enable them also to make their points much more frankly and openly, because by

not keeping everything up my sleeves at the end, you need not have to comment upon at that stage. Now, where are the Rs. 7½ crores going? We had a number of difficulties. We thought, for instance, why we should not think in terms of a slab system so far as the payment of compensation to the shareholders is concerned. Let us give a little more to the small shareholder and a little less to the bigger shareholder. It is quite a sensible approach. I am sure many will agree, the vast majority of the House, knowing the general trend of this House and the people in our country. We did approach this from this point of view really, because the shares of Indian copper are very widely distributed. They are not held by a very small number of persons. About 16,000 persons hold shares which are worth somewhere from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1,000. Another 5,000 hold shares from Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 2,000; that is another 5,000. Then, 1,600 shareholders hold shares from Rs. 2,001 to Rs. 4,000 and so it goes on, the total number of shareholders being 23,620; quite a large number.

Hon. Members may also be interested to know that the figures given by the previous management would indicate that 40 per cent of the total value of shares is held by 22,600 shareholders holding up to 2,000 stock units per share, that is to say, holding of shares of Rs. 2,000 and less. About 20 per cent is held by financial institutions like the LIC, Unit Trust, general insurance companies, banks and so on. The balance is held by the previous managing agents and persons who are holding a larger amount of stock. The difficulty about providing a slab system, a higher slab for those who have got a less amount of share and a lower amount for those who have got a larger amount of share, is that Indian Copper Corporation is a sterling company. It is not a rupee company. It is a company registered in England, though the number of shares that are held by foreigners is pro-

bably not more than about four per cent or so. I think it is less 2.5 or something, speaking from memory. It is not important whether it is 3.5 or 2.5; but by and large it is a very small figure. If it is a sterling company and if we attempt to buy the shares, only acquiring the shares and not the company, if the basis on which we pay compensation is *qua* share rather than *compensation qua* taking over the undertaking, then the sterling company will continue in existence and we, that is, the Government of India, the President of India, will own all the shares in this sterling company.

What does that mean so far as the future is concerned? It means that the sterling company will be subject to the companies act in England and therefore we shall have to make returns in terms of their companies Act; if we wanted to change anything in the memorandum or articles of association we shall have to go the High Court in London which may or may not be sympathetic to whatever proposals we have. If we give a slab system of compensation, some sterling shareholder in England may go and file a petition in the High Court there challenging even the validity of this Act and involve us in all sorts of litigation. That is why on legal advice, on my own advice even—because I really went into this question with considerable interest and anxiety—we came to the conclusion that it would be too risky a project to do so. It is possible to put in such a thing; it is not that it is impossible. So that is the conclusion that we were driven to because it is a sterling company and there is no alternative except to take over the undertaking as a whole.

Once we take over the undertaking as a whole, there is no alternative except to give what may be called a block amount in payment of compensation for the taking over of the undertaking. There are of course hon.

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam]
Members in this House, who say—from the amendments tabled by my friend Mr Chatterjee he obviously belongs to that school of thought—why pay any compensation at all? Why not take it over without any compensation?

I think we are at the present moment, in terms of the level of economic development and the type of economy we are building, committed to payment of some compensation, not compensation that may be entirely market value but something which in a sense is compensation for what we are taking away particularly—I would emphasise—from a company where there is wide distribution of share holding among a number of small people. This is the real justification of the policy that we have followed.

Before I actually move the Bill, perhaps hon. Members may like to know what has happened to Indian Copper Corporation we took over. There are always people both inside and outside this House who have the conviction rooted in their minds that no sooner the Government takes over any concern than it is bound to go to rack and ruin. Perhaps it is good to satisfy them that at least in this case that has not happened. I see my friend H. M. Patel smiling, he might—I do not say he does—belong to that school of thought. Let us see what has actually happened. The figures of production of blister copper monthwise is this: January 1972—111 tonnes, February—273 tonnes, the take-over was on 10th March 1972, March 1972—624 tonnes, April 1972—614 tonnes, May—753 tonnes, June—1114 tonnes, July—1146 tonnes, a steady improvement.

I do not want to mislead the House or hon. Members. January and February were bad months for the company, not because of any mismanagement but because a new flash smelter was being brought into operation and we had certain teething troubles which were inevitable. It is also

a fact that the previous management had decided to give up the reverberatory smelter and we want to bring it into operation. There are some difficulties and we hope if we could get over them, almost certainly production will be around 13 000 tonnes in a year.

Now, so far as production of ore is concerned, hon. Members will be interested to know that copper ore production from January to July 1971 was 3,40,340 tonnes, and in the period January to July 1972 it has been 3,81,123 tonnes. There is an increase of something like 40,000 tonnes. I do not say it is very significant. But undoubtedly we kept up the level of production and there has been a slight improvement.

One other matter that I want to mention is the production of wire bars in July 1972 was 810 tonnes which is the highest that has ever been done by Indian Copper at any stage in its life. But let us not pitch our claims too high. Government should never do it. I prefer to understate my case as a matter of principle. But the point I wish to impress is that the take-over has not led to any set-back. It has been very smooth. We have received the cooperation of all the officers who continue working in Indian Copper. The workers given of their best. By and large, we can say we are happy about the way things are developing there. This does give us an assurance that so far as the future is concerned, that we will be able to implement the plans we have put before us about the production of copper.

I think there are no other matters which I need deal with in detail now. Hon. members will appreciate that the other clauses in the Bill by and large follow the clauses you find in almost every Bill providing for take-over of an organisation. If there are any special points raised in the course of the discussion, I shall attempt to clarify them. With these words, I move

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved : jee ; he is probably not so much in their good books.

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Indian Copper Corporation Limited, for the purpose of enabling the Central Government, to conserve and exploit, in a scientific and rational manner, to the maximum advantage of the nation, the copper deposits in the Singhbhum belt in the State of Bihar, to utilise the copper deposits in such manner as to subserve the common good, in the context of the requirements of copper in the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTLRJEE (Burdwan) : Sir, we are happy that within a period of six months from the take-over of management, this nationalisation Bill has been brought. The Minister has anticipated correctly the two or three matters which we would like to be clarified. Over one of these, we have got a fundamental objection, that is, with regard to the computation of the amount that is to be paid. Under the previous legislation providing for the take-over of management, we have paid Rs. 75,000 per month. Over these six months, they have received Rs. 4.5 lakhs already for doing nothing. When I pointed out at that time that if the management was taken over for a limited period you could have avoided payment of compensation, the minister, who is an eminent lawyer, said that would not be proper since we are going to nationalise it. But precisely what I suggested has been followed in the case of IISCO. You have taken over for a particular period and you have said categorically that you are not going to give it back to the old management. I do not know why this distinction was made in the case of Sir Biren Mukher-

There is one significant change. We find a difference in approach in this Bill which is not there in other Bills. Here the entire liabilities of the company are also being taken over by the Government. Only the other day we have been discussing the Coking Coal Mines Nationalisation Bill and we had given amendments to the effect that at least the liabilities to the labourers and employees should be the charge on the part of Government. But the minister said it could not be done ; the valuation was on the basis of the assets that were taken over and the liabilities should be discharged by the old companies. But so far as the foreign company is concerned, we are surprised to find that the Government of India is going to pay out of the public exchequer Rs. 75 crores and taking over the assets as well as the liabilities. Why this distinction between coal companies and Indian Copper ? Why can't this company pay the liabilities out of the amount they are going to receive ? We do not know what is the nature of the liability. We have not been told what is the quantum of the assets. The minister gave a very simple formula that they have taken the net worth of the assets, after deducting the liabilities from the assets and the notional market value has been ascertained. They are also supposed to have taken into consideration the amount that would have been necessary to be invested to erect an undertaking like this. There we have got our fundamental objection. Prior to its amendment, the Constitution provided for giving the market value or adequate compensation, which was treated to be market value, for acquisition of undertakings or properties. It was rightly felt that the market value should not be the basis for quantifying the amount that has to be paid for

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

acquisition of undertakings or property. That is why this Parliament asserted itself after the Supreme Court struck down certain previous amendments, and introduced article 31C and amended 31 to make the quantum non-justiciable.

I quite understand that we should not allow the courts to go into the criterion or adequacy or find out on what basis this is done. But at least the Parliament should be told on what basis you have calculated this amount. Merely saying that we have taken the notional market value for the purpose of arriving at the figure is only to say that we are following the old provisions in the Constitution which we have got rid of. That is why we are objecting to this. Is this going to be the approach for the take-over of undertakings, especially foreign undertakings? We do not know how much they have re-invested in this country, what profits they have repatriated to their countries. Let at least the Parliament of this country, which is the representatives of the people, be told as to how you arrived at these figures. What is the break-up? If article 31C makes the provision with regard to amount non-justiciable, merely giving the break-up to the people will not make it justiciable. That cannot be so. Since in clause 2 it is mentioned that this is for the purpose of securing one of the directive principles of the Constitution it cannot be gone into by the court. That is why we object to the payment of this huge sum by way of compensation.

In clause 11 a sum of Rs. 7.5 crores is being provided for acquisition which amounts to about one thousand months' compensation they have already got at the rate of Rs. 75,000. The hon. Minister in the course of his speech said that this is a well-managed company and so we are not going to criticise it unnecessarily. If they had done their business in the past properly, well and good. But we want to know how they utilised the

profits they earned in the past. If they had properly ploughed back the money for the purpose of development of the industry, why is it that its installed capacity has not been increased? When was the expansion last done? Therefore, this *quid pro quo* approach, we should pay equal or commensurate value for whatever we have got, that is against the principles that we have adopted while amending the Constitution.

The hon. Minister was taking great pains to explain why the shares have not been taken over and why the undertaking has been taken over. Surely, nobody was suggesting that the shares should be taken over and not the undertaking. The usual method is to take over the undertaking. In general insurance we find the shares have been taken. In the case of life insurance, the undertaking was taken over. In the case of the coal mines the undertakings were taken over and got the shares.

In the present case the hon. Minister gave certain figures of the break up of shareholding. He said that 40 per cent of the shares are held by 22,000 shareholders out of the 23,000 total number of shareholders. There is no provision in this Bill requiring this company to distribute this Rs. 7.5 crores that will be payable to them to the shareholders.

This legislation does not contemplate that. What the management will do after getting Rs. 7.5 crores is left to them. It is not like General Insurance Bill we passed the other day which requires the Company to return to the share-holders proportionate amounts in respect of their share-holdings, the value of shares. Here, we have not provided that. How are we to be sure that the interests of these small shareholders who number about 22,000 and who hold to the extent of about 40 per cent shares in the Company, the middle-class people,

the ordinary people, who have invested some of their savings in this Company which was previously giving good dividends have been protected. The Government does not make any provision in the Bill for providing return of the capital so far as these small shareholders who could not guide the destiny of this Company are concerned. Therefore, I was little surprised why the hon. Minister was taking such pains to explain the break-up of the share-holding of the Company. I would have been happy if some provision was made to return the money payable to small shareholders. We have also not provided anything in the Bill as to what this foreign-managed Company will do with regard to this huge amount. It is no good saying it is a very reasonable amount. After all, an amount of Rs. 7.5 crores is not a small amount. They have been receiving money. If you go on quantifying it on the basis of market value, that is not the proper approach.

I could have understood if they would have been obliged to invest the money into this country. There is no such provision in the Bill. I do not know whether the Reserve Bank can refuse them foreign exchange permission to take back the money, to repatriate the money, to their countries so far as foreign shareholders are concerned. That is why we are opposing this provision of compensation in the absence of a fuller disclosure, in any event.

The other matter is the question of management. The management is going to be given to the Hindustan Copper Limited. The Hindustan Copper Limited has its own troubles. We do want that all nationalised undertakings should function properly and that there should be greater efficiency, greater returns, for the betterment of the condition of the people in the country. On the last occasion, I pointed out from the report of the Hindustan Copper Limited itself that their record has not been very happy. The production in the

Khetri Copper Project was to start in July, 1972. I believe, that was also an extended date. But, now it has been extended till 1974. The estimated cost of Khetri Copper Project — the construction started in 1962, I believe and is not yet completed — has risen from Rs. 94 crores to Rs. 154 crores. There is a considerable feeling that there is laxity in financial controls and there is some sort of top-heavy management in the Project.

On the last occasion, the hon. Minister took exception to my remarks that the officers of this Company are more interested in foreign trips than looking after their jobs. I want to know from the hon. Minister one thing. Since the take-over, I find there have been increases in production. We are very happy about it. We must congratulate the labour and the employees who are employed there and the management also for the increase in production. We are not making criticism only for the sakes of criticism. We are happy about it. But I would like to know how many of the Hindustan Copper Limited officers were inducted into this Company for the purpose of management or where it is the staff of the Indian Copper Limited itself that has made improvements or whether it is under the guidance of the Hindustan Copper Limited. I have no personal animosity against any officer of the Hindustan Copper Limited. But I find from the official reports that their functioning has not been satisfactory. Why do you give the management of the well-run institution like the Indian Copper Limited to an institution whose record has not been very good in the past? Let them look after their own affairs like setting up the Khetri Project and looking after how soon they can start production in Khetri Copper Project. Instead, why are they being given an additional responsibility? I am sure that Government can find adequate trained personnel; they

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee] must be available in the Indian Copper itself, to look after proper management and control of Indian Copper.

Another thing on which I would like to get some clarification from the hon. Minister is this. It is generally stated, as I find from some of the publications, that in India there are inadequate number of trained personnel so far as copper industry is concerned. If we want to develop the copper production in this country, we must, at the same time, prepare a scheme for training of adequate number of technical personnel for the purpose of looking after these projects and for getting the best out of these undertakings in future. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government of India has any scheme for training of personnel, technical personnel, and for developing a cadre of such personnel for looking after this certainly advanced technological project.

Another point is about industrial relations. In the take-over Bill there was a provision that the Custodian, that is to say, the Hindustan Copper, could dismiss any officer or employee. We would like to know whether that power was exercised — the power that was taken in the last Bill — and how many officers and employees were dismissed from service and for what reasons. This was a drastic power that was taken by them. So far as the present Bill is concerned, you will find in Clause 9 that there is a provision that the old officers and employees will continue to be employed under the Central Government in respect of this Indian Copper. Even then, we would like to know how many of them have been discharged from employment already under the previous legislation.

This has become the usual attitude on the part of the Government that they want to take control or power to alter the terms and conditions of service of even ordinary employees. Mr. Y.B. Chavan,

the other day, was fair enough to say that, so far as Class III and Class IV employees of general insurance were concerned, their terms and conditions would not be altered in a less advantageous manner. We want an assurance from the hon. Minister, so far as the present Bill is concerned, that except high officers whose individual cases may have to be gone into on merits, the terms and conditions of ordinary employees would not be altered to their disadvantage; and at least so far as termination is concerned, such wide powers should not be given to Hindustan Copper Limited. We all know that once these employees become employees of government companies, they lose the protection of article 311 of the Constitution; the Constitution of India ceases to give them any protection and they come completely under the mercy of government companies; their services can be dispensed with by giving one month's notice or three months' notice. The Supreme Court has said : you are without a remedy, go and file a suit for some damages. The protection of article 311 is taken away as soon as they become employees of government companies. I would like the hon. Minister to give an assurance to the employees of this concern that their services would not be altered to their detriment.

The last point that I would like to make is this. There is a general feeling in this country, a justified feeling, especially in my part of the country, that so far as distribution of copper is concerned, it has not been done adequately or fairly and proportionately according to the needs of each State. I mentioned this during the last debate also, but there was no answer from the hon. Minister so far as I can recollect. West Bengal, during the period of ten years, got only 10 per cent of its requirements. I do not want to make any allegation against any State but I would like to say that a proper system of distribution

of the product which is a national asset should be evolved. Why should a particular area in this country, a particular State or a particular region, be deprived of their necessary requirements? If there has to be a curtailment of the requirements and supply then you do it proportionately and fairly, not one State getting 75% of its requirements and another State getting 10%, and in the State I come from, they are able to increase the industrial production in this country. They want the raw materials, but the Central Government is keeping control over the distribution of the raw materials and we are not receiving it. I would like to know what is the policy this Government has adopted and how the priorities are determined, who decides how much will be allotted to a particular State and who assesses the requirements and who decides the quantum of supplies to be made.

Therefore I would request the hon. Minister to keep these matters into consideration and I would like him to reply on these points. I still hope that the hon. Minister will consider about the quantum he has fixed. Let us not try to be too generous with people's, ordinary people's money, in favour of those foreign monopolists in this country and when we have got the power. Sir, we are yet to be satisfied that this is a fair amount that has been fixed.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इंडियन कापर कार्पोरेशन एक्वीजिशन आफ ग्रन्डरटैकिंग बिल 1972 का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सरकार ने बहुत जल्द ही यह फैसला नेगन-लाइज़ करने का किया। इस तरह से यह कंपनी जा साल में करीब 15 लाख मीनेजिंग एजेंट्स को दिया करती थी, सरकार ने 75 हजार महीने के हिमाब में 9 लाख साल का देने का निश्चय किया हुआ है के रूप में तो यह धर्मांध जल्दी-से-जल्दी समाप्त हो गई और यह समय थाया कि हम इसके एक्वीजिशन बिल के ऊपर विचार

कर रहे हैं। वास्तव में जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया यह स्टेलिंग कम्पनी है इसकी कुल लागत 4 करोड़ 60 लाख की है और 4 करोड़ 60 लाख की लागत की कम्पनी को सरकार ने साढ़े सात करोड़ मुआबजा देने का मन्तूवा रखा है। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री ने धरमी बताया दो रूप से लेकर दो हजार रूपए तक के 22 हजार शोयरहोल्डर्स हैं 40 परसेन्ट शोयर ऐसे लोगों के हैं और 16 परसेन्ट शोयर ऐसे लोगों के हैं जो कि सरकारी एजेंसियाँ हैं और जो विदेशों के हैं वे केवल हाई परसेन्ट हैं। फिर भी इस भय से कि कहीं इसको चेलेन्ज न कर दिया जाए सरकार इतनी अधिक रकम मुआबजे में देना चाहती है। धरमी थोड़े दिन पहले इसी सेशन में कोकिंग कोल नेगनलाइजेशन बिल पास किया और उसमें 214 कोलियरीज को लेने के लिए 12 कोक शोवेन को लेने के लिए यानी 226 ग्रन्डरटैकिंग को लेने के लिए सिर्फ 16.37 करोड़ कम्प्लेन्शन के रूप में दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह स्टैंडर्ड जो कि कोकिंग कोल के लिए तय हुआ वही स्टैंडर्ड इंडियन कोपर कारपोरेशन के लिए भी होना चाहिए। चूँकि यह स्टेलिंग कम्पनी है ब्रिटिश कम्पनी है इसलिए इसके लिए हमारा दूसरा मापदंड हो और दूसरी कोलियरीज जो ली गई हैं जिसमें लगभग 100 कम्पनियाँ थी उन सारी कम्पनियों के लिए दूसरा स्टैंडर्ड हो तो यह अपने मुल्क के लोगों की नजर में अच्छा नहीं जंचता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय मंत्री जी ने धार्मेन्ट दिया कि हमको खेती में लगभग 110 करोड़ ६० खर्च करना पड़ रहा है जिसमें 90 करोड़ ६० केवल प्रोजेक्ट के ऊपर खर्च करेंगे। तो वह भी स्टैंडर्ड इसके विभाग में काम करता हो। लेकिन अगर वह स्टैंडर्ड है तो वहाँ पर भी जहाँ से इन्होंने कोकिंग कोल को लिया है इनके दो प्रोजेक्ट तैयार हो रहे हैं एन० सी० डी० सी० के अन्दर मोनीटीड और सुवानटीड जो कि कोकिंग कोल के ही हैं लेकिन चूँकि एम० सी० डी० सी० पहले से तैयार कर रही है और उसका एस्टीमेट धरमी 60 करोड़ का है वह प्रोजेक्ट कम्प्लीट होते-होते मेरा ब्याल है कि 70 80 करोड़ ९० का हो जाएगा तो एक तरह जब दो कोलियरीज का औपट सिर्फिंग करते हैं, कब रोजिंग करेंगे और कितना प्रोडक्शन होगा यह तो धरने

[श्री राम नाययण जर्मा]

वाला समय बताएगा। अगर यह स्टैंडर्ड देखते हो कि प्राय कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट होता है इसी तरह के प्रोजेक्ट को तैयार करने से तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि खेड़ी की नजर से इस इंडियन कोपर कारपोरेशन को इनको नहीं देखना है। खेड़ी प्रोजेक्ट को तैयार करने में 10 साल लग गए और न जाने कितने साल लग जाएंगे तो जैसे योनीबीह और सुदानबीह के मातहत एन० सी० बी० सी० की नजर से जैसे कोकिंग कोल को नहीं देखा मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि खेड़ी की नजर से राखा या अग्नि-कुशला की नजर से जा हिन्दुस्तान कोपर के प्रोजेक्ट है उस दृष्टि से इस को भी न देख कर इस कम्पेन्सेशन की इतनी बड़ी रकम को घटावें। क्योंकि 4 करोड़ 65 लाख की इन की पूरी कैपिटल है, इस कैपिटल से इन्होंने काफी मुनाफा कमाया है और जो दृष्टि प्राय हमारी सारी चीजों को लेने में है उसी दृष्टि से यहा पर भी काम होना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी यह कम्पनी जो है हमारे मुल्क की बहुत एफोशियेट कम्पनी हो सकती है लेकिन यह कम्पनी हमारे मुल्क की कोपर वैश्य को बहुत बुरी तरह से ऐक्सप्लायट करती रही है और । 8 इस के नीचे को अपने इस्तेमाल में नहीं लाती रही है जब कि हमारी 5 तक भी काम में लाने की स्कीम है, और उसको लेने के लिए अपने मुल्क की दृष्टि से सोचना चाहिए। तो सरकार का ध्यान मैं इधर आकर्षित करना चाहता हू और चाहता हू कि सरकार के सामने जो सभोधन आए हैं उनको सरकार कबूल करे और मुभावजे की रकम को घटाए।

दूसरी बात उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जो मैं सरकार के धामना रखना चाहता हू यह है कि कान्ट्रैक्ट जो गुड फेब में नहीं किए गए हो उनको भी यह मौका देना चाहते हैं कि इनके फैसेले से अगर वह सतुष्ट न हो तो वह हार्ड कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं। इस तरह से लिटिगेशन का सिलसिला चलेगा। मैनेजमेंट और कान्ट्रैक्टर के बीच में कान्ट्रैक्ट होते हैं कान्ट्रैक्ट टर्मिनेट होते हैं। अगर पुराने मैनेजमेंट में कोई बंड फेब में इस तरह का कान्ट्रैक्ट किया है और उसको नई मैनेजमेंट टर्मिनेट करना चाहती है तो हम क्यों अपने कानून में इस तरह का प्रोवीजन रखें कि उसको हार्ड कोर्ट जाने का मौका दे ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि क्लॉज 16 (1) में रिपीट किया गया है और उसी बात को (2) में कहा गया है। एक से कहा गया है कि अगर गुड फेब में कोई डैमेज कर दिया हो तो उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होगी और दूसरे से कहा गया है कि अगर भविष्य में भी करेगा तो कोई उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं होगी। तो इस तरह से भविष्य में भी अगर डैमेज करे उसके लिए भी हम यह प्रोवीजन रखें यह अच्छा नहीं जचता।

तीसरी बात है मुलाजिमों के लिए नौकरियों की सुरक्षा खास करके मजदूर वर्ग के लिए जो इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्पट्स ऐक्ट में मजदूर वर्ग के है उनको कोई मालिक फेवर करके कही पर नहीं बैठा देता है। तो यह जो स्वीयिंग पावर हर नेशनलाइजेशन स्कीम में सी जा रही है उसका कभी-कभी दुरयोग भी होता है। ऐसी हालत में एच एच लेजिस्लेशन से इस तरह की पावर सरकार को नहीं लेनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों में माय में इस बिल के कन्सीडेशन के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हू।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हू इस बात के लिए कि इन्होंने सदन में यह कानून ने नेशनलाइजेशन का बिल रखा है। हमारी पार्टी और हम सभी लोग सदा से इस बात के लिए लड़ते आए हैं काफी दिनों से कि इस तरह से कन्सर्न को सरकार को लेना चाहिए और प्रसन्नता की बात है कि यह बिल हमारे सामने आया है। अगर मैं चन्द सैद्धांतिक प्रश्नों को उठाना चाहता हू।

हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं कि जो सरकारी क्षेत्र में जो कन्सर्न आए हैं उनको बदनाम करने का पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं। ऐसे लोग सरकार में भी हैं और बाहर भी हैं और पूरी इस बात की कांशिस कर रहे हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के सामने यह सिद्ध करे कि जो प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में कारखाने हैं वे ज्यादा अच्छे हैं उनका प्रोडक्शन भी अच्छा है मैनेजमेंट भी अच्छा है और सेबर को सुविधाएँ भी ज्यादा हैं और जो सरकारी क्षेत्र में कारखाने हैं उनकी हालत खराब है और बार-बार सिद्ध करने की

कोशिश करते हैं और दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि सरकार भी इस मामले में यौन है और इस बिल में भी इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

यह जो हम से रहे हैं उसमें हम क्या-क्या करेंगे ? भिखाल के लिए खेती की बात कहना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ मैं स्वयं गया हुआ था और वहाँ मैंने देखा कि सारे का सारा काम प्राइवेट हाथों में है और कान्ट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर हो रहा है। यही नहीं ठेकेदार लोग तमाम जगह से लेबर को साकर वहाँ पर लाते हैं और उनकी भारी लूट करते हैं। न उनके रहने की जगह है, उनके लिए छप्पर भी नहीं है, न उनकी मजदूरी का कोई ठिकाना है, न दवा-दारू की व्यवस्था है। यहाँ तक कि कोई लेबर अग्न बीमार पड़ जाए तो जब तक 200 रु० देकर रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं कराता है कोई दवा उमको नहीं मिल सकती है। दूसरी तरफ जो साधारण ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स हैं वह भी वहाँ लोगों को प्राप्त नहीं हैं।

जब हम सरकारी खेतों में समाजवाद की बात करते हैं तो लाइमि तीर पर हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर वर्ग के उत्थान की बात सबसे पहले आती है। मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि वहाँ पर यूनियनों को साधारण तौर पर जो अधिकार प्राप्त हैं वह भी नहीं हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय का इस धार अर्थान दिलाता चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में यह बात स्पष्ट करे कि जो इस तरह के सरकारी क्षेत्र हैं उनमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों के बारे में उनकी क्या पालिसी है।

, 14 hrs

बहुत दिन से चर्चा होती है कि मीनेजमेन्ट में मजदूरों को स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन इस बिल में भी बिखानाई पड़ना है कि मीनेजमेन्ट में मजदूरों का कोई स्थान नहीं है। वही पुरानी म्यूरोकेसी वाली था रही है जिसका जनता से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, जिनको अनन्त काल से देश के गरीब लोगों से नफरत है और जो गरीब जनता के साथ बात करने में अपनी ठेकी समझते हैं। आपको जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि वहाँ अभी तक कोई प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है, और सबसे बड़े टाचुब की बात यह है कि जो वहाँ पर एसेमिड्रिस्टी और दूसरे कामों को जानने वाले हैं उनसे कोई काम नहीं लिया जा रहा है, उन्हें बेकार बैठा कर

तन्बाई दी जा रही है। जो भी कन्ट्रिबूशन का काम हो रहा है उसमें उनसे कोई सहयोग नहीं लिया जाता, हालांकि वह काम करना चाहते हैं। सारा का सारा काम कान्ट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर होता है और जो ठेकेदार लोग हैं वह लूट रहे हैं।

इन सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप कोई भी बिल इस तरह का लाते हैं तो दरअसल जो हमारे सरकारी क्षेत्र हैं उनको सुपीरिअर होना चाहिए। उनके मीनेजमेन्ट, उनकी व्यवस्था, उनके कारोबार मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में, मीनेजमेन्ट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुपीरिअर होना चाहिए ताकि हम जो प्राइवेट कारखाने है या जा प्राइवेट कन्सर्स है उनके मुकाबले में एक प्रावर्ष प्रस्तुत कर सकें और लोगों के दिल में यह भावना उत्पन्न हो कि दग्धसन सरकारी खेतों में चीखों को रखने से हमारे देश का ज्यादा उत्थान होगा और काम ज्यादा अच्छा चलेगा। लेकिन मुझे यह जान कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि जहाँ और सब बातों में मंत्री महोदय अपनी पालिसी माफ करने के लिए तैयार हैं, इस बारे में उन्होंने कोई बात नहीं बोलनाई है कि यूनियनों को वहाँ पर वह मुविद्याए प्राप्त होगी या नहीं जो उनको प्राइवेट हाथों में चलने वाले उद्योगों में प्राप्त हैं। इसका स्पष्टीकरण मंत्री महोदय को करना चाहिए।

मुद्दाबन्धों के बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जिस कम्पनी की लागत 4 करोड़ रुपया है उसे 7 या 7½ करोड़ रुपया दिया जा रहा है। कहा जा रहा है कि उसका मीनेजमेन्ट ज्यादा था। हमारे मुल्क में फारेन कम्पनी थी। माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि हमें मासूम नहीं कि उसने यहाँ से कितना पैसा लूटा और उसकी क्या लायबिलिटी हमको बहन करनी पड़ेगी। लेकिन हमने 7½ करोड़ रुपये मुद्दाबन्धों की व्यवस्था कर दी। कम-से-कम इन मंत्री जी से मुझे यह आशा नहीं थी। इनमें और दूसरे मन्त्रियों में फर्क है। कम-से-कम इनको तो सदन की मर्यादा का पालन करना चाहिए और बतसामा चाहिए कि जिसकी लागत 4 करोड़ रुपया है उसको 7½ करोड़ रुपया मुद्दाबन्धों देने का आधार क्या है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में वह अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करें। जब कोकिंग कोल का नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ तब उसके लिए कुछ और मुद्दाबन्धों तय किया गया था और इसके लिए और तय किया था रहा है। इसके

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

पीछे क्या रहस्य है यह हम लोगों को माझूम होना चाहिए। आखिर ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है ?

श्राय विधियोगन के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया कि जो लोग सतुष्ट नहीं हैं वह कोर्ट में जाएंगे। लेकिन साथ गुड फेस की बात कही गई। आखिर गुड फेस का फैसला कौन करेगा ? वहा पर जो आफिसर बैठे है, जिनका जनता से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं, जो जनता के धादमी नहीं हैं, उनको तय करना है। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि यह बुरी बात है। मंत्री महोदय को चाहिए कि वह इस बारे में अपनी पालिसी ठिकनेयर करे कि हमने मजदूरों और दूसरे लोगों पर धसर नहीं होगा। साथ ही साथ बाहर की कम्पनी को इतना मुधावजा न दिया जाए। उन लोगों ने बैसे ही इस देश को बहुत ज्यादा सूटा है और आप और भी पैसा इन कम्पनी वालों को दिला रहे हैं। यह जो गरीब देश है, जहा लोगों को रोटी खाने को नहीं मिलती है, वहा की जनता पर और ज्यादा भार डालना बाजिब नहीं है। जा सिद्धात हमने धननाया है और जिसके लिए जनता ने हमको वोट देकर भेजा है, यह बिल्कुल उमके विरुद्ध है। इसलिय मैं बर्बान्त कहगा कि यह जो कारपोरेशन आप बना रहे हैं वह बहुत अच्छा है। कम-से-कम हमने एक धादशे उपस्थित कीजिए ताकि मारे देश में पूजीपति जो भार मचाते हैं और हमको बदनाम करने की कांशिन करत हैं उसका ठीक जबाब दिया जा सके। इसके लिए आपको धाने धाना चाहिए।

अत में मैं कहना चाहता हू कि जो मुधावजे की राति है उसको आप बटाए और माननीय सदस्यों न जो सशोधन दिए हैं उन पर बिचार करके उन्हें स्वीकार करें।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Gurdih) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while welcoming and supporting this Bill, and in spite of the fact that Mr. Kumarmangalam has been very alert in taking over the management of this company before bringing this acquisition Bill today, I must say that we have gone through the locust years during the last 25 years, and the richer portion the Mosabani mines has been slaughtered off through

intensive long-wall mining processes and not a bit has been left behind.

I am told, and this is a matter for verification that although your copper percentage varies between 0.5 and 2.5—that is the range of the copper fields all over India the Ore-strate that has been slaughtered away during last 20 years has copper content is going up to eight per cent. Copper has been called fool's gold, and because of this delay, in take-over we have been fooled in the process.

Sir, our proved reserves of copper ore are about 130 million tonnes, with about 2.56 million tonnes of copper metal. The estimated reserve is about 160 million tonnes, with copper metal to the extent of 2.66 million tonnes. The probable reserve are roughly 240 million tonnes with an estimated copper metal of the order of 3.75 million tonnes. Now, although our production has been marking time at a level of about 9,000 tonnes, our imports have been of the order of 45,000 tonnes, and the estimated projected demand for copper metal by 1973-74 will be of the order of 1,27,000 tonnes if our planning goes through. Now, for importing this 45,000 tonnes, we are spending Rs. 40 crores. I leave out the question of nickel. So, there is the fullest economic justification for immediate stepping up of the output and our production capacity. I therefore do not agree with my hon. friend who made the point about the amount of money spent on Khetri and the probable amount of investment which would be required in the Mosabani mines, because, whatever investment is made, provided there is no leakage in the investment, will be repaid more than twice over in a matter of a few years.

In the context of India's balance of payment position, we have to make good the deficiency by increasing the production.

Our demand for electrical refrigeration is increasing and dozens of other industries require that. We have been literally starved in many regions because of the shortage of copper. To an extent, aluminium has displaced copper, but we are worried about the extreme shortage of nickel which we have to import practically every week. In the coming years, aluminium, copper and nickel, will save the day for India, when we are hearing talks of a new fibre which is going to displace steel. Therefore, any effort that we make today is a part of a bigger effort, bigger policy and objective of saving India's future.

Before I come to some technicalities before that, I should say that they want power over the terms and conditions of service of the employees by clauses 9(2) and 10(1). They take away the workers' rights, to which we are opposed. The biggest thereof has been dust pathology. You know that copper occurs in ore-bodies having hardness in the MOH's scale of about five; it is almost as hard as quartz. In spite of wet compressed air drilling, the TB hospital at Mosaboni had to be expanded substantially. The dust which is produced in the mining operation gets into the lungs and brings about silicosis which ultimately develops into TB and leads to death. The method of work-incentive was at the back of it. The company introduced a dangerous provision and they paid bonus on footage, and the workers in order to get that bonus on footage literally worked themselves to death all these years. That is one way in which this company amassed enormous profits. I suggest therefore that after every compressed air drilling dust samples should be taken in microns to find whether it is substantial in order to combat effectively dust pathology. The footage bonus is a devilish feature by which the workers were driven to death and it should be replaced by wider coverage bonus and the workers

should be rotated so that none of the compressed air drillers should be exposed continuously to these dust hazards.

In conclusion I must say that the Ministry should not rest on their oars; they cannot afford to do so. There is need for more intensive geological survey, geophysical method including Gamma ray spectrometer for copper deposits. We have to have beneficiation of low grade ores, now that we are going to have an integrated policy of conservation and development. We have to have reasonably long range plans between development and depilloring. The workers must be given a fair deal.

A ring of international brokers have been controlling the metals market and they are subjecting the price to series of fluctuations. In order to make these units economically viable, Government will have to take a long range view and if need be even take to stockpiling to prevent price fluctuations so that the consumers get copper that they require and the import of copper is eliminated during the next two or three years.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi) : Sir, while I support this Bill, I would like to say that the main purpose of taking over this Indian Copper Corporation by the Central Government by a Presidential ordinance six months ago was to step up the scientific and rational exploitation of copper resources in the Singhbhum belt. But even after the take-over, there is acute shortage of copper due to the meagre indigenous production of non-ferrous metals. Copper is widely used for industry and has technological uses. There is a vast demand for domestic purposes also. Ultimately, the price has gone up and people have started robbing copper wires from public places and copper coils from private pump-sets and motors. Such unwanted things happen due to acute shortage of copper.

[Shri Mohanraj Kalingarayar]

The demand for copper is expected to reach 128,000 tonnes by 1973-74. At the same time, the deficit in supply is estimated at 81,000 tonnes. Still 65 per cent of the demand is met by import. This is not a happy situation for a country like ours where we have vast mineral resources and a large industrial programmes. So, I request the minister to insist on the Geological Survey of India to evolve a firm programme to uncover the hidden non ferrous metal resources in different parts of the country.

While supporting this Bill, I cannot agree to one thing. After taking over the management since the last 6 months we have been paying management compensation of Rs. 75,000 per month. As our lawyer friend, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee explained so ably after take-over, Government takes the responsibility for meeting the liabilities and assets of the company and there is no point in giving management compensation. There are so many other foreign monopolies and one day or other they are all going to be nationalised. Don't tell me that Government is going to follow suit by paying management compensation to all those companies as and when they are nationalised.

Is it a fact that the Centre is examining the representation of ICC to raise the capital cost by 50 per cent? There could be some increase in the cost of machinery or material but not any easy to justify 50 per cent. It is felt that the increase in cost of this metal is mainly due to laxity in financial control and proliferation of technical and managerial staff.

The Fourth Plan envisages increase in the capacity of copper from the current level of 9,600 tonnes to 47,000 tonnes by 1973-74 through the expansion of ICC and the smelter in the Khetri project. The Khetri Project in Rajasthan is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 100 crores and it is

estimated to produce 31,000 tonnes of copper. The Schedule of production is not being maintained. According to the revised plan the production of copper in 1973-74 would be 14,000 tonnes as against the original plan of 31,000 tonnes. I hope the hon. Minister would clarify this?

The survey by the Geological Survey recently revealed a big deposit of copper in Meghaganj, in Belaghar district of Madhya Pradesh. The expert's report says that it is the biggest copper deposit in India and the second biggest in the world. What is the progress in the case of this project?

Two more deposits have been found, one at Dariba in Alwar and another at Chandmari. These two deposits adjoin the Khetri project. What steps have been taken for extracting copper from these two deposits and the progress?

It was reported in the press that Britain is allotting £830,000 which would come to about Rs. 158 crores for the Khetri Project. If so, how much money has been received by the Government for this project?

I would conclude by saying that we fully support this Bill except the provision for payment of management compensation even after the takeover of the ICC Private Ltd., Company by the Government.

श्री सिधनाथ सिंह (मुम्बई) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के द्वारा इंडियन कॉपर कॉर्पोरेशन को लाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, इसलिए मैं इनका स्वागत करता हूँ। हमारे देश में कॉपर की शार्टेज है और बिनाड प्राधिक है, इसको देखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह विनिश्चय लिया है। उसने पहले इसका मीनेजमेन्ट लिया और अब वह इसको टेक ओवर कर रही है, यह स्वागत-योग्य बात है।

सबसे पहले मैं निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर के बिल्कुल पक्ष में हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में सब बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीयें पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत आएँ। एक स्ट्रेज थी, जब कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के नेटिव्टी और डीनेटिव्टी को नहीं देखा जाता था,

बल्कि एक ही धारावाज उठाई जाती थी कि पब्लिक सेक्टर बढ़ना चाहिए। लेकिन आज वह स्थिति नहीं रही है। आज हमको पब्लिक सेक्टर के रेगिस्ट्रार और डीपैरिट्स की देखना पड़ेगा। आज हमको पब्लिक सेक्टर से होने वाले रेगुलेशन को, चाहे वह डायरेक्टर्स और इजीनियर्स जैसे हार्ड आफिसर्स का हो और चाहे लेबर का हो, और उनके प्राप्ति के रिलेशन्स को देखना पड़ेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER That is a bigger question.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH I am coming to the point Here, a mention has been made about the Hindustan Copper Limited and all that The management is being given to the Hindustan Copper Limited As to how the Hindustan Copper Limited is functioning and what results they will give, I am coming to those points

सरकार उसका मैनेजमेंट हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड को देने जा रही है। हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड कई और यानिष्ठ को भी रन कर रहा है। खेती प्राजेक्ट का बार-बार जिन आया है। मैं उस बान्डीवर्सी से नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस मामले में बहुत टची हैं। वही वह नागज न हो जाए और खेती प्राजेक्ट को नुकसान न पहुँच जाए, इसलिए मैं उस पार्लट में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड और इडियन कापर कार्पोरेशन जैसी पब्लिक सेक्टर अडवर्टेकिंग के आफिसर्स को इतना डिफेंड न करे कि उनका मिर सूज जाए। आलोचना करना हमारा फर्ज है। हम आलोचना करते और सही आलोचना करेंगे। अगर हमें बताया जाए कि हम कोई गलत बात करते हैं, तो हम उसको मानने के लिए तैयार हैं।

खेती प्राजेक्ट कई साल से बर्बाद हो रहा था। पिछले साल, डेढ़ साल से उसने थोमेन्ट पकड़ा है और प्राक्कनन की धारा हुई है। मैनेजमेंट में अच्छा काम किया है और उसके लिए हम उसकी सराहना करते हैं। लेकिन अभी महोदय मैनेजमेंट और अफसरों को साउट डाक सिं से बाकर प्रोटेक्ट न करें, वह केवल

कांस्टीट्यूशन के अंतर्गत ही उनको प्रोटेक्ट करें। मुझे अभी महोदय के वे अर्थ बाव हैं, जो उन्होंने पिछली बार कहे थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि खेती प्राजेक्ट के मेरे आफिसर्स बहुत आमेन्ट हैं, मैं उनको पब्लिक सेक्टर से लाया हूँ। लेकिन हमने देखा कि वहाँ का बीफ इजीनियर दिल्ली के एक बड़े होटल में पाँच हजार रुपये रिश्कत लेते हुए पकड़ा गया। इसलिए अभी महोदय को उन लोगों को ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देना चाहिए।

उन लोगों की प्रजीब पोबीशन है। सरकारी अफसरों की कुछ जिम्मेवारी होती है। लेकिन जो अफसर हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड जैसी पब्लिक सेक्टर अडवर्टेकिंग में काम करते हैं, उनकी कोई जिम्मेवारी नहीं है। हम सरकार की आलोचना करते हैं, लेकिन हम किसी बम्पनी या अडवर्टेकिंग की आलोचना नहीं कर पाते। इस तरह वे लोग बच जाते हैं। वे अपनी जिम्मेवारी को निभा नहीं पाते हैं।

SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal) Sir, there is no quorum in the House

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Let the Quorum Bell be rung now there is quorum. The hon Member may continue his speech.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इडियन कापर कार्पोरेशन का न और ताबे के प्राक्कनन का बड़ाए, लेकिन यह इस तरह भी ध्यान दे कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का इन्तजाम किस तरह से करना है। हम बार-बार कहते हैं कि मैनेजमेंट में लेबर का हाथ हो। लेकिन सरकार को अपनी इडस्ट्रीज में भी, पब्लिक सेक्टर इडस्ट्रीज में भी, लेबर को पूरा अधिकार या महत्व नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आज वे कई प्रकार की माँगें करने हैं, लेकिन जब उन पर मैनेजमेंट की जिम्मेवारी डाली जाएगी, तो माँगें करने के बजाए वे अपने कर्तव्यों को समझेंगे, और उसके साथ-साथ अधिक काम करेंगे। इसलिए इस प्रकार का लेजिस्लेशन हो ताकि लेबर और मैनेजमेंट में फर्क न हो। आज जिनने भी पब्लिक सेक्टर हैं उनके अन्वर लेबर और मैनेजमेंट में बहुत बड़ी खाई है। मैनेजमेंट अपने को सुपर-स्ट्रुमन मनसता है और वहाँ के बर्कर से बात करना भी पसंद नहीं करता। वहाँ पर 40 दिन तक स्ट्राइक चली है खेतरी कापर प्राजेक्ट के अन्वर और उसके बाव बड़े प्रयत्न से आरक्ष के

[श्री निवेदन सिंह]

एक सन्नाहना का वातावरण बना है, इसलिए उसकी मैं विगाड़ना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस हड़ताल के आखिर कारण क्या थे? हमने बार-बार निवेदन किया मैनजमेंट के और सरकार से भी निवेदन किया लेकिन क्योंकि वह एक कारपोरेशन है उसमें सरकार दखल नहीं देना चाहती और कारपोरेशन है इसलिए उसकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है और वह कुछ सुनना नहीं चाहते। एक छोटी-सी चीज के लिए आज करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति बर्बाद हुई और 40 दिन के बाद वह स्ट्राइक टूटी काफी प्रयत्न के बाद में। तो इस प्रकार का वातावरण नहीं बने, इसलिए पब्लिक सेक्टर में जिन आफिसर्स को आप ने जावें वह टेस्टेड होने चाहिए और टेस्टेड होने के बाद में उनकी कोई सेक्योरिटी होनी चाहिए, उनके ऊपर जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए कि तुम्हारा जो ऐकशन है उस ऐकशन के लिए तुम लाइबल हो सकते हो।

हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड द्वारा रत किए जा रहे खेतरी कापर प्रोजेक्ट के संबंध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो टारगेट डेट थी उससे बहुत पीछे जा रहे हैं। यह सभी सदस्यों ने कहा है। आज भी इस तरह की रिपोर्ट मिली है कि हम उसमें बिलेटिड हैं। इसके कई कारण हैं। शुरू का जो सर्वे हुआ वही गलत हुआ, उसके बाद अमेरिकन फर्म को काम करने और सर्वे करने का मोका दिया, उन लोगों ने जो पब्लिक सेक्टर के जिम्मेदार खिलाफ थे, इस तरह काम किया और फिर उनमें उन लोगों को भर्ती किया जो पब्लिक सेक्टर के खिलाफ थे, उन लोगों ने मिल कर उस पब्लिक सेक्टर को, खेतरी प्रोजेक्ट को बरबाद कर दिया और आज भी जो शुरू का प्लानिंग था उसको बेंच करना पड़ रहा है। कई करोड़ की ऐसी मशीनरी को हमने बर्बाद लाकर रख दिया है लेकिन वह बर्बाद फिट नहीं हो पा रही है और जो जर्बरी मशीनरी थी, वह आज तक नहीं गयी पढ़ी है क्योंकि उन सब की एक ही मंशा थी कि यह खेतरी प्रोजेक्ट डिबेलन न हो। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जितने पब्लिक सेक्टर हों, चाहे वह कापर का हो या कोई और हो उनमें मैनजमेंट ठीक रखा जाए और लेबर मैनजमेंट के रिश्तोंस ठीक रहें। साथ ही उसकी बराबर सैफिती भी पहर हो। हमें उस पोलीशन को रोकने का अवसर आज आ गया है कि

हमारा मैनजमेंट क्या कर रहा है? बार-बार यह कहा जा रहा है कि लेबर ट्रबल है पब्लिक सेक्टर में और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी है। लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले अपने यहाँ लेबर ट्रबल को एवायड करने की कोशिश करते हैं किन्तु पब्लिक सेक्टर वाले चूँकि उनकी जेब से कुछ नहीं जाता है वह एडाप्ट होकर चलते हैं और लेबर के साथ ठीक तरह से व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं। उनका ऐटीट्यूड लेबर के साथ ठीक नहीं है। उस ऐटीट्यूड को बदलना पड़ेगा। लेबर के साथ ठीक ऐटीट्यूड होना चाहिए। इन्हीं मामलों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि यह हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ाने में और उसमें भी हमारी जो एक बहुत आवश्यक चीज है, वांछा उसके उत्पादन में वृद्धि करेगा, इसलिए इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रामरतन शर्मा (बांधा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडियन कापर कारपोरेशन (एक्यूजीशन ऑफ ग्रंडरटेकिंग) बिल, 1972 में इंडियन कापर कारपोरेशन को नेशनलाइज करके का प्रावधान है और इस बिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन कुछ मूलभूत प्रश्न हैं जिनको मैं सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। किसी संस्थान का लोक-हित में लेकर उसको मुख्यस्थित रूप से चलाना अच्छी बात है लेकिन उसके सरकारी करण और राष्ट्रीय करण, इसके अंदर अंतर होना चाहिए। हर संस्थान का सरकारीकरण करके और उसकी व्यवस्था को अस्त-व्यस्त कर देने से सरकार को कुछ प्राप्ति नहीं होगी। अगर इसका राष्ट्रीय करण किया जाता तो उसकी व्यवस्था अच्छी होती। अभी मेरे पूर्व बक्ता महोदय लेबर और मैनजमेंट की समस्याओं के बारे में बात कर रहे थे। मैं भी उसी बात को कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करते समय सम्पूर्ण लेबर को इसका भागीदार बना दिया जाता तो कोई समस्या सामने न आती और वह राष्ट्रीयकरण वास्तव में ऐसा राष्ट्रीयकरण होता जिसको हम अपने देश में लाना चाहते हैं। मेरा विरोध विधेयक पर नहीं है, केवल कार्य-प्रणाली पर है और जो सरकार की कार्य-प्रणाली बस रही है उसके विरोध को यहाँ व्यक्त करना आवश्यक भी है। हमको प्रति बंधें ताबे के आयात पर 60 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ती है और हमें यह सब तक खर्च करते रहेंगे जब तक कि हम ताबे के उत्पादन में सक्षम नहीं हो जाते। आपको शायद होना चाहिए

कि मध्य प्रदेश में महाकोशल और बालाघाट क्षेत्र में तांबे की बहुत बड़ी खान है, मीनों लम्बी जिसमें से करीबों टन तांबा प्राप्त हो सकता है। परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार उस तरफ ध्यान देती तो यह निश्चित था कि हम जो भाज यह तमाम विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करते हैं वह खर्च नहीं करनी पड़ती और अपने देश में तांबे की काफी समस्या हल हो सकती थी। अनेक मध्य प्रदेश ही पूरे देश की आवश्यकता को पूरा कर सकता था और वहाँ का तांबा जो मध्य प्रदेश का है वह बिहार और भाद्र में प्राप्त होने वाले तांबे से कहीं अच्छा है।

दूसरा मूलभूत प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आपके पास ऐसे वैज्ञानिक हैं, ऐसे जानकार हैं, टेक्नोलॉजिस्ट हैं जो तांबे का पता लगा सकें ? मेरी जानकारी में अभी तक हमारे पास इनकी सफिष्येट मात्रा में ऐसे जानकार नहीं हैं जो सम्पूर्ण देश में कहा-कहा तांबे का खजाना क्रिया हुआ है, इसका पता लगा सकें और सरकार के सम्मुख एक प्रावधान प्रस्तुत कर सकें कि कहा-कहा पर खुदाई की जाए देश के अन्दर जहाँ से तांबा प्राप्त हो सके। मेरा अनुपास है कि आप इन तरफ भी जग्रा अच्छे तरीके से देखें और अपने यहाँ ऐसे वैज्ञानिक और जानकार पैदा करे ताकि वह इस क्षेत्र में काम कर सकें। खेनरी और का बार-बार हम सदन में रेफरेंस आया। मैं इन बारे में ज्यादा डीटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता कि वहाँ पर मीनेजमेंट में और मजदूरों में क्या समस्याएँ थी। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वहाँ पर हमने काफी प्रोग्रेस की है। उनके लिए अगर हमने प्रोग्रेस की है तो वहाँ के मजदूर और वहाँ काम करने वाले बर्गार्ड के पास है। लेकिन इन तमाम समस्याओं में उलझ रहे हैं के कारण हमें जो प्रोग्रेस वहाँ पर करनी चाहिए, थी वह नहीं कर पाए।

इस बिल के सेक्शन 11(1) में कम्प्लेक्सन जो रखा गया है उसके ऊपर मेरा बहुत बड़ा विरोध है। इसमें साढ़े भात करोड़ रुपया ऐसी कम्पनी को देने की बात कही गई है जो यहाँ पर 30-40 वर्ष पहले लगाई गई थी। 30-40 वर्ष में उस कम्पनी ने अपने देश से कितना पैसा पैदा कर के कितना तांबे के रूप में और कितना दूसरी चीजों के रूप में विदेश भेजा है उसका कोई हिसाब उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर 4 करोड़ की लागत

की कम्पनी को साढ़े भात करोड़ रुपया कम्प्लेक्सन देने का कोई औचित्य समझ से नहीं आता है और न मंत्री महोदय ने ही कोई ऐसी बात कही है कि साढ़े भात करोड़ रुपया उनकी क्यों दिया जा रहा है ? इसलिए उसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है। अगर यह कम्प्लेक्सन मशीन का है और जो वहाँ पर दूसरी चीजें लगी हैं, उनका है तो यह पुरानी हो गई होगी। अपने आप उनके भाव में कमी आ गई होगी और जमीन अपनी है, तांबा अपना है, वह क्षेत्र जहाँ पर वह फैक्ट्री लगी हुई है वह अपना है, फिर कम्प्लेक्सन इतना हम किस बात का दे रहे हैं ? दूसरी बात यह है कि हमको एक सर्वमान्य मिट्टान लेकर चलना पड़ेगा। किसी देशी कम्पनी का हम अधिग्रहण करने हैं ता उसको हम कुछ कम्प्लेक्सन दे जिसके लिए हमन अभी सविधान म सञ्चोधन भी किया है और मार्केट वैल्यू को जहाँ कुछ एमाउंट देने की बात कही है, एक तरफ तो हम एक एमाउंट की बात कहे और दूसरी तरफ विदेशी कम्पनी है इसलिए इसका ज्यादा दे दा, देशी कम्पनी को जितना चाहे उतना रख ला, यह ठीक नहीं है। हमसे कोई सैक्टिटी नहीं रहेगी। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहता कि कम्प्लेक्सन के मामले पर आप अच्छी तरह से सोचें और इसका इतना कम्प्लेक्सन कदापि न दें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहूँगा कि जो तीसरे और चौथे वर्ग के एम्प्लॉई हैं— मैं सेक्शन 9 की बात कह रहा हूँ— उनके वेतन के बारे में, मॉबिल कन्डीशन्स के बारे में, जो उनके लिए अनफेवरेबिल है उनको छोड़ दें, लेकिन जो चीज कम्पनी में वेंचर गवर्नमेंट देती है, उसको जार्न, यह बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA (Balasore) : I will not take much time of the House. I have to impress upon the Minister one fact that he is going to take over one of the most efficiently run companies in our country. His responsibility is much more than what it would have been if he is asked to take over a badly-run company. The point that I will impress upon him is this. The Hindustan Copper has got a wide range of activities in the country. The reserves in Andhra

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]
Pradesh and Orissa and Bihar can be exploited to the maximum extent by the formation of this company. If they take up such a responsibility and if it proves fruitful it will be for the good of the whole country. But if it does not prove well, it will bring a very bad name to all the public undertakings in the country.

The hon. Minister had been to Orissa and when he visited my State he promised that he will forge ahead with a lead smelter and nickel plant in Orissa. That will be a Rs. 60 crores project. The smelter will be at Sargipalli and nickel at Sukinda. I hope the hon. Minister will not go back on his word.

I would like to express my feelings before the Minister that the management of public sector undertakings in the country is far from satisfactory. This is due to one specific reason. The executives in the public sector undertakings are not committed executives. They have no policy of their own. There are no policies evolved so far as management policy of the public sector undertakings is concerned.

AN HON. MEMBER: How is the Minister concerned?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: The hon. Minister is taking upon himself the responsibility of the good functioning of the public sector undertaking. Being in charge of steel, he is in charge of Hindustan Steel Limited which is one of the biggest industries in our country. In the world it holds the twenty-seventh position. If we take all steel-producing industries in the world in priority, Hindustan Steel's position is only twenty-seventh. Japan, a small country, gets iron ore from other countries but it occupies one of the topmost positions in the world. I want to impress one point for the attention of the hon. Minister. He is a dynamic person and he is going to shape the public under-

takings in the country. The Hindustan Steel Limited has no personnel management policy of their own. Of late, in a recent circular they have stated that no degree or diploma will be required for the post of Personnel Managers which is really very fantastic. In all public undertakings, for such posts, personnel management diploma is a must. If it is not required at all, why should we send our people to various places to undergo training in business management institutions? Therefore, the Minister should take upon himself the responsibility of seeing that there are well-established personnel management policies in the public sector undertakings. If, after nationalisation, this Copper Corporation runs well, then, it will bring a good name to the Government as also to the management of public sector undertakings, but its failure will bring disrepute.

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय (सागर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मे मध्य प्रदेश मे प्राप्ती हू। अभी एक भाई यहां पर महाकौशल की बात कह रहे थे। हमारे यहां महाकौशल, बालाघाट, छतरपुर और नबधा के विनागे-विनागे बहुत-सा तांबा छिया हुआ है जिसका आप निबलवा सकते हैं। इसी तरह से .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: She wants that Government should exploit it.

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय: विध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर, रोधा तथा झाली, ललितपुर और पन्ना मे बहुत-सा लोहा छिया पडा है, तांबा भी वहा पर है. . . .

एक माननीय सचिव्य पन्ना मे हीरा भी है।

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय: लेकिन हीरे की क्या जरूरत है, हमें ताम्बे की जरूरत है .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are now talking about copper.

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय: मैं यही प्रतीत करता चाहती हू कि सागर जिले की बन्धा तहसील और छतरपुर मे बहुत लोहा है। अगर उसको निकलवाने की व्यवस्था की जाए तो ग्राम पब्लिक को बधा मिलेगा और हमारे क्षेत्र के बेकारी दूर होगी।

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have supported this decision of Government to take over the Indian Copper Corporation. I shall deal briefly with the important points that have been raised in the course of the discussion.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee in a very useful contribution, if I may say so, had asked certain question, particularly why there was a difference between IISCO and Hindustan Copper. His question was : why did we in the case of IISCO take over in terms of article 31A and why did we not follow the same policy in the case of the Indian Copper Corporation ? We have been advised by very high legal authorities as the hon. Member, I think, would appreciate that if we want to rely on the defence available to us under article 31A, we have to fix a specific and that specific period must be not for the purpose of working out how we are going to nationalise an organisation, but only for a temporary period when we have it in our hands and then hand it back to the management. In the case of IISCO, what I had told this House, and what I would repeat here again is that we have no intention to hand it back to the previous management, but we may still, we have not yet decided, run it with our own management in the same company, depending on what we do about the shares. I do not go into that further, but that is the point of distinction. That was all that I wanted to place before you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Does it convince you, Sir ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : We can discuss this later. It is an elaborate legal matter, which my hon. friend probably knows more about than I do, but it can well be discussed in detail outside.

Now, so far as question of compensation for a foreign concern is concerned, this is not a foreign concern in that sense of term. Actually, the total number of shares that are owned, or the foreign shareholding is 2.51 per cent, and indirect foreign shareholding would be as follows; that is to say, if Gillanders hold something like 4.1 per cent of the shares, and if we take the foreign shareholding in Gillanders, the total shareholding in the ICC will be about 1.9 per cent. Therefore, 4.41 per cent of the shares alone is foreign shareholding. It is not a foreign company in that sense of the term. I am not seeking to justify, but I am only stating facts at the moment. Therefore, as regards the compensation that is paid, only 4.41 per cent will be going out of the country and not more. I would like the hon. Members to appreciate that, for Shri Sarjoo Pandey was also apprehensive that we were going to have vast foreign remittances. It is not going to be on a vast scale. In fact, if one sees it, it is less than 1/20th of the total compensation that will go out of the country.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is it the hon. Minister's contention that only the share value will be remitted in respect of this 4.41 per cent of shares? Suppose, the company decides to take the entire money back without payment to the shareholders ? Where is the guarantee in regard to that ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The hon. Member may rest assured that the entire money cannot go out of the country like that, and the company will not be allowed to do it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That will be the Reserve Bank's function, and not his.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : There is no question about it. He

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramagalam]

need have no doubts, and he can sleep well in his bed. The money will be retained in our country. If they decide to pay all the shareholders, if they do, it is another thing that he is urging, which is slightly contrary to his line of argument, to which I shall come a little later; then, of course, we shall probably, and we shall find it difficult to refuse and I think that it will be unfair also to refuse that 4.1 per cent or something going abroad. But he may rest assured that the money is not going abroad and will be kept in our country for use in our country.

Shri B. N. Sharma raised the question : how have you arrived at this figure when the paid up capital is Rs. 4.88 crores ? A relevant question. I would like him to appreciate also that while paid up share capital is Rs. 4.88 crores, the value of the shares in the market is Rs. 9.50 crores. That is one of the figures taken into consideration in arriving at the figure of Rs. 7.50 crores. Then he asked: you did not follow the same method in the coking coal nationalisation. Shri Somnath Chatterjee also said the same thing; you have taken the assets and you leave the liabilities to be paid out of the compensation whereas here you are making it calculating it differently, assets minus liabilities. I made it clear when I participated in the discussion on the coking coal takeover in this House that we had perforce, though we did not like it, to come to this conclusion, to leave the liabilities to be taken out of the amount of compensation, because we had no reliable information about the quantum of liability, because 214 mines with a large number of accounts, accounts not being kept properly, accounts not being dependable and so on and so forth were all there. Therefore, in assessing the compensation which we have deposited with the commissioner for payment in the coking coal nationalisation Act, we have not taken into consideration the liabilities. Therefore, the compensation is comparatively more because liabilities are not taken into account,

Here, however, in assessing the compensation, we have taken as the starting point assets minus liabilities. Therefore, we have taken the burden of liability because the value of compensation that we have inserted into the Bill is one which already takes into consideration the fact that liabilities are going to be borne by Government. I think I have made myself clear that it is A minus B here whereas it is only A there. We have not minused B. B minused after the compensation has been paid, will be taken out of the compensation from the amount deposited with the Commissioner for payment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
What are the assets and liabilities ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAGALAM : Let him hear me patiently; I do my best to cover all points with whatever ability I have. He may ask a question at the end.

As for the basis on which we arrived at the figure, Shri Chatterjee is certainly justified in asking me to explain it. Why should it not be Rs. 75 crores or Rs. 750 crores—I would put it even more picturesquely than he has done. Why have we or how have we arrived at this figure of Rs. 71/2 crores? As I said, we took a number of considerations into account : the nett worth of the company, that is assets minus liabilities; including the worth of machinery etc. we took the market value of the shares; we took the capitalisation and dividend returns. All this took us to a figure somewhere around between Rs. 10-12 crores, a little more than Rs. 12 crores. This was lower than the figure in relation to coking coal. We averaged it out to what we considered to be a fair return, not market value but something less than that market value—in fact a lot less than, that but not something which will be entirely illusory. That was how we arrived at this figure of Rs. 71/2 crores. I think it is not unreasonable. It is well below what I would call the market

value of shares which any body can work out on the basis of the figures available. Even my hon. friend, Shri H. M. Patel, will not be too angry because we have not been unseasonable. That is so far as the question of payment of compensation is concerned.

Though this was the main point discussed, there were one or two others. Shri Chatterjee asked about the question of officers who we have sent out and whom we have not. We have sent out just two officers, that is all two highly paid officers—I do not want to mention the names or the posts—who according to us were too highly paid and were not really useful. They have been discharged after giving notice in terms of their contracts. The services of the Security officer in the kayamite mines who was a British citizen have been terminated. The former British General Manager, who was actually a member of the staff of Gillanders and was seconded to ICC, has also left the service of the company I believe he has returned to England. Nobody else's services have been terminated.

Shri S S Mohapatra was eulogistic about the working of the company, as though it was one of the finest companies that had seen the light of day. I am not prepared to underwrite everything he said; let us say it was managed reasonably efficiently. We have not, naturally, tampered with the management here and there. We are not foolish people running in where angels fear to tread. We are quite sober in our management also. No new person has been put inside India Copper Corporation. Officers who are already there are working. The workers who are already there are working; both of them were working and are working and I hope will continue to work well. Nobody need feel afraid that we are going to introduce any kind of anarchist thing or that we are stepp-

ing into this organisation or that organisation for anybody's sake or everybody's sake.

The hon. Member Shri Chatterjee wanted an assurance that the terms and conditions of service of the workers and ordinary staff will not be changed to their detriment. It will not be. We have said so, repeatedly. In every Bill this is a section we have, in case certain problems arise I do not want to use the word challenge I am sure hon. Members will be vigilant and will bring it to the notice of the Government if this clause is ever misused against the interest of any ordinary worker, employee or even an officer, because we do not want to use it to create injustice; we want to use it only for the purpose of justice.

Shri Chatterjee asked me about distribution. I was under the impression that I had spoken something about it on the last occasion. But that does not matter. Out of about 9600 to 10,000 tonnes of production per annum, 6,000 tonnes goes straight to the Government departments, to the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, quite a lot to defence. Therefore the question whether this goes to this State or that State is not very relevant. About 2,000 tonnes of copper is used by the ICC for rolling purposes for industrial brass in Ghatsila, in the ICC itself. Brass is then sold in the usual way and the balance is sold to the nominees of the DGTD. This distribution policy was enforced through directions given to the company by the Government in 1971. After the take-over we have permitted Hindustan Copper the custodians managing it 4,000 tonnes in 1972 for rolling into industrial brass in view of the fact that the production of copper is expected to be slightly higher than before. I do not think Bengal is at a disadvantage if the hon. friend would give me the detailed breakup I shall certainly see if there is any injustice and if there

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam] is any injustice it will be removed. It is not our desire to do harm to any State, most of all for reasons that my friend Mr. Chatterjee will appreciate.

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : I referred to some questions about the labour working in Khetri project. Can you say something about them ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Hon. Members will excuse me if I do not go into details of Khetri. I am not afraid of doing it but it will involve covering very much more ground. If the hon. Members would kindly inflict upon themselves the trouble of reading what I said when I introduced the Bill on the last occasion, they will find that I dealt with Khetri elaborately. My friend Mr. Shivanath Singh has spoken with some amount of feeling in a matter which I can entirely appreciate but I would request my friend Mr. Pandey also : kindly do not insist on my going over the entire area of Khetri because Khetri is not directly the subject matter of the Bill. There are times when we can debate the entire matter about Khetri and I am ready to do so but on this occasion let us not spend our time on that. We are busy now in Ghatsila which is some thousand miles or so away. I shall like to say to my friend Shivanath Singh : the strike that took place, I certainly was not happy about it; he was also not happy about it naturally because it does represent loss of production. I am grateful to him and other hon. Members in this House who have helped to see that the strike was settled. I am sure he will also see that the bitterness of the strike—there is always bitterness after a strike—goes and does not remain and that we are able to get back to normal production as early as possible. I know he will take a positive attitude towards this. Let him not think that we want to shield officers. I have stated even in my speech on the last occasion

—which I have kept here because I thought that I might have to quote something out of it that my request is not that you should not criticise the officers. That was not my request at all. My request, was, "Please do not make allegations against any officer without first of all verifying with me. And then if you are not satisfied with the facts I gave you, not only you have the right but it is your duty to raise it in the House. I do not object to that, but allow me first of all to have my say privately with you. I assure you that in many cases I will be able to satisfy you.

15 hrs.

Then, I am not sure who was the hon. Member who mentioned the fact that one of the engineers was caught accepting a bribe. But it would also be of interest to this House to know that the engineer who was caught accepting a bribe was caught after the senior management had taken action and brought the police to catch this gentleman. Unless the information come it is very difficult to catch people. But as soon as we got the opportunity, we caught him. I do not say that everybody in the public sector is a saint. I do not say that all officers are the most honest officers in the world. But I say, give credit where credit is due. When people do badly, satisfy yourself that they are doing badly. I beg of you not to make a general allegation because we want to get the best out of them.

Yesterday, they were in the private sector. Today they are in the public sector. The whole of the ICC was in the private sector. Now, tomorrow, after this House and the Rajya Sabha have adopted this Bill, they will all become public sector employees. The mere fact that somebody was in the private sector does not mean that he is disqualified to be an honest public servant in the country, in building up production in the public sector. This is what

I request hon. Members to remember when they make criticism of the public sector officers.

I think two hon. Members, my friend Shri R. R. Sharma on the one hand and Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai on the other mentioned the question of copper in Mahakhosai, that is to say in the Balaghat district. We are taking it up very seriously and we have decided to put up a concentrate there. Almost certainly we will put up a smelter there also. We are waiting for the prospecting licence to be given by the Madhya Pradesh Government. It is expected at any time, and that will lead to a quicker speed up of our work.

My hon. friend Shri Mohanraj Kalingaray also raised some point about the working of the public sector. I would ask him only to appreciate that we are trying to improve the position there.

I was a little surprised that Shri Mohapatra should be so enthusiastic about the Indian Copper Corporation and show such lack of enthusiasm about the public sector. I think the public sector is improving and I am confident that in future we will improve more.

Sir, I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Indian Copper Corporation Limited, for the purpose of enabling the Central Government, to conserve and exploit, in a scientific and rational manner, to the maximum advantage of the nation, the copper deposits in the Singhbhum belt in the State of Bihar, to utilise the copper deposits in such manner as to subserve the common good, in the context of the requirements

of copper in the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up clause-by-clause consideration. For clause 2, there is no amendment. I shall put the question. The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Definitions)

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : I move : Page 2, lines 7 and 8, for "Khetri Nagar in the State of Rajasthan" substitute—

"Industry House, 10 Camac Street, Calcutta 17" (13)

Has Government any objection to that ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : That is based on a misconception. The registered office of the organisation remains in Khetri Nagar in the State of Rajasthan. Though the head office is now in Calcutta, the registered office is what is mentioned here. I do not accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 2, lines 7 and 8, for "Khetri Nagar in the State of Rajasthan" substitute—

"Industry House, 10 Camac Street, Calcutta 17" (13)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER There are two amendments by Mr Sokhi, but he is not present. The question is

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

Clause 6—(Power of Central Government to Direct vesting of the undertaking in Hindustan Copper)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
beg to move

Page 3, line 18 after 'Central Government' insert—"under this Act," (3)

In clause 5(4), it has been specifically provided that suits or proceedings pending at the time or before the appointed day would be continued against the Central Government. There should have been a similar provision after the management is vested in Hindustan Copper. I do not know if it is the intention that even after vesting the management in Hindustan Copper proceedings should be continued against the Central Government or not. Therefore, I am suggesting this amendment seeking to add the words "under this Act" after the words 'Central Government' in page 3, line 18. If it is done, sub-clause (4) of clause 5 will be immediately attracted and proceedings against the Central Government could be continued against Hindustan Copper. It is more a drafting matter than anything else.

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM So far as clause 5(4) is concerned, it is an ordinary provision which we put it whenever we take assets and liabilities, because pending proceedings can be a liability—I do not say they are. So far as clause 6(2) is concerned, it says 'all the rights, liabilities and obligations of the Central Government in relation to the undertaking of the company'—that is all I do not think it is necessary to introduce the words "under this Act" because they are obligations in relation to the undertaking. That is all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
But clause 5(4) begins with the words "Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act" So, I thought there would be some difficulty.

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM I am no draftsman myself, I have consulted the draftsmen on this very point. They say it is not necessary. After all, it is drafting matter.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will now put amendment No 3 of Mr Somnath Chatterjee to the House.

Amendment No 3 was put and negatived

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Chatterjee are your moving your amendments to clause 9?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
No Sir

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Sharma is not here.

The question is

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 9 was added to the Bill

Clause 10 was added to the Bill

Clause 11—(Amount to be paid for transfer and vesting of the undertaking of the Company)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
I beg to move

Page 5, line 8, for "crores" substitute "lakhs" (6)

Page 5, omit lines 10 and 11 (7)

Please put them to vote separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 5, line 8, for "crores" substitute—
"lakhs" (6)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No 9.

15.13 hours.

AYES

Bade, Shri R. V.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chittibabu, Shri C.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dutta, Shri Biren
Guha, Shri Samar
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Krishan, Shri F. R.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Ramkanwar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Singh, Shri D. N.
Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Appalanaidu, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh

Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dharamgai Singh, Shri
Doda, Shri Hirajal
Engti, Shri Biren
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal Shri K.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kailas, Dr.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Muhammed Khuda Buksh, Shri
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Orson, Shri Tuna
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao

Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri P. Ankinedu Prasada
 Ray, Shrimati Maya
 Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Shailani, Shri Chandra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri R. N.
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shivachandika, Shri
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.

Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the Division is : Ayes 28; Noes 103.
The motion was negatived.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Amendment No. 7 is for the deletion of two lines from clause 11, namely, sub-clause (2), which provides for the payment of interest on these Rs. 7.5 crores. This has now become a standard form of legislation to pay interest in addition to the huge sums that are being paid. How long will they take to pay this amount of Rs. 7.5 crores and why is this interest being paid ? The hon. Minister said that this Rs. 7.5 crores is a "fair amount." Then why provision for interest at the rate of four per cent ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : I am not able to follow exactly the objection raised by the hon. Member. I think, it is on the question of payment of interest from a particular date. This is a usual provision that we place in any Bill like this that after the amount has been deposited, the payment of interest will be there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put amendment No. 7 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to clause 11 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 7 was Put and Negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 15 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment to clause 16 by Shri R.N. Sharma. He is not here; that is not moved.

*Shri Sarjoo Pandey also recorded his vote for 'AYES.'

So, I put clause 16 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(Contract in bad faith may be cancelled or varied)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :

I beg to move :

Page 6, line 32,—

after "agreement" insert—

"or working arrangement" (8)

Page 6, line 35,—

after "agreement" insert—

"or arrangement" (9)

Page 6, line 40—

after "agreement" insert "or arrangement" (10)

Page 6, line 42,—

after "agreement" insert

"or working arrangement" (11)

Page 7, line 5,—

add at the end—

"and the same as confirmed, modified or reversed shall be binding on all concerned with effect from the date on which the order was made under sub-section (1)" (12)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment by Shri R.N. Sharma. He is not here; that is not moved.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, this is of a drafting nature. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 5(3). It says :

"Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act, all contracts and working arrangements which are subsisting immediately before the appointed day."

These will remain in force and can be enforced against the Central Government. But if you see clause 17 to which these amendments have been proposed, it says :

"If the Central Government is satisfied, after such inquiry as it may think fit, that any contract or agreement entered into at any time within twelve months...."

It says that this onerous provision may be put an end to. I do not quite understand why a distinction has been made. In clause 5(3), it says, contract and working arrangements and, therefore, working arrangements are treated to be some sort of a binding obligation apart from what is described as contract. But under clause 17, the Central Government wants to have power to put an end to any contract or agreement. But the words "working arrangements" which are contemplated in clause 5(3) are not brought in clause 17. If there is a working arrangement which is onerous or which is entered into *mala fide* that should also be cancelled. The Central Government should take that power. That is why I have suggested that in view of clause 5(3), the words "working arrangements" should come in clause 17 also.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : The hon. Member would have noted that the words used in clause 5(3) are "contracts and working arrangements" and the words used in clause 17 are "contract or agreement". I have been advised that the word "agreement" is wide enough to cover all the working arrangements. Therefore, there is no need to mention the words "working arrangements" here. This is the advice given to me. I think, it is quite reasonable.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why don't you put the words "working arrangements" in clause 17 also ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Kindly read it again. You are used to listening in court; kindly listen here also. In clause 5(3), the words are "contract and working arrangements." There is no word "agreement" in clause 5(3) where as in clause 17, the words used are "contract or agreement". The advice given to me is that the word "agreement" used in clause 17 is wide enough to include the words "working arrangements".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put all the amendments moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to clause 17 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 8 to 12 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no other amendments. I will put rest of the Bill and clauses to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"Clauses 18, 19 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 18, 19, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.20 Hrs

INSECTICIDES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : On behalf of Shri F.A. Ahmed, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Insecticides Act, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This amending Bill seeks to amend sections 9(1) and 13(1) of the Insecticides Act, 1968, for extending the time limit upto 31st December, 1972, to enable large number of manufacturers, formulators, importers, sellers of insecticides who could not apply in time, to apply for the registration of their products to the Registration Committee, Government of India and for securing licences from the state authorities.

This has been necessitated because of the proviso of the above two sections wherein persons engaged in the business of import or manufacture of any insecticide immediately before the commencement of those sections, were to make an application to the Registration Committee within a period of six months i.e. upto 31st January, 1972, and those engaged in the manufacture or selling, stocking or exhibiting for sale or distributing, were to apply to the licencing officers appointed/notified by the States within a period of three months i.e. 31st October, 1971.

The bringing in of the manufacturers/formulators/importers/sellers who could not apply in time, under the purview of the Act would enable the States to continue to procure insecticides from these units and avoid dislocation and blockade of supplies of such an essential input for increasing production in the wake of all round drought situation resulting into substantial loss of foodgrains and other essential agricultural commodities.

The delay in setting up of the licencing agency in the States, lack of publicity,

non-availability of gazette notifications to the widely scattered insecticide manufacturing/formulating units in the small scale sector, are some of the reasons for non-submission of the applications for registration and licences, in time. This amendment will also save closure of many manufacturing/formulating units in the country, particularly, at the time when we need insecticides for saving our crops increasingly large quantities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Insecticides Act, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill relates to a very limited question of extending the time for registration and obtaining licence. If members would confine themselves to this, we can dispose of this Bill expeditiously.

Mr. S.P. Bhattacharyya.

SHRI S.P. BHATTACHARAYYA (Uluberia) : I have nothing to oppose this Bill but will support it, and while supporting it I want to say a few words.

We should see that these chemicals are not spurious. We have got experience that sometimes the peasants are cheated. We should be very careful that the chemicals are not spurious.

The next is that sufficient instructions should be given for the use of these chemicals; otherwise they become dangerous. We should take all precautions. We use DDT in various ways. But afterwards the cumulative effect of DDT is very dangerous. Americans have already stopped using that in their country, but we have not yet stopped using that. We should know the chemicals, what we use and what are their after effects. The best thing would be that we should have other ways of killing the insects. The Soviets are using birds and other types of insects so that there is no danger. There may be a biological

balance and our crops may be saved. We should try for those things.

With these words of caution, I support this Bill.

श्री इलुबेरा सभ्यजी (धनरोहा) : यह बार्क में बहुत छोटा-सा धीर मालूम बिल है। इसकी मैं टाई कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन दो चीजों की तरफ मैं ध्यान देना चाहता हूँ। यह धारणा बड़ा अच्छा किया है कि लाइसेंस लेने के पहले धारणा विभाग मुकदमा कर दी है, उसको बड़ा दिया है और यह भी धारणा कर दिया है कि अगर नहीं लिया जाएगा तो सजा होगी। लेकिन धारणा एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है एक्टिंगन का। मैं भी थोड़ा-सा एडिक्शन से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ। खाद, दवाओं वगैरह में जो एक्टिंगन हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए लाइसेंस है कि जब यहाँ पर एक बिजनाया गया है तो उसमें इसका कोई बिक नहीं है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मायब इल दवाओं में एक्टिंगन का कोई प्राबलम ही नहीं है। पिछले दिनों यूरोप क्लाइमेट मिनी धारणा यहाँ के इलाके में कि लोगों ने जो दवाएँ छिड़की तो मालूम हुआ कि उनका कोई असर ही नहीं हुआ। डी डी टी के बारे में मैं तो इस यकीन पर पहुँच गया हूँ कि जिस बीज को स्प्रे किया जाता है वह शक्तिवान डी डी टी होती ही नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि जब उसको छिड़का जाता है तो कोई बीजा वगैरह नहीं मरता और उनका कुछ भी असर नहीं होता है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्राबलम है। हमने दामो पर उनको ये चीजें बेची जाती हैं और दुकानारी से ये चीजें उनको मिलती हैं। ब्लाक से जो इनकी तकसीम होती है उसमें भी करणन बहुत ज्यादा होता है। करणन को रोकने की मददियों के साथ-साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि इस एक्टिंगन को भी रोका जाए। जब तक इस बात की बर्दाश नहीं की जाएगी, तब तक धारणा कितने ही लाइसेंस दे दें, कितनी ही पतिशर्मेंट रख दें, कोई धारणा मकसद हल नहीं हो सकेगा।

बड़े जोर से यह बाहिर किया जाता है कि डीन रेवोल्यूशन हो गया है और इसके बारे में किसानों को समझाया जाता है। उसके लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि खाद, दवाएँ, अच्छा बीज, पानी वगैरह पूरी निरुद्धार में उनको मिले। हमने यह भी देखा है कि हमारे यहाँ ब्लाक में दवाएँ मौजूद नहीं हैं। लेकिन वही दवाएँ हम यह बीदेवते हैं कि बाजार में खुलेपाम बिक रही

[सी धरवास्त करत हूँ कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का बेहतर

हूँ। मैं धरवास्त करता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का बेहतर
प्रदान करें। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस दोनों चीजों
का साथ चलाया करे। तभी यह बिल कायदेमन्त्र साबित
हो सकेगा।

इस धलकाव के साथ मैं इस बिल की ताईद करता हूँ।

श्री असाह सम्बेली (अरुह): ये वाक्य
में बहुत ज़ोर है और मजबूत है। इस
की तानिद करना हों - लेकिन दो चीजों
की तरफ में आँका देहान दलाना चाहता हों -
ये आप ने बड़ा अजवाब दिया है कि लैन्सिस
लिन के واسطे आप ने मबाद मقرر कर दी
है - असु बड़ा दिया है और ये भी आप
ने कर दिया है कि अगर नहीं लया जाँगा तो
सजा होगी - लेकिन आज अहक बहुत बड़ा
सवाल है अडलथरिशन का - में भी तहोड़ा
सा अग्रिकल्चर से तعلق रकहता हों - कहाद
दवाओं وغیره में जो अडलथरिशन हो रहा
है - असु रोकने के लिये तैयब है
कि जब यहाँ पर अहक लया गया है तो
अस में असा कुन्नी डकर नहीं है - असा
मलूम होंगा है - कि शायद अडलथरिशन
में अडलथरिशन का कुन्नी पराबल ही नहीं
है - पँधले डनून मज्हे शक़ायत मली
अहने यहाँ के एलाने में कि लुगुन ने
जो दवाँ च़ेठ़रक़िन तो मलूम हों कि
अडलथरिशन का कुन्नी अडलथरिशन - ली ली ली
के बारे में में तो अस य़तन पर पँधुन
किया हों कि जस चीज़ कु सहरने किया
जाता है वो एलब ली ली ली हों ही
नहीं है - हम डिकहते हैं कि जब
अस कु च़ेठ़रक़ा जाता है तो कुन्नी क़िठा
وغیره नहीं मरता और अस का क़िचु भी
अडलथरिशन होता है - ये अहक बहुत बड़ा
पराबल है - सँहके डामुन पर अङ्कु ये

जिन चीजों को लया जाता है और लुगुन
अडलथरिशन को लया जाता है - अहक
है जो अङ्कु तसहिम हों ही अस में
भी क़रिशन बहुत ज़ादा होंगा है -
क़रिशन कु रोकने की तदबिरु के
साथ साथ ये भी ज़रुरी है कि अस
अडलथरिशन कु भी रोक जाँगे - जब
तक अस नात की बन्धन नहों की जाँगी
तब तक आप कन्ते ही लैन्सिस डे
दें कन्ते ही पँधुमन्ट रक़े दें कुन्नी
आप का मज्हे हल नहीं हो सकेगा -

बड़े ज़ोर से ये ज़ाहर का जाता है
कि क़रिशन रीपुलशन हो गा है और
असके बारे में कसानुन कु सज्हाया
जाता है - असके लिये ये मज्हे ज़रुरी
है कि कहाद - दवाँ - अजवाब नानी وغیره
पूरी मज्हे अस अङ्कु मले - हम ने ये भी
डिकहा है हमारे सँह अहक अस दवाँ
मज्हे नहों हैं लेकिन वही दवाँ हम
ने भी डिकहते हैं कि बाज़ार में ये चीज़
कहले आम बक रही है - अस डखुअस
करनाहों कि ड़शरी बीउशन का बेहतर अडलथरिशन
करें - में असडलथरिशन हों कि अस
दुनुन चीज़ों का आप ख़याल करिये लें -
तबही ये ल फ़ाँडेमन्ड नाबत हो सकेगा -

अडलथरिशन के साथ अस ली ली
तानिद करता हों -

*SHRI E.R. KRISHNAN (Salem) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my
party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam,
I would like to say a few words on the
Insecticides (Amendment) Bill, 1972 in-
troduced by Prof. Sher Singh. Sections,
9, 13, 17 and 18 of the principal Act are
sought to be amended through this Bill

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

The principal Act was enacted in 1966. While speaking in Rajya Sabha and also just now when he introduced this Bill in this House, the hon. Minister stated that the State Governments did not set up the licensing agencies in time and the Gazette notifications were not made available to innumerable manufacturers of insecticides. He has apportioned the blame on the State Governments for bringing forward this amending measure. I would like to know which are the State Governments that did not set up in time the licensing agencies. I would also request the hon. Minister to tell the House as to from what date Sections 9 and 13 of the Principal Act became effective.

As we are using high yielding varieties throughout the country, the necessity for plant protection through greater use of insecticides has assumed greater significance. In the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan, it has been stated that the programme for the use of insecticides has not been successfully implemented for want of adequate supplies of insecticides at the appropriate time for use by the farmers. The target for 1971-72, so far as plant protection was concerned, was 50 million hectares and the area actually covered was just 35 million hectares. The plant protection scheme could not be implemented in 15 million hectares. On account of inadequate supplies of insecticides, even one-third of 163 million hectares of total cropped area has not been covered with plant protection schemes. The value of crop damaged on account of recurring floods and drought is approximately on an average Rs. 200 crores. It has also been assessed by a study team of F.A.O. that crops worth Rs. 400 crores are damaged every year because insecticides are not available in sufficient quantities at the appropriate time. The Hindustan Insecticides which was set up in 1954 in the

public sector has not yet reached its rated capacity of production.

Sir, it is very essential that the manufacturers of insecticides are to be encouraged and given greater incentives, if we want to achieve self-sufficiency in our foodgrains production. Since this amending Bill seek to extend assistance the manufacturers of insecticides, I support this Bill. request the hon. Minister to consider the issues raised by me in regard to making available at proper time in sufficient quantities the insecticides to our farmers.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री महाशयिक सिंह शास्त्र (कलकत्ता) : उपर्युक्त महोदय, मैं इस कीटनाशक विधेयक का विरोध अब नहीं करता हूँ, क्योंकि सार्वजनिक दृष्टि से यह काफी हितकर विधेयक है और इसको बहुत पहले लाना चाहिए था आज हम देखते हैं कि समस्त भारतवर्ष में कीटनाशकों का ऐसा प्रकोप है कि कोई भी मानव करीर उनसे नहीं बचा है और साथ ही हमारा समाज और सरकारी भवनों में भी उससे मुक्त नहीं है।

किसानों की फसलों को संक्रामक रोगों से बचाने के लिए यही महोदय यह विधेयक लाए हैं, इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। फसलों और मानव करीर को बचाने के लिए बीसवीं जताब्दी में कितनी ही एन्टी-बायोटिक बचावों का निर्माण हुआ है। उन बचावों का प्रयोग कहा तक सफल हुआ है, यह भी एक विचारणीय विषय है। लेकिन हमारी सरकारी मशीनरी में भी एक संक्रामक रोग फैला हुआ है, जो हमारी योजनाओं को सफल नहीं होने देता है। क्या यही महोदय ने उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया है ?

किसान अपनी फसल बोते हैं, उनमें धानी बोते हैं और मिटाई करते हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जब जन्मे तम्बाकू, कपास, धान और जैतून आदि की फसलें फल-फूल देने योग्य होती हैं, तो कोई संक्रामक रोग फैलना है और बीकड़ों-हवारों कीबे खेत नष्ट-प्रच्छ हो जाते हैं। सरकार बचावों का निर्माण करती है और उसको विनियम के लिए सरकारी केंद्रों में भेजती है, लेकिन प्रच्छ सरकारी भवनों में उन्हीं बचावों का सही ढंग से किसानों

[श्री महावीरसिंह सिन्हा साहब]

में बितरण नहीं कर पाती है। किसानों को वे दबाए, सही टाइटन पर नहीं मिलती हैं, टाइटन निकल जाने पर मिलती हैं।

हॉरवाषा की एक मिसाल हमारे सामने है। कुछ समय पहले एक ऐसा ही सक्कामक रोग बहाँ फैला हुआ था। बहाँ से यह मांग की गई कि हवाई जहाज के द्वारा उन बवाषों को छिड़का जाए। लेकिन इसकी व्यवस्था ही नहीं हो पाई, जब कि फसलें बर्बाद हो चुकी थी।

किसने ही प्रकार की एन्टी-बायोटिक दवाएँ हमारे देश में बनती हैं और अस्पतालों में बितरित की जाती हैं। लेकिन अगर किसी गरीब भावमी को टैटानस हो जाता है, तो उसको ए० टी० एस० का इन्जेक्शन नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि उसका एम्पूल तीन रुपये में मिलता है और खपकारी कर्मचारी उसको खा जाते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

PROF SHER SINGH I am extremely thankful to the hon. Members for the general support that they have given to this bill. There were some points raised by hon. Members. Certain points were made regarding the precautions to be taken in the use of these medicines. Some hon. Members pointed out that arrangements should be made so that people could know that such insecticide is a poison and should be cautiously used. I would like to point out that we take special care in respect of these matters. In respect of these insecticides we put labels saying that these are poisons. We also specify the antidotes on the labels, if at all by mistake somebody uses that medicine, then the antidotes are also written on those labels. So, we take all care to see that these insecticides and other medicines are not used by mistake by anyone; if they are, then antidotes are written and they can be used. So, all caution has been taken.

Shri Ishaq Sambhali had raised the question about the penalty that had been

provided in this Bill for those who did not apply after the period of 17 months; that has been provided only for those who have to apply for registration of insecticides, and this has been done because we want the manufacturers to apply to us so that we can find out the formula of the manufacture and see that the particular insecticides is the one to be used. That should be registered so that we can see its quality etc. If they do not come out with the application in time, then we have to provide for some penalty. It is only for registration and for those who are importers and manufacturers and big people. For small distributors we have not provided any penalty. So, I do not think that there can be any objection to this type of penalty.

As for the price of these insecticides, we have taken care that the price should be kept to the minimum. We import a little bit, but now we are becoming self-sufficient, but in respect of whatever we import we see that there is concessional customs duty so that the price may not be very high. So, we take care of that also.

Shri E. R. Krishnan had not raised any relevant question, though he said that the supply of insecticides was not made in time and whereas the areas to be covered by these plant protection measures was targeted to be 50 million acres, the actual area covered was only 25 million acres. Another hon. Member also had said that insecticides were not supplied at the time when they were needed. We take care to supply these insecticides to the farmers as also for spraying of these with the help of aeroplanes in the areas which are affected widely, and this has been done by the State Governments with the help of the Central Government. We give grant and the States also give grants. So, we subsidise this in order to make it cheaper.

की इच्छाएं सम्बन्धी : एच.ए.ए.ए. के बारे में की कहिये ।

شری اسحاق سمبھلی - ایڈ لٹریچر

ملوٹ کے بارے میں بھی کہئے۔

PROF. SHER SINGH : About the quality, as I have already said, we have legislated, and we have brought forward this legislation, and we transferred it from the Health Ministry to this Ministry for implementation. We have provided for registration because we want control the quality. So, there is provision in the Bill for control of quality.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Insecticides Act, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments. So, I shall put all the clauses together to vote.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 5, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5, and 1, the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.39 hrs.

RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill aims at extending the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Many Central laws have already been extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and it is necessary that the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1968 should be extended to that State. This Act now extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The parent Act and the rules framed thereunder provide for the control of the rice mills functioning in the country; rice mills can be established and operated only in accordance with permits and licences granted under the Act and rules framed thereunder. The power to grant permits and licences has been delegated to the State Government by the Central Government. It is necessary that the rice mills functioning in the State of Jammu and Kashmir should also be brought within the purview of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, to achieve uniformity in the matter of control and development of rice mills in Jammu and Kashmir State.

I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

It is a very limited Bill, limited to the question of extending the Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Kindly confine yourselves to the question whether you would like it to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Bir-Bhum) : I am not opposed to the Bill, but I want to make some points.

First, these rice mills have become a source of blackmarketing, adulteration, hoarding and blackmarketing are there. Therefore, the price of rice is rising by leaps and bounds and consumers are suffering very much, causing a lot of hardship to the vast poor masses. What prevents Government from controlling these mills and curbing this corruption? Merely making legislation will not do. Stress must be on the implementation of it. If the Government really wants to help the poor classes, the rice mills must be nationalised.

Secondly, it adversely affects the interests of the hand-pounding industry and increase unemployment problem. If rice pounding and husking is done by hand, the unemployment problem could be solved to a minimum extent at least in villages where female workers could get some employment in this industry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Again I say that this relates only to the extension of this Act to Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : The objective of the Bill should be.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not under this Bill; that is not the scope of the Bill

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Husking machines have a harmful effect on the labour position. The number of employees employed in the husking part of this business is reduced. If hand-pounding is carried

on, a large number of women will get opportunity to be employed in this industry.

In West Dinajpur in West Bengal, some mills have been closed down. Therefore, I propose that the rice mills should be nationalised and taken over.

The rice mill owners are very often engaged in excessive polishing of rice. The result is the loss of the nutritious content of rice. So I want to know if there is anything in the Bill to prevent the mills from doing this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now.....

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can take more minutes, but your points must relate to the scope of the Bill.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : The rice mills functioning and to be set up in Jammu and Kashmir should not be allowed to inherit the corruption that is existing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This should not be extended to Jammu and Kashmir—good.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : The last point is about the procurement of rice. Government is not in a position to get adequate quantity of rice for utilizing the installed capacity of these mills.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now procurement of rice ?

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : For utilizing the full capacity of the mills. I want to know what positive steps are being taken to see that the installed capacity is utilised.

Sir, in my constituency,—(Interruptions). It is a very important point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is very important. But it should relate to the Bill.

SHRI GADEHADHAR SAHA : A new rice mill has been set up in my constituency in the public sector through the Food Corporation of India; four years have passed. This mill has not started functioning yet. And the report has come to us that the mill is meant for producing only unboiled rice, which is not consumed by the people in this district. This matter should be looked into for it means a heavy loss and wastage too.

With one more point, I shall conclude. There is also an allegation against the worst quality of the rice that is supplied through the Food Corporation of India and distributed through ration shops. This is the case almost everywhere in West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is all irrelevant. I cannot allow you. Please take your seat.

Now, Mr. D.K. Panda—not here. Then, Shri E. R. Krishnan.

***SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words on the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Bill. This amending Bill seeks to extend the provisions of the principal Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I welcome the Bill.

Sir, I feel that after amending the Act in a comprehensive manner this should have been extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I would like to point out the need for amending the principal Act comprehensively.

At the end of the Fourth Plan, it is estimated that 800 lakh tonnes of paddy will be produced. The rice milling industry will thus be required to handle material roughly worth Rs. 40000 crores annual and this makes rice milling the country's most significant food industry. In our country

we have 67,100 rice mills out of which 57,400 are single-huller mills. The use of outmoded and defective machinery in these mills has led to wastage of paddy every year. The Central Government themselves have accepted that the wastage on this score is of the order of 50%. In foreign countries, the rice yield is about 74%. Unless the Government seriously plan for modernising the rice mills and also for setting up modern rice mills, we will be losing annually paddy worth Rs. 2000 crores, which we cannot afford especially when we are endeavouring to attain self-sufficiency in food-grains production.

In October 1971 there was a Seminar under the auspices of United Nations Industrial Development Organisation in which the F. A. O. and also E.C.A.F.E. participated on the industrial processing of rice. I request the hon. Minister to implement certain valuable conclusions arrived at in this Seminar regarding industrial processing of rice. In this Conference 200 delegates from 25 countries participated and they have come to certain unanimous conclusions.

The Food Corporation of India was to set up 24 modern rice mills, out of which only 13 mills have so far come up. I would like to know when the remaining 11 modern rice mills will be set up by the Food Corporation of India.

Before I conclude, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to set up a rice mill machinery manufacturing unit in the public sector. At present, there are three private sector units, in Calcutta, in Bhiwandi (Maharashtra) and in Madras. They are not able to meet the requirement of the country so far as rice mill machinery is concerned. If we are to achieve the goal of self-sufficiency in food-grains, we cannot afford to incur such heavy wastage of paddy every

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

year running to thousands of crores. A public sector unit to manufacture rice mill machinery should be set up forthwith so that the existing rice mills can be modernised quickly.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sher Singh, Please reply to the points which are relevant.

PROF. SHER SINGH : Only two relevant points . . .

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : Sir, I wish to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I called, but you were not there.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Just one minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes; you know the scope of the Bill.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : I know.

SHRI S. M. BAMERJEE : (Kanpur) He speaks only after reading the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Confine yourself to that.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Sir, the parent Act provides for the control of the rice mills, and here, with regard to the establishment of rice mills and also their operation, control is being brought. Now, this Bill seeks to have application of the parent Act to Jammu and Kashmir. So far as it goes, it is welcome. But we have been talking about the progressive implementation of the provisions of this measure, and in spite of all our efforts, in West Bengal and Orissa, we found that this has become the main source of blackmarketing. Not only that. In 1965 and 1966 there was an uproar throughout the country, especially in West Bengal; there was a demand for nationalisation of the mills because there was still the dominance of the private

traders, though the Food Corporation started 65,000 to 70,000 rice mill industries in the country. The private traders were carrying on black marketing. The mills licensed by the Government are under an obligation to deliver the rice to the Government but they had been violating the law and sold a major part of such rice in black market. There must be some proper check and vigilance to see that they comply with law. Saying that it is the responsibility of the State Government, we cannot shirk our responsibility. The Central Government must be fully aware of its responsibility for the progressive implementation of this law. Finally in granting licences, preferential treatment is given. In this connection also the Central Government has a specific responsibility in giving specific instructions to the State Government for not doing injustice to the small owners who are applying for such licences.

PROF. SHER SINGH : There were two main objectives when the parent Act was passed in 1958. One was to afford adequate facilities for the development of hand-pounding. That objective is still there; we are not discouraging or putting an end to hand-pounding. In fact we want to give adequate facilities. This was one of the objectives of the parent Act now being applied to Jammu and Kashmir.

The second objective was modernisation of old rice mills which used outmoded machinery and technology. We are giving assistance to millers who have old type of mills to improve them under a phased programme. Previously three years were given and now it has been extended to five years. By improved methods of rice milling we hope to obtain better outturn of rice having more nutritive value and also avoid wastage as has been pointed out by Mr. Krishnan.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : It has been discussed several times in the House. What specific steps have been taken by the Government ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : There is provision for licensing in the parent Act. We are following a progressive policy and the State Governments are giving licences either to public sector or co-operative societies, not to individual owners.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2, 3, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, and 1, the enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. SHER SINGH : Sir, I move :
That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.15 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF DELHI UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE
AND

DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMEND-
MENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up the Statutory Resolution by Shri Hemendra Singh Banera seeking to disapprove the Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 and also the Bill further

to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, as passed by Rajya Sabha. The two will be discussed together.

SHRI R. V. BADE (KHARGONE) : Mr. Banera is not here. I am moving it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Mr. Bade.

SHRI R. V. BADE : I beg to move :

"That this House disapproves of the Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (Ordinance No.5 of 1972) promulgated by the President on the 22nd June, 1972."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निरन्वोधन का प्रस्ताव इसलिये है कि जो छात्रिनेस राष्ट्रपति जी ने जारी किया उस की क्या जरूरत थी, समय में नहीं आया। क्यों कि छात्रिनेस तो तब जारी होते हैं जब कोई जरूरत होती है, कोई अनरर्वेसी होती है? लेकिन जब यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द थी तब छात्रिनेस प्रस्तुत किया और बाद में यह बिल लाये हैं। पहले स्वीकर ने कहा था कि छात्रिनेस इस प्रकार से पास नहीं होना चाहिये। ऐसी कौन सी जरूरत थी, असतोष था या मिमिनेजमेंट था कि एक बिल से छात्रिनेस जारी कर के सञ्चालन किया गया। मेरी राय से इस छात्रिनेस की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। इसलिये मैं ने यह प्रस्ताव दिया है।

साथ ही मेरा निवेदन है कि वह बिल मैं ने देखा तो मान्य पदा कि शासन द्वारा इस बिल को क्यों लाया गया है? वह इसलिये लाया गया है कि उन का ऐसा कहना है कि गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि :

"There is another observation we would like to make before we part with this topic. We think that apart from Delhi University, the Central Universities should function as "unitary teaching universities", that is, these should not have affiliated colleges.

[Shri R. V. Badi]

में आता कर रहा था कि मनमौय मंत्री जी इस रिपोर्ट पर ज्यादा धरोसा रखते हैं इसलिये कुछ आवाजें। गवर्नर-इंटर कमीशन ने वह सभी यूनिवर्सिटीयों के लिये पेज 18 और 19 पर लिखा है, लेकिन दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में विशेष रूप से उन्होंने कहा है कि—

"In Delhi, for historical reasons, the university has both teaching and affiliating functions. In our view and taking into account the pattern of development of Delhi University, it would on the whole be an advantage if the present character of the university is maintained."

श्रीजी जब रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के वर्तमान कैंपस मैन्टेन किया जाय। तो फिर इस बिल को माने की क्या जरूरत पड़ गई। जब आप कमीशन नियुक्त करते हैं और उन्होंने ऐक्सपर्ट कोपीनियम दी है फिर आप क्यों इस को बॉय कर रहे हैं? ऐसी कौन सी जरूरत पड़ गई?

15.57 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair]

बैठे तर्किय तर्क होता है, बैठे ही मंत्री जी अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी बिल लाये, उस के बारे में काफी धस्तलोक हुआ। अब यह दूसरा बिल आप ले लाये। तो जिस तरह से फायर ब्रिगेड प्राय बुझाने के लिये पीछे पीछे घूमता है, इसी प्रकार ये हमारे मंत्री जी ने अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी बिल का कर अपने ऊपर आफत से भी और अब यह दूसरा बिल ले लाये। इस प्रकार का बिल लाये का उद्देश्य क्या था? आप कालेज कार्टिसल बनाना चाहते हैं, कालेज के बितने टीचर्स हैं उन्होंने उस के विरोध में स्ट्राइक कर रही हैं, और अभी तक कालेजों में स्ट्राइक है और टीचर्स यूनिवर्सन में आन्दोलन है। पार्लियामेंट के सामने ये अपना प्रतिनिधि बंधन लाये, उन का कहना है कि इस प्रकार इतिहासिक हो जायगा। शानी रीजुएट और अन्वर रीजुएट प्रत्यक्ष-प्रत्यक्ष हो जायेंगे। यह उन का पहले कहना था। मुझे भी यह तथ्य मालूम

है क्योंकि यहाँ पर बार-बार टीचर्स हैं और पैसठ हज़ार के लगभग स्टूडेंट्स हैं। प्रत्यक्ष-प्रत्यक्ष कालेज हैं लेकिन वह कालेज दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी से अफिलिएटेड हैं। उन को प्रत्यक्ष करने से मैं समझता हूँ कि डिफिकिल हो जायेगा। यहाँ पर अन्वर रीजुएट कालेज भी हैं और पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट कालेज भी हैं जो कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्वर हैं। उन की प्रत्यक्ष प्रत्यक्ष-प्रत्यक्ष करके उस का कैंडरल कैंट्रोल टोकने की इच्छा मंत्री महोदय की मालूम होती है। उन्होंने यूनिवर्सिटी जो है उस का भी कैंडरल कैंट्रोल है। वह बहुत सुन्दर तरीके से चल रही है। इसी तरह से दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी भी बहुत सुन्दर तरीके से चल रही है। सब जगह उसकी प्रशंसा है। एक वक से उस का कैंडरल कैंट्रोल तोड़ कर आप उस का डिफेडरल-इंजेसन कर रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस से मास्टर्स का क्या फायदा है या विद्यार्थियों का क्या फायदा है। तर्क मंत्री महोदय के मन में एक बहम था मैं हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी को कर दिया है उसी तरह से यहाँ भी होना चाहिये। That is only the whim of the minister.

इस में किसी का कोई फायदा नहीं है। जितने पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट और अन्वर ग्रेजुएट स्टूडेंट्स थे वह भी इससे हीटिस्काइड नहीं हैं। वह कहते हैं कि यदि यूनिवर्सिटी से हमारा ताल्लुक रहता है तो हमारा स्टैन्डर्ड बढ़ जाता है। अन्वर-ग्रेजुएट कालेजों के प्रयोग होने से यूनिवर्सिटी से हमारा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रहेगा। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि अन्वर-ग्रेजुएट और पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट दोनों कालेजों पर यूनिवर्सिटी का कंट्रोल होना चाहिये। यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्वर बाइस कैंडरल का कंट्रोल होने से सभी का फायदा हो जायेगा।

16 hrs.

इस के बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रत्यक्ष-प्रत्यक्ष तरह की कोशिशें रची हैं। अकैडमिक कार्टिसल है, कालेज कार्टिसल है, एग्जिक्युटिव कार्टिसल है। बाकिर इन तीनों तरह की कोशिशों का उद्देश्य क्या रहेगा? जिस तरह के

देखने में डीब हाथों होते हैं उन्हीं तरफ से इस में भी हाथों रखे गये हैं। इस का कोई खासब सेरी समझ में हीं आता। इस बास्ते मेंने रेजोल्यूशन दिया है कि कालेज कौंसिलों को धरल धरल करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। गजेन्द्रगढकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में भी है कि बिस्मी यूनिवर्सिटी का जो फायदा बल रहा है वह बहुत सुन्दर है और उन को तोड़ना ठीक नहीं है।

घाप का कहना है कि बाइस चांसलर इसके लिये तैयार थे, लेकिन बाइस चांसलर ने प्रैस में अपना बक्तब्य दिया है:

"The Minister's statement refers to the Report of the Vice-Chancellor of UGC Committee presided over by the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University. This report in its final version contains some features which the Vice-Chancellor found unacceptable. The Report, therefore, was withdrawn from circulation at the instance of the Vice-Chancellor himself."

बाइस चांसलर के इस बयान के बाइ गजेन्द्रगढकर कमिशन ने उन की रिपोर्ट ली नहीं। यदि गजेन्द्रगढकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट कालेज कौंसिलों के फेवर में नहीं है तो कालेज कौंसिलों की जरूरत क्या है?

मैंने श्री महोदय का राज्य सभा का भाषण पढ़ा है। उनका कहना है कि इसमें फेडरल कैरेक्टर टूटना नहीं है। लेकिन उन्होंने कहा है कि कालेजों की तरफ से एक मेमोरेण्डम सब मेम्बर्स को भेजा गया है जिस में उन्होंने लिखा है कि:

"The Dean of the Administrative division is responsible.....but this new arrangement should be made keeping in view the proposed change in the total structure of the university."

"The College Council has no administrative function. So, no amendment was quite necessary for delegating the power to implement

decisions. It is a semi-autonomous body for under-graduate education with powers relation to purely academic matter."

वह ऐसा कहते हैं कि सेंट्रल एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल का निर्माण किया जाये, उस को धरल-धरल न किया जाये। फिर उन्होंने कहा है कि:

The teachers referred to the disparity of service conditions and emoluments.

घापने राज्य सभा में कहा है कि एमालुमेंट्स में कोई फर्क नहीं होगा। हम भी समझने हैं इसका कोई जगहा नहीं है।

"The college councils would bring the colleges closer to the university."

उस में उनका कहना है।

"There are no zonal problems facing the university. Problems are later to areas of functioning; not zones. Besides, problems pertain to both the colleges and the Departments (i. e. undergraduate and post-graduate wings). Therefore, by separating the administration of colleges, no solution would be achieved"

"The Delhi University Teachers' Association expressed its fear in February, 1972 and the Ministry of Education gave an assurance. But the Ordinance was issued when the University was closed."

श्री महोदय ने एगोरेस दिया था लेकिन उसके बाबजूब भी ऑर्डिनेंस जारी किया गया वह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात हैं। मैंने उनके बक्तब्य को पूरा पढ़ा है। उससे कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। ऐसा मायूस पढ़ना है कि ये जो काउंसिल बाब बनाने जा रहे हैं इस में घाप अपने आरम्भी इच्छों कि उस में पार्लियामेंट चुनेड़ने का फायदा न हो रहा है। अब तक ऐसा पार्लियामेंट नहीं था। विचारधारा में भी अमानि है। घापने इस में लिखा है:

[Shri R. V. Bade]

Four persons to be nominated by the Visitor.....

वे सब बातें जो हैं इन से मालूम पड़ता है कि इस में आपका पॉलिटेक्निक बुलेटिन का इरादा है। बिना तरह से प्रसीगढ़ में प्रशान्ति पैदा हुई है उसी तरह से यहां भी आप प्रशान्ति पैदा करना चाहते हैं। प्रसीगढ़ में भी प्रशान्ति का वही कारण था जो यहां है। मुझे डर है कि जहां-जहां के वास्ते आप इस प्रकार का बिल लायेंगे वहां-वहां उस यूनिवर्सिटी में झगड़े शुरू हो जायेंगे।

"It is an integral link between undergraduate education and post-graduate education which has to a great extent gone to make Delhi University a major Centre of learning recognised for its relatively higher academic standards."

दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी का स्टैंडर्ड बहुत हाई है। क्या कारण है कि दूसरे लोग इस यूनिवर्सिटी का काफी आदर करते हैं? इसकी वजह यह है कि वहां पॉलिटेक्निक नहीं था। अब झगड़े शुरू हो जायेंगे। कालेज काउंसिल, टीचर्स काउंसिल, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की एग्जिक्यूटिव काउंसिल प्राइमरी काउंसिल्स को हैं उस में आपस में झगड़े शुरू हो जायेंगे। इस चीज के बारे में बिल्कुल भी कोई डिटेल्स नहीं भी गई हैं। आप यह जो बिल लायें हैं इसका इस वास्ते में विरोध करता हूँ। आप ने जो प्रॉपोजिशन प्रामलनेट किया था उसका भी हमने विरोध किया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अपने भाषण में यह बतायें कि कालेज काउंसिल स्थापित करने से आपको कौन सा लाभ होगा? कौन सा इससे टीचर्स को लाभ होगा? उन्होंने जो बक्तव्य दिया था उससे हम सैटिसफाइड नहीं हुये। चूंकि इस बिल में जो कुछ है उससे आपस में झगड़े शुरू हो जायेंगे इस वास्ते हम इसका विरोध करते हैं। यह सिक्किम गिप में आप बैठे हुये हैं। आप जहां भी जाते हैं वहां इस में छेद करते जाते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि गिप डूब जायेगा।

इन सबों के साथ जो प्रॉपोजिशन है इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The resolution is before the House.

Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Why is the Minister insisting to pass the Bill in this session despite the serious opposition by teachers ? There is the strike.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. This is not the time to put questions.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : This is a serious thing. The Delhi University is in a deadlock. The teachers have resorted to strike. There is a strong opposition to the Bill.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have called the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : If the hon. Member is going to interrupt me, I seek your protection, Sir.....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : There is a strike; there is a deadlock in the University.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is speaking without my permission. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : **

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I would like to make a few references to the points that have been raised by the hon. Member, Shri R. V. Bade. The first

question that he raised was, in my opinion, an extremely pertinent question as to why an Ordinance had to be issued, what was the need for it; what was the urgency for it. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that an Ordinance should not ordinarily be issued and, particularly, an Ordinance should not be issued, as far as possible in the case of Universities.

So, on that point of view there is no difference of opinion. But, in spite of holding rather strong views in the manner that I have indicated, I advised the President to promulgate an Ordinance and my reason for that was as follows.

The University had been growing at a very rapid rate. Since the beginning of last year, the authorities of the University were feeling deeply concerned about the expansion of the University and the difficulties that it was creating in the administrative functioning of the University. The number of students was increasing and consequently the number of teachers was increasing and the number of colleges was increasing. The University at one stage—this trouble started about two years ago—thought that it might set up a second campus and it sent a proposal to the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission appointed a committee to go into the whole matter. Ultimately the University itself came to the conclusion that establishing a second campus would not be conducive to the solution of the problems with which the University was faced. Thereupon, the Vice-Chancellor felt that it might be better to set up yet another university. That idea of setting up another university was not acceptable to Government for a variety of reasons—I will not go into these at this stage because it is not absolutely germane to the issue before the House. The University, thereupon, started thinking of ways and means of solving the problem.

Now, Sir, the increase in the number of students is, by itself, not something about which one would feel worried. If the standard of admission goes down, naturally there is cause for anxiety, but merely the increase in the number of students is not a cause for anxiety provided, of course—and that is an important proviso—that suitable facilities for higher education can be made available. If the number of teachers increases, then it becomes possible for a university to go in for greater specialisation, to have more cooperative teaching, to have more cooperative research, particularly inter-disciplinary research which is now becoming more and more significant and important in the Seventies and is likely to become even more so in the Eighties.

Small units are unable either to have a sufficient numbers of teachers to cope with all the new specialities by themselves or to organise inter-disciplinary function. Therefore, here was a body of students which expanded now to something like over a 100,000 and a body of teachers which is now about 4,000. But for administering, there was only one Executive Council, a fairly small Executive Council with no college teacher represented on it. Now one Executive Council has to deal with the whole lot of problems and, therefore, it becomes difficult for an executive council to look individually into the various types of problems that are bound to arise if greater attention is to be paid to the needs of the colleges . . . (*Interruptions*)

I wish the hon Member has bothered to understand the problem. He is speaking from his brief. Therefore, he can say anything. I accept it. The only difference is that I know it. I am not hearing for someone and having a crack at the expense of the House.

The point to be understood is that with this increase in the numbers, some organisational decentralisation was absolutely

[Shri S. Nuru] Hasan) vital in order to ensure that when we admit new students in the University, the years not left uncared for which has been happening year after year. It was, therefore, with this particular objective in view that the Vice-Chancellor requested the Minister of Education, yours truly, to advise the Visitor to issue this Ordinance so that, as soon as possible, with the commencement of the new academic session, it would be possible for a body with sufficient authority to go into the problems and see that the students' basic needs and requirements and the basic needs and requirements of teachers are duly considered before the session gets going. Therefore, it was felt that if an Ordinance could be issued, then it would be possible for the University to go ahead with this particular scheme. Now, that was the reason for issuing the Ordinance.

I will now very briefly deal with some of the points which the hon Member has raised. Firstly, he has referred to the Gajendragadkar Committees report and its recommendations that its present character should be maintained. Now, Sir, I happen to be one of the signatories of that report and I stand by it and I have attempted to clarify in this house and the other House that anything that I am proposing for the consideration of this august House does not militate against the basic character, the present existing character of the University. That is No. 1.

Secondly, I have clarified in no ambiguous terms that I would consider any proposal for delinking as a retrograde step for the reasons I have just now explained that I think academically, it would be wrong. Now, the principal link of the University which maintains the apex control,—after all, what is the main function of the University? It is the academic function—teaching learning and research,—now the apex body is given in Sec 7 of

the parent Act which has not been amended and there is no intention on the part of the Government to take away this power of the Academic Council. With your permission, I would read this section ; sub-clause (1).

“(1) All recognised teaching in connection with the University courses shall be conducted under the control of the Academic Council by teachers of the University and shall include lecturing, laboratory work and other teaching conducted in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Regulations.”

Therefore, to say that there was any question of delinking when I made this categorical statement in this House and which I made it with a due sense of responsibility, I had this section in mind that the control of the Academic Council is also absolute and is not likely to be in any way affected or altered by the proposal which I have ventured to place for the consideration of the House.

I would not like to waste the time of the House in saying that I want to pursue any politics in the University. I only wish the hon. Member had carefully studied the statutes. Out of 17 persons, there would be two in the existing statutes which now will have to be changed in the light of the amendments approved by the Rajya Sabha. Out of 17 members of the College Council, there were only two educationists who were to be nominated by the Visitor. There were five Principals, five teachers of colleges two teachers nominated by the Academic Council, two educationists not in the service of the University, nominated by the Executive Council and the Chairman of the Council. This was the status which was framed. It would, therefore, be very clear that there is no question of the Visitor attempting to dominate the college council with his nominees.

I would also like to make a factual statement. In February, the delegation of the Delhi University Teachers Association met me. At that time, although did not I give an assurance, I told them this, that if they offer any suggestion, I would be glad to consider them. Now, from February till the month of June, no suggestion were given to me by the Delhi University Teachers Association, and therefore, Sir, it is not that I had given any assurance.

SHRI R. V. BADE : They have given one suggestion that there shall be a Central Executive Council. That suggestion was given to you, I think.

PROF. S. NURUL HASSAN : This has not been given ever till this day.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : This comes from Mr Bade. You can take it up.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I have given a categoric assurance. I do not believe in separation of post-graduate and under graduate education. I think that it would impoverish under graduate education which is very important. Sir, those who think that under-graduate education does not have high-enough importance, are those who are, I beg to submit, entirely mistaken. Under-graduate education, post-graduate education and research, all the three are equally important for any university if its academic life is to thrive and therefore I would be the last person to wish to separate under-graduate education from post graduate education and from research.

I would like to take a few minutes of your time to explain the main provisions.

SHRI R. V. BADE : I want to just ask him whether he has received the Delhi teachers Association Memorandum.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I have not received.

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SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Failure of the postal department.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The first provision states that the colleges conducting courses of studies in the professional faculties would declare as 'autonomous colleges, with the consent of the colleges concerned determined in a manner specified by the Academic Council. I am not saying in what manner this should be determined. I am not even suggesting that this honourable and august House may say in what manner the consent should be obtained. I leave it to the body exclusively of the teachers, the Academic Council, to decide in what manner the consent is to be taken.

With regard to the whole concept of autonomous colleges, I wish to say this. The autonomous colleges concept was recommended by Kothari Commission, by Gajendragadkar Committee : it has been recommended by the University Grants Commission. There are innumerable teachers throughout the length and breadth of the country including Delhi who feel that a certain degree of experimentation should be permitted to each of the colleges, because, after all, academic autonomy is basically an autonomy of the teacher, and the researcher and the student, to learn the research and to conduct research.

Originally in the Ordinance we had provided for a College Council. But, because apprehensions were raised, we have now accepted in the Rajya Sabha an amendment saying that these will not be called College Councils, but that these will be called College Administration Councils, to make it absolutely clear that their functions are administrative functions. That power can be delegated to them by the Executive Council but not by the Academic Council. Academic functions can only be advisory functions but executive functions can be exercised by them as the authority of the university to the extent that these are given to them by

[Shri Nuru] Hassan
 the statutes. In this regard, the Vice-Chancellor has made this statement in writing. I have given this assurance in the House that so far at the statutes are concerned the university would be willing to hold discussions with the teachers so that as a result of these discussions something which is basically in the interests of the teachers,—and it is my submission that this proposal is in the interests of the teachers—emerges. The Vice-Chancellor has further said that he would not go ahead with further implementation, and that he would freeze the situation, hold discussions and then only act, and this is, as the Vice-Chancellor has stated, and the House will observe, an enabling provision so that if the executive council and the academic council of the university agree, it would be accepted.

Section 4 changes the procedure for making statutes. Originally, the statutes used to be made by the executive council with the approval of the court and the approval of the visitor. But then academic thinking developed to a point when it was felt that any statute-making power should not be vested in the court where there were so many non-academics. The non-academics have a place in a university, but mainly their function should be to give advice, to hold consultations, to deliberate on policy matters and to make certain recommendations either to the university bodies or to the Government. But this principle that the court should not have the statute-making power has been accepted by this House in the case of the Jawaharlal Nehru University;—and as far as my memory goes, I have checked up records of the Joint Committee, there was no difference of opinion in the Joint Committee on this procedure; then, it has been accepted in the case of Banaras, in the case of Viswabharati and recently in the case of Aligarh. So in four out of five universities, the power of the court to make statutes has been taken away. It was only in Delhi University

that it remained and it was felt that this should be brought on pas. But in the other House, one hon. Member proposed an amendment, and this was in line with a resolution which was passed by the Academic Council itself, that in so far as all academic matters are concerned, the executive council may make statutes or make or amend statutes only with the concurrence of the academic council. The academic council is a body exclusive of teachers; they are not necessarily college teachers; but as college teachers themselves agree with me, it would be wrong to discriminate between college teachers and university teachers; they are all teachers of the university, and they do not have any nominated element; let me also make it absolutely clear. Therefore, the concurrence of the academic council makes it absolutely certain that whatever measures to amend the statutes are taken would be in the best academic interests of the university.

This is all that there is in the Bill, and I would commend it to the House. I would take this opportunity of making an appeal to the hon. Members here that if they show good will and explain that this measure in no way and by no stretch of imagination.....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Why is he hurrying through with this Bill?

PROF. S.NURUL HASAN : Because the session is coming to an end... goes against interests of the teachers, then I am sure that this position will become clear to the teachers and the situation would change.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : What prevents him from postponing this Bill and holding discussion?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

This motion as well as resolution are now before the House for discussion together.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHRYYA (Ghatal) : At the very outset, I would like to oppose the very consideration of this Bill by this House on grounds which I consider legitimate. In the statement of objects and reasons in the Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha, it has been stated...

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : May I draw the attention of the hon. member to the fact that the Rajya Sabha has amended the Bill considerably? What this House is now considering is the Bill, as amended by the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA :
The statement says :

"After consideration of the recommendations of the said Committee and the views of the Vice-Chancellor. ..."

It has been stated that this Bill has been framed according to the recommendations made by a Committee set up by the University Grants Commission. This Committee was presided over by the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University. Now, we do not find that we have been supplied with the recommendations or report of the said Committee. That report is not with us. When we have not gone through that report, it is not possible for us to judge whether this Bill introduced here has been according to the report of the said Committee, because in the statement of objects and reasons only some of the recommendations supposed to have been given by the Committee have been mentioned. But we have reasons to believe that there has been divergence of opinion, and even the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, disagreed with the recommendations of the said Committee.

Sometime ago, in reply to a statement made by the hon. Education Minister, the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, issued a press release, from which I quote :

"The Minister of Education made two statements in Parliament during the last two days concerning the University of Delhi. Of these two statements, I should like to make a brief comment on the one made by him in the Rajya Sabha on Thursday on the circumstances that led Government to issue an Ordinance about Delhi University. The statement made certain references that have led to serious misunderstanding. The Minister's statement refers to a report of a UGC Committee presided over by the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University. This report in its final version contains some features which the Vice-Chancellor found unacceptable. The report was, therefore withdrawn from circulation at the instance of the Vice-Chancellor himself".

So the Chairman of the Committee insisted that this report should be withdrawn from circulation. It is on the strength of that very report, on the recommendations of that very Committee, whose circulations has been withdrawn by the Chairman of that Committee, that this Bill has been introduced here and we are going to discuss it.

Next he says :

"The Minister's statement has come at a time when the issue has become deeply and explosively controversial. It makes the situation still more difficult because in effect it attributes to the Vice-Chancellor a position which is virtually opposed to that actually held by him. As

[Sh. Jagadish Bhattacharyya]

one who has taught in Delhi University for over 30 years, I wish to solve the problems of the University through direct consultation with my colleagues. In view of the complications that have "arisen, I hold that the interests of the University would be best served if the entire question of its governance was studied a fresh by the academic community of Delhi University itself with a view to formulating and recommending changes in the law governing the working of the University".

This was the statement issued to the press by the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University.

Even after that, we have information that the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University has written to the University Grants Commission in connection with this report,—and we do not know whether it is a fact or not—and we have the information that that letter written by the Vice-Chancellor was destroyed by some officer of the UGC. In this present context, this Bill is going to be discussed and so it will be better if this Bill is dropped at the initial stage, and a fresh, comprehensive Bill is brought forward after consultation with the entire academic life of Delhi and elsewhere.

Besides this, I am constrained to say something. The situation has now arisen, because some 3,500 teachers of the Delhi University, and all the students and all the karmacharis have gone on strike, protesting against the introduction of this Bill. I do not know for whose interests this Bill is going to be discussed. Is it for the teachers? Is it for the students? Is it for the karmacharis, and if they all protest vehemently against this Bill, how is it that it is being discussed here? We cannot say that the interests of the university, the interests of education is the monopoly of the Educa-

tion Ministry only, and that the teachers, the karmacharis and the students and other academic bodies in Delhi have nothing to do with it.

The Minister imposes the Bill on the people without consulting them in the face of their opposition, and still, he pretends to be a democrat, and I do not think that it is fair for anybody who at least holds the position that the hon. Minister holds.

Next, I refer to the provision for the representation of teachers and particularly students. It was said, and it was demanded that they should have representation on the policy-making bodies of the university. But we find that their demand has been fully ignored, and not even the teachers and the students have got any representations on the policy making body.

Moreover, this Bill has become undemocratic in character, because of the dictatorial behaviour of both the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University and the hon. Minister himself, and they have compelled the teachers and the karmacharis to take such a stand as they have done for the first time in the history of this university. The teachers deserve the thanks of every democratic minded section of the people for setting up this example by holding up their democratic rights. This decentralisation in the administration which the hon. Minister calls administrative decentralisation might have been done, I think, within the framework of the existing Act. We do not know how the existing Act comes in the way of the sort of administrative decentralisation that the hon. Minister is thinking of. It does not come in its way. The college administration council, it has been stated, will be for safe-guarding the interests of the teachers. I do not think it will do so. The present governing bodies of colleges are not delivering the goods.

They are being run by some private trusts including some monopoly houses. While we are all, even the Minister, speaking of safeguarding the interest of teachers, some teachers of Rao Tula Ram College stand dismissed. I do not know what the hon. Minister is going to do in this respect. College administrative council is meant to give more power to the governing bodies comprising private trusts including some monopoly houses. Some sort of a diarchy will prevail because we find from the Statement of objects and reasons, the same duties and same powers will be exercised by the Executive Council as well as the college administrative councils. Forming these councils without proper consultations, without proper thinking is not to be encouraged. It was suggested that taking over of colleges under the Delhi Administration should have been there as a first step; the Minister should have begun with this by including colleges under the Delhi Administration. This is according to the recommendations of a high-powered committee set up by the Vice Chancellor on March 1, 1972 but that has not been done. It is a lame excuse that the college council is necessary as teachers have no representation on the executive council. The present Academic Council is not a body exclusively of teachers. The definition of teacher in the Act is "Teacher of a University means a person appointed or recognised by the University for the purpose of imparting instruction in the university or in any other college." In the Council we find the Vice Chancellor, the pro Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and the Minister himself. How can they be termed as teachers according to this definition? The Ministers should take steps for repealing this Ordinance and withdraw this Bill and the University should be asked to repeal the statutes which they have framed under this Ordinance. Heavens will not fall if the work of decentralisation is deferred for

a few months. Let a comprehensive Bill be brought before Parliament after proper consideration. That is the only democratic course for any Government having any democratic pretensions.

Like the Aligarh Muslim University Act it is also going to be steam-rolled through this House showing complete disregard of the wishes of teachers, students and kama-charis while the consist demand of Delhi education Act is being ignored.

Therefore, I strongly feel that this Bill has a sinister design behind it and so it deserves to be dumped in the waste-paper basket.

श्री सुधाकर पांडे (बंबोली) : समादरणीय सभापति जी, मैं इस बिल का और अध्ययन का समर्थन करता हूँ। किसी के लिये भी यह बिल की बात हो सकती है कि शिक्षा शास्त्री हड़ताल पर जाये इस बिल को वे कर और शिक्षा शास्त्री ही केवल हड़ताल पर नहीं गये हैं बल्कि कर्मचारी भी हड़ताल पर गये हैं। जैसा कि बड़े साहब ने कहा है इसे राजनीति का विषय नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिये। मैं और मेरा दल तो सदा से यह मानते आ रहे हैं कि शिक्षा को राजनीति का विषय न बनाया जाये बल्कि वह तो वह तो शैक्षिक की संरचना का विषय रही है और ऐसा ही विषय वह बनी रहे और इसी के माध्यम से भावी भारत की रचना होगी। उसी भावी भारत की रचना के क्रम में विगत पच्चीस वर्षों से शिक्षा के मार्ग की खोज हो रही है। यह काम करना था हमारे देश के कपिल और कजाब लोगों, को, सरजनों को। मैंने भी अपना जीवन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बिताया है और बिला रहा हूँ। राम्ना खोजना चाहिये या अध्यापकों का अध्यापकों ने रास्ता खोजने का यत्न भी किया, किन्तु उन्हें रास्ता नहीं मिल रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि विश्वविद्यालय की, जो एक स्वायत्त संस्था है, ऐकेडमिक कौंसिल या शिक्षा परिषद और कार्यकारिणी परिषद यह कहती है कि हमारे कल्याण के लिये अनुकूल कार्य किया जाये और यदि सरकार

[श्री सुधाकर पाण्डे]

उस, कार्य को विश्वविद्यालय की स्वायत्तता की रक्षा और उस के विकास के लिये करती है, तो वह कौन सा अक्षरार्थ करती है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि राजनीति तो हम नहीं कर रहे हैं, किन्तु जो योग्य राजनीति करना चाहते हैं, वे उल्टा ओर कोसवाल की बाटे की कहावत की शरितार्थ कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) जितनी बातें श्री बड़े ने कही हैं, वे सभी शब्दमय राज्य सभा में आ चुकी हैं। हमारे अन्य मित्रों ने भी जो बातें कही हैं, वे सब राज्य सभा में आ चुकी हैं। वहाँ पर हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने प्रायः उन सब बातों की मान लिया था, जो सृजनात्मक या निर्माणशील थीं, या जिन की आवश्यकता थी। यह तो किसी का भी ध्येय नहीं हो सकता है कि अध्यापक को निकास जाये, या उस पर ऐसी कार्यवाही की जाये, जिस के माध्यम से शिक्षा की व्यवस्था में असंतुलन उत्पन्न हो, या शिक्षकों की स्वतन्त्रता में किसी प्रकार की बाधा हो।

एक समस्या हम लोगों के सामने यह रही है— मैं अभिभावकों की ओर से बोलना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि हमारे बच्चे दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ते हैं— कि बार सौ, पाँच सौ अध्यापक एक विभाग— डिपार्टमेंट—में हैं और विभाग का अध्यक्ष यह नहीं जानता है कि उस के विभाग का अध्यापक कौन सा है। वह विश्वविद्यालय का प्राचार्य है, किन्तु उस की यह हस्ती नहीं है कि वह किसी अध्यापक की कोई ऐसा कार्य करने से रोक सके, जो शिक्षा-विधियों के स्वार्थ के विरोध या विलोम में है। कौन ऐसी स्थिति को बनाने रखना चाहते हैं?— वे, जिन का स्वार्थ इस बात में है कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं में राजनीति रहे और वे राजनीति का अखाड़ा बनें।

जो लोग कहते हैं कि शिक्षा राजनीति का अखाड़ा न बने, उन्हें मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों ने काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की राजनीति का अखाड़ा बनाया। हम ने उन से यह स्थान खाली नहीं कराया, बल्कि हम स्वयं धार० ए०० ए०० की परेड के प्रश्न को ले कर कोर्ट

में गये और कहा कि उन्हें वहाँ पर जबर्दस्त परेड करने का अधिकार नहीं है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में राजनीति हम सा रहे हैं या वे शेष आ रहे हैं जो इस प्रश्न पर ठंडे दिल से विचार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, जब कि शिक्षा अंशालय और कुलपति इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं? वे हमें एक प्रयोग करने दें। वे स्वयं कोई रास्ता नहीं बताते हैं और जब हम किसी रास्ते पर चलते हैं, तो वे अवरोध उत्पन्न करते हैं।

हम जो एक प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, अगर उस के माध्यम से सफलता नहीं मिलेगी, तो हम स्वयं उस को उठा फेंके—उस में दूसरे लोगों की सहायता की भी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। हम सेवा में विश्वास करते हैं। कानूनों में या किसी विद् में हमारा विश्वास नहीं है। हम और हमारा दल, कांग्रेस, सेवा के माध्यम से जीवित हैं।

श्री सचिव गृह (कन्स्टाई) : दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में भी कांग्रेस आ गई।

श्री सुधाकर पाण्डे : मैं अध्यापकों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे ठंडे दिल से सोचें। यह कौन सी हड़ताल है कि विश्वविद्यालय के कुछ अध्यापक और वरिष्ठ अध्यापक जो हैं उन की ऐसी दुर्गति की जाय, कल जो उन की दुर्गति हुई थी... (व्यवधान)... उस से वह बहुत दुखी थे और उस में बीन स्तर के लोग थे, वह मेरे पास इसलिये प्राये थे, कि वह काशी के हैं। क्या शिक्षा शास्त्री इसी प्रकार की शिक्षा देते हैं कि अपने ही भाई और बन्धुओं की वह जलील करते हैं इसलिये कि वह हड़ताल में शामिल नहीं होना चाहते हैं। शिक्षा शास्त्रियों की तो स्वतन्त्रता देनी चाहिये और शिक्षा का संगठन ऐसा होना चाहिये कि यदि उस के अध्यक्ष ने एक धारावाक्य दे दी तो सारे विद्यालय बन्द होने चाहिये। लेकिन यह जो जबर्दस्ती हड़ताल कराई जा रही है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि शिक्षा के किस सिद्धान्त के आधार पर ऐसा किया जा रहा है।

एक और बात में भाग को बतार्क इस सम्बन्ध में कि की शिक्षा के निवेदन हैं या की शिक्षा

शास्त्री हैं या जो अध्यापक हैं वे बल गरीब कोटि जनता का ध्यान नहीं रख रहे हैं जिन की कमाई के बल पर उन के घर में दीप जल रहे हैं, जिन की कमाई के बल पर धाब उन के घर रोशन हैं। एक रिक्ता चीन्हे वाले, विन धर पानी में, ग्रीष्म में, आतप में झुलसने वाले जो लोग हैं उन से जो पैसा छाता है वह इन शिक्षाविद्यालयों को दिया जाता है और देखने में यह भा रहा है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले जो हैं अधिकांश उन में ऐसे हैं कि तब तक ही वह अध्ययन और अध्यापन करते हैं जब तक उन को नौकरी नहीं मिल जाती। उस के बाव तो कुछ ऐसी राजनीति में उलझ जाते हैं कि काम न करना पड़े और कमाई होती रहे, अधिक से अधिक धन उन्हें प्राप्त होता रहे। जब शिक्षा मंत्री ने यह कहा कि किसी प्रकार का उन का बिलगाव नहीं है, जो स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा है और जो शिक्षा स्नातक कक्षाओं की है उस में अध्यापक के वर्तमान अधिकार पर किसी प्रकार का रोक या किसी प्रकार की पाबन्दी लगाने की बात नहीं है और यह भी कहा गया कि ऐकेडेमिक कोसल या शिक्षा परिषद सर्वोच्च सस्था होगी जिस की मर्जी के बिना एक एग्जीक्यूटिव भी, प्रबन्धकारिणी भी सत्करण नहीं कर सकेगी, ऐसी स्थिति में बेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्यों इस प्रकार की बात की जाती है और निश्चित रूप से यह समझता है कि ये सारी बातें राजनीति प्रेरित हैं।

अन्त में मैं पुन शिक्षा शास्त्रियों से यह आह्वान करना चाहता हूँ, जो हड़ताल में शामिल हैं और जो उस से बाहर है उन से भी कि बैठ कर ठडे बिल से यह सोचें कि हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर देश में निरा है और उच्च शिक्षा का स्तर बहुत निरा है। हम ने ज्ञान दिया है, आचरण नहीं दिया है। केवल ज्ञान के बल से ही शिक्षा का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। उस में आचरण की पवित्रता आनी चाहिये और उस में वह धर्म कीर्त्य और तेजी भी आनी चाहिये जिस के माध्यम से हमारे अधिष्य की रचना हो सके। मेरा यह आग्रह है कि इस लोगों से कि वह हमारे कनिष्ठ और कजाव

वर्गों। देव यूनिवर्सिटी में जिस तरह के बहुत सी ऐसी बातें होती हैं जो अवांछनीय हैं उन के माध्यम न बनें। इसी के साथ साथ विद्या-धियों की राजनीति का धग न बनाया जाय। लोग प्रायः विद्याधियों को राजनीति का धग बनाना चाहते हैं। उन की पढ़ाई की तरफ तो उन का ध्यान नहीं आता है, जब उन्हें कीचड़ में डालना होता है तब उन्हें वह ले आते हैं और उन का अधिष्य जब खराब हो जाता है तो उन अधिष्य की सत्करण में उस के कल्याण में कुछ काम नहीं करते हैं। सोचते हैं कि हमारे दल में कुछ वालंटियर्स और मिल गए। तो मैं यह आग्रह करूँगा विद्याधियों से भी कि विद्यार्थी किसी के बहकावे से न घावे क्यों कि हमारा उद्देश्य पवित्र है। हम किसी भावर्स के लिये यह कह रहे हैं। इस में हमारा कोई भी स्वार्थ निहित नहीं है। अगर स्वार्थ हो सकता है, तो सारे देश के कल्याण का हो सकता है, अधिष्य की सत्करण का स्वार्थ हो सकता है, विद्याधियों के कल्याण का स्वार्थ हो सकता है, शिक्षा का और ज्ञान के प्रसार का स्वार्थ हो सकता है।

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry) : Sir, at the very outset let me make certain positions very clear. The position of my party regarding, the Ordinance was made very clear in the other House. We are totally opposed to it. We quite appreciate that in the Bill introduced here there are certain changes. But it is the cruse of our educational system that those who are in power and authority always try to bring about reforms piecemeal. I may be excused for saying that the reforms visualized by introducing this Bill are also piecemeal. I would have gladly welcomed a Bill if it had been introduced here, in this House, for the comprehensive reform of the Delhi University administration. But I am sorry to say that this is not of that type.

Then, even after hearing the speech made by the Minister, I am not so much convinced of all that he has tried to say or the friend from the other side has also tried to say.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Today, when we are discussing this Bill, it should be remembered that the teachers of the Delhi University are on strike. The students are also supporting the teachers who are on strike. It is also a fact that the *karamcharis* of the Delhi University are also opposed to this Bill. I wonder for whom then the Bill brings benefit if it is not for the students, if it is not for the teachers, if it is not for the *Karamcharis*. I understand, the Government will have the satisfaction that they tried to introduce a Bill. That is the situation with regard to this Bill.

Now, the Minister, while moving the Bill said that the college councils which were very much opposed by the entire teaching community, the students and the *karamcharis* of the Delhi University, have been changed into college administrative councils. I would like to know whether this change has also satisfied the people concerned who are today in the thick of an agitation in the Delhi University.

I will not agree with my friend who tried to say that it is all politically-motivated. You can always say that. But it is not all politically-motivated agitation which is taking place in the Delhi University. Look at it that there may be excesses; their demands may be extreme. You can say that. As a matter of fact, the agitation is a part of the bigger movement in the country for the democratisation of our education. That is a fact which we all have to reckon with.

While speaking on this Bill and also while speaking about the Aligarh Muslim University Bill, from the Government side, it was said that all the proposals that they are making are based on the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission on the governance of the University, as if that is the ultimate word, the last word, about education and the governance of the

University. We cannot accept that position. It is rather regrettable to say that the Gajendragadkar Commission's Report was never placed before the House for a discussion. It was referred on many occasions but never a comprehensive, threadbare discussion was allowed in this House.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The report was placed on the Table of the House. I do not remember the hon. Member putting forward any motion for its consideration.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The Report was placed on the Table of the House. I do not deny that When your predecessor was the Education Minister, Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray who is now the Chief Minister of West Bengal, he proposed a Motion for the discussion of the U.G.C. Report along with the Gajendragadkar Commission's Report last year. To our surprise, we were given a slip saying that discussion was dropped. That is regarding the Gajendragadkar Commission's Report.

17 hrs.

Now, when you say that this is the biblical truth, we cannot accept it. What about the powers of the court which he is visualising? What about the powers of the executive council which he is visualising on the basis of which you are now proposing amendments to various University Acts. Of course, he says, it is a deliberative body. They are trying to make it a deliberative body. But a deliberative body does not mean a totally powerless body—only to have a useless deliberation on everything under the Sun. It must have some powers. On the basis of the Gajendragadkar Commission's report these reforms are being introduced which are undermining the powers vested on the university court. What the students, teachers and *karamcharis* in the Delhi University wanted was—and even today what they demand is—a democratic court where adequate representations to the teachers, students and *karamchari*

are there so that the academic community of the Delhi University will have a say on matters regarding education. That is the thing basically which is denied. Even when you give nominal representation to teachers and students—and *karamcharis* you often exclude from those bodies—they are only going to participate in the deliberation ; it is not a decision making body. May be, Gajendragadkar Commission had its reason, but it is not the reason to convince every body who is concerned about education. I am not an educationist, not I am a teacher, but I try to understand the problems of education.

Then I come to the College Council which is now called College Administrative Council. I can understand, I can rather appreciate, the position taken by the Minister that a certain amount of power which was visualised in the original Ordinance is not given today to the Administrative Council. But he should realise that that is also not to the satisfaction of the teachers, students and *karamcharis* of the Delhi University. They can always say that they cannot satisfy every body. When you bring about such reforms which will have far-reaching consequences, at least do not rush through like this. It is not a very good practise in democracy. All the reform measures in education came to this House on the last days of Parliament, and then the argument would come, 'There is no time' the Chair would ring the bell and we would be asked to keep quiet and you would get the Bill adopted because you have got a wonderful majority in the House. But that does not justify everything. So, what I suggest is this. You have yourself accepted that you are vulnerable when serious discussions take place. In the Rajya Sabha you accepted amendment. That shows that there is again need for amendments. Why not refer the Bill to a Select Committee of both Houses? If you refer the Bill to a Select Committee of both Houses, then all con-

cerned people will have a chance to express their views about the Bill, the Minister will have time to think about it, and we will have time again to discuss and take a wise decision about it.

With all respect I would tell the hon. Minister that I was not satisfied when he said that the teachers of the Delhi University, in spite of his asking, did not give representations to him—memorandum or their suggestions to him. Why not give chance in the normal fashion? Heavens will not fall down if we do not accept this Bill by tomorrow. (*Interruption*) It has not fallen and that is why it will not fall tomorrow also. You may refer the Bill to a Select Committee of both Houses and if you, by that way, show respect and regard to the teaching community, the students and *karamcharis* of the Delhi University, it will only add glory to that side.

With these words, I conclude.

बीकरी सुबहा बीको (बावनी चौक) : सभ्यमि महोदय, जो बिल [भाज मदन के मानने है उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ी हुई है। कुछ और सभासदों की बातचीत सुन कर के कि यह भाइसेस न आता और न भाज बिल लाने की जरूरत पड़ती, तो मैं तो सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि सली जी से यह सही है कि अगर एक ही बार कामग्रीहेसिब बिल आता तो जिन को मौका मिल गया है और जो निवासी मौके की ताकत रहे हैं कि कोई मौका मिले और मलत-फहमी फैला मके उन को मौका नहीं मिलता। कम से कम इतना फायदा ता जरूर होता।

भाज तो परेशानी है, यह सब बात है कि प्रध्यापकों के दिल में बहुत से शक सुबहा पैदा हो गये हैं और कुछ पैदा कर दिखे गये हैं, और उन में से बहुत से प्रध्यापकों से बात करने का मौका मिला, ऐसे बहुत कम प्रध्यापक मिले जिन्हें बिल के बारे में पूरी जानकारी है, किन्हीं

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बिल को पढ़ा हो, स्टेट्यूट्स वा प्रॉब्लिमेंस को पढ़ा हो। यह बहुत ही अफसोस की बात है कि जिन अध्यापकों पर बच्चों को पढ़ाने की जिम्मेदारी है, जो पढ़े लिखे हैं

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : So many professors are in the street You have not mentioned the same I belong to that profession and I strongly protest This is a slur cast on the highest intelligentsia of our country

MR CHAIRMAN Order, Order This will not be recorded

SHRI SAMAR GUHA **

श्रीमती सुमित्रा गोशी मुझे अफसोस है इस बात का कि जिन लोगों के कंधों पर पढ़ाने की जिम्मेदारी है उन को कम से कम जो कानून अपने से टाल्लुकर रखता हो उस को तो पढ़ लेना चाहिये था।

चार हजार के करीब टीचर्स हैं, अगर वह उन कानून को भी न पढ़े और मुट्टी भर लोग जा फायदा उठाना चाहत है वह स्टेट्यूट्स के बारे में बोलें, प्रॉब्लिमेंस के बारे में मिसलीज करें ता यह हमारे भविष्य के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है। प्राज हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी को इस बात को भी देखना पड़ेगा कि टीचर्स को भी एजुकेट करने का काम करना पड़ेगा और उन को समझाना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि चाहे कोई सियासन का फायदा उठा रहा हो, यूनिवर्सिटी से सियासन का प्रकाश बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हो, फिर भी सरकार को चाहिये कि जिनके लिये यह कानून बनाया जा रहा है उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा समझाया जाय। यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी चाहिये।

यह सही बात है कि दिल्ली में यूनिवर्सिटी स्टेट्यूट्स की तादाद बहुत बढ़ गई है—एक लाख के करीब हैं और साठे तीन या चार हजार के करीब टीचर्स हैं, 50 के करीब कालेज हैं। जो स्पेसेलाइज्ड सबजेक्ट्स हैं, जैसे एम० ए० प्रागर्स, उन के लिये तो ठीक इतना है। पर नाम

स्पेसेलाइज्ड सबजेक्ट्स के लिये अभी तक बाकूल इतना नहीं हुआ है। और इस को देखते हुये मानून होता है कि दिल्ली के लिये, सारी ऐन्-केजान पोलिसी के लिए कोई ठीक से कानून बना चाहिये और एक कामग्रीहृतिव बिल और पौलिसी उस के लिये बननी चाहिये।

इतनी तादाद विद्यालयों की हो गई है कि इस से वा राये नहीं है कि इस का डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन होना चाहिये ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा इतना हो सके। प्राज जो टीचर्स हैं उन्होंने बहुत सारे स्टेट्यूट्स तो पढ़े ही नहीं हैं कि क्या टीचर्स की मांगें होनी चाहिये और अनेडेमिक कोसिल में उन्हें कितनी जगह दी गई है, कहा पर उन का रिजिसेन्टेशन बिया जाय, कहा न दिया जाय, कहा ज्यादा दिया जाये। इस पर तो टीचर्स आते ही नहीं हैं, वह सियासन में फासे जा कर, स्वामी बातों में कि इस का हटाओ, उन को हटाओ के चक्कर में ज्यादा पढ़ जाते हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा है कि जो यह एजिटेसन चला उसने देखा यह गया कि कई कई जिम्मेदार लोगों की तरफ से बड़े गैर-जिम्मेदार बयान आते रहे। कुछ का जिक्र एक माननीय सदस्य ने अभी किया। प्राब्लिमेंस को यह सबाल उठ रहा है, क्या वाइस चांसलर ने कहा और क्या एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर ने कहा। एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर का जो बयान हुआ इस सभा के सामने, उस के लिये वाइस चांसलर ने कही कह दिया कि मैंने यह नहीं कहा था अगर एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर ने कोई बात कहा दी हो और उस का अर्थन हो तो जो हमारे विपक्षी दल के माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं वह यहाँ पर प्रिविलेज मोशन ला सकते थे और इस लख की चीज से उन को लागू चाहिये। लेकिन इस बात की भी सफाई होनी चाहिये कि इस सभा के अन्वर या इस के बाहर, ऊपर से नीचे से, किसी कोने से जो भी जिम्मेदार लोग हैं, उन्हें बला देने से पहले सोचना चाहिये और जिम्मेदारी से

बतान देना चाहिये क्योंकि इस बात की बहुत बर्बादी है कि कोई कमेटी भी जिस ने डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन के बारे में अपनी बहुत सी तजवीजों पेश की हैं। अगर उसको भी साफ किया जाय कि वह रिफोर्मेजन्स कौन सी हैं तो जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है अगर उस रिफोर्मेजन्स को पूरी तरह से मान लिया जाता सरकार द्वारा तो दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी का बहुत नुकसान होने वाला था। फिर भी जो रिफोर्मेजन्स करने वाले थे उन बेचारों को यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि जो रोग एपिडेशन को लीड करने वाले हैं उनके अपने खयालात क्या है इन चीजों के बारे में जिन का विरोध करने के लिये आज वह खड़े हुवे हैं।

श्री बटे ने बहुत सी बातें कही, लेकिन मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने इन चीजों का बहुत कम अध्ययन किया है, न कौंसिल का, न स्टेट्यूट का, न बिल का और न दिल्ली की जो पुरानी प्राथमिकता है उस का ही कोई अध्ययन उन्होंने किया है। पर यह बात सही है कि स्टेट्यूट का थोड़ा बहुत अध्ययन मैंने किया है। ऐसी कोई भी चीज नहीं है जिस में सब चीजें होती हैं, हर चीज को बेहतर बनाने की गुंजाइश होती है। फिर भी चाहे यह बात सही ही या नहीं, कुछ माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि हर बात में मुझ को तो जन सच को कुछ कहना ही है, पर आज जो यूनिवर्सिटी एपिडेशन का हाल है उस को देख कर यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि जनसच की पैदाइश और तरक्की जो है वह मिसधन्डरस्टैंडिंग मिसइन्फार्मेशन और मालेसनेस से हुई है क्योंकि इतना भ्रम उन्होंने इस कानून के बारे में फैलाया है कि जो यूनिवर्सिटी के अध्यापक है वह भी इस बात को जान लेंगे। दरअसल उन लोगों ने कोशिश की है और वह इस बात पर धा गये हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी में जा कर अपने पंजे कहा फैलावे जायें। आज भी बड़े ने जिक्र किया अलीगढ़ का

श्री चार० बी० बड़े: यह गलत बात कह रहे हैं:..... (सहवाचन)

श्रीमती सुजता जोशी: जब इतना बड़ा मान्यो-जन बल रहा है तो ही सकता है कि श्रेय उन्हें मिल रहा हो उस का। अभी श्री बड़े ने अलीगढ़

का जिक्र किया। मुसलिम मजलिस और जनसच के बहुत से बड़े बड़े लोगों के समझाते हो गये हैं। अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में वे साथ हो गये हैं और उनका विरोध कर रहे हैं और शिमला समझीते में भी वे शामिल हो गये हैं और जब दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी बिल के मामले में भी उनके साथ मिल गये हैं। इस तरह में यह मालूम होता है कि उनकी कोशिश यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटी में जो हायर एजुकेशन होती है, उनको संबोटाज किया जाये, उसका बिगाडा जाये। शायद उनकी मूठेजी में यह चीज शामिल हो गई है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य गलत बात है।

श्रीमती सुजता जोशी: उनका क्याल यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में लोग ज्यादा अगर पढ़ लिख जायें तो वे तो गलतफहमियां फैलाने हैं, उनका तिकार वे नहीं हो सकेंगे। हम वास्तं उनको बिगाडने की आज हर मुमकिन कोशिश कर रहे हैं.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of submission. I do not know whether the hon. lady Member is understanding the implications of what she is saying. She is implicating almost hundreds of teachers who belong to the post—graduate and undergraduate teaching departments by saying that are being made the tools of some party. She does not understand the implications of what she is saying....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will get an opportunity to speak, and he can refute whatever she is saying, when his turn comes.

श्री सगर गुहा: (जनाब बेयरनैन साहिब) माननीय सदस्या सब टीचर्स को संबोडियर्स कह रही हैं। अभी पर वह यह दोष लगा रही है। बार० एस० एस० का टूल उनको बटा रही है। उनकी सख्या साढ़े चार हजार है। क्या इनका दिमाग नहीं है.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing that he says will go on record. He cannot just go up and begin a speech, without my permission.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : **

श्रीमती सुषमा बोशी : लोक सभा के सदस्य इस बात का प्रस्ताव लया सकते हैं कि मैंने क्या कहा है कि किस तरह से इन्होंने उसको तोड़-मरोड़ कर पेश करने की कोशिश की है और किस तरह से यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर्स में भ्रम फैलाने की कोशिश की है। मैंने इस लिये कहा है कि शिवाजी जी को इसको करने की सख्त जरूरत है कि हमारे अध्यापक जो हमारे बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं अगर ये लोग जो पढ़ने लिखने के खिलाफ हैं, हाइब्रिड एजुकेशन के खिलाफ हैं ताकि लोग इनके चक्कर में पड़ते रहें, वे भी इनके चक्कर में पड़ गये तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। इसलिये उनको अच्छी तरह से समझाया जाना चाहिये और बताया जाना चाहिये कि किस तरह से इस बिल के बारे में ये लोग भ्रम फैला रहे हैं और इन्होंने भ्रम फैलाने की कोशिश की है कि वह अध्यापक रहे हैं। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि मुझे भी इस बात का फल हासिल रहा है कि मैं बच्चों को पढ़ाऊँ और इसका मौका मुझे भी काफी मिला है। मैं इसीलिये कहती हूँ कि पढ़े लिखें का नैतिक पढ़े लिखें लोग ही करें और पढ़ लिख कर करें तभी उनको फायदा है। अगर उनको इस तरह से सियासत का भ्रष्टाचार बनाया जायेगा तो अध्यापकों का सब तरह से नुकसान होगा, ऐसम मेरा विश्वास है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : When we are discussing the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, it is unfortunate that one of the best universities in the country remains closed. About 4,000 teachers of Delhi University are on strike and another 4,000 non-teaching staff have also joined them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : And the President also.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : It is a question concerning the future of a lakh

of students. Government have now come with a Bill. Government have bungled in regard to many universities before. I do not want them to bungle in Delhi Universities also.

AN HON. MEMBER : How can they help bungling?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : This Bill has gone through the Rajya Sabha. I am glad the Minister accepted certain suggestions which have improved the Bill. I hope he will accept a few more here and make the Bill acceptable to all concerned in the University.

When I went through the statement of objects and reasons, I was surprised to find that it contains nothing but DMK philosophy, namely, autonomy and decentralisation. I am glad at least some institutions accept the DMK principle. There are genuine apprehensions among the teachers of Delhi University. They think that the constitution of college administrative councils will lead to delinking the colleges from the University and teachers will be divided according to a two-tier system; one will be elevated to the university level and the other will be assigned to the autonomous colleges. They think this will be discrimination. I am glad to hear from the Minister that these things will not happen after the Bill is passed. But I want to know from him why so far Government have not taken any steps to meet the teaching staff and the non-teaching staff and come to a settlement. Government think they have taken a stand on which they want to stand as a matter of false prestige. I would tell Prof. Hasan that it is not too late. He can still make an approach, meet the teachers and come to a settlement.

Already a suggestion has been made that the Bill can be sent to a Joint Committee.

** Not recorded.

If this is not acceptable, I will make an alternate suggestion. The session has been extended by a day. We have two more days. We can postpone consideration of the Bill today. We will have two days for consultation with the Vice-Chancellor, teachers and *karamcharis*. Government can come to a settlement acceptable to all sides. If Government want to have this Bill passed this session, we can still do so on 2nd September. I think Government should accept this suggestion. They should not bungle in Delhi University also. We saw the Government bungled in Aligarh Muslim University. We wanted the Bill to go to a Select Committee. Government did not agree. Result? We saw demonstrations everywhere throughout UP. Finally, there were police firings and 25 people died. We should not play into the hands of unruly and unsocial elements in Delhi. We saw what happened in Shahdara. A small incident flared up into a big demonstration and disorder. Let us not bungle again in Delhi. Let the Minister accept the suggestion to postpone the Bill for two days and after coming to a settlement with the teachers, we can pass this Bill on 2nd September.

MR. CHAIRMAN : SHRI PILOO MODY -- not rising. Your name is sent. I do not know. (*Interruptions*) Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (*Contai*) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if I had the mind to play mischief on the ruling party, perhaps I would have hailed wholeheartedly the speeches made by the representatives elected by the people—perhaps the intelligentsia is also included in the people—to the perverse speeches made by the MPs for Delhi. These speeches are nothing but politically motivated, as I said, in a perverse way, and they will affect them. They should understand what they say. The whole of their speeches, by their speeches, they have alienated the intelligentsia from them

and they have isolated themselves from the intelligentsia. They have declared on the floor of this House that in Delhi, all the university teachers, the college teachers—their number will be about 4,000—and also the students who follow them, none of them have any faith in them and they are completely isolated from the intelligentsia of Delhi, the teaching profession of Delhi, the student community of Delhi. That is exactly what they were saying on the floor of this House. I shall use a strong word; in a vulgar way, they were attacking the teaching profession, as if 4,000 teachers of the Delhi University and the Delhi colleges have become tools in the hands of the Jan Sangh. If I thought that these teachers, these professors are played upon politically by any political party, be it Jan Sangh or any other party, as one belonging to the teaching profession, I would have refused to say anything in their favour or in their defence.

I have had opportunities of meeting many of the teachers. I did not ask whether any of them belonged to any political party or whether they have any political backing. I did not discuss any thing of their political affiliation with this party or that party, but most of the teachers, I found, have no political affiliation.

SHRI PILOO MODY : (*Goaharu*) There are Swatantra.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is extraordinarily vulgar attribute political motives to the teachers, that they have launched this agitation to sabotage higher education, to sabotage post-graduate education. I cannot believe that one elected Member from Delhi can dare to attribute such motive, this vulgar motive, to the highest community of intelligentsia, the teaching profession.

I am really surprised to find one thing. Prof. Nurul Hasan is of course a well intentioned man; a very good man he is. I frankly say that I feel hesitant to criticise and attack him but I do not know what has hap-

[Shri Samar Guha]
 pened to his wisdom. Why are you so keen Prof. Hasan being a teacher, being in their profession, belonging to that community and having enjoyed a long period in that community—now you are a Member of the Government why are you trying to ride roughshod on the intelligentsia, on the teachers, on their emotion, and their sentiment ?

I also see a rare phenomenon of absolute unity of all the teachers of all the colleges and of the university. Such a phenomenon in the intelligentsia is not always, I should say, common.

It is a characteristic of the intelligentsia; two intellectuals cannot see eye to eye and they will argue and differ and create so many groups among themselves.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order, now it is 5.30. We have to take up half an hour discussion. The Mover had written that it should be postponed; he does not want it to be taken up today. I want to take the sense of the House whether we can continue with the subject that we are now discussing.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : when he has given in writing, it means that it will lapse.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : There are four other names.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is for putting questions. Now we can continue. Prof. Samar Guha.

SHRI R. V. BADE : On a point of order. The Order paper says : ".....as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of." At 5.30 half an hour discussion has to be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But he has withdrawn it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) Is it to facilitate the bonus discussion that he has withdrawn ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : According to the Order Paper, the half an hour discussion should be taken up at 5.30 or as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of whichever is earlier.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That discussion is still continuing. It was the demand of the hon. Member that at that time it should be taken up. So, it was mentioned in the agenda "...whichever is earlier". But that business is not finished. On the other hand the Mover of the half an hour discussion has withdrawn it; it lapses.. (Interruptions) Yesterday also we discussed in similar way; discussion under 193 was taken up later on.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : (Begusarai) Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI R.D. BHANDARE : (Bombay Central) I draw your attention to the Order Paper. About the discussion under Rule 193, it says :

"To be taken up at 6 PM or as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of, whichever is earlier,....."

So, it is "preceding items" not "preceding item". The preceding item is continuing and let it continue.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : There is a particular sequence in the agenda and that has to be maintained. There was half-an-hour discussion preceding the discussion under rule 193. That has not come off. Now how is the sequence going to be maintained ? Had the member been present here, this would have gone according to the schedule, or as we have been seeing now a days that many arbitrary developments take place, probably that would have been pushed aside. We have always been submitting to the Chair that we should strictly adhere to the schedule.

Is it your pleasure to say that at 6.0' o'clock this discussion would be interrupted and the discussion under Rule 193 would start ?

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : The half-hour discussion is not taking place. So far as discussion under Rule 193 is concerned, I have got it after arguing in the Business Advisory Committee. I do not want it to be postponed to the 1st because I have got the List of Business for the last with me here. It says, half-hour discussion and on the next page it says, Discussion under Rule 176 to be initiated by Shri Bhupesh Gupta and some Rajya Sabha members. So, on the 1st after 5.30, Shri Bhupesh Gupta is going to address this House.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAM-
ENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT**

(**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR**) : It might be a misprint. Sir so far as the discussion under rule 193 is concerned, as rightly pointed out by Mr Bhandare, it is to be taken up as soon as the preceding items are disposed of. If the discussion on Delhi University Bill had been finished and this item had been disposed of, we should have certainly taken up the discussion under Rule 193. But the preceding item is still on the anvil of the House. Regarding the sequence, if at all the sequence is that the earlier matter has got to be disposed of first and not the later matter. But I will accommodate them. Let the discussion under item Rule 193 start immediately and go on for one hour. These 10 minutes which have been taken in the miscellaneous discussion may be taken out. After one hour, we will again resume discussion on the Delhi University Bill and continue till 7 o'clock, because we have decided to sit till 7 o'clock. Sequence means first come first served. The first item is the Delhi University Bill and not the discussion under Rules 1934.

There is no earthly reason why we should disturb the sequence. The

sequence demands that the Delhi University Bill should be disposed of first.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : As you have rightly suggested and put it to the House, the discussion on the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill should be continued.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The suggestions that have been made are not quite accurate. As 5.30 p.m. you in your good sense asked Shri Guha to sit down and said "how the 5.30 discussion". That means the discussion on the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill has come to a conclusion for the day. You had called the next item on the agenda, which is the half an hour discussion. Now, it so happens that the Congress Party has succeeded in browbeating one of its members to withdraw the half an hour discussion in order to save half an hour for legislative business.....(*interruptions?*). They want to utilize that half an hour for the consideration of this somewhat fishy Bill. Sir, I do not think you should pay countenance to what they are saying. The rules are very clear. The half an hour discussion starts at 5.30 p.m. The concerned Member decides not to press the discussion. So, the next item may be taken up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, on a point of submission. You will recollect that when I was continuing my speech you asked me to resume my seat. You also said in your wisdom that the half an our discussion would be taken up. That means immediately item No. 26 is taken up.

MR CHAIRMAN : You are not making any new point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : So, item No.26 should be taken as the business of

the House Then it is disposed of What does disposal mean? A matter can be disposed of with or without discussion Item No 26 is disposed of (interruptions?)

MR CHAIRMAN Since so many hon Members are standing up and speaking nothing will go on record If any member speaks without my permission (will not go on record) (interruptions)? According to the Rules, if the member is making a new point then only he can be accommodated Otherwise not

SHRI K D MALAVIYA As I understand it, the points made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs were very relevant He made a certain offer and, unfortunately the Opposition Members are not willing to accept the offer

SOME HON MEMBERS We accepted it

SHRI K D MALAVIYA (Dowarganj) They have conditionally accepted it Because the differences are irresolvable there can be no agreement I propose that the Chair take a final decision in the matter (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN I will not allow anything more now My decision is this At 5 30 P M I said there was a Half an-Hour discussion but the gentleman concerned had withdrawn it That is on the record That is what I said specifically at the same time I also said that the subject which we are discussing that is the Delhi University Bill will continue

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA How can it be? (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Order order, please take your seat

Now, I do not agree either with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or with the Members on this side This item,

Not recorded .

that is, the Delhi University Bill will continue upto 6 O'clock At 6 O'clock, we will take up the other discussion which is on the List of Business The Delhi University Bill will be taken up on some other day when it comes on the agenda Mr Samar Guha to continue his speech (Interruptions)

SHRI SA SHAMIM What happened to the offer made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and accepted by us?

SHRI G VISWANATHAN He made an offer There was an offer from the Treasury Benches and we accepted it What about that? (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Order, please You have taken 20 minutes for nothing Mr Samar Guha to continue his speech (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुनेना) सभापति महोदय

सभापति महोदय जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं वह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय **

प्राप मझ न नागज क्या है। मैं प्राप स एक प्रापना छाटी नी करना चाहता ह।

सभापति महोदय जी नहीं

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय माननीय सभापति जी पूजनीय सभापति जा। मब को प्रापने सुना है मझ क्या नहीं सुनना चाहता है।

सभापति महोदय प्राप हाउस का चलने दीजिए। हाउस को डिस्टर्ब न बोजिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मैं कल हाउस को चलने से रोब रहा हू। प्राप मुझे सुनने?

सभापति महोदय नहीं सुनें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्यों नहीं सुनें?

समापति महोदय : आप बैठ जायेंगे मेहर-
बानी करके।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इतने समय में मैं
खत्म भी कर देता। आधा मिनट मुझे चाहिए
था।

समापति महोदय : आप इसी तरह से हाउस
को डिस्टर्ब करेंगे तो मुझे आपको नेम करना
पड़ेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमेशा इसी की आप
धाम देते हैं। आप बेकार नाराज होते हैं।

समापति महोदय : श्री समर गुह (व्यवधान) आप
बैठिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सुन तो ले मैं कहना
नया चाहता हूँ। सुनेंगे नहीं ?

समापति महोदय : नहीं। श्री समर गुह।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्यों नहीं सुनेंगे।
आप न सब को सुना है।

समापति महोदय : हाउस चलने देगे या नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं सब को आपने
सुना है, मौका दिया है। मैं भी आपकी आज्ञा
माग रहा हूँ।

समापति महोदय : बड़ मामला खत्म हो गया
है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : खत्म कैसे हो गया
है।

समापति महोदय : श्री समर गुह। (व्यवधान)

Hon. Member, Shri Hukam Chand
Kachwai is not allowing the House to
function. He should be named.
(Interruptions). He is not allowing
the House to function. The non. members
are sitting tight. They are not asking
him that he should allow the House to
function.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please allow
him to say, Sir.

42L.S.S./72—12.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That matter
is finished. I have called Mr. Samar
Guha.

SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA :
On a point of order. We were given
to understand that his speech had been
finished; the item was over.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.
There is no point of order. Mr. Samar
Guha may continue his speech. We must
carry on the business of the House serious-
ly; otherwise, we would be laughed at
by the public. MR. Samar Guha.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने मुझे सुना
नहीं। मैं बाहर जा रहा हूँ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I think,
you will take pity on me. Before I could
continue my speech three or four minutes,
there was din in the House. Naturally
Sir, now I have almost forgotten what
I was speaking. I do not want to go into
politics; I have no political motives at
all; I want to go into the matter seriously
and want to make some contribution, in
resolving the problem that has arisen
Therefore, I would request you to begin
the discussion under rule 193 and allow
me to speak the next day so that I can
speak calmly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, please.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Amidst all
these interruptions, can I speak anything
Sir. ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you do not
finish, then you will continue. But I
cannot ask you to continue when you
are not speaking and then there is still time
.....(Interruptions).

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You can
call other persons if he is not prepared
to speak.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : No Sir, I can continue for hours. If they want to hear me, I will make the speech.

What is the miracle, what is the magic wand—I want to know, from Prof. Nurul Hasan—that has brought so many thousands of teachers in one solid phalanx, in one confederation? Is it possible, particularly among the intelligentsia? I have said two intellectuals do not meet together. When two intellectuals meet, there will be a third point in their arguments. Therefore, I only want to draw your attention that as I used the word—without trying to ride rough-shod over the sentiments and intelligence and judgment of the profession of education, you should go deeply into the causes, as to ascertain why they have combined. Why? They are united? There are certain basic reasons. There are certain basic motives behind that. That motive, some people simply attributed it to some sabotage, some, I should say to conspiracy, engineered by the Jana Sengh or some other political Party. I should say, so much credit should not be given either to the Jana Sangh or the RSS or to any other political Party. That way you will be undermining the intelligence and the judgment of the four thousand teachers of the Delhi University....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue the next day. Now we are taking up the discussion under Rule 193.

[**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE** *in the Chair*]

17:58 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : PAYMENT OF BONUS TO WORKERS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I would like to initiate a discussion on the payment of bonus, particularly, raising the quantum of bonus paid to the workers from 4% to 8.33%.

I am happy that Mr. Khadiilkar is here and I remember how the workers felt happy when Khadiilkar formula was announced and I was seriously thinking whether the Government should take a decision themselves without referring this matter to the committee and raise the minimum quantum of bonus from 4% to 8.33%, and also remove the ceiling of 20%. So, the question of raising the minimum bonus from 4% to 8.33% is agitating the minds of all sorts of workers, whether in the public or the private sectors and I am confident that there is going to be a wave of strike before the Puja holidays if no decision is taken by the Government to raise the quantum of bonus. The hon. Minister is aware that there had been strikes in Bombay recently and their main demand was that the quantum of bonus should be raised to 8.33%. Even in to-day's newspapers you will find that the textile workers of Bombay have taken a decision that over two lakhs of workers in the Bombay textile mills will go on a strike on 2nd September to press their demand for a minimum bonus of 8.33%.

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I may bring to the notice of the House that only one hour has been allotted for this discussion. We must conclude this discussion at 7 O'clock. Those who want to take part in the debate may kindly remember this time factor. The hon. Minister has to reply to the debate. This will be closed exactly at 7 O'clock. Mr. Banerjee, please continue.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : As I was saying, the textile workers of Bombay have taken a decision to go on strike. The textile workers of Kanpur who went in token strike in July, 1972 have also taken a decision to go in for an indefinite strike if this question of minimum bonus is not settled. The Khadiilkar formula caught the imagination of the workers only because

the minimum was raised. The Minister is aware that the employer maintains two books. One book which shows the balance sheet is open for inspection; it shows no profit or hardly any profit and they pay four per cent on the ground that there is no profit. They maintain the other book which is meant for their own information and action, which is never shown to the employees, to the workers' representatives. There are the working journalists, the non-journalists and every other section of employees. Every section of the working class has demanded that the minimum bonus should be raised to 8.33%. I do not know when the Review Committee is going to submit its report.

The Railway employees, the Defence employees the P&T employees, those who are working in the departmentally-run establishments etc. have been demanding that the Bonus Act should be made applicable to them. But we are told that this demand of theirs is being rejected by the Government on the plea that the 'terms of reference' do not cover those employees who are working under Government-run establishments. It is a sad commentary on the talk of 'socialism'. 22 lakhs of Government employees are not covered; those in the Defence establishments, those in the P & T, those in the Railways, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, etc., cannot be covered under this.

This demand has become their living demand. The Central Government employees will join hands with the private sector employees to have a token strike throughout the country if needed to press their demand for bonus. I do not know how far this is correct, but we hear that this question of raising the bonus was discussed in the Political Affairs Committee, the Internal Affairs Committee or the Cabinet as a whole. It has come out in the Press. It was said that the Govern-

ment wants to take a strong position. What is 'strong position' Sir? Bonus is the only thing by which the ordinary working man can get two pairs of cloth for his children and the other yearly requirements. Otherwise, what he gets as salary is being spent out. His indebtedness is increasing; the prices are going up. In spite of the assurances given, this Government has miserably failed to hold the price-line even after 25 years of freedom. It is a sad commentary on our planning. It is a sad commentary on our talk of socialism.

The hon. Minister should assure us that the committee will be asked to submit its report, at least an interim report immediately so that the minimum bonus could be raised from 4 per cent to 8.33 per cent before the Puja holidays, because in Bengal and other places, there is going to be a wave of strikes. I am not pleading for strikes; I do not want that there should be any stoppage of production... But the line between hunger and anger has become thinner, and in spite of all the sermons, whether from the hon. Minister of Labour or from the Prime Minister, nothing is going to check the workers or restrain them from taking recourse to strikes, because they have a feeling that the employers are minting money at their cost but when the question of payment of bonus comes up, immediately a balance sheet is shown in which no profit is shown.

I would also plead that this bonus should be extended to all employees in the public sector and also to the defence, P and T and railway employees. My hon. friend Shri A. P. Sharma, who is not here at the moment, had almost threatened the Government on behalf of his federation of railwaymen that there would be serious unrest if Government did not concede his demand. We took a decision in the consultative committee.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

There was a unanimous decision by all sections and by all Members who were present, and there was a unanimous resolution that the bonus should be raised from 4 per cent to 8.33 per cent and that this question should be referred to the reviewing committee called the Madan Committee for including these employees also within the purview of the Bonus Act

18 08 hrs

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

I would request the hon. Minister to explain to us the causes of delay. Is it a fact that the members are not agreeing? Is it a fact that there are some members who are not prepared to sign it? How is it that those central organisations which were already committed in the Indian Labour Conference for 8.33 per cent bonus and who pleaded for it, are also hesitating? I am sure that they do not hesitate to submit the report.

But if that is not done, I am sure there is going to be labour unrest. We do not want to stop production even for a minute at this hour, because our country needs production. But after all, produce and perish cannot be the slogan; produce or perish was the slogan, and the workers produced, but their wages were not increased.

Even in respect of 25 lakhs of Central Government employees, the Pay Commission's report has not yet been submitted, the prices have gone up and the index has crossed 238 points, and yet the Central Government have not taken a decision to give them any interim relief.

On behalf of the All India Trade Union Congress and the organisation of the Central Government employees like defence and others which I represent, I want to make a fervent appeal to the hon. Minister who is the initiator of this particular formula called the Khadikar formula, to see that it is implemented.

When Government have taken a rigid attitude, I cannot understand why bonus cannot be paid to the Government employees, and why the employers should not be forced to pay bonus to the employees. Rs. 38 crores is being paid as compensation for the insurance companies, Rs. 10 crores is being paid to the ex-Rulers. How is it that they cannot pay bonus to their employees? It is a sad commentary on our talk of freedom.

If the hon. Minister cannot commit himself this way or that way just now, let him not do so, but it would be better if before the Puja holidays, it is decided and a commitment is made in this House that a decision will be taken to increase the minimum bonus from 4 per cent to 8.33 per cent, and it will not be restricted to the public sector or private sector employees only but it would also be extended to the defence, railway and other employees.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVAT (Rajapur) Since my non-official Bill on the Bonus Act amendment already under discussion, I would not like to repeat the points I had already mentioned while moving the Bill for consideration in this House. The discussion is still in progress. Therefore, at the very outset, let me point out the special reasons in view of which I have demanded a discussion. A news report had appeared in the press some time ago that the Union Cabinet has taken a decision to make *ex-gratia* payment to the public undertakings workers before the Puja holidays. The same report said that the Bonus Review Committee is sharply divided on various aspects of the bonus problem, whereas the working class representatives on the Board Committee are insisting that the minimum quantum of bonus should be raised from 4 to 8.33 per cent. The employers' representatives are not agreeable. At the same time, it is reported that the representatives of the employers feel that they have no objection to

widening the scope of the Bonus Act so that even the other categories of workers could be paid the minimum quantum of bonus; only they are, opposed to raising the minimum quantum from 4 to 8.33 per cent.

Therefore, we wanted a categorical clarification from the Labour Minister in view of the agitation that is going on, whether the Cabinet has really taken a decision to make some payment before the Puja holidays.

There was also a news report that in view of the rift that has taken place within the Bonus Review Committee, probably the entire Committee is likely to be wound up. Of course, even if the Committee got wound up, the problem does not get wound up, because the problem still continues. We are seized of the problem. Therefore, I would really like the Labour Minister clarify categorically as to what is the policy. The basic issue of the concept of bonus has to be clarified. What is their concept? Is it merely profit sharing? Is it surplus sharing? Is it prosperity sharing? Is it just *ex-gratia* payment or do they consider bonus as a device, to bridge the gap between actual wage and living wage?

Once they make their position clear on this, the question arises what are the economic conditions today. I can understand the Government saying that because they have not the financial resources, though they accept the concept of bonus as a device to bridge the gap between actual wage and living wage, probably some adjustment will have to be made. But that argument is not forthcoming. On the contrary, they do not make their position very clear whether they consider bonus as a deferred wage; at the same time they talk of linking wages with productivity. Those of us who are in the working

class movement find this a very dangerous principle, to link wages with productivity. Apparently, it appears very sound, that if you link wages with productivity, it will be an incentive to the workers to increase productivity. But there are certain reasons why we are opposed to this outright linking because it is not merely labour which is the sole factor which determines the level of productivity; there are many other extraneous factors such as the availability of raw materials, level of prices of raw materials, techniques of production available, the manipulations that are going on, artificial scarcities that are created. Hence we will never give consent to linking wages with productivity. But because of the necessity of bridging the gap between actual wage and living wage, we have been insisting that some sort of link must be established.

I do not want to utilise this opportunity merely to score a debating point over Government. But I want to point out to the Labour Minister that since the agitation for bonus has begun certain tendencies are developing in the Government to deal with it in a very undemocratic manner. For instance, in the City of Bombay, the Bombay Municipal Corporation which is actually controlled by the ruling Congress went out of its way to score over the opposition and pass a resolution that *ex-gratia* payment amounting to one month's emoluments to be given to the civic workers. Then a conflict developed between the Government and the Corporation. As a result, instead of amicably settling the issue with by sitting with the representatives of the Corporation they resorted to a most undemocratic method of bringing in legislation to thwart it. It has never happened in independent India. The Maharashtra Government brought in legislation through, which they wanted to put a ban on the Municipal Corporation

[Shri Madhu Dandayate]

to see that their democratic, unanimous decision taken on the floor of the Corporation was not at all implemented. They went a step ahead and have told the Corporation that if they implemented the decision, it would be the responsibility of the Councillors and officers concerned to make good the loss sustained because of the payment.

Again, another tendency is developing. The BEST workers were assured of a certain payment—8.33 per cent. Now they feel that in view of the new orientation in the stand of the Government, there must be further difficulties. Therefore they are seeing to it that even on the decision that has been taken, some new restrictions are put as a result of which the situation is becoming very dangerous in the City of Bombay, in Calcutta, Kanpur and elsewhere.

Therefore, if Government want to adopt a slightly different point of view let them have a report with the central trade union organisations and try to adjust and evolve a solution. But do not try to follow undemocratic practices. Today you are in power; tomorrow somebody else will be in power. I do not want to give to the legislatures overriding powers by which they will destroy the autonomy of organisations like the Bombay Municipal Corporation and other local authorities. I wish they will not concentrate in their hands such powers which will destroy the structure of democracy and autonomous institutions in the country.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : (Serampore) : The question of raising the minimum bonus to 8.33 per cent was long ago discussed in the other House and the Minister, Shri Khadilkar, himself admitted the reasonableness of the case. But he took several months to constitute a Committee to review the bonus. Then a long time was taken. We do not

know what the Committee will produce and when. In the meantime, kite-flying is going on that there is no unanimity in the Review Committee. Somebody is saying that those companies which make profit will give 8.33 per cent and those which are not, will give less. If this discrimination is going to take place, I tell you on behalf of our organisation, on behalf of the largest number of workers, that they will not accept it. They will not accept a paise less than 8.33 per cent.

The idea of bonus came to India as a deferred wage. It has nothing to do with productivity and production or profit. You are denying this principle to a large section of your own employees, the government employees. You have no right to do it. So if the Review Committee delays a decision, Government must come straightforward and declare that the minimum bonus will be 8.33 per cent for all, including the Defence, Railways and other government undertakings' workers, all municipality workers and other workers. I have got every reason to believe that pressure was given by the Centre to the Bombay Corporation not to concede the demand of *ex-gratia* payment and that has come in the papers. So, in the meantime, the agitation is going on everywhere. In West Bengal already the workers are on the move. On the 15th of next month, all the engineering and other employees of Calcutta will observe a Bonus Day in which the trade union organisation people, affiliated or owing allegiance to their party will come forward and a united movement is growing up in West Bengal to snatch the right, and if the Government still hesitates they will have to reap the consequences in future.

So, on this occasion, I will appeal to Mr. Khadilkar, immediately announce it.

Enough time has been given to the Review Committee. You took five months to set up the committee. You have not included our organisation in spite of the fact that we represent seven lakh workers all over India. In spite of it, the workers had an expectation that they will get something. Pooja is nearing, and the time is up. But the Government is sitting tight. There is some news already which has come in the papers that there is no chance of unanimity in the Review Committee. My point is, you go to the Cabinet and announce immediately that there will be a minimum quantity of bonus, and it should not be linked with any question of production or productivity, and all the employees must be covered under this Act.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on the decision issue of payment of bonus, particularly raising the quantum of Bonus paid to workers from 4 per cent to 8.33 per cent, raised by my hon. friends, Shri S.M. Banerjee, Shri Madhu Dandavate and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

At 1960-61 prices, in the year 1960-61 the net domestic industrial product was of the value of Rs.13,294 crores and at the same price level in 1969-70, the net domestic industrial production was of the value of Rs. 17,955 crores. The increase of the domestic industrial product during these ten years was of the order of 42.5%. Who has contributed to this increase except the workers of the country? But, at 1960-71 prices the *per capita* income has gone up by only 18%.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate has calculated that if bonus is given at 8.33%, the amount would come to Rs. 200 to 250 crores. When

the net industrial product has gone up by Rs. 4661 crores, the amount of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 crores is not much. It is not even half of the tax arrears of Rs. 430 crores as on 31-3-1972.

In 1965, after the enactment of Bonus Act, the percentage of bonus was fixed at 4%. But, during these 7 years, the value of rupee has come down by 50%. Therefore, Sir, it is imperative that bonus at 8.33% is given to the workers throughout the country. According to 1971 census, the total population of the country is 54.74 crores. The total number of workers in all sectors of industries including agriculture comes to 18.36 crores. In 1969-70 the daily income of worker was not even one rupee.

It was expected that the Bonus Act would resolve many controversies, but in fact, the Bonus Act itself has created many problems. A Review Committee has been constituted by the Government in April, 72 and I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the Report of this Committee is expected.

In 1969 the textile mill owners at Coimbatore agreed to pay 8.3% bonus to textile workers and again in 1970, in another agreement, they consented to give 8.3% bonus to textile workers, In 1970 while addressing the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh at Bombay, Shri Sanjayyaya, the then Labour Minister assured that the Government would bring forward an amendment to the Bonus Act. In this very house, while discussing a Private Member's Bill, the hon. Minister of Labour assured that the Bonus (*Amendment*) Bill would be introduced shortly. Sir, the report of the Bonus Review Committee should be expedited and the Government should take the earliest opportunity to bring forward an amending bill providing to

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E.R. Krishnan]

give 8.33% bonus to all the workers of the country.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री हुकूम शब्द कछुआय : 8 33 प्रतिशत बोनस की जो बात है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हू। इतना बोनस प्रत्येक मजदूर को मिलना चाहिए। इससे कम नहीं मिलना चाहिये। बोनस मुनाफे में से हिस्सा है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। यह विलम्ब से मिलने वाला वेतन है। गैर कानूनी तरीके से या बजट से जो महंगाई बढ़ती है उसका मकाबला करने के लिये, उसका छुने के लिए, उमने बराबर कदम बढ़ाने के लिये यह विलम्ब से मिलने वाला वेतन है। आज कई स्थानों पर बोनस नहीं मिलता है। रेलवे के लिए अन्ध बार मांग की गई है, पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट के वाल्से की गई है, टेलेफोन डिपार्टमेंट के लिए की गई है, अस्पतालों, म्यनिसिपैलिटियों, नगर निगम सुरक्षा के जिनमे उत्पादन के क्षेत्र है, उन सब के बास्ते बोनस की मांग की गई है, सभी वेतन भोगी कर्मचारियों का बोनस का हक है। लेकिन आपने इस क्षेत्र के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया है। लगता है कि मन्त्री महोदय मन्त्रिमण्डल के अन्दर अपनी बात को मनवा नहीं सके है या उन्होंने इसका मनवान की कोशिश नहीं की है। बोनस के मामले को ले कर देश के अन्दर ताना प्रभार के झगड़े खड़े होते रहते हैं। परन्तु मन्त्री महोदय इस मामले में हिम्मत और दृढ़ता से काम नहीं कर पाए हैं और ये हिम्मत और दृढ़ता वह मन्त्रीमण्डल में भी प्रदर्शित नहीं कर पाए हैं। यह एक वाजिब मांग है और इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए आज हिम्मत से काम ले और मन्त्रिमण्डल में भी आप झगडा करे और इस मांग की पूति करवाये। आपका कानून कहला है कि जहा बीस श्रावधी काम करते हैं वहा बोनस का कानून लागू होगा। देश में आज भी हजारों फकिरियाँ है जिनमे पचास-पचास और तीस-तीस और बीस-बीस मजदूर काम करते है लेकिन वहाँ रजिस्ट्री में केवल पाच दस या पन्ध्र मजदूर काम करते है ऐसा तो किया जाता

है। इस कारण से वहा लोग बोनस से वंचित रह जाते हैं, प्राविडेंट फंड के साथ से वंचित रह जाते हैं। मेरी मांग है कि आप इस संख्या की बीस से बढ़ा कर दस कर दें। अगर मेरी इस मांग को आप स्वीकार करेगे तो मैं समझता हू कि देश के अन्दर हजारों उद्योगों में काम करने वाले लाखों कर्मचारियों को लाभ होगा।

पिछली बार हमने नागदा में देखा कि बोनस के विषय को ले कर बिडला की फैक्ट्री जो बहा है, गोली चली थी। काफी मख्या में उस गोली के फलस्वरूप मजदूर मारे गए थे। करोडों का उन फैक्ट्री को मुनाफा हुआ था। मजदूरों ने खून पसीना एक करके यह मुनाफा फैक्ट्री को करवाया। उनकी मांग थी कि उनको आलीम प्रतिशत बोनस दिया जाए। बिडला देना नहीं चाहते थे। उस कारण से वहा गोली चली और काफी ताबाद में लोग मारे गये। आप ने इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया। ममक्ष में नहीं धाता है कि क्यों नहीं किया। मैं तो यहा तक कहना चाहता हू कि कर्मचारियों को, मजदूरों को इन बात का सन्देश है मारे देश में कि आपकी जरूर कई साठगाठ उद्योगपतियों के साथ है और इसी कारण से आप सक्ती के साथ कई कदम उठाना नहीं चाहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप दृढ रुब धरनाये, मज्ती से आप काम ले और इस बात को आप स्वीकार करे ताकि सारे देश के मजदूरों का ठीक प्रकार से लाभ हो। दशहरा धा रहा है। उसके पहले ही सब लोगों को बड़ा हुआ बोनस मिल जाना चाहिये। आप इस मामले में उचित निर्णय ले ताकि लोग आपको बुझा दे। ऐसा आपने किया तो जो आपने गरीबी हटाओ का नारा दिया है, उस में भी थोडा सा आपको सहयोग मिलेगा।

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East) : Bonus has assumed a crucial role in industrial relations and industrial unrest was avoided last year through what is known as Khadilkar Formula. Now this year there has been a delay by the bonus review committee.

I do not know how the hon. Minister is trying to avoid industrial unrest that is now impending, in the next two or three months. It has already started in the Industries. The bonus issue-Government workers and industrial workers and all trade unions have been pointing to the Government that it must be regarded as a wage policy issue. Government has still not made up its mind on the question of minimum bonus. Government has got legislation on the minimum wages. Why does not the Government think it necessary to have legislation on minimum bonus only, as an immediate step? I wish the Government comes out with legislation. If Parliament is not sitting when the time comes, the Government should come out with an Ordinance for minimum bonus. The whole point is about raising the quantum from 4 to 8.33 per cent. This question of raising the quantum has been criticised by the employers and I do not know why the Government is afraid of the criticism of the employers. This criticism is always there. Whether it is a question of raising the bonus or wages or DA or giving any benefit to the workers, employers always raise the bogie of increasing the wage cost.

It is the contention of the trade unions that to raise the quantum of minimum bonus is to raise the efficiency of the management. Government should look to the raising of the quantum of bonus from this point of view. If this is not raised, probably corrupt and mismanaged units will be protected and the workers will suffer. Therefore, if Government are serious about improving the efficiency of management and performance of units, the best way is to increase the quantum of minimum bonus from 4 to 8.33 per cent.

श्री राजकिशोर शर्मा (इम्बौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय के पास जा कर बोल रहा

हूँ। ताकि जो मैं कह रहा हूँ, वह उस को पूरे ध्यान में रखें। मिनिमम 8.33 परसेंट बोनस की जवाबदारी मिल-मालिकों और मजदूरों की नहीं है, बल्कि मंत्री महोदय की है, क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय 8.33 परसेंट से बचनबद्ध हैं। 1970 का बोनस बांट देने के बाद उनका फार्मूला धारा और मजदूरों को 1970 के पेटे उस के अनुसार एडवांस बोनस बांटा गया। अब तो 1971 का बोनस बांट रहा है। दिसम्बर के अन्त में जिन का साल पूरा हो गया है, कुल 31 तारीख तक उन्हें बोनस बांटा जाना चाहिये, यह बोनस एक्ट कहता है। अगर 31 अगस्त तक बोनस नहीं बांटा, तो जिन्होंने नहीं बांटा है, उन्होंने बोनस एक्ट के विरुद्ध कार्य किया है, ऐसा माना जायेगा।

खाटिकर फार्मूला के अन्तर्गत मजदूरों को 1970 के पेटे जो एडवांस बोनस दिलाया गया। बम्बई जहाँ कहीं एप्रोमेंट में यह भी है कि अगर फ्रांट महीने के अन्दर बोनस के संबंध में कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ, तो 1970 का एडवांस बोनस जो खाटिकर फार्मूला के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त दिया गया है, वह काट लिया जायेगा। यह तो उल्टी गंगा है। 1970 के पेटे मंत्री महोदय ने 8.33 परसेंट में से अपने फार्मूले के अनुसार एडवांस बोनस दिलाया और वह 1971 के बोनस में से काट लिया जाये, ये बड़े धांधल्य की बात है। इस स्थिति में अगर मजदूर हड़ताल नहीं करेंगे, तो क्या करेंगे ? यह तो "लेने गई पूत और खो भाई खमम" वाला हाल ही रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को समझ लेना चाहिये कि यह जवाबदारी मजदूरों की नहीं है, मजदूर प्रतिनिधियों की नहीं है, बल्कि मंत्री महोदय की है, जिन्होंने अपना खाटिकर फार्मूला निकाला है।

हम ने तो मंत्री महोदय की बड़ी भारी मदद कर दी है। मेरे प्रदेश में जहाँ हवारी प्रतिनिधि चुनिये हैं, उन को हम ने 8.33 परसेंट बोनस बांटवा दिया है और उन मिलों से बटवाया है, जिन्होंने 1971 का डिबिडेड नहीं बांटा है, जिन्होंने 1971 का डिबिडियेशन भी नहीं निकाला है और भारी मात्र

[श्री रामसिंह भार्गव]

किया है। जब हम ने उन भारी लागत करने वाली मिलों से भी 8 33 परसेंट बोनस बढ़वा दिया है, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि हम ने मजदूरी बढ़ाव की बड़ी भारी मदद की है। हम ने मिनिमम बोनस की उन की लक्ष्मण-रेखा को भी खोल दिया है। बोनस एक्ट से 20 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं की बात कही गई है, लेकिन मैं ने अपने प्रदेश में 30 और 31 परसेंट तक दिला दिया है।

तो मैं आप से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट क्यो हिचकिचा रही है? जब ट्रेड यूनियन्स आपसी समझौते से मजदूरी को ज्यादा दिला सकती है तो आपके बीच में झाने से यह हुआ कि जो हम ने रहे हैं वह भी हम खो रहे हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि मजदूरी के मामले को पारलिटिक्स में न डाला जाय और जो मामला 1971 में निपट जाना चाहिए था वह 1972 में नहीं निपट रहा है यह हमारे लिए बड़े दुःख की बात है। या तो आप बीच में भाँ न जाए और बीच में जाए तो जल्दी निपटाइए। नहीं तो मजदूरी के ऊपर छोट बीजिए में निपट लेने।

श्री भूलाचन्द डागा (बाली) महोदय आसमान को छू रही है और करीब करीब सारे मजदूरी के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं उन को एक माग है, महोदय के आघार पर जो पगारो में वृद्धि करते हैं सरकारी कर्मचारियों की उस में हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन मजदूर की जो महोदय बढ़ती जाती है उस की तुलना में मजदूर के पगार नहीं पढ पाते। हम में तो अपने राजस्वान में देखा है कि कई प्राइवेट सेक्टर हैं जिन का इतना मुनाफा हाता है कि वह 20 और 18 प्रतिशत दे सकते हैं। लेकिन आप के श्रम विभाग के मंत्री और श्रम विभाग सोया हुआ है। राजस्वान से पाली में जो मिले हैं वहा 20 और 18 प्रतिशत मिलना चाहिए क्यो कि वहा उन को लाखों रुपये का मुनाफा होता है। 8 परसेंट तो हम ने ले लिया सब मजदूर के। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि 12 और 13 परसेंट के लिए जो मजदूर आवाज बुलन्द करते हैं उस में आप को

मदद देनी चाहिए। समाजवाद का जो आप का नारा है उस की पूर्ति के लिए इस रकत जबकी वर्ष में खादिलकर साहब ऐसा नारा प्रार्थितें निकालें कि 8 33 प्रतिशत तो मिनिमम होना और इस से थाने बढ़ कर मजदूरी को और सूर्यवत बढ़ बढावें। और न बढ़ावें तो श्रम विभाग और पुलिस विभाग बीच में न जाए। मजदूर अपना हक ले लेने।

SHRI P M MEHTA (Bhavnager) Sir, I will not repeat the same points which were dealt with by my hon friends During the course of the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Labour Ministry this budget session I had warned the Union Labour Minister that the workers will be compelled to resort to strike if the issue of the minimum bonus is not finalised Now that has come true When the government claims to be so progressive and when the Union Labour Minister is the father of the formula of a minimum of 8 33 per cent bonus, the workers of this country do not understand why this inordinate delay takes place on the finalisation of this issue

In stead of going into other points, I want the Minister to give categorical replies to the following questions When is the interim report likely to be submitted? Would the government issue instructions to the employers not to recover the advance paid by them, calculated on the basis of a minimum of 8 33 per cent bonus? Would the government ask the employers to give an amount equivalent to 8 33 per cent as bonus? Lastly, would the government instruct the public undertakings and government commercial concerns to pay bonus at the rate of 8 33 per cent to their workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I must

confess I am somewhat disappointed because I expected, while making a demand for increased bonus, that those who are very naturally agitated about this question would make a demand keeping in view the entire picture of economy.

The hon. Member, Shri Raja Kulkarni, just referred to the entire wage structure. Apart from what is being said on the floor of the House and what is being said outside, I must say, if we put the entire issue of bonus payment in a broad perspective, in a proper perspective, it would help us a great deal to give a serious consideration to it, though we are seized of the matter.

I would like to inform the House that the Government are aware of the demand for an increase in the quantum of bonus. At the same time I would like to give you some sort of a past history, a resume, of what happened in the past. A Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha by Shri Chitti Babu and, among other things, this very point was there, namely, to increase the minimum bonus from 4 to 8.33 per cent. It was in the context of this widespread demand that the late Shri Sanjivayya because his name was mentioned here and the statement that he made, the then Labour, Minister indicated in Bombay, in October, 1970, that he was seized of the matter and it was under consideration. If you read his speech, you will find that he felt that the time had come when we should give some thought to the question of bonus, whether it needs revision at the present juncture or not. That was the only point he made in that speech.

I dealt with Shri Chitti Babu's Bill in the Rajya Sabha. The Government did not support the Bill. I further stated, at that time, that the scheme of bonus embodied in the Payment of Bonus Act would be reviewed. That is a commit-

ment made by the Government. As the hon. Members are aware, several State Labour Ministers were also in favour of raising the minimum bonus. In pursuance of the demand voiced from time to time in and outside Parliament to increase the quantum of payment, as the House is aware, a Committee has been constituted to review the operations of the Payment of Bonus Act. One specific term of reference to the Committee is whether there is a case for raising the minimum bonus of 4 per cent and, if so, to what extent. So, the entire review of the scheme is left to the Committee with this term of reference.

At the first meeting of the Committee held in Bombay, on the 5th June, 1972 which I was invited to inaugurate, I had occasion to mention that it had become customary with the industrial and commercial houses to disburse on the eve of the festival season of Puja and Diwali what has come to be known as bonus. I may mention that his practice has a past tradition. Last time, in the course of the debate on Prof. Madhu Dandavate's Bill I think, somebody mentioned, and rightly mentioned that this bonus was initiated in old Travancore-Cochin by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar. It is an old tradition that on festival occasions, the employers used to give some reward for good service rendered and all that. So, it has a traditional background

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : जमाना चलत गया । समय में परिवर्तन भी होता है ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : At least Mr. Kachwai should know because the party to which he belongs has some sort of a traditional background. Therefore, it would be appropriate to refer to some past traditions. I ended up by expressing the hope at that meeting that the Committee would be able to send to Government as soon as practicable their recommendations on the

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]
subject This indication was given keeping in view.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE

If you will permit me to make this interruption, even the concept of pension, if you look at the historical background, came as some sort of a reward from feudal society, but even the modern society has accepted it with a different connotation

SHRI R K KHADILKAR I said, it has a historical background, the tradition was there and that is still perpetuating. Even in the same feudal type of commercial houses this continues on occasions like Dusserah and Dewali, they give some reward

Therefore I must make it clear I have hinted that keeping in view the last year's experience, the Committee would try to finish their exercise as early as possible, that I had thrown in Bombay.

SHRI S M BANERJEE We have passed a resolution in the Consultative Committee and have forwarded it to you for onward transmission to Government whether or not the Central Government employees like the employees of Defence Railways and Posts & Telegraphs would be included kindly clarify that

SHRI R K KHADILKAR That is problem of coverage I will come to that Have a little patience

I need hardly go into what constitutes bonus because that question has been raised again and again This is a subject on which there is no unanimous view, but whatever way you look at it bonus ultimately leads to augmentation of income of the wage-earner, that is the object (*Interruption*) The scheme of things in the Payment of Bonus Act envisages that this augmentation should be brought about by the workers' participation in the profits made So, if you look at the

present scheme, you will find that it has a definite link with profits. Let us bear this in mind I will explain it further. I am making this point because it is often overlooked probably because there is a provision in the Act for an obligatory payment of four per cent bonus even if there is no allocable surplus during the year A closer look will however, make it clear that this is evidently not so because the payment made in a year in which the establishment has been in the red is to be set off in the computation for the succeeding periods The set off and set-on formula has been introduced or incorporated in the scheme keeping in view this link with profits Let us understand what is the present scheme In fact, the mechanism of set-off and set-on in that makes the bonus payable more or less a profit-sharing affair If, nonetheless, it is contended that bonus is a deferred wage to bring the level of earnings to a reasonable level, one will also have to take into consideration the fact that with the working of the wage boards the functioning of the collective bargaining machinery the workers at least in the segment of organized industry, have been able to achieve now a level of wages which compares much better with the level ruling elsewhere Take, for instance, steel or jute or coal or cement-of course the final picture is not to emerge-or textile if you compare the present level of wages with what it was at the time when the bonus formula was evolved, you will find that the wage level in the organized sector has considerably gone up now Let us bear this in mind

SHRI S M BANERJEE What about prices ?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR I am coming to that About either raising the quantum of bonus or determining its character, the whole matter, as I have

said will have to be examined by Government on receipt of the Bonus Review Committee's report, among other things, in the context of the national economy, before decisions can be announced. We should not pre-judge the issues at this stage. Now in this context, just now Mr. Banerjee raised the question of prices. I expected and as I said at the beginning, did he put the demand of bonus keeping in view the entire economy as the background? He did not do that. If he had said, 'Look at the prices, look at the profits, look at the general wage levels and the productivity also', and then if you had put forth your claim, I think it would be more justified.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Productivity has increased-nobody as doubted it in many industries.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am not saying 'no', but the demand needs to be placed in the proper context and if a proper footing and you will admit here...

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Minimum bonus has nothing to do with that, with the productivity.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The hon. Minister might remember that the Supreme Court has given the verdict that the minimum wage has nothing to do with the productivity. So, the minimum bonus has nothing to do with productivity or production as such.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I cannot enter into a controversy.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You are giving a cue to the Bonus Review Committee.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Sir, I am not entering into a controversy whether it is a deferred wage or something linked with profits or some share in the profits. I am not entering into that controversy. That will lead us no where.

The question to-day is this. Several members have pointed out that the Puja and Diwali holidays are coming and, naturally, the workers are agitated and the trade-union leaders are equally feeling concerned as to how to meet the situation. That is a genuine concern. But, I do not think, as some hon. Member, I think it was Mr. Banerjee, referred to, that there is going to be a strike in Bombay.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : स्ट्राइक सारे देश मे होगी।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Now, when the workers' representatives are sitting with other members on the Review Committee, I do not see any point in having this type of demonstrative strikes in Bombay because at the present juncture when the Committee is seized of the entire problem.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्राय तो ऐसे बोल रहे हैं जैसे मालिकों का बकील बोल रहा हो। इस तरह से मत बोलिए।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) : Why do you interrupt the Minister like this

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : When the Committee is seized of the entire problem, I ask is it proper for this House to pre-judge the issue here and now? That is the main question.... (Interruptions) No, Mr. Bhattacharyya

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have got only six minutes more.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Yes, Sir, I am finishing. Sir, his policies are determined and declared one month after the Politburo meeting in Calcutta. They have not declared on the spur of the moment anywhere what the Politburo said. So, all policies concerning economy and the policies regarding wages, bonus—all these things will have to be considered properly and keeping in view, as I said,

[Shri R K Khadilkar]
the entire economy as the back-ground.
Otherwise, it has no relevance

SHRI S M BANERJEE What
about my demand ?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR The
second thing is this I think this is a grave
rather a deplorable I would not call it
failure but it is so, on the part of the
working class leadership in the country

AN HON MEMBER Why ?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR Have you
considered whom you represent ? You
represent only the organised sector Do
you know, the gap is ever widening bet
ween those who have employment and
those who are unemployed ? This is
one thing and you never cared as to what
are the wage levels and what they get for
their daily work in the rural sector

SHRI S M BANERJEE Do you know
the gap between what the Birlas are
earning and what the ordinary worker
is earning ?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR Let me
go on because I have just got only four
minutes

On this occasion do not expect me to
make an announcement But, as I said
earlier, we are seized of the problem

SHRI S M BANERJEE What about
the other problems I have mentioned ?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR I am com-
ing to your questions

Now, a reference was made to last year's
formula, the Bombay formula which was
a sort of an *ad-hoc* arrangement to meet
a situation in which it was indicated that
a review of the present scheme is called
for and, therefore, some advance payment
was made That was not a commitment
of increasing the minimum, but the indi-
cation was a review with some advance
payment That should be borne in mind

Then, Sir, some questions were raised
by Shri P M Mehta I have taken them
down

SHRI S M BANERJEE Kindly
reply to my question also

SHRI R K KHADILKAR Yes, I am
coming to that they will cover both You
wanted to know about coverage I will
come to that in the end Mr Mehta wanted
to know by what time the report of the
Committee will be made available Re-
garding this matter, Sir, I would like to
inform my hon friend Mr Mehta that
we do not issue any directives They
are completely seized of the matter There
are various Press reports They are meeting
again So, I presume that they will decide
about the time and whether they should
present an interim report or an interim
recommendation or whether they should
make only a final recommendation
I do not think you should expect the Govern-
ment to issue any directive

SHRI P M MEHTA Government
can certainly make a suggestion

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA
On interim report, why are you going back ?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR On the
question of recovery of advances, pending
the review, almost all the industrial con-
cerns have been, not directly asked, but
advised by their own organisations not
to recover the advances made and almost
all the industrial employers have accepted
the suggestion Then they raised various
points, ask the employee to do this and
that Then there was a question asked
regarding the public undertakings Under
the present scheme as modified by the exe-
cutive order, public sector undertakings
get four per cent minimum at the present
juncture, it does not matter whether they
are competitive or non-competitive, they
get *ex-gratia* four per cent

Now, the question of coverage raised by the hon. Member remains to be replied.

I would like to mention for the benefit of Mr. Banerjee one thing. He is very naturally agitated about the Government employees and employees in the Government undertakings and Government establishments, Railways, P & T, Defence establishments and all that. He knows very well that they are at the present juncture covered by the Pay Commission ...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Pay Commission is not deciding over bonus. The point is about their coming under the Bonus Act..

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : While deciding about the increment in emoluments I am quite certain they will keep in view the general demand also. This is my view. If they do not do anything of that sort, it is for the Government, at the appropriate time, to consider..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about the unanimous resolution which we passed in the Consultative Committee ? Have you forwarded it to the Government ? Have you found out the reaction of Government ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It will be given serious thought. Beyond that no commitment was made and I have conveyed the feeling, unanimous feeling, of the Consultative Committee to the proper quarters. In conclusion I would like to say one thing..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to say a word, because I know, the Chairman will abruptly end this discussion. You said that we did not take an overall account of the economic situation because there was less time; but I concretely said that, looking to the general economic situation, and the availability of resources, if we sit round a table and have a rapport

with the Central Trade Union Organisations, some *via media* can be found out and some *ad hoc* arrangement can be made, but the principle has to be accepted....

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I would like to remind Prof. Dandavate about one thing. If he takes the entire picture of the economy into consideration at the present juncture, he should have said : onus--yes, it is a legitimate demand and we will agitate for it, but at the same time we will tell workers to meet the demand of the economy. There are those who are unemployed; there are those who are getting less; there are others who are comparatively stronger; it should have some link with higher productivity. No Member has cared to make that points. I must say that. I do agree that hon. Members have mentioned generally....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : But that was not the issue. The hon. Minister is making aspersions that we are not championing the cause of the rural poor. But that was not the issue under discussion.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Running commentary throughout is not good. Let there be no interruptions.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In conclusion, I would like to reiterate again that we are seized and the committee is seized of the matter. We know that this demand is agitating the minds of the workers. There is also a growing demand from the side of those who are not covered under the scheme. I have taken note of it.

19 hrs.

But an important thing which I would like to tell my hon. friend is that while making these claims they have also to bear in mind the widening gap between those who are not privileged to have any employment whatsoever, and whose number

[Shri R K Khadilkar]
is growing, those who are in the villages
in the unorganised sectors

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN But
who is responsible for it?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR So, let
the working class leadership not have a
narrow vision and only look to the small
organised sector Prof Madhu Danda

vate will bear with me on this point that
equal emphasis henceforth should be placed
on production and higher production so
that we can meet the requirements of the
situation

19 01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Friday, September 1,
1972/Bhadra 10, 1894 (Saka)*