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Wednesday, August 11, 1971
Sravana 20, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 11, 1971/Sravana 20,
1893 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Alleged Demonstration in Shillong in
Support of Yahya Regime in Bangla
Desh

*1681. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a public demonstration, led by two Muslim Businessmen of Shillong in co-operation with some local unsocial elements, was held in Shillong on the 9th June, 1971 in support of the Yahya regime in Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether slogans like 'Pakistan Zindabad', 'Yahya Zindabad', 'Mujib Murdabad', 'Bengalis have no place in Meghalaya' etc. were raised by the demonstrators ;

(c) whether the Meghalaya Government had asked the Assam Government and the Central Government to arrest these two persons and other demonstrators who are suspected to be acting as agents of Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the action taken against these demonstrators ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : (a) According to reports received from the Governments of Assam and Meghalaya on 9th June, 1971 the Tribal Youth Welfare Association organised

a *hartal* in Shillong and later held a public meeting demanding that the evacuees staying outside the camps should be shifted to the camps. There was no support expressed to the actions of the Pakistani rulers and no Muslim businessmen were connected with the organisation of the *hartal* and the public meeting.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I do not know whom am I no believe. The Chief Minister of Meghalaya came to Delhi accompanied by two other Ministers. I have been told by the Chief Ministers of Meghalaya that he made specific request to the Government of Assam because the home affairs is not dealt by the Chief Minister of Meghalaya and also informed the Central Government that one Mr. Sharif and other Mr. Nagi instigated the whole trouble there. It has appeared in the press also that they raised slogans like 'Pakistan Zindabad', 'Yahya Zindabad', 'Mujib Murdabad', I want to know whether the Government had any such information from the Chief Minister of Meghalaya to the points that I have raised ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I said in my main reply according to the reports we have received from the Governments of Assam and Meghalaya this is not the information with us.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know whether it is a fact that in Shillong and other areas, particularly in Assam there has been a lot of espionage by the Pakistani people who want to sabotage the activities of the Liberation Army ? Whether the Government has come across such reports, if so, the steps taken by the Government.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Actually the hon. Member is asking the question on the assumption that his information is correct but as I said I do not have that information

with me. There is a feeling that the Tribal Youth Welfare Association, which I have mentioned in the main reply, organised this public meeting demanding that it will be better if the evacuees stayed in the camp. This is at the root of their call for *hartal* in this meeting.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : In view of the definite statement by Mr Guha that his source of information was the Chief Minister of Meghalaya himself, would the Minister consider putting the fact again to the Government of Meghalaya and Assam ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is reply from the Government of Meghalaya and Assam.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It may be one thing from the Government but Shri Guha says that his source is the Chief Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : You are a very senior retired officer. Can you think that they are different ?

Tribal Programmes of A.I.R. Stations

*1683. **SHRI TUNA ORAON :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tribal Programmes broadcast over different All India Radio Stations are presented for short duration and only once in a week ; and

(b) whether Government received any representation to increase the time and number of days for these programmes and, if so, whether this has been considered and accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) A statement giving information about special programmes for listeners in the Tribal areas which are broadcast from different stations of All India Radio is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-88/71].

(b) Several suggestions to increase the duration and frequency of these programmes have been received at different stations. Whenever time and resources permit, these suggestions have been accepted. This can be done on a bigger scale only when we are able to establish new stations especially for the tribal areas.

SHRI TUNA ORAON : May I know whether it is a fact that only non-Tribals are given the chance for giving talks ; if so, why Tribals are not given a chance ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It is not a fact. We try our best to get artistes from among the Tribal people themselves but when it is not possible to get anybody from any particular Tribal area or Tribal dialect, we get some other people.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : West Bengal and Bihar are densely populated by the Tribal people, mostly by the Santhals, the Mundas and the Oraos. From the statement it appears that the broadcast from the Calcutta station is only for 15 minutes and the frequency is only weekly. At Ranchi also it appears that the duration is 5 to 7 minutes in certain dialects. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what purpose is served by giving only 5 to 7 minutes and 15 minutes in a week for broadcasts.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : The duration of programmes for the Santhal areas is very small, particularly from the Calcutta and Ranchi stations. Even though we want to increase the duration, it is not possible because there are so many other dialects and those stations have to cater to so many different types of people. Still, we are trying to strengthen Ranchi, station and, I hope, we will be able to cater to the Santhal listeners more.

श्री तुना ओराओन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भनुत्सूचित आदिम जातियाँ व जन जातियाँ प्रायः करीब-करीब सभी प्रदेशों में पाई जाती हैं और वृक्ष आकाशवाही के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से प्रसारित किये जाने वाले जन-जाति सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों का समय बहुत कम होता है और वह संतोषजनक नहीं होता है तो क्या उनकी संस्कृति, धर्म, भाषा और धीर आदि सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों को संतोषजनक रीति से अधिक मात्रा में सुनाये जाने पर विचार करेंगे ताकि उनमें शिकायत लाया जा सके और क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी आवश्यक समझते हैं कि उनके लिए कोई विशेष फ़िल्म बनाकर

उनके लेखों में दिखाया जाय ताकि उनमें आमूलि पैदा हो ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : This is about radio programmes. I do not know what the hon. Member means by saying that special films should be made on these people.

श्री तुकाम चन्द्र काल्याशय : मैंने पूछा था कि उनकी अपनी भाषा, अपने कल्चर और उनके अपने गीन आदि रेडियो पर जो सुनाने का कार्यक्रम है तू कि वह मन्त्रोपजनक नहीं है और वह कम है इसलिए क्या उमेर अधिक मात्रा में मुनाया जायेगा ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मेरी भी नरक देख लिया करें बरता अगर वह इसी तरह से बिना बुलाये बोलते जायेंगे तो उनकी समझ में वह नहीं आयेगा ।

श्री तुकाम चन्द्र काल्याशय : मेरे प्रश्न का पहला भाग तो रेडियो कार्यक्रमों में उनके बास्ते विशेष रूप से अधिक समय देने व उसे मन्त्रोपजनक बनाने के बारे या क्योंकि अभी जो रेडियो पर उनके बास्ते कार्यक्रम होता है वह ठीक प्रकार से नहीं होता है वाकी फिल्म की बात तो मेरे प्रश्न के आविर्द्ध में थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय द्वारा हाउस में पहले जवाब दिया जा चुका है ।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I do not know which Tribal programme the hon. Member has listened to and which Tribal dialect he understands. We are having programmes for the Tribal areas but, as another hon. Member has pointed out, the programme is not sufficient. We have got programmes to have radio stations in different Tribal areas. In the Fourth Plan we have got some programme. Also, we want to increase the radio stations and facilities to broadcast to these Tribal areas.

श्री नाथ राम अहिरकार : मध्य प्रदेश में भी काफी मादिकासी रहते हैं । उसी तरह से हैं जिस दरहू से दूसरे प्रान्तों में देश के हैं । जिस

प्रकार आप बिहार और बंगाल में रेडियो स्टेशनों के द्वारा उनकी भाषा, संस्कृति, साहित्य आदि का प्रचार करते हैं और इन कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण करते हैं, उसी तरह से क्या मध्य रेडियो स्टेशनों से भी ऐसा प्रोग्राम आपने बालू किया है ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : For Madhya Pradesh, we have it already in Rewa and Chatarpur and we purpose to—though they are not specially meant for tribal areas—to have programmes for the tribal areas from these stations. Along with that we are setting up stations in Jagdalpur and Ambikapur.

श्री नाथ राम अहिरकार : द्वातरपुर में बालू नहीं हुआ है ।

धीमती मन्दिमी सतपथी : बालू होता ।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Jeypore is a satellite station and, at present, the coverage of these items is 15 minutes. May I know from the Government whether they have got any programme to educate the tribal people by holding some discussions and talks by these tribal people so that a sense of belonging could be created in them ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Jeypore station caters to the tribal people of Korapur district mainly. We have in the Fourth Plan the proposal to increase the transmitter power of Jeypore station from 10KW to 20 KW. Along with that, we want to make it a full-fledged station.

Location of Headquarters of Electronics Commission

***1684. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the headquarters of the Electronics Commission and the Department of Electronics will be located outside Delhi ; and

(b) the Public Relations and Press Informations arrangements made by the Electronics Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The headquarters of the Electronics Commission and the Department of Electronics are at Bombay and Delhi respectively.

(b) The Public Relation and Press Information work of the Electronics Commission is at present being looked after by the various media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : In part (b) of the reply of the hon. Minister, he has said that different units of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry are looking after it. May I know whether the Government is going to appoint a separate senior Information Officer to look after this Department as well as the Science and Technology Department and the Atomic Energy Department?

SHRI K. C. PANT : In a sense, this is a suggestion for action. The three Departments are functioning independently. At the moment, as the normal agencies of the Government which look after the publicity of other Departments, in the same manner, this publicity is also being looked after by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I have made a note of the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Is it not a fact that one more Member of the Electronics Commission are working with the Atomic Energy Commission in a subordinate capacity and, if so, may I know whether this new body is being downgraded by this association with the other Commission?

MR. SPEAKER : You have asked about the location of the headquarters and not about the constitution of the Commission. But if he has got the information, I have no objection.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : There is no common member between the Atomic Energy Commission and the Electronics Commission. Professor M. G. K. Menon, Chairman of the Electronics Commission

is the Director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, an autonomous body which comes under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of Atomic Energy *. But this is not a downgrading of it. If we have a very senior scientist to deal with this Commission, I think, it upgrades it and gives it the necessary expertise.

SHRI SANJEEVI RAO : In view of the fact that research establishments and defence-oriented industries are located in Bangalore and Hyderabad, will the hon. Minister consider the question of shifting the headquarters from Bombay either to Hyderabad or Bangalore?

SHRI K. C. PANT : There are certain advantages in locating the headquarters at Bombay. For one thing, Prof. Menon who is the Chairman of this Commission is also conducting his research work at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research which is a major R. & D. institution in the country. Bombay has also a lot of electronic industries, not only Hyderabad and Bangalore. Bombay also has computer facilities, the largest in the country. These are some of the advantages of Bombay. I don't want for a moment try to detract from the importance of Bangalore or Hyderabad.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In view of the great importance attached to the development of electronics and the fact that this Commission has been set up very recently for the first time, may I know why upto date no publicity materials has been put out to inform the public as to what this Commission has been undertaking or is going to undertake. No publicity material is available.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If publicity is lacking, I shall certainly convey it to the Commission so that they can make up the lacuna.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In your original reply you have said that the public relations work and press information work is being handled by the Ministry of Infor-

*The original reply by the Prime Minister reads as follows :

"The person who is the head of the Electronics Commission is also a Member of the Atomic Energy Commission."

The reply as printed above was sent by the Prime Minister afterwards in substitution of the original reply.

mation and not by the Commission directly. That is why I am asking you this question. And now he is passing on the buck to the Commission.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The Ministry is also taking interest

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not passing on the buck I have taken note of the suggestion of the hon. Member who is well-informed in these matters.

Tariff Commission's Report on Price Structure of Rayon Synthetic Fabrics and Yarn

*1688 **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Tariff Commission on the price structure of Rayon Synthetic Fabrics and Yarn ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The report of the Tariff Commission on rayon yarn is at final stage of consideration and Government's decision will be announced very shortly.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : May I know, Sir, the important recommendations of the Tariff Commission in this regard and whether one of their recommendations was complete banning of imports ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I cannot say as to what the recommendations of the Tariff Commission are till the Government come to a decision.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : May I know when the report of the Tariff Commission was submitted and the reasons for delay in taking decision on the report ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Sometime in July last it was submitted and we have to consult a number of Departments concerned, especially the Industries Ministry and the Ministry of Finance and some others also. Therefore, we had to take some time. Later on, we had to send it back to the Tariff Commission because of the queries raised by them.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : What is the time limit ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We have received the report back from them and it is in the final stage of consideration. In a couple of weeks we will announce our final decision.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : May I know the definition of 'shortly' ?

पटना में कम शक्ति वाला ट्रांसमीटर
+

*1689. श्री विश्वाति निधि :

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी बिहार और नेपाल के तराई क्षेत्रों में अधिकांग लोग भोजपुरी भाषा जानते हैं :

(ख) क्या पटना में सगाया गया ट्रांसमीटर इन्ही कम शक्ति वाला है कि उत्तरी बिहार और नेपाल के तराई क्षेत्रों में रेडियो और ट्रांजिस्टर साक नहीं सुनाई देते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तरी बिहार के भोजपुरी क्षेत्र में कोई रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उष्म-मंत्री (श्री अमंतीर सिंह) : (क) भोजपुरी के साथ-साथ यहां के लोग मंथिली और हिन्दी बोलते हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । आकाशवाणी के पटना के केंद्र के कार्यक्रम उत्तरी बिहार तथा नेपाल के तराई क्षेत्रों में सुने जा सकते हैं ।

(ग) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

श्री विश्वाति निधि : कुछ दिन पहले इसी सदन में पता चला था कि जीन नेपाल में भारत की सरहद पर जेती का काम शुरू कर रहा है और नेपालियों को जीनी काफी तादाद

में और हर तरह की द्रेनेंग देते हैं। साथ ही नेपाल का जो बोर्डर एरिया है, वहाँ पटना रेडियो स्टेशन का समाचार सुनाई नहीं पड़ता है, बम्पारन का जो बोर्डर एरिया है, वहाँ भी सुनाई नहीं पड़ता है। मन्त्री जी कहते हैं कि सुनाई पड़ता है। यह तो धोय अर्गेंस्ट ऑथ हो गया। प्रधान मंत्री जी वहाँ बैठी हुई हैं। वह वहाँ चल कर इसको देल सकती हैं। मैंसालोटन चल कर देखें जहाँ पर बंडक का बैरेज बना है। उसके नजदीक बुटवल एरिया में चीनी लोग नेपालियों को खेती आदि की द्रेनेंग दे रहे हैं। वह जा कर देखें कि यह रेडियो स्टेशन इस एरिया को कबार करता है या नहीं। नार्थ बिहार में जो भोजपुरी एरिया है, जहाँ ज्यादा भोजपुरी बोली जाती है, मैंसिली लोग भी रहते हैं, क्या वहाँ भी एक रेडियो स्टेशन बनाया जाएगा?

श्री अर्पण बीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पटना के साथ गोरखपुर और दरभंगा में रेडियो स्टेशन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। गोरखपुर का स्टेशन भोजपुरी भाषा में भी प्रसारण करेगा और दरभंगा स्टेशन की जो सक्रिय उससे होगी, वह बम्पारन का इलाका भी कवर होगा।

श्री द्वाद० नां० तिवारी : सारन का इलाका?

श्री अर्पण बीर सिंह : वह पटना और गोरखपुर से कवर होता है।

श्री विज्ञुति सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, इन्होंने कहा कि प्रस्ताव है। गोरखपुर की बोली भोजपुरी है, कई तरह से यू० पी० की बोली के मिलती-जुलती है, लेकिन पूरी भोजपुरी नहीं है—इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जो दुनिया की स्थिति है, चाहना का नैपाल में प्रचार होता है, लेकिन नैपाल के तराई के क्षेत्रों को द्रेनेंग देने के लिये, जो हमारे बार्डर से लगा हुआ है, जो असाचार कम पड़ते हैं, उसको सुनावें के लिए क्या सरकार आवश्य-

कता नहीं समझती है कि उत्तर बिहार में वह रेडियो स्टेशन लगावे ताकि न केवल नैपाल बल्कि तिब्बत तक सुनाई दे और आपके प्रचार का प्रोप्रेगण्डा भी सके। इस समय कोई भी प्रचार नहीं हो रहा है। जब एमरजेंसी आयेगी तब आप कहेंगे कि भूल गये, इसलिये आप अभी से हिदायत दे ताकि इस तरफ कार्यकारी की जा सके।

श्री अर्पण बीर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का सरकार आमार मानती है कि उन्होंने इन बातों की याद दिलाई है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मेरा प्रश्न उत्तर बिहार में पटना से होने वाले कार्यक्रम कम सुनाई देने के बारे में था, लेकिन उसको भोजपुरी से मिला दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नैपाल की तरफ से बड़ते हुये खतरे को देखते हुये तथा सारे सीमावर्ती इलाके को ध्यान में रखते हुये क्या सरकार सहरसा में रेडियो स्टेशन लगाने का विचार रखती है? यदि हाँ, तो कहाँ और कब? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं?

श्री अर्पण बीर सिंह : दरभंगा में एक रेडियो स्टेशन लगाने का प्रस्ताव है और ऐसा समझा जाता है कि दरभंगा का रेडियो स्टेशन सहरसा के एरिये को कवर करेगा।

श्री एन० एन० पटि : गोरखपुर नैपाल की तराई के नजदीक है तथा उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार प्रांतों के केन्द्र का सबसे प्रभुत्व स्थान है, तो क्या इस बात को देखते हुए, जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, कोई हाई-पावर रेडियो स्टेशन वहाँ पर लगाने का विचार कर रहे हैं? यदि हाँ, तो वह कब के चालू होगा, क्योंकि कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम वहाँ पर चालू हो जाए है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : We are trying to have a high-power station at Gorakpur and profit-

minary work has already been started there and it may start functioning by 1972-73.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रबन्ध में कमज़ोर ट्रासमीटर की बात कही गई है, हैंडिंग तो क.म से कम यही है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—यह यह बात सच है कि पटना रेडियो से साके सात बजे साथं जो प्रादेशिक समाचार प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, उनमें यदि दिल्ली के लोग सुनना चाहे तो सुनाई नहीं देते हैं? यदि यह सच है तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार कोन से उपाय करने का विचार रखती है?

श्री अमंतीर तिहार : प्रादेशिक समाचार प्रदेश में सुनाने के लिये प्रसारित किये जाते हैं?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हम भी सुनना चाहते हैं, हम लोग भी बिहार से यहा आये हैं और अपने प्रदेश के समाचार सुनना चाहते हैं।

श्री अमंतीर तिहार : ये समाचार प्रदेश के लिये प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, दिल्ली में सुनाई नहीं देंगे।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिकारी : यह अजब बात देखने में आई है कि रेलवे जोन बनाने की बात हो या रेडियो स्टेशन कायम करने की बात हो, बिहार को बराबर यू० पी० का पुळलना बना दिया जाता है। वही से बिहार के लिए हो तो हो, नहीं ही तो नहीं हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के अपरा और मोतिहारी में क्यों नहीं सांगते हैं, गोरखपुर में ही सांगने की बात क्यों कही जाती है...

SHRI N. N. PANDEY : I take strong objection to this. (Interruptions)

श्री द्वा० ना० तिकारी : मैंने बराबर देखा है कि रेलवे जोन का भागला हो, रेडियो स्टेशन का भागला हो, बिहार को यू० पी० से मिला दिया जाता है...

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : UP and Bihar are both backward and very big States of India. I think that we should amicably see that both of them develop well.

Radio Station at Shillong

*1690. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the installation of a full-fledged Radio Station at Shillong ; and

(b) if so, the capacity of the transmitter and when the new station will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b) There is a radio station at Shillong already. However, its studio facilities are limited and it has a low power transmitter. Work on the establishment of permanent studios with improved facilities has been taken in hand and will be completed during the Fourth Plan period. A proposal to set up a high power transmitter is under consideration.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : In view of the developments in the eastern zone regarding Bangla Desh and also the other already existing tribal hostilities, the importance of the Shillong transmitting centre cannot be exaggerated. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India are considering the question of paying special attention to the speeding up of the setting up of a high power transmitting centre in Shillong with more broadcasting hours so that the needs of the area could be met and also the hostile propaganda that comes from across the border could be countered?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Government are quite aware of the situation prevailing there in the eastern region. Keeping that in view, we propose to increase the power of the Shillong station as quickly as possible and also to have facilities for

broadcasting there. Now, it is having only one transmission, and as soon as we have a high power transmitter there, we propose to have three transmissions from the Shillong station.

SHRI N. TONBI SINGH: May I know the total number of broadcasting hours from the present station there and also the language of broadcast? May I also know whether it is a fact that in areas there is predominance of the preaching of Western culture over that of the indigenous culture which is presented by the Garo and Khasi Hills...

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is about installation of a high power transmitter there. But the hon. Member has gone too far out of the scope of it. I am very sorry I cannot allow it.

Action on Memorandum Re : Police Atrocities in Burdwan District of West Bengal

*1691. **SHRI A. K. SAHA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a memorandum submitted by Shri Samar Mukherjee and others to the Minister of State for Home Affairs about the Police atrocities and Police inaction in the District of Burdwan (West Bengal) on the 1st June, 1971 ;

(b) whether a group of anti-social elements of Burdwan, Masque-raiding under the name of Chatra Parishad and also holding some position in the local Congress is behind the murders which took place in Burdwan ; and

(c) if so, what action Government are contemplating to take in the matter ?

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

(b) The allegation is baseless. The Political party to which the authors of the memorandum belong, indulges in slandering its opponents in this manner.

(c) Government are determined to end the politics of murder and violence. All possible steps, preventive as well as penal, are being taken to restore normal condi-

tions. Suitable administrative measures are being taken to strengthen the forces of law and order in order to deal effectively with the violent and unlawful activities of anti-social, criminal and extremist elements. Central Government are giving necessary assistance such as pooling of intelligence and additional police reinforcements and equipment. At the same time the co-operation of all political parties has been sought to jointly oppose and resist murder and terror.

SHRI A. K. SAHA : I would like to know from the hon. Member whether FIR has been lodged and cases have been started in respect of all the incidents of murder and assault mentioned in the memorandum ; I would also like to know the names of the persons who have been mentioned in the FIR as being responsible for these incidents.

SHRI K. C. PANT : In one case, namely, the murder of Shri Arun Dutt, three persons were arrested and they were kept in police custody pending further investigation. In the incidents involving Shri Anwar Hussain, Shri Bhabadish Roy, Shri Lakshmi Chongdar and Shri Krishna Biswas, the wanted persons have been evading arrest. In the other cases, there are no definite clues regarding the identity of the culprits. Police investigations are continuing in all these cases.

SHRI A. K. SAHA : Is Government aware that the SP Burdwan and O. C. of Burdwan Sadar Station are actively encouraging the anti-social elements and shielding the Congress *goondas*? Will Government immediately take steps to transfer them from their posts? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : He should try to avoid using such words.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is a highly provocative remark and if I were to reply in kind, this would be a fruitless question and answer.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : In the memorandum, specific cases were mentioned. Amongst them, 10 persons were murdered and one was stabbed. The memorandum says that Krishna Biswas was stabbed on

6-4-1971 within 75 yards of the Burdwan Sadar Police Station. In his dying declaration made to the Magistrate, Shri Krishna Biswas mentioned the names of his assailants. But not a single one of them has yet been arrested. Shri Bhabadish Roy, Advocate, and main defence lawyer in the Sahibari case, was murdered on 19-4-1971 while he was on his way to the court at a place only 15 to 20 yards from the Sadar Police Station.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question ?

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : He was murdered by a gang of the Chatra Parishad goondas. But as I said, not a single one of them has been arrested. Is it because of political considerations that they were not arrested ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I said earlier in the incident involving Shri Krishna Biswas, the wanted persons have been evading arrest.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Why ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : There is a certain climate in West Bengal which has got to be kept in mind when my hon. friend asks the question 'Why ?' There is an atmosphere of terror and the extent of co-operation that is normally extended to the police in such matters by the civil population is not easily forthcoming in those conditions. Secondly, the police are heavily overburdened, and that is why we are making all out efforts together to create conditions in which peace is restored. Normal conditions are brought back so that the politics of murder and violence is no longer part of the scene of West Bengal. Then these matters can be dealt with more normally.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, this reminds me of the Telugu proverb, *Mogudu Namu Maghe* : that is, a woman has beaten her husband and then started shouting that her husband has beaten her. Similarly, the CPM people are killing certain people and shouting that they are being killed. I want to know whether the Minister agrees with my views.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

श्री हुक्म बन्द कल्पाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह बात सही है कि बर्दवान और उसके आस पास के जिलों में जो उत्तर भारत के लोग गये हुये हैं व्यापार करने के लिए उन्हें एक राजनीतिक दल जो हिंसा में भरोसा रखता है और विश्वास करता है वह चिट्ठियां देता है और पैसे मांगता है कि इतने पैसे दो और न देने पर जान से मारने की धमकी देता है, इस प्रकार की गतिविधियां क्या वहां बढ़ रही हैं ? यदि हां तो इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कठोर कदम आप उठा रहे हैं ? ..(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां इस प्रकार की घटनाएं हो रही हैं। जापन जो मिला है वह हस्ता के बारे में है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक राजनीतिक दल जो हिंसा में भरोसा रखता है और हिंसा पर विश्वास करता है वह सारे प्रदेश के अंदर जो व्यापारी वर्ग है उन्हें चिट्ठियां लिख कर देता है कि इतने पैसे दो नहीं तो जान से मार डालेंगे, ऐसी शिकायत भारत सरकार को मिली है क्या ? ..(व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल्पाय जी, यह सबाल इससे पैदा नहीं होता।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Sir, it is an important question. In the memoranda, the names of the murdered persons have been specifically mentioned. How can the Minister say that the political party to which the authors of the memoranda belong indulge in slandering its opponents ?

MR. SPEAKER : Do not speak without my permission.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : The Minister is making an allegation against us. The names are mentioned there.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Next question.

Ban on Import of U.S. Films Depicting Sex, Violence and Crimes

*1692. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of U.S. films glorifying sex, violence and crime are being imported into India every year ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to ban the import of such films into the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Under the Cinematograph Act of 1952 no film can be exhibited publicly without obtaining a certificate from the Central Board of Film Censors. The Board takes particular care to ensure that films which offend against decency, and morality as well as public order are not shown to the public. In view of this the question does not arise.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : In view of the fact that recently in the Nargawala bank robbery case, one of the accused said to the police that he was inspired by seeing foreign films of crime, and several such instances happen in our country,—and in view also of the fact that those films are instigate the people or inspiring or inciting the people to commit crimes may I know whether the Government would take appropriate measures to stop the import of such films ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have said that there is a Central Board of Film Censors. Before we import any film and before it is exhibited, it is first passed by the Central Board of Film Censors. Then alone can it be exhibited publicly in the country.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Sir, do you think the answer is satisfactory. I do not understand. They have the regulations, and under those regulations, the films are exhibited and those films are inspiring the people to commit crimes. I am asking whether the Government would reconsider it and ban such films.

Secondly, may I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that so many blue films imported from the U.S.A. are being exhibited in India, and if so, what

are the steps the Government are taking to stop it ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : So far as the Central Board of Film Censors is concerned, it is working under the Ministry of I & B As for the suggestion of the hon. Member, I will pass it on to the Board.

About the import of films from America, it was discussed in this House only a few days back, and I had stated that the agreement had expired on the 30th June. We are not going to revive it. But we will have some import from the USA also, and the point raised by the hon. Member can be taken into consideration. I will pass it on to the Central Board of Film Censors also.

धी बी० पी० शौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि सम्मानित मंत्री के मन्त्रालय और फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड से सम्बन्धित जो मन्त्रालय है उसमें कोआडिनेशन कम है क्योंकि यहां पर इसी से सम्बन्धित एक प्रश्न पाया था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न कीजिए ।

धी बी० पी० शौर्य : क्या यह सत्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान की फिल्में और बिदेशी फिल्में सेंसर बोर्ड के सामने जब सेन्टर के लिए जाती हैं तो वोहरा पैमाना होता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आपने पहले भी पूछा था । आप रिपोर्ट कर रहे हैं ।

धी बी० पी० शौर्य : मैं प्रश्न पर ही आ रहा हूँ । भवी सम्मानित मंत्री ने जो कहा है उससे वोहरा पैमाना जाहिर नहीं होता है । वे कहते हैं कि सेंसर बोर्ड फिल्में सेंसर करता है । मैं किसी फिल्म विवेष का नाम न लेकर पूछता वाहता हूँ कि ऐसी फिल्में इस देश में पाई है जिनको महां नहीं विलाया जाना चाहिए था—पुत्र द्वारा माँ के साथ बलात्कार और इससे भी गम्भी गम्भी फिल्में यहां दर विलाई नहीं हो एक तो परम्परा का ध्यान रखते हुये और दूसरे इस माध्यम से कितना कमाल है, कितना बेवजह है, कितनी हमारी फिल्में अवशीकर जाती है, और

कितनी अमरीका की फिल्में हमारे देश में प्राप्ति हैं—इन सब बातों को ज्ञान में रखते हुये क्या मन्त्री भाषोदय भविष्य में निश्चय ले रे ?

श्री एस० एस० बिश्वा : अध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक विवेश मंत्रालय का प्रश्न है, हमारा विशेष सम्बन्ध इस बात से है कि कितनी फिल्में खरीदते हैं और कितनी फिल्में बेचते हैं । जैसा मैंने आपको बताया कि अमरीका कामशियल पर्यावरण के लिए हमारी फिल्में बहुत कम लेता था और हम उनसे ज्यादा लेते थे । इसीलिये हमने उनसे कहा है कि सचि तभी हो सकती है जब बराबर लेन देन की बात करें, वे हमारी फिल्में खरीदें तभी हम उनकी फिल्में भी खरीद सकते हैं । जो पुरानी सचि थी वह 30 लूप्त को समाप्त हो गई है ।

जहां तक फिल्मों की स्वालिटी की बात है, माननीय सदस्य के सुझाव में सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय को भिजावा दिया लेकिन ये बातें हर आदमी के विचार पर निर्भर करती हैं ।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : In view of the fact that these Films are very adversely affecting the entire way of life of our youth, will the Government take steps to change the guide-lines regarding the censor policy ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : My Ministry is not concerned with the guide-lines. I can only give the same answer, that I will pass it on to the Censor Board and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that at the Central Advisory Committee meeting held in 1968 the Vice-Chancellors of the different Universities almost unanimously said that one of the most important factors contributing to violence on the part of the students is the vulgarised films particularly from the United States, and if so, may I know whether the Government will try to restrict these films so as to save our youth ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I am not aware of what the hon. Member says. I did not attend that meeting. I can only

assure him that I shall ask the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to take note of the point raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the uncensored version of the films which had won Academy Awards were shown to Members of Parliament—we have all seen them, indulging Mr. Samar Guha—but that the same films are being shown to the people after censoring ? Why this discrimination ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : It was shown specially for the MPs.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN : Such violence and crime are not the monopoly of English films, they are in the Indian films also. Is the Minister aware of the demand from the film industry that there should not be a total ban on the import of American films, and if so, what is the reaction of the Government ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We are not putting a total ban. The terms and conditions of the agreement have to be negotiated. The old agreement has expired on the 30th June. We have not revived it. We have to have a new agreement on the condition that Americans are prepared to purchase our films.

Decline in Exports of Textiles and Plan to Modernise Exporting Mills

*1693. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- whether our exports of cotton textiles are likely to decline from 1972 ;
- if so, the reasons therefor ;
- whether Government have any plan to modernise the exporting mills with the latest machinery in order to enable them to compete in the international markets ; and
- if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Import of sophisticated textile machinery by exporting mills has been liberalised.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER : In spite of the assurance given by the Minister that there will be no decline in the export of cotton textiles in the coming year, there is still an apprehension that in view of the recent international re-alignment of the world powers and also the recent policies that have declared by the British Government to safe-guard the interests of the Manchester group of textile industry, it is very likely that the export of textiles from our country may decline. Further, as regards modernisation, is it not a fact that the Planning Commission turned down a proposal of the Foreign Trade Ministry to modernise the exporting mills and this news was leaked out to the textile mill owners in order to bring pressure on the Planning Commission and get the policy of the Government amended in their favour? Is it also not a fact that during the Nineteen fifties when the textile mills were permitted to install automatic looms for boosting exports, some of the mills which were producing only for domestic consumption introduced the automatic looms, resulting in large-scale retrenchment in textile mills, throwing thousands of workers out of job and broke down the competitive capacity of the small units which were ultimately closed down as they became uneconomic, so, I want to know...

MR. SPEAKER : He is making a speech instead of asking a question.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER : So, I want to know whether the hon. Minister will take into consideration all these factors before allowing the mills to go in for modernisation.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The mills have to be modernised if we want our export trade to survive. We set up a committee under the chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner and that committee made recommendations which involve foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 20 crores. We are in touch with the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. It is not

correct to say that the Planning Commission has turned down any of our schemes for modernisation of our mills. As a matter of fact, the Planning Commission is very much interested in the modernisation of our textile mills. There are some proposals for import of certain sophisticated machinery in the Fourth Plan. The problem of retrenchment is dealt with by the Labour Ministry, but I can assure the House that there need be no apprehension as regards the fate of Labour as a result of modernisation.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Instead of giving financial support to the mill-owners to modernise their mills, why cannot the National Textile Corporation take over the closed mills and run them?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : 27 mills have been taken over by the National Textile Corporation and they are improving their working. We have also a plan to modernise them. When they are modernised with sophisticated machinery, it is not our intention to return them to the old owners; they will be run as units in the public sector.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I cannot understand the Minister when he says that there is no prospect of fall in export of textile in 1972. May I point out that the textile exports have already declined from 22 to 17 per cent last year?

MR. SPEAKER : Why can he not put the question straight?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Now United Kingdom have given notice of cancelling the preference. Still, the Minister, seems to be optimistic. I want to know the reasons for the optimism of the Minister. Even before the withdrawal of the preference the export has gone down to 17 per cent from 22 per cent.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The export figures for the last few years are Rs. 50 crores, Rs. 82 crores, Rs. 95 crores and Rs. 104 crores and for the current year Rs. 46 crores so far. We are developing new markets for export of textiles. But that can be done only if we modernise our textile mills. So far as termination notice

by UK is concerned. This is a question which was discussed here. We will be able to get some few other markets under the general scheme of preference given by EEC.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH
How long it take for this Government to be aware of the fact that even if cotton is given free to the textile mills yet the textiles are bound to be the costliest in the world because one kilo of lint yields 7 sq metres of cloth and the cost of cloth is 20 times the cost of one kilo of lint. How long is the Government going to persist with the cheap cotton policy.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The cotton policy is a different thing. Here it is a question of total production of textiles. Our mill production is costlier because we have old mills. Mr. Deshmukh will agree with me that as against the support prices of Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,400 per bale the ruling price is Rs. 3,600 per bale. Naturally, it adds to our cost of production.

Communication Facilities in Eastern U.P.

*1694 **SHRI K. C. PANDEY** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether inadequate communication facilities available in the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh impede the development of the region; and

(b) if so, the special steps which are being taken in this direction?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचंद्री नदम बहुगुणा) :
(क) जी नहीं, पूर्वी जिलों में उपलब्ध डाक घूर दूर-संचार सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त नहीं समझी

विवरण-I

जिलों के नाम	1-4-71 को काम कर रहे डाक घरों की संख्या	प्रत्येक डाक घर औसतन कितने क्षेत्र और आबादी को सेवा प्रदान करता है।	किसी व्यक्ति को डाकघर तक पहुँचने के लिए औसतन कितनी अवधि दूरी तैं करती है (दूरी किलोमीटर में)	
1	2	3	4	5
आजमगढ़	440	16	4631	2.00

1	2	3	4	5
बलिया	252	12	4915	1.70
बस्ती	328	22	7576	2.40
देवरिया	337	15	7048	1.90
फौजाबाद	373	12	4475	1.70
गाजीपुर	226	18	4903	2.10
गोदा	311	23	6420	2.40
गोरखपुर	442	13	4526	1.80
ओलपुर	284	13 80	5956	1.80
बाराणसी	291	22 50	8034	2.10
1-7-71 को पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति	13320	21 84	5536	2.30

विवरण-II

जिले का नाम	नीचे दिये गये बवां में डाकघर सोले जाने के प्रस्ताव		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
आजमगढ़	14	12	10
बलिया	11	8	10
बस्ती	7	7	7
देवरिया	16	11	11
फौजाबाद	10	10	10
गाजीपुर	13	11	8
गोदा	7	7	7
गोरखपुर	19	14	9
ओलपुर	10	10	10
बाराणसी	12	9	3
पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति	300	300	300

जी कृष्ण अन्न पांडे : हमारे संचार मंत्री जी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की समस्याओं से पूर्णरूप से अवगत हैं। हमारे बहां दोषावा जिसे सरयू और चामरा का दोषावा बोला जाता है 14-14 और 22-22 मील से लोग तार देने के लिए ललीलावाड़ आते हैं, तो मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि नौगढ़ से योरखापुर लाइन गई है जबकि वस्ती हमारा जिला पड़ता है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय नौगढ़ से सीधी लाइन वस्ती के लिए कराने की कृपा करेंगे ?

जी हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, यह यह सवाल बड़े डिटेल का है अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में संचार सुविधाओं सुलभ करने से सम्बन्धित है तो उसके लिए माननीय सदस्य कोई विशेष सुविधा देंगे तो उस पर विचार किये बगैर हम चैन नहीं लेंगे।

जी परिपूर्णानन्द पंचूली : क्या संचार मंत्री जी को इस प्रकार का कोई ससद् सदस्यों से प्रतिवेदन मिला है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में विशेष कर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में मैदानी इलाकों के मुकाबले, क्योंकि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में विशेष परिस्थितिया रहती हैं, इसलिए वहा पर संचार सुविधाये देने का नीमं भिन्न होना चाहिए, यदि हाँ, तो उसके ऊपर उनका क्या विचार है ?

जी हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : जी हाँ, काशीर से सेकंड नेफा तक के जितने उन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित पार्लियामेंट के मैदानों हैं उन्होंने एक प्रतिवेदन दिया है जिसमें यह मान की है कि पहाड़ी इलाकों में जो हमारा नीमं हो तार, टेलीफोन और डाकखाने आदि सेवाएं का वह मैदानी इलाकों में यह सुविधाएं देने के नीमं से भिन्न होना चाहिए। उनके उस प्रतिवेदन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

जी परिपूर्णानन्द पंचूली : सहानुभूति के साथ विचार किया जा रहा है ?

जी हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : जी हाँ, बिना सहानुभूति के हमारा कोई काम नहीं होता है।

Facilities to National Political Parties to propagate their View-points over T.V.

*1695. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to allow the National Political Parties to place their view-points before the public through the Television facilities ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). There is at present no such proposal under consideration. However, Government have an open mind on the question of allocation of time on A.I.R. and television to national political parties provided there is a common acceptance of ground rules and framework within which political debate in our country is conducted. In the meantime, the Hon'ble Member will appreciate that both A.I.R. and T.V. in their news commentary and other programmes do report and reflect the varying Political views in our country.

SHRI N. E. HORO : The Government in their reply say that they are keeping an open mind on the question of allocation of time on the AIR and television. I would like to know why Government is afraid of immediately allowing the national parties to utilise the media of AIR and television. The Government's reply seems to be 'No' in a roundabout way. I want the Government to allow time to the national parties on the AIR and television.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Government is not at all afraid of allowing political parties to have their say on television and AIR ; on the other hand, before the last election and before that also, before the last to the last general election, there was a proposal for the political parties to have their say on the radio, but because they could not come to an agreement, it could not materialise.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What was the difference of opinion ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : There were a number of things. You know about them. I think, this has been discussed in this House a number of time. (Interruption).

Then, he wanted to know whether we are having it now, at this moment. As I have replied in my answer, even now we are having through our different programmes the views of different political parties projected on the All India Radio as well as on television. If the hon. Member is following the programmes of AIR and TV, he must have seen that through different commentaries, discussions and other programmes the views of different political parties are projected.

SHRI N. E. HORO : The hon. Minister has said that the political parties could not agree on their utilising these media. Will Government consider consulting the leaders of political parties and, if there are difficulties before the Government, will they try to remove them through consultations ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : As I have already said we had consultations with leaders of different political parties and, as I have already said in my reply, Government has got an open mind. We are ready to have discussions with the leaders of the different political parties.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN Arising from the answer given by the hon. Minister, may I ask the Minister whether the Government will consider the proposal to keep politics and political parties away from TV at least ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It is a suggestion for consideration.

SHRI G. VISHWANAIHAN I do not mind the ruling party having the facility of TV and radio provided that the facility is also given to the Opposition parties. The Minister has said that the arrangement has already failed. I want to know whether Government will take the initiative again and see that an agreement is arrived at so that others also are given

the same facilities as are given to the ruling party.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : There is no question of any facility on the television being given to the ruling party.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

United Nations Development Programme to provide Training to Administrators and Non-Officials Business Executives

*1682. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :**
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme has announced a scheme to provide training and advisory services to administrators and non-official business executives nominated by developing countries thereby enabling them to derive full advantage of the centralised system of preferences and has earmarked \$ 1,114,900 and 560 Fellowships ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to avail of this offer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The U.N.D.P. is drawing up a global programme to enable the developing countries to take advantage of the concessions available under the recently introduced Generalised Scheme of Preferences. The programme, which is of three years duration envisages :

- (i) visits by an Explanatory Mission to developing countries ; and
- (ii) arranging of study-seminars to educate the officials/nominees from developing countries.

The total cost of the world-wide project for the three years period is US \$ 1,114,900. The total number of fellowships available to all the member-countries has not been

specified but each country including India will be expected to depute only three participants.

The selection of candidates for the proposed seminars will be taken in hand after the complete details about the study seminars, e.g. venue, date and period of training, course contents etc. are received from UNDP.

Alleged Imposition of ban by Tripura Government on Bangla Desh Evacuees

*1685. SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any ban has been imposed by the Tripura Government on the participation of evacuees from Bangla Desh in any meeting or procession under the Security Act ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). To guard against the possibility of disturbance of communal harmony or of public tranquillity the Lt. Governor of Tripura has passed an order under section 19 (B) of the West Bengal Security Act, 1950, as in force in Tripura, prohibiting participation in processions by evacuees from East Bengal.

Convention of Delhi Pradesh Sampradayikta Virodhi Committee held in New Delhi

*1686. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Convention of the Delhi Pradesh Sampradayikta Virodhi Committee was held in July, 1971 in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the names of some of the leading persons who participated in the Convention ; and

(c) the main points discussed and decisions arrived at ?

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

(b) The convention was inaugurated by

Shri Barkatullah Khan, Chief Minister of Rajasthan and was addressed among others by Shri Mohd. Shafi Quraishi, Union Deputy Minister of Railways, Shri Chandrasekhar Yadav, General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee and Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, M. P.

(c) The convention is reported to have adopted a number of resolutions *inter alia*.

- (i) warning the people to remain vigilant in respect of attempts made by certain communal elements to exploit the situation arising out of developments in Bangla Desh and to create doubts and suspicion between Hindus and Muslims ;
- (ii) demanding removal of the Jana Sangh from the National Integration Council ;
- (iii) urging the Government to impose a ban on the R. S. S. and the Jamat-e-Islami and
- (iv) condemning the alleged communal attitude that the Jana Sangh has exhibited in Delhi.

Development Banks for States for financing State Projects

*1687. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had called a meeting of the State Development Secretaries on the 16th July, 1971 and had suggested that Development Banks for the States should finance State projects where adequate local resources are not available or where the Central assistance is not feasible ;

(b) if so, other main subjects discussed at the meeting and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The Minister of Planning had called a meeting of a few State Administrators on 17th July, 1971 and it was suggested by one of the State Administrators present in the meeting, and not by the Planning Minister, that in order to introduce financial discipline and for overcoming situations where projects were held up for want of resources, new institutions, such as inter-State or State Development

Banks should be established, for financing big State or inter-State projects.

(b) After then State Administrators participating in the meeting had expressed their general views, following two specific subjects were discussed :

- (i) Centre-State relations
- (ii) Unemployment problem.

No decisions were arrived at as the object of the informal meeting was only to identify areas where new orientation was needed during the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan and preparatory work of the Fifth Plan.

Licensing of New Units and Expansion of Existing Units in Man-made Fibre Industry

*1696. SHRI JADEJA :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue more licences for new units as well as for the expansion of the existing ones to step up production in the man-made fibre industry ;

(b) if so, the number of licences to be issued in Gujarat State ; and

(c) the number of existing industries in Gujarat for which permission to expand their industry would be granted ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Expansion has been allowed in respect of following unit located in Gujarat :

Baroda Rayons for expanding their capacity of rayon filament yarn from 3000 tonnes per annum to 6000 tonnes per annum.

Applications received, including some from Gujarat, in response to a Press Note issued by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in respect of nylon filament yarn are under consideration. Applications from Gujarat will be duly considered on merits.

Plan to Improve Trade Relations with Afghanistan and Burma

*1697. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to improve the trade relations with Afghanistan and Burma ;

(b) whether Government have examined the proposal for the airlifting of Indian goods to Afghanistan at concessional rates ; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) India's trade relations with Afghanistan and Burma have all along been good. We have entered into a Trade Agreement with Burma and a Trade Agreement with Afghanistan. Our exports to these countries have been continuously on the increase. Afghanistan's imports from India have increased from Rs. 7 crores in 1967-68 to over Rs. 11 crores in 1969-70. During the same period, India's exports to Burma were about Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 21 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). The question of airlifting goods between India and Afghanistan at concessional rates was examined, but the arrangement was not found feasible at present.

भारत में भेजे गये पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचर

*1698. श्री जी० पी० यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पाकिस्तान ने भारत में वडे पैमाने पर अपने गुप्तचर भेजे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे कितने गुप्तचर गिरफ्तार किए गये हैं और भविष्य में ऐसे व्यक्तियों पर रोक लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिथ्या) : (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार हाल ही में

काई व्यक्तियों को संदेह में गिरफतार किया गया है। जांच-पड़ताल तथा पूछ-ताल की जा रही है और उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में, जिनके विषय में जासूसी में अन्तर्गत होने का यथोचित संदेह है, एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा। सरकार ऐसी संभावनाओं के प्रति पूरी तरह सजग है। जासूसी गतिविधियों में अन्तर्गत व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने तथा उन पर मुकदमा चलाने के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था विद्यमान है और इस सम्बन्ध में सभी सम्बन्धित एजेन्सियों द्वारा कही निरानी रखी जाती है।

Alleged Entry of Police Personnel into Jadavpur T.B Hospital in West Bengal

*1699. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the 8th July, 1971 a large fleet of Police personnel entered into the Jadavpur T.B. Hospital in West Bengal and harassed the Doctors, Nurses and patients there ; and

(b) if so, what action Government are considering to take against them who were responsible for this incident ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Roofing Tiles

*1700. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(c) the countries to which roofing tiles were exported during the last two years ;

(b) their value and quantum ; and

(c) whether exports are ascendant ad valorem and ad quantum ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). A statement showing country-wise export figures both in quantity and value for the period 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 (upto January 1971 only) is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

*Country-wise export (Qty. and Value) of roofing tiles during 1968-69 to 1970-71
(upto January, 1971).*

Qty. in lakhs Nos.
Value in lakhs Rs.

Country	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71 (upto Jan. 71)	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
Ceylon	—	—	2.40	.47	—	—
Muscut	—	—	.71	.34	—	—
Kuwait	—	—	.24	.07	1.63	.67
Nepal	.21	.04	1.30	.30	.50	.10
Singapore	1.44	.35	2.41	.60	.41	.11
Sudan	—	—	—	—	.90	.14
Tanzania	.11	.04	1.86	.28	—	—
Republic Others	—	—	.35	.11	—	—
Total	1.76	.43	9.27	2.17	3.44	1.02

Revival and Taking over of Sick Mills by National Textile Corporation

*1701. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount set apart by the National Textile Corporation to revive sick mills in the current year ;

(b) how many mills had been taken over and what is the amount spent ; and

(c) whether any mills have been taken over in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Rs. 332.07 lakhs.

(b) 28 cotton textile mills. The National Textile Corporation and the Central Government have so far advanced loans amounting to Rs. 617.55 lakhs and 175.00 lakhs respectively to these mills.

(c) No, Sir.

Winding of S.T.C. Subsidiary in Canada

*1702. SHRI D. N. MAHATA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has decided to wind up the subsidiary in Canada ;

(b) the source of capital in foreign exchange for this subsidiary in North America ; and

(c) how the subsidiary Company will be voluntarily liquidated without additional financial obligation in foreign exchange on the State Trading Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Remittance from India.

(c) By further remittances of foreign exchange, if necessary.

Arrest of Mujahids in Nachna Station Area of Jaisalmer District (Rajasthan)

1703. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government

have unearthed a Pakistani plan to infiltrate trained Mujahids into the border areas of Jaisalmer and Barmer Districts ;

(b) if so, whether three such infiltrators have been arrested in the Nachna Station area of Jaisalmer District ; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to help the State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, such a possibility cannot be discounted. The Border Security Force and the State authorities are fully alive to the needs of the situation and are exercising adequate vigilance over the border areas. Close and continuous liaison is being maintained among all the States and Central authorities concerned with the security of this area.

Murder of Government Employees in District Birbhum (West Bengal)

*1704. SHRI GADADHAR SHAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent murder of some Government employees in the District of Birbhum (West Bengal) ;

(b) whether any enquiry was made into it ; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The State Government of West Bengal have reported that during month of May and June five State Government servants have been killed in Birbhum District.

(b) and (c). Cases have been registered and the under investigation. Government are keeping a close watch on the law and order situation in Birbhum district. In view of the number of incidents of gun-snatching, murder and lawlessness which took place in Birbhum district, the State Administration obtained the assistance of the Army to cordon off areas to undertake intensive searches and to apprehend Naxalites and other anti-social elements in the district. All possible steps are being taken to curb violent activities.

Authorised Sellers of Potassium Chlorate in West Bengal

*1705. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of authorised sellers of Potassium Chlorate in West Bengal ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in regard to the quantity of their actual sale ;

(c) whether the sale of Potassium Chlorate in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal can be banned for some period ; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to check the overflow of Potassium Chlorate in those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The required information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(b) to (d). Licensed dealers are required to submit periodical returns of their stocks, sales, etc to the licensing authority. The stocks and records of the dealers are also periodically checked.

As this chemical is an essential requirement for the match and textile industries, a total ban on its sale will lead to dislocation of these industries, particularly the match industry, which gives employment to a large number of people.

However, a number of measures have been taken to exercise stricter watch on the sale, distribution as well as transport of potassium chlorate and further measures are contemplated. It is hoped that when all these measures are fully implemented, leakage of potassium chlorate will have been effectively checked.

Notice of Closure by National Jute Mills Sankrail (West Bengal)

*1706. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of the National Jute Mill, Sankrail, West Bengal had recently issued a notice of closure ;

(b) if so, the grounds on which closure was contemplated by the management ;

(c) the amount of Government loans outstanding against this mill and whether there are allegations of financial irregularities and mismanagement against the mill ; and

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been, or is going to be, held into the affairs of the mill ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). The management of National Company is understood to have issued a notice of closure in June, 1971 on the grounds that economic working of the mill had been rendered difficult by persistent and frequent use of coercive tactics and other acts of indiscipline by supervisors staff and workers.

2. Government have not granted any loan to this Mill.

3. Information regarding financial irregularities and mismanagement and enquiry into the affairs of mill is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Classification of Detenus Kept in Jails in West Bengal Under P. V. A. Act

*1707. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the detenus kept under the Prevention of Violent Activities Act in different jails of West Bengal, have been classified as Division II under trial prisoners ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reasons why the State Government of West Bengal are refusing to consider them as Group C detenus and give all the facilities which the detenus under the Preventive Detention Act had been getting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Alleged Attack by a Gang of Hooligans on the Area Bound by Chitpur Road Etc. in Calcutta

*1708. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the 4th July, 1971 in

Calcutta a gang of hired hooligans armed to the teeth launched a barbarous attack on the area bound by Chitpur Road in the West, Chittranjan Avenue in the East, Grey Street in the South and Shambazar Street in the North and whether during this attack the C. R. P. units fired more than 200 rounds and the gang of hoodlums hurled more than 300 bombs ; and

(b) if so, the name of persons who led the gang and what action Government have taken against him and these hooligans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a). On 4th July, 1971, there was a clash between supporters suspected to belong to CPI (M) and CPI (ML) in this area and both groups used bombs and pipeguns. When police and Central Reserve Police arrived at the scene of disturbance, they were attacked. The police and Central Reserve Police opened fire, to disperse the riotous mob. Both the police and Central Reserve Police fired forty nine rounds of ammunition. Two persons received gun shot injuries. One of them, namely Pranab Basu Mallick succumbed to his injuries.

(b). Cases under sections 148/149 307/427, IPC, sections 3 & 5 of Explosive Substances Act and sections 27 of Arms Act have been registered and eight persons have, so far, been arrested in this connection.

Army Camped in Botanical Gardens, Howrah (West Bengal)

*1709. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Army which had been camped in the Botanical Gardens, Howrah (West Bengal) before the last mid-term elections continues to be there even now ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the research work is on a standstill in the Botanical Gardens due to the activities of the Army ; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering to withdraw the Army from the Botanical Gardens ?

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

(b) In view of the prevailing law and

order situation, army units are stationed at suitable places to enable them to go to the assistance of civil authorities whenever required.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Proposed Strike in Cotton Textile Mills of Maharashtra

*1710. **SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that nearly 3 lakhs of Cotton Textile Workers in Bombay and Maharashtra, organised under the Indian National Trade Union Congress, have decided to go on one day token strike on the 30th August to record their protest against Government's indecision and negligence in taking effective legal measures for early takeover of closed and mismanaged mills ; and

(b) if so, what do Government intend to do to avoid the proposed strike in the Cotton Mills of Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHAI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No official intimation has been received by Government regarding the strike.

- (b) Does not arise.

Transfer of Officers in Punjab

7575. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA :**
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have transferred Class I Officers after the dissolution of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha and, if so, the number of such transfers ; and

- (b) 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. 133 Class I Officers of the Government of Punjab were transferred after the dissolution of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.

(b) These transfers have been made on administrative grounds.

Alleged Atrocities by Bihari Muslims on Awami League Supporters and Hindus in Bangla Desh

7576. SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government have brought to the Centre's notice the possibility of adverse development in Bihar due to reports in a section of the British and American Press alleging atrocities by the so-called Bihari Muslims on Awami League supporters and Hindus in Bangla Desh ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No such reports has been received from the Government of Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ क्षेत्रों के पिछड़े पन को दूर करने हेतु प्रतिरक्षित योजनाये

7577. श्री गण चरण दीक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ प्रतिरक्षित योजनायें आरम्भ करने का है ताकि कुछ क्षेत्रों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर किया जा सके और विकास की हृष्टि से उनको देश के अन्य क्षेत्रों के समान लाया जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रतिरक्षित योजनाओं का व्यूहा क्या है और इन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा इनको किन स्थानों पर शुरू किया जायेगा ?

योजना अंकाराय में राज्य भवनी (जी बोहू भारिया) : (क) श्री (ख). मध्य-प्रदेश में प्रारंभिक पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित

विशिष्ट स्कीमों/कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त निम्न-लिखित अतिरिक्त स्कीमों/कार्यक्रमों की परिकल्पना की गई है :—

- (1) बस्तर जिले में दो मार्गदर्शी जनजाति विकास परियोजनाएं ;
- (2) मध्य प्रदेश के अद्योगिक हृष्टि से पिछड़े 33 जिलों को वित्तीय सम्याचारों द्वारा अखिल भारतीय आधार पर उद्योगों को रियायती दर पर दिये जाने वाले वित्त के लिए चुना गया है ; चुने हुए जिले इस प्रकार है :—

बस्तर, माणडला, सरगुजा, सेमानी, भाबुग्रा, बालाघाट, बिलासपुर, सिधी, बेतूल, रायपुर, रायगढ़, घाड़, टीकमगढ़, राजगढ़, सारातौन, शारापुर, शिवपुरी, छिन्दवाड़ा, रीवा, पन्ना, देवास, मन्दसौर, छत्पुर, गुना, बदतिया, मुरेना, विदिशा, नर्सांहपुर, रायसेन, होमगांवाद, दमोह, चिण्ड तथा सागर।

- (3) दो 'क्षेत्र' केन्द्र द्वारा लिए जानेवाले सीधे प्रमुखता राज सहायता के लिये चुने गये हैं, यह राशि ऐसे नए एककों के स्थिर पूँजी निवेश के दशवें अंश के बराबर होती है जिनका स्थिर पूँजी निवेश 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होता। चुने हुये क्षेत्र इस प्रकार है :—

क्षेत्र 1—पूर्वी क्षेत्र जिसमें निम्नलिखित जिलों के सम्बन्ध शामिल हैं :
 बिलासपुर जिला—कोरबा, बालोदा, चम्पा कोटा, मस्तूरी तथा बिलहा (बिलासपुर)
 रायपुर जिला—भाटपारा, सिमणा, तिलदा, आरसिंह (रायपुर) आभासपुर तथा राजिम

क्षेत्र-2—पश्चिमी क्षेत्र जिसमें निम्न-
लिखित जिलों के खण्ड शामिल हैं :

देवास जिला—दैजाम तथा टोक खुर्द ।

शाजापुर जिला—गुलानो (शुजालपुर तथा
शाजापुर)

राजगढ़ जिला—पाचोर (सारनपुर) तथा
वियाओरा ।

गुना जिला—चाओरा, राधोगढ़ तथा
गुना ।

(4) रत्लाम—उज्जैन, विलासपुर तथा
छिन्दवाड़ा में लघु कृषक विकास
अभिकरण की तीन परियोजनायें ।

(5) दुर्ग तथा सेहोरे में सीमान्त तथा
खेतीहर मजदूरों से सम्बन्धित दो
परियोजनायें ।

(6) सदैव सूखाग्रस्त रहने वाले क्षेत्रों—
झावुआ, धाड़, सिधी तथा बेतूल में
ग्राम निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत
चार परियोजनायें ।

(7) रीवा तथा इन्दौर में बरानी खेती
की दो मार्गदर्शी परियोजनायें ।

(8) ग्राम रोजगार के लिए तूफानी
(क्रैस) कार्यक्रम जिसके लिए ०
करोड़ रुपये की वाष्पिक व्यवस्था
की गई है और जिससे मध्य प्रदेश
के सभी जिलों को लाभ पहुंचेगा ।

(9) ग्राम बिजलीकरण निगम की सहा-
यता से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में एक ग्राम
बिजलीकरण कार्यक्रम । ग्राम
बिजलीकरण निगम की स्थापना
हाल ही में की गई । इसकी स्थापन
इस उद्देश्य से की गई है कि यह
राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को जिसमें मध्य
प्रदेश का बिजली बोर्ड भी शामिल
है—रियायती दर पर धन देगा ।

Roof Collapse at Bhabha Atomic Research
Centre, Salt Lake, Calcutta (West Bengal)

7578. SHRI M. R. GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the roof structure of the building under construction at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Salt Lake, Calcutta (West Bengal) collapsed on the 24th July, 1971 killing two persons and injuring 20 others ; and

(b) whether any inquiry has been instituted to find out the reasons for the roof collapse ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes Sir, a portion of the roof slab, of the high bay of the accelerator wing of the Variable Energy Cyclotron under construction at the Salt Lake area in Calcutta collapsed after concreting on 24th July, 1971. Two persons were killed and 12 injured. Out of injured, 7 were treated as out-patients and released. Others are making steady recovery.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Charges against Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu

7579. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4835 on the 14th July, 1971 regarding charges against the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu and state :

(a) whether the petition received from some leading citizens of Goa in August, 1970 against the Chief Minister, was handed over to the C. B. I. for investigation who in turn submitted an interim report on the matter ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in pursuance of the said report ?

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

(b) Does not arise. The comments of the Chief Minister on the Memorandum were invited and have been received. These are under examination.

Direct Telephone Link between Patna and Daltonganj

7580. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether connection of Telephones between Patna and Daltonganj had been installed as far back as 1968 ;

(b) whether this line has been disconnected ; and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for re-installation of the said line ?

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

(b) No. The circuit has not been disconnected.

(c) In view of (b) above it does not arise.

Rural Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh

7581. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh incurring loss within the prescribed limits but retained on a permanent basis, District-wise ;

(b) how much those the prescribed limit mean ;

(c) the number of Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh, District-wise working at a loss beyond the prescribed limits ;

(d) out of this number how many are considered as functioning in very backward areas, District-wise, and the amount of higher limit of loss allowed on them ; and

(e) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have accepted the suggestion to em-

power or instruct the village Panchayats to incur expenditure for making good the extra loss, if they desire in acquiring and retaining Post Offices permanently ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) Post Offices in the rural areas are opened at a margin of loss in consideration of certain factors like population to be served, distance from the nearest Post Office and importance of the village. The margin varies from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 2500/- per annum according to the above factors. A statement containing policy in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 882/71]

These Post Offices are allowed to continue upto a maximum period of 10 years on experimental basis provided they are found to run within the limits of loss in which they were opened. They are retained on a permanent basis if the loss on their working does not exceed Rs. 240/- per annum, as revealed by two consecutive annual financial review, within a maximum period of experimental existence of 10 years. Such of the post offices which do no qualify for their permanency within the ten year experimental period are also made permanent if they are found to run within the loss limits of Rs. 240/- or Rs. 360/- or Rs. 500/- depending upon the distance from the nearest post office. A statement containing the policy in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-882 /71]

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

(e) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have intimated that the financial position of Gram Panchayats in backward areas is generally very poor and they are not in a position to attend to the obligatory functions to a satisfactory level. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh, therefore, have not agreed to the suggestion.

Demand for more autonomy for Public undertakings

7582. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in their informal meeting

recently, top Managers of the Public Sector projects have pleaded for more autonomy for their undertakings ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Documentary film on ace sprinter
Milkha Singh

7583. SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make a documentary film on India's ace sprinter, Milkha Singh ;

(b) if so, the total expenditure likely to be involved ;

(c) whether any such documentary highlighting any other Indian Sportsman has been produced in the past ; and

(d) if so, the names of the sportsmen and the cost involved ?

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

(b) Rs. 60,000/- approximately.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir ; the information is given below :—

Name of sportsman	Cost of film	Rs.
1. Ramanathan Krishnan	Documentary	58,555/-
2. Vijay Merchant	Special Newreel	28,955/-
3. Tenzingh Norgay	Special Newreel	38,280/-

Export of Motion pictures

7584. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Motion Pictures exported by the Indian Motion Pictures

Export Corporation in 1969, 1970 and 1971 (upto June) ;

(b) the names of the films exported ;

(c) the total amount spent to purchase these films and the total amount of foreign exchange earned by their export ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) 1969-70 21

1970-71 29

1971—upto June. 16

(b) A statement giving the information is attached.

(c) The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation acquires distribution rights of Indian films for export on outright purchase, minimum guarantee and advance-cum-commission basis. It is not possible to indicate investment made by the Corporation. However, the foreign exchange earned by IMPEC on the export of films during 1969-71 (upto June) is as under :—

1969	Rs. 22,71,115/-
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1970	Rs. 43,48,160/-
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January-June, 1971	Rs. 21,57,523/-
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Year 1969	Statement	
	Name of Films	
1. Jung Aur Aman		
2. London Express		
3. Gauri		
4. Chemmeen		
5. Mere Hamdam Mere Dos!		
6. Sapno Ka Saudagar		
7. Majhli Didi		
8. Saathi		
9. Man Ka Meet		
10. Upkar		
11. Har Har Gange		
12. Pyar Kiyan Jaa		
13. Boond Jo Ban Gayi Moti		
14. Amar Pali		
15. Tasveer		
16. Dadi Maa		
17. Vishwas		
18. Love & Peace		
19. Satya Aur Ahimsa		

20. Bhai Bahen
21. Chanda Aur Bijli

1970 Name of Films

1. Bhai Bahen
2. Doli
3. Mere Hamdam Mere Dost
4. Vishwas
5. Sambandh
6. Pushpanjali
7. Sapnon Ka Saudagar
8. Chanda Aur Bijli
9. Dharti
10. Do Raaste
11. Hamraz
12. Sajan
13. Aabroo
14. Pagla Kahin Ka
15. Pyar Ka Mausam
16. Dharti Kal e Pukarke
17. Aradhana
18. Sachhai
19. Pyari Sham
20. Ek Phool Do Mali
21. Majhi Didi
22. Man Ka Meet
23. Khamoshi
24. Sawan Bhadon
25. Raton Ka Raja
26. Duniya
27. Mamta
28. Pyar Kiya Jaa
29. Dadimaan

1971 (Up to June, 1971)

1. Sawan Bhadon
2. Mera Naam Joker
3. Umang
4. Do Raaste
5. Dharti
6. Khamoshi
7. Pagla Kahin Ka
8. Ek Phool Do Mali
9. Ram Aur Sham
10. Insan Aur Shaitan

11. Man Ka Meet
12. Anmol Moti
13. Raton Ka Raja
14. Doll
15. Mere Hamdam Mere Dost
16. Ram Bhakta Hanuman

Direct Recruitment of Assistant Divisional Engineers (Junior Class I)

7585. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation against the disproportionate direct recruitment of the Assistant Divisional Engineers (Junior Class I) by the Assistant Engineers of Posts and Telegraphs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to maintain the 1:1 proportion in the case of promotion for these Officers ?

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

(b) Since the posts of Assistant Divisional Engineers and Assistant Engineers are interchangeable, the rules do not permit Assistant Engineers officiating as Assistant Divisional Engineers Telegraphs. They can be appointed as Assistant Divisional Engineers only against permanent posts of Assistant Divisional Engineers. Parity between the direct recruits and the promoted officers is invariably maintained in the permanent posts in Telegraph Engineering Service Class I (Junior Scale). In view of this, no further steps are proposed.

Allotment of Imported Wool to various States

7586. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether no allotment of imported wool has been made to Assam continuously for years in spite of the Assam Governments' persistent demand ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the total quantity of wool imported in 1-68-69 and 1970 and allotment made to different States during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir. Imported wool has been issued to the State Government of Assam in the years 1968 and 1969. Allocations for the current period are under consideration.

- (b) Does not arise.
(c) Statements are attached.

STATEMENT I

Raw Wool Imports by STC

Financial year	Value in lakhs
1968-69 (part of the year)	336.39
1969-70	1569.85
1970-71	1324.48

Statement II

Statement showing value of Allocation of Imported Raw Wool State-wise and Period-wise

Name of States	Period of Allocation	Amount allocated
		Rs.
Assam	April 70/March 71	40,000
Bihar	April 70/March 71	40,000
Haryana	Oct. 69/March 70	100,000
	April 70/March 71	40,000
Himachal Pradesh	April 70/March 71	3 lakhs
J. and K.	April 70/March 71	10 lakhs
Punjab	April 70/March 71	2 lakhs
	Oct. 69/March 70	1 lakh
Kerala	April 70/March 71	1,875]
	Oct. 68/March 69	136,174]
Maharashtra	Oct. 69/Sept. 70	40,000
Mysore	Oct. 69/March 70	12,500
	Oct. 70/Sept. 71	40,000
Nagaland	April 70/Sept. 70	20,000
	Oct. 70/March 71	20,000
Orissa	Oct. 68/Sept. 69	20,000
	Oct. 69/March 70	40,000
	April 70/March 71	40,000
Rajasthan	April 70/March 71	40,000
U. P.	April 70/March 71	40,000
Delhi	Oct. 70/Sept. 71	40,000
Andhra	Oct. 70/Sept. 71	40,000

*To meet the specific requirements of Air India.

Activities of Anti-Social Elements in Border areas of Assam

7587. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information regarding spread of anti-social

activities in different border areas of Assam; and

(b) if so, the number of anti-social elements arrested or detained upto the end of 30th June, 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Assam.

Appointment of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators in the Central Statistical Organisation

7588. SHRI AMBESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4725 on the 14th July, 1971 regarding non-inclusion of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators of the Central Statistical Organisation in the Indian Statistical Service Grade IV and state :

(a) whether the Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators appointed in the Central Statistical Organisation in 1962 were recruited through the Union Public Service Commission and that the Commission has again advised to 1970 that their appointment should be treated as regular from 1962 ;

(b) whether the Department of Statistics has decided on the advice of Department of Personnel, to confirm them against reserved permanent posts of Senior Investigators available from 1960 ; and

(c) the basis on which the Department of Personnel has not so far recognised their appointment as regular from 1962 for inclusion of their names in the Indian Statistical Service Grade IV Select List ?

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

(b) The Department of Statistics has requested the Union Public Service Commission for concurrence in a proposal to confirm them against reserved permanent posts, and the concurrence of the U.P.S.C. is awaited.

(c) The Department of Personnel has now recognised the appointment of these Investigators as regular from 1962. Whether they can be considered for inclusion in the Select List is now being examined.

Production of coloured sarees

7589. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any recommendations was made by the Powerloom Enquiry Committee (1964) to reserve the production of coloured sarees exclusively for handlooms ;

(b) whether any order was issued by Government to that effect and, if so, when it was issued and its particulars ;

(c) whether this order is being implemented and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the proposals, if any, under consideration for strict enforcement of the order and other remedial measures to overcome the crisis that the handloom industry is now facing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, under Notifications No. CER/10/66 and CER/10A/66, both, dated the 9th November, 1966 by the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

(c) and (d). The said orders of reservation of production of coloured sarees exclusively by handlooms were to be enforced through the respective State Governments, but the Maharashtra High Court have, on Writ Petitions filed by certain powerloom owners stayed the implementation of the orders. Effective steps to enforce the ban on production of coloured sarees by powerlooms can be taken only after the stay orders are vacated by the Maharashtra High Court.

Release of Handloom Cloth Stocks piled up in Andhra Pradesh

7590. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated worth of handloom cloth both in co-operative and private sector lying unsold till June this year in Andhra Pradesh :

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have made a request for financial assistance and other remedial measures for the release of handloom cloth stocks piled up ;

(c) if so, the particulars of their request; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Rs. 5 crores—of which Rs. 2 crores is in cooperative sector and Rs. 3 crores in private sector.

- (b) No, Sir.
(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Decline in Exports of Silk to Western Countries

7591. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether our exports of silk to western countries have declined ?
(b) if so, the reasons therefore ;
(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a Silk Bank to organise exports on a long term basis ; and
(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) . (a) and (b). The exports of silk goods to western countries which amounted to Rupees 11.78 crores in 1969 declined to Rupees 10.86 crores in 1970 and to Rupees 2.25 crores during January June, 1971. The main reasons for decline in exports are :

- (i) Change in fashion trends in the importing countries resulting in decline in demand for scarves and stoles which accounted for 60% of total exports in 1969 and 1970.
(ii) Competition from other countries particularly China and Thailand ; and
(iii) Rise in cost of raw material particularly of tasar cocoons resulting in rise in the cost of production of export fabrics.
(c) and (d). The Central Silk Board will be setting up a Raw Material Bank for stabilizing the prices of sericultural products. The scheme envisages procurement of essential raw materials required for export production such as imported raw silk, indigenous raw silk, tasar cocoons, tasar waste, etc., and arrangement for supply to the actual users/exporters at economic prices.

Non-Correspondent Employees of the Statesman and the Hindustan Times given Accreditation

7592. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will

the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the C.P.C. and P.I.B. have decided to restrict quota of accredited Correspondents of big newspapers ;
(b) whether a number of non-correspondent employees of the Hindustan Times and the Statesman have been given accreditation in name of other publications ; and
(c) whether a full-time Correspondent of the Statesman has been shown in the P.I.B. record as full-time Correspondent of Financial Times ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Ceilings on the number of Press correspondents to be given accreditation on behalf of newspapers and news agencies is fixed by the Press Information Bureau in consultation with the Central Press Accreditation Committee and are reviewed from time to time.

(b) Two members of the editorial of the *Hindustan Times* have been accredited as correspondents on behalf of foreign newspapers at the request of the latter. No journalist working on the Desk of the *Statesman* is accredited as a correspondent.

(c) An accredited correspondent on the staff of the *Statesman* has also been accredited for the *Financial Times*, London as a stringer, at the latter's request

Publications of Engineering Times and its Circulation

7593. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Engineering Times changed frequency last year and claimed more newsprint ;
(b) whether the shifting of their centre of publication from Calcutta to Bombay has been notified ;
(c) the action the Registrar of Newspapers has finally initiated against the publisher following disclosure of falsification of circulation detected during Circulation Inspection investigation ; and

(d) whether the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity has been notified about the real circulation of this paper ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The periodicity of the publication was changed from fortnightly to weekly from 1st January 1970.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Consequent on detection of exaggerated circulation claims on the basis of which newsprint was allotted to the newspaper for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70, necessary adjustment in the newsprint quota of the paper is being made. Its entitlement for the year 1970-71 has already been reduced by 19.83 tonnes and the balance will be adjusted against its entitlement for 1971-72.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Launching of a Satellite by India

7594. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India will attempt to launch its first Satellite in 1974 and if so, the estimated cost of this Satellite ;

(b) the place from where this Satellite would be launched ;

(c) whether this attempts is being made in collaboration with some foreign Government ; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. India will attempt to launch its first scientific satellite in 1974 and the estimated cost of development of the satellite is Rs. 3 crores.

(b) the satellite would be launched from Sriharikota Range (SHAR).

(c) It would be an entirely Indian effort and no foreign country would be collaborating in this project.

(d) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Vice-Principals for Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi

7595. SHRI AMBESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.P.S.C. does not

recruit Vice-Principals of the Higher Secondary Schools of the Delhi Administration, Delhi, though it is a Class II post ;

(b) whether the U.P.S.C. has any intimation that the Delhi Administration has promoted 21 teachers as Vice-Principals and no representation has been given to the Scheduled Caste, and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the U.P.S.C. in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available

Enquiry into the Sheshnag Tragedy

7596. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry into the Sheshnag tragedy has been completed, and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have since published the Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Amarnath Yatra 1970 appointed by them and issued orders on the recommendations of the Committee. They have also appointed another Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Tourism of Jammu and Kashmir for implementation of the recommendations as further modified by them. A copy of Order No 757-GD of 1971, dated 25th March, 1971, issued by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-883/71].

Alleged Visit of West Bengal by Shri Zaidi in Home Ministry

7597. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Zaidi of the Home Ministry took with him three Muslim

businessmen of Bombay on 10th June, 1971 to the West Bengal Raj Bhawan and stayed there ;

(b) whether these gentlemen visited border areas and on return met many Muslims of Calcutta ;

(c) whether these persons started propaganda to the effect that no Muslim of Bangla Desh had crossed into India ?

(d) whether they carried out anti-Indian propaganda among the Muslims in Calcutta ; and

(e) if so, the details about the activities of these persons and the reasons for Shri Zaidi to accompany them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (e). Some Khoja leaders expressed a desire to visit Calcutta and the border areas, to have a first hand knowledge of the problems arising out of a very large influx of refugees from Bangla Desh. Arrangements were made for the visit of these leader and their stay at Calcutta in the Raj Bhavan. They were accompanied by Shri S.A.J. Zaidi, Deputy Principal Information Officer attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs. They saw for themselves the sufferings of the refugees and the atrocities committed on the innocent people of Bangla Desh by the Pakistan troops. They also met groups of refugees including a large number of Muslims. They were wholly appreciative of the arrangements made by the Government to provide relief and shelter to the refugees. It is not correct that they carried out any anti-Indian propaganda. On the other hand, according to available information, when they met Prince Sadruddin Agha Khan, they impressed on him the need for maximum assistance from the U.N.H.C.R., considering the magnitude of the problem, and for the creation of conditions in Bangla Desh to prevent further exodus and enable the return of the refugees to their homeland in safety and with honour.

भारत में चोरी छिपे आये पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

7598. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़ी संख्या में पाकिस्तानी

नागरिक भारतीय सीमा क्षेत्रों में चोरी छिपे दूस आये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले दो सालों (1-1-1968 से अब तक) में राजस्थान, जम्मू काश्मीर, आसाम और नागालैण्ड में लगभग कितने लोग चोरी छिपे आये ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और कितने पाकिस्तान वापिस भेजे गये ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों से मूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Foreigners in India

7599. **SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (Kotah) :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreigners at present living in India, alongwith the names of their respective countries ; and

(b) the number of such foreigners whose terms of visa have expired and who have been granted extension by the Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Available information in respect of registered foreigners as on 1st January, 1971 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-884/71].

(b) 19,661.

Consumption of Potassium Chlorate in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

7600. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total annual consumption of Potassium Chlorate in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from 1968 to 1971 each year, state-wise and Industry-wise with the names of concerns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The following quantities of Potassium Chlorate were supplied by the manufacturers either directly or through their depots to consumers/dealers in the States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal during 1970 :—

Bihar	4650 kgs.
Orissa	3180 kgs.
West Bengal	20,755 kgs.

The figure for West Bengal includes quantities supplied to major match factories located in that State which between them account for the bulk of the supplies made to West Bengal.

Similar information in respect of the years 1968 and 1969 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House, on receipt. Information on Industry-wise distribution is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Export of Mica

7601. SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the value of mica exported abroad during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : The Total value of mica and mica products exported during the last three years is as follows :—

Rs. in crores	
1968-69	15.50
1969-70	17.47
1970-71	14.99
(April-January)	

Persons arrested Under Prevention of Violent Activities Act in West Bengal set at Liberty by Calcutta High Court

7602. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many of the 1600 persons arrested under the Prevention of Violent

Activities Act in West Bengal, as stated by the Police Authorities there, appealed against their detention before the Calcutta High Court ; and

(b) how many of those who appealed have been set at liberty by the High Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, 3694 persons were detained in the State under the Act upto 30.7.1971. Upto that date, in 300 Habeas Corpus petitions filed on behalf of persons detained under the Act/Rule Nisi were received. Of these, 103 cases have been heard finally by the High Court and 64 persons have been released. Of the remaining 39 cases, orders of detainees have been upheld by the Court in 14 cases and in the other 25 cases, the detainees having been already released, Rules were discharged.

Indo-Afghan Talks

7603 SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indo-Afghan official level talks were held in the month of July, 1971 in Kabul ; and

(b) if so, the matters discussed and the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a). No, Sir. No formal official level talks were held in Kabul in July, 1971.

(b) Does not arise.

Communal Riots in States

7604. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of communal riots which broke out during the last one year in each State, separately ; and

(b) the names of persons convicted and the nature of punishment awarded to them in this regard and the number of persons acquitted ?

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

According to the information available with the Central Government the number of incidents of communal violence during 1970 in each State is given in the attached statement. These incidents may or may not amount to 'riots' as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

(b) The effort involved in collecting information about the names of the persons who were punished in connection with the communal riots and the details of the punishment awarded to each of them would be enormous. Information in regard to the number of cases arising out of communal incidents ending in conviction, acquittal or discharge will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

STATEMENT

Communal Incidents-1970

State	Incidents
Andhra Pradesh	18
Assam	34
Bihar	79
Gujarat	19
Haryana	—
Kerala	5
Madhya Pradesh	44
Maharashtra	164
Tamil Nadu	7
Mysore	8
Orissa	7
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	13
U. P.	48
West Bengal	60
Delhi	8
Manipur	1
NEFA	—
J & K	4
Tripura	1

Information in respect of the remaining States and Union Territories is nil.

Denial of Permission to an M. P. and Advocate to See Shri Badruduja, Ex-M. P. Now Under Detention

7605. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE ;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Sasankar Sekhar Sanyal, M. P. and Advocate, who went for legal consultations with Shri Baddruduja, M. P. (who had been arrested under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act), had been denied permission to see Shri Baddruduja ; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have reported that at the time when Shri Sasankar Sekher Sanyal, M. P., went to the Presidency Jail to have an interview with Shri Syed Badruduja, in the first week of June, 1971, Rules regulating interviews with detainees had not been formulated by the State Government and, therefore, the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail could not allow the interview. The request for the interview was made verbally and not in writing as required under the Jail Code. If the request had been made in writing the State Government would have been in a position to consider it. Shri Badruduja was subsequently allowed to have consultations with his legal advisers on three occasions.

Allegation of Alleged Collusion between Police Officers and Gun Snatchers in Birbhum District (West Bengal)

7606. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an open allegation of collusion and previous understanding between the Police officials in charge of the Police Stations in the District of Birbhum, West Bengal and the gun snatchers in the District made in news columns of the 'Jugantar Daily' of Calcutta in its issues of the 11th and 12th July, 1971 and similar allegations in other Daily papers ; and

(b) whether this aspect of the gun-snatching problem in the District has been attended to by the authorities since the administration of the State has been taken over by the President ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Government have seen the news reports referred to in the question

(b) Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

इदोर और उज्जैन में मिलों का बन्द होना

7607. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या विवेद व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर की मालवा मिल और कल्याण मिल तथा उज्जैन की हीरा मिल वित्तीय संकट के कारण बंद होने की स्थिति में है ;

(ल) क्या इन मिलों के प्रबंधकों ने सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विवेद व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ल) और (ग). उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, हीरा मिल्स लि० उज्जैन के उपक्रम का प्रबंध सरकार द्वारा पहले से ही किया जा रहा है। जहाँ तक इंदौर मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स लि० इदोर तथा कल्याण मिल मिल्स लि० उज्जैन का सम्बन्ध है क्रमशः 35 लाख रुपये तथा 10 लाख रुपये की राशि तक के छहसों के सम्बन्ध में, जो उनके द्वारा बेकों से प्राप्त किये जाने हैं गारटी देने के लिए प्रबंधक मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मिले हैं। राज्य सरकार गारटी देने के लिए रजामद यी परम्पुरा प्रबंधक छहसों की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके।

सहकारित के लिए वह उज्जैन में लेवर कोम्पारेटिव काटन टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री

लिमिटेड श्री व्यापका

7608. श्री हुकम चन्द व्यापक : क्या

विवेद व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले में सहकारी आधार पर 'लेवर कोम्पारेटिव काटन टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री लिमिटेड' स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव बहुत दिनों से सरकार के विचाराधीन था ; और

(ल) अब तक वहाँ उद्योग स्थापित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विवेद व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ल) उज्जैन में सहकारी आधार पर एक सूती कंताई मिल की स्थापना हेतु लाइसेंस के लिए वर्ष 1965 में नैसर्ज अधिक सहकारी सूत कारखाना यार्डिंग, उज्जैन से एक आवेदन पत्र प्रोप्र दृष्टा था। इसे जन की अप्राप्यता के कारण मार्च, 1966 में अस्वीकार कर दिया जया था।

Use of steel for manufacturing automobile radiators

7609. SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI MALLIKARJUN :

SHRI PILOO MODI :

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

(a) whether the Central Electrochemical Research Institute has developed a technique for the use of steel in the manufacture of automobile radiators in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the research made and the amount of foreign exchange thus saved ; and

(c) the estimated cost of radiator and the time by which the same will be pushed in the market for sale ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Central Electrochemical Research Institute (CECRI) Karakudi has developed an inhibitor which prevents corrosion of various types of metallic components with which water comes into contact in a radiator.

(b) and (c). The invention consists in the combinations of two different methods of giving protection to steel from corrosion, viz., the use of protective coating of solder on steel as well as addition of corrosion inhibitor which protects both and solder. By adopting the process, steel can replace brass and copper in the manufacture of conventional type of radiators. The institute has not done any work on the making of radiators. No estimate of foreign exchange saving has so far been made.

Iron Ore purchased by M. M. T. C.

7610. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is paying Rs. 19 per tonne for the iron ore purchased from Barajamda Mines in Orissa in the private sector while it is paying only Rs. 12 per tonne for Kiriburu ore and Rs. 16 per tonne for Bailadilla ore to the N. M. D. C. ;

(b) if so, the reasons for paying a lesser price to the N. M. D. C. ;

(c) whether the N. M. D. C. has asked for a higher price for the iron ore produced at Kiriburu and Bailadilla ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). MMTC is purchasing iron ore from the private sector mines in the Barajamda sector on FOR basis, while the purchases of Kiriburu ore and Bailadilla ore from N. M. D. C. are on FOBT basis. Disclosure of actual prices paid by MMTC for purchase of iron ore from the different sectors, will not be in the commercial interests of the Corporation.

(c) and (d). NMDC has asked for a change over of the prices pattern from FOBT to FOR basis. This is under consideration.

Export of Iron Ore

7611. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the increase registered in the export

of iron ore from India in the last three years ;

(b) how does this compare with the increased registered by other iron ore exporting countries during the same period ;

(c) whether India is facing stiff competition from Australia in the export of iron ore ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet this competition ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Exports iron ore have increased by about 30% during 1970-71 as compared to the exports for the year 1968-69. The quantity and value of iron ore exports from India during the last three years are as follows:—

Quantity : Million Metric tonnes		
Value : Rs. crores.		
	Quantity	Value
1968-69	15.90	89.60
1969-70	17.69	100.45
1970-71	20.81	115.44

(b) The overall increase of 30% compares favourably with the increase of about 28% in the world sea borne iron ore trade during the same period. However some major iron ore exporting countries such as Australia and Brazil have been increasing their exports at a much faster rate.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Several developmental projects in the three sectors involved in the iron ore export programme viz. Mining, Railways and Ports have been undertaken. In the mining sectors the various steps taken include commissioning of new and large mechanised mines at Bailadilla and Donimalia apart from expansion of production in the privately owned mines in the different areas. In the Railway sector the Cuttack-Paradip rail link is already under construction. The Railways are also taking steps to increase the capacity, including rolling stock of other existing railway links leading from the mining areas to the ports. In regard to iron ore handling facilities at the ports, deep draft alongside loading berth has already been commissioned in Paradip, the capacity of which is being augmented. Work

is also in progress to commission berths for handling ore at Haldia, Marmagao, Madras Outer Harbour and Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour.

Telephone connection cut off from A. V. B. Employees Union Office, Durgapur

7612. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telephone in the A. V. B. employees' Union Office, Durgapur has been forcibly taken away by the Police and C. R. P. recently ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government to get the telephone reinstated in the A. V. B. Employees' Union Office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). In regard to the State police, information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the House on receipt. In so far as the CRP is concerned, there has been no such instance.

1965 के भारत-याक संघर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तान द्वारा जल्द की गई सम्पत्ति की वापसी

7613. श्री चूल बन्द बर्मा : क्या विवेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965 के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तान द्वारा जल्द की गई सम्पत्ति को बदूल करने के लिए भारत ने क्या उपाय किए हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी सकलता मिली है ;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान से उक्त सम्पत्ति को बदूल करने के लिए किसी अन्य देश से सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए भी भारत ने प्रयत्न किए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकलें ?

विवेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प० सौ० जार्ज) : (क) भारत सरकार ने ताश-कल्प बोवणा की कंडिका-8 के अन्तर्गत सम्पत्तियों की वापसी के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करने के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार से बार-बार कहा है परन्तु पाकिस्तान सरकार ने नकारात्मक तथा असहयोगपूर्ण रूप अपना रखा है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। सरकार की नीति इन मामलों को दोनों पक्षों के बीच बातचीत करके निपटाने की है। तथापि इस संबंध में मिश्र देशों को अवगत करा दिया गया है।

Distinction between Uranium Corporation of India and Indian Rare Earths Ltd.

7614. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any distinction between the formation of the Uranium Corporation of India and the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. and if so, the points of distinction ;

(b) whether Government have suffered a great loss by way of royalty and sales tax payable by the Uranium Corporation of India to the State Government of Bihar ;

(c) whether any enquiry was held into the affairs and if so, the result of the enquiry ; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Uranium Corporation of India was formed in 1967 by converting the Jaduguda Mines & Mills projects into a Government Company under the Department of Atomic Energy. The Indian Rare Earths was initially a joint Undertaking of the Government of India and Government of Kerala. In 1965, the shares of the Kerala Government were taken over by the Central Government.

The Uranium Corporation of India is responsible for providing uranium required for the nuclear power programme while the Indian Rare Earths is concerned with the

production of rare earths and minerals such as ilmenite, monazite, rutile etc. from the beach sands. In addition, the Indian Rare Earths manages the Thorium Plant at Trombay on behalf of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Uranium Corporation of India

7615. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) when the Uranium Corporation of India was formed ;

(b) whether any option was given to the employees of the constituent units of the Corporation to remain with their parent units and, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action taken on the complaints of the employees, who have lost the benefits of their service in other units and gratuity, to redress their grievances ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., was incorporated on the 4th of October, 1967.

(b) The Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., was formed by converting the Jaduguda Mines and Uranium Mill Projects into a public Sector Undertaking of the Department of Atomic Energy. The employees originally appointed for the two Projects were offered employment in the Corporation on the terms and conditions mutually settled between the Management and the Jaduguda Labour Union. The employees who were seconded to the Jaduguda Mines and Uranium Mill Projects from the constituent units of the Department of Atomic Energy were given the option either to revert to their parent units or accept employment under the Corporation.

(c) The benefits in totality to the employees offered by the Corporation are generally on a more liberal scale than those prior to their appointment in the Corporation. However, there is a dispute between the Corporation and its workmen over the question of gratuity which is presently under consideration.

Posting of Industrial Security Force in premises of Uranium Corporation of India at Jadugoda (Bihar)

7616. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the posting of the personnel of the Industrial Security Force in the Uranium Corporation of India premises at Jadugoda in view of the law and order situation in Bihar and of the way laying of explosives meant for the Jadugoda Mines ; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The requisition for the induction of the Central Industrial Security Force, as required under section 14 (1) of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968, has not been received from the Management of the Uranium Corporation of India. The question of inducting the Force is under consideration of the Department of Atomic Energy.

Kidnapping of Indias Farmers by Pakistani Troops

7617. SHRI BOKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Indian farmers were kidnapped by the Pakistani troops near Karimganj from India's border ; and

(b) if so, what action, if any, has been taken by Government to ensure early return of the farmers concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Border Security Force, no Indian farmers have been kidnapped by Pakistan troops from near Karimganj in Assam

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Rayon

7618. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Rayon produced in our country, the installed capacity and the Fourth Plan target therefor,

(b) whether there is a serious shortage in the production of Rayon ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. G. GEORGE) (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The following are the production, installed capacity and the Fourth Plan target :—

Figures in Tonnes

Item	Production during 1970.	Annual Installed capacity	Annual Fourth Plan targets
Viscose Filament Yarn	16076	37700 (In addition letter of intent issued for 3000 tonnes)	64000
Viscose Staple Fibre	63342	72000 26000 licensed capacity (Letter of intent issued for 14000 tonnes)	90000
Viscose type cord/yarn	17421	18800	19000

चीनी सेनिकों तथा नागरिकों द्वारा भारतीय सीमा का उलंगत

7619. श्री हुकम बन्द कथ्यामय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनियों ने भारतीय सीमा का उलंगत किया है ;

(ल) यदि हां, तो 1 अक्टूबर, 1968 से विलगे चीनी नागरिकों तथा सेनिकों ने भारतीय सीमा का उलंगत किया है ; और

(ग) उनके विशद सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री बंशालम्ब और कार्यिक विभाग में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री राम लिलाल लिल्ली) : (क) जी हां, कीमतावाली ।

(ल) लगभग 300 :

(ग) सीमा की सुरक्षा के लिए भावधारक उपाय किये गए हैं। भावधारक समझे जाने पर चीन सरकार को विरोध पत्र भी भेजे जाते हैं।

Licences issued to Foreign companies to manufacture T. V. Sets

7620. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of licences given to the Foreign companies to manufacture Television Sets ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the protests made by the Indian Television manufacturers' Association against the issuing of Licences to foreign countries ;

- (c) if so, the details thereof ; and
 (d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). No foreign company has been given an industrial licence for the manufacturing of television sets. Such firms are also not eligible for the issue of an industrial licence for manufacture of television sets in terms of the existing industrial policy, as this item is not included in the core sector. Moreover, manufacture of television sets with indigenous knowhow has already been established in the country.

Memorandum to Governor of Gujarat re : closure of Prabha Mills, Viramgam

7621. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Pradesh Branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Textile Labour Union, Viramgam have submitted a statement memorandum on the 31st May, 1971 to the Governor of Gujarat in connection with the closure of the Prabha Mills, Virangam (Gujarat) from May 1968 due to non availability of cotton ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In their memorandum the two Unions have stated *inter-alia* that the reason for closure of mill was not the unavailability of cotton, as made out by management but mismanagement of the mill.

(c) The affairs of the mill have already been investigated under the I (D & R) Act and the report submitted by the Investigation Committee is being examined in consultation with the State Government etc.

Sainbari Murder Enquiry Commission Report

7622. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why the report of Sainbari Murder Enquiry Commission headed

by Mr. Justice Tarapada Mukherjee in West Bengal has not yet been published ;

(b) whether there is any difficulty in publishing the said report ; and

(c) the number of persons detained in West Bengal in 1970 and the number out of them convicted in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The State Government of West Bengal have reported that the report submitted by the Commission of Inquiry on Sainbari Murder case has not been published in accordance with the orders of the High Court of Calcutta that the Government should not publish the said report nor take any action on the basis thereof, pending the disposal of the connected appeal before the Hon'ble Court.

(c) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Important papers missing from Shri Nagarwala's file

7623. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :**
SHRI TUNA ORAON :
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some important papers in connection with the Nagarwala Bank fraud case are missing ;

(b) if so, the nature of such papers ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to unearth them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to the Delhi Administration, only one paper is reported to be missing from the case file of Shri Sohrab Rustam Nagarwala. The paper is described in the index as 'Fard Nishan Debi Wa Maqboozgi'. This Fard related to the seizure of some articles from the accused. An inquiry was held by the District and Sessions Judge, Delhi in the matter. His report has been received by the Delhi Administration on the 6th August,

1971 and it being examined by them to fix responsibility for the loss of this document.

Price Reduction of Rayon Filament Yarn

7624. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :**
SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of production of Rayon Yarn had gone up considerably ; and

(b) if so, the effect of the price reduction, if any, of Rayon Filament Yarn on the industry and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GFORGI) (a) and (b). All aspects of the Rayon industry including the cost of production are now under examination of the Government in the context of the recommendations made in that behalf by the Tariff Commission.

Examination by the Ministry of Planning
Re : performance of State Trading Corporation

7625. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the performance of the State Trading Corporation during the last three years, and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) The Planning Commission have not gone into the performance of the State Trading Corporation. The Annual Plan for 1970-71 of the State Trading Corporation with particular reference to its internal resources was, however, discussed in the Planning Commission. A similar discussion for 1971-72 is yet to be held.

Stagnation of officers of Central Information Service in Grade II

7626. **SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether no meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee for the purpose of promotion from Grade II to Grade I of the Central Information Service has been held after December, 1969 and, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether a certain batch of Officers has been stagnating in Grade II for almost six years ; and

(c) if so the reasons for the delay in holding the meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) A meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee presided over by a Member of the Union Public Service Commission, for selection of officers of Grade II of the Central Information Service for promotion to Grade I of the Service was held in July, 1971

(b) There are a few such officers, but they had been considered and found unsuitable for promotion in December 1969 by the Departmental Promotion Committee.

(c) No meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee was held in 1970 because apart from those considered unsuitable for promotion in December, 1969 no other officer became eligible for promotion under the rules during that year.

Functioning of Transmitter at Alleppy (Kerala)

7627. **SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new high-power medium wave transmitter at Alleppy in Kerala has started functioning ; and

(b) the estimated cost of the transmitter at Alleppy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 46.13 lakhs.

Programme for Development of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes

7628. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN

KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre stressed the importance of nuclear date for any country interested in a major programme of developing atomic energy for peaceful uses ;

(b) whether the Reactor Research Centre has been planned ; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Reactor Research Centre planned at Kalpakkam will have a Fast Breeder Test Reactor as the main experimental facility and various other facilities for development, in all aspects, of future reactor systems. The facilities will include (i) Laboratories for studies in reactor engineering, fuel reprocessing, safety research, fuel development and material science and instrumentation development ; (ii) a Fuel Reprocessing Plant ; (iii) a Fuel Fabrication Facility ; (iv) Waste Treatment Facilities ; and (v) a Pulsed Fast Reactor for materials research in addition to physics research.

Reference of High Prices Issue of Synthetic Fabrics to Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices

7629. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of the synthetic fabric are high, beyond the research of common man ; and

(b) if so, whether the issue is proposed to be referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Synthetic fibre is considered to be one of the Luxury items which is generally used by affluent

section of the society. A reference to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices is considered not necessary.

Reappraisal of Fourth Plan

7630. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made any reappraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether the huge over-drafts by some States, the inability of some States to raise resources, the rise in prices of daily necessities and the rising cost of looking after the Bangla Desh refugees will necessitate downward revision of the Plan ; and

(c) if so, the size of the Plan after the reappraisal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan is underway.

(b) and (c). The position regarding the size of the Plan will be known only after the appraisal which will take into account all the relevant factors and considerations affecting the Plan and which is currently under way.

Sub Post Offices in Manipur

7631. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to open new Sub Post Offices in Manipur in view of the pressing demand from the hill and rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and when the Sub Post Offices are likely to be opened ?

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

(b) Names of places where new branch and Sub Post Offices are proposed to be opened during the current year in Manipur State, present position and the likely date of finalisation of each proposal are furnished below ;

Name of places	District	Category of Post office proposed to be opened	Present position of the proposal	Likely date of finalisation of the proposal
Menou Khunjao	Central	Extra departmental branch Post Office	Sanctioned on 12-4-71	Likely to be opened on 31-8-71
Leiting	East	—do—	Sanctioned on 19-6-71	—do—
T. Bangmul	Central	—do—	Sanctioned on 17-7-71	Likely to be opened by 15-9-71
New Sangtal	Central	—do—	Sanctioned on 20-7-71	—do—
Paomata	North	—do—	—do—	—do—
Lambu	East	—do—	Sanctioned on 22-7-71	—do—
Behiang	South	Extra departmental Branch Post Office	Under examination	Examination is likely to be completed by 30-9-71
Analkhullen	Central	—do—	—do—	—do—
Longpi	West	—do—	—do—	—do—
Namtiram	West	—do—	—do—	—do—
Sorde	East	—do—	—do—	—do—
Grihang	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
Chamu	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
Narum	Central	—do—	Under reference with Govt of Manipur for payment of non-returnable contribution.	Examination is likely to be completed by 31-12-71
Lakhamai	North	—do—	Under examination	—do—
Chonglai Khullen	North	—do—	Under reference for payment of non-returnable contribution from public	—do—
Keibul	—do—	—do—	Under reference with the State Govt. for payment of non-returnable consideration	—do—
Kharakul	—do—	—do—	—do—	—do—
Khangbaran	Central	—do—	—do—	—do—

Besides the proposals mentioned above, the following Post Offices have already been opened in Manipur State during the current year on the dates mentioned against each : -

Name of the places	District	Category of Post Office opened	Date of opening
Sarmpantong	North	Extra departmental branch post office	6-7-71
Chleungnongpong	South	Extra departmental sub Post Office	8-5-71
Sonapur	Central	Extra departmental branch post office	6-5-71

Creative Music over A I R

7632 SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by Government to encourage creative music in the All India Radio especially in the modern trend ; and

(b) the policy of Government in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) The policy of the Government is to encourage creativity and experimentation in Indian Music.

A national orchestra has been formed at Delhi which has been experimenting in the harmonization and orchestration of Indian Music. Similar experiments have been conducted at a few other stations. Efforts have also been made in creating new forms of rendering choral music in Hindustani, Karnatak and light music.

Estimates of Expenditure to Build a New Capital of Assam

7633. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has asked the Assam Government to furnish it with the detailed estimates of the expenses to build a new capital for Assam ; and

(b) if so, the details of estimates given by the State Government ?

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

(b) Details have not been received so far.

Alleged Man-Handling of Government Servants by a Group of Students within Writers Building Calcutta

7634. SHRI A. K. SAHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a group of students have organised raids within the Writers Buildings and beat up the Government Servants at their desks in Calcutta West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are contemplating to take against those students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, on the 27th April, 1971, after a procession of the Chhatra Parishad came to the gate of the Writers' Buildings at Calcutta, a disturbance took place in which some employees of the Secretariat as also some of processionists were reported to have sustained injuries. The State Government have stated that an inquiry has been ordered into the incident and the question of taking any action will be considered after the report of the inquiry is received.

Alleged Police Excesses in Punjab

7635. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Sat Pal Dang, a

former Minister in Punjab and Shri Darshan Singh Canadian, Secretary of the Punjab Unit of the Communist Party of India had recently written a letter to the State Governor urging him to enquire into the alleged excesses committed by the Punjab Police in the last one and half years in the name of fighting Naxalites ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter ?

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

(b) The State Government have reported that in every case of police encounter with the Naxalites, resulting in their death, a magisterial inquiry has been held and allegations made against the police are inquired into.

Take over of Tea Gardens in West Bengal and Assam

7636. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a plan to take over the Tea Gardens of Assam ;

(b) whether Government have any plan to take over all the closed Tea Gardens of West Bengal and Assam ;

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Upward Revision of Prices of Controlled Varieties of Cloth

7637. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the textile industry has been urging for the upward revision of prices of controlled varieties of cloth ;

(b) the reasons for such a demand ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Indian Cotton Mills' Federation have urged an increase in the prices of controlled cloth on account of increase in prices of cotton, wages, stores, power, fuel, coal and dyes and chemicals and also due to increase in rates of interest and overhead charges.

(c) The matter has been referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

Playing of Cards by Central Government Employees

7638. SHRI K. C. PANDEY :
SHRI MUHAMMED
SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether her Ministry have issued instructions whereby playing of cards by the Central Government employees in the lawns has been prohibited in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, how, the instructions are proposed to be given a practical shape ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Chief Security Officer in the Ministry of Home Affairs had addressed a letter in August, 1968, to Vigilance Officers of different Ministries in which he had suggested, among other things, that no Government employee should be allowed to play cards on the lawns and other places appurtenant to office buildings.

(b) Persons, if any, found violating these instructions are liable to disciplinary action by the concerned Ministry or Department.

Simplification of Foreign Trade Procedures

7639. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foreign trade policy, in so far as imposed restrictions are concerned, does not cater for foreign investment in India ; and

(b) whether Government propose to simplify the foreign trade procedures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Foreign trade policy is geared to the programming of import required for India's development programme,

as per the Fourth Five Year Plan, and import restrictions imposed in this connection are based on the policy of import substitution. This policy is not directly related to the policy on foreign investment for which separate criteria are laid down.

(b) It is the constant endeavour of Government to simplify procedures to the extent possible, within the constraint of foreign exchange availability.

Scheme for Awarding Government Contracts to Unemployed Engineers

7640. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to award Government building and other contracts only to the unemployed Engineers and for which consultancy service would also be offered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment Rules of Promotion of Draftsmen and Surveyors

7641. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a provision in the Recruitment Rules of the various Central Government Departments for promotion of Draftsmen and Surveyors to the grade of Section Officers and Assistant Engineers and, if so, the percentage fixed for such promotion ;

(b) whether in case of a person who has already been promoted and has performed his duties efficiently and competently for a few years, relaxation in educational qualification prescribed for such promotion-posts is necessary before confirmation of the individual in the higher grade ; and

(c) if so, whether the power of relaxation has been delegated to any subordinate authority of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Clash between Naxalite Prisoners and Jail Authorities in Howrah Jail

7642. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that 11 Naxalite prisoners were injured following a clash with the Warders of Howrah Jail on the 16th May, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the causes of the said clash ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). On May 16, 1971, some extremist prisoners attempted to enter by force a different cell block in Howrah Jail with the object of meeting the under-trial prisoners lodged in that cell block when the warder refused admission to them, a wordy altercation took place which subsequently ended in a clash between the warders and the extremist prisoners.

The Naxalite prisoners and one ordinary prisoner were injured.

Naxalite Activities in Bhilai Steel Plant

7643. SHRI N. E. HORO :
SHRI G. P. YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether activities of Naxalites have been found in the Bhilai Steel Plant ;

(b) whether some literatures have been captured by the Police from these Naxalites ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Some instances of display of Naxalite posters had come to notice in the Bhilai Township. Naxalite literature had also been recovered from some persons. Utmost vigilance is being maintained by the State Government and action

according to law is being taken whenever possible.

U.N. Assistance for Television Training Institute at Poona

7644. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Television Training Institute is being established at Poona with the U.N. assistance ;

(b) the amount of assistance to be given; and

(c) the details of the scheme to be undertaken by the Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. U.N.D.P. is assisting in the establishment of TV training wing in the Film Institute of India at Poona.

(b) Rs. 88 lakhs which will be in the form of equipment, experts and fellowships for training of Indian teaching personnel abroad

(c) The Institute will run courses for about 200 trainees every year which will include personnel for both production and presentation of TV programmes and for TV technical operations.

Provision of Funds for Tourism in Fourth Plan

7645. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken note of the views expressed by all the members who spoke on the demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation to provide more funds for tourism in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

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

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

(b) The suggestions will be considered

as part of the appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Crisis in Tea Industry

7646. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of tea in the international market have fallen steeply creating in crisis for the Indian Tea industry ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the industry in this crisis ;

(c) whether Government have any plan for giving help to the tea-growing States; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Prices of teas sold at London auctions at present are lower than those during the same period of 1970. However, the averages for the year are expected to be as good as those in 1968 and better than in 1969. Prices at Calcutta and Cochin auctions are also better at present than in the past years. There is therefore no crisis in the Indian Tea Industry.

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

Broadcasting in India

7647. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to page 166 of the Broadcasting in India, a book written by an expert of A. I. R.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The book is written by an ex-employee of AIR

(b) The author has expressed his personal views. He is free to do so. They do

not represent the views of the Government.

Representation received from displaced families near Thumba Rocket Station (Kerala)

7648. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the displaced families near the Thumba Rocket Station in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, their main demands and the action proposed to be taken to concede those demands ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Their main demands and the action taken in this connection are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Main demands of Pallinura Vell Welfare Association

1. Accommodation for evicted families, community facilities, compensation for damaged nets, training facilities, fishing harbour, etc.
2. Appointment in ISRO of local candidates sponsored by the Association from time to time ;
3. Reservation of 50% of posts in Class III and Class IV for local people ; and
4. Representation for Association on ISRO recruitment committees.

The Collector of Trivandrum convened a meeting on July 17 and 19, 1971 to discuss these demands with the representatives of the Association and ISRO. After considerable discussion, aicable settlement has been reached on all the issues raised by the Association. According to these, for rehabilitation of evicted people, the State Government will provide tenements. ISRO has already deposited with the State Government the amount of compensation. Compensation will continue to be given for the

damage to or loss of fishing implements according to the existing procedure through a special committee including representatives of the State Government and the Fishermen Welfare Committee.

ISRO will give training to 100 persons from the evicted people, for a period of three months, in two batches of 50 each, for Class III and Class IV jobs. After training, those who are found suitable by ISRO Selection Committee will be absorbed as and when vacancies occur, but no guarantee of employment can be given. ISRO will give some weightage for the evicted people for employment in Class III and Class IV non-technical posts. A few deserving students from the evicted families can be considered for awarding scholarships by ISRO to pursue studies in the existing Industrial Training Institute.

It is not possible for ISRO to establish a Fishing Harbour as demanded by the Association.

Contempt of Court proceedings against D. G., P. & T., New Delhi and Senior Supdt., R. M. S.

7649. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that a Division Bench of Kerala High Court issued notices to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi and the Senior Superintendent of the Railway Mail Services, Ernakulam Division, directing them they show cause why to should not be committed for contempt of Court ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and
(c) the reaction of Government there-to ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. M. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). Shri Gopinath, a Sorter of RMS 'EK' Division, Kerala Circle and certain other temporary employees like him had their services terminated under Rule 5 of the CCS (TS) Rules, 1965 for their participation in September, 1968 strike. Shri Gopinath filed a Writ Petition against the termination of services in the Kerala High Court, who quashed the order of

termination on 11.2.69. Subsequently a Letters patent Appeal against this decision was filed by the Department and the High Court rejected the same on 5.1.1971. The High Court also refused permission on 22.6.71 to appeal to the Supreme Court. It is therefore, proposed to appeal to the Supreme Court in the matter.

In the meanwhile a notice of contempt was received from the High Court. The case was fixed for 3rd August, 1971, but was not heard on that date.

Indo-Tibet Border Police

7650. SHRI PARIPOOR.NANAND PAINULI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Tibet Border Police authorities have branded Tehri-Garhwal people as Communists and for that reasons jobs have been denied to them and the services of many others, serving in the Indo-Tibet Border Police, have been terminated ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how many persons from Tehri-Garhwal have been employed in the Indo-Tibet Border Police during the last three years ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 149 persons were recruited from the Tehri-Garhwal area during the three years, 1968-1970.

Damage caused to the properties of fishermen by splinter Rockets fired from Thumba Rocket Station

7651. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the damage caused to the fishing nets and properties of fishermen living in the precincts of the Thumba Rocket Station, Trivandrum (Kerala) due to the splinter rockets fired from that station ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government to prevent the damage being

caused to the fishing nets due to the splinter rockets ; and

(c) if so, the action so far taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. There have been some instances of damage caused to the fishing nets due to debris of rockets in the ocean, but no damage to any other properties has been reported.

(b) and (c). A special committee including representatives of Fishermen, the Government of Kerala and ISRO investigates into complaints of damage to fishing nets and based on their findings compensation is given.

Export of Computer 'Software'

7652 SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a survey report which was conducted at the instance of the U. N. O. recently about the popularity of computers and, if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(b) whether Government are now in a position to export computer Soft-Ware to other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Government of India is aware of the findings of the survey conducted by United Nations with the aim of obtaining an idea of the number of computers in developing countries and their use. The survey brought out that amongst the developing countries, three had no computers and five had only one computer each. The computers installed in India in 1968 were 111, (though the number in 1970 rose to 126), followed by 33 in Chile and 14 in the Republic of Korea, Trinidad and Tobago. The survey has brought out that the computers in developing countries are used for work relating to demography, census and Government administration and accounting. These applications are similar to those first made, when computers were introduced in the public sector, in the industrially advanced countries. The survey adds

that computers are especially important in the essential role technology has to play in reducing disparities between the rich and the poor countries.

(b) In view of the availability of a large number of technical personnel at comparatively lower wages in India, there is, in principle, good potential for the development of computer software for export. Successful software export does not depend on this factor alone and there are other organisational features to be met. Government sometime back took a decision to allow the import of computers under certain conditions to promote the growth of export-oriented software generation activities.

Detention of Ex-M.L.A. and Ex-M.P. without trial

7653. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. Golam Yazdani, Ex-M.L.A. and Syed Badrudduza, Ex-M.P. of West Bengal are being detained still without trial under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in prosecuting them in a Court of Law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Inquiries in regard to the involvement of Shri Syed Badrudduza and Dr. Gholam Yazdani in espionage activities for Pakistan are still in progress. They have been, however, detained, with a view to preventing them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the security of India, and reference made in that connection to the advisory board, in accordance with the provisions of Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971. The advisory Board has reported that there is in its opinion sufficient cause for their detention.

Crisis in Coffee Industry

7654. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for coffee in the international market has fallen steeply creat-

ing a crisis for the India coffee industry ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to help the industry in the crisis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Coffee to Latin American and African Countries

7655. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ever explored the possibility of exporting Coffee to Latin American or African countries ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There is no question of exploring the possibility of exporting coffee to Latin American or African countries as these countries themselves are the leading exporters of coffee.

Export of Surplus Raw Rubber and Rubber manufactured Goods

7656. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are studying the possibilities of exporting surplus raw rubber ;

(b) whether Government have got any response from any country which normally purchases rubber from Malaysia ;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ;

(d) whether Government have any plan to export rubber manufactured goods ; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines of the Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The Government has recently been exploring the

possibilities of exporting raw rubber. It is too early to indicate results.

(d) and (e). The Rubber manufactured goods are already being exported.

बंगल देश में पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा किये गये नरसहार को उचित छहराते हुये
जमात-ए-इस्लामी द्वारा इस्तहारों
का कथित विवरण

7657. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 13 जुलाई, 1971 के हिन्दी दैनिक 'वीर अजुंन' में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसके अनुसार जमात-ए-इस्लामी ने सिलहट क्षेत्र में ऐसी पर्यायां बाटी हैं जो बगला देश में पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं द्वारा किए गए नरसहार और लूट को उचित छहराती हैं ; और

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

गृह अन्वय में राज्य मंत्री (बी रुद्रपाल पट्ट) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सरकार को विदित है कि पाकिस्तान में जमायत-ए-इस्लामी, पाकिस्तानी सैनिक शासकों की कायदाहियों का समर्थन करती रही है। सरकार को यह भी विदित है कि बगला देश के लोगों में इस सगठन के अनुयायियों की संख्या नग्य है।

Control of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service

7658. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Post Offices and Sections of Post Offices including the Railway Mail Service "situated in a State are controlled by the head of that State Postal authority ;

(b) whether the Gwalior Railway Mail Service which is situated in Madhya Pradesh

is controlled by a Superintendent in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Generally Post Offices and RMS Offices in a State are controlled by the Postmaster General of the Postal Circle of that State but sometimes on account of the location of an office and administrative considerations it becomes necessary to make a departure from this accepted principle.

(b) Yes, Sir. This office is under the administrative control of Senior Superintendent of RMS, 'X' Division, Jhansi, who is under the Postmaster General, U. P. Circle.

(c) The Gwalior RMS being located in the Northern-most part of M. P. it can be supervised more effectively by the Senior Superintendent RMS, 'X' Division, who has his headquarters at Jhansi than by the Senior Superintendent RMS, 'MP' Division, having headquarters at Bhopal. Besides all the RMS Sections working-past Gwalior RMS are under the control of 'X' Division, Jhansi. As the work of RMS Sections is closely connected with that of Gwalior RMS, it is all the more necessary that the Sections and the Gwalior RMS should be under the control of the same authority. These Sections cannot, of course, be transferred to Madhya Pradesh Circle because under the criterion followed for allocation of Sections these Sections have to be under the Postmaster General, U. P.

Provision of Lower Selection Grade in Post Offices and Railway Mail Service

7659. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Post Offices and Railway Mail Service are twin wings of the same department and having same monetary transaction responsibility ; and

(b) whether in Post Offices the Lower Selection Grade is provided where there are four Clerks at a time and in the Railway Mail Service it is granted at six and, if so, the reasons for this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) While it is true that the Postal and Railway

Mail Service branches are sister organisations in the same Department, the extent of monetary responsibility in the two branches varies considerably. Unlike the Postal Branch, the Railway Mail Service Branch does not have any monetary transactions as such, except in the sale of stamps and its liability is only in regard to close mails which may, however, contain cash and valuables.

(b) It is correct that in Post Offices the first post in the Lower Selection Grade is provided when an office has 4 hands, while in the Railway Mail Service it is at the level of 6 in the Railway Mail Service Sections and 7 in Railway Mail Service Mail Offices. The differentiation is due to the nature and intensity of supervision required in the two cases.

‘काली मिर्च, हल्दीयची, घवरक, सेजपात व हस्ती का निर्यात

7660. श्रा० सरस्वीनारायण यांडे : क्या

विवेश व्यापार मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्दे 1969-70 में काली मिर्च, हल्दीयची, घवरक, सेजपात और हस्ती का अलग-अलग कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया और उन वेष्टों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इन बस्तुओं का अधिकतर निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) उक्त बस्तुओं के निर्यात के परिणाम-स्वरूप उपर्युक्त घब्बी में कितनी विवेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

विवेश व्यापार मन्दालय में उप-मंडी (श्री ए० सी० जांडे) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

मात्रा में ० टन में
मूल्य हजार ८० मे

बस्तु	1969		1970		देश	जिनको निर्यात किए गये
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
काली मिर्च	17,487.9	104,101.2	19,508.2	1,66,647.5	इटली, सोवियत संघ, स० रा० अमेरीका, लिट्टन, प० जमंनी, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, युगो-स्लाविया, पोलैंड, जमंन लोकतान्त्रीय यशराज्य, स्पानिया, बल्गारिया, हंगरी, स्पेन, स० रा० अरुणाचल, झूकान, नेपाल, सिंगापुर, जापान, आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा, भारत-सोवित	

17,487.9 104,101.2 19,508.2 1,66,647.5 इटली, सोवियत संघ, स० रा० अमेरीका, लिट्टन, प० जमंनी, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, युगो-स्लाविया, पोलैंड, जमंन लोकतान्त्रीय यशराज्य, स्पानिया, बल्गारिया, हंगरी, स्पेन, स० रा० अरुणाचल, झूकान, नेपाल, सिंगापुर, जापान, आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा, भारत-सोवित

1	2	3	4	5	6
सेषपात	1213.1	5,429.6	665.5	2705.9	फास, नीदरलैंड, प० जर्मनी, सोवियत सच, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, युगो-स्लाविया, फ्रिन्डैन, सूडान, कतार, कुवैत, सिंगापुर ।
इत्यायची	1332.4	86,124.2	1307.6	98,796.8	ब्रिटेन, सोवियत सच, ईरान, सूडान, अरेबिया, कुवैत, बेलग्रेड, अफगानिस्तान, मल्यालिया, जापान, सिंगापुर, स० रा० अमरीका, कतार, केनिया, आस्ट्रेलिया ।
अदरक	1256.9	8891.8	2209.2	23 297.6	ब्रिटेन, सोवियत सच, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, साउदी अरेबिया, द० यमन, बहरीन, सोमालिया, कुवैत, न्यूजीलैंड, स० रा० अमरीका, कनाडा ।
हूली	6415.7	30502.4	9588.2	243,293.4	ब्रिटेन, फास, इटली, नीदरलैंड, प० जर्मनी, बेल्जियम, ईरान, इथोपिया, अदन, बहरीन लीबिया, कतार, कुवैत, श्री लंका, सिंगापुर, जापान, स० रा० अमरीका, आस्ट्रेलिया आदि ।

स्कूलों के लिए टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम

7661. द० अमरीका इत्यतु बाढ़े : क्या इत्यां और प्रसारण भंगी यह बताने की कृपा करें रिक़ :

(क) इस समय स्कूलों के लिए प्रसारित किए जाने वाले टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम किन-किन विषयों पर होते हैं ; और

(ख) यहां यहां कार्यक्रमों में बहस्तान

विषयों के अतिरिक्त कुछ नये विषय भी सामिल करने का प्रस्ताव बिकाराशीन है ?

कृष्ण और प्रसारण बनातम्य में राष्ट्र भवनी (धीरोंगी समिति सतपथी) (क) भौतिक विज्ञान, रसायन शास्त्र, जीव विज्ञान, गणित, समाज विज्ञान तथा अन्येजी ।

(ख) ची, नहीं ।

Alleged arrest and manhandling of an Advocate of Asansol (West Bengal)

7662. **SHRI ROBIN SEN :**
SHRI KRISHNA HALDER :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Police arrested Shri Giridhari Mukherjee, an Advocate of the Asansol (West Bengal) Bar, assaulted him and also abused him ;

(b) whether the Asansol Bar Association has observed one-day total abstention from the Court on the 3rd July, 1971 and demanded suspension of the Inspector in charge of the Asansol Police Station ;

(c) whether the said Advocate was sent to the Court with handcuffs and rope tied on his waist ;

(d) whether one Municipal Commissioner was also treated by the said Officer in the same manner ; and

(e) if so, the steps Government are contemplating to take against the said Police Officer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (e). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Scheme to Export Snake Skin's goods instead of raw Snake Skins

7663. **SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are exporting raw Snake Skins to U. K., U. S. A., West Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia and France ;

(b) whether Government are contemplating a plan to stop exporting raw Snake Skin to export finished Snake Skin's goods ;

(c) whether Government have ever explored the possibilities to export Snake Skin's goods and clothes to European or U. S. markets ; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Raw snake skins

are being exported to these countries by merchant exporters.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) Not yet.
- (d) Does not arise.

Alleged help given to anti-socials by Police in East Calcutta

7664. **SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Police of East Calcutta are helping the anti-socials ;

(b) whether the Police have arrested many workers of a political party with purpose just before the last Elections in West Bengal ;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a memorandum submitted by Shrimati Anila Devi on behalf of the citizens of East Calcutta to the Deputy Commissioner of East Zone in Calcutta ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Telephone and Telegraph services out of order between Calcutta and Durgapur

7665. **SHRI KRISHNA HALDER :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telephone and Telegraph services connecting Durgapur with Calcutta had gone out of order on the 9th July, 1971 due to underground cable theft ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to apprehend the culprits and for proper functioning of the Telephone and Telegraph services in Durgapur ; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BHAGUNA) : (a) Only telephone service between Durgapur Steel exchange and Calcutta had gone out

of order on the 9th July, 1971 due to underground cable theft. Telegraph service was not affected.

(b) 200 pair junction cables connecting Durgapur Steel exchange and Durgapur Industries exchange was out and stolen on the night of 9-7-71 near the junction of MG road and GI road and repairs were completed to 00 hrs of 11/7/71.

(c) and (d). The theft was reported to the concerned police Authorities. There being 14 such cases in the last 3 months, the matter was brought to the notice of chief Secretary, West Bengal Govt. for alerting all concerned and affording protection. Prompt action is taken to restore services by repairing the damaged cable.

सिविलियन राइफल प्रशिक्षण योजना

7666. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में सिविलियन राइफल प्रशिक्षण योजना को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब से और इस कार्य पर अब तक कितनी राशि संचय की जा चुकी है ; और

(ग) क्या राइफल प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले सिविलियनों की सेवाभर्त्रों का उपयोग आपातकालीन स्थिति में किया जा सकता है ?

यह मंत्रालय और कार्यालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास निर्णा) : (क) और (ख). 5 मार्च, 1954 को लोक सभा द्वारा पारित संकल्प के अनुसरण में मई, 1954 में केन्द्रीय राइफल प्रशिक्षण योजना तैयार की गई थी और कार्यालयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य केन्द्र प्रशासनों को सीधे दी गई। योजना स्वाक्षरणी है और केन्द्र सरकार ने अभी तक इस पर कोई व्यय नहीं किया है।

(ग) योजना का उद्देश्य जन-संवित की सेवा का निर्माण करना है जिसका आनन्दयात्रों के आलादे में प्रशिक्षण आवश्यकता के समय में है जो जिसका आवश्यक हो सकता है, किन्तु इस

योजना के प्रस्तुत गंत प्राप्त प्रशिक्षण में अनिवार्य रूप से सेवा प्रदान करने का कोई वायित्व निहित नहीं है।

Commemorative Stamp on Tippu Sultan

7667. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the date by which the commemorative stamp on Tippu Sultan of Mysore will be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : The proposal for a commemorative stamp in honour of Tippu Sultan will be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for consideration when it meets next. The actual issue of the Stamp will depend on its recommendations.

Finalisation of inter-State seniority cases of services in Mysore

7668. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether finalisation of the inter-State seniority cases of some of the services of the State Government of Mysore are pending with the Government of India ; and

(b) if so, the probable date by which these will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A few references relating to fixation of seniority of Mysore Officers are under examination and decisions on the same are expected to be taken very early.

Folk Dialects of India

7669. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether her Ministry has any information about the total number of folk dialects in this country ; and

(b) if so, how many such dialects are there in the whole country and in the district of North Kanara ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). No information on 'folk dialects' as such is available. At population censuses data on mother tongue are collected. The 1971 Census data are yet to be processed. According to the 1961 Census, 1652 mother tongues were recorded throughout the country and 37 in North Kanara district.

Reorientation of Trade with Socialist Countries

7670. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reorientate trade with the Socialist countries to ward off the adverse effects caused by the pressure of Sterling and British attitude towards the Indian textile goods ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) In view of recent developments, our exports to all countries including Socialist countries are proposed to be stepped up further. Export targets are being reviewed & raised and attempts are being made to diversify export products by introducing new varieties/items not hitherto exported ;

(b) To promote exports, several measures are being taken such as ensuring of adequate raw material supplies at reasonable prices, modernizing of textile industry to meet demand for sophisticated goods, sales promotion through market exploration, research and publicity.

Development of Sunderbans

7971. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to declare Sunderbans a major part of the 24 Paraganas District, West Bengal as under-developed area ;

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

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have already identified Sunderbans area in 24-Paraganas district as a backward area.

राष्ट्रपति की घनुमति के लिये बिहार सरकार द्वारा भेजा गया दुकान तथा संस्थापन कर्मचारी विधेयक

7672. SHRI RAMADEVATAR SHASTRI : क्या यह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति की घनुमति के लिए दुकान तथा संस्थापन कर्मचारी विधेयक भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विधेयक पर घनुमति देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) राष्ट्रपति द्वारा विधेयक पर कब तक घनुमति दिए जाने की समावना है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हरप्रसाद पाल) : (क) से (ग). यद्यपि ऐसा कोई विधेयक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, तथापि बिहार दुकान तथा स्थापना (सशोधन) अध्यादेश का प्रारूप राष्ट्रपति के पूर्व अनुदेश के लिए प्राप्त हुआ था। इस अध्यादेश के सशोधन सम्बन्धी कुछ सुझाव राज्य सरकार को दिए गए हैं। उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

Abolition of Capital Punishment

7673. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has consulted the State Governments regarding abolition of capital punishment ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments in the matter ; and

(c) when the Bill to abolish death penalty will be brought forward in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The majority of the State Governments are not in favour of the abolition of capital punishment.

(c) The Law Commission have given mature consideration to the question of abolition of capital punishment and submitted their recommendations in their Thirty-fifth Report. The Report is still under print. The Law Commission are in favour of retention of capital punishment in the present state of the country.

Foreign Tours of Friends of Humanity International

7674. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether over hundred Indians in the months of June-July, 1971, visited over twenty countries in Europe, America and Asia under the sponsorship of a Delhi Organisation, named as the Friends of Humanity International ;

(b) whether any foreign exchange was allotted to the members of this group by Government ;

(c) whether the Enforcement Directorate or any other agency of the Government of India carried out raids and searches in connection with the foreign tours of this group and, if so, where the raids were carried out and what was the outcome ; and

(d) whether Government have received any complaint about the serious malpractices involving, *inter alia*, infraction of travel regulations and Foreign Exchange Regulations by the groups sponsored by the Friends of Humanity International ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). On receipt of information that about 96 persons had gone abroad under the sponsorship of an organisation known as Friends of Humanity International, New Delhi, during June/July 1971 and that these persons had contravened foreign exchange regulations, the Directorate of Enforcement carried out searches at certain

premises at Calcutta. As a result of the searches, some papers have been seized. Further enquiry in the matter is in progress.

No special facility in respect of foreign exchange was accorded by Government to the members of the organisation for above trips.

Opinion of Telephon Exchange at Dewanhat in Cooch-Behar District (West Bengal)

7675. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received a representation from the people of Dewanhat in the District of Cooch-Behar to open a small Telephone Exchange there or to extend Telephone facilities to the area connecting directly with the Cooch-Behar Telephone Exchange ; and

(b) if so, whether the same has been sanctioned and how soon the scheme will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) From the available records it appears that the demand for individual private telephone connections is not adequate to permit opening of a telephone exchange economically.

(b) A proposal for opening a Public Call Office is under examination. If it is found technically feasible and financially viable, it will be sanctioned. Even after sanction, due to acute shortage of materials scheme may take about 24 months or more for implementation.

Representation against local police officials of District Cooch-Behar (West Bengal)

7676. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the month of April, last, some representatives of the people of District Cooch-Behar, West Bengal made a representation to the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal, stating clearly the allegations against the local Police officials and also suggesting measures to improve law and order situation in the District ; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken on the said representation and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, on 23rd April, 1971, Shri B. K. Das Chaudhury, M. P., Shri Sunil Kar, a former M. L. A., Shri Arun Bhattacharjee and others met the Inspector General of Police at Cooch-Behar and made several allegations against local Police Officers of Cooch-Behar in regard to the investigations in specific criminal cases. The Inspector General of Police inquired into the allegations and found that the investigations were made according to the law. The law and order situation in Cooch-Behar is under control. Facts are being ascertained from the Government of West Bengal in regard to the measures suggested for improving the law and order situation.

Prices of Newspapers

7677. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to consider circulation, the news content, advertisement and pages of standard size of all daily newspapers published in our country in order to fix prices of newspapers ;

(b) whether the prices of daily newspapers in our country is not on the basis of pages and other contents ; and

(c) if so, when Government are likely to come to a decision in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (c). Government has been advised that the introduction of the Daily Newspaper (Price and Page) Order would require an amendment of the Constitution. For the present, therefore, Government is considering certain other measures to broad-base *inter alia* the ownership and management of newspapers.

(b) Yes, Sir. The prices of our Daily Newspapers are not related to the pages and other contents,

Refund of Security Deposit by Delhi Telephones

7678. **SHRI D. N. MAHATA :**

SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the usual time-lag in Delhi Telephones between receipt of an application for refund of deposit and the actual return ; and

(b) whether in spite of submission of all required documents, the Maharashtra Papers Ltd., (New Delhi Correspondent) has not been returned the balance of security deposit even after one year ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) One to three months after receipt of application and the requisite documents. In disputed cases, the time lag is longer.

(b) No. The party has not so far submitted the documents called for on 6-10-70.

Working of Electronics Commission

7679. **SHRI D. N. MAHATA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) since its inception, how many meetings of the Electronics Commission have taken place ; and

(b) whether the Electronics Commission is working independently of the Atomic Energy Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Since February 1971, when it was set up, the Electronics Commission has met four times.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Action against Persons for Ignoring Instructions Regarding Black-out Exercise

7680. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :**

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action has been taken against the persons and institutions which

ignored the instructions for the black-out exercise held in Delhi in July, 1971; and

(a) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Directorate of Civil Defence, Delhi, has so far received 108 complaints which are being processed for taking necessary action.

All Parties Meeting held in Indore to study Corruption and Communal issues

7681. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any All Parties meeting held in August, 1970 in Indore to study corruption and communal issues in the country; and

(b) if so, the matters discussed and decisions arrived at the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

विहार के भागलपुर जिले में 100 गज की दूरी पर स्थित दो डाकघरों का कार्यकरण

7682. **श्री आर० बी० बड़े** : क्या सचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विहार के भागलपुर जिले में नारायणपुर बाजार में पंचायत क्षेत्र (मधुरपुर पंचायत) में दो डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या दोनों डाकघर एक दूसरे से केवल 00 गज की दूरी पर स्थित हैं?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मंदन बहुगुण) : (क) विहार के भागलपुर बाजार पंचायत क्षेत्र में एक विभागीय उप-डाकघर और एक विभागीय उप-डाकघर भी काम कर रहा है।

(ख) इन दोनों डाकघरों के बीच एक कर्तव्य की दूरी है।

पहले विभागीय उप-डाकघर नारायणपुर गांव में था। लेकिन डाकघर की इमारत उप-मुक्त नहीं थी और इसके लिए नारायणपुर में कोई दूसरी जगह प्राप्त करना संभव नहीं था, इसलिए यह डाकघर पड़ोस के गांव मधुरपुर में कर दिया गया था। अब इस डाकघर को फिर नारायणपुर गांव में लाने के प्रश्न की जाँच की जा रही है।

भागलपुर (बिहार) में डाक-घरों का खोला जाना

7683. **श्री आर० बी० बड़े** : क्या सचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का बिहार राज्य के भागलपुर जिले नागौल मोजया ग्राम पंचायत, शाहपुर चौहड़ी, ग्राम पंचायत, चक्रमी ग्राम पंचायत सोनवर्ध (नया टोला) में नये डाकघर खोलने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

सचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मंदन बहुगुण) :

(क) बिहार के भागलपुर जिले में गनील मोजमा, शाहपुर-चौहड़ी, चक्रमा ज़कारी और सोन वर्ध (नया टोला) की ग्राम पंचायतों में नए डाकघर खोलने के बारे में हाल में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) में दिए गए उत्तर की दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। स्थित यह है कि गनील मोजया और चक्रमी नाम के गांव नारायणपुर उप-डाकघर से सिफे करीब एक मील की दूरी पर हैं। शाहपुर चौहड़ी गांव भी नारायण उप-डाकघर के विलक्षण दृष्टिकोण ही है और वहाँ उस डाकघर से हर रोज सेवा दी जाती है। यदि कोई इच्छुक पाटियां डाकघर खोलने पर होने वाला समूचा घाटा अधिक श्रद्धा करने के लिए तैयार ही तो ये डाकघर खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकता है। जहाँ तक सोन वर्ध ग्राम पंचायत में डाकघर

खोलने का प्रयत्न है, सोनवर्ष में पहले से ही एक शाला डाकघर है जो कि ग्राम पंचायत के त्र की सेवा करता है।

बिहार में लट्टीपुर डाकघर का बन्द किया जाना।

7680. श्री आर० वी० बड़े : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाकघरों के स्थानीय इन्स्पेक्टर ने जिला अधीक्षक से बिहार राज्य के भागलपुर जिले में लट्टीपुर गांव में चल रहे डाकघर को बन्द करने की सिफारिश की है;

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

(ग) क्या उक्त डाक-घर के बन्द हो जाने से आमिणों की कठिनाइयाँ और अधिक नहीं बढ़ जायेंगी?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमबती नवन बहुपुणा) :

(क) और (ख). लट्टीपुर के डाकघर में वर्ष में 801 रुपये 60 पैसे का धाटा होने का अनुमान था जबकि डाक-तार विभाग ने धाटा उठाने की स्वीकृत सीमा 750/- रुपये तक रखी है। इच्छुक पार्टियों से पहले वर्ष का धाटा 51 रुपये 60 पैसे चंदे के रूप में बसूल करके लट्टीपुर में 28-2-1970 की एक प्रतिरिक्षित विभागीय शाला डाकघर सोला गया था। देखा गया कि यह डाकघर यदि दूसरे वर्ष चालू रहेगा तो इस पर 1,123 रुपये 56 पैसा का धाटा होगा। इस तरह बाटे की स्वीकृत सीमा के ऊपर 373 रुपये 56 पैसे की रकम ऐसी थी जो कि दूसरे वर्ष के लिए चंदे के रूप में देय थी। इच्छुक पार्टियाँ यह रकम अदा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं थीं इसलिए यह यह डाकघर बन्द करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) इस डाकघर से संबंधित तीनों गांवों में इस समय रोज डाक सेवा दी जाती है। ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि लट्टीपुर का डाकघर बन्द

होने के बाद भी, इन गांवों में डाक के वितरण की मौजूदा व्यवस्था चालू रहें। बिहार के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल को भी यह हिदायत कर दी गई है कि इन गांवों से हर रोज पत्रों की निकासी की व्यवस्था करें।

Enrolment of Pak Infiltrators as local population in Jammu and Kashmir

7685. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an increase in population by two lakhs in Jammu Province and near about twenty lakhs in Srinagar :

(b) whether the local Papers have stated that this increase in population includes Pakistani infiltrators also; and

(c) if so, how far the Central Government have asked the State Government to find out the veracity of this allegation ?

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

According to 1971 provisional census results the increase in 549, 844 in Kashmir Region and 504, 356 in Jammu Region, over 1961 population figures.

(b) Government have no knowledge about such a press report. The allegation is incorrect.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

नगरों तथा गांवों में डाक वितरण में विस्तृत

7686. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी और गैर सरकारी बाहनों द्वारा डाक लाने से जाने में होने वाले विस्तृत को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई गई है कि नगरों की तरह इसके लिए कस्बों और गांवों में भी केवल डाकघर के बाहर ही प्रयोग किये जायें;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ; और

(द) वाहकों को कितना बेतन दिया जाता है तथा उन्हे अन्य क्या सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं ?

सचार मन्त्री (श्री हंसवती नवन बहुगुणा) :
(क) डाक राज्य सरकारे के परिवहन से और प्राइवेट भाषपरेटरों के वाहनों से ले जाई जाती है। आम तौर पर डाक लाने ले जाने के लिए प्राइवेट भाषपरेटरों को विभाग के साथ करार करना पड़ता है, जिसमें वाहने देर से चलाने की हालत में जुर्माना भर्ते की व्यवस्था है। राज्य परिवहन की बसों में डाक ले-जाने में विलम्ब की जो घटनाएँ होती हैं उनके बारे में जहाँ आवश्यक हो, संबंधित परिवहन अधिकारियों को लिखा जाता है।

(ख) कस्बों और गाडों में डाक लाने-जाने के लिए विभागीय डाक मोटर सेवा चालू करने की हाल में कोई योजना नहीं है। यह योजना बहुत महीनी पड़ेगी।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) विभाग ने डाक लाने ले-जाने के लिए कोई बाहक नियुक्त नहीं किये हैं।

आकाशवाही केरा पटना से विकापनों का प्रसारण

7687. श्री शकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि क्या पटना स्थित आकाशवाही केन्द्र से विकापनों का प्रसारण करने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती नवनीती सतपथी) अभी तक कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। इस वर्ष के दौरान बाजारी सर्वेक्षण किया जायेगा और उसके बाद यह निर्णय किया जायेगा कि क्य पटना में विविध भारती केन्द्र से व्यापारिक विकापन सेवा चालू की जाये।

पटना स्थित आकाशवाही केन्द्र के लिए सलाहकार समिति

7688. श्री शकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि पटना स्थित आकाशवाही केन्द्र के लिए सलाहकार समिति पिछली बार कब गठित की गई थी और उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती नवनीती सतपथी) : आकाशवाही के पटना केन्द्र से सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम सलाहकार समिति, जो जुलाई, 1966 में गठित की गई थी, का कार्यक्रम समाप्त हो गया है और सशोधित गठन के अनुसार नई समिति बनाई जा रही है। जिन गैर सरकारी सदस्यों को इस समिति में शामिल किया जायेगा, उन के नाम सलगन सूची में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

1. डा० कुमार विमल
2. डा० एल० पी० विद्यार्थी
3. श्री सुभाष चन्द्र सरकार
4. श्री जी० बी० पस्त
5. डा० रमाकान्त पाठक
6. श्रीमती इजीजा इमाम
7. डा० शिव नारायण सिंह
8. श्रीमती कलावती त्रिपाठी
9. प्रो० रामेश्वर सिंह कश्यप
10. स्वामी हरिनारायण देव
11. श्री कलाम हैदरी

सेवा में भारतीय सिविल सेवा के अधिकारियों की सम्पत्ति

7689. श्री शकर दयाल सिंह : क्या अधिकारी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगी कि :

(क) देश में इस समय भारतीय सिविल सेवा के कितने अधिकारी हैं ;

(क) उनकी राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ;
और

(ग) उनके सेवानिवृत्त होने की तिथियाँ
क्या हैं ?

गृह भवनालय और कार्मिक विभाग में
राज्य सभी (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) : (क)
1 जनवरी, 1971 से, सेवा में ऐसे भारतीय
प्रशासनिक सेवा के सदस्यों की संख्या 97 है,
जो इसके सदस्य बनने से पूर्व, भारतीय सिविल
सेवा के सदस्य थे और (इसमें वे भी शामिल हैं
जिन्होंने भारतीय विदेश सेवा को उपनियुक्ति
के रूप में छुना) ।

(क) और (ग). सूचना देने वाले दो
विवरण (i) तथा (ii) में संलग्न हैं।

विवरण—I

1 जनवरी, 1971 को सेवा में संवर्ग-वार
ऐसे भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के सदस्यों का
अलग अलग विवरण जो इसके सदस्य बनने से
पूर्व, भारतीय सिविल सेवा के सदस्य थे (जिस
में वे भी शामिल हैं, जिन्होंने भारतीय विदेश
सेवा की उपनियुक्ति के रूप में छुना) ।

राज्य	संख्या
आंध्र-प्रदेश	4
झारखण्ड	8
बिहार	13
गुजरात	6
हरियाणा	6
केरल	3
मध्य-प्रदेश	7
महाराष्ट्र	12
मैसूर	1
उड़ीसा	1
पंजाब	4
तमिलनाडु	4
उत्तर-प्रदेश	20
पश्चिम बंगाल	8
कुल योग :	97

विवरण—II

1 जनवरी, 1971 को सेवा में भारतीय
प्रशासनिक सेवा के सदस्यों की संख्या जो इसके
सदस्य बनने से पूर्व, भारतीय सिविल सेवा के
सदस्य थे (जिसमें वे भी शामिल हैं जिन्होंने
भारतीय-विदेश सेवा को उपनियुक्ति के रूप में
चुना) और जो 1971-1979 के दौरान सेवा-
निवृत्त होने वाले हैं ।

वर्ष	संख्या
1971	11
1972	19
1973	10
1974	13
1975	9
1976	13
1977	10
1978	6
1979	6
कुल योग :	97

Memorandum submitted by news Cameramen
to Prime Minister

7690. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will
the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :
(a) whether the accredited News
Cameramen recently submitted a memo-
randum to the Prime Minister against the
whimsical attitude of the officers of P.I.B.,
P.M's Secretariat and security people about
pictorial coverage to the events of national
importance ;

(b) whether the attention of Govern-
ment has been invited in this regard to a
report published in the Times of India of
6th July, 1971 ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM KIR
SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government's endeavour has always been to extend to accredited news cameramen all possible facilities for pictorial coverage. Whatever genuine difficulties they have will receive Government's utmost and urgent consideration for solution.

Attack on Calcutta Post Office

7691. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some extremist elements attacked on a Post Office in Calcutta on July 14, 1971 ; and

(b) the details of losses to public property, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes Sir, Satchasipara Sub Post Office in North Calcutta Division was attacked on the night of 13th/14th July, 71.

(b) Some office furniture, records and forms were damaged/destroyed by fire. There was, however, no loss of cash or stamps.

मध्य प्रदेश में डाकू विरोधी अभियान

7692. श्री कूल बन्द बर्मा : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में चलाये गये डाकू विरोधी अभियान के दौरान वहां पुलिस के साथ हुई मुठभेड़ में कितने डाकू गिरफतार हुये और कितने सारे यथा तथा उनसे पकड़ी गई सामग्री तथा कम्बूकों का ब्लौरा क्या है ; और

(ल) क्या डाकूओं द्वारा घपहूत किए गए कुछ व्यक्ति पुलिस द्वारा डाकूओं के कब्जे से मुक्त कराये गए थे ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चतुर यस्त) : (क) और (ल). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से धरेंगित सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और इसके हिस्से पर सभा पढ़ा पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Supply of Atomic Power to Jaipur from Atomic Power Station, Kota

7693. SHRI N. K. SHARMA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state .

(a) whether Jaipur is scheduled to get Atomic Power from the Kota Atomic Energy Plant by December, 1971 ;

(b) if so, whether the work is progressing as per schedule ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is expected to attain criticality in the first quarter of 1972. Full commissioning can be expected a few months thereafter. Power as available will be supplied to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, who are responsible for its distribution within the State.

(b) Work on the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is approximately three months behind the schedule announced last year.

(c) The delay has occurred due to some construction problems.

Community Television Set

7694. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a plan to use Television as a medium of instruction ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) whether Government have any plan to keep one Community set in each slum and each public place to give opportunities to the deprived people to watch sports, films shows or national events ; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Television is already being used as a medium of instruction for Middle and Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi, and the same pattern is proposed to be adopted for new TV stations,

(b) Under the existing arrangement at Delhi, lessons directly related to School curricula are telecast both in the morning and in the afternoon. The subjects covered include Physics, Chemistry, English, Social Studies and Mathematics. These are intended to supplement class-room instruction.

(c) and (d). 150 Teleclubs have been formed in Delhi for community viewing where sets have been installed. The places include Workers' Education Centres, Hospitals and localities where the poorer sections of the population live.

Death of a Bank employee in Hoogly District

7695. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Sudhakar Chaudhury, a Bank employee was stabbed to death by some miscreants at Bansberia, Hooghly District (West Bengal) ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof : and

(c) the steps taken by Government to apprehend the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to the available information, on the 9th July, 1971, one Shri Sudhakar Chounhury of Kudrani Road, Bansberia (Hooghly) was stabbed to death by some miscreants suspected to be Naxalites. The police have registered a case and arrested five suspects. Investigations are in progress.

Manufacture of Transmitters through the Co-operative Efforts of Unemployed Engineers

7696. SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether her Ministry is importing transmitters worth Rs. 5 crores per annum from foreign countries ;

(b) whether the unemployed Engineers in our country are competent to manufacture various parts of the transmitter individually and the whole set collectively ; and

(c) if so, whether the Government are contemplating to get these sets manufac-

tured in the country by the co-operative efforts of the unemployed Engineers ?

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

(b) and (c). It is the well established policy of the Government of India to utilise the technical skill available in the country and to promote the indigenous manufacture of wireless equipment etc. to the maximum extent.

Manufacturing of Revolvers for Civilian

7697. SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Revolvers for civilian use are not manufactured in the country and huge foreign exchange is spent on their import ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to have such revolvers manufactured in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Till March, 1971, import of arms, including revolvers, was not allowed but persons were allowed to import revolvers either as part of their baggage or under the gift scheme. In view of the hardship caused to the public owing to non-manufacture of pistol/revolvers in the country, licences for a small quota costing approximately Rs. 4 lakhs have been issued to established importers during the Licensing period April, 1971—March, 1972.

(b) It is proposed to manufacture .32 pistols for civilian use in ordnance factories.

Government take over of Advertising Agencies

7691. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to take over the advertising agencies of the country in order to keep the ratio of proportion of the distribution of advertisements ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Government Buildings for Post Offices of Birbhum (West Bengal)

7699. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA** . Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to construct buildings for housing the Branch Post Offices, which are housed in the personal residences of the Branch Post Masters, Birbhum, West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the names of Branch Post Offices and the places where such houses for the Branch Post Offices are proposed to be constructed and when ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Branch Post Offices are mostly extra-departmental offices and departmental buildings are not constructed to house extra-departmental post offices. Extra-departmental postmasters are expected to provide their own accommodation for such offices.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Release of Films as per Priority date of Censor Certificates

7700. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to maintain the release of films as per priority date of Censor Certificates all over India in the respective film producing States ; and

(b) if so, when and the manner in which it would be done ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that the question refers to release of feature films in cinemas. Production of feature

films is in private hands, and so are exhibition and distribution of such films. Release of a film in a cinema house is decided between the producer and the distributor, on the one hand, and the exhibitor on the other, without reference to Government. Government of India have no powers in this respect as exhibition of films is a State subject.

Film Finance Corporation Branch for Eastern Region

7701. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there will be a separate wing of the Film Finance Corporation in Calcutta for eastern region ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Film Finance Corporation will consider opening a branch office in Calcutta when it finalises arrangements to start its exhibition and distribution business.

Highest Foreign Exchange earning Commodity in West Bengal

7702. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the commodity, amongst jute, tea and tobacco, earning the highest foreign exchange in West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Jute goods, Sir.

Setting up of Agricultural Farms by Officers of Punjab Government on Government owned Lands earmarked for Harijans

7703. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Estimates Committee of the dissolved Punjab Legislative Assembly has alleged that some influential Officers of the Punjab Government have set up big agricultural farms on the Government owned

ed lands which were originally earmarked for Harijans ;

(b) whether the Committee had demanded that suitable action be taken against the Officer concerned ; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News-Print from Canadian Companies

7704. SHRI SUBHODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Canadian newsprint companies and their cartels are creating difficulties for the supply of newsprint to India ;

(b) whether several Indian newspapers have been told by these Canadian firms that they have not entered into any agreement with the State Trading Corporation ;

(c) whether the Secretary of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry has sent a communication to his Ministry about the bungling of the State Trading Corporation ; and

(d) whether a copy of the letter mentioned in part (c) above will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The STC has been negotiating the purchase of newsprint with individual suppliers and has already made arrangements for the import of newsprint from Canadian Suppliers for the current year as well as for import of some newsprint on a long term basis. Purchase decisions are taken by the Newsprint Purchase Committee of the STC, on which the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are represented.

(b) Government have no information on this point.

(c) and (d). There was some correspondence between the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Information and

Broadcasting on this subject, which concerned both the Ministries. It would not be in the best interests of the country to divulge such internal governmental consultations on day to day matters.

Posting of Secretaries in Government Departments

7705. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not posting a Secretary in the Department of Personnel ;

(b) whether the Departments of Culture, Science and Technology will not have separate Secretaries ; and

(c) whether the Secretary, Economic Affairs has threatened to leave his cadre and the country, if transferred to any other Departments or to the Planning Commission ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The selection of a suitable officer is under consideration.

(b) The Department of Culture is temporarily under the charge of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare. The Secretary, Department of Education is looking after the work of the Department of Culture. An Additional Secretary in charge has taken over in the Department of Science and Technology.

(c) There has been no proposal to transfer the Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.

New incumbents for posts of D. G., A. I. R. and Chief of P. I. B.

7706. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have selected the new incumbents for the posts of the Director General, All India Radio and the Chief of the Press Information Bureau ; and

(b) the criteria and considerations for their selection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) The post of Principal Information Officer which fell vacant on the retirement of the previous incumbent has been filled on the recommendation of Departmental Promotion Committee and in accordance with the recruitment rules. Selection of an officers for the post of Director General, All India Radio which is due to fall vacant in the latter half of August on the retirement of the present incumbent is being made in accordance with the recruitment rules.

(b) Copies of Recruitment Rules for the two posts are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-885/71].

Arrest of persons under Violent Activities Act in West Bengal

7707. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested in West Bengal under the Prevention of Violent Activities Act during the President's Rule in 1970, Coalition Government of West Bengal in 1971 and the President's rule in 1971 upto the 31st July ;

(b) the District-wise break-up of the number of persons arrested ; and

(c) in which Divisions they have been detained in the jails ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Information is being obtained from the State Government.

Implementation of demands of Tea gardens' staff and sub-staff association, Darjeeling

7708. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :
SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not implemented the clauses of the charter of demands submitted last year by the Tea Gardens' staff and Sub-Staff Association, Darjeeling ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Marine products Export Development Authority

7709. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4128 on the 7th July, 1971 regarding the Marine Products Export Development Authority and state :

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority has since been set up ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Kerala's share in Marine Exports

7710. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala is having the lion's share in exporting the marine products from India ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Maximum exports have been going through the ports located in Kerala. The particulars of such exports are given below :—

Year	Q : in Tonnes		% to total
	V : in Rs.'000		
1968-69	Q 18481		(68.93)
	V 202451		(81.97)
1969-70	Q 22272		(70.27)
	V 272291		(81.38)
1970-71	Q 23896		(66.59)
	V 275651		(78.59)
1971-72 (April-June)	Q 5593		(60.31)
	V 65753		(73.03)

These export figures include certain quantities processed in the neighbouring States for shipment.

Proposal to develop Cashew plantation

7711. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before his Ministry to develop Cashew plantation with a view to achieve self-sufficiency in raw cashew nuts ;

(b) how much cashew nuts we have imported annually during the last three years and how much foreign exchange has been spent on it ; and

(c) the steps taken for making India self-sufficient in raw cashew nuts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (c) The Fourth Five Year Plan estimated that against the indigenous production of 1,31,000 tonnes, the requirement of cashew nuts would be 3,50,000 tonnes at the end of the Plan. The Fourth Plan aims at bridging a part of the gap by increasing the annual production by about 76,000 tonnes of raw nuts. Originally the Plan provided for Rs. 5.21 crores in the State Plan sector and Rs. 75 lakhs in the Central sector. Recently the Planning Commission has also approved a cashew programme for developing cashew plantations in various areas at an outlay of Rs. 1 crore. The other main development programmes already in operation are as under :

- (1) Package programme for raising production in the existing plantations.
- (2) Laying out demonstration plots to popularise the use of package of practices.
- (3) Organising mass plant protection measures to get immediate increase in yield from existing plantations.

(b) The imports of cashewnut during the last three years and the foreign exchange spent on them is as under :—

Imports (000 tonnes)	Value (Rs in lakhs)
1968-69	195
1969-70	163
1970-71	168
	3137
	2760
	2925

सरकारी कार्यालयों में वानी और विजली के प्रयोग में मितव्ययता

7712 श्री बल शाह प्रबन्ध : क्या यह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी कार्यालयों, प्रतिष्ठानों तथा अन्य स्थानों में प्रतिदिन वानी और विजली बर्बाद होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इसको रोकने के लिये कोई कार्यबाही करने का है जिससे मितव्ययता की जा सके ?

यह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भोहसिन) :

(क) जो नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। फिर भी सभी सम्बन्धित प्राचिकारियों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मनुदेश दिए जा रहे हैं कि पानी तथा विजली के प्रयोग में उनकी बर्बादी न होने दी जाय।

Politics of Terror and individual murder in West Bengal

7713. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an open letter addressed to Shri Siddharta Shankar Ray written by Sarvashri Jyoti Basu and Harikrishna Konar on behalf of the West Bengal State Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) about "who is responsible for Politics and Terror of Individual Murder" ;

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

(c) the steps Government are contemplating to take to bring those responsible for murder to justice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In response to an invitation extended on 5th July by the Minister of Education to all political parties represented in the dissolved West Bengal Legislative Assembly, to discuss the prevailing law and order situa-

tion in the State, Sarvashri Jyoti Basu and Harikrishna Konar sent a reply on the 7th indicating their assessment of the situation and also their willingness to participate in the discussions. Representatives of various political parties considered the problem in all its aspects on 7th, 19th, 20th and 30th July. They adopted finally a resolution which, *inter alia*, unequivocally condemned murder and terror from whatever quarter and decided that all political parties will jointly oppose and resist murder and terror.

(c) Attention is invited to the answer given in this House to unstarred question No. 6183 on the 28th July, 1971. All cases of murder are investigated according to law in order to punish the guilty.

Closure of Edward Textile Mills, Bombay

7714 SHRI SAMAR MUKHFRJEE. Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the closure of Edward Textile Mills, Bombay which is closed for the last four years,

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) the total number of workers rendered jobless due to its closure; and

(d) whether Government propose to take over the mills through the National Textile Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. According to the information available, the mill is working.

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

(d) No, Sir.

Fair Organised in Foreign Countries to popularize Indian Vegetable and Fruits

7715. SHRI RANGABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) number of fairs organized by his Ministry in foreign countries especially to popularized the sale of Indian vegetable and fruit products;

(b) if so, when and where, and how many Indian vegetable growers and foreign prospective buyers attended such fairs;

(c) whether Government are aware of the successful efforts being made by Kenya to push its vegetable produce in the European Markets; and

(d) if so, whether Government have studied these methods for implementation for export of Indian vegetable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In several fairs/exhibitions depending upon their scope and character, canned Indian vegetable and fruits are exhibited

Under the scheme of promoting Indian exports through Departmental Stores abroad, a special display for food products vegetables fruits and flowers was organised in Zurich (Switzerland) during the period 7-28 February, 1969. Apart from canned food and fruit products, the display also covered fresh fruits and vegetables sent by Yadavendra Exports Private Ltd., New Delhi. The Exhibition opened up opportunities for buyer-seller contact between Indian Exporters and the massive organisation of Migros Departmental Store Zurich.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected

Manufacture of T. V sets for catching satellite broadcasts

7716. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether sets being manufactured presently in the country will be able to catch satellite broadcasts of T. V. or some special sets will be required for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Normally, it would not be possible to receive television programme broadcasts relayed by a satellite on ordinary conventional television sets. However, if these sets are augmented with a small antenna and a front end converter, which would receive the comparatively weak signal which is frequency modulated and in the ultra high frequency (UHF) band and convert it to the very high frequency (VHF) band and amplitude modulation, then TV broadcasts relayed by a satellite can be viewed on these conventional sets.

Cases of lawlessness, murders and subversive activities

7717. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether of the growing lawlessness, repeated murders and constant subversive activities in one part of our country, Government are going to ban such organisations or political parties, which are indulging in such nefarious activities, by having fresh legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Government are determined to end the politics of murder and violence in West Bengal. All possible steps preventive as well as penal, are being taken to restore normal conditions in that State. There is, however, no proposal under consideration, at present, to undertake legislation enabling a ban on political parties indulging in Naxalite-type activities.

Information series unable to cope with Demand for more Publicity

1718. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Information Services including the P.I.B. are now unable to meet the demand of the people for more publicity; and

(b) whether Government are thinking of overhauling or the reorganisation of their Information Services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Government have no reason to believe that the Information Services are unable to discharge the responsibilities placed on them.

(b) The working of the Information Media is constantly under review with a view to extend their coverage and generally to improve their efficiency.

Report of Investigation Committee regarding Affairs of Prabha Mills, Viramgam (Gujarat)

7719. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had

appointed an Investigation Committee to probe into the affairs of the Prabha Mills of Viramgam (Gujarat).

(b) whether the said Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee considers the undertaking is an economically viable unit which is manufacturing round mesh mosquito netting and has recommended that its management should be taken over by Government.

Closure of Prabha Mills Ltd., Viramgam (Gujarat)

7720. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 2,000 workers of the Prabha Mills Ltd. of Viramgam, Gujarat are out of employment due of the Prabha Mills Ltd. of Viramgam, since May, 1968; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to re-start the Mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The mill closed down in November, 1970, affecting about 2,400 workers.

(b) The mill has already been Investigation Committee appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and the Committee's report is under examination.

Expenditure incurred on Chandrachud Inquiry Commission into the death of Shri Deendayal Upadhyay

7721. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by Government in connection with the Enquiry conducted by the Chandrachud Commission regarding the death of Shri Deendayal Upadhyay, the Jan Sangh leader?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): An expenditure of Rs. 73,941.37 Paise was incurred on pay and allowances to the staff of the Commission and T. A. to witnesses etc.

Expenditure incurred in connection with Enquiry into Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi

7722. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what further sums of money is incurred by Government in connection with the Commission of Enquiry relating to the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, and

(b) what further sums of money is likely to be incurred in further enquiry of the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). An expenditure of Rs. 1,84,165 18 paise was incurred on pay and allowances to the Chairman of the Commission and its staff and T.A. to witnesses etc. There is no question of any further expenditure as the Commission concluded its work and submitted its report on 30th September, 1969.

'Made in India' mark on every Metre Length of Export Oriented Textile Goods

7723. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether steps are proposed to be taken by Government to mark textile goods exported to other countries as 'Made in India' on every metre length in the manufacturing process itself to avoid mal-practices regarding their sales in those countries.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Government have not received any general complaint, as such, about textiles manufactured in India being marked and sold as originating in some other country. The system of stamping as "Made in India" on selvedge of every metre of cloth is however in vogue in our exports of certain types of fabrics exported to Ceylon.

Central Government Class I Officers Prosecuted under Prevention of Corruption Act

7724. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons of Class I Service belonging to the Central Government who have been prosecuted during the last two years under the Prevention of Corruption Act on the grounds that their assets were out of proportion to their known sources of income, and

(b) their particulars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) During the period of 2 years from 4-8-1969 to 3-8-1971, the Central Bureau of Investigation prosecuted a former Assistant Director General of Ordnance Factory, and a former Assistant Collector of Central Excise, for alleged possession of assets disproportionate to their known sources of income

Penal for Promotion to Selection Grade Posts of Central Secretariat Service

7725. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the penal for promotion to the Selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Service which was due in 1970 has been notified ,

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and the steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure the issue of Select List in time ,

(c) whether one or two members of the Central Establishment Board do not attend meetings of the Board to finalise the Select List ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that only those Officers are made members of the Board who can spare time for this work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Select List for the Selection Grade of the

C.S.S. for the year 1970 is in the process of finalisation and is expected to be issued very shortly.

(b) The finalisation of the 1970 Select List has been delayed somewhat because it took time to fix the strength of the Select List, in amending the regulations laying down the composition of the Selection Committee and the time taken by the latter in considering all the cases within the zone of consideration. Government have since laid down a time schedule for preparation and issue of such Select Lists.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Departmental Promotion Committee

7726. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether no Central Secretariat Service Officer is a member of the Departmental Promotion Committee which makes selection for promotion to the Selection Grade of the Service ;

(b) whether all other Central Services Class I Officers of the Service concerned are members of the Departmental Promotion Committee in addition to the Chairman/Member of the Union Public Service Commission ; and

(c) if replies to parts (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, the reasons for this discrimination in the case of the Central Secretariat Service Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) to (c). The required information in respect of all Central Services Class I is not readily available. In the case of Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, the Revenue Service and Indian Postal Service, the position, however, is that members on the respective Service are associated with the Departmental Promotion Committee in addition to Chairman/Member of the Union Public Service Commission.

In the Central Secretariat Service, the Selection Grade comprises of posts of Deputy Secretary and equivalent which being senior administrative posts, are also manned

by officers drawn from other Services like the I.A.S. etc. the Select Lists for Selection Grade of the C.S.S. are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the C.S.S. Rules, 1962 and the Promotion Regulations issued thereunder in 1964 in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The Regulations provide *inter alia* that the Selection Committee for preparation of the Select List shall consist of the Secretary, Department of Personnel as Chairman, three other Secretaries to the Government of India and the Establishment Officer, as members. The composition of the Selection Committee conforms to the pattern of the Central Establishment Board on whose recommendation appointments to all the posts of Deputy Secretary and equivalent at the Centre are made. In view of this, the question of discrimination in the case of C.S.S. Officers does not arise.

Import of Menthol

7727. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the quantity of Menthol imported last year from foreign countries in the form of crystals of oil ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): During last year i.e. 1970-71 (from April, 1970 to January, 1971) 147 kilograms of menthol was imported and that too only from France. Import statistics beyond January, 1971 are not yet available. Separate statistics relating to import of menthol in the form of crystals and liquid are not available.

Vacant Posts of L. S. G. Monitors in P.M.G.'s Circle, Orissa

7728. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Lower Selection Grade Monitors lying vacant in the Post Master General's Circle, Orissa ;

(b) since how long these posts have remained vacant ; and

(c) how many are officiating in these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) 10 posts of Lower Selection Grade

(Monitors) are lying vacant in Orissa Circle

(b) Three posts are lying vacant for less than one year, four posts are lying vacant for less than two years and three posts are lying vacant for less than three years

(c) Eight officials are officiating against these posts in local arrangements, as selected officials are not joining these posts and are declining their promotion

मध्य प्रदेश के वस्तुप्रस्त द्वित्रों में टेलीफोन सुविधायें

7729. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याण : क्या सचार मंत्री यह बताने वी कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के भिन्न, मोरेना, ग्वालियर और गुना जिलों में कुछ महस्वपूर्ण स्थान और कस्बों में टेलीफोन सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त क्षेत्रों की डाक ग्रस्त क्षेत्र मानेगी और मुख्य कस्बों में तुरन्त टेलीफोन सेवायें उपलब्ध कर रही हैं, जो डाकुओं के अभियाप को दूर करने में सहायक हो सकती है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जाएगा ?

सचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जहा डाकघर हो वहा सामान्यतया टेली-फोन सुविधा तब दी जाती है जब यह योजना लाभकर हो। तथापि अविकसित क्षेत्रों में यह सुविधा देने के लिये विभाग ने एक योजना बनाई है जिसके जारिये कुछ वर्गों के स्थानों पर उनके प्रशासनिक महत्व, आवादी और सामान्य दूर सचार की व्यवस्था से उस स्थान के दूर होने की हालत में आटा होने पर भी टेलीफोन सुविधा दी जा सकती है। सुविधा एक खास तादाद में यात्रा केन्द्रों, पर्यटक केन्द्रों और कृषि सिक्काई के प्रशासनिक वाटी जगहों और टाउनशिपों के लिये बाटे पर टेलीफोन सुविधा देने पर भी विकास किया जाता है।

यदि कोई स्थान उपरोक्त किसी भी बांग में नहीं आता और वहाँ टेलीफोन सुविधा देने का प्रस्ताव बाटे का हो, तो यदि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी विभाग के अनुमतिनित बाटे की रकम पूरी करने को तैयार हो तो किराया और गारटी के आधार पर टेलीफोन सुविधा दी जा सकती है।

मध्य प्रदेश के भिन्न मोरेना ग्वालियर और गुना जिलों के सभी महत्व के स्थानों में टेली-फोन सुविधा पहले ही दी जा चुकी है।

(ख) दस्यु-प्रभावित इलाकों में भी टेली-फोन सुविधा इसी तरह या तो लाभकर होने पर या राज्य सरकार यदि विभाग को हर एक मामले में होने वाले अनुमतिनित बाटे की रकम की पूर्ति करने के लिए तैयार हो तो किराया और गारटी के आधार पर यह सुविधा दी जा सकती है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश के पोरस कस्बे में टेलीफोन

7730. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याण : क्या सचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मोरेना जिले के पोरस कस्बे में टेलीफोन सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्ष में उक्त कस्बे में तार तथा टेलीफोन सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने सम्बन्धी किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो योजना को कब तक अंतिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा ?

सचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मोरेना जिले में पोरस में अभी तक टेलीफोन सुविधा नहीं दी जाई है।

(ख) पोरस में तार देने की सुविधा है। पोरस में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार दी रखा है।

(ग) एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए मोरेना तक 50 किलोमीटर लम्बी लाइन लगानी पड़ेगी । ए० सी० एस० आर० तार की बेहद कमी है और बन भी सीमित मात्रा में उपलब्ध है । इस लिए यह कहना बहुत कठिन है कि प्रस्ताव किस समय तक पूरा हो जाएगा ।

Confirmation of A.I.R. and T.V. Staff

7731. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of staff in the All India Radio and T.V. (Broadcasting Department);

(b) the number out of them who are temporary and the number who have been declared permanent, Gardewise, and the reasons for not making the temporary employees permanent; and

(c) the steps being taken to change temporary posts into permanent ones and to convert 80 per cent of the temporary posts into permanent posts, which have been in existence for more than three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones is reviewed annually and 80% of temporary posts that have been in existence for more than three years and are required on a long term basis are declared permanent. Such orders as a result of the last review were issued in July, 1970. The next review in relation to the staff strength as on 1-3-1971 is being made.

Union for Employees of Broadcasting Department

7732. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether the employees of the Broadcasting Department are allowed to form their Union and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): Under the existing orders, Government's permission is not necessary for forming employees' Unions.

Foreign Exchange earned by Export of Fish

7733. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the total foreign exchange earned by exporting fish during the years from 1968 to 1970?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The total exports of fish and fish preparations during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 were as follows:

Year	Value
1968-69	Rs 22.17 crores
1969-70	Rs. 30.83 crores

Meeting of Engineering Export Promotion Council

7734. SHRI K. MALLANNA: SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: SHRI M. M. HASHIM:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Engineering Export Promotion Council was held on the 19th July, 1971; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at in the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A meeting of the Engineering Export Promotion Council and the representatives of the Ministries of Steel and Mines and Foreign Trade was held on the 19th July, 1971. No decision was taken in the meeting. However, the problem of steel shortage affecting export production and other procedural matters relating to its supplies were discussed.

Paid Members on Censor Board

7735. SHRI K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

have paid members on the Censor Board ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). One of the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship is to set up an independent self-supporting Central Board of Film Censors with 20 full-time paid members. This along with other recommendations of the Enquiry Committee is under the consideration of Government.

Examination for Engineering Supervisors' Telegraph for promotion to Class II Posts

7736. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted an examination in 1968 for the Engineering Supervisors Telegraph to qualify for promotion to Class II posts ;

(b) if so, how many persons qualified ; and

(c) how many of them have been promoted so far ?

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

(b) 343

(c) 25. 62 more are in the Select List for promotion against vacancies when available. Promotions are made on recommendations of a Departmental Promotion Committee by selection from amongst those who qualify in the examination. Hence, all those who qualify are not promoted until they are selected by the Departmental Promotion Committee.

जिला बुलन्दशहर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में जासूसी निविदियों में अन्तर्गत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

7737. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या एहूं मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि

इफितखार अहमद/नासिर तथा अली हसन नामक तीन पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक निर्बारित अविधि के बाद भी भारत में रह रहे हैं और वे शायद यहां जासूसी करने में लगे हुये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी मालूम है कि 22 जून, 1971 के 'टाइम्स ऑफ इण्डिया' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार जिला बुलन्दशहर, उत्तर प्रदेश के गांव देवली में 17 जून, 1971 को हुई आठ व्यक्तियों की हत्या की घटना में इन पाकिस्तानियों का हाथ बताया जाता है ;

(च) क्या सरकार ने उनके विशद कोई जाच की है तथा उन्हे हत्या तथा जासूसी करने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किया है ; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पूर्ण मान्यालय और कार्यालय विभाग में राष्ट्र भवनी (श्री राम निवास निर्भा) : (क) से (च). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार एक विद्वा श्रीमती गौतम निसा, अपने तीन नाबालिंग पुत्रों इफितखार अहमद/नासिर इकबाल और हसन इकबाल को साथ लेकर 10 फरवरी, 1956 को वैष्ण वाकिस्तानी पार-पत्र तथा बीसा के साथ भारत आई थी। सहानुभूति के आधार पर उन्हें भारत छहरने दिया गया। श्रीमती गौतम निसा की मार्च 1960 में भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की गई क्योंकि 1957 में उसने एक भारतीय नागरिक से विवाह कर लिया था सौर वह अन्यथा भी पात्र थी। इफितखार अहमद, नासिर इकबाल और हसन इकबाल को भी वार्षिक आधार पर भारत में रहने की अनुमति दी गई थी। वे कोई प्रतिकूल कार्य या जासूसी गतिविधि करते नहीं पाये गये हैं। जिला बुलन्दशहर गांव देवली में वे 8 व्यक्तियों की हत्या के एक मामले में अन्तर्गत हैं और गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं। उनकी जमानत की अजी इसाहाबाद उच्च म्यायालय के विचाराधीन है। वे भी जेल की हिरासत में हैं।

आकाशवाही के समाचार बुलेटिन

7738. श्री शूलचन्द्र डाला : क्या शूलचन्द्र और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाही द्वारा प्रतिविन कितने समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित किए जाते हैं और क्या पिछले वर्ष के बुलेटिनों की संख्या की तुलना में उनमें कुछ वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) समाचार सेवा प्रशासन द्वारा तथा विदेश सेवा प्रशासन द्वारा पृथक पृथक प्रसारित किये जाते हैं और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय भाषाओं में बुलेटिन भी आकाशवाही के विदेश सेवा प्रशासन द्वारा प्रसारित किये जाते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उन भाषाओं तथा केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहां से उन्हें प्रसारित किया जाता है ?

शूलचन्द्र और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपनी) : (क) आकाशकल प्रतिविन 228 समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित किये जाते हैं । पिछले वर्ष के अन्त में इनकी संख्या 208 थी ।

(ख) प्रतिविन प्रसारित किए जाने वाले 228 समाचार बुलेटिनों में से, 180 शूल सेवाओं के मन्त्रालय 48 विदेश सेवाओं के अन्तर्वंत प्रसारित किए जाते हैं ।

(ग) विशेषतया विदेशों के श्रोताओं के लिए निम्नलिखित भारतीय भाषाओं में बुलेटिन प्रसारित किए जाते हैं :-

केन्द्र का नाम	किन भाषाओं में प्रसारित किए जाते हैं
हिन्दी	पुराराती, हिन्दी, उड़ीसी, श्रीरामगिरि ।
बंगलादेश	गुजराती और कोंकणी
काशकरा	बंगला
मद्रास	तमिल

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना

7739. श्री शूलचन्द्र डाला : क्या यह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र ने हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्वंत संचालित काषायों में वर्ष 1969-70 में कितने कर्मचारियों को दाखिल करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था और उस सम्बन्ध में कहा तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1970-71 के लिये हिन्दी शिक्षण के लिए कितने कर्मचारियों का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और जुलाई, 1970 से आरम्भ हुए सत्र के लिये कितने कर्मचारियों को पंजीकृत किया गया है ?

यह मन्त्रालय और कार्यालय विभाग में राज्य

मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्जा) : (क) सन् 1969-70 में हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्वंत हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के नामांकन का लक्ष्य 35,000 निश्चित किया गया था । उस वर्ष 40,000 से अधिक कार्मचारियों के नाम लिये गये ।

(ख) सन् 1970-71 के लिए निश्चित किया गया लक्ष्य भी वही था जो सन् 1969-70 के लिए निश्चित किया गया था अर्थात् 35,000 । प्रत्येक वर्ष दो सत्र जुलाई तथा जनवरी के महीनों में शुरू होते हैं । जो सत्र जुलाई, 1970 में शुरू हुआ था उसमें लगभग 19,700 कर्मचारी वर्ष किए गए थे । जनवरी, 1971 से शुरू हुए सत्र में लगभग 17,000 कर्मचारी वर्ष किए गये ।

ARC's Recommendation re : Elimination of Dependence on Deputationists in Public Sector

7740. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendation of the

Administrative Reforms Commission that all necessary steps should be taken to reduce and eliminate the dependence on deputationists in manning posts in the public sector has been accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken to implement this recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Pursuant to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertaking", Government have decided to reduce the dependence of these enterprises on deputationists from the civil services. Accordingly, the deputationists to the Public Enterprises from the civil services (excluding the officers of the Industrial Management Pool) and deputationists from the Defence Services other than those employed in Defence Production Undertaking have been required to exercise an option either to be permanently absorbed in the undertakings where they are employed on resignation from Government service or to revert to their parent cadres within specified time-limits, which have been set.

ARC's Recommendation on Voluntary Retirement of Government Officers

7741. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission that a Civil Servant may be allowed to retire voluntarily after he has completed 15 years of service and given proportionate pension and gratuity has been accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the implementation of this recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission is under consideration of the Government.

Pension Rules in Goa, Daman and Diu

7742. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1135 on the 14th July, 1971 regarding retirement age of employees in Goa, Daman and Diu and state:

(a) whether under the old Pension Rules, a certain minimum service was required to qualify for pension and, if so, the length of this minimum service;

(b) the pension payable under these old Rules to an employee who had completed 9 years of service and was forced to retire consequent upon the reduction of retirement age from 65 to 58 years;

(c) whether any contributions would have been paid by such an employee to the Pension Fund and, if so, the quantum of such contributions; and

(d) whether these contributions were repaid to such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Under the old Pension Rules, a minimum service of 15 years was required to qualify for pension. In actual practice, in computing 15 years of qualifying service, a concession of adding 1/5th of the actual service was allowed thereby making 12½ years effective service only.

(b) Nil.

(c) Whether any contribution would have been paid by such an employee to the Pension Fund would depend on the status of the employee, whether he was a regular employee holding a pensionable post or only an *ad-hoc* appointee. It was optional for *ad-hoc* appointees to make contribution to the Pension Fund. Quantum of contribution to the Pension Fund was 5% of the basic pay in the case of those drawing upto Rs. 200/- p.m. and 6% above Rs. 200/- p.m.

(d) Contributions made to the Pension Fund were not refundable. However, the refunds of contributions were paid as a special case to employees belonging to Transportes Aereos da India Portuguese which Organization was abolished soon after liberation.

Part-Time Correspondents of A.I.R.

7743. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government are considering to increase the salary of the part-time Correspondents of the All India Radio from Rs. 100 and give them facilities of phone and other benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : No Sir, there is no such proposal under consideration at present. However, the salary of some of the part-time Correspondents of A.I.R. has been fixed at Rs. 125/- p.m.

Difficulty for criminals in rehabilitating themselves after coming out of Jails

7744. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are aware that criminals who, by their good conduct have remission of jail sentence, are finding it difficult to rehabilitate themselves after coming out of Jails and whether there is any specific policy of Government in regard to the rehabilitation of such persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : The subject of 'Prisons and Prisoners' falls in the State field. However, the problem of rehabilitation of prisoners after their release has been considered in various committees/seminars and in accordance with their recommendations States have been advised to have a proper aftercare service by adequately strengthening the State Jail Department.

Telex Service between Bhubaneshwar and New Delhi

7745. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government are considering to have Telex-Service between Bhubaneshwar and New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : Yes. Sir. A 30-line telex exchange has been planned at Bhubaneshwar and is expected to be commissioned by middle of 1972.

Thereafter, telex service will be available from Bhubaneshwar to all telex centres in the country including New Delhi.

Teleprinter Service in Orissa Post Offices

7746. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be to state the number of Post Offices in Orissa which are having teleprinter service ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : Three. Besides, four more Post Offices will be working on Teleprinters very shortly.

Government quarters for Rourkela P & T staff

7747. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government are considering to have quarters for the Posts and Telegraphs staff of Rourkela ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : Yes, Sir. 75 units of quarters stand sanctioned for construction.

Export of spices

7748. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to increase the export of species ;

(b) whether as a result of these steps there has been any increase in the export of spices during the last two years ;

(c) if so, the extent of increase registered ;

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange earned through export of spices in the last two years ; and

(e) what is the trend of export in the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) There is an Export Promotion Council for spices which also has an office in Brussels for exploring Western European Markets. For Cardamom,

there is a Board which looks after all the problems of this commodity.

(c) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the house.

(b) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

(i) Export of Spices from India during the financial year 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Year	Quantity in Metric Tonnes	Value in lakhs Rs.
1969-70	43,974.5	3447.97
1970-71	46,373.1	3786.29

(ii) Comparative Statement for export of species during April-May 1970 and April-May 1971

April-May 1970 Qty. in Metric Tonnes	Value in lakhs Rs.	April-May 1971 Qty. in Metric tonnes	Value in lakhs Rs.
5527.6	399.16	10,083.3	539.89

Demand for funds by Rural Electrification Corporation

(b) the names of countries to which these were exported ; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned therefrom ?

7749. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has asked the Planning Commission for more funds in the re-appraised Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, the amount asked for ; and

(c) the response from the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir. But the requirements of the R. E. C. will be kept in view in the reappraisal of the Fourth Plan.

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

Export of transistors and radios

7750. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of transistors and radios exported during the last years ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The number of radio receivers and transistor radios exported during the last 3 years and the value thereof are as below :

Radio Receivers

Year	Quantity (Nos)	Value (Rs./lakhs)
1968-69	318	0.49
1969-70	2202	4.38
1970-71 (Apr.Jan.)	11963	9.90

Transistor Radios

1968-69	5994	8.09
1969-70	33564	26.69
1970-71 (Apr. Jan.)	64386	49.60

(b) Indian radio receivers and transistor radios are being exported to about 50 countries including the following major countries: Sudan, U. K., Ethiopia, Iraq, Congo Republic, U. A. R., Czechoslovakia etc.,

Fourth Atoms for Peace Conference to be held at Geneva

7751. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the names of officials who will represent India at the Fourth Atoms for Peace Conference to be held at Geneva later this year ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The Indian representatives at the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held in Geneva from September 6 to 16, 1971 will be :

1. Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai
Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission and
Secretary, Department of Atomic
Energy.
2. Shri M. S. Pathak,
Member, Planning Commission.
3. Shri P. N. Haskar,
Member, Atomic Energy
Commission.
4. Shri H. N. Sethna,
Member, Atomic Energy
Commission and Director, Bhabha
Atomic Research Centre.
5. Shri V. C. Trivedi
Indian Ambassador to Austria and
Chairman, Board of Governors
International Atomic Energy
Agency.

They will be assisted by Advisers, many of whom are authors of papers accepted for oral presentation.

Review of Air freight on Mangoes

7752. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether Government propose review the air freight on mangoes with a view to boost its export to foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : No, Sir. For almost all the Commodities that are currently being exported from India specific rates have already been established (which are

much lower than the original rates), by I. A. T. A. to which Air India is a member. Any further reduction, besides being uneconomical is also unlikely to be agreed by other members of the I. A. T. A.

Theft of a motor-car from North Avenue, New Delhi

7753. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are aware that a motor-car was lifted from the M. Ps' Flat in North Avenue, New Delhi;
- (b) whether Government received any complaint from MPs in this regard ; and
- (c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). A Fiat Car bearing registration No. DLV 6020 was stolen on 29th November, 1970, while it was parked in front of Flat No. 187, North Avenue, New Delhi. Certain Members of Parliament had written about this theft to the Prime Minister and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. A case under Section 379 IPC was registered at Police Station, Parliament Street, on 29th November, 1970. Despite the best efforts of the Delhi Police, the culprits not be apprehended nor the stolen car recovered.

A Police out-post has been set up and round-the-clock patrolling done in the North Avenue area to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

Purchase of Raniganj Coal House in Calcutta

7754. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether at Calcutta a Raniganj Coal House has been purchased by the P & T Department ;
- (b) if so, the reasons and cost thereof ;
- (c) the total carpet area of the rooms ; and
- (d) how much of the total covered space is available to the P & T immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No. Sir. The case is being processed.

(b) The building if purchased will house posts and Telegraphs offices and will cost about rupees forty lakhs.

(c) Floor area is 63,000 Sq. Ft.

(d) 42,650 Sq Ft. will be available if purchased.

4-Point formula for solution of Telengana Problem

7755. SHRI K. MALLANNA. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a 4-Point formula under discussion between the Chairman of the Telengana Praja Samiti and the Central leaders :

(b) if so, what are the broad features of the formula ;

(c) whether the question of leadership of Andhra Pradesh is to be decided by the Prime Minister : and

(d) if so, whether Government have arrived at any decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). There has been further exchange of views with the Chairman of the Telengana Praja Samiti and others on the problems of the Telengana region. No definite conclusions have been reached but discussions will continue.

Non-inclusion of Cuddapah District in Andhra Pradesh in the List of Districts Selected for setting up of Industries

7756. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cuddapah District in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh has not been included in the list of Districts selected for extending special concessions in the matter of setting up of industries ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Central Government have received any representations from the State Government and the Rayalaseema Development Board in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (d). The recent proposals of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for selection of district of Cuddapah and three other districts to qualify for concessional finance from financial institutions, have been considered and approved for the purpose.

Identification of Backward District-Sized Blocks in Andhra Pradesh for Central Subsidy

7757. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the backward District-sized blocks in Andhra Pradesh, identified and yet to be identified, for purposes of a 10 per cent subsidy of the fixed capital investment by a new Industrial Units ;

(b) whether the Government of India has been requested by the State Government to declare Srikakulam and Cuddapah Districts also as backward Districts for the purpose of special incentives for rapid industrialisation ; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The proposals of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for selection of two 'areas' to qualify for the 10 per cent Central subsidy on the fixed capital investment of industrial units, are under consideration.

(b) and (c). The State Government's proposals for the selection of the backward districts of Srikakulam and Cuddapah to qualify for concessional finance from financial institutions, have recently been considered and approved for the purpose.

Suggestions by Andhra Pradesh Handloom Advisory Board to Protect the Industry

7758. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the measure suggested by the Andhra

Pradesh Handloom Advisory Board to the Centre in order to protect the Handloom industry in the country ; and

(b) the reaction of the Centre in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No suggestion has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Handloom Advisory Board.

(b) Does not arise.

**Disciplinary Action against
C. R. P. Constables**

7759. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Constables against whom disciplinary action was taken in the C. R. P. Battalions since 1969 and the complaints of victimisation received by Government against such disciplinary action from the Constables so affected ;

(b) the steps taken to prevent the victimisation ; and

(c) the number of Constables dismissed and the States to which they belonged ?

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

Production of Tobacco

7760. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA. Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of tobacco in the country and the excise duty collected by Government therefor ;

(b) whether Government are aware that in 1970-71 season the prices of country tobacco has fallen down 100 per cent than the 1969-70 season ;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the growers to find out market for the disposal of their crop in the season ; and

(d) if so, the particulars of the memorandum and action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Production of tobacco during 1969-70 has been 338.2 thousand tonnes and excise duty realised therefor is Rs. 7719 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir. There has been fall in the price during 1970-71 due to the increased production of country tobacco this year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) To find out markets for disposal of accumulated stocks of Natu tobacco in Andhra Pradesh, and

(ii) Postponement of period of repayment of crop loans sanctioned by the Banks to the growers.

(d) Matter is under consideration

Transfers of Police Officers in West Bengal

7761. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of I.P.S. and other cadre Police Officers who have been transferred from West Bengal and the Calcutta Police to different Central Organisations in the last three years ending July 15, 1971 with their new postings ; and

(b) whether such large scale inter-change of Officers was necessary for administrative reasons ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Such deputation is provided for in the IPS Scheme. The strength of the IPS cadre of each State includes a certain number meant to be sent on deputation to the Government of India ; such deputation, apart from being necessary, provides the officers experience and training in higher and wider responsibilities, which will make them much more useful when they revert, then they would otherwise be.

The State Police Officers are taken on deputation on account of their experience and local knowledge.

Statement

Category of Officers	No of Officers	Organisation to which deputed
I. P. S. Officers	4	Intelligence Bureau
	5	Border Security Force
	3	Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)
	1	National Police Academy
	1	Central Bureau of Investigation
	1	Government of Tripura
	5	Cabinet Secretariat
	3	Other Organisations
Total	23	
Deputy Superintendent of Police	6	Intelligence Bureau
	7	Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)
	5	Other Organisations
Total	18	
Inspectors of Police, West Bengal	3	Intelligence Bureau
	5	Central Bureau of Investigation
	2	Cabinet Secretariat
Total	10	
Assistant Commissioners, Calcutta Police	3	Intelligence Bureau
Total	3	
Inspectors of Calcutta Police	2	Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)
	2	Central Detective Training School, Calcutta
	5	Intelligence Bureau
	2	Central Bureau of Investigation
Total	11	

A.I.R. Correspondents Abroad

7762. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) what is the total number of A.I.R. Correspondents abroad ; and
- (b) how many of them are from the Central Information service, Press Information Bureau, and the All India Radio ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) :

(a) Full time	2
Part time	4
Total	6

(b) The two full-time Correspondents are officers of the Central Information Service. The four part-time Correspondents are journalists, not in Government service.

Posts Advertised by U.P.S.C.

7763. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of posts advertised by the Union Public Service Commission during 1970 ;
- (b) the total number of applications received for each post and the number of persons called for interview for each post ; and
- (c) the total amount of fees collected from the applicants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 1,894 posts.

(b) 52,930 candidates applied for these posts and of these 10,668 candidates were called for interview. Break-up post-wise is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) An amount of Rs. 3,50,361 was realised as application fee from the candidates.

Extension in Service Granted to Central Government Employees

7764. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Central Government employees who have been given extension in service after completing the age of 58 years as on March, 1971 ; and
- (b) the number of technical personnel among them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Ceasefire Violations by Pak Army

7765. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of ceasefire violations by the Pakistan Army from 1st July, 1970 to 30th June, 1971 ; and
- (b) the number of Border Security Force Personnel kidnapped by the Pakistan Army during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 1138. In all these cases ceasefire violation complaints have been lodged with the U. N. Military Observers.

(b) During this period, there were no cases of kidnapping of Border Security Force personnel in Jammu and Kashmir by the Pakistan Army.

Disruption of Telecommunications in Assam

7766. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are aware that disruption in Telecommunications is becoming a daily feature in the Eastern States of Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland due to wire cutting ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The incidence of copper wire thefts has been large specially on certain routes in some of the States.

(b) The following steps have been taken to minimise the menace of copper wire theft :

- (i) The Chief Minister of the State has been addressed to direct the I. G. Police to bestow special attention on the problem and take early steps to prevent copper wire thefts.
- (ii) Liaison is being maintained by the departmental officers with the police authorities with a view to expedite investigation and prosecution of the culprits.
- (iii) Some amendments to the Telegraph Wire (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950 are under consideration to provide for enhanced punishment to the culprits.
- (iv) Necessary steps to replace the copper wire with copper-weld wire/ ACSR wire on important routes are being taken.

Factions Among Scientists in C.S.I.R.

7767. **SHRI JADEJA :** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is infested with politics and there are factions among scientists as stated by the Minister of Planning and reported by the *Statesman* on the 26th July, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take or have taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Minister of Science and Technology during his recent visit to the Central Scientific Instruments Organization (C.S.I.O.), Chandigarh observed that there is a good deal of factional politics within the C.S.I.R.

(b) Remedial measures are engaging the attention of the Minister.

Representation by Small Scale Industries for issue of Licences to T. V. manufacturers

7768. **SHRI JADEJA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the representations made by the Small Scale Industries in regard to the issue of licences to T. V. manufacturers ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Government is aware of the representations made by the Small Scale Industries in regard to the issue of licences to T. V. manufacturers. Over 200 applications received from all categories of manufacturers are under consideration of the Government and decisions on these will be taken soon, keeping in view the current industrial policies and other relevant factors. It is the intention to give preference to scientists/technicians, engineers, small scale units, and small scale consortia who have developed competence in this field.

Memorandum Re. Grievances of Freedom Fighters

7769. **SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a group of freedom fighters representing the Bharatiya Sangram Samiti had recently submitted a memorandum to the President regarding their grievances ;

(b) if so, what are the grievances mentioned in the memorandum ; and

(c) what action Government have taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A memorandum has been submitted to the President on behalf of Bhartiya Swarntara Sangram Samiti (Regd.), Delhi, mainly for the grant of business loans, pension to freedom fighters, for free medical treatment in Government hospitals, implementation of

pension scheme, educational facilities to the children of freedom fighters, fixation of a quota for allotment of plots, issue of certificates and issue of invitation cards for national functions.

Freedom fighters are already being granted financial assistance and educational facilities in deserving cases and also being invited for Independence Day/Republic Day functions. No final decision on the other points mentioned in the memorandum has been taken.

Loans Advanced to Film Producers by Film Finance Corporation

7770. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced to the film producers by the Film Finance Corporation during last three years ;

(b) the quantum gone to films produced in Hindi ; and

(c) the amount given for films produced in Tamil and other South Indian languages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, had advanced loans totalling Rs. 54,51,635/- to film producers during the last three years.

(b) Rs. 33,40,965/-.

(c) Rs. 4,79,171/-.

Conversion of P.T.I. and U.N.I. into Trusts

7771. SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to enact legislation to convert the P.T.I. and U.N.I. into Trusts ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Government are at present examining the possibility of diffusing the ownership of news agencies in the light of the recommendation of the Press Commission.

Manufacture of TV-Cum-Radio Set by an Award Winner

7772. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for manufacture of TV-cum-Radio set of an award winner with practically cent per cent indigenous material and technical know-how is pending with the Department of Electronics since long ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). In order to meet the total requirements of Television sets after new Television Stations are established during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, applications were invited from all categories of manufacturers. Over 200 applications were received, one of which is from Shri Udhamp Singh, who has been given an award by the Inventions Promotion Board for developing a TV set. The applicant has indicated that he will need import of components at Rs. 20 per set. Additionally, as in the case of all other manufacturers, he will need TV tubes. Whilst these are made by Bharat Electronics they still involve an import content of Rs. 60/- per 19" tube. In view of the large number of applications for a very large capacity, it was felt necessary to carry out a detailed examination. This has been carried out and a decision will be taken soon. It is the intention to give preference to scientists/technicians and engineers who have developed competence.

Restaurant put up by Claridge's Hotel at Expo-70, Japan

7773. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Claridge's Hotel had put up a restaurant at the Expo-70 exhibition at Osaka, Japan ;

(b) the extent of profit earned or loss incurred by the Claridge's Hotel in this project ;

(c) in case there has been a loss to this Hotel, the main factors responsible ; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange extended to this Hotel ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The Restaurant was put up by M/s. Maharani Restaurant in which some of the Directors of the Claridges Hotel were partners.

(b) to (d). M/s. Maharani Restaurant have informed that their accounts are under finalisation and audit for submission to the Reserve Bank of India. As such no information is available regarding the extent of profit made. The firm, however, have repatriated to India Rs. 6.1 lakhs in foreign exchange against a remittance of Rs. 2.52 lakhs from India to Japan.

**Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations
by Nawab and Begum of Rampur**

774 SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6126 on the 28th July, 1971 and state :

(a) whether in view of the inordinate delay in the matter of finalisation of matters relating to violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by the Nawab and Begum of Rampur, Government propose to take prompt steps to expedite action in the matter ; and

(b) if so, by what time it would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The examination of the case is being expedited.

It would not however be possible to indicate the time by which the finalisation of the case will be completed.

12 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : The papers to be laid.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, राजस्थान के दो जिलों, जयपुर और अलवर में घटूतों के साथ बड़ा जुल्म हो रहा है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको एक पत्र भी लिख चुका हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उसकी इजाजत नहीं दी है।

श्री बी० पी० भौयं (हापुड़) : शेहपुरुद कास्ट्र्ज के लोगों पर जुल्म होता है चाहे वह मुजफ्फर नगर के जाट करें या राजस्थान के ठाकुर करें, लेकिन आप कभी ध्यान-प्राकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं करते। जयपुर में बहुत से घर उन लोगों के उजाड़ दिये गये हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : There is no Call Attention on it. I asked the Member. He has not given it.

श्री बी० पी० भौयं : केन्द्र का अधिकार हो जाता है उनकी रक्खा करने का। कभी भी प्रश्न उठता है तो उसको ध्यान टाल देने हैं। (अध्यक्ष आवाज) इस समस्या को आपको इस तरह से टालना नहीं चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow it here

You are speaking without my permission. Nothing will go on record.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : ***

12.01 hrs.

RE : REPATRIATION OF INDIAN EMBASSY STAFF FROM DACCA

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : With your permission, Sir, under Rule 377, I want to raise a very important question.

You must have read in today's papers that there is going to be repatriation of staff in the Indian Deputy High Commission in Dacca. I would like to quote what is said in the paper :

"The staff of the Indian Deputy High Commission in Dacca is now likely to be back in the Capital on 12 August—if Pakistan does not raise last minute

objections and sticks to the agreement that has been brought about through the good offices of the Swiss Government."

We are very much pained to read this that there might be a last minute objection raised by Pakistan. You know our Deputy High Commissioner and the staff in Dacca are interned since April, 1971. Since the Prime Minister is here and, fortunately, she is going to be here for another 2 or 3 minutes, I would request you to ask the Prime Minister or the Home Minister to make a statement that our staff in Dacca will return safe and that no last-minute objection is going to be raised by Pakistan. We are all worried about our staff there. May I request the Prime Minister, through you, to say something on that.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : She has not replied.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot expect that just immediately I should convey it.

SHRI S M BANERJEE : You did not say that you will direct them to make a statement sometime later.

MR. SPEAKER : If I had to say no, I would have said no. You wait for sometime. The papers to be laid.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Elec-

tronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-860/71.]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India, Limited, Jaduguda (Bihar) for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda (Bihar), for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-861/71.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER MYSORE MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT, 1957

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1172 (Hindi and English versions) published in Mysore Gazette dated the 1st July, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-862/71.]

STATEMENT OF DECISIONS ON CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF A.R.C.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) of decisions of Government on certain recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in its

report on the "Machinery of the Government of India and its Procedures of Work [Placed in Library. See No. LT-863/71.]

ANNUAL REPORT, ETC. OF THE PRESS COUNCIL OF INDIA FOR 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Press Council of India for the year 1970, under section 18 of the Press Council Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-864/71]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Report could not be laid on the Table Simultaneously [Placed in Library. See No. LT-865/71]

ANNUAL REPORT 1969-70 OF RUBBER BOARD, COFFEE (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, TEA BOARD (RECRUITMNT AND CONDITIONS OF SPRVCE, ETC ETC.) RULES.
ETC. ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Rubber Board for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 866/71]
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above report could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-867/71]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Coffee (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2590 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1971 under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-868/71]

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-869/71.]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Tea Board (Recruitment and Conditions of Service of officers appointed by Government) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1023 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-870/71.]
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-871/71.]

GOVERNMENT REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS TRAVANCORE, LTD., 1969-70

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the A Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, for the year 1969-70
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Account and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-872/71.]

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

MINUTES

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamiluk) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the First

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

to Third sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current session.

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 sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return here-with the Central Board of Direct Taxes (Validation of Proceedings) Bill 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st July, 1971, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.06 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following two communications dated the 10th August, 1971, from the Judicial Magistrate, First Class, New Delhi :—

I—"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Laxmi Narayan Pandey, member of the Lok Sabha, was tried at New Delhi before me on charge under section 188 IPC as he contravened the prohibitory order under section 144 Cr.P.C. by A.D.M. New Delhi by raising slogans and staging demonstration in favour of recognition of Bangla Desh."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down so long as I am on my legs. Try to be a little considerate. Why do you sh w impatience ?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Be-cause he is a Communist,

MR. SPEAKER : No crime to be a Communist.

".. To-day he was tried by me, I found him guilty on his own voluntary plea of guilt and sentenced him to undergo simple imprisonment for one day."

II—"I have the honour to inform you that undermentioned M.P.'s were sent up for trial under section 188 I.P.C. by the Police Station Parliament Street, New Delhi in case F.I.R. No. 1313 dated 10-8-1971 under section 144 Cr P.C. promulgated by ADM, South Delhi on 2nd July, 1971 by demonstrating and raising slogans in support of recognition of Bangla Desh

They were tried by me today and on their plea of guilt I found them guilty under section 188 I.P.C. and convicted and sentenced them for one day's simple imprisonment.

1. Shri Ram Chander Bade, M.P.
2. Ch. Mukhiyar Singh, M.P."

But Mr. Kachwai is still missing here.

Mr. Banerjee, you raised this point and I have made my observations.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I wanted to raise a question of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot take cognisance of that. I have already made it clear.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not raising the question of privileges, Sir. But I am just making a suggestion for your consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : If something is said by the court, how can we take cognizance of that ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Sir, his submission is that the sentence is very little.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Defying Sec. 144 may be a crime but conviction under Sec. 188 for raising slogans in favour of Bangla Desh is not correct, Sir. Is it not a shame on our judiciary that this is being

done ? This is a question of privilege. In the Prime Minister's meeting which she addressed, there were slogans shouted in favour of Bangla Desh.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra) : It is not a question of shouting slogans. The conviction is for defying the ban. Don't take a perverse attitude of everything.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : To shout slogans in support of Bangla Desh is my privilege. The Magistrate should not be allowed to convict a person for this

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : I suggest that we may not waste our time on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't go again.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE . Shouting slogan in favour of Bangla Desh is not a guilt *(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Banerjee, there is a limit to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE This is a case of privilege. *(Interruption)*

श्री दुर्गम चंद कथवाय (मुरेना) : नो तारीख को लालो लोग एकत्र हुए और नारे लगाये । उनसे से किसी को नहीं पकड़ा । क्या कारण है कि जन संघ बालों को पकड़ा जाता है?

अच्युत महोदय : मेरा तो इसी बात में हस्टरेस्ट था कि संशन के दिनों में दो चार दिन के लिए भाष पहले जाते तो अच्युत होता ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : May I remind Mr. Banerjee that it is he who makes the laws and changes the laws ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is not I who makes the laws, Sir. There is Sec. 144. Under this section you can arrest me, but not for shouting slogans for Bangla Desh. *(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, may I request you—will you please keep sitting ? There is certain decorum in the House which should be observed. Why are you not listening to the Chair ? *(Interruption)*.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to determine the conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and to prescribe his duties and powers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : Please wait. There are two items before this. I am so sorry. When you make such a noise, I really wonder how the Chair can function. It has distracted my attention. I am very happy I did not put the question. Otherwise it will be very difficult. Shri K. N. Tiwary.

12.12 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FOURTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : Sir, I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee :

- (1) Fourth Report on the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment)—Workers' Education Programme.
- (2) Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to the Fourth Report on the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, (Department of Labour and Employment)—Workers' Education Programme.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NINTH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding Audit Report (Civil), 1970 and Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1968-69 relating to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, University Grants Commission and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri K. R. Ganesh, you can introduce that.

12.13 hrs.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL'S (DUTIES, POWERS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to determine the conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and to prescribe his duties and powers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to determine the conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and to prescribe his duties and powers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduce† the Bill.

12.14 hrs.

LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make provision for the appoint-

ment and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the House will take up the next item—Discussion under Rule 193, on Sugar Policy.

12.15 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: SUGAR POLICY

भी विद्वति विधि (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हृषि मंत्री जी वे 25 मई 1971 को चीनी नीति के सम्बन्ध में एक बयान दिया था। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि मैं इस सदन में 1952 से सदस्य हूँ और चीनी ओर गने की कीमत में कितना चढ़ाव और उत्तराव होता रहा है, इसको मैं देखता रहा हूँ। कभी चीनी ज्यादा हो गई तो किसान को कीमत नहीं गिरी, कभी गन्ना कम हो गया तो चीनी कम हो गई और उपभोक्ताओं को दिक्कत हुई और कभी सरकार को दिक्कत हुई। इस वास्ते चीनी और गने के सम्बन्ध में कोई खास नीति निर्धारित सरकार द्वारा की जानी चाहिए। मैं कहूँगा कि जो किसान हैं, जेती के जो विशेषज्ञ हैं, जो उपभोक्ता हैं, जो चीनी बनाने वाले हैं चाहे वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हों या पब्लिक सेक्टर में हों और जो सरकार है, इन सबको इकठ्ठा होकर एक नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए, एक नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए ताकि चीनी ज्यादा भी न हो और कम भी न हो और साथ-साथ किसान को बाटा भी न हो। ऐसा करने से सरकार को भी दिक्कत नहीं उठानी पड़ेगी।

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

आज तक सरकार की नीति इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ी लचीली रही है। जैसा देखा वैसा ही सरकार ने तय कर दिया, वैसी ही नीति बना ली। चीनी तथा गन्ने के उत्पादन में कोई निश्चित नीति न होने के कारण 1952 से मैं देखता आ रहा हूँ कि कितना दामों में उनार चढ़ाव होता रहा है। इस कारण से किसानों को भी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता रहा है और सरकार को भी करना पड़ता रहा है।

1963 में चीनी के दामों पर कन्ट्रोल था। 1966-67 तक यह रहा जब कि 22 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ। इसके बाद श्री जगजीवन राम जी कृषि मंत्री हुए। मैं उनको बधाई और धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जो नीति उन्होंने निर्धारित की उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ा और किसानों को भी कीमत गन्ने की मिली और सरकार को चीनी की कमी की वजह से जो दिवकत उठानी पड़ती थी, लोगों की चीनी की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में जो दिवकत उठानी पड़ती थी, उससे उसको मुक्ति मिली।

इस साल हमने देखा कि चीनी भविक हो गई है। मिलों में ज्यादा चीनी पढ़ी हुई है। मिल वाले चीनी की कीमत बढ़ाने के लिए हाहाकार मचाने लगे। सरकार ने सोचा कि हम डिक्ट्रोल कर दे चीनी का। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि दस पैसे न लेकर बीस पैसे प्रति किलो तक चीनी की कीमत बढ़ गई। उपभोक्ताओं को इससे दिवकत होने लगी। गन्ने की कीमत भी सरकार ने कम कर दी। इसका नतीजा हुआ कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आठ परसेंट इस साल गन्ना कम होगा। यह आपकी अस्तीति तक की रिपोर्ट है। लेकिन मेरा अनुमान है कि आठ परसेंट नहीं इससे ज्यादा की कमी होगी, इससे ज्यादा गन्ने की फसल कम होगी। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि भाराट में ड्राउट है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में बाढ़ आई हुई है। इस सबके कारण

मैं समझता हूँ कि गन्ने का उत्पादन और कम होगा। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि चीनी कम बनेगी और जब चीनी कम बनेगी तो फिर हाहाकार मचेगा।

सरकार ने 7 हप्ते 37 पैसे गन्ने की कीमत रखी है। इस कामत से किसान को कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। खाद, बीज मजबूरी आदि सबके दाम बढ़ गये हैं। इस कारण से किसान सोचने पर मजबूर हो गया है कि गन्ने की लेती में उसको लाभ नहीं है। ऐसे पास भाँकडे हैं। समय कम है और इन सबको मैं आपको बता नहीं सकता हूँ। जितना लाट से होना चाहिए वह कम होगा और जो रेहन से होगा वह भी कम होगा। इस बास्ते गन्ने का उत्पादन कम होगा। उत्तर बिहार में 20.6 कम होगा। यह आपकी रिपोर्ट है। आगे जाकर आप देखेंगे कि यह और भी कम हो जायेगा। दक्षिण बिहार में 13.4 कम होगा। यह भी आपकी रिपोर्ट है। आगे चल कर यह और भी कम हो सकता है। इस बास्ते आठ परसेंट नहीं इससे ज्यादा बोल इन्डिया उत्पादन कम हो सकता है।

1968-69 में 35.6 लाख मी० टन चीनी पैदा हुई थी। 1969-70 में 42.6 लाख मी० टन चीनी पैदा हुई। इस साल 37 लाख मी० टन पैदावार होने का अवाजा है। आशा की जाती है कि 19 लाख मी० टन गोदामों में रहेगी। सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि उत्पादन कम होने के कारण क्या है? एक तो यह है कि सरकार चीनी मिलों को क्रेडिट ठीक से नहीं देती है। जब उनको क्रेडिट नहीं मिलता है तो वे किसानों को पैसा नहीं दे पाते हैं। फैक्ट्री चलाने वाले चाहे प्राइवेट और चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो, उनको पैसा नहीं आप देंगे तो वे किसानों की कीमत कैसे अदा करेंगे? क्योंकि चीनी पर तो सरकार का नियन्त्रण रहता है। इसलिए सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ उचित नियंत्रण लेना चाहिये कि फैक्ट्री वालों का जो लोन है उसको बढ़ाये

[क्षी विभूति मिश्र]

ताकि वह पैसा दे सके। अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान में जिन फिसानों ने गन्ना दिया है उनका 23 परसेंट गन्ने का दाम मिलना बाकी है और मेरे जिले में एकमात्र चीनी का रोजगार है।

फिसान गन्ना पैदा करते हैं। मेरे जिले में एक करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया है बाकी है। हमने दिसम्बर से गन्ना सप्लाई करना शुरू किया। अप्रैल तक दिया। उसके बाद आज तक पैसा नहीं मिला। मिल वालों के यहां जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि सरकार हमको क्रेडिट नहीं देती है। एक बात और है। कई भिलें छोटी हैं, कई बड़ी हैं, कई सभोली हैं। उन की पैदावार की कास्ट जो है, कास्ट भाफ़ प्रोडक्शन को देख कर सरकार को उसके बारे में कुछ निश्चय करना चाहिए।

सरकार ने तो कट्टोल हटा दिया, डिकॉटोल कर दिया और डि-कट्टोल किया तो गन्ने की पैदावार कम हो रही है या होने जा रही है, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को सोचना चाहिए कि क्या करें? मेरा अपना रुपाल है और मेरी मांग है कि सरकार को वस रुपए मन से ज्यादा गन्ने का दाम फिक्स करना चाहिए। एक बिंबिल चीती पर सरकार 50 रुपये एकसाइज़ ड्यूटी लेती है। इसके मानी हुए कि एक मन गन्ने पर 2 रुपये से ज्यादा सरकार एकसाइज़ ड्यूटी लेती है और एक मन गन्ने पर दाई रुपये स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट लेती है। इतना ही ही टैक्स हिन्दुस्तान के प्रस्तर न पैकड़ी वालों पर है न इनकम टैक्स है न कोई और टैक्स है जितना गन्ने पर टैक्स है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूं गन्ने पर इतना टैक्स है लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार गन्ने के डेवलपमेंट के लिये किसना पैसा लख्य करती है? स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट भी लख्य नहीं करती, केन्द्रीय सरकार भी लख्य नहीं करती और मिल वाले भी लख्य नहीं करते। नीतिया यह होता है कि गन्ने की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ रही है। हमको यह चाहिए कि ये बोंदे जेत में ज्यादा गन्ना देता करें और

इसके लिए सरकार को चाहिए कि जो ज्यादा जर्मीन बन्ने की जेती में लगी है, उसे रिसीज कराए ताकि फिसान उसको दूसरे काम में लगाए।

इसके अलावा आज किसानों का पैसा बाकी है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं, यह केन्द्रीय सरकार तो गन्ने का दाम फिक्स करती है और जो चीनी होती है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने कब्जे में रखती है और कहती है कि गन्ने का दाम स्टेट सरकार दिलाए। चीनी हमारे कट्टोल में रहे, गन्ने का दाम हम फिक्स करें और गन्ना बोने वाला गन्ना देकर के दौड़ा-दौड़ा फिरे। केन्द्रीय सरकार कहती है कि यह स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट की ड्यूटी है। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि हमारे संविधान में लिखा है जिसके रूपक आप हैं कि सबके साथ सोशल जस्टिस होगा। क्या यही सोशल जस्टिस है कि हम गन्ना दे दें और कीमत के लिए फिर दौड़े दौड़े फिरें और चीनी केन्द्रीय सरकार रखे, गन्ने का दाम केन्द्रीय सरकार फिक्स करे? हम कहते हैं कि सरकार हम से जो गन्ना ले उसका पेमेंट तुरत हमको कराए। ..(बदलाव) जो हमारा पैसा बाकी रह जाता है उसका मिल वाले सूद नहीं देते हैं। हम कर्ज़ काढ़ करके गन्ने की जेती करते हैं। उसके बाद को-प्राप्टेटिव हो या कोई और हो, उसको हमें सूद देना पड़ता है। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई उचित नियंत्रण ले। एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूं। गन्ने का दाम उसकी रिकवरी पर फिक्स होता है। रिकवरी के ऊपर न तो फिसान का कट्टोल है, न सरकार का कट्टोल है। मैं सरकार से डिमांड करता हूं कि सूपर रिकवरी के लिये हर मिल मैं किसी एक भावनी को रखें जो आदमी रिकवरी के ऊपर नियंत्रण रखे और किसान को जालाएँ कि किसी रिकवरी नुई ताकि रिकवरी का यह जल रख सके। लेकिन किसान को जालाएँ के लिये

कर रिकवरी का भाभला तम किया जाता है। इसलिए मैं भाग करता हूँ कि एक मिल का आदमी रहे, एक कि सान का आदमी रहे और एक सरकार का आदमी रहे जो इस बात को देखता रहे कि कितनी रिकवरी होती है और वह उसकी कीमत फिल्स की जाय।

जो मीलेसेज निकलता है वह स्टेट गवर्नर-मेट का होता है। वह चार आठ मन पाच आठ मन चला जाता है नेकिन वह बिकता है 2 रुपये ढाई रुपए तीन रुपये मन और उसकी शराब बनती है, और क्यान्या चीजें बनती हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि केंद्रीय सरकार मीलेसेज के ऊपर कट्टोल करे और कट्टोल करके उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करें और जो फायदा हो उसके पैम रो किमानो को दे।

एक बात मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे शिवे साहब के स्टेट में गन्ने की अच्छी पैदावार है। इसके लिये मैं बाहरी देता हूँ और अन्याय देता हूँ। हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और विहार में पुरानी शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं। उनको माडनाइज करने के लिये या तो सरकार पैसा दे या फैक्ट्री बाले पैसा लगायें। माडनाइज फैक्ट्री होने से गन्ने की रिकवरी अच्छी होती है कि सिसानों को अच्छा पैसा मिलेगा। इसलिये इसके ऊपर भी सरकार को तबज्जह देनी चाहिए कि शुगर फैक्ट्रियों को माडनाइज किया जाय। यह सरकार न तो शुगर फैक्ट्रीज को नेशनलाइज करती है और न नेशनलाइज करने का फैसला करती है। इसलिये शुगर फैक्ट्रियों बाले जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं उसमें पैसा नहीं लगाते हैं। सरकार को एक निश्चित फैसला करना चाहिए और नहीं तो कहना चाहिए कि हम नेशनलाइज नहीं करें ताकि उनको भी इनसेटिव शिले कि वह फैक्ट्री को माडनाइज करे, किसान की मदद करें, अच्छा बीज लगावे ताकि किसान की कुछ कायदा भिले। अब मिल बाले रहते हैं, उनके सामने तो हमें जाना पड़ता है क्योंकि बाजार देते हैं और बाजार कायदा कीदा है।

होता है, तो वहा जाने पर वह कहते हैं कि हमें सरकार से कोडिट नहीं मिला और जो सरकार कीमत तय करती है वह हमारी फैक्ट्री के हिसाब को देखकर नहीं करती है। नाना प्रकार की बातें वह करते हैं। इसलिए सरकार को उनकी बातें भी सुननी चाहिए क्योंकि हमें तो मिलों में जाना पड़ता है। हमारा तो कच्चा भीदा है। 6 घंटे देर हो जाय तो 10 मन का 9 मन रह जाय, 8 घंटे देर हो जाय तो 8 मन हो जाय। इसलिए किसान बेताब रहता है।

एक बात और है कि दिल्ली में दस रुपये किवटन आक्ट्राय डिग्री है। विहार में नहीं है बांगला में नहीं है और शायद उडीना में नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि आध्र प्रदेश में भी नहीं है। इसलिये मरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए।

गन्नी भाद्रदय ने कहा है कि गन्ना उत्पादकों के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए उत्पादकों को मिलने वाले न्यूनतम मूल्य पर नियंत्रण रहेगा और पूर्व की भाति प्रत्यक फसल भौसम के लिए यह न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित किया जायेगा। यह सरकार ने कहा है और सरकार की डब्बा भी हैं। हमारे फलरुदीन साहब पुराने गांधीबादी भंडी हैं। मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि जो कीमत आपने 7.37 रुपये तय की है इससे काम नहीं चलता है। आप हमारा लब्चा देख लीजिए और इसलिए किसानों ने इस साल गन्ना बोना छोड़ दिया है। आपके पास 19 लाल टन इस साल चीनी स्टाक में रहेगी ऐसी उम्मीद है। दुनिया का बालाबरण आप देख ही रहे हैं। आगे चलकर और ज्यादा चीनी बाजाने वाले होंगे और भीसी आपको मिलेगी नहीं इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि किसानों की गन्ने की कीमत दस रुपये मन से कम किसी हालत में नहीं चिलनी चाहिए। यही मेरी आप है।

स्थिर महोदय : इस टाइटम पर जो टाइम अलाट हुआ है वह दो बटे है और काफी लोग बोलने वाले हैं। प्रगर चार-चार, पांच-पांच मिनट मे लोग अपनी बात कह लें तभी काम चल सकता है। इससे ज्यादा टाइम नहीं दिया जा सकता। इसके बाद दो बिल हैं। लेकिन साथ ही फैसला हुआ है कि साढे तीन बजे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों पर डिस्कशन होगा। इस लिये आज काफी स्ट्रिक्टनी टाइम लिमिट पर चलना होगा। तभी हमारा काम चल सकता है। इसके बाद साढे पांच बजे आवे बटे का डिस्कशन भी रखा गया है। बहरहाल हम कौशिश करेंगे कि हमारा काम ठीक गे चलता रहे।

श्री शिवाजीराव एस० देशमुख (परमणि) : इस पर एक घटा टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाये क्योंकि यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।

स्थिर महोदय : टाइम कैसे बढ़ेगा? इस पर टाइम फिक्स्ट है। दो-बी, चार-चार मिनट मे आपको जो कहना हो कह ने।

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar)
There is an urgent need for evolving an integrated policy for stepping up the production, consumption and marketing of sugar, but in the last 22 years of Congress rule this has not been met. Now the time has come for evolving such a policy, especially after the amendment of the Constitution which has opened the door not for only taking over the sugar mills, but also for following a policy of agrarian reforms which is also intimately connected with cane cultivation.

As far as sugar policy is concerned, the hon. Minister the other day made a statement in the House, which said :

"There have been persistent demands from the sugar industry for a revision of prices on the ground that there has been an increase in the cost of production and the holding of stocks."

In this connection, I want to emphasize the point that it is under the pressure of these sugar magnates that the entire sugar trade

has been decontrolled. That has only helped the sugar magnates to reap more profits, to amass more wealth, as they have been doing for more than 50 years.

I may give an example, as far as Delhi is concerned. On the 25th May, the day of de-control, the price of sugar was Rs. 190 per quintal. On the 5th August it has gone up to Rs. 192 per quintal. At least we can say there is no fall in the price though the increase also is not considerable. If this trend continues there will be two consequences. First, if releases take place there is ultimately going to be a shortage and the price of sugar will go up and there will also be non-availability of sugar. Secondly, even with the existing price of sugar the sugar magnates are reaping high profits. So, why should the price be fixed at a higher rate?

So far as the price of cane is concerned, it is seldom raised. As the saying goes, sugar is actually manufactured in the field by the cane-growers. Only the juice is extracted in the factories. There are two crores of cane-growers in India and they are being exploited by big industrialists, like Modi and Birla and also big landlords. 45 per cent of the cane-growers constitute share-croppers. The rent of land also has gone up. In my area in Orissa it is now Rs. 1,000. So, the time has come for the government to fix the price of sugarcane. There is absolutely no justification for evading the issue. Now the government is sympathetic only towards the industrialists, sugar barons and at their behest they are de-controlling sugar and allowing the price of sugar to go up. Why should they not give a higher price to the cane growers also? Why should they not give the benefit to cane-growers by fixing a higher price?

Now the cost of production of cane has gone up. The cane price was last fixed in 1967. Under the Essential Commodities Act the Sugarcane Control Order 1966 was passed. Under that the price of sugarcane was fixed at Rs. 73.70 per ton ex-factory. During the last five years the cost of production has gone up because the wages of labour have gone up, the cost of pesticides has gone up and the rent of land has gone up by twice or thrice. The return from alternative crops is also becoming higher and higher. So, peasants are going in for alternative crops. In Punjab in 1965-66 the

area under sugarcane cultivation was 1,67,000 hectares. In 1971-72 it has come down to 1,25,000 hectares. Similarly, all over India the area under sugarcane cultivation in 1969-70 was 67 lakhs acres.

In 1971-72 it has gone down by 10% that is it has come to 57 lakhs acres. This shows that there is a gradual reduction of the cane area because of two reasons. One is that the gur price has gone up and the second reason is they are getting more and more price for other alternative crops. That is why there is diversification from cane to other money crops like wheat, maize, potato, etc. In Punjab potato is fetching very high rate and that is why they are diverting to these high-price yielding varieties of potato. Now, it has become absolutely necessary from this point of view, that is, the cost of production of cane having gone up and, that if the price is only fixed at Rs. 10 per quintal or Rs. 100 per ton ex-factory, then the second largest industry, that is the sugar industry in India, is going almost to disastrous condition, and it will face not only a crisis, but there will be no possibility of getting over the crisis unless from the beginning we take steps which will help at least advancing this industry.

With regard to the nationalisation of sugar industry people say that because of certain legal difficulties it could not be nationalised. There was absolutely no difficulty in that respect. Because the policy happens to be somehow or other wedded to the capitalist interests, that has been checking the desire and the action to nationalise the sugar industry. In this respect I can say that as far as the sugar industries in U. P. are concerned—in U. P. there are 74 sugar industries—barring four, the other seventy are private-owned, and people like Modi own them. Our demand is that no compensation should be paid to these sugar magnates, because a rough calculation will show they used to take 10% depreciation and they have never ploughed back that money in the industry. Had that money been ploughed back in the industry, then it would have been today a modern industry in U. P. Instead of that they have swallowed the entire money or they have diverted it to other industries. We know Modi has got more than 130 other industries, because he looted the cane growers, and with the money he amassed by squeezing them he could set up 130 other industries.

Now, the question as far as U. P. is concerned is this. Let us say that only 10% they have taken as depreciation money, and suppose in U. P. alone Rs. 5 lakhs is the earning. Then in one year these sugar magnates have harvested Rs. 3.5 crores, and at least let us take 10 years' calculation, then it comes to Rs. 35 crores. So, the question of Rs. 3.75 crores being given as compensation for those sick mills which are taken over by the Government does not arise. It will be an anti-national policy if we are going to give any compensation to these sugar magnates.

With regard to the question of arrears, we know that there is no drastic step taken so far. Only by making an appeal, only by requesting, only by sending some circulars that they should pay, their hearts and minds can never be changed. So, a statutory provision has to be made to see that they are sent behind the prison bars. Except that there is no way of realising the arrears. They had to be realised by selling and auctioning the the sugar stocks that have piled up with these private sugar mills.

To sum up, our demand will be that Government should follow comprehensive integrated policy in the matter of sugar because it happens to be the second largest industry; fixation of price at Rs. 10 a quintal; nationalisation of the private sugar industry without any compensation; and the excise duty that the Government has collected to the tune of Rs. 102 crores in 1970 it was Rs. 10 crores in 1953—has to be spent in establishing farms for the industry grow more cane. That is what we demand and Government should announce such a policy here and now.

MR. SPEAKER : The third gentleman whose name is bracketed with others, Shri Genda Singh, is in the hospital. Dr. Laxminarain Pandey.

दा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पट्टि (मंदसीर) : श्रद्ध्यक्ष महोदय, जीनी नीनि के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपना वक्तव्य देते समय कुछ महत्वपूर्ण तथ्यों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित कराया था, जिनसे हमें विद्यास था कि किसानों के हितों की वे अधिक से अधिक रक्त कर सकते, जीनी के दान बाजार में नहीं बढ़ते भी ए

[३० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे]

किसान गन्ने का उत्पन्नतम मूल्य भी प्राप्त कर सकेगा। कृपया आप अपने वक्तव्य को देखें—इन हीन बातों के बारे में आप ने कहा था—चीनी कारखाने खुले बाजार में चीनी बेच कर अधिक दाम प्राप्त कर सके और इससे वे उत्पादकों को गन्ने का अधिक मूल्य दे सके। गन्ना उत्पादकों के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिये उत्पादकों को मिलने वाले गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्य पर नियंत्रण लगा रहेगा और उपभोक्ता प्रतिस्पर्धी मूल्यों पर अपनी आवश्यकता लायक चीनी प्राप्त कर पायेगा। अब देखना यह है कि जो बातें आप ने अपने वक्तव्य में कही थीं, उनमें आप सफल रहे था नहीं। ता० 25 में लेकर आज तक की स्थिति के बारे में आप अनुमान लगाये तो जाहिर है कि चीनी की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। आपने आश्वासन दिया था कि चीनी की कीमतें नहीं बढ़ेगी, लेकिन चीनी भी कीमतें काफी बढ़ी हैं—उन तरह में पहला आश्वासन तो आप का असफल रहा।

जहां तक दूसरे आश्वासन का सवाल है—किसानों के हितों की रक्षा करेंगे, उनको ठीक से समय पर दाम मिल पायगा—इस सदन में एक-दो बार चर्चा हुई है, किसानों का उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में, मध्य प्रदेश में, दूसरे प्रदेशों में काफी रूपया बचाया है, और वह रूपया करोड़ों की तादाद में है। आप ने आश्वासन दिया था कि वह रूपया उनको प्राप्त होगा, लेकिन आज भी करोड़ों की तादाद में रूपया बाकी है और उनको नहीं मिल रहा है। वह रूपया उनको ठीक से मिल सके, इसके लिए कोई संतोषजनक प्रबन्ध आप नहीं कर सके हैं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या आपने उन मिलों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है, जिन्होंने रूपया नहीं दिया है। आपके शुगर केन एक्ट में प्राविजन दिया है कि अगर कोई मिल भालिक लेट-पेमेंट करता है तो उसको आज भी देना होगा। मैं जानना चाहूँगा—क्या आपने किसी खिल भालिक को आम्ब किया

है कि अगर किसानों को लेट-पेमेंट किया गया है तो उन्हें ब्याज भी दिया गया है? यदि नहीं दिया है, तो क्यों नहीं दिया है? क्या आपने ऐसी मिलों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है, जिन्होंने लेट-पेमेंट किया है और ब्याज भी नहीं दिया है। आज स्थिति यह है कि ब्याज तो दूर किसानों को मूल भी नहीं मिल रहा है। इस प्रकार आपका दूसरा आश्वासन भी असफल रहा है।

जहां तक चीनी नीति का सम्बन्ध है, हम चाहते हैं कि जो गन्ना उत्पादक है, उसके हितों की रक्षा हो, ताकि वह ठीक से अपना उत्पादन बढ़ा सके। लेकिन स्थिति आज ऐसी बनती जा रही है कि एक नरक मिल भालिक पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं, वे कहते हैं कि वे कौन हमको पैसा नहीं देता है, नेशनवाइजेशन के बाद वेंडों की जो दशा है वह काफी अस्त अस्त हुई है मिल भालिक कहते हैं कि हम सकूट में पड़ रहे हैं, हमारे पास स्टाक जमा हो गया है, जिसकी बजाए मे हम पैसा नहीं दे परहे हैं। आपकी परिवर्तित नीति के बाद भी वे वही बहाना बना रहे हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब उनके पास इन्हाँ श्याक जमा था तो वेक फैसिलिटी उन को क्यों नहीं मिल रही है? उन को इस तरह का बहाना बनाने का अवसर क्यों मिला? क्या आपने इसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है?

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी से संबंधित हमारी दुलमुल नीति के कारण किसान प्रायः गन्ना उत्पादन करने से अपना मुँह भोड़ रहे हैं। यदि आप दो तीन सालों के आंकड़े देखें तो आपको अनुमान लग जाएगा कि पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा ये वर्ष में गन्ने का उत्पादन घटा है और अगले वर्ष में निश्चित रूप से गन्ने का उत्पादन 15-20 प्रतिशत घटने वाला है। कारण यह है कि किसानों का समय पर पैसा नहीं मिला, उनका गन्ना समय पर लिया नहीं गया, उनकी

फसले खेतों में सूखती रहीं। इससे किसानों को परेशानी होती है और इसीलिए आज किसान आत्म या अन्य फसलों की तरफ ध्यान देने लगा है। आपने किसान पर जो जोनवंदी लगा रखी है जोनवंदी को भी समाप्त करें।

चीनी का उद्योग एक बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है। यह उद्योग न केवल इस देश की आवश्यकता पूरी करता है बल्कि विश्व से विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन भी करता है। उस पर भी आज इस बात का असर पड़ा है। यदि आप हिसाब लगाकर देखें तो गन्ना उत्पादन का 50 प्रतिशत भाग गुड़ बनाने में चला जाता है। यदि आपकी चीनी नीति ठीक होती तो 50 प्रतिशत भाग जो गुड़ बनाने में चला जाता है वह शायद न जाता। आज गन्ना उत्पादन का कितना परसेन्टेज शुगर बनाने में आता है? शुगर मिलों को जो गन्ना जाता है। वह 38 प्रतिशत है। 12 प्रतिशत रस और दूसरे पर्यंजेज में चला जाता है। इस प्रकार से केवल 38 प्रतिशत गन्ना ही शुगर बनाने के उपयोग में आ रहा है। गुड़ बनाने में कितनी रिकवरी होती है और शकर बनाने में क्या रिकवरी होती है। उस रिकवरी की क्या दशा है वह कोई छिपी द्रव्य बात नहीं है। कभी-कभी मिल मालिक कहते हैं कि रिकवरी ठीक नहीं है। मेरे क्षेत्र में 3-4 शुगर मिलें हैं, 9 परसेन्ट की रिकवरी बैठती है इसलिए किसानों को जो भाव देना चाहिए, 7.37 जो आपने निर्धारित कर रखा है, वे कहते हैं कि इसमें पड़ता नहीं है, हम देना चाहते हैं लेकिन पैसा नहीं है। लेकिन आपने देखा होगा कि इन मिल मालिकों ने 15 और 17 रुपए पर गन्ना खरीदा था, तब भी मिलें चली थीं और शायद उनको लाभ भी हुआ था लेकिन आज इस प्रकार की बातें कहते हैं कि पड़ता नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश की मिलों और महाराष्ट्र की मिलों की रिकवरी में काफी अंतर है इसका क्या कारण है?

गन्ने के दाम के सम्बन्ध में कई प्रस्ताव

मंत्रालय को मिले होंगे और मेरे क्षेत्र से भी गन्ना उत्पादकों की ओर से प्रस्ताव भेजा गया है कि गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाकर कम से कम 10 रुपया प्रति क्वींटल रखा जाये। मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि आप उसकी तरफ ध्यान दें क्योंकि वहां का किसान बहुत परेशान है।

जहां तक मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात की जाती है कि उससे सारी समस्याओं का समाधान हो जायेगा—मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता। आप कुछ मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण भी करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन सारी मिलों का समाधान इससे हो जायेगा ऐसी बात नहीं है। आज यू० पी० में, मध्य प्रदेश में अनेक समस्याएँ हैं। इसलिए सहकारिता के आधार पर, जैसे कि महाराष्ट्र में मिलें चल रही हैं इन मिलों की सोचेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह अधिक लाभकारी और हितकारी होगा।... (व्यवधान)...

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो किसानों के एरियां बाकी हैं वह कितने प्राइवेट कम्पनीज पर बाकी हैं और कितने कोआपरेटिव मिलों पर बाकी हैं। दूसरे मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि शेष जो बकाया है वह कितना-कितना किस-किस रूप में है? वह मिलें जो प्राइवेट कम्पनीज हैं या जो कोआपरेटिव की है उनके ऊपर केन सेस कितना बाकी है? तीसरे मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो प्राइवेट कम्पनीज हैं या जो कोआपरेटिव कम्पनीज है वह गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान किस आधार पर करती हैं? क्या कोआपरेटिव कम्पनीज 50 प्रतिशत पहले करती हैं और 50 प्रतिशत बाद में करती हैं और प्राइवेट कम्पनीज पूरा-पूरा भुगतान पहले ही कर देती है? इसी तरह गवर्नेंट कम्पनीज कितना पहले करती हैं और कितना बाद में करती है? मैं चाहता हूं कि आप ये तुलनात्मक आंकड़े देने की कृपा करेंगे, और उस आधार पर ठीक ढंग से चीनी सम्बन्धी कोई नीति निर्धारित हो सकेगी तो मैं समझता हूं आज किसानों के साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है या किसानों को जो परेशानी हो रही

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे]

है जिसके कारण इस उद्योग से मुँह मोड़कर बैठूसी तरफ जो डाइवट हो रहे हैं वह नहीं होगा और हमारे देश में चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़े, चीनी उद्योग सुरक्षित रहे उसके लिए फिर से सरकार अपनी चीनी की नीति पर विचार करेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ आपकी चीनी नीति सफल हो सकेगी।

श्री एन० एन० तिवारी (बेतिया) : यह सही है कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने गन्ने के ग्रूप्स के बारे में यह सिफारिश की है कि कम से कम दस रुपया प्रति क्वीटल उसकी कीमत होनी चाहिए ? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कन्ट्रोल के समय में टेकआफ या था और आज टेकआफ कितना है ? तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सही है कि सरकार को यह चेत बनी दी गई है, गिन्न बैन सोसेंज से कि 1972-73 में गन्ने की पैदावार इतनी कम हो जायेगी जिससे युगर काइसिस पैदा हो सकती है ? अगर यह बात सही है तो इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री एन० एन० पांडे (गोरखपुर) : श्रीमन्, जहाँ तक चीनी नीति का सबूत है, मन 1950-51 से जबसे गुड कन्ट्रोल आँडर बना हो सबसे पहले गन्ने के बारे में, गन्ने की बेती के बारे में भारत सरकार न अपनी एक नीति पूर्णस्थापित की और उसका नीतिया यह हुआ कि हमारे प्रदेश में, हमारे देश में गन्ना बोने की प्रवृत्ति किसानों में पैदा हुई और उस समय गन्ने का भाव केवल 4 रुपए 34 पैसे प्रति क्वीटल तय किया गया। उसके बाद 1955 में आपने फिर युगर केन कन्ट्रोल आँडर—एक कालून बनाया जिससे पहले की नीतियों से बुधार किया गया और किसानी मजदूरों को कुछ लाभ देने की बात कही गई। यदि आज हम काही चीनी नीति को देखें तो आज हमारे हाथ द्वारा तक बन्ने के दाम किए जाने की

मांग किसान करते हैं वह बिल्कुल सही मांग करते हैं। 1967-68 में जब किसानों ने एजिटेशन किया तो 17 रुपए क्वीटल तक गन्ने का भाव उत्तर प्रदेश में दिया गया लेकिन आज मुझे यह कहते हुए तकलीफ होती है कि पिछले साल और इस साल चीनी के बारे में कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं की गई। नीतिया यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 71 चीनी मिले हैं और आज चालीस करोड़ रुपया गःना उत्पादकों का, कोआपरेटिव का, केन सेसस वा मिल मालिकों के ऊपर बकाया है। वे मिले जो अच्छी हालत में चल रही थीं, जिन्होंने करोड़ों रुपया सरकार से रिहैबिलिटेशन ग्रन्ट के नाम पर लिया, आज वे मिले अपने पुर्जों को, अपने औजारों को नेशनलाइजेशन के नाम पर बेच रही हैं और हम उसका कोई बचाव नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यदि आज हम नेशनलाइजेशन करने जा रहे हैं तो हमको सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम आज उन मिलों के माथ क्या बर्ताव करे। उत्तर प्रदेश में 12 चीनी मिलों का नेशनलाइजेशन या सोशलाइजेशन किया गया, उनको सरकार ने टेक्नोवर किया लेकिन वे कौन सी मिले हैं ? वे मिले वही हैं जिन में सिर्फ पुर्जे खड़े हैं, उनको चलाने के लिए भी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार से काफी सहायता लेनी पड़ती। तो आज यदि हमको +ोई चीनी नीति तय करनी है तो हमें एक निश्चित तरीके पर अपनी नीति को निर्धारित करना पड़ेगा। भारत सरकार न मध्यी तय किया कि समान तरीके से चीनी के वितरण की नीति स्थापित की जायेगी, एक लिंकिंग फार्मूला अपनाया और यह कहा कि लिंकिंग फार्मूला अपना कर यदि प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा होगा, यदि रिकवरी ज्यादा होगी, यदि उत्पादन ज्यादा होगा तो उसमें किसान और मजदूरों को हक मिलेगा।

उसका क्या हुआ ? मैं मन्त्री जी मेरे जानकारी है कि किसानों को बोल्ड दिया

गया, कितना मजदूरों को बोनस दिया गया ? कितना किसान के गन्ने की कीमत में बढ़ोतरी की गई ?

13.00 hrs

पिछले साल के भी गन्ने का बकाया आज करोड़ों रुपये की शकल में बाकी है जिसे कि भंत्री महोदय ने खुद स्वीकार किया है। 40 करोड़ रुपया आज बकाया है। उसके बाद अब मिलमालिकान टाटा होकर बैठे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हम ने सरकारों को आदेश द दिया है यि वह जो सर्टिफिकेट है रिकवरी का वह इश्यू करके उनकी मिल को कुर्क कर ले, जीनी को कुर्क बर ले।

मैंने एक पत्र लिखा है जिसमें 4-5 पेज में थीसिम है पूरी शुगर नीति के बारे में। मैंने जो आंकड़े हकटे दिए हैं उनको मैं आपके द्वारा भंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिसमें यह विदित होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जीनी मिलों में पुराने स्टाक की क्या स्थिति है, तथा इसके मुकाबले महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात व हरियाणा की क्या स्थिति है हालांकि कहने को यह करीब करीब कई मौके पर कहा जा चुका है कि पिछली जीनी का स्टाक प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में तथा प्रत्येक मिलों में बराबर सा ही रहेगा और हर मिल को अपना वह स्टाक रिलीज करने का एक समान अधिकार दिया जायेगा लेकिन इस घूरोफेसी ने क्या किया वह जो मैं आकर्दे देने जा रहा हूँ वह इसको सांचित कर देंगे कि बैमा नहीं हुआ। मैं यह भी बतला दूँ कि यह मेरे खुद के आकर्दे नहीं है बल्कि यह यह सरकार के आकड़ है।

ईस्टने यू० पी०	15-74 प्रतिशत
बैस्टने यू० पा०	18-73 "
सैन्ट्रल यू० पी०	23-92 ,
महाराष्ट्र	0-97 प्रतिशत
गुजरात	6-57 "
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इन आकड़ों को देखकर मैं समझता हूँ कि भंत्री महोदय को जीनी है वारे में पता चल जायेगा कि आज स्थिति क्या है। श्रीमन्, स्थिति साफ है कि आपने जो अपने उसूल बनाये, आप के अधिकारियों ने व आप के फ़ूड डिपार्टमेंट ने उन नीतियों का पालन सही तरीके से नहीं किया और यह कि उन्होंने कास्पिरेसी की, मिलमालिकों से बढ़यन्त्र किया, रिहैब्लिटेशन के नाम पर रुपया दिलवाया। केन सेस में लूट दिलवाई। लिकिंग प्राइम का जो फारमूला तथा किया उसमें केनग्रोप्रसे को, किसानों और मजदूरों को उनका बोनस नहीं दिया गया और यह जो आप की नीति है उसमें उन साल क्या हाल जा रहा है। कुछ तो हमने शोलों के गिरंग से अपनी तबाही देखी और कुछ हमने आज बाह से उत्पन्न तबाही देखी। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार आज जीनी मिलों का एक सब से बड़ा सेंटर है जोकि दुमर्नियवश तबाह होता दिखाई द रहा है। आज हालत यह है कि उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार के किसान और सारे दश के किसान कहते हैं कि ग्रागर भारत सरकार ने ठीक से अपनी जीनी नीति निर्धारित नहीं की, अगर उसने गन्ने का दाम कम से कम 12 रुपये प्रति विवर्तन न रखवा तो शुगर केन इडरट्री सकर करेगी। यह जो आप का टैरिफ विभाग है जिम टैरिफ विभाग ने आपने बनाया और उमके मुताबिक जो नियन्त्रण दिया गया और उसके आधार पर गन्ने का दाम तय नहीं किया गया तो उसका क्या नतीजा हुआ ? उसकी सिफारिश के मुताबिक गन्ने का दाम किसानों के लिए 2 रुपये प्रति विवर्तन ए कम न होना चाहिए। मैं आज आप मेरे कहना चाहता हूँ कि टैरिफ कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को आपने हटा दिया है, नजरबदाज कर दिया है। आपने सन् 37 से निष्कर कमेटी, भाटिया कमेटी और जितनी कमेटिया भी और उन कमेटियों ने जो सिफारियों की आप के अधिकारियों ने मिल कर इस सरकार को, हम को और आप के बदनाम किया और आज नतीजा पह हुआ कि

[श्री एन० एन० पांडे]

विशेषी पाटियो के नोंग कहते हैं कि आज हमारी सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए औनेस्ट नहीं है। अब यदि हमें चीनी मिलो का नाट्टीयकरण करना है तो हमें बिना एक पैसा मुआविजा दिए हुए नेशनलाइजेशन करना पड़ेगा और हमें चीनी की नीति निर्धारित करनी पड़ेगी। उसके अभाव में आज आप देख रहे हैं कि क्या स्थिति बनने वाली है। किसान को मजदूर को और कज्यूमर्स को चीनी इसलिए आगे नहीं मिल पायेगी क्योंकि किसान अपनी प्रोड्यूस का बाजिब पैसा नहीं पाता है। मैं अपने एकीकी एक मिल के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरदारनगर में जोकि भेर सेत्र में पड़ता है उसमें एक मिलमालिक है जिन पर कि 1 करोड़ रुपया बाकी है। श्रीमन्, लगभग 400 एकड़ का उनका गन्ने का फार्म आज भी सीलीग कानून लागू होने के बाद है तो उन्होंने बहा पर अपने नाम से न अपने कर्मचारियों के नाम से सरकार से लोन लेकर रेलवे लाइन बिछाई। आज उत्तर प्रदेश और देवरिया के किसान बाढ़ग्रस्त नोंगे पर चिल्ला रह है कि हमारे गन्ने का दाम दिलाओ और हालत गह है कि न तो उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और न ही केन्द्रीय सरकार सुन रही है। मैं आज बहुत ही जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो फिर समाजवाद का मल्लों मत उड़ाइये। आप मेटरबानी करके अपने अधिकारियों के लपर नियन्त्रण रखिये। वह आज आप को बोला दे रहे हैं। वह आपकी नीति को नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं और नहीं जा यह हो रहा है कि हमारे नेशनलाइजेशन का इश्यू खत्म हो जायेगा।

इन शब्दों और विचारों के साथ श्रीमन्, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप के पास और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि आप सारे देश में चीनी मिलो का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने तथा आवश्यक तानुकार कॉस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंड-मेंट भी ६० ले। भारत सरकार को इसके

लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा कर चीनी मिलो का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देना चाहिए। यही एक विकल्प है जिससे कि किसान, मजदूर और कज्यूमर की सहायता हो सकती है। श्रीमन्, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे चीनी नीति के बारे में अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनदगाव) . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत सक्षेप में अपनी बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूँगा। शक्कर का जब किट्रोल था तब उस का उत्पादन 42 लाख टन था। जब डिक्ट्रोल हो गया तो उस का उत्पादन घट गया अर्थात् करीब 37 लाख टन के रह गया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस का क्या कारण है।

जब किट्रोल था तो उत्पादन ज्यादा था लेकिन जब डिक्ट्रोल कर दिया तो उत्पादन कम हो गया। जब डिक्ट्रोल कर दिया तो दाम डबल हो गए तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस का क्या कारण है। क्या आप का उद्देश्य यह था कि जब चीनी का उत्पादन अधिक हो गया है और सलाई डिमाड से अधिक हो गई है इसलिए चीनी के दाम कम होने चाहिए। यह नेचुरल प्रिसिपल है, फार्मेंटल प्रिसिपल है डिमाड और सलाई का लेकिन यहा दाम आप के बढ़ गए। यहा के उत्पादक इस बात पर बड़े इटरेन्टेंड हैं कि आप को यह कह सके कि ज्यादा उत्पादन को हम सम्भाल नहीं सकते आप ने उसका डिक्ट्रोल कर दिया तो उसका लाभ उसने लिया। इसलिए एक बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी शुगर इस्ट्री में महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर रिकवरी 11 से 12 परसेट है जबकि १०० पी० और बिहार में वह रिकवरी 9 परसेट है। अब आधुनिक सिस्टम, नई मशीनीकरण, नई जमीन, नये बीज के रहते हुए उस में यह दोनों जगह जो डिक्स हैं उसके बारे में भी मन्त्री महोदय सदन को जानकारी दे कि ऐसा क्यों है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप 7 रुपये 36 पैसे देते हैं। हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने 10 रुपये कहा लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 10 रुपये नहीं बल्कि 11 रुपये उनको दीजिये। मेरा सुझाव है कि उनको आप 11 रुपये दीजिए। अब इस से क्या मतलब है कि उत्पादन घटा या बढ़ा? कौटन मिल में जो कपड़ा बनता है उस पर पैसा बढ़ा या घटा उस से क्या मतलब? इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि शुगर केन ग्रोअर्स के बास्ते 11 रुपये प्रति विवर्टल की प्राइस फिक्स करवा दीजिए। आप यह 11 रुपये क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? आप किसानों से मैसिव मैनडेट लेकर यहाँ आये हैं और यह आवश्यक है कि आप उनको 11 रुपये प्रति विवर्टल के हिसाब से गन्ते के दाम दीजिए।

आप जो उस चीनी का ऐक्सपोर्ट करते हैं उसको बढ़ाइये। आप ने 4-5 लाख टन ऐक्स-पोर्ट किया तो उसको आप और बढ़ाइये। अपनी पैदावार को आप बढ़ाइये। उसे आप क्यों नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं? उसका उत्पादन बढ़ा कर फौरैन ऐक्सचेंज क्यों नहीं कमा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इन तीनों प्रश्नों का उत्तर मन्त्री महोदय देने की कृपा करें कि चीनी के दाम क्यों ज्यादा हो गये, किसानों को हम बाजिब दाम उस की प्रोड्यूस के क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं और यह कि ऐक्सपोर्ट हम ज्यादा क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं और डिकंट्रोल के बाद चीनी का उत्पादन घट क्यों गया है?

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberja): From the Government's policy statement I find that Government are not really serious about this industry which gives sufficient revenue by way of excise duty to the Government. It is also an important industry in our country. But Government are not at all serious about it.

The Members of Parliament from UP and Bihar are very much disturbed, but the main problem is that things should be seen with a total perspective. We know that the peasants are not paid in time for their

sugarcane. The arrears of payment runs to crores of rupees. But the cost of production which the canegrowers have to bear is almost equal to the price paid, namely Rs. 7.37. If cash is not paid in time to the peasants, you can imagine what the condition of the canegrowers would be; they are obliged to go to the moneylenders to borrow money at high rates of interest.

Are you not compelling the cane growers to suffer in this way? Then how can you help increase production? The potato growers get some margin. But what about the cane growers? A big industry is dependent on these poor peasants. You go to any factory. They do not pay the workers well. The trade unions are opposing these conditions of service. Even the recommendation of the wage board has not been accepted by the trade unions because they do not get justice from it. The machinery is worse. The sugar content in the cane in our country is 22 per cent, but the extraction is only 9-10 per cent. This is something better in Maharashtra, but in other areas it is only 9-10 per cent. In Cuba the extraction is much better. So if you depend upon the present millowners, they will earn their profit but kill the peasants and kill the industry. The only solution is total nationalisation of this industry and then develop it from top to bottom.

Research workers are working in various fields to develop production. Wheat production has been improved. What about cane production? It is not bettered. It has almost remained the same. We are not asking the research workers to see how the sugar content can be increased and how extraction can be bettered. If the sugar content at present is 22 per cent, why should extraction be only 9-10 per cent? In Cuba, they extract much more. So why not here? Cuba is utilising the steam method for extraction, which yields more. If we can also adopt that process, we can pay the cultivator more, we can pay the workers better; we can produce more sugar and sell at a price less than what is now prevalent, to the consumer.

For doing all this, Government must have a thorough perspective. They must have a total grip in this industry and then develop in the desired direction. The present policy will do no good either to the peasantry or the consumers or the workers. There should be a thorough reorientation of policy in the light of what I have suggested.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : (Parabhani, : The sugarcane growers of this country owe a big debt of gratitude to you for allowing this debate and they are all hoping. I hope not against hope, that the proceedings of this debate would have some effect on sugar policy, or the lack of it, that has been consistently and foolishly followed for so many years in this country. The tragedy of sugar production in this country has always been more production, then curbs on production either through the process of control or decontrol, large-scale fleecing of sugarcane growers by the private mill sector, then fall in sugarcane acreage and production, scarcity of sugar, then fleecing of sugar consumer, causing black-market in sugar and shooting up of prices, then again more production because of the black market rates leading the cultivators to hope that they would get more price for cane. In the ultimate analysis, whether there is a black market or higher price paid by consumers, not a fraction of the enhanced cost goes to the growers. In the event of depression, the cane grower is the only cow which is milked by the Central Government, the State Government, the authorities of the Directorate of Sugar, by the sugarcane cess and what not.

Ultimately, even the money that is paid by the consumer is not allowed to trickle even to the canegrowers. I believe that if the sugar policy deserves any changes, they can only be brought about if the policy is built on the basis of the sugarcane crop and not on the basis of mills whether in the co-operative sector or in the private sector.

Whenever we speak of incentives, our Government does not know of any incentive except giving incentives to the millowners; and this leads the millowners to indulge in additional tax evasion. When it is a question of incentive to the canegrower, wisdom dawns on our Government that the incentives are not to be given to the canegrower because of the lack or paucity of funds or because of mobilisation of resources. So, if this mobilisation of resources at the cost of cultivators is not going to be stopped I am sure even this milch-cow is going to be dragged down, and there will be no revival of policy to improve agricultural production in this country.

The sugarcane growers of this country not only should get the cane prices from the millowners but they also owe at least a

part of the fraction of the prices that the consumers are to pay. If there is to be any incentive there should be only one incentive and that incentive should be, as is well known by all economic pundits, the raising of the price of sugarcane. Our Government says that we only fix the minimum prices for sugarcane; they have been knowing for all these years that whatever they say, the minimum prices ultimately become the ceiling prices of sugarcane. And then, they do not have any control on the prices of sugarcane because of the process of decontrol. So, if at all in the garb of decontrol there has been control, the only control that has been there is on the sugarcane growers. If the sugarcane growers are to be relieved from the clutches of big control, merely control of sugar is not going to help either the consumer or the Government policy itself.

Coming to the question of molasses, when they say that molasses are to be controlled and when we say that molasses should be decontrolled, our Minister points out to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Where is the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals? Not even half a Minister is present in this empty House when the debate on sugar policy is going on. Anybody concerned with molasses should know whether molasses need decontrol or control. Molasses are controlled but the products of molasses are decontrolled. The products of cosmetics are decontrolled. What is the proportion of the cost of cosmetics that the social ladies in the capitals of the country and in the capitals of the world pay? How much of it goes to the cost of the molasses which are manufactured by the sugar factories?

There has been a consistent demand for the decontrol of molasses, but this demand has always been shelved. There has been a consistent demand for at least Rs. 100 a tonne to be paid to the sugarcane growers. Today, we have brought it to this pass, that the price of sugar is cheaper than firewood. If the cultivator has to get anything, then the cultivator would prefer to grow, so to say, firewood. Why should he take up sowing operations? Why should there be agricultural operations, and why should there be manures, and why irrigation also? Our Government says that the consumer are being looked after. Who is there to look after the consumers? Immediately when you nationalise the industry, the sugar prices

are going to be four times, and not become one-fourth, but four times. So, I believe that the officials of the Directorate of Sugar, the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture in the State Governments and at the Centre—and last but not the least—the Ministers sitting in the various Ministries are not only eloquent. The Minister while sitting in this Chamber is eloquent, but when they all go to their official chambers, they are guided and surrounded by magnates and other officials, whose only aim is this : like highly paid private sugar magnates, like the monopolists, they go about the business. Control or decontrol, nationalisation or denationalisation, they have only one aim, and that is the fleecing of sugarcane growers, and as long as this fleecing of the sugarcane growers is not stopped, the consumer, I am sure, is not also going to be benefited.

I therefore plead that the final by-product of sugar, that is, the molasses, should be decontrolled and should be freely allowed to be converted into alcohol. They may export whatever alcohol is wanted, and we may convert it into industrial alcohol if we wish to, but molasses should be decontrolled. Bagasse should be either turned into polythene or to newsprint for which there is a crying need. We cannot even supply newsprint to the paper industry, and yet this Government does not do anything to set up a bagasse-based paper plant.

Finally, we go on issuing licences on paper, saying that we are going to increase the production capacity or the installed capacity for sugar.

Unfortunately, I happen to be the Chairman of a concern which is licensed to erect a sugar mill, but without steel how can we erect a sugar mill? Steel is not available except in the black market and is costlier than gold for those who went to use it for a productive purpose like setting up a sugar mill. The Ministers only point us to the Ministry of Steel, to the Directorate of Technical Development and to various officials. So, a mere paper licence is not going to help. You should enable the licence to be converted into productive capacity. Then alone will it help. And if the Government is not in a position to declare here and now a minimum of Rs. 100 per tonne for the sugarcane growers they are not obliged to help the Government to make a success of their sugar policy.

बी राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : मैं शुगर केन पैदा भी करता हूँ और शक्कर भी बनाता हूँ। मैं गवर्नरेंट से यह नहीं कहता कि दस घाराह या वारह रुपये दो। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आप कुछ भी दो लेकिन आइडा साल फैक्ट्रीज के बास्ते गन्ना आने का आरो क्या इतजाम किया है, यह मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ। दो साल में क्या हुआ है। 1969-70 में 35 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ। एक साल के बाद वह उत्पादन 38 लाख टन हो गया। अक्टूबर 1970 में हमारे पास 30 बैनेम था शक्कर का वह 21 लाख टन था। इस साल अक्टूबर में 16 लाख टन से अधिक वह नहीं होगा। इसमें से साढ़े तीन लाख टन हमको एक्सपोर्ट करना है। हमारा कर्जमध्यशत 28 लाख से बढ़ कर 40 लाख टन हो गा। हमारे साल अक्टूबर 1972 में आपके पास पांच लाख टन ही चीनी होगी जो एक महीने के लिये भी काफ़ी नहीं होगी। नवम्बर 1972 में आप क्या चीनी देने वाले हैं यह मैं आप से पूछता हूँ। नवम्बर दिसम्बर, 1972 तक आपकी नई चीनी नहीं आयेगी। इस बाते यह जरूरी है कि आप कोई ऐसा इतजाम करे कि कम से कम इस साल जो आप अन्दराजा लगा रहे हैं कि 35 लाख टन चीनी पैदा होगी, यह 1971-72 में बढ़ कर कम से कम 38 लाख टन हो या 40 लाख टन हो। चालीस लाख टन चीनी बनाने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि पूरे का पूरा गन्ना गिलो में आ जाये। उमके लिये आप क्या इसे-टिब देना चाहते हैं, यह आप हमें बताएँ।

गन्ने के दाम को आप देखे। साद, धीज, बाटर रेट, इलीक्ट्रिसिटी रेट डीजल पम्प सैट, सभी की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। हर चीज गन्ने की काजत में इस्तेमाल होती है। मवके दाम बढ़ गये हैं। आर साल पहले आपने गन्ने के दाम 73.70 रुपये की टन मुकर्रर किए थे। कुलिया कहीं से कहीं चली गई है। मव ने आपको ये दाम कम से कम सौ रुपये किलो करने लाई हैं ताकि गुड़ में गन्ना न जा सके।

[श्री रम गोपाल रेड्डी]

लोग रेज पलिसी किसी फैक्ट्री को सिल्वानी जरूरी होती है तो गवर्नरेंट को भी इसको सीलना जरूरी होता है। दादा बमन्त राव पाटिल और महाराष्ट्र के जा दूसरे यहा सदस्य हैं उनको तो मालूम ही है कि वहा महाराष्ट्र में बहुत अच्छी चीज होती है जो अन्यत्र नहीं होती है। यहां आ कर नकरीरे और भाषण देने से कुछ नहीं होगा। ऐसा होना चाहिए, कहने से कुछ नहीं होगा। आपको महाराष्ट्र का सिस्टम सारे हिन्दूस्तान में एडाप्ट करना होगा। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं कुछ नहीं होगा। बांकी जगहों पर नेट डिलिवरी होती है और महाराष्ट्र में फीड डिलिवरी होती है। जब तक फीड डिलिवरी नहीं होगी गन्ना नहीं आएगा। इसमें थोड़ा सर्वा बढ़ जाता है लेकिन फैक्ट्री को गन्ना पूरा-पूरा आता है। पूरा—गन्ना आने से जो एक्सपोंडिचर है वह कम हो जाता है। फैक्ट्री के पास काफी गन्ना न होने की वजह से वह चार महीने ही चल पाती है और—बारह महीनों की तकनीक है उसको नेबर को देनी पड़ती है, डिप्रिंसेशन देना पड़ता है, रिपेयर बर्गरह करवानी पड़ती है। अगर फैक्ट्री कम से कम छः सात महीने चले तो फैक्ट्री को कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। इस बास्ते आप महाराष्ट्र का मिस्ट्रम एडाप्ट करें।

गवर्नरेंट कुछ इंसेटिव देने की कोशिश करें, ऐसा सुनने में आ रहा है। फैक्ट्री ग्रली स्टार्ट और नेट क्रिंग करेगी तो उसको एक्साइज ड्यूटी में कमी कर दी जाएगी, ऐसा सुझाव दिया जा रहा है। यह खतरनाक चीज है। हम जो कोशिशेटिव सूगर फैक्ट्रीज बाले हैं वे कोई गडबड़ नहीं करते हैं। जो प्राइवेट सूगर फैक्ट्रीज बाले होते हैं वे दो दो फैक्ट्रीज चलाते हैं और एक को बन्द करते हैं और दूसरी को चला देते हैं और इस तरह से इंसेटिव का पूरा-पूरा कायदा ला जाते हैं। इंसेटिव के खण्डे

में आप न पड़े और अगर देना ही है तो सबको एक्साइज ड्यूटी में दस या पन्द्रह रुपये आप कम कर दें। एक्साइज ड्यूटी में अगर इस तरह में कमी यी जाएगी और सी करोड़ की हानि होगी तो जो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा, उसमें वह पूरी हो जाएगी। इस और सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 40 करोड़ रुपये किसानों के बकाया हैं। किसी भी देश में ऐसा नहीं होता है। हम जो कोशिशेटिव बाले हैं चौदह दिन में अगर कोई किसान हम से पैसा लेने नहीं आता है तो उसके घर पर हम नोटिस भेज देते हैं और बता देते हैं कि इन्हां पे। तुम्हारा द्वारा आपने पास रखा हुआ है आ कर ले जाओ। पहले एक फैक्ट्री लगाने में 12 करोड़ रुपया निवाता था। अब नई फैक्ट्री महाराष्ट्र में या हमारे यहां लगानी है तो दो करोड़ पचास लाख रुपया उसमें लागत आती है। इन्हां रुपया लगाने के बाद भी अगर कोई किसानों का पैसा नहीं देता है तो ये प्राइवेट फैक्ट्री ओनर्ज ही नहीं देते हैं। वही यह गोलमोल करते हैं। नेशनलाइजेशन की जो बात कर रहे हैं यह भी ठीक नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में अगर नेशनलाइजेशन किया गया तो बहुत नुकसान होगा। उसके बजाय कोशिशेटिव सैक्टर में आप इनको लें। कोशिशेटिव बाले अच्छा इंतजाम करने वाले हैं। गवर्नरेंट को कभी इसमें अपना हाथ नहीं डालना चाहिए।

*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the sugar policy of the Government of India, like the plaything of a child, goes on changing every year. I would even say that the sugar industry has been made the plaything of politics by the ruling party at the Centre. After the de-control of sugar nobody knows what is the sugar policy of the Central Government. The only consequence of de-control of sugar, according to me, is that the cry for nationalisa-

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

tion of sugar factories has become full-throated. In fact, some sugar mills have been nationalised by the U. P. Government. Has this action yielded any positive gains to the State Government? No. The U. P. Government is in the unavoidable position of having to pay back Rs. 40 crores loan which the owners of the nationalised mills had taken from different sources. I would suggest that instead of resorting to nationalisation of sugar mills, the Central Government will be well-advised to entrust the agricultural activity of sugar production to the care of the State Governments so that they can encourage the sugar industry and sugar production by the effective means of cooperatives. Then, the sugar industry will also be able to get rid of so many rigorous restrictions imposed by the Centre.

Now, with all these undesirable restrictions, let us see the turnover of sugar industry during the three Five Year Plan periods. During the First Five Year Plan, the production of sugar was 18.9 lakh tonnes, while the target was 18 lakh tonnes : there was an increase of 0.9 lakh tonnes over the target. During the Second Five Year Plan, the target fixed was 30 lakh tonnes, but the production exceeded by 0.29 lakh tonnes, the total being 30.29 lakh tonnes. In the Third Five Year Plan, 35.32 lakh tonnes were the actual production when the target was only 35 lakh tonnes. The production exceeded the target by 0.32 lakh tonnes. In spite of the hesitancy on the part of Central Government to offer adequate incentives, the sugarcane cultivators have been always keen to produce to the maximum extent. In the year 1968-69 the total production in the country was to the value of Rs. 660 crores. The share of sugarcane growers was Rs. 400 crores and the income to the Government of India from a variety of taxes was Rs. 150 crores. You will be surprised to know that the capital investment is only Rs. 400 crores and the sugar industry has given employment 2,25,000 people.

I would like to mention here that on account of controls and restrictions only 30% of the total production of sugarcane is utilised for production ; 10% is taken for seed purposes and the rest 60% of the sugarcane produced is used for producing commodities which would fetch easy and quick return. The sugar factory owners are thus enabled to amass money by looting the sugarcane cultivators. Here I will recount the unfair practices indulged in by the sugar

factory owners. They have to pay Rs. 75 for registered sugarcane and Rs. 35 for unregistered sugarcane. In the account books of these sugar magnats the purchases of unregistered sugarcane are shown as purchases of registered sugarcane. In this way they are able to hoard black money to their hearts' content. I don't think that the authorities have ever gone into such shady transactions and one is compelled to think such their complicity in these mal-practices is too deep to be brought to light by any public spirited men.

Sir, in 1969-70 the production of sugar was 40 lakhs tonnes and the total consumption inside the country was 35 lakh tonnes. During this year we exported 3,29,000 tonnes of sugar. As sugar is an important foreign exchange earning commodity, the Central Government should be more solicitous to sugar industry by way of offering incentives. Our sugar export programme seems also to be in doldrums. In the Fourth Five Year Plan the export target is 6 lakh tonnes. I have my own doubts whether we will be in a position to achieve this target during the Fourth Plan period. With the British entry into the European Common Market, what is going to happen to our export of sugar to the United Kingdom? Recently, the 13 Commonwealth Sugar producing countries had a meeting in which this issue was discussed. This House has so far not been taken into confidence about the decisions taken at this meeting so far as our export of sugar to the United Kingdom is concerned. This question assumes a grave significance in view of the declaration of the British Government about the ending of our country's Trade Agreement with them. Again, Commonwealth Sugar Agreement will be concluding in 1974. Apart from knowing about our programme after 1974, I would like to know whether there will be any premature revision of this Agreement in view of the impending entry of the U. K. in the European Economic Community. The International Sugar Agreement stands as a stumbling block in our endeavour to increase sugar exports. There was a proposal to withdraw from this International Sugar Agreement. I would like to know whether any decision has been taken by the Government in this matter. The circumvent, the stipulations of the International Sugar Agreement, India can enter into barter deals with individual countries for the export of sugar. I would request the hon.

[Shri C. Chittibabu]

Minister to inform the House whether we have entered into any barter deal with any country so far and also our export commitment to such countries.

On 26 May, 1971 the sugar de-control policy was announced by the Government of India in this House. It was expected by one and all that the price of sugar would come down. On the contrary, the price of sugar has gone up. I would like to ask the Government as to what steps have been taken by the Government, especially after the decontrol of sugar, in the matter of enabling the growers to get the large arrears due to them from the factory owners. Throughout the country, the total amount of arrears due to the growers is Rs. 35 crores. In Tamil Nadu alone, the growers are still to get Rs. 4 crores. This amount of arrears relates to 1969-70. It must have gone up considerably by now. According to the Sugarcane Control Order, 1966, within 14 days from the deposit of sugarcane, the payment is to be made to the growers. This order itself has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act. Inspite of the fact that all the powers in this respect are concentrated in the hands of the Centre, so far no constructive steps have been taken to recover the huge arrears from the sugar capitalists. There is a wide disparity in the price being paid to the growers in the State of Uttar Pradesh and the State of Tamil Nadu. It has been acknowledged even by the Tariff Commission that the production costs in Tamil Nadu are high. I would strongly urge that the same price which is being paid in the Uttar Pradesh must be paid to the growers in Tamil Nadu.

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

It is not only that the growers are not getting the payment promptly from the sugar mill owners. You can imagine the hardships of growers who are not being financially assisted by the Government and also their own money is not being made available to them in time. In addition, the sugar mill owners like Nellikuppam Parry Company, Pennadam Aruna Sugar Mills, South India Sugar Factory, and Tiruchi Kothari Sugar Factory are holding agency for fertilisers and they are forcing the sugar-

cane growers to buy fertilisers from them if they want to get payment for the supply of sugarcane. The overdraft facilities, which they enjoy from Banks and which have been specifically granted to them by the Government for the purpose of assisting growers, are being utilised by them for their aggrandisement in some other sectors of industries. They buy unregistered sugarcane at a low price, but show in their account books as registered sugarcane for which they have to pay double the price. In this way they are able to misappropriate large sums of money. This creates untold hardships to the growers.

I would request the Central Government to appoint a Committee to go into all these questions and suggest remedial measures to help the growers. As you are aware, Sir, agriculture is a State subject and I wonder why should the Centre arrogate to itself all the powers in regard to sugar, which is mainly an agricultural industry. If the powers as far as sugar industry is concerned, which are now concentrated in the hands of the Centre, are delegated to the States, it will surely be conducive to significant increase in sugarcane cultivation and to substantial augmentation of sugar production, which can be used for stepping up our exports.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI ANAND SINGH (Gonda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are having this discussion for the last one and a half hours and it is being mentioned that the cane growers are not being paid in this State or that State. We would like to look into the situation as a whole. If I put the figures before you for the entire country you will see there is no State that has paid the arrears. It is not only U. P. and Bihar which are defaulting in this respect. Even in Maharashtra factories—Maharashtra is quite advanced—the arrears amount to 20% while in U. P. the arrears are 18%.

SHRI N. N. PANDEY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I challenge the figures. I want to know the source of information from the hon. Member. (*Interruption*)

SHRI ANAND SINGH : When we look at the stock position also in Maharashtra and UP, we find that 93 per cent

stocks are with UP as on 15.5.1971 while Maharashtra had only 65 per cent stocks at that time.

So, when we talk of policies, we have to talk of the policy in the interest of the entire country and have to take the figures of the entire country into consideration. The basic things for a policy on sugar are low prices for consumers and remunerative prices for growers.

SHRI M. R. M. GOPAL REDDY. The Government of India makes the releases on a uniform basis but some people sell their sugar at a reduced price and other factories wait for some time.

SHRI N. N. PANDEY. That is not the reason. I have already explained the reasons. . . . (*Interruption*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. He is entitled to have his say. Hon. Members have had their say. The hon. Minister is there to reply to the debate and he can meet all these points.

SHRI N. N. PANDEY: But we have a right to ask from where he is quoting the figures. . . . (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. You have asked the question. It is for him to answer it. I cannot compel him.

SHRI ANAND SINGH: What I was submitting was that it is not only UP or Bihar or some other States that the arrears are there but it is in almost the whole country that arrears are there.

Secondly, I wanted to point out that taking the case of UP only, the arrears against Government-run factories are 30 per cent; against cooperative factories 19 per cent and against private factories 15 per cent. So, it is not a case of a few people trying to run away with some money. There seems to be some fault in the policy also as a whole. This was the point that I was trying to emphasize.

Cane price is paid, we all know, by the credits that the factories get against sugar. A couple of seasons ago this was 90 per cent or 85 per cent. They were given 85 per cent credit against Rs. 100 worth of sugar. But after nationalisation, after the new set-up of the Government, the RBI cut down this

figure and started keeping 25 per cent as margin. This is also one reason why some payments are lagging behind in UP and all over the country. If this figure is brought down to 10 per cent, since the banks are nationalised now, I can say about Rs. 2 crores of arrears in UP can be paid in no time against Rs. 6 crores or Rs. 7 crores or whatever is left.

Here we have to see one thing. It is not only the factories which are trying to squeeze in money or exploit the farmers—it is there but the Government also by making such policies at times try to help those millowners and not the farmers, in squeezing the money or in trying to exploit the farmers.

I, as a can grower, am not interested in what way we are going to get the price. Our main demand is that we should be paid the right price. Whatever is fixed by you, we call it the right price. It may or may not be the right price but the price that is fixed by you we want to get, because it is a fair price, and at the right time. This is all our demand. How you are going to do it is not our business. It is your business. It is you who forced or directed our cane to different factories; you allotted our cane; you fixed the price; you fixed the date of delivery; you weighed it and gave it to the factories. Whose obligation is it to give the right price to farmers? It is yours. We are asked to go and beg the mill-owners.

I still remember, when the Government gave 40 per cent free sugar to be sold in the market, it was said that this 40 per cent was being given to them so that they could sell it at a higher price and give it to the cane growers. No limit was fixed. Then, the cane growers were asked to go in for *gherao* and to go in for a *hartal* and get the price, whatever they could. So, it was not the Government who gave us Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 or Rs. 18 in that season. It was the farmer, the Farmers' Federation in U.P., who after declaring a general *hartal* could get some higher price. We are not obliged to Government for that. What I was saying is that when the Government gives a concession to mill-owners, they should link it up with some concession to the cane growers also.

Certainly, we now see that the prices have gone high. Again, if we look into the figures, in some regions, the price has gone

[Shri Anand Singh]

up much higher than that has gone up in a general pattern. We find that in Maharashtra the price has gone up much higher. According to the press report, the *Financial Express*, in 1971, the sugar factories in Maharashtra have sold 130,300 bags of sugar at Rs. 194 per quintal, which means a net profit of about Rs. 80 lakhs per factory.

I would like to point it out to our Finance Minister also who in search of taxation did not spare even bread in this country to tap the resources. The excise that we pay is uniform all over the country. The time has come when a differential excise should be enforced in sugar industry also. The people who are earning more can pay more ; the people who are earning less should be asked to pay less.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am in agreement with Mr. Sivaji Rao Deshmukh who had spoken earlier in this debate. As we are directly in contact with agriculturists we have a duty ; as member of Parliament, to highlight the problems of these people and ask for a just and proper policy in this issue to help the sugarcane growers.

I am not pleading here for reduction of profits the sugar industry makes. But I want that the conditions of the sugarcane growers should be improved. My complaint is that while on one hand they show increase in production charges of sugar, on the other they are making unconscionable profits. Not only this, they are even evading payment of legitimate Government dues and taxes. Many of these industrialists treat their enterprise as a base for launching into other fields of industry with the profits earned in sugar as capital for the other industries. Under such circumstances I should warn the Government that they would be failing in their duty if they do not revise their present policy for the well being of the sugarcane growers. Such a policy should embrace not only the sugarcane growers but the agriculture labour employed by the growers.

You have fixed the price of cane at Rs. 7.37 paise per quintal with a recovery of 9.4%. This is a very unrealistic and

unjustified price. If the price has been fixed at the base of 8.3% recovery then it will be a remunerative one for the farmer.

In the beginning the farmers rushed in for sugarcane cultivation because, as a cash crop, it was more profitable than paddy cultivation. But within the 10 to 5 years the farmer realised his folly after incurring losses year after year. The sorry state of affairs of the sugar mills even in the co-operative sector is an eloquent testimony to the policy adopted by the Government. Those very farmers who went in for sugarcane cultivation are prepared to go in for any other cultivation than sugarcane. In my district alone where the area under sugarcane cultivation—we have five sugar mills there—was 90,000 acres, it has now come down, within the last two years, to about 40,000 acres. This situation has been brought about, thanks to the lopsided policy of the Government. The price being unremunerative, the farmer has no incentive to invest and reap only losses. As a result of this the production of sugar is also bound to come down.

Sir, all this not well in this industry. With the lever they have, the industrialists are able to manipulate shortages and fake losses. They are clamouring for decontrol. When actually there is shortage of sugar and profits how is decontrol going to help ease this situation ? As far as I know the price of sugar has not gone up consequent on the removal of control from May 1971, though in a few pockets it might have arisen. We are apprehensive that the production of sugar in the coming years will be much short of demand. The tendency towards self aggrandisement is evident not only in the industrialists but even in the Government. The Government is more concerned with the collection of its pound of flesh by way of levies and taxes. It is unfortunate that the needs of the farmer by way of irrigation water, fertilizers and timely financial assistance, have not been engaging the attention of the Government so far. As a result of this discontentment and disenchantment is growing among the farmers. To cap it all, Nature also has frowned on the farmer. In Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh which are the home of sugarcane,

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

unprecedented drought conditions have worsened the already bad situation. Under these circumstances we are not unjustified in asking for a price hike for sugarcane, the necessity of which has been recognised by the Hon. Minister, Mr. Shinde. When the supply of irrigation water was available the farmer did not mind paying even Rs. 300. But now that, water is not available it is criminal to ask him to supply sugarcane to the factories at even Rs. 100 per tonne.

In 1950-51 there were 138 sugar factories and the number went upto 174 in 1960-61 and 215 in 1969-70. The sugarcane grower could meet the demands of this increased number of factories. For all this labour the farmer is not adequately recompensed. But in the case of sugar mills wage boards are constituted and wages of the industrial workers are enhanced. The factory owners increase the price of sugar because with all the overheads, he says, the cost of production has gone up. As I have already mentioned the farmer has been getting a very raw deal at the hands of the Government which does not take into account the various factors I have mentioned in fixing a remunerative price for the cane. I would like to tell the Government they need not feel that they have discharged their responsibility by decontrolling sugar. They should also feel that the farmer is an integral part of this entire business and has the right to be cared for. I want to ask the Government why they could not fix the price at Rs. 100 or more ?

As Shri Deshmukh has mentioned mere issue of licence for establishing a sugar factory is not enough unless the building materials, more particularly steel, are released.

As regards Molasses you have fixed a very low price for this item. If today the demand being so great the cost of molasses has shot up to Rs. 300 in the black market, the responsibility for this state—of affairs is entirely that of Government. The Agriculture Department or the Directorate of Sugar has no control over this item. If the Government feels that the control has helped the consumer it is mistaken, because of this rampant black market it is neither the consumer nor the factory nor the Government which is benefitted. So I request that the Government should immediately remove the control on molasses.

Sir, I would conclude by saying that the

factory owners are more particular about the payment of taxes due to the Government but are not as enthusiastic in settling the dues of the farmer who supplies sugarcane to them. A case in point is that of a factory established in my district by a businessman from Madras. He contracted loans to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs from the small farmer but forgot to repay these poor farmers. I am sure Government must have realised the taxes from him. Hence, I once again appeal to Government to consider the just demands of the sugarcane grower.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) :

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, sugar industry is one of those industries which have suffered a great deal because of continuous vacillation in forming a satisfactory policy. This has been going on and on, we have been dealing with it in an *ad hoc* manner, control at one time, de-control at another time, and partial de-control a third time. Finally we seem to have reached a position where we have de-controlled it. But the question is : Are we going to let this industry remain de-controlled ? Or, are we once again thinking of control because of say, fall in sugar-cane production ? Instead, it seems to me, and it should be now accepted as a proven fact in the light of experience, we have gained that de-control is on the whole likely to work more satisfactorily in the conditions of this industry.

But, at the same time, it is necessary to see that sugar-cane supply should be adequate. If that is to be possible, then, the sugar-cane growers should be given a satisfactory price. What that satisfactory price will be, will depend upon a great many factors. The Government, there too, have accepted the position in their policy announcement, that they will see that there is a minimum price fixed for the sugar-cane.

It seems to me that Government have to consider this question, considering the various factors involved. Several hon. Members who spoke today are all agreed about the need for an increase. Some favour an increase from 7 point something to 10, some have said 11 ; and others would like 12. It seems to me that what the increase ought to be is really for the Government to decide on the basis of a careful weighing up of a number of factors.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

They have to see the amount of cane that would go for molasses, the amount of cane available, the prices of other competing crops etc. All these have to be taken into account. On the whole it seems to me that the situation today is such that if we wish to ensure adequate production of sugarcane then the price of sugarcane will have to be increased. That much, I think, is absolutely and firmly established and the case for an increase cannot be controverted.

The question of Rs. 1.7 crores has been referred to which is outstanding, cane-growers not having been paid this for the cane delivered. That, I think, is a very minor problem ; it is minor in the sense that its solution is very simple. It is not as if the sugar factories are unable to pay these arrears. They are fully capable of paying these arrears. They have enough stocks. The difficulty is this. They require financial accommodation. The question is : Why is that financial accommodation not being provided on reasonable terms ? Government, in the Food and Agriculture Ministry, do agree with them and the Reserve Bank have also—I understand—issued some suitable instructions.

But I am told that the nationalised banks are not carrying out those instructions, or perhaps the more correct thing to say would be that they are interpreting those instructions as suits them best. Why should that be the case ? Why should one bank insist upon a margin of 20 per cent and another of 17 per cent or 17½ per cent and a third one of 15 per cent ? If it, adequate accommodation, will not merely help the sugar factories but will ensure that the cane-growers get their money, then surely there should be sufficient co-ordination between two Ministries of the Government, Finance and Food, so that banks give the necessary facilities in the manner that is accepted as reasonable by the Food Ministry.

It seems to me that we should really once and for all make up our minds in regard to the sugar industry. Do we want this industry to flourish ? If we want it to flourish, then de-control of the industry is the right policy. Since decontrol, prices have not risen. That is one positive proof that decontrol cannot do any harm. The prices may not have fallen or may have fallen only to some slight extent here and there. There are various reasons why the

fall is not as much as it should have been. Nevertheless, my point is that decontrol is not working to the disadvantage of the consumer. When it is suggested that the cane-growers should be paid a higher price, undoubtedly, it has the implication that the sugar price will have to go up and the consumers will have to pay a higher price. The question however, which ought to be considered is whether that will ensure a satisfactory and more stable sugar industry, whether the sugar-cane-growers could be assured of a reasonable price over a period of time and whether that will ensure sufficient sugar production in the country. I think all these can be ensured only if a policy of this nature is established and is adhered to for a period of years and not changed from year to year.

श्री विमूर्ति मिथ : ये कहने हैं कि किसानों की गन्ने की कीमत की जो बात है वह एक माइनर प्लाइंट है। क्या यही स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की नीति है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am sorry he has misunderstood what I had said. I shall explain it to him.

श्री विमूर्ति मिथ : नहीं हम यूव समझते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri E. V. Vikhe Patil.

SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : (Kopargaon) : [Spoke in Marathi]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is the hon Member speaking in Marathi. I am told that there is no arrangement for translation of Marathi speeches.

14 hrs.

SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : I shall try to speak in Hindi.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जबसे सुगर हिं-कष्टोल हुआ उस दिन से सुगर के दाम दिन ब दिन बढ़े हैं—बह जो बात कही जा रही है वह ठीक नहीं है। सुगर के दाम कमी ज्यादा भी होते

हैं और कभी कम भी होते हैं। कल परसों से शुगर के दाम कम भी हो गए हैं। सरकार ने पिछले चार सालों से गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाये नहीं हैं। सन 1967-68 में जबकि पांचाल डिकंट्रोल नहीं था। गन्ने के दाम जो केवल 7 रुपये 33 पैसे 9.4 की रिकवरी पर थे वही दाम बराबर चले आ रहे हैं। अब शुगर का डिकंट्रोल भी हो चुका है जिसमें मिलों को शुगर का दाम ज्यादा मिल रहा है फिर भी गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाया नहीं गया है। कहा जाता है कि गन्ने के दाम वही रहेंगे। इसके अलावा गन्ने के दाम इसने कम होने के बावजूद भी मिलों पर किसानों का 40 करोड़ रुपया बाकी है जिसकी मिलें देना नहीं चाहती हैं। अगर कोई देना चाहते हैं तो ऐसा होता है कि एक या दो साल तक उसको रोक लेते हैं। महाराष्ट्र की कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्रीज में किसी का दाम बाकी नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र में छः ज्वाइंट स्टाक कम्पनियां हैं। दो कम्पनियों को छोड़कर बाकी चार ने दाम पूरा कर दिया है। महाराष्ट्र की सभी कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्रीज गवर्नमेंट के कंट्रोल रेट से ज्यादा प्राइस शुगर केन को देती हैं। मुझे पता नहीं है कि महाराष्ट्र में रिकवरी ज्यादा होने से या ड्यूटीशन ज्यादा होने से भी और कंट्रोल रेट कम होने पर भी—प्रदेश का जो कन्ट्रोल रेट उस समय था वह ज्यादा था—वह क्यों गन्ना बोने वालों को दाम नहीं दे सके। बैंक वालों के पास जो दौलत होती है क्या उससे वह कोआपरेटिव वालों को ही पैसा देते हैं, ज्वाइंट स्टाक कम्पनी वालों को नहीं देते? ज्वाइंट स्टाक कम्पनियों को जो पैसा वह देते हैं वह कहां जाता है। अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि उस पैसे को वह उस उद्योग में नहीं लगाते, उसको दूसरी जगह ले जाकर वहां इंडस्ट्री लोलते हैं। अभी माननीय सदस्य कह रहे कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ज्यादा सख्त है या देश में मन्दी है? यह फैसला किया गया है कि 194 रुपये एक किंवंत्रल का दाम लगाया जायेगा। लेकिन शायद उनको पता नहीं होगा कि जब मार्किट में शुगर बेची जाती है तो

सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कानून के मुताबिक हर महीने उसका अलाटमेंट होता है। अलाटमेंट होने के बाद शुगर को बेचते हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जो पूरा स्टाक है उसको वह एक ही कीमत पर बेचते हैं।

अभी यह भी बतलाया गया कि 88 लाख रुपये प्रति फैक्ट्री प्राफिट हो रहा है। इतना प्राफिट होने पर और सारी ऐसिलिटी होने पर वह फैक्ट्री को बाटे पर क्यों चलाना चाहते हैं? दुनिया मानती है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाना चाहिए। हमारे श्री शिवाजी पटेल ने कहा कि कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर फैक्ट्री में जब कायदा होता है तब वह बाटे में क्यों उस को चलायेंगे।

मेरी विनती यह है कि जो कोआपरेटिव के बाहर की फैक्ट्री हैं उनके मालिक उनको छोड़ दें क्योंकि कोआपरेटिव की फैक्ट्रियां होने से ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इस देश में जहां जहां भी कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं, वहां गन्ने की प्राइस ज्यादा है। वह ज्यादा प्राइस किसानों को देते हैं और जो लोग किसानों का एक्स्प्लायटेशन करते हैं उनको रोकते हैं। ऐसा कहने से कि महाराष्ट्र में 65 परसेंट ज्यादा है या १०० में 77 परसेंट ज्यादा है, कोई कायदा नहीं हो सकता। अगर उसमें 10 परसेंट रिड्यूस कर दिया तो दो करोड़ या चार करोड़ रुपया चालीस करोड़ में से कोई किसान को दे दिया जायेगा ऐसा नहीं हो सकता।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिन व दिन रिकवरी कम होती जाती है। 9.4 है तब उस की प्राइस 7 रुपये 37 पैसे है। अगर 8.4 कर दी जाय या 9 भी कर दी जाये तो किसानों को पूरा पैसा मिल सकता है। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उसकी कीमत को बढ़ाना चाहती है या नहीं। यहां पर हर साल डिबेट होता है कि गन्ने की प्राइस क्या होगी। जब तक ज्वाइंट स्टाक कम्पनियां इण्डस्ट्री में हैं तब तक यह क्षमां बलने वाला है। जिस दिन

[श्री ई० बी० विले पाटिल]

यह खात्म हो जायेगी उसी दिन यह झगड़ा खात्म हो जायेगा और किसानों को जो दाम आप देना चाहते हैं वह मिलेगा।

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : In the last statement which the Minister made in the House in the beginning of April, he said that the sugarcane price arrears due from millowners to the growers were Rs. 53 crores. Since then I am sure not even half of this amount has been paid. In my district of Gorakhpur, I know one factory still owes Rs. 1 crore on this account ; it is the Sardarnagar Factory. The Ghughali factory owes about Rs. 20 lakhs, the Siswa Bazar Factory about Rs. 25 lakhs, Khadda Factory about Rs. 25 lakhs, the Pharenda Factory about Rs. 10 lakhs and so on. These are single factories. Now the cane growers are selling their cane purzi at 50 per cent of their value ; if a cane purzi is worth Rs. 100, he sells it for Rs. 50 so that he can utilise the cash for marriage and other important items of expenditure. The result is that they have taken a vow that they will not sow cane next year. This means that the output next year will be much less and production of sugar will be correspondingly less.

Unless you immediately pay the cane price arrears to cane growers and the banks give credit to the factories to clear all the arrears, there will be very little production of sugarcane next year.

Secondly, on the question of prices, Rs. 7 is very small. We have had Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and so on as the sugarcane price in 1968. So, you must fix the minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 15 a quintal if you really want to have sufficient production of sugarcane next year.

You have decontrolled sugar. I am happy. But there is not enough of stock now. You are releasing the stock at a very rapid rate, at the rate of about four lakh tonnes per month with the result that at the end of the sugar year, there will be very little stock left, and the production next year will be small causing a sugar famine in the country with the result that there will be very high prices of sugar next year. The manufacturers will fleece the people I therefore say that the sugar policy must be properly thought out. You must so release

the stocks month by month so that you can have enough stock at the end of the year. Then you must immediately announce the minimum price of sugarcane to be Rs. 15 per quintal for the next Crusing season, so that we can have enough of sugarcane sown in the fields for next year. Only then we can have proper sugarcane production and a proper sugar output in the country.

About nationalisation, in December, 1969, the Congress (R) in Bombay passed a resolution that sugar factories shall be nationalised. Two years have passed. We have had committees and commissions, but nothing has happened. What is the result ? If you were really serious about nationalisation of the sugar industry, you should have passed an ordinance and taken over the sugar factories in the same manner as you passed an ordinance to nationalise the Banks. But you have been issuing only threats of nationalisation to the sugar industry with the result that the factory-owners have been scared and they are taking away all the valuable machinery and other assets from the factories and selling them off. The factories have been denuded of their precious machinery. They have now become junks. At this rate, in a year or so, they will not be able to crush any sugarcane at all. I therefore say, either nationalise immediately or do not nationalise. Tell them you are not going to nationalise the sugar industry, so that the factories may get their machinery properly repaired and there may not be any shortage in sugar production next year. So, if the Government sincerely want to nationalise the sugar industry, they must do it immediately by passing an ordinance by the Central Government, as no State Government can do it by themselves. Only by passing of an nationalisation ordinance by the Centre the industry can be nationalised and put right otherwise the industry will be destroyed.

Uttar Pradesh and Bihar used to produce 80 per cent of sugar of the country a decade back. At present, however, their share has come down to 60 per cent. Why ? Because of the inequitable sugar price system which you have followed. At least the prices should be equitable for the U.P. and Bihar factories. In fact, I want you to sell sugar at a uniform price all over the country. I want the Government to mop up the unearned profits, and the freight

advantage of different sugar factories by buying a differential excise duty so that all sugar may be sold at the same uniform price in the whole country and all the factories may be treated in an equitable manner.

These are my suggestions for reorientation of sugar policy.

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय में आप का ग्रीष्म मन्त्रन के उन सदस्यों का आभारी है जिन्होंने इस बाद-विवाद में हिस्सा लिया और आपने विचार रखे, तथा आपने उनको समय दिया।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय (मुरेना) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR DEPUTY-SPKAKER Let the quorum bell be rung. Now, there is quorum. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

श्री शेर सिंह : इस बहस में तीन चार प्रश्न उभर कर सामने आए हैं। यह कहा गया है कि किसानों को आपने गन्ने की कीमत समय पर मिलनी चाहिए और ठीक मिलनी चाहिये। यह भी कहा गया है कि चीनी के बारे में एक निश्चित नीति होनी चाहिये। तीसरा प्रश्न यह उठाया गया कि हम गाल्टीयकरण करे और इसके सबध में हमको जल्दी कोई निराय लेना चाहिये। यह भी कहा गया है कि मिल मालिकों को नेशनलाइज्ड बेंक्स से ठीक समय पर और ज्यादा पैसा मिलना चाहिये। यह भी कहा गया है कि इसी कारण से एरियस इकट्टे होते हैं। ये चार पाच प्रश्न विशेष रूप से हमारे सामने आये हैं।

पहला प्रश्न जो सब से आवश्यक है वह यह है कि किसानों को ठीक मूल्य मिले। समय समय पर हमारी निलियों में उलट फेर होते रहे हैं। कभी पार्श्व डिकट्रोल चीनी का हुआ। अब पूरा डिकट्रोल हो गया है। इन सब बातों में एक बात विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखने की है कि

किसानों को आपने गन्ने का मूल्य ठीक मिले। इस बात को सदा गवर्नमेंट ध्यान में न रखे तो करोड़ों आदमी जो इस काम में लगे हुए हैं इस देश के, उनको अगर ठीक कीमत न मिले तो वह खतरा जरूर पैदा हो सकता है कि वे कम गन्ना बोये। अब अगर गन्ने की पैदावार कम होती है और उसके फलस्वरूप चीनी की पैदावार कम होती है तो देश के सामने अनेकों समस्याएं आ जाती हैं, इस बात को गवर्नमेंट जानती है इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि किसानों को आपने उत्पादन की ठीक कीमत मिले। जब डिकट्रोल हुआ तो भी हमने जल्दी में नहीं किया। अब भी हम जल्दी नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम बेखाना चाहते हैं कि डिकट्रोल करने के बाद कीमते किस ढंग से बढ़ती हैं, घटती हैं, क्या सिलसिला होता है। कीमते आगर बढ़ती हैं एक सीमा से कुछ अधिक तब हमरे ढंग से हमें विचार करना होगा। इनी तरह से और भी बहुत में फैटेंज हैं जिनको ध्यान में हमें रखना है। दूसरी फसलों से जो किसान उगाते हैं उनसे उनको कितनी आमदानी मिलेगी, उसको लब्बा कितना पड़ता है, कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कितनी होती है, इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर हमें कीमत मुकर्रर करनी है। सरकार गन्ने की कीमत मुकर्रर करते बहत इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखेगी कि किसान को ठीक कीमत मिले। इस बार कुछ कम गन्ना बोने की बात कही गई है। यह ठीक है कि हम बार जो यह कसल बोई गई है इसमें चार प्रतिशत से लेकर पाच प्रतिशत तक की सारे देश भर का हिसाब लगाया जाये तो कमी हुई है। बिहार के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आठ प्रतिशत की कमी हो गई है।

श्री विनार्ति विधि आल इण्डिया की बात मेंने की है। बिहार में बीस प्रतिशत की कसी आई है।

श्री शेर सिंह : आल इण्डिया लेवल पर

[श्री शेर सिंह]

चार पांच प्रतिशत के करीब का अन्दाजा है। किसी जगह कम है और किसी जगह थोड़ी ज्यादा रही, शायद बढ़ जाये। किसी जगह काफी कम हुई है, किसी जगह थोड़ी कम हुई। ओवर आल पांच प्रतिशत के करीब का अन्दाजा है। एक चीज विशेष रूप से देखने की है। कई ऐसे इसके हैं जो फैक्ट्री एरिया से दूर हैं। वे फैक्ट्रीज को शुगरकेन नहीं देंगे। वे गुड़ बनायेंगे। वे देना भी चाहे तो शायद फैक्ट्री लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं होती। इतनी दूर ले जा कर उनका सच्चा बहुत बढ़ जाता है। जहाँ तक फैक्ट्री एरियाज का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी हम जांच करवा रहे हैं। हम देख रहे हैं कि कितना एरिया कम हो गया है इस बार। अभी तक जो सूचना मिली है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि शायद आठ या दस प्रतिशत के करीब फैक्ट्री एरियाज में कमी महसूस हो रही है।

ये सब चीजें चिन्ता में डालने वाली हैं। 23 जुलाई तक हमारे पास जो स्टाक था वह 23 साल टन के करीब था। अगले दो महीने में कुछ और भी हमें रिलीज करना है, उसके बाद उसमें कमी आ जायेगी और शायद 16-17 साल टन वह रह जाए। यह चिन्ता की बात है और हम इस पर काफी सोच रहे हैं।

कीमत मुकर्रर करने का जो सवाल है वह शायद बाद में आए। अब सवाल यह है कि फैक्ट्रीज को पूरा गन्ता भी मिल सकेगा या नहीं। इस बात की तरफ हमारा ध्यान है...

श्रौ० एस० एस० सप्तसेना : पर कीमतें अभी मुकर्रर करे।

SHRI N. N. PANDEY : Government is not fixing the price according to the Tariff Commission Report. When that report is before them why are they not vigilant? Why could they not declare the price in advance?

श्री शेर सिंह : सभी फैक्ट्रीज को ध्यान में हम रखेंगे। अगले साल कुछ रकवा कम बोया जा

रहा है यह भी ध्यान में रखेंगे। चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, इसको भी ध्यान में रखेंगे। भजदूरी भी बढ़ रही है, इसको भी ध्यान में रखेंगे। आल्टर-नेटिव फास्प से जो आमदनी हो सकती है, उस को भी ध्यान में हमें रखना है। सब बातों को ध्यान में रखकर तब कीमत हमें मुकर्रर करनी है। लेकिन एक बात आवश्य है। जो भी सरकार की नीति बनती है उसमें हमेशा किसान को उचित कीमत मिल सके, इस बात का जरूर ध्यान रखा जाता है। लेकिन सरकार को एक सुलिल्ह ट्रिप्टिकोण रखना पड़ता है। प्रोड्यूसर का भी ध्यान रखना होता है, हमुच्च देश की इकोनोमी का भी ध्यान रखना होता है और सब बातों को ध्यान में रखकर तब कीमत मुकर्रर करनी चाहिए।

माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, वे बड़े मूल्यवान सुझाव हैं। हम उनका आदर करते हैं। सब चीजों का ध्यान रखकर तब कीमतें हम मुकर्रर करेंगे।

एरियर्ज के बारे में भी कहा गया है। मई के महीने में जिस समय डिक्टोल हुआ उस बबत एरियर्ज की व्यवस्था यह थी कि 49 करोड़ के करीब वे थे। पिछले दो सालों के इससे बालग। अब इस साल का जो बकाया देना है वह 25 करोड़ के करीब अब रह गया है। आधे के करीब रह गया है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी किसानों का जो बकाया है, वह उनको मिले। उसके लिये जो भी कदम हम उठा सकते हैं, उठा रहे हैं। कुछ प्रदेशों में उनको सूद के साथ पैसा मिलेगा। जिसको पंद्रह दिन के बाद मिलता है उसका यह अधिकार बन जाता है कि कीमत भी मिले और साथ साथ सूद भी मिले। उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मैंने पता लगाया है। वहाँ साढ़े सात प्रतिशत की दर से सूद लगा कर तब उनको पेमेट करते हैं।

श्रौ० सप्तसेना मारायण षडि : मध्य प्रदेश

में सूद के बिना दे रहे हैं। पैसा नहीं भी दे रहे हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र की जावरा दलीबा एवं महिदपुर की शकर मिलों ने किसानों का पैमा समय पर नहीं दिया है और आज भी कुछ बाकी है।

श्री रामदेव सिंह (महाराजगञ्ज) यह गलत बात है। एक पैसा भी इटर्ग्रेट वा नहीं दिया जाना है।

श्री शेर सिंह : सबसे अधिक चिन्ता मुझे इस बात की है कि किसानों को उसकी कीमत मिले। अगर देर लगती है तो उसका ब्याज भी मिले। यह किसानों का अधिकार है। मैं जाच नराऊला कि मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों का जो पिछला बकाया है, जब उसका पेंट होता है तो ब्याज भी मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि मिल मालिक पैसा इमलिए नहीं दे पाते हैं क्योंकि सरकार के कठोर में स्टाव रहता है और सरकार उसको अपनी च्छा से रितीज करती है और वेको म उनको जितना पैसा मिलना चाहिए, नहीं मिलता है। पहले 254 करोड़ की सीमा रिजर्व बब ने रखी थी कि इतना पैसा इस डण्डस्ट्री के लिए बेंको से लिया जा सकता है लेकिन उम सीमा को बढ़ा कर 275 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। इसलिए कि अधिक पैसा बह ले सके और किसान को पैसा दिया जा सके और किसी पीक सीजन में किसी विशेष अवस्था में उससे भी अधिक अगर उसको लेना पड़े तो उस मौके पर उससे अधिक भी वह ले सकते हैं। इस बात की भी थोड़ी छूट रखी गई है। तो इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा गया है कि पैसा मिल मालिक ले सके अपनी चीनी के बदले में और किसानों को दे सके। लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि बहुत सारे मिल मालिक पैसा ले लेते हैं और पैसा लेने के बाद भी किसानों को देते नहीं हैं। इसीलिए हमने कुछ

स्टेट सरकारों को सहमति करने के लिए लिखा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इसके लिए कानून है, मध्य प्रदेश में नानून है, शायद अन्ध्र में भी है और इसी तरह से पंजाब में भी है, कुछ प्रदेशों में ऐसे कानून बनाए गए हैं कि ऐज एरियर्स आफ लैट रेवेन्यू उस पैसे का उनसे बसूल कर सके। कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं कि वहां पैसा कानून नहीं है और हमने उन गजों तो लिखा है। तमिलनाडु के माननीय सदस्य जैसा कह रहे थे कि यह अधिकार उन को मिले तो यह अधिकार उन को है कि स्टेट सरकार कानून बनाए और कानून बा० कर पैसा बसूल करवाये और किसान को दे। जिन स्टेट सरकारों ने ऐसा नहीं किया है उनसे हम कह रहे हैं कि वह पैसा कानून बनाए ताकि किसान का पैसा मिल मालिक दिलाया जा सके। कुछ मिल मालिक पैसा आने पर भी उनका पैसा नहीं देते हैं। हमारे पास यह भी सूचना है कि कुछ मिल मालिक ऐसे भी हैं कि वह पैसा शुगर के अपोस्ट ले लेते हैं और दूसरे कारोबार में उसे लगाते हैं। किसान को नहीं देते हैं। ऐसी सचना भी हमारे पास है। तो उनके विलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए हमने स्टेट सरकारों से यह कहा है कि इस मिल मालिकों को पकड़ा चाहिए, उनको पकड़, गिरफ्तार करे और जेल में भेजे और किसान को पैसा दिलाए। इसीलिए किसी मिल मालिक के साथ हम रियायत करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। अगर कोई इस तरह का काम करता है तो सख्ती से कानून पर अमल होना चाहिए।... (ध्यवधान) इस बारे में हमारी तरफ से कोई फिलाई नहीं है। इस बात पर हम सख्ती से अमल करवाना चाहते हैं। स्टेट सरकारों से हम कह रहे हैं कि जल्दी ने जल्दी जिन्होंने पैसा नहीं दिया है उनके विलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही वह करे। उनको पकड़, गिरफ्तार करे और जेल भेजे।

इसके अलावा एक बात नेशनलाइजेशन की जो है एक कमीशन उसकी जाच कर रहा

[श्री नेत्र सिंह]

है और चकिं यह अरिल भारतीय उद्योग है, बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है इस लिये सारे पहलुओं से विचार करने के बाद ही सरकार इस पर फैसला कर सकती है कि इसको हमें नेशनलाइज करना है या क्या करना है। सारी सूचनाये इसलिए हम इकट्ठी कर रहे हैं और कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद हम फैसला करेंगे।... (व्यवधान)... मैंने तो निवेदन किया कि सारी चीजों के बारे में जब कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आएंगी उसके बाद हमें फैसला करना है और अभी जो अमेंडमेंट आया है कि स्टीट्यूशन का इन सारी बातों को देख कर ही फैसला किया जाएगा। कम्पेन्सेशन का प्रश्न भी ध्यान में रखा जायेगा। जब नेशनलाइजेशन का फैसला होगा तभी इन सब बातों का फैसला भी होगा।... (व्यवधान)...

उत्तर प्रदेश का जहां तक सवाल है 12 मिलों को उन्होंने लिया तो ऐसी मिलों को लिया जिनकी हालत खराब थी और वह ऐसी मिलों थी जिनके तीन तीन चार चार साल के एरियर्स इकट्ठे हो गये थे। वह एरियर्स भी उन्होंने नहीं दिये थे और हालत इतनी खराब थी कि वह घाटे में जा रही थी। किसान को पस नहीं मिल रहा था। उनको उन्होंने लिया लेकिन उस पर भी भगड़ा चल रहा है। हाई-कोर्ट में शायद वह गए है। वह भी हम देखना चाहते थे। यू० पी० सरकार ने कोशिश की कि जल्दी से जल्दी उनको लेकर और जितना उनका कम्पेन्सेशन था अदा करने के लिए उस में से किसान वा पैसा काट कर उनको दिया जाय जिससे उनको पैसा मिल जाय। लेकिन मामला कोर्ट में जाने की बजह से उस में रकाबट पड़ गई है। हमें अफसोस है कि इस तरह यह चीज रुक गई। यह मैं समझता हूँ कि बड़े-बड़े प्रश्न थे। (व्यवधान)... सारी बातों को हम कीमत तय करते समय ध्यान में रखेंगे। टैटिक कमीशन की बात आपने कही उसका भी ध्यान रखेंगे।

एक बात मिश्रा जी ने कही थी रिकवरी के बारे में कि उसमें सदेह रहता है क्योंकि मिल मालिक जो रिकवरी की फिर दे देते हैं उसके हिसाब से पेमेट होता है कि सानी की, तो उमकी जाच करने की कौन सी मशीनरी है? इसके बारे में मैंने मालूम करने की कोशिश की, अभी तक भारत सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई अतिरिक्त मशीनरी नहीं है जो केवल इस चीज़ की जाच करे। एकाइज़ इपार्टमेंट कुछ इस बात की जाच करता है और दस्ता है कि कितना गन्ना आया और कितनी शुगर बनी क्योंकि उस के ऊपर टैक्स लेना होता है। जितना गन्ना सारे सीज़न में आया और जितनी शुगर बनी यह वह देखता है और इससे हम यह पता लगा सकते हैं कि कितना परसेटेज शुगर रिकवरी है और कितना किसान को देना चाहिये। लेकिन यह चीज़ समय समय पर जाच करने के लिए हम ध्यान में रखेंगे कि इस बात की जाच किया करे जिससे किसान को पूरी कीमत मिल सके और मिल मालिक अगर रिकवरी की फिर ५ घर उत्तर में बना कर देता है तो उसकी जाच तो सके।

एक प्रश्न एमाननीय सदस्य ने उठाया था कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के पास एरियर्स ज्यादा है और प्राइवेट कपनीज ने पैसा दे दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका स्पष्टीकरण कर दूँ। यह बात माननीय सदस्य की गलत थी। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को अब केवल 5 करोड़ 48 लाख रुपया देना है और ज्वाइट स्टाक कपनीज को 19 करोड़ 27 लाख देना है। परसेटेज के हिसाब से उन को ज्यादा देना है।

मोलैसेज के बारे में एक बात यह कही गई कि मोलैसेज को डी-कट्रोल करना चाहिए ताकि किसान को ज्यादा कीमत मिल सके। उसमें भी सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि मोलैसेज का डी-कट्रोल हो तो उसका लाभ किसान को पहुँचे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मुनाफे को सरकार ने द्वारा किगान को पैसा दे।

श्री शेर सिंह : तो उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए उसके बारे में भी सरकार विचार करेगी।

गैर समझता हूँ कि जो प्रश्न मोटे मोटे ये उनका सब का जवाब मैंने देने का प्रयत्न किया है। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि माननीय मदस्यों को किसान के निए और गरीबों के लिए बड़ी हमदर्दी है, सहानुभूति है और वह चाहते हैं कि उनकी अवस्था सुधरे। सरकार की भी यही नीति है कि उसकी अवस्था सबरे और उमकी हम प्रविक ने अधिक मेवा कर सके। जो उस का उचित है वह उसे मिल सके गही हमारा हिट्कोश है और इसी हिट्कोश को लेकर हम चलना चाहते हैं।

14.30 hrs.

PREVENTION OF INSULTS TO NATIONAL HONOUR BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, on behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to prevent insults to national honour, be taken into consideration."

Sir, it is not necessary for me to give any detailed explanation regarding the need for this legislative measure. On numerous occasions, this House has expressed concern and indignation at the incidents involving deliberate disrespect to our national symbols. Elements like the extremists who have no faith in democracy and who want to destroy everything on which rests our national consciousness have been indulging in such incidents in an organised manner. Such incidents are serious not only being likely to occasion disturbances of public order but also as threats to our national honour.

We do not have at present any Central law to deal with overt acts involving insults to our national symbols—the National Flag,

the Constitution and the National Anthem. Only in Tamil Nadu there is the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1957 which deals with such matters. It is necessary that there should be a Central law on these lines. We have, therefore, brought this Bill before the House.

Clause 2 of the Bill seeks to lay down punishments for those who, in a public place, burn, mutilate, defile, etc. the National Flag or the Constitution. Similarly, clause 3 seeks to lay down punishment for the persons who intentionally prevent the singing of the National Anthem or cause disturbance to any assembly engaged in such singing.

We have to do everything to guard against all threats to our national honour, sovereignty and integrity, whether such threats emanate from outside or from within the country. In this critical hour, when serious threats are being held out by the military rulers of Pakistan, it is all the more necessary that we must prevent the occurrence of even minor incidents which may give the impression that we are all not united to guard our sovereignty and freedom. I have no doubt that the House will give its whole hearted approval to this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to prevent insults to national honour, be taken into consideration."

Now, there is an amendment to the motion for consideration by Mr. Daga. Is he moving it?

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, the amendment is not moved. Shri Dasaratha Deb.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are now discussing the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Bill. Apparently, this Bill appears to be innocent as it seeks to uphold the high honour of our National Flag, the National Anthem and the Constitution. As the hon. Minister also said, this Bill seeks to punish those who insult our National Flag, our National Anthem and our Constitution. Therefore, it deserves to receive wide support as it

[Shri Dashratha Deb]

touches our national sentiment. But as legislators we must not be guided by sentiment alone. When we are going to enact a legislation to give punishment to those who insult our National Flag, our National Anthem and our Constitution, we must see if there is any loophole in the Bill which may be misused, and we must plug it.

The approach of this Bill apparently sounds nice. It is expected also that everyone of us will agree that every citizen of India ought to respect our National Flag, our National Anthem and our Constitution. There is no doubt about it. But that does not mean that anybody would be prevented for suggesting any change in the provisions of the Constitution if he or she considers that any particular provision of the Constitution does not serve the interest of the majority of the people. After all, it is the right of the people to suggest any change in the provisions of the Constitution ; it is the right of the people even to change the National Anthem or to change the National Flag. That right should not be forfeited by any legislation.

After all the people are the makers of the Constitution. They are the makers of the national flag and also they are the makers of the national anthem. The people must be kept above all because the national constitution is meant for the people and not the people for the constitution. We must remember that thing also.

I want to point out that in clause 2 it is said :

"Whoever in any public place or in any other place within public view burns, mutilates, defaces, defiles, disfigures, destroys, tramples upon or otherwise brings into contempt (whether by words, either spoken or written, or by acts)..."

Our amendment is this :

Page 1, lines 8 and 9,—

omit "or otherwise brings into contempt (whether by words, either spoken or written, or by acts)"

We feel even without these words, it is all right. If anybody burns the Constitution or the national flag or mutilates or defaces or defiles or disfigures or destroys, that itself is sufficient. If you keep these words 'whether by words, either spoken or written', then you give a loophole to these people to

interpret it according to their sweet will. Of course, the Minister may say that in the Explanation, they have given certain things. But this Explanation is not sufficient because we have got enough experience about that. When we legislated the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, enough assurances were given that this particular black Act would not be used against their political opponents or against any political party but that it is meant for preventing the Pakistani spies, etc, etc. That was the assurance given on the floor of the House by the Minister. But we now find that even the people living in remote places like Madras, trade union leaders, were arrested and put inside jail under this Maintenance of Internal Security Act. What have these people got to do with internal security ? The trade union leaders, people who have been fighting for the improvement of the workers' conditions, were detained under the provisions of this Act. So, their assurance is something but in actual practice they are doing the other thing. Our Party gives due respect to the national flag and the national anthem. We ought to respect it. But, at the same time, we do not consider our constitution is sacrosanct. In fact, we have changed many things in it. We have adopted many amendments to our constitution. Two years before when our Party spokesman, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad suggested changing the constitution, lock, stock and barrel, then other people took objection to it. Not only that, cases were instituted against him in the court. But, now I understand wisdom has dawned upon the ruling party which now thinks that it is high time and they have brought an amendment to the constitution. We feel that such occasions may arise in future also because we are very clear about our constitution. This Constitution which was framed for the interests of the landlords and the Bourgeois classes is not meant to serve the interests of the workers, peasants and the toiling masses who form the overwhelming majority of our population. For their interests, we have to change our constitution, many provisions of the constitution.

If you legislate this law, then, if anybody addresses a public meeting and criticises certain provisions of the Constitution or demands amendment of the Constitution, immediately, such kinds of persons

can be executed under this law. We should therefore be very careful about that. That is why we want to make certain amendments here. Not only that. If you keep the wording as it is, that is, "brings into contempt whether by words either spoken or written or by acts"—there is the possibility of this power being misused by the executive; and in fact, it has taken place. Honour of the National Flag, honour of the Constitution—these are all things which have got to be established by persuasion, by meaningful propaganda and education. By appealing to the consciousness of the people this can be done, not by inflicting punishment upon the people.

AN HON. MEMBER : If some people deliberately do this ?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I do not suggest to omit the entire thing. The other things are there—that is, whoever burns, mutilates defaces, defiles, disfigures, destroys, tramples upon, etc.—this is action. There you can do it. But when expressions only are involved, spoken expressions, then such kinds of punishments should not be inflicted. That is our view. It is the right of citizens to suggest amendments of changes in the Constitution. Any citizen can talk on that. Anybody can suggest changes. You can even change the National Anthem, if you like ; you can make suggestions for such a change, you can change it if it can be accepted by the majority of our people. You can change the National flag even, provided it can be accepted by the majority of the people. There is no bar for such things. Only thing is, it has to be accepted by the majority population of the country. That is all. Therefore, you have to mobilise public opinion in this regard. Immediately one individual says something and you take action this is not correct.

Also, the term of imprisonment suggested in the Bill, of 3 years, is too much. There is an amendment which we have given that it should be not more than 6 months.

In Clause 3, page 2, last line, there also it extends to 3 years. It should also be made 6 months.

After all, we have to educate our people. We have to make them conscious about the national integrity and honour and everything else. That is why this requires persuasion, proper education, and this is something which

has got to be cultivated among our people. It should not be done through legislation, inflicting punishments upon them. Therefore, while supporting this Bill, I have to express certain criticisms and suggest certain changes. Thank you.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (वारावंकी) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ जो आपने मुझे राष्ट्र-गौरव अपमान-निवारण विवेयक, 1971 ऐपे अतिंत महत्वपूर्ण विवेयक पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है। मैं इस विवेयक का हृदय से समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं सबसे पहले अपने राष्ट्र की प्रधान मंत्री तथा राज्य गृह मन्त्री जी को इस बात के लिए हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने 'राष्ट्र गौरव' को राष्ट्र के जीवन तथा फिया कलाप में उचित स्थान तथा सम्मान प्रदान कराने की दृष्टि से राष्ट्र-गौरव अपमान-निवारण विवेयक, 1971 प्रस्तुत किया है।

श्रीमन्, अवसर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, राष्ट्र गान तथा संविधान के प्रति, समाज में कुछ ऐसे तत्व होते हैं जो कि जानबूझ कर अपमान का प्रदर्शन करते हैं। ऐसा अपमान मन, वचन और कर्म—तीनों प्रकार से हुआ करता है। यह अपमान न तो जनता पसन्द करती है और न ही इस माननीय सदन का कोई माननीय सदस्य पसन्द करता है। लोकतंत्र में हम जनता जनाईन को सबसे अधिक महत्व देते हैं। जनता की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुये ही माननीय सदन ने भारतवर्ष के संविधान में 24वां संशोधन पास किया है। हम समझते हैं कि राष्ट्र के जीवन में हमें जनता के हितों को सर्वोपरि रखना होगा, राष्ट्र के गौरव और रक्षा के कार्य को वरीयता प्रदान करनी होगी। जिस प्रकार से हमने इस बात का निर्णय लिया कि देश के अन्दर सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषयमताओं को दूर करने के लिये हमें इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम जनता की भावनाओं के अनुसार इस माननीय सदन को सर्वश्रेष्ठ स्थान दें, इसके अधिकारों

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

को बढ़ायें। उसी प्रकार मेरे इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि राष्ट्रीय गौरव की दूर मूल्य पर रक्षा की जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no quorum. Shri Rudra Pratap Singh may resume his seat for a while. The bell is being rung—

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may resume his speech.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, वर्तमान समय में राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, संविधान या राष्ट्रगान के प्रति अनादर विद्यमान विविध के अधीन दण्डनीय नहीं है। राष्ट्र की प्रभुता और अखण्डता के इन प्रतीकों के अपमान के सार्वजनिक कार्य रोके ही जाने चाहिये। यह विधेयक इसी कारण प्रस्तुत है। अतएव इस विधेयक के द्वारा इस बात की व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि जो कोई किसी सार्वजनिक स्थान में या जनता की हृषि-गोचर किसी अन्य स्थान में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को अथवा भारत के संविधान या उसके किसी भाग को जलाएगा, विकृत करेगा, विरूपित करेगा, अपवित्र करेगा, विद्वृप करेगा, नष्ट करेगा या रोंदेगा, या (चाहे बोले गए या लिखे गए शब्दों द्वारा अथवा कार्यों द्वारा) उसका अन्यथा अपमान करेगा, वह कारावास से, जिसकी अवधि तीन वर्ष तक की हो सकेगी या जुमनि से, या दोनों से, दण्डित किया जाएगा। यहां पर इस खण्ड (2) में मैं यह सुभाव देना चाहता हूं कि तीन वर्ष के स्थान पर पांच वर्ष कर दिया जाये।

श्रीमन्, इस विधेयक के खण्ड (3) में इस बात का प्राविधान किया जा रहा है कि जो कोई भारतीय राष्ट्रगान के गायन को साशय रोकेगा या ऐसे गायन में लगे हुये किसी जमाव में विघ्न डालेगा, वह कारावास से जिसकी अवधि तीन वर्ष तक हो सकेगी, या जुमनि से, या दोनों

से, दण्डित किया जायेगा। इस धारा (3) के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह सुभाव देना चाहता हूं कि तीन वर्ष के स्थान पर पांच वर्ष कर दिया जाये।

अन्त में मैं माननीय सदन का अधिक बहुमूल्य समय न ले करके केवल इतना कह कर अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, भारत के संविधान तथा राष्ट्रगान का यदि कोई मन, वचन या कर्म से अपमान का कार्य करेगा तब उसे राष्ट्रद्वारा होने के समान दण्ड दिये जाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं, इस बात की भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि ऐसे राष्ट्रद्वारोंहीं पर सरकार विशेष रूप से अपनी उपित्र भी रखे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस राष्ट्रगौरव अपमान-निवारण विवेदक, 1971 का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रीय गौरव और मान को रखने के सिलसिले में जो विधेयक सदन में पेश किया गया है उसका समर्थन करते हुये मेरे मन में जो शंकाये हैं उनको व्यक्त करना मैं अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूं। यह ठीक है कि राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को किसी को अपमानित नहीं करना चाहिये, संविधान को मानना चाहिए, उसकी प्रतिष्ठा निभानी चाहिए, यह सारी बातें इसमें हैं। लेकिन जैसा पहले श्री दशरथ देव कह रहे थे कि किसी के मन में शंका उठ सकती है कि कभी कभी सही बात को भी आप लोग गलत तरीके से इस्तेमाल करके अपने विरोधियों को दबाने की कोशिश करते हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीय गौरव की चीजों की इज्जत की जाये, उसकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाई जाय। (व्यवधान) हम लोगों को भी मतभेद नहीं है। इस लिए जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा, इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ बातें कह रहा हूं।

आपने एक्सप्लेनेशन में आपने कहा है कि अगर कोई अधिनिक तरीके से सविधान में परिवर्तन करने की बात कहेगा, भड़े में परिवर्तन करने की बात कहेगा, राष्ट्रीय प्रतीक में में परिवर्तन करने की बात कहेगा, तो उसको उस बात का अधिकार होगा। अगर यह बात इतने तक ही रहती तो मुझे कोई शका न होती लेकिन उसके बाद आपने आपने एक्सप्लेनेशन की आखिरी तीन लानों में कहा है कि :

“without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection towards the Government, do not constitute an offence under this section”.

इसका क्या मतलब है? आप इस लूपहोल को छोड़ रहे हैं? अगर हम सच्चे दिल से, इस इंटिकोण से कि यह सविधान मजदूर वर्ग के 160 फीसदी हित में नहीं है, उसमें परिवर्तन करने की मांग करेंगे तो आप कहेंगे कि तुम नकरत फैला रहे हो सविधान के प्रति हेंड फैला रहे हो। यह प्ली आप ले सकते हैं। इसी तरीके से अगर हम तिरंगे झड़े को बदल कर लाल झड़ा रखने की बात कहे तो आप कहेंगे कि तुम नकरत फैला रहे हो। भगवा ध्वज वाले भगवा झड़ा रखने की बात कह सकते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि इस तरह की बात एक्सप्लेनेशन में लिख कर आप लोगों की शका करने का भोका देते हैं। अगर यह बात इसमें न रहती तो कम से कम शंका न होती।

मेरे दिल मे भी शका है क्योंकि जो आपके प्रशासक हैं वे किम तरह से सविधान को अमल में लाते हैं इसको देखिए। आप सुद कहते हैं कि एक तरफ तो कानून बनाते हैं—देश में बहुत ने कानून बने हुए हैं और इस लिये बने हुए हैं कि उनमें जनता को कायदा हो। लेकिन आपने जनता का, किसान का, मजदूर का क्या कायदा किया? आपने बहुत अच्छे कानून बनाये, लेकिन उनका अमल ठीक से नहीं होता। देश के जो पूँजीपति लोग हैं, वडे वडे लोग हैं, जमीदार तबके के लोग हैं वे नहीं चाहते कि

आपके कानूनों का इस्तेमाल ठीक से किया जाये। जो आपके अफसर हैं, जो आपकी प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था है उसमें भी आपने परिवर्तन नहीं किया वही व्यरोही सी है, वही नौकरशाही है। जब तक आप उसका इस्तेमाल स्वस्थ भावना से नहीं करेंगे, समाजवादी इंटिकोण से नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आपका सविधान हमारे देश की आशा, आकौशा को पूरा नहीं कर सकता। जो भी इसके लिए बोलेगा उसको आप फौरन कह देंगे कि तुमने हेंड फैलाई है, तुमको तीन साल के लिये जेल में रहना होगा। इस लिए इस तरह की जो बात हमारे मन में उठ रही है उसका निराकरण किया जाये। अगर आप इसका निराकरण नहीं करेंगे तो जो कानून आप सही इंटिकोण से बनायेंगे उसका इस्तेमाल हम लोगों के लिलाफ होगा, जो आपके इस सविधान में परिवर्तन करने में विश्वास रखते हैं।

परिवर्तन तो आप भी आपने कानूनों में कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हम इससे भी ज्यादा परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। हम आमूल परिवर्तन करने के हिमायती हैं, लेकिन आमूल परिवर्तन का जो शांतिमय तरीका है उससे करना चाहते हैं। जो कुछ आपने ध्यान बिल की व्याख्या में लिखा है उसको कहकर तो आप अपने अधिकारियों को एक हथियार दे देंगे, उनके हाथ में हमुआ दे देंगे जिससे वे हमारा गला काटेंगे। मैं नहीं चाहता कि यह हंसुआ उनके हाथ में दिया जाये। (व्यवधान) इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस शंका को निमूल किया जाये और इस बिल में जो इस तरह ही बात कही गई है उसको सुधारा जाये।

जहा तक सजा की बात कही गई है, वे उसका समर्थक हूँ। सजा जहर मिलनी चाहिये। कोई भी ऐन्टी-नेशनल व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय वीरता की बीजों का अपमान कर सकता है। ऐसा व्यक्ति हमारे यहा हो सकता है। अगर हम उन्हें सजा दे सकें तो ठीक है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि तीन साल की सजा बड़ी हार्दिक है। इतनी

[**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री**]

सजा नहीं होनी चाहिये। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि पांच साल की सजा होनी चाहिए। आज हमारे यहां ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करने वाले को भी सजा नहीं मिल पाती है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग अथवा चौर-बाजारी करने वाले को सजा न मिले। जो ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करता है या देश की जनता को ठगता रहा है उसके खिलाफ कोई सख्त कानून नहीं है। स्वतंत्र पार्टी यहां पूँजीपतियों की कुली बकालत करती है। वह चाहे जो कुछ भी कहे, लेकिन ग्रंथर कोई व्यक्ति किसी बजह से ठीक भावना से कोई गलत बात कह जाये तो उसकी इतनी हार्श सजा नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसको कुछ कम करना चाहिये। मेरा संशोधन दो बर्ष का है। इसमें भी कम करने की जरूरत हो सकती है और होनी चाहिये, लेकिन तीन बर्ष तो बिल्कुल न नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support and welcome this Bill. This Bill has been brought rather late. It should have been brought some years earlier. After Independence, for the first five or six years, we found that there was a feeling that we have achieved this National Flag through the sacrifice of hundreds of martyrs and it is our duty to honour it. But since the last eight to 10 years we find that there is a feeling to disregard or pay disrespect to this national emblem especially in the cinemas. We find that when the cinema show comes to an end, many people get up and start going out of the various doors. This is a very wrong attitude.

Secondly, some English films exhibit the title of the picture at the end, when the picture is over. When the title starts, people become rather uneasy and impatient, and they go out of the cinema house. I would suggest to the Minister that no film should be allowed, especially foreign films, to exhibit the title at the end of the show. The title should be shown in the beginning of the picture so that this situation would not arise and the people will readily stand up and show respect to the National Flag.

I would like to make one more suggestion. We give education to our children, small children, starting from the kindergarten; we start with ABC or Shri Ganesh.

Along with that we should start the history of the national flag and all these national emblems. Then a feeling of respect will be imbibed by the children for them, and there will be no tendency to disregard or disrespect the national flag or the national emblems.

15.00 hrs.

The punishment prescribed is three years. I suggest that it should be made a minimum of six months and a maximum of three years. Otherwise, a light punishment of two days or five days will not serve the purpose.

The national song is sung at any time of the day from morning to evening at public meetings and other places. Some time should be fixed for it, so that it may not be sung after 10 or 11 in the night or very early in the morning. Otherwise, in schools especially there are functions from morning till evening, and every time the boys have to get up for the national anthem.

Generally when the national anthem is sung at public meetings, the people stand up and honour it. For this I must give credit to the Government and also to Mr. Warad of Bombay who was striving hard for the last 10 or 12 years and pointing out to the Government instances where there was disrespect shown to the national anthem and the national emblems.

It is but proper that this Bill has been brought forward by the Government, and I hope it will minimise and check the tendency, especially among young boys, to disrespect or disregard the national flag.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कद्मवाय (मुरेना) : जो बिल आया है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। बास्तव में यह बिल बहुत पहले आना चाहिये था। इस सदन में कई बार इस प्रसन को उठाया गया है कि संविधान का अध्यान किया जाता है, राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का अपमान किया जाता है, राष्ट्रीय गान का अपमान किया जाता है।

काफी प्रेशर सरकार पर डाला गया तब मजबूर होकर सरकार ने इस विधेयक को यहां पेश किया। मैं समझता हूं इस विधेयक को बहुत पहले पेश किया जाना चाहिये था और पास करवाया जाना चाहिए था।

यहां इसी सदन में ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं जो संविधान में आस्ता नहीं रखते हैं, संविधान का सदा अपमान करते रहते हैं। इन्हां ही नहीं यहां ऐसे दल भी मौजूद हैं जो संविधान की होली जलाते हैं। इस का अर्थ साफ है। संविधान में उनका विश्वास नहीं है। अभी एक बक्ता बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि संविधान में ऐसी बातें हैं जो जनता के हित में नहीं हैं। हम उन्हें बदलेंगे। जहां तक बदलने का सवाल है वह ठीक बात है। मैं उनका विरोधी नहीं हूं। परन्तु संविधान का अपमान करना बहुत बड़ा अपराध है और इस अपराध को देश द्वारा करार दिया जाना चाहिये। इसी तरह से राष्ट्र ध्वज और राष्ट्र गान के बारे में भी आपको कुछ करना होगा। हम देखते हैं कि सिनेमाज में जब राष्ट्र गान चल रहा होता है तो काफी लोग जाने लग जाते हैं। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि काइमीर के अन्दर इसकी अवहनना की जाती है। इस सब का डलाज होना जरूरी था।

एक बात मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूं। माननीय सदस्यों के मन में जो तिरंगा झड़ा है, वह राष्ट्रीय झड़ा है तो मैं इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। राष्ट्रीय झड़ा वह है जिस पर अशोक का चक्र है। हम उसको मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। वह राष्ट्रीय ध्वज है। तिरंगा झड़ा इनकी पार्टी का झड़ा हो सकता है, गांधी का नहीं। उसका अपमान यदि कोई करता है तो उसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का अपमान किया गया है। ऐसा नहीं माना जाना चाहिए।

यह भी देखने को मिलता है कि तिरंगा झड़ा सरकारी बिलिंग्ज पर लगा दिया जाता

है किसी अवसर पर, जो बिल्कुल गैर कानूनी है। यह भी देखा गया है कि काप्रेस की समाजों और जल्सों में राष्ट्रीय ध्वज लेकर निकला जाता है। यह बहुत गलत बात है। इसका विरोध होना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्यः भूठ बात है।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायः इसका मैं प्रमाण दे सकता हूं।

इस बिल के अन्दर कहीं यह नहीं कहा गया है कि जिन देशों के अन्दर हमारे द्रूतावास हैं उनमें भी हमारे राष्ट्रीय ध्वज होते हैं और वहां भी कभी कभी कुछ विदेशी शासितयों के द्वारा हमारे राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का अपमान किया जाता है। उसके बारे में हमारी सरकार ने कोई इस में बात नहीं कही है। या सो सरकार ऐसा कहे कि वहां जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय ध्वज हैं उनका यदि अपमान किया जाता है तो उस मामले को हम राष्ट्र संघ में उठायेंगे बर्ती वह कानून बनाये यदि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय ध्वज की डज्जत दुनिया में हो कि जितने दिनिया के देशों के ध्वज हमारे यहा लगे हैं उन्हें भी हम वही सम्मान देंगे जो अपने झंडे को देते हैं। किसी अन्य राज्य के ध्वज को किसी पार्टी के लोग अगर फाड़ते हैं तो वह निन्दनीय है। उसके लिए भी वही सजा होनी चाहिये जो सजा एक देश द्वारा होनी को मिलती है।

सजा जो रखी गई है, उससे मैं सतुर्प्त नहीं हूं। वह अधिक होनी चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का अपमान करना, जो सम्मान चिन्ह है उसका अपमान करना बहुत लज्जाजनक बात है।

हमारे देश में महात्मा गांधी, लोकमान्य तिलक, जवाहरलाल जैसे महापुरुष ए हैं। और भी द्वृए हैं। कभी कभी उनके पुतले जलाये जाते हैं। उनका भी अपमान किया जाता है। इस बिल में ऐसी कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है कि ऐसे लोगों को भी सजा हो सके। बगाल के अन्दर महात्मा गांधी का पुतला जलाया जाए

[श्री हकम बन्द कछवाय]

उनके स्टच को तोड़ा जाए, उसका अपमान किया जाए और जो लोग ऐसा करते हैं, उनके लिए कोई सजा आपने नहीं रखी है। भास्तुपुरुषों से मारा राष्ट्रजीवन लेता है, प्रेरणा लेता है मार्ग दर्शन प्राप्त करता है। ऐसे जो महापुरुष हैं उनका अगर कोई अपमान करता है तो उसको भी डढ़ मिलता चाहिए। सारा सासार जिनका भक्त है, मारा देश जिन के प्राप्त न नमस्तक होता है ऐसे लोगों को अगर सजा मिले तो अच्छा होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का मर्मर्थन करना हूँ और इसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री एन० एन० पांडि (गोरखपुर) जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसका मैं हार्दिक स्वागत भरता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसके पीछे जो भावनायें हैं और जिस विचार से इस विल को यहां वेश किया गया है, उसका महीनतरीके से इन्मेमाल किया जायेगा।

विरोधी पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि इस विल को नाने में पह। मानसिक तरीके से लोगों के दिल और दिमाग को मुशारने की जरूरत थी। यह बात ठीक है। उनके लिए भी जरूरत है जो इस में विश्वास करते हैं कि जहा तक हो सके ऐसा कोई विधेयक न लाया जाए। लेकिन जब सरकार ने देखा कि हमारा राष्ट्रीय ध्वज जलाया जाता है, हमार सविधान का अपमान किया जाता है, उसको डिकेस किया जाता है तो जब सरकार के पास कोई चारा नहीं रहता है, सरकार वी तमाम कोशिशें बेका तो जाती है तो सरकार को भजबूर हो कर विधेयक लाना पड़ता है, किर आहे कोई भी सरकार हो। इस ननी आहते हैं कि हम कोई ऐसा विधेयक रखे जिसमें किसी को कहने का मौका मिले इस तरह की बात को। यह सब पार्टियों का काम है आहे इच्छा की हो या उच्छर की हो कि अपने कार्यकालांगों को प्रशिक्षित करें कि आइंदा वे इस

तरह से राष्ट्रीय झड़े का अपमान न करें और न ही होने दे।

हम देखते हैं कि आज भी राष्ट्रपति भवन और विभिन्न राजभवनों पर जो झड़े लगे हुए हैं, वे राष्ट्रीय ध्वज नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को आज ही यह घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि देश में जितनी भी सरकारी विलंबण हैं, जो इमारत सरकारी नियन्त्रण में हैं, 15 अगस्त स तन पर केवल राष्ट्रीय ध्वज ही लहराया जायेगा।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री शास्त्री, ने कुछ उदाहरण दिये हैं। चन्द्र दिन पहले मैं रूस थूम कर आया हूँ। मैंने लेनिनग्राड में देखा कि लोग किस तरह राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की समाधियों पर नतमस्तक होते हैं और किस तरह अपने राष्ट्रीय गौरव के प्रतीकों का सम्मान करते हैं। इस लिए हम सब का भी यह कर्तव्य है कि हम अपने देश के झड़े और सविधान का सम्मान करें और दूसरे लोगों को भी ऐसा करने की प्रेरणा दे।

श्री शास्त्री ने तो मैं यह उम्मीद करता था कि वह कहते कि जो व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय झड़े का या हमारे सविधान का, जिस की क्षमता ले कर हम लोक सभा में बढ़े हैं, अपमान करता है, उसको प्राणांड मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन मर्ती महोदय ने इस मन्त्रवन्ध में सजा हो केवल तीन माल की कंद या जुमाने तक ही सीमित रखा है। इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सजा को घटा कर छूँ भी नहीं करने के लिए जो सरोघन आये हैं, माननीय सदस्य उहे वापिस ले लेंगे, अपनी परम्परा के अनुसार इस विधेयक का स्वागत करें और सरकार से माग करेंगे कि 15 अगस्त से सब सरकारी भवनों पर केवल राष्ट्रीय ध्वज की लगाये जायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का मर्मर्थन करता हूँ और इस को लाने के लिए मन्त्री महोदय और सरकार को अन्यदाद देता हूँ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Sir, the Bill to prevent Insults to National Honour seeks to punish those who attack the national symbols by burning, trampling, defiling or mutilating them in a public place. The Minister pointed out that it is almost a carbon copy of the 1957 Madras Act.

Sir, when we are providing for excessive punishment we have to consider whether the people are educated about the use of national flag and about the national anthem. At the same time we have also to consider whether anybody can imitate the national flag. At present there are two political parties in this country—the Ruling Congress and the Opposition Congress—who are having flags similar to the national flag and resembling the national flag. Due to this similarity of the flags there is lot of confusion not only among the public but even among the Congressmen as to which is the national flag and which is the party flag. There are rules for the use of the national flag which have been framed during the Constituent Assembly. I think they are not at all followed by Congressmen. Then how are we going to make people aware and how are we going to educate them that this will distinguish the national flag from the Congress Party flag. During elections I had seen people carrying the national flag in Congress meetings. This has happened many a time. Therefore, I think, it is high time that just as both the Congress parties during the election time abandoned the election symbol of bullocks they now take the decision that they will not have a similar flag which resembles the national flag. I think both the Congress parties will have to be forced to abandon this flag which resembles the national flag.

Again there are times when they fly the tricolour flag without Ashoka Chakra or Charkha.

What shall we take it for—the national flag or the party flag?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : How can it be the national flag when it is without the charkha?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : But the Bill provides for stringent punishment. One may not be punished but one can be prosecuted. One will have to prove that it was not the national flag and that one did

not have the *mens rea* for committing the offence.

I think, both the Congress parties will hereafter abandon their flags.

Again, the dividing line between disrespect and disapprobation or criticism seems to be very thin. We have heard of a case against Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad when he criticized the judiciary and the Constitution. But we hear the same thing now from the Treasury Benches. I heard arguments from so many barrister ministers criticizing the judiciary, particularly the Supreme Court. What is this double standard? If Shri Namboodiripad speaks, he is prosecuted; when a minister from the Treasury Benches speaks, he is applauded. There must be only one standard or yardstick for all of us.

I have heard and read about the Congress Parliamentary Party discussing the Constitution. I point out this specifically because there is an Explanation in clause 2 which says that genuine criticism will be allowed and one will not be prosecuted for that. I want to know which is genuine criticism and which is going to be an offence. Shri K. D. Malaviya is reported to have said in the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting that the Indian Constitution was nothing but a bundle of contradictions. I want to know from the Minister whether Shri Malaviya comes under the purview of this Bill or not. So, where is the dividing line between disapprobation and the offence?

Again, I heard some Members speaking, of course rightly, with emotion and saying that this punishment of three years is low and that it should be 5, 7 or 10 years. As a student of law and as a lawyer I think, the punishment is slightly excessive. If it is possible, the Government can reduce the term of imprisonment to either one year or six months.

Before implementing this Bill we have to educate the public specially regarding clause 3 about the national anthem. There are thousands and thousands of people rushing out of the theatre when the national anthem is being sung. Some hon. Member said that all of them should be called traitors. If that yardstick is used, there are millions and millions of traitors all over the country. I cannot call them traitors. They are citizens. If they have got urgent work, they can go. But they must be in

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

formed and educated before implementing this Bill that such an act is punishable and that they will be prosecuted, because after prosecution they will be told that ignorance of law is no excuse; this Act has been passed by Parliament. Therefore, after passing this Bill Government must take some time to educate the Public regarding the punishment and other things of this Bill.

Finally, I want to know how many of us are aware of the use of national flag and other things. I do not know how many deputy ministers are aware whether they can fly the national flag on their residences and on their cars. I think, most of them may not be aware. Recently I read that deputy ministers of the Central Government are not entitled to fly the flag on their residence but they are entitled to fly the flag only on their cars. If this is going to be the case even for those who are making the law, I think, the public are entitled to know all about the use of the flag and the National Anthem. We must give them enough time and educate them before implementing this Bill.

While welcoming the Bill I will request that the notification of this Bill must be given enough time so that the people will get educated about it.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने इस बिल की भावना को समझने की कोशिश नहीं की है और उन्होंने कुछ तथ्यों को छिपाने की भी कोशिश की है। यह कोई गौरव या शोभा की वात नहीं है कि आज हमें इस प्रकार के बिलों को लाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी है। लेकिन हमारे देश में कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, जो राष्ट्र के प्रति बफादार नहीं हैं। इस लिए उन के लिए इस प्रकार का बिल लाना जरूरी था।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि कांग्रेस का झंडा और राष्ट्रीय झंडा एक सा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन दोनों में बहुत फर्क है। चीबीस साल के बाद सारा हिन्दुस्तान और सारी दुनिया जानती है कि हमारा राष्ट्रीय झंडा कीन सा है और कांग्रेस का झंडा कीन सा है। आप इस में

शा जाते हैं वह बात अलग है। लेकिन हमारे प्रधार कोई भ्रम नहीं है। हम बिलकुल साफ हैं, कांग्रेस का जो झंडा है और राष्ट्र का झंडा है उसमें फर्क है। सबाल यह नहीं था कि इसमें सजा तीन साल की नहीं होनी चाहिए। कुछ लोगों ने जानबूझकर के राष्ट्र के गौरव के चिह्नों का अपमान किया और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु में कुछ ऐसी घटनाएं घटी और वहां पर यह बात हुई कि राष्ट्र के झंडे का अपमान किया गया। इसलिए सबाल पैदा हुआ। जहां तक मवाल है तीन साल की सजा का इसमें लिखा है—मे एकस्टेंड टु श्री ईयर्स। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि तीन साल की सजा ही मिलेगी। अगर उसने गुनाह ज्यादा किया है, प्रगर उस की संता, उसका इरादा ऐसा रहा है तो उगे तीन साल की सजा हो सकती है। तीन साल की सजा या फाइन यह इस में दिया है तो फाइन के मामले में सरकार धुप है। एक और आप चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार का कानून ला कर राष्ट्रीय गौरव के चिह्नों का जो अपमान करते हैं उनको सजा दी जाय और दूसरी तरफ जुमने पर छोड़ देना चाहते हैं। इसमें दिया है—Shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine,...

मतलब कि आदर आफ देम। आप एक रुपया फाइन करके छोड़ दे सकते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि हेटरेंट पनिशमेंट रखना चाहिए था। आप ने रख दिया कि आर फाइन और फाइन भी कितना हो यह भी नहीं है इस बिल में। तो इससे यह मालूम होता है कि आप जो बिल ला रहे हैं आप की भावना में यह है कि जो लोग जानबूझ कर राष्ट्रीय गौरव के चिह्नों का अपमान करते हैं, उसके साथ खिलबाड़ करते हैं उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए वह न मिल कर कम सजा मिले। जैसा कि कहा गया पालियामेंट में हमारे मालवीय जी ने भाषण दिया वह सबाल अलग है। लेकिन पालियामेंट के बाहर

कोई कोट्ट का अपमान करता है तो वह कटेम्प्ट में आता है। मेरे न्याय में मेरे मित्र समझ गए होंगे कि पार्लियामेंट में जो आप बोलना चाहते हैं और पार्लियामेंट के बाहर जो बोलना चाहते हैं उसमें आप को फर्क करना चाहिए। मेरे न्याय में जो यहाँ बोलते हैं कल को वह बाहर बोलना शुरू हो नो कटेम्प्ट का नोटिस आ सकता है । ... (व्यवधान) ... पार्लियामेंट में बोलने वाले को कृच्छ विशेष सुविधाएँ हैं लेकिन आप चाहते हैं कि बाहर बोले यह भी उसके अन्दर हो जाय यह इस से मेल नहीं खाता है। तो आपने जो बात उठाई है वह गलत है। और इसमें एक बात यह भी है, आपने एकमप्लेनेशन पढ़ा होगा—Or of any measures of the Government with a view to obtain an amendment of the Constitution of India.

अगर बोनाफाइ आपने कास्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट चाहते हैं और उस हालत में बोलते हैं तो उसके अन्दर आपकी बोनाफाइ की मालूम हो रही। उसके अन्दर आप दो सजा नहीं मिलेगी। मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो लोग जान बूझ कर राष्ट्र के गौरव का अपमान करना चाहते हैं और राष्ट्रीय गौरव के चिह्नों में जिनकी श्रद्धा नहीं है वह लोग यह आवजेक्षण रेज करते हैं यद्यपि यह बिल विनकुल ठीक है। लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि इस में आप को पनिष्टमेंट पूरा रखना चाहिए और फाइन को आप डिफाइन कीजिए।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am one of those who played a certain part in the integration of this country and placed everything that our forefathers built at the feet of Mother India. I deem it my privilege to support a Bill of this kind.

Sir, the Deputy Minister in his speech tried to pass the buck to the extremists who either dishonour or disfigure the National Flag. But if anybody has to be blamed, it should be the Congress Party who try to misguide the public by imitating the National Flag and have more or less an identical flag like the National Flag for party purposes. Patriotism is not the monopoly of the Congress Party alone,

They should be straightway banned from using the tri-colour. I can cite many instances during the last elections where incidents have taken place. I have myself seen that when they do not have a Congress flag, they just use the national flag and draw a line and make it a *charkha* out of the Ashoka *chakra*. There should be an end to it. For all time to come the Congress Party, either the Congress (O) or the Congress (R) should not be allowed to use the tri-colour as their party flag.

Now, coming to my other friends who have extra-territorial loyalty and feel proud to use the flag of some other countries as their party flag, I would with folded hands request them to desist from such practice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Who are doing it?

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is the Communist Party of India and the CP-M.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is not the flag of any other country. That is a working class flag. You must read history (*Interruptions*). He is a product of British imperialism.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a little outside the scope.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Our erstwhile Maharajas are using their own flags in their cars, I will show it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Those are standards and not flags.

Every nation must have only one national flag. But we find in Jammu and Kashmir there is a separate flag for the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This is a very wrong and this practice should be discontinued. Similarly, an attempt was made in Tamil Nadu to have a flag which they called it later as standard.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about President?

SHRI P. K. DEO : Such practices should stop and even on Rashtrapati Bhavan we expect the National Flag to flutter.

Regarding the National Anthem, the territory of India has changed and it cannot

[Shri P. K. Deo]

represent the old British India and it has no relevance to our present reality. It says, "Punjab, Sindhu, Gujarat, Maratha"—there is no Sindh at all. Sindh has gone to Pakistan. So, there should be a timely change to it. (Interruptions).

Lastly, I would like to point out that the punishment should be made more rigorous and any attempt to insult or deface or destroy or mutilate or trample our National Flag should be more rigorously dealt with.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे (राजनन्दगांव) : श्रीमन्, गांधीय वज की प्रतिष्ठा और गरिमा के सम्बन्ध में जब हम विचार करते हैं तो 14 अगस्त, ५४८ की उस रात के १२ बजे का स्मरण होता है जब राप्ट रत्न रामन्द प्रगाढ़ जी की आयश्वना में हमारी कांस्टीट्यूशन असेम्बली ने तिरंगे झंके का निर्माण किया और शंखध्वनि के साथ जब मना हस्तांतरित हो रही थी उस समय आकाश की ओर हमारा झड़ा उड़ा और हवा के झोंके और दंड की प्रेरणा के साथ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue tomorrow or the next day.

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15.30 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: WORKING OF NATIONALISED BANKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up the discussion on the working of the nationalised banks

Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Right in the beginning I would like to say that the time that has been allotted for the discussion of this important subject is totally inadequate. However, I would first like to emphasise that I am not raising this discussion; in any spirit of carping criticism.

We have naturally some weaknesses for the nationalised banks, and therefore, if at all, we can be accused of over-looking some of its deficiencies. We also recognise that in the initial phases of nationalisation there

are bound to be certain problems which would require some time for their satisfactory solution. So, if we try to examine the functioning of the banks, it is only with a view to improving it and making them into really socialist institutions. Otherwise, what Trotsky said might come out to be true: 'Means of production belong to the State and the State belongs to bureaucracy.'

Although my intention is also to go over to the other juicy aspect of the discussion, I would certainly not like to be accused of ignoring some of the important aspects of the economic functions of the banks.

15.31 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair]

We have now got some of the accounts of the nationalised banks and there are some other reports also which give us information to judge their performance.

In the first instance, we find there has been impressive increase in the opening of the new branches in unbanked areas; there has also been diversification of credit. Some of the sections of society which were previously completely neglected are now being given the aid which they very much deserve. Although we have spent Rs. 300 crores or so on this branch expansion scheme—I would like to check up this figure with the Finance Minister—and although the amount spent has been so much, we have yet to cover a much large number of villages according to our scheme. But, at the moment, we find, we are overstressed both financially and managerially even to bring about the kind of expansion that we annually propose. So, what exactly is the scheme to make up for these deficiencies in respect of the managerial and the financial resources?

We find that the growth in deposit rates has not kept pace with the growth in advances, and thus the resources have not been mobilised to the desired extent. It goes without saying that till the deposit increase we would not be able to fulfil the public policies we have adopted. Their has been no doubt significant increase in the overall deposits, but, however, it is difficult to say how much of this increase in the deposits has been due to inflation and how much

due to additional effort. It is possible that some of it has been due to the automatic spill-over on account of inflation. The parallel functioning of 'black money' is responsible for inadequate in flow of the deposits. What is being done in this connection? Probably, the Government seems to be hesitating itself to do something in that respect now.

But the more important and pertinent thing to ask is this. Why is the directive of the Reserve Bank of India prohibiting non-banking companies from accepting deposits, flagrantly circumvented? Unless that loophole is plugged the desired amount of resources would not flow into the banks.

A word with regard to profits. I find that profits, after bonus, remain very nearly the same as in the year 1968 in spite of a much larger turn-over. The rate of such net profits to the working funds has considerably gone down, and transfer of profits to the Government also has been meagre. It was stipulated that transfer of profits to the Government would be of the order of 5.5 per cent. But what we find is this. In the case of 3 Banks, the transfer has been of the order of less than 5 per cent; in the case of another 3, less than 4 per cent; and in the case of the Central Bank of India it has been only 1.8 per cent, that is, nominal.

As regards the United Commercial Bank, I do not know whether it is produced its final accounts.

Mr. Chairman, you must yourself have observed that in respect of the service to the general public, there seems to be a steep deterioration. There is inefficient service, there are inordinate delays and there is corruption also. We have been talking so much about corruption on so many occasions that it may well be that this corruption that the public is facing in respect of the functioning of the banks also might be taken rather less seriously. But may I say that now it has become much too popular in some of the areas that there are two-per cent-walah babus, 3 per cent-walah babus, 10 per cent-walah babus and so on? That impression must be somehow rooted out.

AN HON. MEMBER : What does walah-babu mean?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It means they get commission.

The labour situation also seems to have deteriorated. Strikes are more frequent, and work-to-rule also has become more frequent. So, we do not know how Government has been able to infuse the spirit of a socialist institution in the labour population. There seems to be enough of hesitation in taking action against lack of discipline or against the corrupt officials.

With regard to the differential rates of interest, there has been a report by a Committee that the majority view seems to be opposed to these differential rates. Recently, we came to read in the newspapers that the Government seems to have agreed or seems to be inclined to agree with the minority report...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : No.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : If that is so, Government should make it clear.

But one thing that must be emphasised is that at the moment even the poor people who are able to get loans are able to get them only after having incurred exorbitant and usurious rates in making available the required advance. That is, if they are required to make an advance of about 20 per cent, then this 20 per cent is available to them at exorbitant and usurious rates from the general market. So, unless something is done about it, the poor people would not really be in a position to benefit by the scheme.

Now, I would like to make a few suggestions to make the banks function as real instruments of planning. I would suggest that there must be specialisation by these nationalised banks, specialisation region-wise, specialisation industry-wise and specialisation trade-wise. If at all something is being done in that respect, we would like to know about it.

We have got many financial institutions functioning under the auspices of the Government which dispense large amounts of loans to industries. There could be a very fruitful collaboration between these financial institutions and the banks in order to serve the interests of planning. I would like to know whether there is any attempt to bring about this much-needed collabora-

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

ration and co-operation between the financial institutions like the IFC, the State Financial Corporation and so on.

It is also somewhat surprising that Parliament is not associated with the functioning of the banks in a proper way. I do not mean to suggest, even remotely, that Parliament should interfere in the day-to-day functioning and transactions of the bank. We have got the Public Undertakings Committee which goes into the functioning of the public undertakings. But this Committee is not expected to go into the functioning of the banks. Would it not be advisable that some kind of a parliamentary committee should come into being to go into the functioning of the banks? That is my suggestion.

Then, credit planning also seems to be quite unsatisfactory. Otherwise, we would not have found ourselves in the situation in which we are today. We know there is lack of coarse cloth. Why is not credit planning done in such a way that it is related to the production of particular items? That could have been brought about. Therefore, much requires to be done with regard to credit planning. Why so much of banking resources had been kept booked so far as sugar is concerned? Why was there not enough of foresight with regard to this? One can go on in this vein. But I would not like to go into all that just now.

I am now coming to the aspect which has been very much before, the public mind, that is what I mean by the juicy aspect of the functioning of the nationalised banks. This relates to what has been characterised as the most serious fraud in the century—the Nagarwala case. It is not only because of the imagination of some persons that such a characterisation of this affair has come about. Even the Finance Minister was pleased to say that it was a most fantastic and unbelievable story; the entire course of what had happened appeared to be a serious thing, and it is something that deepens suspicion. This is what the Finance Minister was pleased to say in the course of the call attention motion on the subject. He further said that the manner in which the operation was conducted and the money taken out of the bank's vault required serious consideration. Despite all this anxiety, shock and surprise exhibited by him, no effort seems to have been made to clear either his own

mind or the mind of the general public which is so full of suspicion. I hope the Finance Minister would be honest enough to say that his mind is also full of suspicion as to how all this happened in such a fantastic and unbelievable way. If he is not kind to others, he must at least be kind to himself.

The way in which the trial of Nagarwala was conducted on the 27 May by the subordinate court when the case was disposed of in less than five minutes is also perhaps a rare case in history. As has been suggested, the whole thing was done at supersonic speed. We have heard of justice delayed, but this is justice done with supersonic speed.

It is obvious that the submerged portion of the iceberg cannot be explored by any proceedings in the court. The need, therefore, for a proper probe by a Commission is clearly indicated. If this is not a case for inquiry by a Commission, one does not know what else is. The way in which the Government has been evading this demand of MPs and the general public deepens the suspicion that the Government is not interested, for reasons best known to it, to have all the facts brought to light.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj): It is *sub judice*.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I know what I am saying; I am not referring to any matter which is *sub judice*. If you allow me two hours, I can go on speaking on this without touching on any matter which is *sub judice*.

No one can dispute that the procedural requirements were thrown to the winds when Rs. 60 lakhs were withdrawn from the Bank. The Finance Minister does agree with this, and yet we have not been told if any departmental action against the officers concerned has been initiated and completed by now. If they have not taken any action, it is a clear case of dereliction of duty on the part of the Government. If they have, they should share with us the results of the departmental inquiry.

The State Bank also must have got the report from the officers concerned in this matter. If so, the Government should be pleased to place all these papers on the Table.

What reports have they got from the senior officers? It is unbelievable that the Chief Cashier, Mr. Malhotra, would not have submitted any report to the bank, any explanation,—so far as his part was concerned. If he has, this also should be made available to us.

It is amazing that the Agent of the State Bank of India has not figured in the whole episode at all. To my mind, the primary responsibility rests with the Agent of the State Bank of India. He holds the key to the strong-room and it is he who has released the entire amount, this huge amount of Rs. 60 lakhs or so. What has this gentleman to say about this matter; whether any action has been taken against him? Whether he has submitted any report in this regard, is also extremely important.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Which gentleman?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The Agent who is primarily responsible for the transactions in the bank; whether he has submitted any report in this connection. He holds the key to the strong-room, and it is he who must say something to clear our doubt.

It is also obvious from what Mr. Malhotra has said to the police that he got a telephonic message at 11.30 A.M. If that is so, it is clear that this amount was not withdrawn at the beginning of the office-hours. It must have been in the second withdrawal, and if it was done in the second withdrawal, there must have been additional justification trotted out by him for the withdrawal of this amount,—a justification convincing enough for the withdrawal of a huge amount of this kind,—because he himself says that it was at 11.30 A.M. that he got a telephonic message from somewhere.

We have got an important document with us, the reply of the hon. Finance Minister, to the letter of the hon. Mr. Basu, in this connection. In the first instance, it seems to me that this reply took inordinately long time. The Finance Minister took about 20 days' time. If the matter was so simple and the information to be shared with us was so ordinary, it could have taken only 10 minutes of his time. But he has taken 20 days. What flows from that letter is also extremely important.

The Finance Minister's letter says that

it was money out of the currency chest. One would like to know what the objectives of this currency chest are. What objective is this currency chest expected to serve? Who operates it? What has been the normal holding in the currency chest during the last one or two years? One would like to know about this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up. He has taken 20 minutes. It is a two-hour discussion.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Since he is initiating the debate, he may be permitted to continue for some time more. You may be strict with the others.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted is two hours, out of which you have taken 20 minutes already.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : You may extend the time by another half an hour or one hour. (*Interruption*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What have been the withdrawals from the deposits in the currency chest? Another question which arises is, what have been the withdrawals from deposits in the currency chest of the State Bank of India, Parliament Street Branch, during the course of the last six months? We would like to know about all that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : About what?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Withdrawals from the currency chest during the course of the last six months or so.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Similar withdrawals.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Similar withdrawals from the State Bank of India.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Whatever it may be; similar withdrawals.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What are the rules for the withdrawals? Can a cashier withdraw any amount without reference to any rules? Has he to get the

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

approval of any higher officers for withdrawal? Is there any rule for withdrawing large amounts and small amounts separately? If any withdrawal has to be made, is it not to be against some account? This is a question which the Finance Minister has been persistently refusing to answer. On which account was this withdrawn?

AN HON. MEMBER : Telephone call.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : From wherever it might be. Against which account was it withdrawn? That is a question which requires an answer, and the Finance Minister cannot be let off this evening if he is not able to give us an answer with regard to this.

SHRI PILOO MODY : And to which account it would have been debited.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : In reporting to the Reserve Bank, is there any proforma to be filled? If so, what are the heads of the pro forma? Is it not shown against some account? Against what account was this withdrawal shown, and was it communicated to the Reserve Bank on the 24th evening? Even if there is no head in the proforma to be submitted to the Reserve Bank, are we not entitled to know against which account it has been withdrawn as it must have been recorded in the State Bank Register itself? Is the amount in the currency chest unrelated to any account—what are amount is there in the currency chest? Is all this money unrelated to any account? We must know about that.

It is said that whenever money is withdrawn from the currency chest, entry is made in the Bank's Vault Register. What are the heads under which entries are made in this Register? Does it not show the names of the party for whom the amount is withdrawn, and also the account against which the amount is withdrawn? Even if the Vault Register is now in the custody of the police, the heads under which the entry is made must be mentioned to us, because there must be a standard pro forma for every Vault Register.

It is said that to account for the

shortage of the Currency Register balance, amount of Rs. 60 lakhs had been debited to the Bank's Suspense Account as is the normal practice when immediate recovery is not possible. So, the question arises : when any amount is debited to the Bank's Suspense Account, what are the rules for doing so? Under what conditions is the amount to be debited to the Suspense Account? Is it possible to debit this to the Suspense Account without mentioning the name of the party, the Account against which the withdrawal is made, the reasons for which the recovery is not immediately possible? These are the questions which we would like to be answered with regard to the currency chest and the Suspense Account.

It is said that the recovered amount was entrusted to the Bank under a "Supardari" Bond--may be it is a Urdu word--and entered in the Bank's sundry deposits register and the money is continued to be held under the "Supardari" Bond. Why is money continued to be held under this bond? If the money is related to some account, why is the money not transferred to that account? That is the real question.

We would also like to know how many times during the course of the last one year withdrawals made from the currency chest and debited to the Bank's Suspense Account. Were all the withdrawals, made during the course of the last one year, related to certain accounts? If not, in how many cases was it not so? The reply of the Finance Minister on this point has been extremely unsatisfactory.

Another thing which seems to us as extremely amazing is that it has not been treated as a case of conspiracy. It could not have been the solo performance of Mr. Malhotra or Mr. Nagarwala. There must have been a large number of persons acting in league and in perfect concert, but we do not know what happened to all those persons who had been working on this. There must have been a large number of persons associated with this operation in the Bank itself. Some colleagues were employed to put the big box of money weighing about 64 k.g. in the staff car. Then, there were some other persons who must have been associated at various stages of the withdrawal of this amount.

But we really do not know whether all the officials in the State Bank are mere dolls ; they hear nothing, do nothing and perform nothing. Then, what are these officials for ? Why has this case not been treated as a case of conspiracy ? Why has the case been started only against one or two persons ? Why were both persons not prosecuted at the same time ? Why were they not impleaded and the case proceeded against them ?

One word more in this connection. According to newspaper reports two other persons were arrested along with Shri Nagarwala. But we really do not know who those two persons were. We had never been made to know about those two persons. If those two persons were arrested in the beginning, why were they released later on ? That is another question which has to be answered in this connection.

Finally, I would like to say one thing about the police. So far as this aspect of the matter is concerned, although I must say that I have not been able to go into full details of the functioning of the police, I feel that the police has behaved in the most extraordinary manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Here the discussion is about the functioning of banks and not about the functioning of the police.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I am referring to the functioning of the police in relation to banks. The police claimed in the beginning that they have got the tape-recording of the voice of Shri Nagarwala imitating the voice of a women. Whosoever this women might be, we thought it was necessary to produce this tape-record before the magistrate. But it was never done.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Now it has disappeared.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The police have not permitted us to know, they have not disclosed, they have not told us who these two persons were.

Then, six taxis were engaged by Shri Nagarwala during the course of his operations. We do not know the details of these taxis and about the place where the money was taken. Shri Nagarwala was staying at a place in Defence Colony. We do not

know the identity of that place and what kind of persons were putting up there. So, the police has been behaving in the most extraordinary fashion.

Now, if the police behaves in this extraordinary fashion, if the trial is conducted in this extraordinary fashion, if the government do not take sufficient interest in it, would that not lend weight to the charge that they are interested in putting a cloak over the whole matter and that they are not interested in things coming to light ? So, I would again emphasize that it is extremely necessary that the government must agree to the appointment of a commission to fully probe this matter. Then alone would the public mind be satisfied on this account.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) : Sir, the nationalisation of banks was one of the major steps taken by our government to implement its socialist policies. In fact it was the culminating point which led to the historic division of the Congress. It was one of our major planks on which we fought and won the mid-term elections recently. It is therefore just and proper that Parliament should consider the working of the nationalised bank provided we can do it without political motivations.

16.00 hrs.

Statistics would reveal that after nationalisation of Banks substantial benefits have come to the neglected sector of the economy. Prior to nationalisation of banks the banking facility was available primarily to the people in the urban areas and the rural areas, the small-scale industries and agriculturists were completely neglected. Before nationalisation, so far as the country is concerned, banking facility was available to the extent of only one banking office for 65,000 people compared to 4,000 people in Britain, 7,000 in USA and 15,000 in Japan. Prior to nationalisation we had only 5,000 banking centres in the rural areas out of the total of 5,64,000 villages in the country. But after nationalisation we have found that banking centres are coming up in rural areas—in neglected areas. During the period from 19th July 1969 to 30th April 1971 the banks have opened 2,934 branches, out of which 2,011 are areas wherein hitherto there were no banking facilities,

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

Also, Sir, we find that the percentage reflects that the rural area has been catered to almost 65.6 per cent of the newly opened branches. There has been rise in bank deposits to the tune of Rs. 461 crores and also the neglected sectors have come under the purview of banks and the proportion of advances in these sectors rose from 14.54 per cent in June 1969 to 21.19 per cent in June, 1970 and 22.81 per cent in March 1971. All these statistics amply reveal that the working of the nationalised banks taking the entire country as a whole is satisfactory. While saying so, with a note of regret, I have to say that so far as my State of Assam is concerned the working of the banks has not been satisfactory. I take this opportunity of placing some facts relating to my State before the Finance Minister. One of the objectives of the policy of nationalisation was to reduce regional disparity, unfortunately nationalisation has failed to achieve this objective in my State. Upto the end of December 1970 if I am permitted to put the statistics of only one banking institution of my State there has been an investment of only Rs. 168 lakhs upto March '70 and that investment rose to only Rs. 194 lakhs, and the Banks' estimated increase in investment till December is Rs. 200 lakhs. That means the entire State has been given only the investment of Rs. 6 lakhs by one of the major banking institution, that is, the United Commercial Bank. The deposit-credit ratio is also depressing—Rs. 348 lakhs to 168 lakhs.

Also we have found that the persons who are managing these banks have not been able to guide themselves by the spirit with which they should have been guided after nationalisation. They are still trying to look at the entire meter so far as the credit-worthiness is concerned in the same light as it was done before nationalisation. No doubt, the banking institutions will be motivated or guided by financial principles but after nationalisation the persons who are running these institutions should be guided with a new spirit so that the neglected persons and the agriculturists may derive benefits.

May I also draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister in this context to the fact that so far as the Lead Role that is given to some of the banks in my own

State it has failed to play its desired role. For example in 1970 only 8 branches were opened by one bank which was asked to play the lead role and in 1971 no branch have been opened by it so far though 10 licences have been granted and are pending. This makes a sorry reading. When we go to the people and talk of nationalisation they say you are talking of nationalisation but we have not desired any benefit from nationalisation of banks. Only the policy so far pursued has been not to give credit to persons who have no banking facilities within a radius of 10 miles of their residence, and in my own State so far as the backward districts of Namrup and Goalpara are concerned, which have been identified by the Planning Commission as backward districts, the vast majority of the people are not getting any benefit because there is no banking facility within the radius of 10 miles of the residence of these people. Therefore, I have taken this opportunity to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to these facts so that those disparities may be removed and people from all walks of life and all parts of the country may get the benefits of the bank nationalisation.

So far as the Nagarwala case is concerned about which Mr. Mishra has spoken so much, he has posed himself both as the prosecuting counsel and the defence counsel. I leave it to the hon. Finance Minister to reply to the queries because I am not and cannot claim to be an expert on banking institutions.

With these words I close.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Burdwan) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently the fourteen nationalised banks had been celebrating the second anniversary of the bank nationalisation, but we are sorry to say that the performance of these banks during the last two years has been such that it seems nationalisation of banks has become the end and not the means to an end.

The bureaucratic inefficiency, coupled with the fact that there is hardly any change in the attitude of those persons who are in the management, has denied substantially the real fruits of the bank nationalisation to the common people of this country.

The previous management of the banks not having been changed and the custodians remaining primarily concerned in serving, as before, the vested interests, the monopolists and the big capitalists, to the ordinary people like the agriculturists, the small traders, unemployed people like engineers, this bank nationalisation has still remained only as a slogan.

I shall draw the attention of this House to certain glaring facts as to the working of these banks which will show that the people of this country generally have not derived any real benefit from bank nationalisation. That is why we are very keen that nationalisation, which we have all supported, should yield real benefits to the people at large. I feel that primarily, due to procrastination, bureaucratic control and lack of faith in the fundamental, of welfare socialism, for which the party in power has to share and accept the blame, this sorry state of affairs has been reached.

I will give a few instances only as to how the functioning of these banks has not been to the real benefits of this country. So far as financing of agriculture is concerned, the declared policy has been to make credit available to small agriculturists. I give the instance of one bank, the United Commercial Bank. Its performance in the matter of agricultural advances in eastern India, for which it has been primarily entrusted, has been extremely poor. Probably, hon. Members are aware that in order to intensify agricultural advances the Reserve Bank has formulated a scheme, called the Lead Bank Scheme. So far as the United Commercial Bank is concerned it has been allotted 13 lead districts in four States in the eastern region—three in Assam, four in West Bengal, four in Orissa and two in Bihar. You will be surprised to know that up till 30th April, 1971 in West Bengal in the four districts the total amount of advances to the agricultural sector is only Rs. 13,530; to the two districts in Bihar only Rs. 11,730; to the four districts in Orissa Rs. 2,36,000—it is comparatively better—and to the three districts of Assam Rs. 1,40,000 by way of credit facilities.

Further, all these nationalised banks have drawn up forms which have to be filled up by every agriculturist who wants a loan. Unfortunately, in view of the illiteracy in this country, these people are unable to fill up these forms which require so many particulars to be given.

Apart from these particulars to be given, which these people are hardly able to do on their own, landed property has to be offered as security before any loan is advanced. One can appreciate that whatever land these people may have is probably already encumbered due to loans that they had to take from the mahajans or the moneylenders in villages. Unless they can pay off those loans and those encumbrances are cleared, they cannot offer these properties as securities to these nationalised banks. As a result of this the policy of giving loans on easy terms to agriculturists has remained mostly unfulfilled.

Apart from the landed property, which is to be given as security, these agriculturists have to get hold of two persons who have to give guarantees. Which poor agriculturist in the villages can, apart from the difficulty of finding out landed property to be offered as security, find out two guarantors? Without giving those guarantees no loan application will even be entertained. This is the position. Then what they are forced to do is to go to the local rural rich and take the help of those moneylenders to give guarantees. The practice has been that these people at the instance of moneylenders, make applications to the banks. Their encumbrances are removed but the guarantors, who are really the moneylenders, take the money and give a portion of it to the agriculturists. Because the band is paid off by the moneylenders out of their own resources, the bank does not bother; they are happy to get back the money. But the money is not really going to agriculturists who require this money. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to give his thought to this matter. It is a matter which goes to the root of it in the sense that, undoubtedly, it is the agricultural sector which requires the greatest attention from the nationalised banks. I have got some of the specimens of the forms. There are so many particulars which have to be given. Landed property has to be offered as security; guarantees have to be provided and all that. It is impossible for agriculturists to get any benefit.

Apart from that, there is another very important factor which I wish to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister for his consideration. These forms require that an undertaking has to be given by the farmers who take loans that they will sell their produce through the agents to be nominated

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

by the banks. Who are the persons nominated as agents by the banks? Because they have to give security to the banks, they are the same old persons who have been controlling production, purchasing and selling the produce, the mahajans and the money-lenders, that are being appointed as agents by the banks. The agriculturists are forced to sell their produce through them. Therefore, the old system remains whether they get money from nationalised banks or not. If any real relief is to be given to the agriculturists, I submit, the entire procedure should be changed.

Even for the purpose of getting loans for sinking shallow tubewells, loans for small industries, loans for starting dairy and poultry farms, loans for purchasing taxis, etc., landed property is to be given as security. To sink a tubewell, a farmer has to offer landed property of equal value security. The whole has become a mockery. The entire procedure, the entire scheme, has become a mockery. This is really intended for the benefit of the agriculturists. But they are not getting any benefit. Therefore, the farmer, the small trader, whoever wants money, continues to remain in the grip of money-lenders. Further, the agriculturist has to secure two guarantors whom they can hardly obtain without surrendering themselves to the money-lenders and mahajans or rich landlords or the rural rich. The position is such that it requires very serious consideration.

Now, I am quoting from the report in the *Statesman* which is based on a survey that was conducted in the State of Tamil Nadu. It says :

"The poor peasant is exploited by the local money-lender who stands guarantee for his loan and after playing the farmer a part of the money, takes over the balance for his day-to-day lending business (at exorbitant rates of interest). Since the money-lender normally takes to care to repay the loan, the banks have little cause for complaint. But the money originally intended to help the small farmer and recorded as agricultural loans in the bank books is thus being diverted into business activities of money lenders."

This is the survey report which was published in the *Statesman* on 13th March, 1970, and which prompted the Government

of Tamil Nadu to frame a scheme, called, a guarantee scheme. But even this scheme is not being implemented, and the money is being diverted, as previously, to money-lenders, and the agriculturists are not getting any benefit.

This deplorable state of situation so far as agricultural financing is concerned is proved amply by statistics. Out of the total loan or advance given by the 14 nationalised banks of the extent of Rs. 4000 crores, in March, 1971, only Rs. 198.8 crores were given for the purpose of agricultural financing. It is less than 5 per cent for the purpose of agricultural financing that this loan or advance has been given.

I would like to give one or two instances as to how the ordinary people are being harassed by these banks because there is no proper attitude, on proper approach, in the matter. One gentleman by the name of Mr. Sen Gupta made an application to the State Bank of India, Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta, in the middle of 1970 for a small loan to purchase a taxi. After about ten months he was told that unless he could furnish landed property at Calcutta as a collateral security, his application could not be entertained. Kindly imagine what sort of conditions are being imposed. Ordinary people who want to have some money for the purchase of a taxi to earn their livelihood are being asked to give security of landed property in Calcutta to enable them to give him a loan. Sir, this is not the solitary instance. I will give other instances.

The Federation of Small Industrial Units made an application to the United Commercial Bank in March 1970 for grant of a loan but that application has not yet been disposed of and nothing has been made available to them. A number of businessmen of Agartala on the 31st March 1970 made an application to the Agartala branch of the United Commercial Bank but because of reasons which I would like to disclose here that there are demands from the high-ups in the management to grants these loans and wanted money to persuade them to grant the loan which these small businessmen could not meet, because of that their applications were not entertained and they are kept pending and no decision has been taken.

Sir, there is a society called Chimansudhar Samiti . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : These cases you can send to the Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I will give one or two instances only.

I know a person who made an application to the Allahabad Bank of the Jhansi branch but because of the demand of the agent of that branch which could not be met, he was held not entitled to the loan that he applied for.

I will give a very recent instance. A cheque was drawn on the Calcutta Branch of the United Commercial Bank. When we are discussing the working of the nationalised banks, we are entitled to expect that these banks should really cater to the public needs. That Calcutta cheque of the UCO Bank deposited in Delhi on 5th July, 1971 was encashed in Calcutta on the 29th July, 1971 and the account in Delhi was not credited even till the 2nd August. For four weeks the management of the UCO Bank branch in Delhi does not collect the money from Calcutta. This is the way the Banks are functioning.

As I find the time is not much, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to one other aspect only, which is very important, namely, the *per capita* bank credit which has been made available to my State of West Bengal. I am quoting from official figures—of the Gadgil Study of National Credit Council which is alarming. According to that study, the all-India average of *per capita* credit is Rs. 53.20 as in December, 1967. As against this, in some of the districts of West Bengal the *per capita* credit available has been 10 paise. Maldah—10 paise, Murshidabad—10 paise, 24 Parganas—50 paise, Birbhum—40 paise, Bankura 60 paise, Puralia—70 paise, Midnapur—40 paise and the highest amount is Rs. 21 only for the Burdwan District where a number of collieries are located. I am told that the old position still continues and the *per capita* bank credit available to West Bengal is the lowest in the country.

The other point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Minister is . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Please give me one minute more. I am not

going into the withdrawal of Rs. 60 lakhs from the State Bank. I am not going into that because of want of time.

The point that I wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to was whether the Government is really going to consider the nationalisation of the foreign banks because there is really an unfair competition between the nationalised banks and these foreign banks. These foreign banks are allowed to have their branches in this country and they are mopping up a large amount of deposits and they are having the fullest benefit of the foreign exchange transactions while our nationalised banks hardly attract deposits from the foreign nationals in their branches in other countries. I would request the hon. Minister that because it has got a direct bearing on the actual working of the nationalised banks and their future, the question of nationalisation of foreign banks should be taken up seriously.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, because of limitation of time I will not speak on many matters relating to the nationalised banks in detail as I would have liked to. In any case, the nationalised banks have not been working for sufficient time to justify our going very deep at this stage. But one or two matters are certainly worth mentioning which could be attended to.

One is the credit squeeze which has been imposed by them, which affected industries very severely. Why this should be done, I do not know. For this one cannot blame the nationalised banks ; it is the policy of the Finance Ministry and of the Reserve Bank. Secondly, as has already been mentioned here, these banks do not now function as efficiently as they were functioning before. For this again, the blame has to be attached to many things which I would not like to go into in detail at this stage.

I would like to confine myself to one matter and that is the withdrawal of Rs. 60 lakhs from the State Bank, because, to my mind, that typifies the working of the nationalised banks, to take it at its lowest, if you like. Why is it that the State Bank of India has not issued a statement indicating how and why this has happened, what has actually happened, etc.? After all, there are depositors and clients to be considered and their anxiety should be allayed regard-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

ing the money deposited with them and the money used in their transactions or business. It is quite evident that whatever has happened has not happened for the first time. This could only have been one of a series of operations of a similar nature. Were is not the case then things would not have happened in the way they happened, namely, telephoning, giving money without obtaining receipts and so on. Be really what intrigues me is this. It is quite clear this money did not come out of the State Bank's safe deposit vault. That has been cleared by the Finance Minister who has, in a letter to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, made it clear that the money was drawn from the currency chest. Currency chest transactions are perfectly clear. What was withdrawn from the currency chest by the State Bank could only have been done by bringing them into the State Bank accounts. The money in the currency chest is not money ; it is not currency in the exact sense. Only when it is taken out it becomes money. The State Bank takes it out. Obviously, when it takes it out, it is for the purpose of putting it in the general till for meeting customers demands ; in this case it was handed over to somebody, which makes it clear that it was withdrawn for the purpose of giving it to that somebody, debiting the same account to somebody and crediting it to itself. The question is : Who is this somebody ? What was the status of his account ? What is the account ? What is the account against which this money was paid out ? That is still something which has to be known and the Finance Minister ought to explain, because, this is not merely a matter of procedure.

It is quite clear that the money was drawn out from the currency chest because the ordinary till of the State Bank for meeting the day-to-day demands did not have that much money. When this demand came—it came from somebody—and the person making the demand had presumably sufficient credit with the bank or the institution had sufficient credit,—if that person was speaking on behalf of an institution—in terms of money, amounting to at least Rs. 60 lakhs and presumably more. There was a credit in the State Bank, therefore, in respect of this amount in the name of this somebody. When the money came back, it is understandable,—since it was withdrawn improperly—the money would naturally be

held in suspense account till it was returned to the currency chest.

With all these things happening, why is it that the State Bank does not think it necessary to inform the public that this is what has happened ? Has it even submitted a report to the Finance Minister or the Reserve Bank, to whomsoever the Bank is supposed regularly to submit reports on its activities ?

Consider again this. When anybody wants some special service from a bank, whom does he go to ? He would go to the top person. Who is the top person in the local branch of the State Bank ? In the Banking Department of the local Head Office it would be the Chief Accountant. Here, they did not go to the Chief Accountant, but they went to the chief cashier. That does not really matter. It may be that the arrangement was that the individual who had account could contact the chief cashier. So, the chief cashier arranges to go to the currency chest. Obviously, he can open it only if accompanied by the chief accountant or one of his assistants. Therefore, it is clearly a transaction of the State Bank. And the State Bank drew that money out in order to pay someone to whose credit the money stood, a considerable amount, even for that bank. This is something therefore for which the Finance Minister himself ought to be most anxious. If these banks are going to function in this way, where moneys can be handed over without a receipt, it would be most unfortunate. It is evident that if moneys can be drawn as a result of instructions given over a telephone. The somebody giving the instructions must be very important indeed, someone whose orders could thus be complied with unquestioningly over the telephone.

Then, again consider this. How was the money handed over ? It was handed over somewhere, not in a special place. It must have been handed over only because the person to whom it was handed over produced some credentials. What could those credentials have been ? Obviously, some code word or something of that kind. Clearly this was not the first transaction of its kind. It must have been one of a series. We may hope that this is the last because if transactions are permitted in this manner by the nationalised banks, then we would

have to be very sorry indeed for the working of our nationalised banks.

I hope, therefore, that the Finance Minister will be good enough to explain how this kind of transaction came to be permitted by the State Bank and what report it has submitted to the Reserve Bank and to the Government, because this is a public matter now. In what way does it justify its actions, that is to say, the occurrence of this incident? What actions has it taken against its own officers? The Finance Minister is a masterly under-statement said that this was clearly a case of breach of procedures. But this was much more than breach of procedures.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Let me make the position clear. I never said that it was merely a breach of procedures. I remember to have said that the proper procedures were not followed; I did not merely say that it was a case of breach of procedures.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I stand corrected.

SHRI N. N. PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : This matter is *sub judice* because it is in a court of law. He cannot go into it now.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I do not think that what I am saying can ever affect anything that is to take place in a court of law. I am confining myself only to the working of the bank and the bank's procedures.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The procedures of the bank have to be discussed.

SHRI N. N. PANDEY : On a point of order. Points of facts in the case which is under active investigation of the court are being mentioned by the hon. Member. I want to know what facts he wants to give. I submit that this is a *sub judice* matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The court is not expected to pronounce its verdict on the rules and regulations which have been breached. Here, what we are asking is why all these rules and regulations were breached, and what action has been

taken. How does it attract the *sub judice* rule?

SHRI N. N. PANDEY : I raised on a point of order that a matter which is *sub judice* cannot be the subject matter of discussion in this House. But what the hon. Member has said relates to a matter which is before a court. I want your specific ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I agree with the point of order.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Before you agree, may I make a submission?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Those persons against whom he is speaking are under prosecution.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The rules are not under prosecution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This has been the practice in this House that if there is a case pending in a court, it cannot be referred to here.

SHRI N. N. PANDEY : I request that, that portion of the speech in which he made this reference be expunged.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur) : Otherwise, the case will be prejudiced.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will look into it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : This is not correct. I have not referred to any individual. I have only referred to the working of the State Bank, the manner in which it functions, in what way moneys can be drawn out from the currency chest, under what circumstances a person can go to the currency vaults, what happens when he draws out the money. I think the Finance Minister is fully aware of this. This is not in the least concerned with any case pending in a court. It is the procedure of the State Bank when an amount of this magnitude is withdrawn that is being discussed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There are precedents.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : You have already decided the point of order. How can they challenge your decision.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : When money is taken out, it must be debited to some account. It has nothing to do with any case pending in a court.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given my decision.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What decision ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should confine himself to the functioning of the Bank and nothing else.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am speaking on the way in which the Bank functions. It is a nationalised bank. Is it not a subject which can be considered here ? If this Bank does not carry out its transactions in a manner which will generate confidence in the public, is it not something I must discuss here ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given my decision.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We will discuss this ruling to some extent because it lays down certain ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. I will not allow my ruling to be discussed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : How can you prevent me from examining the functioning of the Bank ? What exactly do you object to ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am objecting to this portion. There are some persons who are being prosecuted in a case. Since it is before the court, it cannot be referred to.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You have already given a decision. You need not give reasons.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What is the aspect to which you object ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For future guidance, we want a clarification. I

am not asking what is the reasoning behind your ruling. I only want to make a submission. If in a particular discussion, no individuals are involved and general matters of procedure are being debated, can there be a ruling preventing it ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Why not ?

16.35 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was speaking about the way in which the State Bank functions, and indicated the procedure in such circumstances, what kind of procedure one would have expected the State Bank to have adopted (*Interruption*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Instances will have to be quoted. Incidents have taken place.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is *sub judice*.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : If a large amount is to be drawn from the bank such as the State Bank which has a currency chest—a currency chest is not held by every bank but it is because the State Bank functions as a treasury, it also has a currency chest—if a large enough amount is asked of that bank, it is wanted either for the State Bank's own business or for giving it against somebody's demand. And if there is not enough money in the till, the State Bank would draw it from the currency chest following the procedure which is well known and well laid down. When that money is drawn, then it is drawn either for the State Bank's own requirements or, if it is against anybody's demand, against—

SHRI N. N. PANDEY : Sir, on a point of order. The Chair's ruling has already been given, and this particular case which is under the active consideration of some court, is being referred to. And then it is being repeated. The working of the nationalised banks is alone the subject matter of this discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I am quite aware of the proceedings. Of course, when we

decided to take up this subject for discussion, all of us made it a point that we will not touch upon those matters which may somehow or other influence the proceedings elsewhere. But I am very cautious about it, and whenever one trespasses, my attention would be invited to it, but we cannot be too touchy over small things.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He is not doing that at all. Why should the same thing be raised again and again?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. He is quite a senior Member.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : My purpose at the moment—I will be very brief—is that this withdrawal of this amount could only have been for giving a certain amount to somebody—and in this case we know it was so handed over. Therefore, it must have been debited to the account of that somebody, and all one ought to know is what that account is. From the point of view of the State Bank, I would be anxious to see that proper procedures are followed. There should have been even a public statement to say what exactly happened and why it need not cause any anxiety in the mind of the general public, because the withdrawal of large sums of money and handing them over without compliance with proper procedures—which has happened in this case—must naturally cause anxiety—

MR. SPEAKER : May I request him to proceed in a general way and not to specify it like that...*(Interruption)*.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am endeavouring to keep it as general as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : You were going to refer to a particular case.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I will put it just this way...*(Interruption)*.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We have discussed so many cases and we have not found the discussion restricted in this manner. You should be more zealous of the rights of members. We are careful not to say anything which will prejudice the administration of justice.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : If I may continue

and complete, it is really necessary that the State Bank should be called upon to issue a public statement explaining the way in which such operations take place. The State Bank should indicate clearly that it does not under any circumstances cater to demands on the telephone, that save under written instructions it does not hand over moneys and that too only after obtaining proper receipts in the proper form. These are things which it ought to say. If it has happened in any case at all, it must say that it was an exception and that adequate disciplinary action has been taken in the matter. Surely such a thing is necessary. I think all hon. members will agree that this is in public interest. There can be, no objection to this. Departing from normal procedures under any circumstances whatsoever should not be permissible in an institution such as the Bank, which lives on credit, which lives on the confidence it inspires. Once that is broken, it can create very great harm indeed. It is for that reason that I have emphasised only the procedural aspect and said that it has been gravely departed from in a manner which is not explicable. It becomes a matter of much more interest and importance if a series of cases is involved, but we hope this is only an isolated case.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी जिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो चुका है उनके कार्य कालांपों के बारे में हम लोग बहुस कर रहे हैं। इसमें मैं इस बात की ओर खास कर वित्त मन्त्री जी और सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि जो बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ उसमें जो आशायें थीं, जिन बातों की आवश्यकता है बैंकों से, उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण एक अच्छा कदम हुआ, कुछ प्रगति भी सभी भानों में हुई है, और वह स्वागत की चीज है। लेकिन वह इतनी नगण्य है, आवश्यकता के मुताबिक कम है, सम्भावना के मुताबिक भी इतना कम है, कि जिस से निराकाश और भ्रस्तोष बड़े पैमाने पर फैल रहा है।

पहली बात यह है कि जिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ और जो 50 करोड़ की

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भा]

सीमा तथ की गयी, विदेशी बैंकों को छोड़ा गया, तो क्या वक्त नहीं आ गया है कि सभी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाय। विदेशी बैंकों के मुकाबले में हमारे देशी बैंक, जिन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है वह भी कुछ माने में नुकसानदेह स्थिति में पड़ जाते हैं। ऐसी हालत में मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी से कहूँगा कि वह साहस को और जो बंक बचे हैं, विदेशी बैंकों सहित, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ले।

जिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है उन की नीतियों के बारे में कुछ परिवर्तन करना चाहिये। यदा कदा ऐलान होता रहा है वित्त मन्त्री महोदय की तरफ से, रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से, प्रबन्धकों की बैठकों के जरिये, लेकिन उन ऐलानों के बारे में जो कदम उठाया गया है वह नगद्य है। जो यास मकसद था कि देश के पिछड़े इलाकों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा शाखायें खोली जाये प्रगति के रास्ते पर उनको लाने के लिये, वह उत्साहबद्ध नहीं है। बड़े गवर्नर के साथ मरकार की ओर से कहा जा रहा है कि इम साल फरवरी, तक 3200 शाखायें देहातों में खुली हैं, जिन में "लगभग साढ़े 65 प्रतिशत 10,000 से कम आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में खुली हैं, और 35 प्रतिशत 10,000 से अधिक आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में खुली है, तो इसमें कोई गवर्नर की बात नहीं है। क्योंकि 10,000 से अधिक आबादी वाले इलाकों में एक निहाई बैंक शाखायें खुलती हैं और बाकी सारे देश में वो निहाई खुलती है तो उनका जो पिछला पिछड़ाव है वह तो पूरा नहीं होगा। आगे के लिये भी हमारे देश का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा पिछड़ा बना रहेगा। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार अभी इस बात का निरांय करे कि देश में जो विकास लंड हैं, जो बिकी, विकास सिचाई और छोटे-मोटे ग्रामीण कार्यों के सिये केन्द्र बन चुके हैं, उन प्रयोक विकास लंडों में इस वित्त बंड के अस्त तक निरिचित रूप से एक-एक शाखा लोग ही

जाएंगी! वहां अगर एक बैंक की शाखा खोल दी जाती है सारे देश भर में तो अच्छा होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बीज को इस वित्त बंड के अन्त तक पूरा किया जाय। अभी स्थिति सारे देश के पंमाने पर बहुत ही असन्तोषजनक है।

पिछली बार एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया था कि अभी भी सारे देश में एक बैंक की शाखा के ऊपर 7,000 की आबादी पड़ती है, पूरे शहर और देहात की मिलाकर। इसको कम करने की जरूरत है। इसको 25,000 तक ला सके तो अति उत्तम होगा ताकि लोगों को कर्जा लेने में और पैसा जमा करने में सहायित हो।

अभी आसाम और बंगाल का जिक हो चुका है। मैं आपके सामने बिहार की बात रखता हूँ। जहां सारे देश में 47,000 की आबादी पर एक बैंक की शाखा होती है, वहां बिहार में एक लाल 35 हजार है। तो यह लगभग चार गुना फर्क है। जहां इतना पिछड़ापन है, और उसमें भी उत्तर बिहार में जैसे दरभंगा में 2 लाख 29 हजार की आबादी पर एक बैंक की शाखा पड़ती है, सारन में 2 लाख 62 हजार है और मुजफ्फरपुर में 1 लाख 84 हजार की आबादी पर एक बैंक की शाखा पड़ती है। ये मार्च 1971 तक के आंकड़े हैं। तो इस पिछड़ापन को दूर करने के लिये, यास कर पिछड़े इलाकों में ज्यादा प्रयास की आवश्यकता है। जो प्रयास जरूरत के भुकाबले में नहीं हो रहा है।

इसी तरह जो समाज का पिछड़ा तबका है, जो अभी तक दबा हुआ रहा है, आज उनको जहां तक कर्जे देने का मामला है, उसमें बहुत ही नगद्य प्रयास हुआ है। पिछले साल जून के अन्त में प्रबन्धकों की बैठक में ऐलान हुआ कि प्रीफेरेंसियल रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट लागू किया जायगा, बाजी जो बहुत कम सम्भाल सके

आदमी हैं वे अगर किसी उत्पादक कार्य के लिये कर्जा लेते हैं तो बैंक से कम दर पर कर्जा मिलेगा, और ऊपर के लोगों के लिये ज्यादा दर कायम रहेगी। इस साल से ज्यादा ही गयी है। मैंने जानने का प्रयास किया है, अभी तक सरकार ने उसको लागू नहीं किया है। वित्त मंत्री खुद इस बात को कह चुके हैं, टमलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि वह ऐलान करे कि वह प्रिफेरेन्शियल रेट आप इन्टरेस्ट लागू करने जा रहे हैं उन लोगों के लिये जिनकी आर्थिक रित्यति बहुत ही खराब है, देहात में भी और शहर में भी।

दूसी तरह से हमारी कृषि पिछड़ी हुई है। मगर उसके बावजूद भी राष्ट्रीय आय का नगभग आधा कृषि में आता है। बैंसी स्थिति में वया समय नहीं है कि जिन बंकों का गट्टीय-रण्णा ही चुका है उन बंकों का आधा कर्जा कृषि क्षेत्र में जाय। अभी उसका बहुत ही नगण्य हिस्सा कृषि में जा रहा है। इसलिये मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इस बात को वित्त मन्त्री विचारे। इसमें हिम्मत करने की जरूरत है। जो देहान का पिछड़ापन है, उसको दूर करने के लिये कुछ करने की जरूरत है। इसमें हमारे उद्योगों के लिये देश में फैलता हुआ बजार मिलेगा क्या शक्ति बढ़ेगी और तभी वह बढ़ाव भी समंतित रूप से सम्भव हो सकेगा।

श्री राम सहाय पाडे (राजनवगाव) : पहले तो 2 परसेट इन्वेस्टमेंट ही था। अब ज्यादा है।

अंग भोगेन्द्र भाः : क्या 2 परसेट का मुकाबला ही हम करेंगे। मैं यह मुकाबला नहीं करना चाहता। क्या इसीलिये हमन राष्ट्रीय-रण्णा किया था? इसको ज्यादा होना चाहिये था अब तो बहुत कम है, नगण्य है। अभी भी जिन लोगों को कर्जा मिल रहा है वह देहातों में काफी ऊपर का तबका है। जो अपारी है, जिनके पास चोरी का रपया है जिन्होंने बड़े-बड़े कार्य कोल रखे हैं, उनको ही कर्जा मिलता है। चाय बागान के लिये जो

कर्जा होता है वह भी इसमें ही गिना जाता है। चाय बागान वाले लेतीहर नहीं हैं, मातूली किसान नहीं है। इसलिये हम आकार के भुलावे में न आये। जहा तक वास्तव में लेती करने वाले किसान का मबाल है वह अभी भी उपेक्षित है। एक प्रतिज्ञ कर्जा भी उनके पास नहीं जा रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ व्याप आवश्यकताएँ हमारे देश की हैं। अजम्यात गहर है, गढ़क नहर है और वटी योजनायें हैं, जो पैसे के अभाव में बड़ी हैं जिनके बारग देश का कृषि उत्पादन पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैंने इस साल कई बार प्रयास किया, लेकिन चार महीने के अन्दर बार-बार जबाब आया, कई तरह से बहस उठाई गई, लेकिन नव बार जबाब आया कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बंकों में या दूसरे बंकों से इन योजनाओं के लिये कर्जा नहीं दिया जायेगा।

पिछली बार सिचार्ड मन्त्री ने यहां जबाब दिया था कि विहार सरकार ने गंडक के लिये और राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर के लिये बंक से कर्जा मांगा ही नहीं। इस पर मैंने दोनों सरकारों को पत्र लिखे। विहार के सिचार्ड मन्त्री केदार पाडे का मेरे पास पत्र आ गया है। उसमें लिखा है कि इस बीच यहां और केन्द्रीय सरकार से पूछ-नाश्वर करने में पता चला कि बंकों से राज्य सरकार या राज्य राज्य सरकार के किसी विभाग को इस तरह के काम के लिये कोई बंज हासिल नहीं हो सकता। यह उन के पत्र का जबाब है। ऐसी अवस्था में नागरवाला केस के बारे में श्री मोदी कह रहे थे हम सब जानते हैं कि उस काण्ड पर व्याप दिया गया है लेकिन हमें शक है कि सारी कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है, नहीं तो ज्यादा लोग इस गिरोह में होने चाहिये थे। मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि हजारों ऐसे नागरवाला हैं जो बंकों से रपया खा रहे हैं, राष्ट्रीयरण्णा होने के बाद भी खा रहे हैं। ऐसे नागरवाला श्री मोदी की जमात में हैं जो टेलीफोन पर रपया पा जाते हैं।

[की ओरेन्ट भा]

मैं आहता हूं कि वित्त मन्त्री महोदय हिंदूपत करके मालूम करे कि कैसे दो मिनट में इतना-इतना रुपया ले कर लोग चले जाते हैं जब कि शहर और देश के आम लोग ज्ञान-क्ष महीने, साल-साल तक परेशान होते हैं लेकिन उनको कर्जा नहीं मिल पाता है। यह पूरे नागरिकालों की जमात है जिनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिये हमारी नीति बदलने का सवाल है, बैंकों के कड़े नियम बनाने का सवाल है।

एक बात की ओर मैं अवधियान दिलाना चाहता हूं। जहां तक कर्जे में धूमधूरी का मामला है, जितने परिमाण में कर्जा बढ़ेगा उतने ही परिमाण में धूमधूरी बढ़ेगी। मैं यह यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि पहले लोग धूम नहीं लेते थे। वह पहले भी लेते थे लेकिन पहले वह बाहर नहीं आती थी। अब चूंकि मध्यम और नीचे के लोगों को भी धूम देना पड़ता है इसलिये वह बड़े पैमाने पर फैल गई है। इसका कारण यह है कि कोई अवधि निश्चित नहीं है कि जो आवेदन करेगा उसको इनमें अवधि के अंदर भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा। इसलिये मेरा आशह है कि आप यह नियम बना लें कि जब आवेदन आये उसके दो महीने के अंदर कर्ज का भुगतान कर दिया जाये। अगर वह नहीं किया जायेगा तो उसका इलाज करने का हम प्रयास करेंगे, लेकिन अवधि निश्चित हो जाने पर लोग निश्चित हो जायेंगे कि उनको बेकार में दौड़ना नहीं पड़ेगा और लोगों को जूस नहीं देना होगा।

सारे देश में जो बैंक कर्मचारियों से समझौता हुआ था उसमें कहा गया था कि प्रबन्ध में बैंक कर्मचारियों को लिया जाये। मैं आप के जरिये यह आप्रह कहना वित्त मंत्री से कि चुनाव के जरिये युप्त भतवान द्वारा समिति में लोग लिये जायें, जिससे स्थिति बेहतर भी

होगी और कम से कम लोगों की शिकायत बर्स हो जायेगी।

एक शिकायत की बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। कुछ नये लोगों को बैंकों के लिये नियुक्त किया गया था। उसमें ट्रैनिंग हुई थी। प्रशिक्षण के बाद उसमें मे लगभग दो हजार लोगों को निकाल दिया गया था। इस बिना पर कि उन्होंने 15-17 या 19 दिन काम किया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री इस बात को जांचे कि जो लोग प्रशिक्षण पा चुके हैं, इस प्रकार उन्हें छाटे जाने में क्या गलती हुई है और उनको फिर से नौकरी में लेने वा प्रयास करे।

*SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Shivaganga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that the working of 14 nationalised banks is being discussed in this august House and I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate and to say a few words.

The hon. Members, who preceded me, have pointed out the drawbacks and the deficiencies in the working of these 14 nationalised banks during the period of two years after nationalisation. I would request the hon. Finance Minister not to treat them as mere criticisms but to give life to them by formulating effective measures for the purpose of improving the working of these 14 nationalised banks.

While inaugurating a branch of a private bank, Shri Madhavan, the hon. Minister of Industries of Tamil Nadu, made a pertinent reference to the way in which these nationalised banks have been functioning and how they have not come up to the expectations of people. He regrettably referred to the fact that these banks have not come to the rescue of small farmers and small scale industrialists of Tamil Nadu as was anticipated at the time of nationalisation. The purpose of nationalising these banks has been completely defeated and the hopes and aspirations of small farmers and small industrialists have not so far been realised. I would like to apprise the hon. Finance Minister of the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

appalling failure of the nationalised banks in fulfilling the expectations of the people.

Many hon Members have no doubt made many worthwhile suggestions for bringing about the much-needed improvement in the working of these banks. But, we would be well-advised to go into the basic cause for this malady. The Managing Directors, under whose unbridled sway the banks functioned before nationalisation, are continuing to be in charge of the nationalised banks in the colourful name of custodians. The nationalisation has brought in a charge in the ownership and in the name of Managing Directors. But the pre-nationalisation banking policy continues to be the main plank of the working of Banks and its execution also is under the charge of the very same top people who are now known as Custodians. I do not question their administrative talent and capacity, but I do question that they are being allowed to operate the same old policy detrimental to the interests of common people. Under such circumstances, how do you expect the nationalised banks to function for the progress and welfare of the weaker sections of the society?

It should be obvious to everyone that the root cause for the inefficient working of these banks and their failure to serve the social objectives for which they were nationalised lies nowhere else except in the top echelons who continue to be entrenched in perpetuating the old banking policy. You are, aware, Sir that crores of rupees have been entrusted to be administered by these people. If a man finds himself to be free for managing millions of rupees, naturally he gets inebriated with autocratic inclinations. He feels, rightly so, that what he decides in the matter of administering such huge funds is beyond reproach and he is least bothered whether the objectives of nationalisation have been served or not by his actions.

Whether it is the Congress Party or other parties like the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam wedded to social welfare policies, all the progressive political parties advocated nationalisation of banks because they sincerely believed that the vast bulk of deposits in such banks should not go to serve only 75 monopoly houses and the handful of millionaire families. These banks were nationalised with the noble objective of utilising the crores of rupees

for the social and economic progress of poor people, middleclass people, agricultural families and small scale industrialists, striving hard to stay alive. This progressive step resulted in a revolutionary split in the Congress Party and even led to the premature dissolution of Lok Sabha. It is highly regrettable that after all this fanfare the nationalisation of 14 major banks has not yielded the desired results. It should not be beyond the competence and talent of our energetic Finance Minister to ensure effective functioning of the nationalised banks

17.00 hrs.

I would humbly suggest that a Board should be constituted to prevent the peremptory exercise of power by the top management. In fact there should be regional boards to guide and supervise the activities of the nationalised banks in different regions of the country. I am pained to see that corruption and malpractices are widely rampant from top to bottom in these banks in distributing credit facilities. Bribes are offered and taken in broad daylight if a loan is got to be sanctioned. The favourites and the family members of the top management have the field day in availing themselves of the credit facilities. As an instance, in Tamil Nadu, the management of Indian Bank unreservedly advanced lakhs of rupees to a family member for the purpose of constructing a hotel. It did not end there. It was ordered that the Bank Officers selected for re-orientation training at Madras should stay only at this hotel and thus the proprietor of the hotel was enabled to pay back the advance to the bank from the earnings he had from the Bank Officers. If the Government want to put an end to such malpractices, the State Governments also should be associated with the Boards that I have suggested earlier. I would also urge that the labour representation should be taken on the Boards.

Now, I would briefly refer to the recruitment policy of these nationalised banks. More than 20000 persons have been recruited by these banks. I do not know whether there is any sound recruitment policy for these banks. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this point. In the matter of recruitment to Central Government services,

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

there is reservation for candidates belonging to scheduled castes and other backward classes. I wonder whether these banks have any such rules in the matter of recruitment. I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that he should initiate immediate steps in the matter of framing recruitment rules for these banks, to ensure adequate reservation for scheduled castes and other backward classes.

It is common knowledge that huge sums of money running into many thousands have been advanced to the high officials of these banks for the purchase of conveyance and for the construction of costly mansions. The advances are also recovered in easy instalments. In addition, the banks provide cars and bungalows to these top officials. If the Government want to mobilise enough resources for the purpose of implementing social welfare programmes, then this kind of extravagance on the part of nationalised banks must be ended forthwith.

With these words, I conclude

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने के बाद गावों में एक आशा जगी थी। आशा यह जगी थी कि छोटे किसानों को पैसा कम सूद पर और जल्दी मिल जाया करेगा। किन्तु दो साल का तजुर्बा यही बताता है कि गाव बाला तो मारा मारा भटकता रहा और नागरवाला फौन करके पैसा ले जाता है। यह जो नगरों और गावों में खाई थी इसको मिटाने के बजाय राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने भी आखिर प्रेफेस नगर बालों के ही देना जारी रखा। इसके ऊपर आपको विचार करना पड़ेगा। यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात है।

हम समझते रहे हैं कि सरकार जो भी भीज अपने हाथ में लेती है, उसका उद्देश्य, उसका हेतु हमेशा अच्छा होता है। छोटे उद्योग बाले को पैसा मिले, छोटे किसान को 'पैसा मिले, कुधां खोदने के लिए काठकार को पैसा मिले, कोई काम या उद्योग धंधा खड़ा करने के लिए पैसा मिले और वह यह सोचे कि कोई मुक्त को पैसा लेने से रोक नहीं सकता है, ऐसी भावना

लोगों के दिलों में पैदा होनी चाहिये थी। सबाल यह है।

Whether that policy has been honestly implemented to the lowest levels?

हम दो साल का तजुर्बा देखते हैं तो पता बलता है कि बैंकों में कोई खास बदल नहीं हुआ है। शुरू-शुरू में इसका प्रचार नो बड़ा किया गया कि साइकल बाले, रिश्ता बाले, तांगे बाले, टैक्सी बाले, टेले बाले को पैसा मिलेगा किन्तु आज किसी को जा कर आप पूछ ले वह यही कहता हुआ आपको मिलेगा कि नहीं मिलता है। आखिर यह क्यों हुआ है? क्यों नहीं मिलता है।

मेरे मित्रों ने सबाल उठाया है अगर कोई वहा से पैसा मायने जाता है तो उससे सिक्योरिटी मारी जाती है। क्या सरकार का हेतु यह था? जो आदमी गरीब है वह किस नग्न से सिक्योरिटी दे सकता है। जब आप प्रार्टी गाइट ही खत्म करने जा रहे हैं तो

How can you demand property for security?

भारत के अन्दर टेलेट की कमी नहीं है, इन की कमी नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी इन इन होता है, टेलेट इन होता है। टेलेट बहुत बाहर जा रहा है। इसका क्या कारण है? कारण यह है कि यहा स्कोप नहीं है। बैंकों के अन्दर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था रहे कि अगर कोई टेलेटिंग आदमी अपना ब्ल्यू प्रिट ले कर आता है या छोटा-मोटा उद्योग बढ़ा खड़ा करना चाहता है और बैंकों को पता बलता है कि यह आदटी टेलेटिंग है, उद्योग खड़ा कर सकता है, उसको यदि पैसा दिया जाएगा तो वह देश के हित में होगा, उद्योग का विकास होगा, देश का भला होगा तो उसको पैसा दिया जाए। ऐसी व्यवस्था न होने की बजह से जो पुराना महाजन करता था वही यह नया महाजन करता है। यह भी उसकी तरह से सिक्योरिटी मांगता है। जिस के पास सिक्योरिटी नहीं है और केवल

बुद्धि है और वही उसकी पूजी, वह क्या करेगा, छसका ये बैंक अभी तक कोई हल नहीं निकाल सके हैं।

जो कर्मचारी है उन में आपस में जो असन्तोष की बात थी यह भी कम नहीं हुई है। दिल्ली के स्टेट बैंक के अदर पदोन्नतियों को ले कर या नीचें के पदों पर लाने की बात को ले कर अब भी असन्तोष बना हुआ है। जिनके पास बालीफिकेशन नहीं थी, जो परीक्षा में पास नहीं हुए थे ऐसे लोगों को भी पदोन्नतियों दे कर कर्मचारियों के अन्दर असन्तोष बढ़ाया गया है। जिनको सन्तोष चाहिये, उनको मन्तोष भी नहीं मिला है। जो काम करने हैं, जिन के महयोग और सहकार के बलबूते पर यह बैंक अपना सारा कारोबार चलाते हैं उनके मन में भी इतना असन्तोष रहा तो आखिर जो काम है वह किस तरह संठीक हो सकेगा? इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान देना बहुत आवश्यक है।

पुराने जितन बैंक थे उन में घपले होते थे, घोटाले होते थे, पैसा का ठीक उपयोग नहीं होता था, राष्ट्रीय कामों में पैसा नहीं लगता है, इस बास्ते सरकार ने बैंकों को अपने हाथ में लिया। किन्तु मुझ को लगता है कि यह उलटा विधान हुआ है। पहले अगर लड़कों को कोई बाप गोद नेता था तो लड़का बाप को खूटा था। लेकिन अब बाप न बच्चे को गोद में लिया और बाप ने लड़के को लूटना शुरू कर दिया। यह जो बात हो रही है, यह समझ में नहीं आती है। अभी कई बैंकों मिशनों ने एक बात कही है। यह कहा है कि मैंटर सब चुड़िस है। मैं ला नहीं जानता हूँ। मैं बैंकलर इन ला नहीं हूँ। कावर इन ला तो हो ही नहीं सकता हूँ। मैं ले मैन की तरह पूछना चाहता हूँ। अभी जो बाड़ हुआ है उससे सामान्य आदमियों के मन पर बैंकों के अवहार के बारे में क्या विश्वास की भावना पैदा होगी? क्या वे चाहेंगे कि हम बैंकों के अन्दर

पैसा रखें? क्या वे समझेंगे कि यह पैसा देश के हित में इत्तेमाल होगा? क्या इस तरह का विश्वास इस काड़ में पनपा है? हमारे अटल विहारी बाजपेयी जी ने एक बात कही थी। "न्होने कहा था कि अहमदाबाद बैंक में भी एक ऐसा ही घपला हुआ है। उन्होने स्वयं वित्त मंत्री को इसके बारे में पत्र लिखा। अपने पत्र में उन्होने कहा कि 0 लाख का यह घपला है। वित्त मंत्री ने अपने जबाब में कहा कि 80 लाख का नहीं, 42 लाख का है। यहाँ तो लालों में बात होती है..."

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव बङ्हारा)। लेकिन नैशनलाइजेशन के पहले का है।

श्री यशवन्त राव जोशी इसका मतलब है पहले भी घपले और बाद में भी घपले, तो अन्तर क्या हुआ? कोई अन्तर तो हुआ नहीं। नैशनलाइजेशन के बाद अन्तर तो कुछ होना चाहिये था। इसलिए मैं पूछ रहा हूँ। आखिर इनने बड़े भारी घपले में जिस में एक बड़े व्यक्ति का नाम भी घसीटा गया था, एक ही दिन के अन्दर यह मामला समाप्त कर दिया गया। मतलब यह कि उसकी जो पूरी आनंदीन और जात्र होनी थी, वह नहीं हुई। अभी मैं जेल में था। नागरवाला मेरे साथ था। बाकी बाते हुईं। मब मैं सुनाना नहीं चाहता। एक बाक्य जो बड़ा अर्थपूर्ण है, वह मुना देना है। उन्होने यह कहा

Why do you want to take the bull by its tail and not by its horns?

इसका मतलब क्या है, मुझे पता नहीं। एक दिन के अन्दर न्यायालय में भी उसकी पूरी जात्र न हो और इस सदन के अन्दर भी उसके बारे में पूरा विचार न हो तो आखिर

Is it not a form of a totalitarian regime where we cannot discuss this?

न्यायालय में भी सुपरसानिक स्पीड में मामला खत्म हो जाता है। वहाँ भी पता नहीं अस्ता है। नागरवाला यहीं कहता है कि ज्यादती हुई

[द्वी जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

है। उनका जो कनफैशन था वह और पुलिस का कनफैशन अलग है। इसका क्या पता कि पुलिस ने क्या कहा और इन्होंने क्या बताया। यह पब्लिक ट्रायल नहीं था। बहा क्या हुआ हमें मालूम नहीं। अगर इस सदन में भी सब चुड़िस का हवाला दे कर हमारा मुह बन्द किया जाये, तो यह उचित नहीं है। It may have happened in the old days when Parliament was not considered to be supreme than the Supreme Court. But now we have established that Parliament is supreme than the Supreme Court.

जब हम सर्वोच्च हैं और यह मामला एक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैक में सदय रखता है, तो हमें उसके बारे में पूरी जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए। मेरा भी स्टेट बैंक ने एकाउट है, और इमलिए एक डिपाजिटर के नाते मेरा यह अधिकार है कि मुझे इस विषय में सब जानकारी दी जाये। मैं कानून की बारीकियों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जब इतना बड़ा घपला हो जाता है, तो सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह सदन को इस बारे में पूरी जानकारी दे। जैसा कि बिंदान सदस्य, श्री एच० एम० पटेल, ने कहा है, इस सदन को यह जानकारी दी जानी चाहिए कि नागरवाला को जो रुपया दिया गया वह किम व्यक्ति के एकाउट से दिया गया और उम समय उम एकाउट में कितनी राशि थी, आदि। अगर यह सब जानकारी दे दी जानी, तो माननीय मदस्यों और जनता के मन में इस प्रकार के सन्देह पैदा न होते। लेकिन जब इस मामले में हश-हश की नीति अपनाई जाती है, तो कई प्रकार के सवाल उठाये जाते हैं। सब से उपर्या इनट्रीनिंग और मिसटीरियस बात यह है कि इसना बड़ा घपला होने के बाद भी उम्के बारे में पूरी जांच नहीं की गई। ग्राहिर एक ही बिन में उस मामले का फैसला क्यों कर दिया गया? मान सीजिए कि नागरवाला ने रुपया

देने के लिए टेसीफोन किया, तो वह दोषी क्यों है? दोषी तो के लोग हैं, जिन्होंने रुपया दिया। अगर कोई व्यक्ति किसी के घर के सामने कुछ मारगता है। और घर का मालिका उस को बह दे देता है, तो दोषी मानने वाला नहीं है, बल्कि दोषी वह है, जो उसको दे देता है। यदि इस बारे से सारी जानकारी लोगों के सामने आ जाती, तो उनको विश्वास ही जाता कि सरकार द्वारा बैंकों को अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद उन के पैसे का उपयोग देश के कामों के लिए, छोटे उद्योगों और किमानों के लिए होगा।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, एक आदमी टेलेन्टिड है, उसकी बुद्धि है, लेकिन उसके पाम पूजी नहीं है, यदि ऐसे आदमी को भी बैंकों से छूरा देने के बारे में कुछ व्यवस्था की जाये, तो देश में बैंकों का उपयोग ख़बूल होगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): On 19 July, 1969 when Government took the decision of nationalising 14 banks with deposits not less than Rs 50 crores, there were certain objectives that were formulated to bring about the nationalisation of commercial banks. One of the objective was to ensure rapid development of banking facilities in the rural and other neglected areas. The second was to ensure a more effective mobilisation of the deposits and the third was to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of these sections of society which had not received their due share in the benefits of economic growth and whose share in the institutional finance had been negligible.

I would like to remind the hon. Minister that an amendment was moved and accepted which sought to introduce the principle of workers' participation in the management of nationalised banks.

It is now worthwhile to examine whether the present functioning of the nationalised banks conforms to the objectives which were formulated when the nationalisation of these banks took place.

First is the problem of deposit growth. Those who wanted the *status quo*, criticised

nationalisation, saying that nationalisation will inevitably mean less incentive for more deposits and therefore deposit mobilisation will suffer. Statistical facts indicate that after nationalisation of the banks there has been a growth of deposits. Of course, it is not commensurate with the general development of the resources, but it is a fact that the scare that was created that immediately after nationalisation mobilisation of deposits would suffer has not come out to be true.

On the last Friday of May 19, 1971, the aggregate deposits were Rs. 5101.1 crores. These are Rs. 773.9 crores more or 17 9% more than those in the previous year. With a bold and imaginative approach and effort towards deposit mobilisation growth of deposits would have been still more.

There have been branch expansion programme. Before nationalisation there was one banking office for every 65,000 persons. The statistics show that after nationalisation there is one bank office for 47,000 people. There is therefore some progress, but I find that though apparently there is progress, there is a lot of regional disparity as far as the banking industry is concerned and that regional disparity can be borne out on the basis of the facts provided by Government themselves. That is another point that has to be taken note of.

The growth is no doubt quantitative, but there is no qualitative change. The question can be posed : Is there any effective functioning of the nationalised banks ? Here, I would like to make a reference to one point which has been very sharply brought out by a group of professors from the Allahabad University. They studied very carefully the working of the public corporations in the country and at the close of the book they have drawn their inference and they say that as regards many of the persons who are managing the public sector, there is a paradox that they function which the mentality of the private sector. This paradox continues, and as a result we find that a number of officers are put in the charge of various banks, but their mentality is still not in tune with the public sector.

Let me refer to workers' participation also. A procedural wrangling is going on still. The nationalisation of banks has taken place, and there are various schemes which have been put forward by the trade unions, but still Government have not been able to

resolve them amicably. Therefore, the principle of workers' participation in the banks only remains on paper, as a result the workers do not feel the sense of participations which they should have as far as the nationalised bank are concerned.

Now, I would say a word about the norms of credit-worthiness. We were repeatedly told that one of the social motivations of nationalisation of banks was that the traditional norms with credit-worthiness should be changed. I do concede that the norms are being changed but there is still room for a radical revisions of the norms. If you just go round and meet sections of the peasants and the backward sections of small industries, you will always find that even the revision of the norms of credit-worthiness that has been introduced has not been adequate enough to see that adequate credit facilities could be made available to the backward sections of the community.

Then, there is the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India. The Government of India set up this corporation to cover the risk of banks against individuals borrowing in neglected sectors ; we find, however, that due to corrupt practices and inefficiency of functioning, adequate results have not been produced at all. I would like the Finance Minister to give us the facts as to how much has been done in this sphere.

Now, I would say a word about differential rates of interest. Under the chairmanship of a very eminent economist Dr. Hazare, a committee had been set up as early as September, 1970 to recommend a scale of differential interest rates for helping the small borrowers and the weaker sections. The report has already been submitted. But we would like to know from the Finance Minister what concrete steps are being taken to see that there is speedy implementation of the fine report that has been prepared by Dr. Hazare.

Now, I shall say a word about corruption. There is so much of corruption in these nationalised banks. Only the agency has changed. I can quote a number of instances from my own constituency where a number of peasants have had to give considerable amount of bribes in order to get loans. I have those instances with me, and I do not want to spell them out in detail here. I am prepared to hand the name over

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to the Finance Minister. I have found, for instance, that if a loan of Rs. 5000 is to be extracted from the nationalised bank, then there are peasants who have been required to give bribe to the tune of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500. That is what is happening.

In conclusion, I would only say this. I do not want to refer to individual cases. If there are cases like the 'Nagarwala case' or any other case of that type, then we must consider them seriously. I do not want to enter into something which is already before the court. But I would say that the question is not only how the individuals in the nationalised bank have behaved; the most important point, as my hon. friend Shri H. M. Patel has raised, is that there is a crisis of confidence. I would like to ask the Finance Minister plain and simple question. If such a situation were to take place in Britain, I have not the least doubt that consistent with the democratic traditions of Britain, the Finance Minister would have offered his resignation and said 'I now leave it to my colleague whether the resignation should be accepted or not'. But, unfortunately, such a thing has not taken place in this country.

I would request the Finance Minister to see, that if the image of the public sector is to be sharpened still more, the norms of credit worthiness be revised and more facilities be made available to the rural folk through the implementation of mobile bank services, and implementation of the principle workers' participation in the management of banks ensured. With all these measures, the results will be much better. It is not that the nationalised banks have failed to produce results; they have been able to produce results which are quite comparable to the results that Banks produced when they were in the hands of a few. But as a socialist I expect that the image of the public sector should be sharpened still further so that we should be able to get better benefits for the people not only in terms of economic benefit but in terms of social justice.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : I do not want to discuss the Nagarwala case as it has already been discussed by previous speakers. I only want to say one thing. There were three objects of nationalisation of Banks. First, rapid development of banking facilities in unbanked and rural

areas; second, mobilisation of deposits and thirdly to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of sections of society which had not received their due share in the benefit of economic growth.

Before nationalisation, there was one banking office for 65,000 people; now the figure has come down to 47,000. But in U.P. even now it is one bank office for 82,000 people. This shows that backward areas have again been neglected. I would request the Finance Minister to see that the growth in banking facilities all over the country is uniform. In Bihar it was one bank to 1,20,000 people. This ratio must be made uniform throughout the country.

The amount of deposits in all nationalised banks has increased from Rs. 3,900 crores in 1969 to Rs. 5,100 crores in Dec., 1970. But how is it distributed? The share of the priority sectors is only Rs. 885 crores or 17.7%. Agriculture has received Rs. 201 crores, small scale industries Rs. 420 crores, road transport operators Rs. 37.09 crores, retail traders and small businessmen Rs. 14.47 crores, self-employed persons Rs. 8.57 crores and needy students only Rs. 3.47 crores. Thus since nationalisation, the share of advances made to the priority sector has increased from 10% to about 18%. This is shameful. This is not a proper distribution. I hope the Finance Minister will see that more resources are diverted to the priority sectors.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO (Chatrapur) : Two years have passed since the 14 banks were nationalised. Have these banks since then published their annual report and accounts and if so, would these be laid on the Table so that Parliament can have an idea of their progress and discuss it?

Earlier there was question about the amounts given as loans to small farmers, small entrepreneurs and self-employed persons. What is the number of such persons, what are the rates of interest charged and what are the difficulties experienced by banks in recovery. This will give us a correct picture. My information is that in some cases they are not able to realise the loans given to small people. Therefore, the Finance Minister may give us a break up, if not now, but at a future date, so that we know how the banks are functioning in this sphere.

There are some employees in the State Bank who joined service before it was nationalised in 1953. They had opted for the old regulations of service; they had made provident fund contributions. But the SBI is not making a matching contribution. I am told that they are not even paid interest on their deposits.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I thought the discussion was going to be in a rather constructive way because the first three or four speakers made quite constructive suggestions. Shri Mishra made certain comments and gave certain suggestions which certainly are worth considering, but it appeared a little later that the main thrust of his speech was somewhere else, not on the constructive part.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It was "main" because he felt it.

MR. S. P. AKER : He always is very constructive except sometimes when he gets angry (*Interruption*).

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He himself said and it was right that the deposit mobilisation has shown an increase. Many Members have also conceded that there is a diversification of credit because so far neglected sectors have been taken into account and we are trying to reach them. There is expansion of branches also so that we are trying to cover unbanked or under-banked areas and that process of expansion is being continued. Of course, another point has been made by many hon. Members, namely, whether we have done as well as we could have done. Particularly the point was whether we have tried to do enough for the so-called priority sectors—the small agriculturists, the small traders, the small businessmen, the self-employment seeker, young men, the intelligent young men who have nothing else to give as security. These are the priority sectors for which nationalisation of banks contemplated. I would like to say that it continues to be the objective and the policy of the nationalised banks. There is no doubt about it. I would certainly like to assure the hon. House that the criterion of credit-worthiness is being changed, and as Mr. Dandawate has said, certainly some policy changes are taking

place. Certainly, there were some practical difficulties in the way.

PROF. S. I. SAKSENA : Only 18 per cent has been advanced to them.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The real problem and the real difficulty is that the demand for credit from this neglected sector, which has been neglected for centuries together, is so vast that immediately we have not been able to meet it in a satisfactory manner. That is the problem. Of course there are the problems of attitude in this matter which are coming in the way. There is at least a feeling: there are allegations of corruption also, as hon. Members said. I cannot say that there are no cases of corruption, because, that is really speaking a general problem in Indian life. It is not merely confined to nationalised banks, but the programme and working of these nationalised banks has been completely exposed to public criticism, which is a good thing. Some of these things are openly talked out, discussed and criticised. Much is being said about it, but it is not as if corruption started only with nationalisation. One cannot say like that. Naturally, it can be rightly expected that after nationalisation there should be some check on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Nationalisation of corruption

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I would certainly like a request to Mr. Dandawate—he has given some specific cases—it is much more desirable that we try to follow such individual cases to see that ultimately there is a feeling of deterrence in this matter. I have myself taken up this question with the custodians of banks. At the very first meeting, when I met them, I told them that it is not good for the new programme of nationalised banks that there should be a feeling of corruption being prevalent, and we have decided to take preventive measures and certainly started vigilance centres in several banks.

As far as reaching the neglected sectors is concerned, I have given in many replies to the questions certain statistics about it. If I had enough time, I could give the details. I have got a wealth of information with me which I can give again to the hon. Members, about the increase in the number of offices of commercial banks after

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nationalisation. I can give the figures. In the State Bank, the increase is 993 offices, and in the case of the 14 nationalised banks, it is nearly 2,113. I can give according to the States also; I have got the information. For example, Shri Bhogendra Jha mentioned Bihar. In Bihar, the number of offices, as on 30th June, 1969, was 273. At the end of July, 1971, the number of offices increased by 127. He wanted to know the percentage to the population. There also there is improvement. I know that it is not satisfactory, but you cannot say that there is no improvement. In Bihar the population coverage has come down from 2.07 lakhs in June, 1969 to 1.2 lakhs in May, 1971 and will be around 1 lakh at the end of December, 1971.

PROF. S. I. SAKSENA : What is the average per branch in the country.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is much less than the rest of the country, but I am telling you that an effort is being made.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : We do not dispute that there is an all round improvement, but it is negligible.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : My only plea to the hon. members is that we are making a very sincere effort in this matter.

As far as the performance of the Banks in the priority sector is concerned, you can employ two tests. One is whether we are trying to reach the areas where so far they had not ventured, or secondly whether the Bank has become at least approachable to the smaller man. I can say that more than 60 per cent of the additional deposits is made use for the neglected sector.

The other thing also will have to be seen, whether the bigger accounts are still being allowed to be benefited in the old manner. I would like to assure the hon. House that we have taken enough care in this matter to see that the bigger accounts of Rs. 25 lakhs and above are very carefully scrutinised by the Banks, by the Reserve Bank itself. As I have many times explained in the House, they have laid down a pro-forma on the basis of which they very carefully scrutinise the purpose for

which the loans are required and whether they are made use for the purposes for which they are taken, to see ultimately that they are not manipulated for purposes for which they are not meant, that at least they are not utilised for speculative purposes. But one cannot say that we should completely starve the the bigger accounts, because ultimately we will have to see that the genuine economic productive activity must go on. For example, the textile industry will have to be given proper credit facilities because it certainly provides employment. The only question is whether additional amount that becomes available by way of deposit mobilisation is made available to the smaller sector, to the priority sector, in an increasing manner and I can assure the hon. House that this is exactly what we propose to do. It will take some more time.

The most important point that was made by Shri Shivanandan Mishra was whether the nationalised Banks are having certain plans or programmes linked with the planning of country. I entirely agree that the nationalised Banks will have to play a very important part in the economic planning of the country, and it is from this point of view that we have started this Lead Bank Scheme. The idea is that the Lead Bank should have a co-ordinating role in having a development programme in the district and take a lead in this matter of co-ordinating the activities of other Banks. The country is divided into different areas and different Banks are given responsibility for the areas. An hon. member from West Bengal said that a certain Bank did not fulfil its functions in its district.

While some banks have, some banks have not. Some banks have done better in some areas and some banks have not. One fact however stands out, and that it is really a challenging problem. There is a large disparity in the functioning of the banks, as far as the different regions are concerned. There is considerable regional imbalance in the functioning of the banks. I must concede that eastern India particularly is much more neglected in banking activity. It must be conceded. In order to find out facts I myself went to Eastern Uttar Pradesh and my fears were confirmed. I made certain statements about it there also. In doing so my idea was not to condemn anybody

but to have self-criticism. I do concede that we have not risen to the expectation of the people in this matter, because I was myself not satisfied with the progress.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : You could have gone a step further and visited North Bihar. You would have found the position much worse there.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Let us not try to have competition. I can understand your feeling about it. I am myself stating it. I am after the banks which are the lead banks in the eastern sector. I want them to be a little more active in this matter and I would like to assure the hon. House that I still propose to go into some of the areas and discuss this matter.

SHRI N. N. PANDEY : Visit Gorakhpur also.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Gorakhpur is also part of UP. So, let us not discuss every district.

Here I must say one thing. We must show patience. I do not think we can work out miracles and get things done overnight. The first task is to see that the areas are properly covered. Then good surveys and development plans for every district will have to be prepared. Then we have to campaign continuously for mobilisation of resources. If we merely say that let the lead banks go on distributing money, it cannot be done.

श्री यशवन्तराव मिश्र : सदाचरत ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : हाँ, सदाचरत नहीं हो सकता है ।

Naturally, it will have to be a banking operation and banking operation depends upon certain financial proprieties. If not security, at least certain credit-worthiness will have to be there. I quite agree with Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi when he says that when an intelligent person says that he has got an economically viable operation for which he wants money, naturally it should be given. But it is the responsibility of the person concerned to prove that he has got an economically viable proposition to work. If a person merely comes and says that he has got a diploma and on the basis of the

diploma he should be advanced some money, it will not be possible to do so, because it will be tempting them in a wrong way.

The point which the hon. Member made about specialisation is very very important. Today we have not got that. Now the people who are sent to the rural areas and who are expected to grant loans to the agriculturists they are the people who have been functioning in the urban areas and dealing with only commerce and trade. They do not know how to assess agriculture as a proposition. So, it is a question of training of personnel also ; it is a question of re-orientation of the person who goes there.

So, after nationalisation we have to undertake a task which is qualitatively different. Quantitatively also it is terribly different and it is a vast operation. Therefore, I would plead with hon. Members for patience and understanding. But I would not plead with them for protecting me for faults. I will never ask them to do that, but I would certainly plead with them for patience because the leadership of nationalised banks is certainly making progress.

Here I must say a few words of appreciation to the leadership of the nationalised banks for their present attitude because they had to function in a different atmosphere before. Now they are showing a sense of dedication for the objectives of the nationalised banks and I think they are ready to go ahead. But they also need instruments.

Ultimately only the custodian by himself or a couple of people round about him cannot deliver the goods. This is the basic approach. As far as the point of the hon. Member is concerned that there is no participation of the employees in the banks, this Parliament in its wisdom has decided,.... (Interruption) I am really keen to have regularly constituted new boards, but my difficulty or stumbling block is the representation of the employees.

AN HON. MEMBER : Parliament has accepted certain procedures in this regard.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Now, the wranglings in the trade union movement, that is also a fact of life. What can we do about it ? That wrangling is there. I am not blaming anybody. This also has to be faced. This particular phase

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of trade union movement in this country is also a fact of national life, a fact one has to find solution to, and I am trying to find a solution early. I will be the first man to feel happy when we will have the new boards. That will be again another test of our policy in regard to the nationalised banks. Then the new Board of Directors will guide the implementation of the nationalised banks' policy towards the new social objectives. When the representatives of the working classes, of the artisans, of agriculturists, of employees and of depositors will sit there I am sure there will be a new approach to the problem. If it is there, certainly things can be much more improved.

The hon. Member, Shri Mishra, has made good suggestions. I can only tell him I have taken note of them.

SHRI SHIYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What about having a Parliamentary Committee ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Let me say at the beginning, my idea is not to have a Parliamentary Committee for the control of banks. Parliament is there and the accountability of the nationalised banks is not questioned. We can discuss the matter in the Parliament. In the Consultative Committee you can put any number of questions. We can have many discussions here, but I do not propose to have one more committee so that instead of being helpful to the functioning of the banks it might possibly be... (*Interruption*) I leave the word to you.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : This can be put under the Public Undertakings Committee.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : There are so many Undertakings under the Public Undertakings Committee that if banks are also there, the Committee may only get a chance once in 10 years to discuss this subject. You had been the Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee! I am not taking any final view in the matter, but certainly this question can be considered a little later. At the present moment I am not for it, because for me it appears to be still premature to consider this matter, because we have yet to see the working of

the new type of boards, and unless we see the functioning of the banks for some more period I think it will be difficult to say : let it be handed over to the Public Undertakings Committee.

One hon. Member asked about the differential rate of interest and what Government is doing about it. The report is there. As you know, there are two different views there and I wanted that there should be a debate here because I would like to have some guidance from the Parliament also. There are two views. But there is one common point. Even the majority report has accepted the principle that there should be differential rate for certain sectors. Now the point is what that differential should be. That, really speaking, is the main question.

They have suggested something like 8.5 per cent. The minute of dissent has taken another extreme line. I am not criticizing either the minute of dissent or the majority report but certainly we will have to go into this matter. Government proposes to discuss this matter further among ourselves and also, if necessary, with the Planning Commission and take a final view about this matter. This report is under critical and active consideration of the Government of India.

As far as the principle of differential treatment is concerned, it is accepted. In nationalisation itself we have accepted that it is necessary to have differential treatment. When we say that there are certain priority sectors, that itself means that there is differential treatment.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : Preferential treatment.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Preferential treatment means differential treatment.

Hon. Members said that there can be specialisation in trade etc. At the present moment I can say that by accepting the lead bank scheme, we have certainly accepted in principle the idea of a specialised area office. At least the area approach is emphasized so that some responsibility is fixed. Those banks which are in charge of the undeveloped areas can certainly be held responsible at least to prepare programmes.

This is about the general question. About other questions that hon. Members have raised, you yourself have given a ruling... (Interruption).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We have asked certain questions about which you cannot escape responsibility.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am not escaping because I cannot escape.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Why not advance credit for Rajasthan, Gandak, Kosi etc. ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sometimes we do not know what the banking function is like. Do you want the banks to undertake the responsibility of the States' budgets ?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : No, not the responsibility.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : They certainly contribute to the loans ; they give loans to their State Finance Corporations, the electricity boards, the housing corporations etc. But you cannot expect the nationalised banks to go and undertake a certain project.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : As the World Bank does, they can give loans for these big projects.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That type of thing the nationalised banks cannot do. Possibly, you have misunderstood the functioning of the commercial banks.

SHRI PILOO MODY : About Nagarwalla ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am not going to go into the case of Nagarwalla at all because these cases are before the courts and I do not want to give an opinion about it. As far as the suspicion in the public mind is concerned, what more answer can there be than this that the whole matter is before the court. The courts can decide.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You are proceeding with it in a very cavalier

fashion. Government has the responsibility to conduct the case properly and Government is not doing that. We are not saying anything about the court but we have to say something about the Government.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We have placed it before the magistrate. How the magistrate conducts it is a judicial matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You are not proceeding the case properly.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not agree.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What about the rules and regulations ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as the procedure about the withdrawal of money is concerned, I think, I have given the information even before and I would like to give further information about the procedure as to how the money is withdrawn.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : And the account against which it was withdrawn. Please begin with that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am not going to speak about that particular case.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Against which account were these Rs. 60 lakhs withdrawn.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Please, for God's sake, hear what the procedure is. This is all that I can say. I am not going to deal with any individual case, because the hon. Speaker has given a ruling about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You had a tacit understanding with the Speaker.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think; that is very unfair.

The cash is kept in the State Bank of India on behalf of the Reserve Bank. The State Bank functions on behalf of the Reserve Bank. The money is Reserve Bank's money and it does not become currency till it comes out.

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What is the procedure about it? The cash and currency chest balances are always kept in the strong room in the joint custody of the Chief Cashier and an authorised supervising official called the Officer-in Charge of Cash. This is in the joint custody.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : How is that done? Both the officials are of the State Bank.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Both of them are of the State Bank. This is in the joint custody.

The Chief Cashier is assisted by the Deputy Chief Cashiers and the Deputy Head Cashier. Every morning, when the Bank opens for business, both the custodians of cash (the Chief Cashier or his Deputy and the Officer-in Charge of Cash) enter the strong room together. You understand it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I understand it. Who holds the key of the strong room? (Interruption)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Then, the Chief Cashier or his Deputy takes out the normal requirements of cash in various denominations in the presence of the Officer-in-Charge of cash. The entries relating to the withdrawal are made in the Vault Register which is kept inside the strong room and both the Custodians authenticate the entries. They make the entries and they authenticate them. The cash is then put in boxes which are duly locked and handed over to the Deputy Head Cashier against his receipt. The Deputy Head Cashier then disburses the cash to various paying cashiers according to the requirements, against receipt in a special book throughout the day. The paying cashiers after verifying the cash, take it to their counters and make payments as and when cheques/vouchers duly passed by the authorised officials are received. If during the day further cash is needed for payments, the Chief Cashier or his Deputy requests the Officer-in-Charge of Cash to open the strong room and the cash is taken out in the manner referred to above.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : There can be many withdrawals.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : There can be many withdrawals.

Then, this is what happens at the close of business. At the close of business, the Chief Cashier accounts for the cash withdrawn from the currency chest during the day; the balance in the hands of the paying cashiers along with the cash received by the receiving cashiers is deposited in the currency chest jointly by the Officer-in-Charge (Cash) and the Chief Cashier. The net position arising out of the day's withdrawals and deposits in the currency chest is credited or debited as the case may be to the Reserve Bank of India.

This is the procedure. I think, I have given you all the details as far as the procedure is concerned. (Interruption). You wanted to know the procedure. I gave you the procedure.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We require some elucidation to understand it. Would you kindly help us to understand a little further?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am prepared to help you as much as I can without going against the ruling of the Chair. I am subject to his ruling. I cannot help it.

SHRI H. M. PATHAK : The point is this. If further cash is required, you withdraw it. By whom is it withdrawn? Now, you need money. It is the State Bank which wants money in order to disburse it, either through a large number of cashiers or otherwise. There must be some explanation whom some person leaves the bank premises with money to be delivered, how it is going to be debited, to whose account... (Interruption).

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : You are, really speaking, keeping in mind an offence which is against our rules. This is the procedure. Supposing a certain thing happens against our rules, a certain offence is committed, now you are asking me to explain how an offence has taken place. When an offence has taken place, you want me to explain the offence.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I want to understand. I have raised certain points...

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : You wanted to know one more thing. You asked whether there was any such similar withdrawal before. Never. Never. If you want to know that fact, that never happened.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Could you give us the normal daily holdings in the currency chest during the last course of the last one year ? That we are entitled to know.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Why do you want to know it ? Normally, really speaking, Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs.

SHRI PILOO MODY : A puerile exercise.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : On an ordinary day, the withdrawal is about Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs. On the last day of the month and the first day of the month, it can be between Rs. 80 to 90 lakhs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : 24th is not the last day.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It was not the last day.

SHRI H. M. PATEL rose.

MR. SPEAKER : No more questions please.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I had asked whether any departmental inquiry has been instituted and any action taken. This is a very important thing, Otherwise, what are we discussing for ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Departmental action has been taken and the person concerned has been suspended and now as the case is before the court, departmental proceeding have to be kept in abeyance.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : How many are suspended ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Subject to correction, two persons have been suspended.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would like to make a submission.

When we asked for this discussion, we said that we wanted to discuss the Nagarwala case among other things.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Please let me make my submission, then you say what you like.

At that time you said that the matter is *sub judice*. We wanted to point out to you that there are certain aspects of the case which are *sub judice*—whether Nagarwala was guilty, whether Malhotra was involved and whether some other people also are involved. What is not *sub judice* is the procedure by which the Nagarwala money was removed. What is not *sub judice* is the procedure by which the Nagarwala money was withdrawn.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is an offence. That is what is *sub judice*.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Chavan says that the Nagarwala money was withdrawn by offence and that it is an offence.

SHRI N. N. PANDEY : On a point of order, Sir. Why do you allow questions ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Pandey.

SHRI PILOO MODY : So, what I feel is that as a result of your having kindly permitted this discussion, what Mr. Chavan has accepted in doing is compounding the mystery and worsening the crisis.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is very unfair.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What is the account against which it has been withdrawn ? Why don't you say that ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is a matter before the judiciary. Why should you have suspicion about it. Sir, I think, some people, really speaking, are suffering from a chronic suspicion and the only treatment can be a psychiatric treatment...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Unfortunately, parliamentary procedures ..

MR. SPEAKER : No, please Mr. Pandey.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I submit item No. 19 should have been taken now.

MR. SPEAKER : First you ask for extension of time and then you deprive the other Member of his right.

We will now take up the half-hour discussion which will be over by 6.30 and then we take up the discussion under Rule 193 for an hour. As we are at the fag end of the session, I hope you won't mind sitting a little late.

Mr. Pandey.

18 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION RE:
CRASH PROGRAMME FOR PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT TO
UNEDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

श्री एन० एन० पाठ्ये (गोरखपुर) : श्री रण बहादुर सिंह जी ने एक प्रश्न किया था 1597, 25 मई को और यह 50 करोड़ रुपयां जो क्रैश प्रोग्राम था उसके सम्बन्ध में था। कुछ भ्रांतियां रह गई थीं जिनमें संत्री जी ने सफाई नहीं दी। यह नहीं बताया कि उस पैसे का कौन कौन से प्रदेशों में और किन कितन प्रोजेक्ट्स में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। अठारह प्रदेशों में से कुछ एक के नाम लिये गये थे।

मैं आपका ध्यान बेकारी की जो समस्या है उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पहली योजना में 5.3 लाख आदमी बेकार थे...

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair]

दूसरे प्लान में उनकी संख्या बढ़कर 7.1 लाख हो गई। तीसरे प्लान में 9.6 लाख हो गई और चौथे प्लान में वह बढ़कर 12.6 लाख हो गई। ज्यों ज्यों

योजनाये बनती गई त्यों-त्यों बेरोजगारों की संख्या भी बढ़ती गई और बढ़ती जा रही है। हिन्दुस्तान के पांच लाख गांवों में आज फिस तरह की परिस्थिति है? वहां जो लेबर है, जो एग्रिकल्चरल लेबर है, वह बेकार है। उसको रोजगार की जगह नहीं है। हमने बादा किया था कि जब हमारी सरकार बनेगी तो हम प्रोग्राम बनायेंगे और उस प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत आमीण लोगों में मड़के तथा दूसरे कार्य करेंगे ताकि लोगों को वहां पर काम मिले। हमने कहा था कि हम ऐसे कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेंगे जिनसे पाजुकेटिंग तथा अनानुकेटिंग दोनों तरह के लोगों को काम मिले। वह एक ऐसी बात थी जिससे सारे देश के लोगों में उत्साह की लहर दौड़ गई और खास तौर से गरीब लोगों में दौड़ गई।

इस बर्ष जो क्रैश प्रोग्राम पचास करोड़ रुपये का बनाया गया था आज तक मैं कह सकता हूँ कि किसी भी प्रदेश में चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश हो, बिहार हो, हरियाणा हो, उस पर काम नहीं हुआ। आपने कहा है कि दस प्रतिशत हमने "ईयरमाक" कर दिया है जो सामाजिक उसकी प्रवेज के लिए। मैंने अपने जिले गोरखपुर में वहां के जिलाधीश महोदय से मेरी बात हुई है और इस प्रोग्राम के बारे में मीटिंग हुई। मैंने उनसे जानना चाहा कि आप क्या कार्यक्रम अपनाने जा रहे हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे पास सुपरवाइजरी काम के लिए, जिस काम को चलाया जा सकता है, उसकी देखभाल की जा सके इसके लिए सरकार ने कोई पैसा नहीं दिया। इस बात को मन्त्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि बहुत से प्रदेशों ने अपने प्राजेक्ट्स नहीं भेजे हैं। इस बात को भी स्वीकार किया गया है कि उनको संकेतन नहीं किया गया है। इस तरह से कैसे आप बेकारी की समस्या को हल करेंगे, कैसे हमने देश की जनता के साथ जो बाधे किये हैं उनको पूरा कर पायेंगे।

मैं कैंटेगोरिक जबाब और स्पेसेक्शनल जबाब

मंत्री महोदय से अपने प्रश्न का लेना चाहता हूँ। मैं प्रश्न दोहरा देता हूँ। भिन्न-भिन्न प्रदेशों में कौन-कौन से प्राजेंट्स पर आपकी आशानुसार काम किया जा रहा है? कुल कितने लोग वहां पर लगे हुए हैं? कितने एम्प्लायड हैं और कितने अनएम्प्ल यड हैं यह भी बनाया जाए? यह सब जानकारी दी जाए ताकि पता चल सके कि सही तरीके से प्रदेशों की सरकारों ने भारत सरकार की नीति को पक्के तरीके से पकड़ा है और वे चाहती हैं कि बेकारी भी समस्या हल हो।

श्री रामबत्तार शास्त्री (पटना): बेकारी दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में कैश प्रोग्राम जो सरकार ने बनाया है उसी के मिलसिले में बहस चल रही है। जो सबाल था उसका जो जबाब मन्त्री महोदय ने दिया उससे सदन को सतोष नहीं हुआ। सरकार को अभी तक यह भी पता नहीं कि हमारे देश में कितने बेकार हैं। तीन चार बांने मैं आपके मामन रखना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि उनका उत्तर दिया जायेगा। यह हो लकड़ा है कि कैश प्रोग्राम से अलग भी बाते हो जायें। लेकिस आप मेरे प्रश्न सुन लीजिये।

क्या यह सच है कि योजना मंत्री थी मी० सुब्रह्मण्यम ने 28 मई 1970 को जब वह मंत्री नहीं थे केन्द्र और राज्यों के काप्रेस नेनाओं के सम्मेलन में 1985 तक बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने की घोषणा की थी?

क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने उक्त सम्मेलन में 1972 तक बकार इन्जीनियरों, डाक्टरों, कृषि सनातनों तथा 1975 तक सभी डिग्रीधारी बेकार व्यक्तियों को काम देने की घोषणा की थी? यदि हा तो क्या उन्होंने योजना मन्त्री के पद पर नियुक्त होने के बाद इस प्रकार की कोई योजना तैयार की है और की है तो उसका व्यौग क्या है?

दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में बेकारों की सम्पत्ति का

पता लगाने के लिए किसी समिति का गठन किया है यदि हा तो उसकी रिपोर्ट सरकार को कब तक मिलने की आशा है और क्या सरकार ने उसके लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है और अगर की है तो वह क्या है?

क्या सरकार बकारों को काम या बेकारी भत्ता देने की मांग को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार है, यदि नहीं तो क्या नहीं?

क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने बेकार इन्जीनियरों को काम देने की कोई योजना तैयार की है, यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौग क्या है?

क्या गह मत है कि गजस्थान सरकार ने बेकार सनातनों को मिचिन भूमि, इरिगेटिड नेट देने की कोई योजना तैयार की है, यदि नहीं तो उसका व्यौग क्या है और उसकी क्रियान्विति की क्या स्थिति है?

राज्यों में कैश प्रोग्राम जिसकी चर्चा अभी की गई है के इम्प्लेमेंटेशन की स्थिति क्या है? अभी तक किन-किन राज्यों ने उसको किस किस तरीके से लागू करने की कोशिश की है और वे आज कहा तक पहुँचे हैं और आगे ने कहाँ तक पहुँचना चाहते हैं?

श्री मूलबन्ध डाला (पाली): बहुत ज्यादा महगाई बढ़ गई है। माथ ही जो बेकार है उनमें मौसमी बेकार, आशिक बेकार, पूरे बेकार, अर्ध बेकार हमारे देश में कितने हैं क्या इसकी आपने कभी द्यानबीन की है? कैश प्रोग्राम में आप किन लोगों को क्या जो अर्ध बेकार है, उनको लगाना चाहते हैं, जो मौसमी बेकार होते हैं उनको लगाना चाहते हैं या जो पूरे बेकार है, उनको लगाना चाहते हैं, इस पर आप प्रकाश डालें।

जिन घरों में कोई कमाने वाला है, उन लोगों के घरों में अगर कोई बेकार है तो क्या उसको भी आप काम में लगायें? जिस घर से इनकम टैक्स दिया जाता है जिसका बाप या उसके कुटुम्ब में कोई सदस्य इनकम

[श्री शूलचन्द डागा]

टैक्स देता है क्या उस कुटुम्ब में अगर कोई वेकार है तो उसको भी आप नौकरी में लगायेंगे ? क्या उसको भी आप मजदूरी देंगे ?

जिसके पास कोई काम बंधा है, ताहे वह काश्तकारी का है या कोई दूसरा बंधा है, उसके घर में अगर कोई वेकार है तो उसको आप नौकरी देंगे ?

सरकार एक जिले में एक हजार आदमियों को काम देना चाहती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की जांच कौन करेगा कि किन एक हजार आदमियों को काम दिया जाये। आज हर एक जिले में लाखों की सम्म्या में वेकार है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहा एक जिले में एक हजार आदमियों को काम देने के सम्बन्ध में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लोगों को और उन लोगों को, जिनके घर में कमाने का कोई साधन नहीं है, प्रेकरन्स दिया जायेगा।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कैश प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत जो रोड्स बनाई जायेंगी, या जो लघु सिचाई योजनाये शुरू की जायेंगी, क्या उनके सम्बन्ध में ग्राम पंचायतों या जिला परिषदों का भी सहयोग लिया जायेगा या नहीं। क्या इन रोड्स और योजनाओं को पूरा कर दिया जायेगा या अबूरा छोड़ दिया जायेगा ? क्या सरकार इन योजनाओं के बनाने में लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों, पचायत समितियों, जिला परिषदों, एम० पीज० और एम० एल० एज० का सहयोग लेती है वा वह स्वयं ही इन योजनाओं को बनाती है ?

हृषि चंचालय में राष्ट्रय अन्नी (श्री शेर सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, कैश स्कीम फार करल एम्प्लायमेंट के सम्बन्ध में वहले इस सदन में कुछ प्रश्न पूछे गये थे और आज स्पष्टीकरण के लिये कुछ और सवाल हमारे सामने आये हैं।

माननीय लक्ष्य, श्री नरसिंह नारायण

पांडे, ने पूछा है कि सरकार इस कैश प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत पचास करोड़ रुपया स्टेटवाइज कैसे खर्च करना चाहती है इस प्रोग्राम में कौन-कौन सी योजनाये सी जानी हैं क्या स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट से कान्टिजेसी फंड के लिए पूछा गया है या यह नहीं और क्या मुपरवाइजरी कामों के लिये पैसा रखा गया है या नहीं।

स्टेट-वाइज जो पैसा दिया गया है, उसकी मूली बहुत लम्बी है। लेकिन हमने यह सिद्धात रखा है कि हर जिले के जिए 12.50 लाख रुपया दिया जाये। लेकिन बिहार और कुछ दूसरे प्रदेशों में कुछ तर्से भी जिले हैं, जिनकी जनसम्प्या बहुत अधिक है। उनको इसके प्रलाप। और पैसा भी दिया गया है, उसका बोक-अप इस प्रकार है—केरल : 34 लाख, उडीसा : 20.50 लाख, तमिलनाडु : 103 लाख, उत्तर प्रदेश : 4 लाख, वैस्ट बंगाल : 99 लाख, बिहार : 245.50 लाख और आन्ध्र प्रदेश : 56.50 लाख।

नागालैंड और दादरा नगर हवेली, इन दो स्टेट्स से स्कीमे आई है। वाकी सब स्टेट्स से स्कीमे आ गई है। कुछ स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं, जिनके सब जिलों की स्कीमे नहीं आई है—बहुत से जिलों की स्कीमे आ गई है, लेकिन एक दो जिलों की नहीं आई हैं। इस प्रकार देश भर में 355 जिलों में से 336 जिलों की स्कीमे आ गई है और 19 जिलों के बारे में प्रोपोजल्ज नहीं आई है। इन 336 जिलों में से 317 जिलों की स्कीमे सेवन हो गई है और पैसा रिसीज कर दिया गया है। 7 जिलों की प्रोपोजल्ज को प्रोसेस कर लिया गया है और उनकी संवाहंज इस्यू की जा रही है। वाकी 12 जिलों की सेवनाज भी जल्दी इस्यू कर दी जायेगी। कलकत्ता और कम्बिंगनैरह शहर इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं। (व्यवसाय)

क्षारे देश में जो स्कीमें चालू की गई है,

उनमें 60 प्रतिशत रुपया सहके बनाने पर, 25 प्रतिशत माझनर इर्सोशन की योजनाओं पर और 15 प्रतिशत रुपया एफारेस्टेशन, सायल कांजरेशन और लंड रिक्लेमेशन बगैरह पर खर्च होगा ।

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिले में जो 12.50 लाख रुपया खर्च होगा, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कामों के लिए रुपया उसी में से खर्च किया जायेगा या सरकार अपनी तरफ से देगी ।

श्री शेर सिंह : सुपरबाइजरी स्टाफ तो न्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स, यूनियन टैरीटरीज की सरकारों और सम्बद्ध डिपार्टमेंट्स की तरफ से दिया जायेगा । हमने 12.50 लाख रुपये में मे 20 परसेट, अर्थात् 2.50 लाख रुपया एक्षिव-मेंट के लिये रखा है । 2.50 लाख रुपये में भी जहाँ जरूरी हो, 3 परसेट रुपया स्किल्ड लेवर के लिये खर्च किया जा सकता है । बाकी 10 लाख रुपया अनस्किल्ड लेवर, बिट्टी डालने और एफारेस्टेशन बगैरह के काम के लिए खर्च होगा ।

8 स्टेट्स में यह काम चालू हो गया है । 5 स्टेट्स ने कहा है कि वे बहुत जल्दी चालू करने वाली हैं । एफारेस्टेशन का काम तो बारिश के दिनों में हो सकता है, लेकिन सहके बनाने का काम और माझनर इरंगेशन का काम इन दिनों में नहीं हो सकता है । उम्मीद है कि बारिशों के बाद यह काम सब स्टेट्स में चालू हो जायेगा । यह काम मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, केरल, मैसूर, बैस्ट बंगाल, बिहार उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में शुरू हो चुका है । हमारे अधिकारी इन स्टेट्स को विजिट भी कर चुके हैं ।

श्री एम० एम० पांडे : जिन सहकों का काम शुरू हो चुका है, मंत्री महोदय उनमें से एक सहके का नाम बता दे ।

श्री शेर सिंह : माननीय सचिव, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री, ने जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं, उनमें से कुछ ऐसे हैं, जिनका इस प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । जहाँ तक बेकार लोगों की संख्या का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी जांच करने के लिये श्री श्री० भगवती की भव्यक्ता में एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बैठी है । वह कमेटी जांच कर रही है । लेकिन हम उसकी रिपोर्ट की इन्तजार नहीं कर रहे हैं । पता नहीं, उसमें कितना समय लगेगा । इसलिये यह काम 'हले ही शुरू कर दिया गया है और इसी बजह से इस का नाम कैश ब्रोड्राम रखा गया है । भगवर किसी समस्या का समाधान करता हो, तो यह जहरी है कि काम यथा शीघ्र शुरू कर दिया जाये । हमने यह सौचकर काम शुरू किया कि हम देहात के अन्दर जो इतना अनएम्प्लाय-मेंट है उसको दूर करने के लिये कोई बात सोचे । शास्त्री जी ने बहुत सारी बातें तो पहले लिखे लोगों, डिग्री होल्डर्स और इन्जीनियर्स बगैरह के लिए पूछी ..

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : राजस्थान में जमीन के लिये मैंने पूछा ।

श्री शेर सिंह : राजस्थान में जो डिप्री होल्डर्स हैं और पढ़ लिखे लोग अनएम्प्लाय-ड हैं उन्हीं को जमीन देने के बारे में आपने पूछा । उसका इससे सम्बन्ध नहीं है । यह स्कीम तो बिशेष रूप से गांवों के अन्दर उन अनस्किल्ड लोगों के लिए है जो साल के दस महीने या १० महीने बेरोजगार रहते हैं । एक प्रश्न पूछा श्री डागा जी ने इसकी जांच के सम्बन्ध में तो इस स्कीम में यह बिशेषता है कि इसमें कामों का भी चुनाव करते हैं । काम ऐसे हीने चाहिए कि जिसमें परमानेट असेट्स तंयार हो, पैसा बर्बाद न हो । मझके बनायेंगे तो अभूती नहीं छोड़ देंगे, उसे पूरा करेंगे । यह कैसला किया है कि सहके पकड़ी बनानी है । यह नहीं कि बिट्टी डाली और वह बह गई । ऐसा काम करना है जिसमें पैसा बर्बाद न हो ।

[श्री शेर सिंह]

दूसरी बात यह है कि जितने भी काम हम चुनें, लोगों का चुनाव करने में एक हजार आदमी जो रखन है उसमें एक हजार आदमियों पर हम इनसिस्ट नहीं बरेंगे क्योंकि कई जगह आमी काम शुरू नहीं हुआ। तो उसमें मैन-डेज का हमने ध्यान रखा है। डाई लाल से तीन लाल मैन-डेज हो जाने चाहिये। तीन बार महीने कहीं काम होता है तो एक हजार की जगह 2 हजार भी हो सकते हैं, लेकिन मैन-डेज इतने पूरे हो जाने चाहिये।

कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि इसमें इनकम टैक्स देने वाले लोग भी अ जायेंगे। तो इनकम टैक्स देने वाला गेसा कोई नहीं है जो मिट्टी की टोकरी उठाकर सड़क के ऊपर डालता फिरे। इसमें तो वही आदमी जायेगा जिस बेचारे को कोई काम मिलता नहीं है। और इसमें इस बात का ध्यान हमने रखा है कि उन्हीं लोगों को चुने जो बेरोजगार हैं। जिन लोगों के पास गेजगार बिलकुल नहीं है या बहुत कम है कभी मिलता है कभी नहीं मिलता है, जिनकी आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत खराब है और जिनके परिवार में काई आदमी रोजगार में नहीं है पूरी तरह स उन लोगों को विशेष ध्यान में रखेंगे। इसीलिए इसमें समय भी लगा। यह एतराज होता है कि चार महीने लग गये, काम क्यों नहीं शुरू किया क्योंकि कुछ स्टेट्स में ही नाम आमी शुरू हुआ है, कुछ से नहीं शुरू हुआ है, तो इसमें यह कठिनाई भी कि हमको एक तो काम का चुनाव करना था कि फला-फला काम होने चाहिये जिसमें परमानेट असेट्स तंयार हो और पेसा बरबाद न हो। उसकी गाइड लाइस हमने उनको दी। दूसरी बात यह है कि उसके एटीमेट्स भी ठीक ढग से तैयार हो ताकि यह न हो कि इसमें पेसा बरबाद हो। और फिर यह कि इसमें लोगों का चुनाव भी कराना है कि किन लोगों को यह काम दिया जाय।

ठेकेदारों से यह काम न ही कराना है। वैसे यह काम तो सरकार ठेकेदारों को सौप देती तो भी हो जाते, पक्की सड़क भी वह बना सकते हैं, सारे काम कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हम यह नहीं चाहते कि उनको यह काम मिले जिसमें वह कहीं से लैंबर से आये और उसको एक्सप्लायाट करे। इस बात की इजाजत हम नहीं देंगे। जो लोग बेरोजगार हैं जिनके घर में कोई काम करने वाला नहीं है उनको काम मिले इस बात को हमने ध्यान में रखा है और इसी ढग से हमने चुनाव किया है।

श्री रामजी राम (अकबरपुर) मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में उन लोगों को भी रोजगार मिला हुआ है जो 2 रुपये हर हलवाही करने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं और तेसे लोगों को भीर काम करने में रोका जाता है। तीन रुपये चार रुपये रोज का काम करन नहीं दिया जाता है। वया तेसे लोगों को भी काम दिया जायेगा? मैं अपने जिल की बात कह रहा हूँ।

श्री शेर सिंह: मगर माननीय सदस्य इसके बारे में अधिक सूचना द कि किस जगह पर गेसा होता है तो उन सरकारों में हम कहेंगे कि उन लोगों को मौका देना चाहिए कि और काम कर सके।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यही प्रश्न विशेष रूप में उठाए गये हैं जिनका जवाब मैंने दे दिया है।

18.25 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE . COLLAPSE OF A PORTION OF ROOF OF STEEL MELTING SHOP OF ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, I am beholded to you for giving me this opportunity to initiate this discussion on the Minister's statement. Much water has flowed in the river Jamuna between the day the roof collapsed of the

Steel Melting shop of the Rourkela Steel plant and today, the penultimate day of this session of Lok Sabha.

The Minister deserves our congratulations for appointing a high-power experts committee to go into the whole affair and this committee is now three weeks old and I am sure most of the precious work entrusted to them in regard to this task would have been completed. Again, there was a fact-finding committee appointed immediately after this accident by the plant authorities to collect all available evidence. So, this hon. House has no reason to regret for this delay in the discussion on the Minister's statement as the Minister would now be able to give more information to the House in regard to the whole issue.

This accident by the sheer enormity of it is probably the biggest accident in the history of our public sector enterprises. The Minister has mentioned in his statement that about 10,000 sq. metre area of a total roof area of 38,000 sq. metres of the steel melting shop has come down as a result of which 6 LD converters along with two blast furnaces have stopped working, besides causing great damage to a number of machinery and systems of work. Now the Minister would be in a better position to give an approximate, if not exact, estimate of the loss to the plant. The loss is on several counts. Firstly, there is the damage of the roof itself- the cost of clearance of the debris. The designing and reconstruction of the whole structure may run to crores of rupees. The designing part has already been given to CEDB and construction of the roof is to be entrusted to Jessops. So, some estimate must have been made about the cost.

Now, in regard to production, the damage is more serious there. In the year 1969-70 owing to labour trouble the shortage of saleable steel in Rourkela was of the order of 1,12,000 tons. There was a loss of 2,92,000 man hours and in the terms of money it came to Rs. 12 crores. Now, according to the statement made by the hon. Minister, the commissioning of the LD converters will take about six months. Only one converter is expected to be commissioned in September.

According to some experts, and here I quote Shri Sarin :

"Every hour lost in a two million ton

steel plant costs Rs. 2,00,000 in gross value of output."

In this particular plant, most of the plant will not work for six months. Although steel is produced by openhearth process, it is the LD process for which India's first public sector steel plant is known and which is now the most modern process of producing steel. Now this LD process has come to a halt and is not going to be commissioned for six months. So, the staggering loss to the plant and the country's total steel output could easily be imagined.

This loss would now affect our foreign trade and our internal demand for steel, both of which are growing over the years. In 1970-71 we exported 4,64,773 tons of pig iron and 5,33,262 tons of steel and the public sector accounted for 65 to 70 per cent of this. In terms of foreign exchange the public sector plants expect to earn Rs. 53 crores. For the current year a higher target must have been fixed in regard to the amount of steel to be exported and the amount of foreign exchange to be earned. As a result of this accident I am afraid we shall not be able to earn even half of this amount and fulfil half of the quota fixed for the purpose. The Rourkela Steel Plant is known for producing a special kind of steel which is needed for defence purpose and as a result of this accident it must have reaction on the defence industries. I do not know what the reaction would be on these industries. Again, there are a number of ancillary industries dependent on the steel produced in Rourkela Steel Plant and they must have already been affected or would be immediately affected as a result of this accident. We are yet to know what are these industries and how it is proposed to meet their difficulties.

Regarding labour, the casual labour employed must be putting up with great difficulty and we want to know from the hon. Minister what alternative arrangements to absorb them have already been made. Now, I come to the time to be taken for re-commissioning the L. D. converters. The hon. Minister has said that it would take six months time. May I ask him if the time could not be shortened or if he has explored any possibility of shortening this time? May I also ask him if there is any proposal from the German sources that they would send a team of experts from West Germany on

[Shri J. B. Patnaik]

short notice to re-commission the L. D. converters within weeks and this long period of six months could be reduced ?

I now come to the point regarding the causes of accident. As I have already said, a very high-level expert committee has been appointed by the hon. Minister, and it would not be proper to pre-judge their findings, but in this particular case this accident is not the first one of its kind. There has been another accident in the year 1962 or 1963 of a similar nature, though not of similar dimension. A much smaller portion of the roof of the same steel melting shop came down at that time, and there was a Committee appointed to enquire into the cause of that accident and they also gave a report. According to that report the reason of the accident was accumulation of iron-ore dust deposits from the steel melting shop and improper maintenance and not proper clearance of the tons and tons of iron dust which are deposited every day on it. Suggestions must have been made by that enquiry Committee at that time regarding the maintenance of the Steel Melting Shop regarding the quick accumulation of iron-ore dust deposits and the findings must have been there and action must have been taken according to the findings, but still this accident of a similar type took place in the plant. I am told as a result of that earlier finding a smoke cleaner costing about a crore of rupees was put in the Steel Melting Shop so that no heavy deposits or silting of iron-ore dust would be there on the roof. I am told again that this costly machine was set up but never worked. Again this is a case of bad maintenance and the hon. Minister has admitted—of course, not here but in Rajya Sabha—that among the three public sector steel plants the basic weakness of Rourkela and Durgapur is in the proper maintenance.

16.35 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN in the Chair]

Somebody must be responsible for this maintenance. A similar accident had taken place and the findings are there. If they were not acted upon, why was immediate action not taken against the officers responsible for it ? Nobody says that they should be dismissed but certainly, in view of

the serious nature of this accident, the concerned officials in charge of maintenance of the steel melting shop should have been suspended immediately.

ICS officers in the olden days of the British raj were considered as sacred cows. They were not to be touched ; nothing could be said against them. But in our present state we are committed to socialism and democracy. The highest official of the land is not immune from criticism, including the hon. Minister and other high office holders of Government. Then why should there be an attempt to protect officials who are found to be responsible for bad maintenance and for causing this very serious accident which has resulted in heavy losses to the national revenue and dislocation in various industries of our country ?

I have nothing to say against the hon. Minister. Of course, as I have said earlier, he has made a very honest attempt to find out the causes of this accident and has already appointed a high-power committee. But he has said while giving that statement to this House—I would like to read out one sentence from his statement :—

“Following heavy and incessant rain for about two hours, a part of the roof structure of the Steel Melting Shop over a length of about 150 metres collapsed round about midnight.”

I do not want to read too much in this statement. I do not say that this is the reason for the collapse of the roof. But certainly he is using words as a very discriminating person. He should not have brought in this factor of rain while he was giving that statement to this House. There must be some connection between heavy and incessant rain and the collapse of the roof. It may be the immediate reason but it may not be the whole reason for the collapse of the roof. This iron dust was accumulating.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : This is a factual statement. That is all.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : Maybe, this heavy accumulation of iron dust, coupled with this heavy and incessant rain, must have made it difficult for that roof to take that burden and it must have come down.

The point is, in view of a similar accident in the past and in view of the reasons already found out for that sort of accident, why was some action not taken—not dismissal but some sort of action—to create public confidence in our public sector plants so that there should not have been so much uproar now in the country about this?

As regards the working of the Ministry, I have all praise for the Minister. He is a very dynamic personality. He has brought in youth and exuberance coupled with a great sense of responsibility and dedication to his duty. But, as a great lawyer that he is, I would crave his indulgence to suggest that justice should not only be done but justice should appear to have been done.

In conclusion, I would suggest that the hon. Minister should fix a firm date for the final report of the inquiry to be submitted so that the House could know what its findings are. They should not take such an inordinately long time. Now it is three weeks and we know nothing about the procedure of the inquiry or whether they have given any interim report to the Minister. There is again this collection of evidence by the Committee which was appointed immediately after this collapse. Those findings must be there with the Minister. We hope that we would inform the House as to what the findings were about the evidence.

Then, I would request the hon. Minister that from the point of view of maintenance this public sector plant has been most neglected in the past and, along with Durgapur, as this plant is a great asset to the nation in terms of earning foreign exchange and in terms of speeding up of industrialisation of the country, there should be no stone unturned in the maintenance of this industry properly. Some assurance should be given by the hon. Minister to the House in this respect.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I thank Mr. Patnaik for having given us an opportunity to discuss the sordid state of affairs in our public sector undertakings.

With an investment of Rs. 3902 crores in the public sector undertakings, there is a return of 1.3 per cent. We can afford to play ducks and drakes with the tax-payers' money. But if it would have been in the

corporate sector, the Directors would have been sacked long before.

Mr. Patnaik described it to be an accident. It cannot be an accident; it cannot be a mismanagement. It is a calculated neglect on the part of the contractor who was entrusted with the duty to keep clean the roof of this shop. This did not happen all of a sudden. This is the second time that it happened.

Rourkela is one of the two steel plants which has been paying us. From the Annual Report of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, we find that in respect of an overall loss of Rs. 104.73 millions, Rourkela made a profit of Rs. 78.30 millions. In spite of the fact that there were serious difficulties on the labour front during the period April-September, 1970, the Report further states that it has been estimated that in Rourkela about 2,92,000 man hours were lost in 1970-71 due to the labour trouble and that the value of loss of production was of the order of Rs. 12 crores. Since then, there has been good relationship between the labour and the management and the things were improving as the balance-sheet has shown.

In this regard, I would charge the bureaucracy and those in the management of dereliction of their duty. Why has the contractor not been taken to task? Why all protection is being given to him? This is not the first time. If it would have been the first time, then there would have been some plea for it. But this is the second time that this has happened and, as a result, the entire shop will be out of order for a period of six months which will lead to the closure of 5 LD converters and the closure of 2 more blast furnaces. It will slow down the work of the permanent unit and other various units and it will slow down the ancillary industry. There will be a loss of revenue to the State and to Centre and, more so, of foreign exchange.

The loss has been estimated to the tune of more than Rs. 100 crores in a period of six months. I again charge the top-brass, the bureaucracy, who has been responsible for it. It is due to the fight that has been going on in Rourkela. There has been no unity of purpose. There have been quarrels; there have been promotion aspirations between G.M. and G.S. All this has led to this sad state of affairs. The

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Minister might speak with bravado while addressing the officers, "The heads will roll. I will chop right; I will chop left." Let us see, only the future could tell. It is a matter of concern to us

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I have never used those expressions, "I will chop right; I will chop left."

SHRI P. K. DEO : I am quoting from a pamphlet which has come to me this morning by post.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : But that pamphlet was not issued by me, I think.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Anyways, I will be satisfied if there is an inquiry instituted under the Commissions of Enquiry Act presided over by a High Court Judge, a representative of the employees, a representative of the Ministry and a representative of the Hindustan Steel authorities. Then, the actual thing will come out.

Then, there has been a loose talk of lay-off.

I would like to have a categorical guarantee from the Minister that not a single labourer will remain unemployed because it is not a fault of his for which he has to be penalised. That guarantee I want from the Minister, that there will not be any lay-off of the labourers

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Hon. Member will excuse me. May I ask him a question to help me, that in any industry with which he is associated, he will also, even though it may be due to difficulties for which the labour is in no way responsible, never lay off anybody?

SHRI P. K. DEO : I thank you very much. At the same time, I would like that let no innocent person suffer. They should continue to get their pay and gratuity and whatever is due to them.

Lastly, I beg to submit and quote the instance of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who submitted his resignation over a railway accident. I quote the example, a recent example, where a Japanese Minister sub-

mitted his resignation because of an accident in which a Japanese Air Force plane and a commercial plane collided in mid-air. I hope the same noble, democratic and socialist tradition will inspire our Minister and he will submit his resignation.

श्री सरबजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : सभापति जी, रुरकेला में मैलिंग शौप की जो छत गिरी है, यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दुर्घटना है, और जैसा दो माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है यह पहली बार नहीं हुआ है बल्कि 1962 में भी छत गिरी थी। उस जमाने में एक इनकावायरी कमेटी बनायी गयी। उस कमेटी ने कुछ अपनी रिकमन्डेशन्स दी थीं। मैं मत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी की रिकमन्डेशन्स को क्यों नहीं ठीक से लागू किया गया?

मत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह कहा है कि ज्यादा बारिश की वजह से छत गिरी। मगर मेरी सूचना यह है कि उस कमेटी ने भी यह कहा था कि अगर ग्रीक ढंग से लोहे की डस्ट साफ नहीं की जायेगी तो उससे नुकसान हो सकता है।

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : On a point of explanation, Sir. That is a wrong translation. The Hindi translation makes it appear as though the reason for the accident was the heavy downpour. That is an incorrect translation. What I stated was that following the heavy downpour, this has happened. I did not say it was due to the heavy downpour but in the Hindi translation it was made to appear that the actual reason for the accident was the heavy downpour. I apologise for it.

श्री सरबजू पांडे : तो उस इनकावायरी रिपोर्ट में कुछ रिकमन्डेशन्स की गयी थीं। दूसरी बात मुझे यह जान कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि इसकी छत का निर्माण कॉटेक्टर से कराया गया, जबकि सरकार के पास सिविल ईंटेनेस डिपार्टमेंट है जो उसका निर्माण कर सकता था। आपको भालूम है कि हमारे देश के

क ट्रैक्टर कितने बौर ईमानदार है और किस तरह से पैमा लाते हैं और लातों पौर कराड़ी ल्यावा देश का बगबाद होता है फिर भी ठीक से चीजों को नहीं बनाते। तो इतनी बड़ी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का प्राइवेट काट्रैक्टर से क्यों निर्भएँ कराया गया?

इसी नरह से पहले आस्ट्रेलियन कन्सोर्शियम ने कुछ सुझाव दिये थे जिसने यह कहा था कि इसकी डस्ट साफ की जाय, इसके लिए कुछ सुझाव दिये थे। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि उन सुझावों पर क्यों अग्रम नहीं हुआ?

11 तारीख को यह तुर्पटना हुई और मध्य महोदय 7 तारीख को बहाँ पहुँचे। सबमें आश्चर्यजनक बात यह है कि मध्यी जी इतने बड़े लेबर लीटर है, लेकिन बहाँ जा कर मिक्के व्यूरो-क्लॉसी में या बड़े अफसरों में कन्सल्टेशन किया, मजदूरों में नहीं मिले। जबकि सही स्थिति की जानकारी के लिए उनको मजदूरों से मिलना चाहिये था। छोटी-छोटी चीज़ अग्रर बिगड़ती है तो उमके लिए मजदूरों को मजा दी जाती है, मगर इतना बड़ा नुकसान हमारे देश में हुआ, एक भी बड़े अफसर के लिलाफ़ वोई कार्यबाही नहीं हुई। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ ऐसा क्यों? मेरा ऐसा ल्याल है कि लाजमी तौर पर जो भी गलियां होती हैं, वह ऊपर ने ज्यादा होती है और छोटे-छोटे आदमी सजाये पाते हैं। इसका कारण मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि जब मध्यी जी गये तब वहा जा कर उन्होंने लेबर के लोगों से क्यों मुलाकात नहीं की? उन को लेबर से मिलना चाहिये था और उनसे मालूम करना चाहिए था कि छत गिरने का क्या कारण था?

जो एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनाई गई है उसमें बड़े गवर्नर्मेट आफिसर्ज को रखा गया है। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस तरह के भासलों में गवर्नर्मेट आफिसर्ज अपनी चमड़ी बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं और सारी जिम्मेदारी छोटे लोगों पर डालने की कोशिश करते हैं और इस तरह में अपनी गर्दन

बचा कर दूसरे लोगों पर जिम्मेदारी डाल देते हैं। इस बात को जानते हुए कि ऐसी अवस्था हो सकती है और हमारे देश में ऐसा होना सम्भव भी है, मध्यी जी ने इसमें सोक सभा के मेम्बरों को क्यों नहीं लिया या हाई कोर्ट के जजेज को क्यों नहीं रखा जो जा कर पता लगायें कि मही मायना में भासना क्या है?

मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अभी एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने वाली है, उसमें जैसा अभी से देखने बो मिन रहा है कुछ ऐसे ऊपर के नारण बना दिये जायेंगे और उन तमाम कारणों को तलाज़ नहीं किया जाएगा, जिनके बाब्बा इतनी बड़ी हानि हुई है। यह भासला सिर्फ़ ऊरकेला बा नहीं है पूरे देश का है और जैसा मध्यी जी ने कहा है, 6 महीने में यह काम पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। उनको देखना चाहिए कि इतने बड़े नुकसान के लिए जौन जिम्मेदार है। कौन बड़े लोग हैं जो छोटे लोगों के सुझावों में बहुत ज्यादा कमाने हैं लेकिन सही मायनों में काम नहीं करते हैं।

अन्त में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन दो कमेटियों के जिन किया गया है, एक तो एन्क्वायरी कमेटी 190 की है, और दूसरी अमेरिकन कन्सोर्शियम—इन दोनों की रिपोर्टों में क्या कहा गया था और इसके मेटेनेंस के लिए जो जो सुझाव दिये गये थे, उन्हे सदन में रखा जाय और मालूम किया जाय कि कौन में लोग हैं जिन्होंने एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में दिये गये सुझावों को लागू नहीं किया और सरकार उनके लिलाफ़ क्या कार्यबाही करने जा रही है। इसका पूरा बिरुद्ध मदन के सामने आना चाहिये।

SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not repeat what has already been said by my other friends. But, I would like to mention one thing at the outset, before I begin my speech, that I am not one with my hon. friend, Mr. P. K. Deo when he demanded the resignation of the Minister. The Government cannot afford to lose such a dynamic trad-

[*Shri S. S. Mohapatra*]

unionist as Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, and, holding an important portfolio as he does, namely, the Ministry of Steel, we hope, he will do very much, not only in respect of steel production in the country, but also in respect of the entire labour problem in our country.

The Steel Minister, in his speech here in the Lok Sabha said that by 1980 India would have 20 million tonnes of steel. He said, by that time we would have spent Rs. 5,000 crores. At present we have spent Rs. 2,000 crores on investment.

I have got to tell you one thing. On the investment in all these public sector undertakings we are incurring losses. In Bhilai we have invested Rs. 3632 millions ; loss Rs. 271 millions ; in Durgapur the investment is Rs. 2968 millions ; loss Rs. 840 millions. In Rourkela, investment Rs. 4153 million ; loss Rs. 322 millions. After this disaster in the Rourkela steel plant our country is going to have massive investment in foreign exchange.

One thing that other speakers have not pointed out is this. All those iron dusts were accumulating on the roof of the steel melting shop. That was the only reason. I have consulted even the experts. Mr. Patnaik had quoted Mr. Sarin's report ; I have consulted some experts in the steel industry who have experience in design and construction. They say, the collapse was caused due to the structural modification of the roof structure in between column B-8 and B-10 and they tried to introduce an assembly crane in this section, thereby weakening the structure of the roof and in addition, there was the extraordinary load of the LD dust. You can imagine this situation : For months together the dust was accumulating on the roof of that steel melting shop. Not only that. With heavy rains, the dust was getting more weight. You can imagine the heavy weight of the iron dust due to such heavy rains. The dust remained inside the pipe and closed the route and naturally it corroded the joints and when there was incessant rain on the 11th night, it gave way.

The question is one of maintenance. The maintenance there is very poor. I have gone inside the steel plant, being the vice-president of the labour union. I have seen the maintenance to be very poor there.

Further, there is no safety also. Within four weeks, four people have died inside the Rourkela steel plant. Can you imagine it ? Two persons died while trying to safeguard the property of the steel plant. There were no armed guards. Dacoits came from outside and the robbers killed them. One died on the spot and the other one died in the hospital. Another day a big iron slab fell on somebody's head and he also died on the spot. This is the third instance when the roof has collapsed and one Govardhan Singh has died and 19 men have been seriously injured and I do not know whether anyone else has succumbed. The question is why the officers were not careful. In 1963 when there was a miniature roof collapse, nothing happened. This time Mr. Saxena, DIG of the CBI had been to Rourkela before the Looma Committee went. The hon. Minister may be interested in going into the findings of Mr. Saxena, then he will be convinced, in fact more than convinced of what I am saying here on the floor of the House.

He may kindly understand that the contractors are playing a very dirty game in the steel plant.

Millions of rupees are going into the pockets of the contractors. With your permission, I would like to read out from the copy of a letter written by Mr. S. B. Raman, Assistant General Superintendent, the man next in command. He has written this letter to the chief engineer, wherein he has himself said that there is a vested interest in the steel plant in the matter of giving contracts to the private parties. This is what Mr. Raman writes :

"My dear Pujari,

Early in November, I had pressed Shri Suresh Gupta, Wagon Repair Shop, to engage a contractor for a period of one month."

Sir, the story is this. There is a wagon repair shop where we have our own staff to manufacture bogies. There is an Industrial Engineering Department there which is the root of all evils. The Industrial Engineering Department told the steel plant authorities that the worker had only capacity up to 30 per cent or so, and they would not be able to do the job, and, therefore, the work might better be given to the private parties. Then, some trade unionists like us went to the steel plant authorities, and particularly

to Mr. Raman and said 'Give the work to us, and we will do it in record time, and we shall show better production and produce better bogies.' Will you believe me when I say that the contractor was agreeable to only four bogies ?

Mr. Raman then writes

"On 13th, I was informed that the wagon repair crew have done 5 bogies in eight days, and we were running short of electrodes. And these engineers were not helping our workers

I thought the shop management would have shown enthusiasm to see that the elementary responsibilities from their side are taken care of and there is no break in work.

I am extremely distressed to learn this morning that for want of electrodes, the crews have been idle for the last three days. I am very happy that the Mr. Panda has carried out his portion of the work. Five bogies in eight days by two crews is equivalent to 19 bogies per month.

Believe me, I feel as if I had just come out of a game of strip poker, completely naked".

In the circumstances, can anybody contradict the allegations made that there is a vested interest for letting out work on contracts ?"

I shall leave the copy of this letter with the hon. Minister who will see from this for himself that the assistant general superintendent admits that there is a vested interest inside the steel plant for giving contracts to the private parties. Here are the papers with me which will go to show that every month more than a lakh of rupees is being given by the steel plant as domurrage, because they are in league or hand in glove with the contractors.

What is the way out ? What can Shrimati Indira Gandhi do to transform the society ? What can the hon. Minister do ? He is a dynamic trade unionist. But what can he do ? The technocrats and the bureaucrats will not allow him to do anything.

I may tell you on the floor of the House that there is a difference between the general manager and the general superintendent of the Rourkela Steel Plant who only a few years ago used to draw a salary of Rs 500 but who is now drawing a salary of Rs. 2400

a month. Has his brain gone up five times in these few years ? Certainly not. But what about the workers ? A worker has to be in his job at a salary of Rs. 112 for nearly fifteen years without any increment and without any channel of promotion.

What will be the reaction of the workers ? Try to appreciate my feelings as a trade unionist. Unless you have the co-operation of labour, there will be no safe running of the plant. The bureaucrats have come from either the administrative side or from the private sector. The General Superintendent is from the private sector. The Chief Engineer is from Private Sector and another senior Engineer is from Tatas. They have no sympathy for socialism

19 00 hrs.

I say this on the floor of the House that when Shrimati Indira Gandhi went to Rourkela in the first week of March, on the second or third, the officers—I will not name them, but I have told the Chairman of HSL—a very senior officer said : 'Miss India is coming to Rourkela to win us over'. This is the feeling of the bureaucrats to our Prime Minister, towards the people of India.

The steel melting shop will not work for six months. You have assured the people of India that there will be no lay-off. But that is no remedy. Rourkela is not reaching the target. You have admitted yourself that from September 1970 there has been no labour trouble there. It is we, the INTUC people, who had assured Sri Bhagat and Shrimati Nandini Satpathi at Rourkela that there would be no labour trouble. There was a situation then, I would not call it a *catastrophic* strike, when workers refused to work in cranes due to some trouble.

I assure you when Shrimati Indira Gandhi wants to transform the society, we have in Rourkela a gem among public sector undertakings. There will be no labour trouble. Till now there has been no labour trouble. You have admitted that yourself.

But what is the response from the bureaucrats ? The workers are charged *hundreds* everyday, they are suspended or dismissed. I have been telling the Minister about two workers who have been victimised. They

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have tried to prove their allegiance to the plant, to the Government. They are good workers. But they have been victimised. The bureaucrats say, 'We will not take them back'. In Durgapur, you have reinstated workers who were harbouring aggressive designs, who were beating officers, who were almost Naxalites. Shri Chandi went there and reinstated them. But what do you do to the people victimised in Rourkela? Nothing, because they are Oriya, peace-loving people who do not create trouble, who believe in constitutional means.

Rourkela is a vulnerable point, with communal riot, regional riot, provincial riot. Unless you remove the bureaucrats who are responsible for all these things, Rourkela may not be peaceful. When such a thing happens, the responsibility for it will lie squarely on the bureaucrats who are there.

There is a personnel department in charge of labour relations. The Personnel manager does not know anything about labour management. He has no degree. The Deputy Personnel Manager is an industrial engineer with no degree. I understand from a very reliable source that one of the top officers of the personnel department at the head office was in a mental asylum a few years ago. These are the things that are going on in the Rourkela Steel Plant.

I have to tell the hon. Minister. There will be no labour trouble in Rourkela if he intervenes and sets things right. If he does not do it, there will be trouble. There is difference between the Chairman and the General Manager who are not pulling on well. There will be difference between the General Superintendent and the General Manager. There is no co-operation between the General Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent. There is no co-operation between the Assistant Superintendent and the Chief Engineer. It is a complete hotch-potch. It is all a palace intrigue going on every day. You cannot stop it, unless you take very bold steps.

As I have said, it has been admitted that there is no labour trouble, but if things are not mended there will be trouble. In Durgapur, everyday there is trouble. Shri Chandi is being embarrassed over the situation. So I appeal to the hon. Minister to intervene and set things right. He has said that there will be no lay-off. But I

am not going to be satisfied. I am going to request him that he must intervene, look into all these things and take drastic steps to remedy the situation.

Lastly, this trouble is due to heavy investment and the profit not being commensurate with the investment. I have come to know from very top engineers of India and from two German engineers that with the Minister there is a file concerning Shri Iqbal Bharati who is a top scientist in steel. He has entered into a contract with Koppers of West Germany for producing steel in India at a price something extraordinarily and unimaginably cheap.

He says, and it has come out in the *Statesman* of the 5th of this month, that steel can be produced, a tonne of steel can be produced at Rs. 5. Am I to believe it? He said that the price of steel, at site, will be Rs. 50 a tonne. I would not have believed it, but I have seen for myself the contract made between Koppers and Mr. Iqbal Bharati. I understand Mr. Chandy, the Chairman of Hindustan Steel, went to Germany with some officers of Hindustan Steel and he also was satisfied. And the file is lying with the Minister. You are a dynamic Minister, having new ideas and having a new dimension. The people of India would be amazed to see that an Indian scientist can produce steel at a price of Rs. 50 a tonne at site and the production cost will be Rs. 5. If it is not done immediately, I understand Shri Iqbal Bharati is going to leave India. The Chancellor of West German Government is very serious about it. They may take him out of India, and if he goes out of India, the same thing will happen as it happened in the case of Mr. Suri. One Punjabi, Mr. Suri, discovered something, but the Indian Government did not take advantage of it. He went to Germany. They are now having the Suri transmission. Similarly, if this is not taken advantage of, the Iqbal Bharati process will be flown out from India to other countries.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI
(Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the accident in the Rourkela steel plant, I visited Rourkela steel plant to assess the loss and damage due to the collapse of the steel melting shop and the reasons of the accident which occurred on the 11th July this year.

A few years ago also, a part of the roof of the LD plant had collapsed due to the negligence of the top officials and also due to the dust which had settled on the roof. A fact-finding committee was appointed. Although it was established that some officials were responsible for the accident, no one was punished. It also appeared that at that time they swallowed the money in collaboration with the contracts who were entrusted with the roof-cleaning operation.

While the dust of the LD converters were again settling on the roof of the steel melting shop, the General Manager and the General Superintendent were having their private battle for promotion and party politics. It is the stupidest disaster of this type in the history of steel-making in the world. One worker died and many others were injured, as stated by the hon. Minister of Steel, Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam, in this august House on the 19th July.

There is of course a deliberate negligence of duty on the part of the officers and it should not be taken lightly. Sometimes, for small and flimsy reasons, workers are suspended. The sabotage and deliberate negligence of duty is a major offence, and the hon. Minister of Steel knows it. All the persons, however highly placed they may be responsible for the collapse of the roof, should be ruthlessly taken to task. It is surprising that no officer has yet been suspended. I may call it a planned sabotage by the top officers of the Rourkela Steel Plant.

The structure that had collapsed, as stated by the hon. Minister, is 10,000 sq. metres, and the dust accumulation on the top of the roof, in 6" deep 4 mm trup plates, is approximately at the rate of 30 tonnes per day, which comes to 900 tonnes per month, and I have no doubt in my mind that this disaster has taken place due to the negligence on the part of the officers directly in charge of the operation and maintenance of the steel melting shop of the Rourkela steel plant.

The down pipes were still choked and the gutters filled with the L. D. Converter's dust were seen by me on the top side of the roof when I went up on the roof on the 29th July. In my opinion there is nothing wrong with the design of the steel structural trusses, purlins, and columns, though they looked weak lying in twisted condition. The

estimated total loss is to the tune of several crores of rupees.

Further, I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that the gas cleaning plant which was installed at a cost of rupees one crore last year at the Steel Melting Shop for catching the dust of the L. D. converters was commissioned in June last year and worked only for 7 days and then stopped by the Management. For the last one year it has been lying idle and it is going to be scrapped. As you know, Sir, if any machine is not used for long, it gets rusty and useless. When I put this question to the General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant on 30th July, during my visit to his Office, he had no proper answer to it. The repair work of the Steel Melting Shop and the Conveyers are no doubt in full swing and were to my satisfaction. The Chief Engineer of the Plant, Shri Khetri, was seen doing a good job dismantling and fabricating the conveyers structurals at site and doing the erection work

As you know, Sir, this is a national plant. Negligence, laxity and sabotage by the well-paid, well-fed and well looked after top bosses should not be tolerated. They must be punished to set an example for the future.

I appreciate the work of our hon. Minister of Steel Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam, who is also an able lawyer and a good administrator. He has tackled the situation without any loss of time by taking prompt steps as far as possible as soon as he returned from abroad to get the plant repaired and re-commissioned and apprised this august House by stating the facts. Though the Steel Ministry is doing a very good job, but this is not sufficient. Shri Kumaramangalam should further take immediate action against such officers found guilty and punish them as soon as the Enquiry Committee submits its report towards the end of this month.

I think electrical equipment worth Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lakhs will have to be imported from Germany or other places. The plant, I think, is going to start work without the roof very shortly, may be early next month. The conveyer will be ready by the end of this month. I have not seen any labour idle there. My hon. friends who spoke have not cared to visit the plant after the accident, except for Mr. Majhi. They could have visited the plant and seen things for them-

[*Shri Swaran Singh Sokhi*]

selves. They are wanted there by their own men.

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI (Sundargarh) : I represent the constituency in which Rourkela is situated. Hundreds of workers work there from my locality. So, what happens in HSL, particularly an accident of this type, deeply affects me.

Apart from the national interest, I beg your indulgence to allow me to present this personal factor.

This is not the first accident of this type. This is the second of its kind resulting in loss of life and property, and as no serious action was taken against the culprits of the first accident, the second accident took place. Of course, I have nothing to say against the Minister. He is energetic and active and he has generated a sense of vigour and confidence. But his Ministry owes an explanation to the House why action was not taken before and what action is being taken now to bring the guilty to book.

It is a case of careless officers and contractors. I have collected information from various sources that due to non-clearance of the big roof of the steel melting shop dust deposited which caused the closure of all the water outlets. During the time of rain water sift through the layer of dust corroded the joints of heavy structure and finally weakened it. As a result of this, five LD converters, two blast furnaces in addition to the one already unserviceable and ancillary industries were closed. Work of permanent units such as raw materials, traffic, B.F., S.M.S., coke ovens, electric sheet mills and all units of rolling mills were suspended and work of some of them were slowed down.

Now both the Central and State Governments have to incur heavy losses of revenue and also foreign exchange because of outside order. The estimated total loss may be Rs. 100 crores, if not more than that.

From the government side nothing is done to find out the real cause immediately. No official papers were seized which might have given proof of carelessness of officers and no high official was sent immediately for on the spot inquiry, but an order was sent to remove the broken materials as soon as possible. So, I am in doubt whether the present inquiry committee will be successful in getting at the real cause. The low paid

workers, who were in contact with the melting shop, may not give proper evidence for fear of their higher bosses. In the past hundreds of workers have been suspended on trifling charges. Secondly, the concerned officers may try their best to mislead the investigation to safeguard their own interest.

So, I request the hon. Minister to suspend the concerned officers and to give an assurance in this House to safeguard the service of those workers who want to give evidence before the inquiry committee.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : Mr. Chairman, may I, first of all, express the deep concern of the government about what has happened in Rourkela ? I am in entire agreement with the hon. Members who used justifiably strong language about the disaster there. It is not possible for me now to go into the question of who is responsible for what has happened and what are the causes. The enquiry committee which has been appointed by the government is at present carrying on its investigation and we have asked the committee to submit its report at the latest by 31st August, that is, by the end of this month. Considering the fact that the disaster took place on the night of 11/12th July, I think it is not a very long time and we can certainly afford to wait for that.

But while saying so I would also like to mention that there is no reason for us to believe that any of the evidence which should have been made available to the committee has disappeared, or could disappear. I say this for three reasons. First of all, on the 16th an officer of the Central Bureau of Investigation had reached Rourkela. On the 17th I was there; not that counts very much, if you ask me. On the 20th the committee was appointed and on the 21st two members of the committee reached there. As is clear even from what has been stated in this House by my friend, Shri Sokhi, plenty of things were lying there even when he went there, which was considerably later. I do not propose to comment on what he saw, because I am sure what he saw was seen also by other persons, including the members of the committee, and I am confident that the committee would take into consideration all the facts in order to come to a proper conclusion.

The report that has been submitted by the officers of the CBI who went down there has been handed over to the committee and I am sure the committee would take that report into its consideration when coming to a final decision. I would like to mention however, that the suggestion made by Shri P. K. Deo on the one hand, which I was surprised to find my hon. friend, Shri Sarjoo Pandey agreeing to, namely, that a High Court Judge should be appointed to investigate the matter, is not a suggestion with which I am in agreement at all.

I think that the Committee that we have set up is entirely a proper committee. It is a committee composed of technical people who are peculiarly competent to investigate a matter of this character. I am always afraid, if lawyers are associated with committees of this character—and I think I speak with some experience—that at the end of it all we will get a report probably after six months after following the tortuous processes which lawyers love to indulge in if given the opportunity. On the other hand if you put practical men who are technically capable to do the job we should be able to get a report quickly and directly in regard to the issues which are involved and which led to this disaster. I do want to repudiate the insinuation that the members of the committee are likely to white-wash the bureaucrats and so on and so forth. It is, I think, necessary to mention that all the Members of the Committee including the Secretary, whose name I was not able to announce in the Lok Sabha on the last occasion when I made the statement, are persons who are very competent technically to investigate a matter like this. So far as the Chairman of the Committee concerned he is a person who has retired as Engineer-in-Chief in Army Headquarters recently, was President of the institution of Engineers and has been incharge of major works amounting to even something like Rs. 80 crores in a year when he was Director General of Works in the Army Headquarters. He is also an officer of very high standing and I do not see why we should have any reason to minimise his competence on the one hand and his integrity on the other in giving us a report as to what happened in Rourkela. After all he has no connection with Rourkela or Hindustan Steel. There seems to be a popular idea among some people that once a person dons the robes of a judge he has

higher integrity than a person who dons the robes of an engineer. I do not share that view, I think both are equally good. I think we should choose whether a judge or an engineer for the purpose in hand is more competent.

I also do not think it would be correct to do what Mr. P. K. Deo suggested, namely to appoint a commission of enquiry. The reason is, a commission of enquiry will have to take evidence. You will have to cross-examine, re-examine, lawyers appearing, and by the time the commission finishes its work the expansion of Rourkela may be over. What we want is a report by persons competent to investigate speedily which will help both to re-build Rourkela on the one hand and also to locate the real reasons and the persons responsible so that action may be taken against them and we may learn for the future to see that these things do not happen.

Hon. Members have urged that we should immediately take action against the persons responsible. I would only like to say—I appreciate entirely the concern expressed by them and their anxiety that whoever is responsible should be brought to book quickly—and I will assure them that there will be no reluctance on the part of the Government to take action against whoever is responsible, however highly placed he may be. But at the same time I do not think that it will be proper for me immediately to take action merely on the basis of certain suspicions. We have received of course an interim report from the Committee. But the interim report does not define and categorise exactly who is responsible, nor are the Members of the Committee yet clear definitely as to what are the causes. There are certain suggestions about the possible causes, but it is not of a character on the basis of which one can come to a final conclusion and, therefore, I do not think it is possible for me immediately to take action and I do not think it will be proper. I would only repeat my assurance that we shall certainly take action as soon as we are in a position to know who is responsible. I can appreciate entirely the hon. Members' concern about this.

As to the reference to the previous inquiry committee report, the statement made by my hon. friend that there was dust on the top and that the gas cleaning plant was

[Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam]

not working and so on and so forth, I think, it would again be improper on my part to say 'Yes' or 'No' in all these matters because they are really matters now before the committee and it will be wrong to pre-judge the view or the findings of the committee.

So far as the question of losses is concerned, it would not be in the region of Rs. 100 crores. I do not know why suddenly people stumbled upon Rs. 100 crores except that it is a nice round figure which you can throw about like this. But I will give you a figure; I will not say that it is a final figure because it is impossible to give a final figure at this stage, but this figure will be somewhere near the final figure.

So far as the question of construction is concerned, we have got off comparatively cheaply, namely, about a crore of rupees or so. It is not a small amount but by steel plant standards a crore of rupees is not much. By my standards or by your standards or by the standards of Members of this House, of course a crore of rupees is a lot. But to have got off with one crore of rupees in a disaster of this character is comparatively to have got off lightly. It may be a little more than a crore of rupees but I do not think it will be much more. The reason for this is that really the equipment has not suffered any serious damage. Maybe, the cranes are damaged as also some small structural which are being manufactured to a large extent in our country. That is why the loss would be around one crore of rupees on this account.

Loss on production is far more serious. Our assessment is that we should perhaps lose somewhere in the region of 3,00,000 tonnes of steel; that is to say 3 lakh tons of steel costing somewhere in the region of Rs. 36 crores. Without making an allowance for raw materials, power etc., which we do not use when we are not producing steel, we can take it that the loss will be somewhere in that region. That is not a small loss. That is a very serious loss. I am not seeking to minimise it when I am comparing it with the figure of Rs. 100 crores. When I mention it against Rs. 100 crores, it is not to lessen the seriousness but it is to give you a more accurate figure so far as the loss is concerned. This is something serious.

Let me go next to the speed with which we are trying to bring the plant back into operation. The original date that I give to the House, when I made the statement, was 15th January but now we are fairly confident—let me not put it higher than that—that we should be able to get the plant back fully into operation by 15th December. We have been able to push it back on the basis of our schedule for a month. We are still trying to speed that up but I do not want to make any promise more than the 15th December. That is the firm date which everybody has accepted on the basis of whatever work that has been going on for the last month or so. Almost all the debris has been cleared. That is not a small thing, as Shri Majhi who came with me, will remember. It was all a-shambles when both of us went down there on the 17th July. But with very effective and careful work, the debris entangled over a height of 30 metres has been completely cleared. Maybe, very little is left now at the time I am speaking. That is the latest report that we have received today.

The most unfortunate part of the accident, apart from the fact that we are losing all this production, is that some of the cranes seem to have been very badly damaged. It may take even three or four months to bring them back into operation. If we can speed that up, we will probably be able to speed up production to come into operation again. The gas cleaning plant is also not working properly and we hope to bring it back into operation by early September.

I must also take this opportunity, with your leave Mr. Chairman, to express my thanks to the railway authorities who are giving us every assistance in treating this as a national crisis. Ordinarily what one would have expected to take 10 to 15 days to reach Rourkela is being sent in a short space of 24 to 48 hours. I think, that is something for which all Members of the House will join with me in thanking the railway authorities.

We have also appointed a deputy steel controller entirely to devote full time attention to the procurement of steel and all the steel is being made available on an emergent basis. I can assure the hon. Members that the entire crisis is being treated on a national level as one of the most serious matters

which the Government has to attend to, and all the resources of the Government are being drawn into trying to get Rourkela function again as soon as we can.

I do not think with all respect to hon. Members that there is much else that I can say now.

Finally, I would like hon. Members to be satisfied that not merely the Engineer-in-Chief who is the Chairman of the Committee but the other two Members and the Secretary are also very competent persons with high technical qualifications. That is why they have been included in the Committee.

The Director of the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, Shri Dinesh Mohan, is a civil engineer with a very long experience and, in his own Institute, there is a Section which does work on modern Steel Structures. I wanted him inside the Committee because we wanted the experience of that Institute to be available for testing material and things of that character.

Then, Mr. H. P. Bodhanwala is one of the most experienced engineers with Tatas and he has worked for the last 28 years starting as the Chief Drafterman and coming right upto the Technical Adviser. He is himself a structural engineer with considerable experience in steel structures.

The Secretary of the Committee, Dr. Narahari Rao, is a Ph.D. in Structural Engineering from the University of Sydney, Australia and in-charge of the Section on Steel Structures in the Structural Engineering Research Centre.

What we have tried to do is to bring into this Committee all the talent that we have got in our country because it is not merely those individuals but the organisation behind them that will also be involved in helping us to identify what were the reasons for the disaster and how we can, in future, see that it does not happen.

The House will excuse me from not entering into the controversy as to whether

the report on the previous disaster went right down to the bottom of the matter and whether the directions given on the basis of the report have been implemented or not. Because that is really a part of the Enquiry Committee Report which will come from the technical committee and, I think, it would be wrong for me to say anything that will in any way prejudice the finding that we are to get from them. After all, today is 11th August and, within another three weeks, we will have the report in our hands. I think, when we have the report in our hands, we will be in a position to take all the final decisions both regarding prevention of the disaster of this character and regarding what action has to be taken against those who are found responsible for this disaster.

Before I close, may I just mention one word about this Bharati process about which my hon friend Shri Mohapatra was speaking so eloquently. We appointed a Committee of high level technological experts headed by an expert of the National Metallurgical Laboratory to examine this process. The report of this Committee was received in the Ministry yesterday and is under consideration. We will go into the views of experts, consider them most carefully and, I think, very soon we will come to a decision on the validity of Shri Bharati's claims. I do not think I should go further into that. The persons who composed that Committee also were persons of high technical qualifications in the country and, I think, on the basis of that report, we should be able to finalise that also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A. M.

19.35 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 12, 1971/Sravana 21, 1893 (Saka).