

**Fifth Series Vol. XLVII - No. 26**

**Thursday, December 19, 1974  
Agrahayana 28, 1896 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Twelfth Session)**



*(Vol. XLVII contains Nos. 21 - 27)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **LOK SABHA**

*Thursday, December 19, 1974/  
Agrahayānā 28, 1896 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

### **ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

#### **Expenditure on National Highways in Maharashtra**

†  
\*535. SHRI SHANKERRAO  
SAVANT:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING  
AND TRANSPORT be pleased to  
state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by  
Central Government on the various  
National Highways in Maharashtra  
during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) whether Government are aware  
that heavy and prolonged rainfall had  
caused extensive damage to National  
Highway No. 17; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be  
taken to repair this damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRI-  
VEDI): (a) to (c). A statement giv-  
ing the requisite information is laid  
on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Statement**

Part (a). Expenditure incurred on National Highways in Maharashtra during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given below:—

Year	Expenditure incurred on National Highways Original Works	Expenditure incurred on mainte- nance and repairs of National Highways	Total
		(Rupees in Lakhs)	
1971-72	231.39	131.21	362.60
1972-73	1443.07	122.43	1565.50
1973-74	1135.15	102.39	1237.54

Parts (b) and (c). Some minor da-  
mages in the form of landslide, da-  
mage to masonry cones of bridges  
and damage to embankment have been  
caused due to current year's monsoon.  
Besides, some distress to the pave-  
ment, in certain stretches, has taken  
place over the past few years. Propo-  
sals to repair these damages have

been received from the State Govern-  
ment recently and are under exami-  
nation. The restoration works will be  
taken up soon after technical appro-  
val and financial sanction is accorded  
to the estimates for these works sub-  
ject to availability of funds.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:  
It is wrong to say that the damages

caused to the national highways are minor. I have been using this Highway day in and day out and so I know from personal experience that at a large number of places the highway has become unusable. Let me, therefore, know how much time would the Government take for according technical approval and financial sanction?

**SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI:** Some stretches of this road have been damaged during the last monsoon and an estimate of Rs. 9.67 lakhs has been received and is being processed for sanction. What I think the hon. Member has in mind is the damages to pavements. The State Government has forwarded an estimate and it is also under examination.

**SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:** How much time will it require?

**SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI:** For the damages caused during the last monsoon it should not take very long but for the improvement of the pavements the estimate is larger and it may take a little time.

**SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:** Would the Government consider the question of increasing the maintenance grants for the highways this year?

**SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI:** Maintenance grants for national highways during 1974-75 have been finalised and I am afraid that due to constraints of resources it is not possible to increase it.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Is it a fact that certain portions of the national highway in Maharashtra still remain incomplete and patches of 20 to 25 kms are worse than even the country road; after going on a beautiful national highway you find such patches and they create bottlenecks? What is the Government doing about it?

**SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI:** National Highway No. 17 was projected as a single lane road prior to its declara-

tion as national highway. The portions in Maharashtra of National Highway No. 17 were also single lane. But the State Government had, provided certain extended portions, which is what the hon. Member has in mind.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Are you suggesting that the State roadways are wider than the national highways? Because while the national highways are single lane, the State highways are double lane.

**SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI:** As a further improvement on the road originally built, the State Government had extended it.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** May I know whether it is not true that especially for the development of backward areas in Maharashtra, for instance, Konkan, Vidarbha and Marathwada, it is necessary that the roads are to be built as infra-structure for development? Is it not true that this particular rule of the highways serving as an infra-structure for development is not followed because quite a number of approach roads to the highways are not adequately built up? Therefore, will effective coordination between the States and the Centre be achieved so that highways can be established, which may be connected with smaller roads, so that the infra-structure can be provided in the backward areas?

**SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI:** So far as National Highway No. 17 is concerned I think it is recognised that it is an important highway, which is an infra-structure. As far as coordination with the State Governments is concerned, it is a suggestion which we will consider.

**SHRI DHAMANKAR:** National Highway No. 17 between Sangameswar and Ratnagiri runs by the side of the river and every year it is being washed away at the time of the floods. The earth-work for the raising of the level is going on for the last three years and every year

the earth-work is being washed out. May I know whether the Government will decide to complete the work of the raising of the level before the coming monsoon?

**SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI:** A portion of the National Highway No. 17 in Kolaba district is certainly not in a very good condition. So far as the portion between Sangameswar and Ratnagiri is concerned, the State Government have already framed an estimate which they have forwarded to the Central Government for work during 1974-75.

**SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** How many bridges are incomplete in this national highway in Maharashtra? Secondly may I know whether the bridges connecting Bombay with Cape Comorin have been completed or not?

**SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI:** On National Highway No. 17, three major bridges lying one each in Goa, Karnataka and Kerala State are already under construction and one in Goa is under investigation.

**SHRI P. R. SHENOY:** May I know whether it is a fact that National Highway No. 17 is not straight and is circuitous at several places and representations are being made to the Government to straighten this road, particularly between Kanhangad-Kasaragod in Kerala State?

**SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI:** The re-alignment of the road has been proposed in Kerala but that re-alignment has not yet been approved or sanctioned.

#### Japanese Interest in Steel Projects in India

+

\*536. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA**

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the visiting Japanese delegation have shown interest in setting up steel projects in India;

(b) if so, the locations of steel projects, together with the annual production, capacity and the cost;

(c) the extent to which the domestic and export requirements of steel would be met after the projects start production; and

(d) the expected foreign exchange to be earned as a result thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD):** (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने नकारात्मक जवाब दिया है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि हम जापान को आयात और एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं और बावजूद इसके कि हमारे देश में स्टील का एक्सपेंशन हुआ है, इम्पोर्ट भी करते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या बजह थी कि हमने जापानी डेलीगेशन से हमारे यहाँ स्टील के प्रोडक्शन के लिये कारखाने लगाने पर चर्चा नहीं की। इसकी कोई खास बजह थी क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय प्रश्न कुछ और था और अब आप चर्चा की तरफ चल पड़े।

इस्पात और सामग्री (श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव) श्रीमान, जो हमारी आवश्यकता है इस्पात की उसको देखते हुये पाचवी योजना के अन्त तक जो हमारे मौजूदा कारखाने हैं उनमें विस्तार की योजना भलाई में है, बोकारो में नया कारखाना बन रहा है, और यह काम चल रहा है। दूसरे जो तीन कारखाने दक्षिण भारत में बनाने का प्रश्न है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कुछ चर्चा की है डेलीगेशन में और लगाना है कि नहीं इसका जवाब दें।

श्री चन्द्र जीत यादव . अभी आवश्यकता देखने हुये कोई नया कारखाना लगाने की

जकरत नहीं है इसलिये जापान के न किसी ने हमसे बिबिधत कहा है और न हम बिचार कर रहे हैं ।

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that a Japanese team of industrialists had visited this country and held talks with the Government of India in Jaipur recently and, in these discussions, whether it is a fact that the Japanese team said that they are ready to collaborate with India to set up various projects including mini-steel mills considering the fact that Japan wants to save labour whereas we in our country want labour-intensive schemes.

All these factors were taken into account and they suggested that they are ready to help technologically and even financially our country to set up mini-steel mills along with many other projects. I want to know about that.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** It is a fact that the Japanese Trade delegation visited Jaipur this year. It was a non-official delegation. They participated in a conference held at Jaipur. But they did not put up any proposals specifically for mini-steel mills. As I said earlier, there is no specific proposal from the Government of Japan. Sometimes, the Japanese business houses, some consultants, have shown some interest. But there is no specific proposal.

**SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is considering to approach Japan for setting up palletisation mills like the one set up by Mr. Chogle in Goa so that we can export iron pellets instead of iron ore, thereby saving not only freight rates but also foreign exchange.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** It is a fact that, instead of exporting iron ore and fines, if we are in a position to export pellets, that will be more beneficial. That is a new process. There are one or two pellet plants now in our country. We are having negotiations and we are proposing to have more pellet plants in our country. There is no question of collaboration with any other country. The knowhow is available in this country. The question is only of finances and as soon as they are available, we will try to have more pellet plants.

**सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी :** मंत्री जी ने ना मे जबाब दिया है ; मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जापानी डेलीगेशन जो भारत में आया हमने क्या कुछ टाटा आयरन स्टील कम्पनी के एक्सपेशन के बारे में कहा है, और निपन स्टील कोरपोरेशन आफ जापान ने जो बातचीत की थी क्या उसमें कोई इस बारे में सवाल पैदा हुआ था ?

**श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव :** जहां तक मैंने नहीं मे जबाब दिया है वास्तविकता वही है । जहां तक टाटा का सवाल है टिस्को ने अपने एक्सपेशन का एक प्रोजेक्ट प्रस्तुत किया था और जापान की निपन स्टील कोरपोरेशन को कंसल्टेंट्स की मदद से उन्होंने एक डिटेल्ड फीजेबिलिटी रिपोर्ट तैयार की है दो मिलियन टन इगट्स और बढ़ाने की । अब वह टिस्को और उनके बीच में है, उसमें सरकार कहीं नहीं आती है ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** जापान सरकार के प्रतिनिधि मंडल और व्यापारियों से बात कर के आपके भूतपूर्व मंत्री जी ने घोषणा कि बी कि हम देश के अन्दर एक हजार मिनी स्टील प्लांट लगाने जा रहे हैं । क्या यह बात सही है ?

यदि नहीं, तो किस आधार पर उन्होंने वह घोषणा की थी और मिनी स्टील प्लांट कहा लगेने ? इस समय जो भारी मात्रा में इस्पात जमा हो गया है इसको बचने के बारे में कोई चर्चा की है ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि मिनी स्टील प्लांट लगाने के बारे में जापान से बातचीत का प्रश्न ही नहीं पैदा हुआ है। जहाँ तक एक हजार मिनी स्टील प्लांट लगाने की घोषणा की थी वह मंत्री महोदय का अपना निजी विचार था और वह समझने में कि इसकी सम्भवा है। उस पर हम भी विचार कर रहे हैं, देखेंगे जैसी सम्भावना होगी विचार करेंगे।

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN While answering a supplementary question, the Minister has mentioned that some steel mills are coming up in South India. Particularly in the Salem steel mill, no work is being done, it has been slowed down or it has been stopped. I want to know what is the present position about the Salem steel plant.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I have made it very clear time and again that it is wrong to say that the work has been stopped at Salem. Some work has already been taken up and it has been completed. In this financial year, for the money which is required for this year, we are making all possible arrangements, so that the work is in progress and does not stop.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अध्यक्ष जी, खासतौर से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में चर्चा चली है और मिनी स्टील प्लांट की स्थापना की बात चली थी कई लोगों ने प्रार्थना पत्र सरकार को दे रखे हैं, कि मिनी स्टील प्लांट लगाने के लिये इजाजत दी जाय। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के कितने प्रार्थना पत्र भेजे और उस पर क्या विचार हो रहा है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मिनी स्टील प्लांट लगाने से हमने कभी नहीं रोका है। यहाँ उत्तर दिया जा चुका है। कि पिछले साल

118 मिनी स्टील प्लांट लगाने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये थे। एक स्टेज पर हमने कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाया था। लाइसेंस की व्यवस्था उठा ली थी। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली के अभाव में धातु 17 कारखाने बन्द है और छ धातुमयों ने जिन्होंने लाइसेंस लिये थे उन्होंने अपने लाइसेंस वापिस कर दिये हैं। हमने तभी विचार कर सकते हैं जब बिजली उपलब्ध हो और इनको बिजली लगातार मिलती रहे इसके बिना वे चल नहीं सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बिजली की कमी की वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश में कारखाने बन्द हैं। और जिनको लाइसेंस दिये गये थे वे उनको वापिस कर रहे हैं। इसी का एक कारखाना स्वयं अपनी बिजली पैदा करना चाहता था लेकिन सरकार ने स्टील प्लांट लगाने का लाइसेंस तो दे दिया लेकिन बिजली पैदा करने का नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार और लोगों को भी बिजली पैदा करने की इजाजत देने पर विचार कर रही है या केवल सरकार ही यह काम करेगी।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : अगर माननीय सदस्य इसी वाले कारखाने की पूरी डिटेल्स मुझे दें तो मैं इसको देखूंगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उसमें इम्पोर्ट वगैरह का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है तो उस पर प्रतिबंध नहीं होना चाहिए। मुझे वह डिटेल्स भेज दें तो मैं देख लूंगा।

SHRI B V NAIK May I know from the hon Minister whether the Finance Minister of the Government of Karnataka has gone on record saying that the Government of Karnataka would be interested in collaboration with a Japanese firm or firms in seeing that the proposed Vijayanagar Steel Plant is made to take off and completed within a year and whether any concrete proposals have been received by the hon Minister and if so, what is his reaction?

**MR. SPEAKER.** I am sorry Members are asking specific questions without notice. If the Minister has any information, he can give. Otherwise, he is not bound to give it.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** I have no informations.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri M. C Daga—not here

Shri Ramsahay Pandey.

### Faults in Working of Wage Law

+

\*538. **SHRI R S. PANDEY**

**SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD  
MANDAL:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in a local daily dated the 20th November, 1974 regarding 'Faults seen in working of Wage Law'; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA).** (a). A report on the subject which appeared in the Indian Express dated 20th November, 1974 has been seen by Government

(b) The report refers mainly to delays in the revision of wages notified under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and deficiencies in their enforcement. The State Governments had been advised from time to time to take care of both these aspects

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** राष्ट्रीय वेतन कमिशन ने क्या न्यूनतम राष्ट्रीय वेतन के बारे में भी कोई सिफारिश की थी और अगर की थी तो वह क्या है ?

**श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा :** उसने नेशनल मिनिमम वेज पर विचार किया था और लोगों के विचारों को सुना भी था। वह इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा कि चूंकि मुक्त बहुत बढ़ा है और देश में जगह जगह पर एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त, एक रिजन से दूसरे रिजन में इंडेलेपमेंट के मामले में डिफरेंस

है इसलिए नेशनल मिनिमम वेज पासिबल नहीं है, मुम्किन नहीं है। उसने जो कहा था वह मैं आपको बताता हूँ

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National minimum wage in the sense of uniform minimum monetary rate of remuneration for the country as a whole is neither feasible nor desirable. It may be possible however that in the different homogenous regions in each State a regional minimum wage could be notified. An effort should be made to fix such regional minimum

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** मैं मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से सहमत हूँ। एक रिजन से दूसरे रिजन में और एक प्रदेश से दूसरे प्रदेश में आर्थिक स्थिति में अन्तर है। लेकिन एक केन्द्रीय सत्ता आपने बनाई है जिस का काम और दायित्व यह है कि न्यूनतम राष्ट्रीय वेतन का कोई क्रम तमाम परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए रिजन बाइंड या प्रान्त बाइंड बना दे। परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, एक रिजन और दूसरे रिजन में फर्क को देखते हुए क्या इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ किया नहीं जा सकता है और नहीं किया जा सकता है तो उसका कारण क्या है ?

**श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा :** नेशनल मिनिमम वेज निश्चित करना केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में नहीं है। यह राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत काम ज्यादातर आता है। एम्प्लॉय-मेंट ज्यादातर राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत आता है। बहुत थोड़े से मामलों में ही हम आते हैं।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** मार्गदर्शन तो आप कर ही सकते हैं।

**श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा :** मार्गदर्शन तो हम करते रहते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर आप बीडी इंडस्ट्री को लें। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के लेबर मिनिस्टर को हमने बुलाया और दूसरे सम्बन्धित लोगों को बुलाया, उनको



एक साथ बिजाया ताकि आपस में बिचारों का आदान प्रदान करें और एक रिजलन (१) मिनिमम वेज बीड़ी इंडस्ट्री के बारे में फिक्स करें। और भी हम इस तरह के प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** The Minister stated that wages are the concern of various State Governments. I would like to know firstly whether the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour proposes to see that a consensus is reached so that the vast differentiation that exist between one region and others is removed, by having a common agreement and how they propose to go about it. This is my first question. What has the Minister done to see that at least in various regions the recommendation of ILO convention, namely, equal pay for equal work, is implemented? This is my second question. Today it has been ratified by the Central Government but the implementation is not there and even in regard to state farms and among agricultural labour this is not implemented. This is the present position. So, I would like to know what the Central Government proposes to do about these so that at least the minimum is achieved throughout the country.

**SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA:** The Centre is very much concerned about differentiation existing among one region and the other in matter of minimum wage and we are trying to bring this to the attention of Ministers of States and we are trying to bring these Ministers together for matters of consultations etc., to see that in respect of minimum wages these differentiations are done away with. Regarding the second question, the ILO has recommended equal pay for equal work for men and women, both and we have decided to enforce this within a period of about three months.

**श्री बाकीबेर पांडे :** जब लेबर ब्यूरो की भाईत हिन्दुस्तान भर के लिए बकिंग क्लास का आल-इंडिया कानज्यूमर प्राइस इन्डेक्स बनाया जा सकता है, जब उन लोगों

के लिए अखिल-भारतीय उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक का ऐबरेज बनाया जा सकता है, किस के आधार पर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में वेतनमान का निर्धारण होता है, तो फिर सरकार उन लोगों के लिए वेतनमान क्यों नहीं निर्धारित कर सकती है? मंत्री महाशय ने कहा है कि वेतन निर्धारित करना केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार का दायित्व नहीं है, बल्कि वह राज्य सरकारों का भी दायित्व है। लेकिन जिन क्षेत्रों का सीधे भारत सरकार से सम्बन्ध है, उन में वेतनों में जो असमानता है, क्या वह उस असमानता को अपने स्तर पर दूर करने का प्रयास करेगी? उदाहरण के लिए खदानों के मजदूरों के लिए वेतनों का जहाँ तक प्रश्न है, एक खदान में मजदूर 400 रुपये पाते हैं, और उसी की बगल में मैंगनीज खदान में मजदूरों को 100 या 130 रुपये मजदूरी दी जाती है।

**श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा :** कानज्यूमर प्राइस इन्डेक्स सारे मुल्क के लिए एक सा नहीं है। वह भी एक जगह से दूसरी जगह डिफर करता है। मिसाल के तौर पर दिल्ली में जो महंगाई है, वह दूसरी जगह नहीं है। इस लिए सारे देश के लिए एक प्रकार का वेतनक्रम निर्धारित करना बहुत कठिन काम है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज में एक जगह एक वेतन है और दूसरी जगह दूसरा वेतन है। मैं इस बात की मानता हूँ। आयरन और माइन्ज में वेत ज्यादा है, और मैंगनीज और माइन्ज में कुछ कम है। हम खुद बड़ा गये थे और हमने मालूम किया कि इस का क्या कारण है। बात यह है कि मैंगनीज और की डिमांड हमारे यहाँ कम है और चूकि विदेशों में भी काम्पीटिशन है, इस लिए वह विदेशों में भी नहीं जा रहा है। जो लोग मैंगनीज और में काम कर रहे हैं, अगर हम उन पर जोर डालें कि वे आयरन और बराबर वे जिक्र दें, तो या तो वे काम छोड़ कर चले जायेंगे, या उन को नुकसान

होगा। इसलिए हम उनको बाध्य नहीं कर पाते हैं। लेकिन हमने यह कोशिश की है कि प्रायरन और की बेजिज और मैनाजी और की बेजिज में जो फर्क है, उस को कम किया जाए।

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ में हिन्दी का स्थान

\* 539. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या बिसेस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ में हिन्दी को स्थान दिलाने के लिए प्रथम प्रयास कब किया था ;

(ख) उसके बाद क्या-क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं तथा उनके क्या परिणाम निकल रहे हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में भावी योजना क्या है ; और

(ग) उन दशों के नाम क्या हैं जो संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ में हिन्दी को स्थान मिलने के पक्ष में हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). No attempt has been made by India so far. Any addition to the list of Official and Working Languages of the U.N. General Assembly would require an amendment of the Rules of Procedure supported by a majority of the Members present and voting. Such an attempt can be made only on the basis of an assessment of possible success of such a move.

(c) This has not been specifically ascertained.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : सभी दशों ने अपनी अपनी जुबानों के बारे में प्रयत्न किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने हिन्दी के बारे में अभी तक प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं किया है।

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: Sir, I have made it clear that according to our assessment, at the moment, such a move is not likely to succeed and therefore we are waiting for an opportune moment.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इसमें सक्सेस नहीं हो सकती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस बारे में कब प्रयत्न किया। वह कैसे कहते हैं कि इसमें सक्सेस नहीं हो सकती है ?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I have explained the Rules of Procedure and there the amendment is to be supported by a majority of the Members. An assessment is made by lobbying. Such an assessment tells us that this is not an opportune moment to make a move.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मुख्य प्रश्न बाद में पूछूंगा। यह असेसमेंट कब किया गया था, क्या इस का कोई रिकार्ड है ?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: I have said already that such an assessment is made. It is a continuous process. It is only at the opportune moment when we shall make a move. This is not an opportune moment.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि संसार में हिन्दी बोलने वाले अंग्रेजी और फ्रेंच भाषा बोलने वालों से संख्या में ज्यादा हैं ? हिन्दी कबल भारत में ही नहीं बोली जाती है, बल्कि भारत के पड़ोसी देशों और अफ्रीका के देशों में भी हिन्दी बोलने वाले लोग रहते हैं। क्या यह सच है भारत सरकार ने अभी तक इस मामले को इसलिए नहीं उठाया है, क्योंकि उसका मन में एक हीन भावना है, और वह हीन भावना इसमें बाध बन रही है ?

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:** I am sorry Shri Vajpayee has given expression to some thing to which we totally dis-

इस में हीन भावना की कोई बात नहीं है ।

agree. But the question is: one State, one Vote. Every Member has one vote. It does not depend upon the total population speaking a particular language. It depends upon the number of countries speaking a particular language. Therefore, we must be sure whether, if we make a move, we will be supported by other countries. Our assessment is that this is not the opportune time.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** He is misleading the House. I would like to know when were the other countries approached and which were the countries which were approached. What was their response? He is talking in the air. No assessment has been made so far.

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:** I am not talking in the air. I hope Shri Vajpayee will know how such things are done in the forum of United Nations. It is done through lobbying and that is what I have said.

**श्री नवल किशोर सिंह :** क्या यह सही है कि हिन्दी के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र और दूसरे देशों में किये जाने वाले प्रयत्नों में सरकार को कमजोरी इस लिए महसूस होती है कि जब हम हिन्दी बोलने वाले विदेशों में जाते हैं, तो वहाँ दूसरों से छोड़िये, आपस में भी अंग्रेजी में ही बात करते हैं ?

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:** I want to make it clear that is not the basis of the present situation.

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न इतना साधारण नहीं है। यह प्रश्न बहुत ही गम्भीर है, और राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय को इस का जवाब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

दृष्टिकोण से देना चाहिए। उन्हें इस प्रश्न को इस तरह टालना नहीं चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की एक भाषा बनाने के लिए कब प्रयास किया था। उसने कोई प्रयास ही नहीं किया, और मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि वहाँ कोई इस बात को नहीं मानेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रयास किया था, तो कब किया था, और अगर नहीं किया था, तो क्या वह कोई प्रयास करना चाहती है या नहीं।

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:** I have already answered that question. Before we put a formal resolution before the United Nations we have to see as to how many countries will be there to support our resolution. Our assessment is if we make a formal move, it is not likely to succeed at this moment.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय लगातार गलत बातें कह रहे हैं और सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। वह बताये कि विदेश मंत्रालय में कब यह फैसला हुआ कि हम हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की भाषा बनाने के बारे में लाबीइंग करेंगे। अभी तो कोई फैसला ही नहीं हुआ है। वे लाबीइंग कैसे करेंगे ?

**श्री सत्य गुरु :** मंत्री महोदय का जवाब सुन कर मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ है। हमारे प्रस्ताव को समर्थन मिलेगा या नहीं, यह तो दूसरी बात है। अगर सरकार यह समझती है कि यह प्रस्ताव न्यायसंगत है, और इस को वहाँ रखना चाहिए, तो इस को समर्थन मिले या न मिले इस को एक या दो बार नहीं, हजार बार रखना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की भाषावादी को द्वितीय स्थान प्राप्त है। इस लिए इस की जो राष्ट्र-भाषा हिन्दी है, उस को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में स्थान न मिले, यह हम कैसे

मान सकते हैं ? अगर हम भाषा प्रस्ताव को एक बार नहीं, बल्कि बार बार लायेगे, तो दुनिया हमारे न्यायसंगत दावे को जरूर मानेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार संयुक्त राष्ट्र सभ में यह प्रस्ताव कब लायेगी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जब सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने श्री समर गुह को हिन्दी बोलना सिखा दिया, तो आप वहाँ हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं करवाते ?

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS** Sir, Prof Guha is a very knowledgeable man and I am sure he knows about the languages.

**MR SPEAKER:** I am sure if you send him to the United Nations, he will get it done.

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS** Sir, up till now, only six languages have been recognised as official or working languages of United Nations. Five of them have been there right from the beginning. This is because of historical reasons. The languages of those peoples, those powers who helped in the establishment of the United Nations were immediately recognised, right from the start, Russian, Chinese, English, French and Spanish. Latter on, only last year the only addition that was made was Arabic and Arabic is a language which is spoken in 19 States. So, as I said, ....

**श्री समर गुह :** यह 19 स्टेट्स की बात नहीं है, भाषाओं की बात है।

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS** Arabic also succeeded after so many years. They succeeded only last year. If we see any chance of success at any point of time, we will certainly move a resolution. When there is no chance, there is no sense in moving a resolution. (Interruptions)

**MR SPEAKER:** Order please. Please sit down.

**श्री समर गुह :** अगर न्यायसंगत है तो क्यों नहीं आप कोशिश करते ?

**श्री डी० एन० तिवारी :** सभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि अरेबिक भाषा 19 देशों में प्रचलित है इसलिए गत वर्ष उस को मान्यता मिली। लेकिन चाइनीज तो एक ही देश में बोली जाती है, उस की मान्यता शुरू से है और चूँकि उस का पापुलेशन इतना बड़ा है इसलिए उस को मान्यता देनी पड़ी। भारतवर्ष का पापुलेशन भी चाइना से थोड़ा ही कम है, तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सरकार ने कभी ऐसा अटैम्प्ट किया, कोई प्रयत्न किया, लाबीइंग किया, कोई कंसल्टेशन किया कि हिन्दी भी राष्ट्र सभ की भाषा मान ली जाय ?

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS** Sir, the question of China stands on a different footing. China was one of the Founders of the United Nations. Right from the beginning, that language came to be accepted as the official language of the United Nations. So far as India is concerned, we have not made any attempt so far. Our assessment is that it is not likely to succeed. This is the point.

**श्रीमती सावित्री इयाज :** क्या यह सही है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र सभ में हिन्दी के लिए अब तक कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया, और इसलिए नहीं किया गया कि विश्व के अखबारों में उस के लिए पब्लिसिटी नहीं मिली ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह क्या सवाल हुआ ?

**श्री नुसल हनु** क्या यह सच है कि हमारे जो राजदूत और राजनीतिज्ञ विदेशों में जाते हैं वह हिन्दी में बोलने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं सिर्फ इंग्लिश और दूसरी विदेशी भाषाओं में बोलते हैं ? इसलिए सरकार को यह चेष्टा करनी चाहिए कि हमारे जो राजदूत और राजनीतिज्ञ जाते हैं वे राष्ट्र सभ में और

विदेशों की राजधानियों में दूसरी जगहों के साथ हिन्दी में भी बातचीत करें। सरकार ने इस के लिए क्या कदम उठाया है ?

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:** Sir, it is absolutely untrue that our mission abroad are not trying to make Hindi popular or that they do not use Hindi in their conversations. As a result of Government efforts, today 39 countries have made arrangements for teaching and learning of Hindi and 93 Universities in the world have provided Hindi as a language for teaching.

**श्री राजेश प्रसाद यादव :** मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जो भाषाएं आई उस के लिए और देशों ने काफी लाबीइंग किया, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी भी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में एक भाषा हो उस के लिए लाबीइंग आज तक शुरू हुई या नहीं और हुई तो उस का क्या परिणाम हुआ ? इन्होंने बार बार दोहराया है कि हम असेसमेंट कर रहे हैं और असेसमेंट के आधार पर शुरू करेंगे तो इन्होंने अभी तक शुरू किया या नहीं ? नेपाल भी उस के लिए सहयोग करेगा, फ़िजी भी करेगा, मारोशह भी करेगा। बहुत से देश ऐसे हैं जो सहयोग करेंगे। तो इन्होंने लाबीइंग शुरू की या नहीं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:** We have taken note of the views expressed by hon. members in this House and we will certainly act accordingly. But for his information, I may tell him that it is not that all other languages have got recognised in the UN because of their efforts. Only one language, that also last year after long years of effort, has got recognition. Our assessment, which is made by various means, is that if we make an attempt now, it is not likely to succeed.

**श्री राजेश प्रसाद यादव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। ये बार बार उसी पर जोर देते हैं कि हमारा असेसमेंट है। असेसमेंट का आधार क्या

है ? असेसमेंट ऐसे कहने से तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

**श्री पीलू मोदी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की संसद में मैंने खुद यहां हिन्दी, कन्नड़, तामिल, बंगला और गुजराती अब तक सुना है तो क्या यूनाइटेड नेशंस में ये सब भाषाएं शामिल करने के लिए वह प्रार्थना करेंगे या नहीं ?

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:** I have no answer.

**Talks with Pakistan on Over-Flights**

**\*542. SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

**SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has suggested to Pakistan that the talks on over-flights could be held in Delhi;

(b) whether any invitation has since been sent to Pakistan to send a delegation for the talks; and

(c) if so, whether any response has been received to India's invitation and if so, the facts thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS):** (a) to (c). In the Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of talks on civil aviation matters at Rawalpindi on 22nd November 1974, it was mentioned that the talks would be continued in another meeting in Delhi which would be held at a mutually convenient date. Since then we have informally suggested to Pakistan that the Pakistan Foreign Secretary would be welcome to visit Delhi for the next round of talks on this subject if it is convenient to him. We have so far not received any confirmation from Pakistan about the likely date on which they would send a delegation to Delhi.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB:** In view of the fact that Pakistan is not coming

out with any intentions and proposals to resume negotiations with India for restoration of overflights and air links. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister, are Government keen to pursue the matter? If so, what are the conditions on which Government are going to resume negotiations? Further, whether there shall be a stipulation that Pakistan should withdraw her case pending in ICAO?

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:** In terms of the communique issued last time which I have quoted just now, Pakistan is committed to resume discussions in Delhi. It is only a question of date which has not yet been fixed, and there is no condition.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Since Bangla Desh our neighbour is very much concerned in this matter, may I know what is the reaction of Bangla Desh for resumption of the overflights and air services and whether her consent has been obtained, and with what understanding, if any?

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:** In this matter Bangla Desh is not concerned.

**SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA:** What is holding up the further progress of these talks? Is it only something relating to venues and dates or is it something more substantial? If so would he like to take the House into confidence and tell us what are the issues in disputes particularly because East Pakistan no longer exists and therefore the problem which used to be there in the past, of civil and military aircraft passing between the two wings of former Pakistan is no longer there? What efforts are the Government making to break this deadlock and expedite a settlement?

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:** The hon. Member knows when overflights were stopped and airlinks were scrapped. It is only last November that we first took up this subject for discussion and nobody could expect that in the very first meeting we could come to final decision. We adjourned that meeting

and we decided to meet again. It is not that that discussion failed or another meeting is to be called. It is a continuation and before when the next meeting takes place in Delhi, the thread of that discussion will be taken up and I hope we shall come to some settlement. Because we are in the midst of the discussion I do not think we should divulge the details of the talks.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** The hon. Minister mentioned when the overflights were stopped. I hope the hon. Minister remembers that it was when a Fokker friendship plane was hijacked by two hijackers, Asraf and Hashim Qureshi. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the question of the return of these two hijackers back to this country was raised (in this discussion) for their trial in this country?

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:** That question was not raised in this discussion.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** That should have been the first question.

**SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:** We were discussing only the resumption of air links and overflights. These minor matters were not discussed.

#### **Prosecutions of Foreign Firms/Persons for manufacture/Distribution/Sale of Spurious Drugs**

\*544. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign firms/persons against whom prosecutions have so far been launched in connection with manufacture, distribution or sale of spurious drugs; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) and (b). Prosecutions are launched by the State Governments

and the information regarding those against foreign firms/persons is being collected. Action will be taken in each case according to the law and the decision of the courts.

**श्री शशि भूषण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, दवाइयों में मिलावट बहुत अधिक संख्या में देश में हो रही है, इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी रिपोर्टें अखबारों में आई हैं। मैं निर्रक इतना जानना चाहता हूँ—केन्द्र सरकार ने इस सिलसिले में राज्यों को क्या डायरेक्शन् दी है जिस से कि जो एक स्टेट में एडल्ट्रेशन होता है और दूसरी स्टेट में वे दवाइया बेची जाती हैं, इस चैलैन्ज का राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मुकाबला किया जा सके ? इस के लिए आप ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम में हम तीन चीजें कर रहे हैं—एक तो यह कि हम ने सभी राज्यों से अनुरोध किया है—लिख कर भी और स्वयं भी—कि उन का ड्रग्स के बारे में जो एन्कोर्समेन्ट डायरेक्टोरेट है, उस को मजबूत करे। बहुत से राज्य ऐसे हैं जहाँ योग्य और क्वालिफाइड व्यक्ति ड्रग्स कण्ट्रोलर नहीं है, इस लिए वे इस के ऊपर पूरी तरह से नजर नहीं रख सकते हैं।

दूसरा काम—जो हमारा ड्रग्स एण्ड कास्मेटिक्स एक्ट है, जो इस वकन लागू है, उस में हम कुछ अमेण्डमेन्ट्स ला रहे हैं—आशा है अगले सेशन में लायेगे। जैसे फूड एडल्ट्रेशन के बारे में काम्प्लीमेंटिव अमेण्डमेन्ट्स लाये हैं और जो इस वकत सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सामने है उसी तरह से हम इस में भी लायेगे ताकि जो लूपहोल्स और कमजोरिया हैं वे कम हो सकें।

तीसरा—लेबोरेट्री सिलिटीज इस काम के लिए बहुत जरूरी है—विशेषकर ड्रग्स में टेस्टिंग की बहुत आवश्यकता पड़ती है—इस के लिए हम ने पाचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना

में कुछ धनराशि रखी है, उस पर भी काम होगा।

**श्री शशि भूषण :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कितनी विदेशी और देशी फर्म्स हैं जिन को आप ने ब्लैकलिस्ट किया है, जो गलत किस्म की दवाइया बनाती थीं और कितनों को सजाये हुई हैं ?

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** मेरे पास इस वकत पूरी सूची नहीं है, लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है—जहाँ तक स्पूरियस ड्रग्स का मसला है विदेशी फर्मों का इतना मसला नहीं है, उन के साथ और मामले हैं जैसे प्राइसिंग वगैरह का। लेकिन जहाँ तक स्पूरियस ड्रग्स का मसला है—यह देखा गया है कि बहुत हद तक जो सो-काल्ड स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं उन में यह गड़बड़ होती है। मेरे पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं लेकिन वे 1973 तक के हैं, राज्यों से अभी पूरे आंकड़े नहीं आये हैं, लेकिन हम ने प्रासीक्यूशन्स की हैं। मैं अभी इस से बिल्कुल सन्तुष्ट नहीं हूँ, इस पर हमें और जोर से कार्य करना है—इस बात में मैं सदस्य महोदय से सहमत हूँ और हम इस और चल रहे हैं।

**श्री शशि भूषण :** कब करेंगे।

**श्री कर्ण सिंह :** अगले वर्ष करेंगे।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Hathi Committee has submitted a report to the Ministry of Health on Spurious Drugs .... (interruptions) I know it because I am a member of that committee. That reported deals with how to stop the manufacture of spurious drugs. What action has the Government taken on it?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The Jaisuklal Hathi Committee has not yet reported. It is still meeting. It has asked for more time. In fact, I met Shri Hathi yesterday. He said that though he was to have reported by January, he may have to extend the time to middle of March. As soon as the report is re-

ceived, we will take the necessary action. In fact, both we and the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals are awaiting this report.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** As a member of the Committee Shri Chavda does not know whether the report has been submitted?

**SHRI K S CHAVDA** The Committee has submitted its interim report. The final report covering all aspects of spurious drugs is yet to be submitted.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** Either the Minister or the member does not know whether the report has been presented or not.

**DR KARAN SINGH** I met Shri Hathi, the Chairman of the Committee, only yesterday.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** Shri Chavda is a member of the Committee.

**MR SPEAKER.** Mr Chavda, since you are a member of that committee you are supposed to observe certain conventions.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** Unlike the Government, in a committee the Chairman is only the first among equals.

**MR SPEAKER** Your commentaries make it more complicated.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN** The situation created in this country by the spurious drugs is really a very serious one. It has also led to a large number of deaths. Why is it that Government have not taken immediate action against who ever is responsible for the manufacture of such spurious drugs? Why are these people not arrested and summarily punished and their licences not cancelled?

**DR KARAN SINGH** In fact on some occasion arrests have been made and licences have been cancelled. For example, in the Kanpur tragedy relating to glucose arrests have been made and licences have also been cancelled. I may point out that the State Government are responsible for enforce-

ing the Act. We have repeatedly emphasized on them the necessity to act very strongly and very quickly in these matters.

Coming back to the question of Shri Chavda, may I make a correction? I have just now been told that one interim report has come.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** So, the people have been vindicated against the Government.

**DR KARAN SINGH** Now only the final report is awaited.

### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**उद्योगों का बन्द होना तथा उसके फलस्वरूप मजदूरों का बेकार हो जाना**

\* 537. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में अनेक उद्योगपति बिजली की कमी मदी आदि का बहाना बना कर अपने उद्योग बन्द कर देते हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप मजदूरों को उनकी नौकरियों से निकाल दिया जाता है, और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि मजदूरों को उनकी नौकरियों से न निकाला जाये ?

**श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :** (क) श्रम मंत्रालय को अभ्यावेदन भेजे गये हैं कि कुछ उद्योगपतियों ने तीसरी पारी बन्द करके उत्पादन घटा दिया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप श्रमिकों को जबरी छुट्टी पर भेजा जा रहा है। बिजली की कमी के कारण भी कई श्रमिकों को जबरी छुट्टी पर भेजा गया है। सरकार इस मत से सहमत नहीं है कि मन्दी न-रही है।

(ख) सरकार सक्रिय रूप से इस मामले पर ध्यान दे रही है।



### Mazagon Dock Limited Bombay

\*540. SHRI S. N. MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the draw backs of the Undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Government have not instituted any inquiry into the working of the Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay, during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Rehabilitation of Uganda Repatriates in Gujarat

\*541. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of Indian Origin who were repatriated from Uganda and settled in Gujarat; and

(b) the nature of help given for rehabilitating them?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) 10,028 repatriates from Uganda arrived in India upto 30-9-1974. 5,000 of these (including approximately 4,000 Indian passport holders) are estimated to have gone to Gujarat for settlement. About their settlement in Gujarat, the Gujarat Government are collecting detailed information. As soon as it is received, it will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) A Statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

#### DETAILS OF THE REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE TO BE GIVEN TO THE REPATRIATES WHO HAVE ARRIVED IN INDIA FROM UGANDA, WHO ARE INDIAN CITIZENS HOLDING INDIAN PASSPORTS.

The Government of India have sanctioned rehabilitation scheme for repatriates from Uganda, of Indian origin and holding Indian passports, to be implemented by the State Governments concerned. The salient features of the Scheme are as follows:—

- (i) Business loans up to Rs. 5,000/- per family for resettlement in trade or business on the same conditions as admissible for the Sri Lanka repatriates.
- (ii) Housing facilities—Loan assistance of Rs. 4100/- per family for purchase of plot and construction of house thereon in urban areas and assistance of Rs. 2050/- (including Rs. 600/- as grant for development of land) for a plot and house in rural areas. In addition, a loan of Rs. 500/- in urban areas and Rs. 200/- in rural areas for the construction of business premises is given wherever admissible.
- (iii) Lump sum resettlement assistance at Rs. 30/- per mensem per family member for a period of 3 months subject to a maximum of Rs. 450/- in all per family.

The concessions at (i) and (ii) above will be given to only those repatriates who have brought assets with them of value not exceeding Rs. 10,000/- while the concession at (iii) above is restricted to those who have brought assets of value not exceeding Rs. 2,000/-.

#### EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

- (i) Book grants, ranging from Rs 5/- to Rs. 100/- per annum, to day-scholars.

- (ii) Stipends ranging from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 60/- per month to students studying in High Schools and Colleges, subject to certain conditions regarding marks, if they stay in hostel away from their families.

The above concessions are admissible if the income of the parents is not more than Rs 250/- per month.

#### EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

Government have extended the age concession for purposes of appointment to posts under the Government of India, sanctioned to nationals who have migrated from East African countries, including Uganda for a further period of one year i.e. up to 31-12-1974. For recruitment to posts/services which are filled otherwise than through the Union Public Service Commission, such repatriates who were employed in Government Service are granted priority—III through the Employment Exchanges.

#### OTHER ASSISTANCE AND FACILITIES BEING GIVEN TO UGANDA REPATRIATES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

- (a) It has been reported by the Government of Gujarat that twenty per cent of vacancies under the State Government have been reserved for civil servants from Uganda provided the posts are not within the purview of the Gujarat Public Service Commission. Qualifications have been suitably relaxed and the age limit raised to 45 years. The State Government have taken the responsibility for pension, provident fund, leave, etc. to those civil servants from the date they enter the service of the State Government

- (b) Repatriates from Uganda are being given weightage in appointment to Government service and service under panchayats provided they possess

the qualifications as provided in the relevant recruitment rules. Similar preference is being given by the Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation.

- (c) Employment exchanges have been requested to give priority to Uganda repatriates for appointment against suitable vacancies.
- (d) Government of Gujarat have decided to provide sites for housing to Uganda repatriates, on payment of market price recoverable in easy, interest-free instalments.
- (e) Municipal Corporation and Municipalities have also been instructed to provide sites for housing.
- (f) Government will allot lands to such repatriates as are interested in engaging in agriculture or salt manufacture.
- (g) Uganda repatriates are being given priority for crop loans against security of the crop.
- (h) Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has decided to allot industrial shops and plots to repatriates from East Africa on concessional terms.
- (i) Gujarat State Financial Corporation has decided to give the same concession to these repatriates as are available in backward areas like Panch Mahals, Broach and Surendra Nagar.
- (j) Fair price shops, auto rickshaws and power looms are being allotted to interested repatriates.
- (k) Government of Gujarat have also announced concessions relating to admissions to schools as well as exemption from octroi and port charges.

**India's Assistance to African Countries**

\*543. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK;

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH  
RAO;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some African countries have asked the Government of India for assistance in the development of those countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries; and

(c) the nature of assistance sought by them and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Our co-operation has been requested in economic development by a growing number of African countries such as Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Gabon, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire, etc.

(c) Our co-operation has been sought in the fields of technical assistance, industrial collaboration and extending credit facilities. We respond to these requests favourably, within the limits of our resources.

**All India Working Class Consumer Price Index**

\*545. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU;

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of All India working class consumer's Price Index (base 1960-100) and twelve-monthly averages thereof for the last three years, month-wise to-date; and

(b) whether there is considerable delay in the compilation of data, if so, the reasons for the abnormal delay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR  
(SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) There is no avoidable delay in compilation of such data.

**STATEMENT**

*All India average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers on base 1960-100.*

Months/Years	Consumer Price Index				12 Monthly Average for the period ending			
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1971	1972	1973	1974
January	.	.	194	210	264	190.42	203.17	240.50
February	.	.	193	213	267	191.17	204.83	245.00
March	.	.	194	216	275	192.00	206.67	249.90
April	.	.	195	221	283	192.92	208.83	255.08
May	.	.	196	228	294	193.92	211.50	260.58
June	.	.	201	233	301	195.08	214.17	266.85
July	.	.	205	243	311	196.33	217.33	271.92
August	.	.	207	247	32*	197.42	220.67	278.08
September	.	.	208	248	334	198.42	224.00	285.25
October	.	.	209	254	335	199.50	227.75	292.00
November	.	.	197	210	259	188.83	200.58	231.83
December	.	.	195	210	260	189.58	201.83	236.00

### **Use of Submarine for capturing Smugglers Boat;**

\*546. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a submarine was used for capturing a smugglers' boat operating between West coast of India and Dubai and other ports in the Persian Gulf;

(b) the nature of the smugglers' boat captured and the goods seized therein;

(c) whether the owners and the passengers in the boat could be identified;

(d) whether this smugglers' boat was used for transferring assets of some Indians to Swiss Bank via Persian Gulf; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):** (a) to (e). In Submarine VAGIR, while on exercise off Bombay, apprehended a smugglers' boat on 19-11-74, named MFV NIGAH-E-KARAM, registered at DUBAI. The vessel was found to carry textiles and electronic calculating machines valued approximately Rs. 14 lakhs. The vessel was handed over to the customs authorities. The crew and the vessel have been placed under arrest and further investigations by the customs authorities are proceeding.

### **Exploitation of Phosphate Deposits in Madhya Pradesh**

\*547. **SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:**

**SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:**

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

(a) whether recently phosphate and other minerals have been found in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps taken to carry out large-scale exploitation of these minerals;

(c) whether it is proposed to set up a fertilizer factory in the State using some of these minerals as raw materials; and

(d) other steps proposed to use the minerals?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV):** (a) Significant discoveries of minerals in recent years in Madhya Pradesh have been of rock phosphate in Jhabua District and of copper ore in Malanjkhand, District Balaghat.

(b) Exploratory drilling has been completed in Malanjkhand and based on the results obtained, M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited signed an agreement with a Soviet agency in October, 1973 for the preparation of a detailed project report for setting up of a Mining and Concentration Complex at Malanjkhand. The detailed project report for mining is expected to be received by the end of this year and that for the concentrator and auxiliary facilities by September, 1975.

The investigations for rock phosphate in Jhabua District are being expedited in order to get an accurate picture of the quantity and grade of the reserves.

(c) There is no proposal as yet to set up a fertiliser factory in the State, using Jhabua rock phosphate as raw material.

(d) The rock phosphate, after beneficiation to the extent necessary, will have a ready market but any scheme for the exploration of these deposits can be drawn up only after the present investigations for proving the reserves are completed and necessary tests for ascertaining the beneficiation characteristics carried out.

**Facilities for Soldiers under Government Schemes**

**\*548. SHRI DHANSHAH PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in a Hindi local daily dated the 16th November, 1974 reporting that Indian soldiers are not taking full advantage of Government schemes; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the soldiers take advantage of the facilities available under the said schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. A news item has appeared in which the (OG-in-C of Central Command has been reported as having said at a convention of ex-servicemen at Muzaffarnagar that ex-servicemen are not taking full advantage of Government's schemes perhaps because they do not get full information about these schemes.

(b) The steps taken to ensure that the ex-servicemen take advantage of the facilities available under Government's schemes include the following:—

- (i) Training schemes are being organised for reorientation of the ex-servicemen in order to fit them in employment under the various Government schemes.
- (ii) Efforts are being made to revitalise the Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in all the States for rendering help to a larger number of ex-servicemen that hitherto for taking advantage of the various Government's schemes for employment
- (iii) Servicemen before release are being given necessary advice for enabling them to take

advantage of these Government's schemes.

**Representation of Field Staff by Each State in Labour Bureau**

**\*549. SHRI DHAMANKAR:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the field staff comprising of Economic Investigations Grade I and Grade II in the Labour Bureau is required to undertake extensive and prolonged tours all over the country in industrial and rural areas for data collection/investigation;

(b) If so, whether in the existing strength of the field staff the representation of Karnataka, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir is either nil or proportionately far too inadequate; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the imbalance in the interest of operational efficiency and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) investigators are required to undertake tours mostly to industrial areas and occasionally to rural areas for data collection/investigation. The tours are generally for short periods but at times if necessary they are of longer duration also.

(b) Recruitment is made on all India basis and there is no reservation for any State.

(c) Two thirds of the posts of investigators Grade I is recruited through Union Public Service Commission on all India basis. The rest, one third, is by promotion. In respect of Investigator Grade II, as per procedure, the vacancies are notified to the Central Employment Exchange which is requested specifically in advance to submit nominations from those of the States as are not fully represented.

### Visit of U. S. Mine Trade Mission to India

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

(a) whether a U.S. special Mines Trade Mission is to visit India during the December, and

(b) if so, the purpose and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The purpose of the visit was to evaluate the Indian market for U.S. mining, construction and earthmoving equipment

### श्रीवधियों के लिए बिहार को विशेष अनुदान

\*551 श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के जिला मुख्यालय और विभागीय / खण्ड मुख्यालय स्तर के अस्पतालों में श्रीवधियाँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या श्रीवधियों के लिए बिहार को कोई विशेष अनुदान देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) अन्य राज्यों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए सामान्य पैटर्न पर अनुदान दिया जाएगा।

### Health Service for Rural Population of Ladakh

\*552 SHRI KUSHOK BAKOLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether rural population of Ladakh do not get adequate health services at present,

(b) whether any steps have been taken to ensure better health services and medical care in Ladakh, and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) to (c) According to the information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir the following health services are available to the rural population in Ladakh —

- (i) Hospitals 3
- (ii) Primary Health Centres 4
- (iii) Sub-Centres 2
- (iv) Maternity and Child Health Centres 2
- (v) Family Planning Centres 2
- (vi) Allopathic dispensaries 16
- (vii) Mobile medical units 2
- (viii) Amchi Centres (Indigenous system) 50
- (ix) Medical Aid Centres 40
- (x) V D Clinic 1
- (xi) Mobile Vaccination Squad 1
- (xii) Public Health Sanitation Team 2

2 For improving the health services in Ladakh the following measures are proposed to be taken

- (a) Establishment of 7 Amchi Centres.
- (b) Improvement of existing Primary Health Centres
- (c) Purchase of X-ray equipment for treatment of T.B. patients.

- (d) Upgrading of 2 allopathic dispensaries to fulfilledged Primary Health Centres.
- (e) Opening of an ancillary medical training school.
- (f) Addition of 25 bedded paediatric wards to the hospitals at Leh and Kargil.
- (g) Construction of hospital buildings at Leh and Kargil.
- (h) Construction of dispensary building at Panikar with staff quarters.
- (i) Building of staff quarters for hospitals at Leh and Kargil.

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना को गुजरात में  
श्रमिकों पर लागू करना

\*553. श्री पी० जी० भावलंकर :  
क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना  
गुजरात में कितने श्रमिकों पर लागू है ;

(ख) क्या श्रमिकों से औषधियां,  
भेषज और इंजेक्शन, न मिलने के कारण  
उक्त योजना से कोई लाभ न होने के बारे  
में शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार  
करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही  
है ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :  
कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने निम्न सूचना  
भेजी है :—

(क). 3,96,300.

(ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के औषधालयों में कुछ दवाओं के उपलब्ध न होने के सम्बन्ध में टेक्स्टाइल लेबर रिसोसिएशन आदरा से अगस्त, 1974 में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी।

(ग) : कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी देख-रेख की व्यवस्था करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। इसलिए यह शिकायत सुधारात्मक कदम उठाने के लिए गुजरात राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई थी। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि ग्राम दवाओं को रखने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं और यदि कोई विशेष दवा उपलब्ध न हो तो लाभानुभोगी को उसे स्थानीय बाजार से खरीदने की अनुमति दी जाती है और उसकी कीमत उसे लौटा दी जाती है।

#### Road Accidents in Delhi

\*554. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of road accidents have occurred in Delhi during the last six months;

(b) if so, the nature of such accidents;

(c) the total loss of lives and properties; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to stop such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) 1863 road accidents occurred in Delhi from 1-6-74 to 30-11-74.

(b) Out of the accidents mentioned in (a), 326 were non-injury accidents, 1310 injury accidents and 227 accidents resulted in fatalities.

(c) 244 persons were killed in these accidents. No record of loss of property on account of road accidents is maintained by the Delhi Police.

(d) The following steps are being taken to bring down the number of accidents:—

(i) Gradual improvements in roads and road inter-sections are

being effected with a view to ensuring smoother flow of traffic. 104 inter-sections in Delhi have been provided with signals upto 31-12-73 and blinkers have been installed at 147 places. Efforts are being made to provide more blinkers for the safety of road users.

- (ii) Extensive speed checking is carried out by the Traffic Police regularly, particularly on accident prone roads, and the offending drivers are brought to book for driving vehicles at speeds in excess of the prescribed limits. Other cases of bad driving, like disobedience of signals, overtaking from the wrong side, turning without proper signal etc. are also being detected and the offenders prosecuted.
- (iii) Constant efforts are being made to impart road safety instructions to various categories of road users. With this end in view, road safety instructions are imparted to school children through lectures and demonstrations. Road Safety Corps have been organised in a large number of schools where cadets are trained in elementary traffic control and observance of road safety rules. Lectures are delivered by traffic officers to students, teachers, drivers of commercial vehicles and other road users with a view to arousing road safety consciousness among them. The use of mass media is also extensively made for imparting road safety instructions.

#### Medical Facilities at Port Blair

8131. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether Government propose to allow the doctors to attend to emergency cases at the residences of Cen-

tral Government employees posted at Port Blair instead of attending all emergency cases only if they are brought to hospital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): In emergent cases, where immediate attention on the spot is required, doctors are asked to make home visits. In all other emergencies, on receipt of information, the patients are brought to the hospital by ambulance where facilities for treatment are readily available.

#### Special Incentives/Assistance to Doctors for Rural Areas

5132. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to give some special incentive/assistance to those doctors who, after completing their studies, are posted in rural areas;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). The following steps are being taken to attract doctors to serve in the Primary Health Centres in rural areas:

(i) Formation of unified cadres for doctors working in rural and urban areas.

(ii) Provision of a total package of incentives such as grant of rural allowance, transport facilities, free furnished quarters, protected water supply, electricity etc.

(iii) Improvement of physical facilities of Primary Health Centres particularly in respect of



buildings and residential quarters.

(iv) Grant of advance increments (In Gujarat State).

(v) Provision of adequate quantities of medicines in Primary Health Centres.

### **Alleged Theft Cases in Khetri Copper Project**

5133. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of theft cases reported from Central Stores of Khetri Copper Project and broad outlines thereof;

(b) whether stock verification of the store has been done by an outside agency so far, if so, facts of shortage;

(c) whether there is much of bungling in stores and officers responsible reported the theft cases just to cover it; and

(d) if so, the action contemplated by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) 5 cases of theft in Central Stores have so far been reported to the Police. The brass fittings, automobile parts and brass fittings, automobile parts and miscellaneous electrical items. The total value of goods involved in the theft is about Rs. 68,000/-. These goods were insured and insurance claims have been lodged by the Company.

(b) Stock verification of stores at Khetri Copper Project is done on a regular basis. The stores are also subject to audit by the Company's Auditors as well as Government Auditors. The shortages referred to in reply to part (a) above, were discovered by the stores personnel themselves.

(c) There is no basis to assume that there is any bungling in Stores

(d) Does not arise.

### **Oriya Officers in Public Relations Department of Rourkela Steel Plant**

5134. SHRI SHYAM SUNDHAR MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Oriya Officers or Oriya language knowing officers in the Public Relations Department of the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether there is any move to appoint Oriya Officers in Senior Posts of Public Relations Department to maintain better contacts with the Press and Public?

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

### **Titanium Pigment Project in Quilon District**

5135. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala State Government have decided to set up Titanium pigment project in Quilon District in the public sector;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether the State Government have requested for assistance from Union Government; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and Government's response thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD)** (a) and (b). A letter of intent has been issued to M/s Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, Quilon, a State Government Undertaking, for the manufacture of 48,000 tonnes of Titanium Dioxide Pigment annually

The Titanium Dioxide will be manufactured by the Chloride Process. The proposed investment in the project is of the order of Rs 3250 lakhs. This will generate employment potential of about 1746 persons. Foreign collaboration and technical know-how from West Germany, U K etc are being explored.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

#### **Sainik School in Himachal Pradesh**

5136 **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the latest progress made in the setting up of a Sainik School in Himachal Pradesh?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH)** The State Government of Himachal Pradesh is examining a proposal to set up a Sainik School. The Government of India have welcomed the move. It is reported that the State Government are engaged in selection of site and in examination of other details. Their proposals, however, have not yet been received.

#### **Facilities to Non-Gazetted Employees Association by National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore**

5137. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facilities extended to the recognised associations elsewhere are not made available to the Non-Gazetted Employees Association, National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE)** (a) No. All such facilities are being extended.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Factories closed due to Labour Crisis in Gujarat**

5138 **SHRI D. P. JADEJA** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the number of factories closed down due to labour trouble in Gujarat during the year 1973-74,

(b) the particulars thereof,

(c) whether the cases were referred to the tribunal,

(d) if so, the decisions taken, and

(e) the number of cases still pending with the tribunal?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA)** (a) to (c) According to the information made available by the Government of Gujarat, 2 factories namely Patson Burner Industries, Vundlao, and Arpan Agro Industries, Gundlao, District Bulsar are reported to have closed down during 1973-74 due to labour trouble. No cases have been referred by the State Government to the Tribunal.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान  
विदेश गये भारतीय परिवार

5139. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या  
विदेश मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73  
के दौरान ऐसे भारतीय पारिवारों की संख्या  
का वर्ष-वार व्योरा क्या है, जो विदेश  
गये; और

(ख) विदेशों में रहने के लिए सरकार  
भारतीयों का कितनी अवधि की अनुमति  
देती है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री  
बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय  
पासपोर्ट व्यक्तियों को दिये जाते हैं, परिवारों  
का नहीं। इसलिए पासपोर्टों का परिवार  
के आधार पर कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता।

(ख) पासपोर्ट 5 वर्ष की अन्तरिम  
अवधि के लिए जारी किए जाते हैं और  
5 वर्ष के लिए उनका पुनः नवीकरण किया  
जा सकता है। पासपोर्ट धारक विदेश में  
कब तक रहेंगे यह उनके बीजा पर निर्भर  
करता है जो विदेशी सरकारों द्वारा दिये जाते  
हैं, भारत सरकार का इसमें कोई सम्बन्ध  
नहीं है।

#### Popularization of Indian Systems of Medicines

5140. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will  
the Minister of HEALTH AND  
FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the Indian medicine  
systems have become popular at home  
and abroad; and

(b) if so, what step Government  
have taken to develop them further  
and popularise it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M.  
ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The develop-  
ment of Indigenous Systems of Medi-  
cine has gained considerable tempo  
since independence in the country.  
The Government of India have al-  
ready decided that "the Union and  
State Governments should decide that  
Modern Scientific Medicines (Allo-  
pathy) and Ayurvedic, Unani and  
Homoeopathic systems of medicine  
should contribute towards the devel-  
opment of the National Health Ser-  
vice in the country." The Govern-  
ment of India have set up a Central  
Council of Indian Medicine to re-  
gulate practice and maintain uni-  
form standard of education in Indian  
Systems of Medicine and a Central  
Council for Research in Indian Medi-  
cine and Homoeopathy to initiate,  
guide, develop and co-ordinate scien-  
tific research in different aspects,  
fundamental and applied, of Ayur-  
veda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeo-  
pathy systems of medicine and Yoga  
therapy. In addition to two full  
fledged Post-graduate Institutes of  
Ayurveda, the Government of India  
have been giving financial assistance  
to 17 departments upgraded for Post-  
graduate Training and Research in  
I.S.M. and 16 Under-graduate colleges  
run by Voluntary Organisations to  
improve their standard of education  
in terms of construction of building,  
herb-garden and purchase of equip-  
ments, etc.

झालावाड़ (राजस्थान) की पुरानी ताँबे की  
खानों को पुनः चालू करना

5141. श्री ओंकार नाथ बेरबा : क्या  
इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झालावाड़ (राजस्थान)  
पुरातन समय से ताँबे की खानों के लिए  
विख्यात है ;

(ख) क्या पुरातन काल में तांबा निकाले जाने के प्रमाणस्वरूप गड्डे तथा अन्य लक्षण अभी भी वहां विद्यमान हैं; और

(ग) इन तांबे की खानों को पुनः चालू करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं जिससे प्राचीन काल से अनेक खनिज पदार्थों के लिए प्रसिद्ध राजस्थान का यह आर्थिक एवं औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा जिला समृद्ध हो सके ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) झालावाड़ में पुरातन तांबा खानें होने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। उक्त क्षेत्र में मौजूद गड्डे, खाइयां तथा उबली डालो संभवतः 1930 में किसी गैर सरकारी कम्पनी द्वारा किए गए खनन के कारण हैं, जैसा कि स्थानीय व्यक्तियों द्वारा सूचित किया गया है।

(ख) घरातल को जांच से पता चलता है कि उक्त क्षेत्र में गड्डे और खाइयां प्राचीन काल में तांबे के खनन के लिए बनाई गई थीं परन्तु पुरातन खनन का कोई प्रमाण उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में 1953 में खोज कार्य किया गया था तथा यह निर्णय किया गया था कि भंडार आर्थिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। हाल के वर्षों (1971-72) में इस क्षेत्र को भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण द्वारा दुबारा जांच की गई और उक्त क्षेत्र में भूभौतिकी अनुसंधान करने की सिफारिश की गई तथा यह काम किसी प्रकार के भूखेन करने के पूर्व किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

### Beds for Indoor Patients in Willingdon Hospital

5142. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beds for indoor patients in the Willingdon Hospital, Delhi as on the 30th November, 1974; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of beds during the current year and if so, the number thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) 730.

(b) No.

### Closure of Third Shift in Textile Mills in Gujarat

5143. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether 25,000 mill men are jobless in Gujarat due to the closure of third shift and curtailment of production in textile mills;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps Government intend to take to provide jobs to these workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). There were representations to the Ministry of Labour some time ago by the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad alleging that several textile mills in Ahmedabad had partially closed down the third shift and curtailed production rendering many textile workers jobless. According to available information, there is some evidence of buyers' resistance because of the prevailing high prices of textiles which has led to a fall in the effective domestic demand. Some

cotton textile mills are reported to have reacted to this situation by closing their third shifts with attendant hardship to labour. It is understood that several mills have already reduced their ex-mill prices. Government would take all possible measures to see that production and prices are stabilised and employment maintained.

### **Production of Ferro-Manganese**

5144. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the companies engaged in production of Ferro-Manganese and their annual production, company-wise;

(b) the companies engaged in export of Ferro-Manganese and their annual turn-over;

(c) whether Government contemplate certain changes in the export policy of export of Ferro Manganese; if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) whether there have been certain irregularities in the export of Ferro Manganese by the exporting companies; if so, the facts thereof and the action taken against those companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The companies engaged in the production of ferro-manganese and their production during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto September, 1974/October, 1974) is as follows:

Name of Units	1973-74 (tonnes)	1974-75 (tonnes)
1. Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd., Gacividi, Andhra Pradesh	34,315	16,591 (April-October '74)
2. Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd., Bhadravati (Location—Bhadravati, Karnataka)	2,139	1,420 (April-October '74)
3. The Dandeli Ferro Alloys (P) Ltd., Dandeli Location—Dandeli, Karnataka	8,947	3,312 (April-October '74)
4. Universal Ferro & Allied Chemicals Ltd., Bombay Location—Tumsar (Maharashtra)	36,981	18,062 (April-September '74)
5. Khandelwal Ferro Alloys Ltd., Bombay Location—Kanhani (Maharashtra)	34,753	20,222 (April-October '74)
6. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Bombay Location—Joda (Orissa)	17,573	18,730 (April-September '74)
7. Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd., Maipras Location—Rayagada (Orissa)	1,081	5,319 (April-October '74)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>136,789</b>	<b>83,626</b>

(b) Export of Ferro-manganese is canalised through M.M.T.C.

(c) No change in the export policy for ferro-manganese is envisaged at present.

(d) The position is being ascertained and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Kerala's Request for Financial Assistance for Repair of Roads damaged due to Floods**

5145. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested for immediate assistance from Central Government for repairing road damages due to the recent floods in the State; and

(b) if so; the facts thereof and the reaction of Central Government to their request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). According to the present policy based on the recommendations of the 6th Finance Commission, there is no scope for providing non-Plan Central financial assistance to States for repairs of State roads damaged by floods.

As regards the repairs of National Highways, the State Government have forwarded an estimate amounting to Rs. 19.57 lakhs for repairs of two National Highways, viz., N.H. Nos 47 and 17, damaged due to the recent floods in the State. Subject to the admissibility of this amount on the basis of the examination of the estimate, and keeping in view the available funds for such works for the country as a whole, necessary funds for the purpose in Kerala are expected to be released shortly.

**Assam Sugar Mills Limited**

5146. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 3986 on the 29th August, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and the account of steel granted to the said Assam Sugar Mills Limited, Cachar, Assam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Information has since been received and is under examination.

**Setting up a Hospital Poly Clinic/ C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Janakpuri, New Delhi**

5147. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Janakpuri, New Delhi which has over a lakh of population is without any hospital, dispensary or a clinic;

(b) whether hundreds of Government employees residing in this township have been pressing for extension of C.G.H.S. scheme to the entire area and this has not been done so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a hospital or a poly-clinic or chain CGHS dispensaries in the said colony to meet the urgent needs of the populace there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) A C.G.H.S. Dispensary is functioning in Nangal Raya since 1st December, 1970. Blocks C-3, C-5A, C-5B, C-6B and D of Janakpuri have been covered and attached with this dispensary. Blocks A and B and certain sub-Blocks of Block C of Janakpuri have not yet been covered under the C.G.H.S. due to paucity of funds.

(b) to (d). The Welfare Associations of the uncovered Blocks have been pressing for opening C.G.H.S. dispensaries in these areas. The particulars

regarding the number of Central Government servants living in the uncovered areas have not been furnished by them so far. The uncovered blocks of Janakpuri, like many other uncovered areas in Delhi/New Delhi, will be covered under the C.G.H.S. as soon as funds are available for the purpose.

**Physically Handicapped Persons Registered with Employment Exchanges in Delhi**

5148. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of physically handicapped people on the live-registers of the Employment Exchanges in Delhi in the beginning of 1973 and 1974;

(b) the number of graduates and post-graduates amongst them, and

(c) the number of such persons who have been offered Government and other jobs and how many of them have so far secured suitable jobs during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The information is given below:—

Number on the live-register at the beginning of the year—

	1973	1974
1. Total	1085	1347
2. Graduates (included in the total)	159	236
3. Post-graduates (included in the total)	30	64

(c) During 1972, 4,261 applicants and in 1973, 3,835 applicants were submitted by the Employment Ex-

changes. The number placed in employment is as follows:—

Calendar Year	Government	Others	Total
1972	163	2	165
1973	172	3	175
1974 (upto June)	27	1	28

**Exemption of Fruit Product Orders from Purview of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act**

5149. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering exempting Fruit Product Orders licence holders from the purview of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act;

(b) whether any inter-ministerial understanding was arrived at with Fruit Product Orders authorities regarding action under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act against Fruit Product Orders licence holders; and

(c) the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No.

(b) and (c) The matter was considered by the Central Committee for Food Standards in which the Department of Food is also represented. The Committee recommended that there was no bar to the authorities concerned with the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act taking action against dealers covered by the Fruit Products Order.

**Road Bridge over River Pennar**

**5150. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Road Bridge on the river Pennar, near Pamidu of Anantapur District, on the National Highway No. 7 is expected to be completed; and

(b) whether the bye-pass Road near Anantapur on National Highway No. 7 has been taken up?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):** (a) The work is likely to be completed by June, 1976 subject to the availability of funds.

(b) The work on the bye-pass has started.

**Opening of 24 Hour Chemist Shops in Big Cities**

**5151. SHRI PILOO MODY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central and State Governments have ensured that a few Chemist shops in selected localities of the Metropolitan Cities and the large cities with populations of over one million be opened to serve the public after the normal shopping hours on a 24 hour basis and on Sundays; if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued to State Governments for this purpose, if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether it is ensured that the designated shops maintain sufficient stocks of all drugs in the public interest, if so, facts thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M.**

**ISHAQUE):** (a) to (c). Following the promulgation of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order in 1970 most manufacturers had reduced the trade commission which was being allowed to chemists and druggists earlier with the result that chemists and druggists who were operating night services were reported to have decided to close these services. Consequent on such reports, the Drugs Controller (India) had written to all State Drugs Control authorities stressing the need to enlist the cooperation of chemists who have adequate sales and adequate facilities for dispensing drugs to maintain these services. It was suggested that a few selected chemists in prominent cities in each State should be prevailed upon to continue making available the night sale and dispensing facility. If possible, the night service should be run by turns by different firms on different days. They were also advised to ensure that the chemists maintain adequate stocks of life saving drugs normally required in emergencies.

The matter was discussed at the last meeting of the Central and State Drugs Controllers held in New Delhi on 24th and 25th January, 1974. It was revealed during the discussion that certain States such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and West Bengal, have been able to maintain these services successfully to some extent, while in other States the Chemists and Druggists were reluctant to operate night services. The Conference considered the difficulties experienced by them and felt that only such chemists should be appointed for running the night services whose bonafides were well known to the State Drugs Control authorities. The Conference also recommended certain incentives for running the essential service.



**Justification for the post of Settlement Officer in Ganganagar Unit of Department of Rehabilitation**

**5152. SHRI PANNALAL BARU-PAL:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether only six cases u/s 9 of the D.P. (C and R) Act 1954 in which an Officer of the rank of a Settlement Officer can assume jurisdiction, were pending in the Office of the Managing Officer, Ganganagar at the end of October, 1974;

(b) whether the powers of the Settlement Officer had been delegated to the Managing Officer, Ganganagar for the disposal of such cases;

(c) whether barring the cases u/s 9 of the D.P.(C and R) Act 1954 the entire work in the Ganganagar Unit pertains to the jurisdiction of a Managing Officer; and

(d) the propriety and necessity of creating a higher post of a settlement officer for this unit in the face of the present economy drive?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY):** (a) 9 cases under Section 9 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and 24 other substitution cases of non-claimant displaced persons were pending in the office of the Managing Officer, Sriganganagar, as on 31st October, 1974.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The post of Settlement Officer at Sriganganagar was recently reviewed in lieu of a post of a Managing Officer. Considering that this Sub-Office deals with the work involving recovery of heavy arrears and other important work such as reconciliation of land records with the Government of Rajasthan, it needed an officer of the rank of Settlement Officer.

As the post of Settlement Officer has been sanctioned in lieu of a post of a Managing Officer, the financial implications (Rs. 2,000 per annum) are negligible.

**Allotment of a Petrol Pump to Dependents of Ministry Personnel Killed in Action**

**5153. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9657 on the 9th May, 1974 regarding allotment of a petrol pump to dependents of military personnel killed in action and state:

(a) whether final selection of the dealer for setting up a dealer owned and dealer run petrol pump has been taken and if not, the reasons for the delay;

(b) the names of the parties interviewed for allotment of petrol pumps in the Gurdaspur District of Punjab; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot the petrol pump at Naushera Majja Singh in Gurdaspur District to the dependents of a Military Officers killed in action in the 1965 Indo-Pak conflict, who were one of the interviewed parties and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):** (a) to (c). The information is not available with the Ministry of Defence and is being collected.

**Commercial Tonnage of Shipping**

**5154. DR. K. L. RAO:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total commercial tonnage of shipping now and six years ago;

(b) the tonnage owned by former Jyanti Shipping Company six years

ago and on its merger with shipping Corporation of India; and

(c) the tonnage required for carrying the Indian merchandise during a year and how much money we are paying to foreign shipping companies for transport in India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):**

(a) As on 1-3-68      As on 1-12-74  
19.07 lakhs grt.    35.69 lakhs grt.

(b) In 1968, the tonnage owned by the erstwhile Jayanti Shipping Company was 3.07 lakhs grt. It was merged with the Shipping Corporation of India w.e.f. 1-1-1973 and on that date, the tonnage owned by the Jayanti Shipping Company was 2.95 lakhs grt. The Shipping Corporation of India's tonnage as on 1-12-74 is 17.05 lakhs grt

(c) It is expected that if the 5th Plan operative tonnage target of 8.6 million grt is achieved, it is hoped that Indian shipping should be able to carry 100 p.c of imports of crude and petroleum products and exports of ore to Europe, 50 p.c of the exports of ore to Japan and the appropriate share of the country's liner trade. Information regarding remittances by way of freight to foreign countries in recent year will be collected and furnished in due course.

**Fixation of Pay of C.G.H.S. GDO I and GDO II Doctors under Third Pay Commission Recommendations**

5155. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no decision has been taken so far to settle the pay scales of CGHS Doctors of the categories of GDO I and GDO II;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which their grades are likely to be finalised;

(c) whether any decision has been taken to fix the non-Practising allowance payable to the CGHS Doctors and if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and when it would be finalised?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE):** (a) The revised pay scales of various grades of the Central Health Service, which includes the existing categories of GDO I and GDO II doctors of the Central Government Health Scheme, have already been notified in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) Notification No. GSR 413(E), dated the 7th October, 1974 and published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 3—Sub-Section (i), vide Notification No. GSR 413(E) dated the 7th October, 1974.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Not yet. Government have received representation from the C.G.H.S. Medical Officers Association in regard to the revised rates of Non-Practising Allowance recommended by the Third Pay Commission. A decision in this behalf is expected to be taken shortly.

**Cornering Leads to Export Fiasco**

5156. **SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:**

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the Press on the 8th October, 1974 under the Caption "Cornering leads to export fiasco"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In response to an announcement made by the Steel Exports Association, applications for export of bars and rods were received. In accordance with the procedure laid down, SEA issued Letters of Intent in all cases where the price was considered satisfactory. Applications for export licences were received in 25 cases for a quantity of 20,629 tonnes. The remaining applicants could not get the foreign buyers establish the Letters of Credit. Some of them explained that prices in International Markets went down as a result of severe competition from other countries.

मध्य प्रदेश में 'लेट्टर राइट' पर रायल्टी

5157. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश में लेट्टर राइट पर रायल्टी लगाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है और नहीं ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

#### Service Rules for Employees of Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Chandigarh

5158. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no service rules for employees of Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to frame service rules for them; and

(d) if so, how long it will take?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (d). There are service rules for employees of Post-Graduate, Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh duly approved by the Central Government. The question of revision of the rules as a result of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and inclusion of certain new posts is under consideration of the Institute.

#### Auction of Houses and Plots by Custodian in Delhi

5159. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses and plots auctioned by the Custodian in Delhi during 1972, 1973 and upto October, 1974 separately;

(b) whether there are persons who have deposited the money with Custodian of Delhi but the houses or plots have not been registered in their names; and

(c) if so, the number of such persons who have paid the money but registration has not been made in their names so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) The houses and plots form part of the Compensation Pool and are disposed of not by the Custodian but by the Officers delegated powers under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. A statement indicating the number of houses and plots auctioned in Delhi during 1972, 1973 and upto October, 1974, is attached.

(b) and (c). There are 12 persons who have deposited amounts with the Regional Settlement Commissioner but

who have not been issued transfer documents so far.

*Statement*

	1972		1973		1974		Total	
	Houses	Plots	Houses	Plots	Houses	Plots	Houses	Plots
(i) Govt. Built Properties	..	43	2	121	..	17	2	181
(ii) Evacuee Properties	10	..	12	..	..	..	22	.

**U.N. Mission to Japan for Diversion of Fertilizers to India**

5160. SHRI P. M. MEHTA. Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations had sent an urgent mission to Japan with a request for diversion of some of its fertilizers to developing countries like India which are in need of it;

(b) whether India had made any request to the F.A.O. also for supply of fertilizers; and

(c) if so, the total fertilizers India has received from Japan and other countries during 1974 separately?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) and (b) We are not aware of any mission having being sent by U.N. to Japan. However, \$7 million were released from U.N. Secretary General Special Fund for the purchase of fertilizers and the said amount has been placed at the disposal of F.A.O. for providing India fertilizer under their Special Assistance Scheme. It is reported that F.A.O. have placed orders for 20,500 tonnes of urea at a cost of Japanese Yen 1,01,060 per M/T (\$ 341.42 approximately).

(c) No such fertilizer has so far been received from Japan and other countries during 1974.

**Import of Natural Gas from Pakistan and Export of Iron Ore**

5161. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) whether any discussions at the Indo-Pakistan Trade talks took place to import natural gas from Pakistan and export Iron Ore to that country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAI DAS) (a) and (b). There was no discussion about the import of natural gas by India from Pakistan during the Indo-Pak trade talks held in Delhi in November 1974. The Pakistan side showed interest in the import of iron ore from India in the future and this is one of the commodities mentioned in the Protocol signed on November 30, 1974.

**Supply of Fertilizers from Japan**

5162 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations had urged Japan to divert fertilisers to India;

(b) whether Japan had agreed to the U.N. move; and

(c) if so, how much fertilizers were supplied by Japan to India since August, 1974 uptill now?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. CHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Government have no such information.

(c) Supplies from Japan are coming under contracts placed on the Japanese suppliers by the Department of Supply.

### Indo-Iranian Alumina Project in Gujarat

5163. SHRI VEKARIA-  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA-

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Gujarat Government have expressed their desire to participate in the Rs. 90 crore Indo-Iranian alumina project in that State;

(b) whether the Union Government are not willing to accept Gujarat offer and wanted the factory under Central Sector; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) A proposal to set up an alumina plant in Gujarat for supply of alumina to Iran is under consideration. Iran is expected to make available credit to the Government of India for financing the entire project. Terms have yet to be settled after discussions with Iran.

(b) No, Sir. The stage for deciding on the participating agencies in this project has not yet been reached.

(c) Does not arise

### Strengthening of Territorial Army

5164. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to strengthen the territorial Army in this country;

(b) whether there has been any improvement in the working conditions of the personnel of Territorial Army during the past three years; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the Territorial Army in the past three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Though the Territorial Army has not been strengthened numerically, a qualitative improvement in the force has been achieved by regular training

(b) There has been an improvement in the working conditions of military personnel with the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The Territorial Army personnel, who are entitled to draw military or civil scale of pay, whichever is higher, will also stand to benefit.

(c) Rs. 11.53,14,925.00

### Meeting Between Indian and Czechoslovakian Teams to Review Working of Joint Committee on Trade and Technical Cooperation

5165. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:  
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official delegations of India and Czechoslovakia met in New Delhi recently to review the working of the various Groups of the

Joint Committee on trade and technical cooperation including electronics and science;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the outcome of the talks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. Delegations of experts from India and Czechoslovakia met in New Delhi from November 20—28, 1974 during the fifth meeting of the Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Committee. Working Groups were set up by both sides on trade exchanges and economic cooperation, Co-operation in the fields of science and technology, industry and electronics.

(b) and (c). The two sides discussed and agreed on measures to facilitate development of mutually advantageous trade relations, finalisation of a two year working programme of cooperation in the field of science and technology, production collaboration and trade exchange in the field of electronics and industrial cooperation with emphasis on fuller utilisation of Czechoslovak aided projects in India.

#### **Jobs to Trained Workers by H.A.L.**

5166. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have provided jobs to all the workers who have been trained in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) HAL trains apprentices under the provisions of Apprentices Act. According to the terms of the contract

entered into by HAL with the apprentices, there is no obligation on either side in the matter of employment. However, keeping in view availability of vacancies and suitability of candidates, some of the HAL trained apprentices have been absorbed in Kanpur Division of HAL.

#### **Achievement of Self-Sufficiency in Production of Artillery Pieces**

5167. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether we have become self-sufficient in the matter of production of artillery pieces of different types;

(b) whether some pieces are still being imported from the USSR;

(c) if so, how long will these imports continue; and

(d) whether any difficulty has been experienced in the matter of supply of barrels and other parts from the USSR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Defence Production has been steadily progressing towards self-sufficiency in the field of artillery. Self-sufficiency has already been achieved in light artillery, e.g. a mountain gun, an anti-aircraft gun and an anti-tank gun. In the field of medium artillery, the manufacture of the Indian Field Gun has been established.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not possible to specify the period for which imports will continue.

(d) No, Sir.



### Modification of Drugs Policy suggested by Indian Medical Association

3168. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association has urged the Government to modify the present drug policy; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. SHAQUE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Biological Research in Contraceptive Technology

5169. SHRI N. E. HORO:  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN.

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any attempt for a break through in the field of contraceptive technology and reproductive biology research; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. SHAQUE): (a) and (b). Research in the field of contraceptive technology and reproductive biology has been regularly financed and encouraged by Government of India through the aegis of three institutes i.e. Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi (ii) Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow and (iii) Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, New Delhi.

There have been noteworthy advances in the field of reproductive biology research carried out in the country. But they are still at an experimental stage and not yet ready for large scale adoption in the Family Planning programme.

(a) At the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, an oral contraceptive called "Centchromen" has been developed. Human trials are now being carried out to test its safety, acceptability and effectiveness.

(b) Another device known as "Cent-square" which can be used by the female has also been developed by the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow. This has yet to be tried out on a pilot basis.

(c) At the University of Delhi, Zoology Department, a male contraceptive methodology has been developed by the administration of a chemical known as "Cyproterone acetate". It can produce functional sterility in males temporarily. This has proved successful in animals. Further trials are going on at the National Institute of Family Planning, New Delhi with W.H.O. assistance.

(d) Experiments at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi have shown that a suitable vaccine prepared from placenta of one type of rats when given to another type of the same species leads to nonformation of placenta in subsequent pregnancy. Based on this finding a vaccine has been developed from human placenta in the hope that the action of this vaccine on human beings will be similar. No trial on this vaccine has yet been conducted on human beings. However, work is in progress and it is expected that trials on human beings will be initiated in the near future.

(e) At the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore considerable progress has been made in immunological approach of fertility control. This can be used both as a method to terminate pregnancy or to prevent it by inhibiting implementation after ovulation. Experiments are going on in primates.

(f) A new technique of reanastomosis of vas in men undergoing vasectomy has been developed.

(g) At the Institute for Research in Reproduction, Bombay, a pregnancy kit for detection of pregnancy has been developed which will help early detection of pregnancy.

(h) Research is encouraged even in respect of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathy drugs. Financial assistance has been provided by the Department of Family Planning to the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy to carry out research in this regard. The Council has studied two drugs "Vidhanga" and "Japakuksu" pharmacologically. The anti-fertility factors of both these drugs have been isolated and intensive studies have been undertaken. Studies are also being conducted at the Banaras University on certain anti-fertility homoeopathic drugs.

#### **Amendment of Beedi and Cigar Act, 1966**

5170. SHRI M. S. PURTY:  
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA  
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to amend the Beedi and Cigar Act of 1966 in order to put an end to the contract system and child labour in the Beedi industry;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to constitute a welfare fund for beedi workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No. The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 already regulates the contract system and prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

#### **Proposal for Regional Passport Office at Bangalore**

5171. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER  
SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have applied for grant of Indian/International passports during the last three years from Karnataka State;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to open a Regional Passport Office at Bangalore; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS). (a) The number of applications for grant of passports received from Karnataka State during the last three calendar years is as follows:

1971	.	.	.	.	4,466
1972	.	.	.	.	4,753
1973	.	.	.	.	6,198
TOTAL.					15,417

(b) and (c). A proposal of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and Industry to open a Passport Issuing Office at Bangalore was forwarded by the Government of Karnataka with a recommendation. This was examined carefully, taking into account the volume of work in relation to the costs of maintaining an office and it was found that the volume of work did not justify the opening of a separate office at Bangalore at the present time. The proposal is kept under constant review with a view to considering it as and when the increase in the volume of work justifies it.



**Workers laid off due to Power Crisis and other reasons**

5172. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJI:**

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the number of workers laid off and retrenched, State-wise, due to power shortage, lock-outs, scarcity of raw materials and other reasons in the country, during the past two years; and

(b) the steps taken to provide relief to such workers?

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

**Amount spent on drugs by Government stores**

5173 **SHRI BIREN DUTTA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the amount spent on drugs by five Government stores in Bombay, Calcutta, Gauhati, Hyderabad and Karnal is about Rs. 10 crores every year and of this, orders amounting to about Rs. 8 crores go to foreign companies, and

(b) if so, the names of the drugs mostly purchased from the foreign companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Inferior Quality of Coal supplied to Public Sector Steel Plants**

5174. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:**  
**SHRI S. R. DAMANI:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether public sector steel plants are being supplied coal by B.C.C.L. which is of an inferior quality, containing 19 to 21 per cent ash;

(b) whether continued use of this inferior type of coal is bound to affect the blast furnaces and coke ovens of the steel plants, and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has tried to find out the reasons for acceptance of inferior type of coal by the steel plants and the steps being taken to ensure that the quality is improved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**Manufacture of Mirage Type Bombers in Pakistan**

5175 **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Government of China is going to set up a factory to manufacture Mirage type of bombers in Pakistan;

(b) whether Pakistan is taking steps to procure bombers of various types from France and Saudi Arabia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Pakistan has been procuring Mirage type of aircraft from France. Government have no information about the procurement by Pakistan of aircraft from Saudi Arabia.

(c) All factors affecting our security environment are taken into consideration while planning our Defence measures.

#### **Appointments in IISCO, Burnpur**

5176. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new appointments have been made to the posts of Chairman, Executive Director, General Manager, Works Manager, etc. of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur;

(b) if so, the names and qualifications of those appointed; and

(c) whether they include any person or persons who held executive posts prior to the company's take-over by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). A Board of Management for the Company has been constituted according to the provisions of an amendment to the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972, made recently. The amended Act provides for appointment by the Central Government of a Chairman of the Board of Management and an Administrator in the Company. Shri H. Bhaya, Chairman, Hindustan Steel Limited, has been appointed as Chairman of the Board of Management of the Company and also Administrator in addition to his existing duties with effect from the 5th August, 1974.

There is no post of Executive Director in the Company.

Shri Saurin Chatterji has recently been appointed as General Manager of

the Burnpur Steel Plant of the Company. Shri P. R. Merh, formerly Assistant General Manager in the Burnpur plant has been appointed as Works Manager. Shri P. Pujari has been appointed as Works Manager in the Kulti unit of the Company. Sarvshri Saurin Chatterji and Merh have over twenty years service in the Company. Shri Pujari has also long experience of the Steel Industry.

#### **Increase in Fares by Mogul Lines on Bombay-Konkan-Goa Route**

5177. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRIMATI PRAVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Konkan Parishad has made representations to him against the fantastic increase in passenger fares effected by Moghul Lines during the year on the Bombay-Konkan-Goa route;

(b) if so, the contents thereof;

(c) whether there has been no increase in the fares of other coastal services operated by the Shipping Corporation of India; and

(d) if so, the justification for the high increase made by the Moghul Lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b). The Konkan Parishad have given a representation mentioning, *inter alia*, that increase in passenger fares on the Konkan Coastal Service would be unbearable for the poorer section of the community who mainly use this Service and also that if the Mogul Line Limited is incurring losses the Government should extend financial assistance to it. The Parishad have also stated that faster and newer vessels should be deployed and appropriate port facilities also provided.

(c) There has been no recent increase in fares.

(d) The passenger service was taken over by Government in November 1973 from M/s. Chowgule Steamship Co. Ltd. and entrusted to the Mogul Line Limited for operating it on "no profit no loss" basis. The service resulted in a substantial net loss to the Mogul Line Limited during 1973-74 and such loss was expected to continue during the subsequent periods also. As the service has to be run on a "no profit no loss" basis and as the Company's other main services viz., the Haz pilgrim traffic and the coastal trading operations are not profitable, the fares had necessarily to be increased to make the service viable.

#### **Defence Personnel killed in Border Encounters with Pakistan and China**

5178. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Jawan or Defence personnel have been killed or injured in encounter or attack in Pakistan-Indian border after Simla Agreement;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any Defence Personnel was killed or injured in Indo-China border after January 1973; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Between 2nd July 1972, when the Simla Agreement was signed, and 12th Dec. 1974, 9 Army personnel lost their lives and 33 Army personnel were injured as a result of Pakistan border violations.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Cancellation of D.T.C. Buses from Udyog Bhawan to Krishna Nagar, Delhi**

5179. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether few special DTC buses from Udyog Bhawan to Krishna Nagar Delhi-51 and vice versa have been cancelled and rest are proposed to be cancelled;

(b) whether these buses are never given in time; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) No, Sir. There are three special trips on route No. 20 from Krishna Nagar to Udyog Bhawan and these are operating at 8.40, 9.20 and 9.40 A.M. Two trips are also operated in the reverse direction from Udyog Bhawan to Krishna Nagar at 17.30 and 18.10 hours.

(b) and (c). Every possible effort is made by DTC to render these special trips. However, on account of late outshedding of buses, the special trips are not sometimes operated according to the schedule. The residents of Krishna Nagar are served by buses on twelve other routes including Sugam Seva service on route No. 320. Some of these services operate upto Central Secretariat/Udyog Bhawan and the residents can avail themselves of these services whenever a scheduled trip on route No. 20 is missed.

#### **Construction of Houses for Plantation Workers**

5180. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested that the State Governments should undertake the construction of houses for plantation workers and recover the cost from plantation

owners, in the event of the latter's failure to discharge their statutory responsibility, and

(b) if so, the time by which the suggestion is going to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) No. However, such a proposal is under examination

(b) Does not arise

#### **Spirally-welded Pipe Plant**

5181 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up a spirally-welded pipe plant to manufacture steel pipes, used for transportation of oil, gas and water,

(b) if so the estimated cost and capacity of the plant, and

(c) the country from which the equipment would be imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) Yes. Su

(b) The estimated cost of the project is Rs 15.3 crores. The capacity of the proposed plant will be 55,000 tonnes per year of spirally welded pipes in the diameter range of 14" to 60" and wall thickness upto 10 mm

(c) The order for the supply of plant and equipment to be imported has been placed on a West German firm

#### **Full Safety of Workers and Trade Union Leaders**

5182 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government are aware about the decision adopted in the

meeting of the West Bengal State Labour Advisory Board held on the 19th October, 1974 that the physical attacks on workers and trade union leaders should be immediately stopped and no workers should be physically prevented from reporting for duties in their respective working places and full safety and security of trade union leaders and workers should be assured; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement that decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) The matter falls in the State sphere. The report received from the Government of West Bengal is reproduced below —

'Consensus arrived at Labour Minister's meeting on October 19, 1974 with leaders of trade unions represented on State Labour Advisory Board is reproduced below —

- 1 This meeting unanimously condemns the attacks on workers and trade union leaders and capture of trade unions by force,
- 2 The workers who have been served with dismissal or termination notice by their employers for forced absences due to reasons beyond their control should remain their lien on services and should be reinstated in their respective jobs and the orders of termination and dismissal if any, should be rescinded,
- 3 The offices of unions which have been forcibly occupied should be immediately vacated and the representatives of the former unions should be allowed to function from those union offices,
- 4 Physical attack on workers and trade union leaders should be immediately stopped and no worker should be physically

prevented from reporting for duty in their respective workplaces. All concerned should assure full safety and security to trade union leaders and workers.

Implementation of Item No. 4 of the consensus reproduced above... is largely a responsibility of trade union workers themselves. State Government Law and Order Authorities always take appropriate steps for safety and security of trade union leaders and workers just as they do in the case of all other inhabitants of the State."

**Research on Toxicity of Fungus by Patel Chest Institute of Delhi**

5183. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Patel Chest Institute, Delhi is doing research on the toxicity of a fungus called *Aspergillus flavus* and its potential in biological and germ warfare;

(b) whether the Institute is receiving grants from the United States Agriculture Department for the purpose; and

(c) whether research reports are regularly being sent to the United States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi is doing research on the toxicity of a fungus called *Aspergillus flavus* which affects agricultural products like bajra and ragi etc. This has no evident potential in biological and germ warfare.

(b) and (c). The grants for the project are received by the Institute

through the Ministry of Agriculture and reports are sent to that Ministry as well as to the United States Department of Agriculture.

**New Mangalore Harbour for Export of Iron Ore to Iran and other Countries**

5184. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to deepen the New Mangalore Harbour in order to export the iron ore from Kudremukh to Iran and other countries in the form of pallet feed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) Further deepening of Port of New Mangalore depends upon a decision to exploit the Kudremukh Ore.

(b) Does not arise.

**Medical facilities for Haj Pilgrims**

5185. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that medical facilities provided by India at the time of the Haj pilgrimage during Haj season in Saudi Arabia are not satisfactory; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard to improve the medical facilities for the Indian pilgrims visiting Mecca, Medina and Minah at the time of Haj pilgrimage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government seeks to ensure continuance of adequate medical facilities for our Haj pilgrims.

**House Committee support to US  
Military Base on Diego Garcia  
Island**

5186 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that a House Committee has justified the US Administration's move to construct a military base on the Indian Ocean Island of Diego Garcia on the ground that India's nuclear test constitutes a serious development, and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to intimate the US Administration of India's reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) and (b) The Government has seen the Report of the House Appropriation Committee which *inter alia* makes critical comments on India's peaceful nuclear experiment. The report reflects the views of the Committee and should not be taken to represent the position of the US Administration. Efforts are being made continuously by the Indian Embassy to project the correct picture to the members of the US Congress and Administration.

**होमियोपैथिक, आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी  
औषधियों के चिकित्सा केन्द्र खोलना**

5137 श्री चम्पूलाल चन्नाकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बता ने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आयुर्वेदिक, होमियोपैथिक और यूनानी औषधियों सम्बन्धी अखिल भारतीय अनुसंधान संस्थान ने कुछ केन्द्र खोलने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या केन्द्र खोलने के स्थानों के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया गया है, और

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार ने किन आधारों पर निर्णय किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एन० एस्हाक) : (क) स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय के अधीन 'आयुर्वेदिक होमियोपैथिक और यूनानी औषधियों का अखिल भारतीय अनुसंधान संस्थान' जैसा कोई संस्थान नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**बंगलादेश के शरणार्थियों पर व्यव**

5188. श्री अम्बेश क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बंगलादेश के उन शरणार्थियों की मदद किन्तु है जो भारत में आ कर बस गये हैं और

(ख) उन पर किन्तु धनराशि खर्च की गई है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बी० बेंकटस्वामी) :

(क) बंगलादेश की स्वाधीनता के बाद उम देश से जो शरणार्थी 25, मार्च 1971 के पश्चात भारत आए थे, उनका प्रत्यावासी मार्च, 1972 को पूरा हो गया था। इससे लगभग वे सभी शरणार्थी भी शामिल हैं जो शिविरों में नहीं रह रहे थे।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Setting up of a Factory of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited in West Bengal**

5189. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to set-up Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited factory in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, when and the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). During the Fifth Plan period Indian Drug and Pharmaceutical Limited proposes to set up only two new plants, viz. (i) Nicotinamide plant with a capacity of 300 tonnes per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 838 lakhs; and (ii) Formulation unit at an estimated cost of Rs. 550 lakhs. Whereas it has already been decided to locate the Nicotinamide plant in Bihar State, the location of Formulation unit has not so far been decided. State Governments of West Bengal, Kerala and Maharashtra have approached the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to locate one of I.D.P.L.'s new units in their States.

लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों के बारे में स्वतः पत्र का प्रकाशन

5190. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री कूल चण्ड वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 सितम्बर, 1974 को समाचार-पत्र में प्रकाशित इस लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है कि लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों के बारे में एक स्वतः-पत्र प्रकाशित किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में लेख उठाये गये विभिन्न मुद्दों पर सरकार की क्या नीति-क्रिया है ?

इस्पात और लौह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) कई राज्यों में बिजली की कमी होने का कारण विद्युत भट्टी उद्योग में उद्योग बनाने की अधिष्ठापित शक्त का पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। इसके अनिश्चित वाइसेस की गई काफी क्षमता अभी चालू की जाती है। इस लिए उद्देश्य यह है कि आवश्यक आदानों अर्थात् बिजली तथा लौह रक्त को उल्लिखित को ध्यान में रखते हुये पहले प्राथमिकता की गई क्षमता का दूरी तरह उपयोग किया जाये तथा इस्पात बनाने के लिए विद्युत भट्टी उद्योग का और आगे फैलाव को विनियमित किया जाए। उस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये अभी इस विषय पर स्वतः-पत्र प्रकाशित करने का विचार नहीं है।

**Laboratories for checking Drugs Adulteration in the Country**

5191 SHRI AJIT KUMAR SALLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the total number of laboratories to detect adulteration in drugs all over the country;

(b) the number of persons working in those laboratories;

(c) whether Government are going to set up new laboratories; and

(d) if so, the number thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(c) and (d) Under the Fifth Five Year Plan the Government propose to give financial assistance to the States to establish new laboratories for testing food and drugs and for

strengthening the existing laboratories. A provision of Rs. 4.25 crores has been made in the Plan for this purpose. The details of the Scheme are yet to be finalised.

#### Popularization of Family Planning in Delhi

192. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Family Planning has become popular in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount spent in Delhi on various schemes of Family Planning; and

(d) whether the Government will ask other States to adopt methods of Delhi for popularising family planning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE): (a) Yes

(b) Socio-economic factors in a metropolitan city like Delhi the existence of a large number of fixed income earners of middle and upper middle classes, relatively higher rate of literacy, existence of diverse entertainment centres, comparatively easier access to services are some of the factors leading to higher acceptance of Family Planning.

(c) The total amount spent in Delhi on various schemes of Family Planning during the Fourth Plan Period (1969-70 to 1973-74) is Rs. 193.57 lakhs.

(d) Conditions vary from State to State and the motivational strategy has to suit the local conditions.

#### Execution of Bond for Serving the Government after Completion of M.B.B.S. and Internship

5193. SHRI K S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether M.B.B.S. students are required to execute a bond that they would serve Government for two years after completion of M.B.B.S. and internship;

(b) if so, how many candidates, belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes qualified for M.B.B.S. and internship last year and how many of them have been offered appointment in terms of the said agreement (Bond) and the reasons for the time-lag between their completing internship after passing M.B.B.S. and the receipt of offer for appointment;

(c) whether residential accommodation in Government hostel at Ahmedabad has not been given to many scheduled caste doctors appointed recently, although vacant accommodation is available in the hostel; and

(d) the reasons for denial of this facility to newly appointed doctors belonging to the Scheduled Castes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K. M ISHAQUE): (a) A suggestion for taking a bond from all the students at the time of admission to medical colleges for serving at least for two years in the rural areas was made by the Government of India to all the State Governments in April, 1972. Some of the States/Union Territories have already accepted this suggestion.

So far as admissions against Government of India reserved seats are concerned, there is a condition in the nomination letter that all the candidates will have to serve the Government, Central or State, after having fully qualified for M.B.B.S. course, if called upon to do so.



(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Deposit of E.P.F. by owners of Sick and Closed Tea Gardens**

5194. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the owners of sick and closed tea gardens have deposited the Employees Provident Fund of workers with Government; and

(b) if not, the steps Government contemplated to realise the Employees Provident Fund dues from the defaulting owners of those tea gardens?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Employees' Provident Fund vests in and is administered by the Central Board of Trustees, a Statutory Organisation, constitution under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. The Provident Fund accumulations of the employees under the Act and the Scheme framed thereunder are not deposited with the Government but with the Employees' Provident Funds Organisation. The Central Provident Fund Commission has reported that the requisite information sought in the question is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Demand for taking over North Lakhimpur-Kamalabari Road as National Highway**

5195. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from Government and the people of Assam for taking over North Lakhimpur-Kamalabari road as National Highway

with two permanent bridges over the river Khaboli and Sabansiri;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take over the said road; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c). The proposals received from the Government of Assam or new additions to the existing National Highway System in the Fifth Plan include the road from North Lakhimpur to Kamalabari. This road does cross the rivers Subansari and Khaboli. No final decision about new additions to be made to the existing National Highway System during the 5th Plan period has yet been taken. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage the position about any road or roads in any particular State, including Assam, which would be taken over as a new National Highway during the current Plan period.

**Allotment of Vehicles on Time barred sanctions to ex-servicemen**

5196. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some ex-servicemen were given vehicles on time-barred sanctions and good mercury vehicles were allotted by cancelling the inferior vehicles selected by them earlier; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the guilty person?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No vehicle has been allotted to any Ex-serviceman on a time-barred sanction. If an Ex-serviceman fails to take delivery of a vehicle allotted to him from the surplus Defence stocks, within the time-limit specified in the release order, he can apply for an extension of the

time-limit. When such extension is granted, he can select a vehicle of the same type in lieu of the one selected by him earlier.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Change in Traffic pattern in the Country**

5197. SHRIMATI PREMALLABAI CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have any plans to change over the traffic pattern in India from left hand side to right hand side of the road in the near future.

(b) if so, whether any study has been undertaken to determine the feasibility and expenditure involved; and

(c) whether Government are aware that India is among the very few countries that still follow left hand drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) There is no such proposal before Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

### **HSL Policy in regard to autonomy to Steel Plants**

5198. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised their policy of giving autonomy to the Steel Plants;

(b) whether the Hindustan Steel Limited Head Office will continue to function despite the fact that all its functions have been taken over by SAIL; and

(c) how much economy will be effected by abolishing HSL Head Office?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of restructuring Hindustan Steel Limited in the context of the establishment of Steel Authority of India is presently under examination by Government

### **Eradication of Rabies from the Country**

5199. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the D.G.H.S. regarding eradication of rabies from the country within three months; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The Director General of Health Services had stated that rabies could be eradicated from the country if he had the authority to catch all the stray dogs and destroy them and to register all pet dogs and compulsorily immunize them. The State Governments and local bodies are advised from time to time to take action on the above lines.

### **Achievement of Steel Production during 1973 and 1974**

5200. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the actual achievement of steel production per year now i.e., 1973 and 1974;

(b) the demand of steel estimated for the next ten years;

(c) the cost of imported steel per tonne and the cost of indigenously manufactured steel; and

(d) how is the gap between requirement and available quantity going to be made up?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD):** (a) The production of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants (Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, TISCO and IISCO) in the calendar year 1973 was 4.552 million tonnes and during the period, January—November, 1974, 4.260 million tonnes.

(b) The demand for finished mild steel in the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan (i.e., 1978-79) has been estimated at 10.591 million tonnes and in the last year of the Sixth Plan (i.e., 1983-84) at 17.183 million tonnes.

(c) The landed cost of imported steel on the average is about Rs. 5,000 per tonne. The average selling price of domestic steel is about Rs. 1,800 per tonne.

(d) The gap between demand and availability is proposed to be met through expansion of existing plants and setting up of new plants and from production from electric arc furnace units. The draft Fifth Plan envisages near self-sufficiency with regard to mild steel by the end of the Plan. There may, however, be surpluses in certain categories which would have to be exported and deficits in certain other categories which would have to be met through imports.

#### **Price of Phosphate Fertilizers**

**5201. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:**

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:**

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged USA to reduce price of Phosphate fertilizer; and

(b) if so, the response of that country?

**THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):** (a) and (b). There are no purchase or sale of fertilizers from U.S.A. on Government to Government basis. Fertilizers are purchased from suppliers in U.S.A. on commercial basis through tender or negotiations at the best possible prices, obtaining on availability of material, current prices and the delivery period.

#### **Representation from Indian Medical Association for changing the Indian Drug Control Act**

**5202. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state: (a) whether Indian Medical Association made many representations for changing the provisions of Indian Drug Control Act and the Rules;

(b) if so, facts thereof including the suggestion made therein;

(c) whether the present system of issuing drug licences by a district C.M.O. and inspection by a sub-divisional health officer is found to be too inadequate to enforce the provisions of the Act and Rules concerning drug control measures;

(d) whether provisions for the sale of drugs under schedules E, H and L, as require prescriptions by registered doctors and sale by issuing memos by drug shops, are frequently violated;

(e) whether for such lapses drugs like Mandrax and Hyplogyn are now frequently used by youngmen for undesirable purposes; and

(f) if so, facts thereabout and whether Government will take steps for revision of the provisions and necessary rules concerning Indian Drugs Control Act?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE):** (a) and (b). The Indian Medical Association has not approached the Ministry of Health and Family Planning directly for changing the provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules. They have, however, passed certain resolutions containing their comments on the report of the Task Force (Planning Commission) on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals and replies to questionnaire issued by the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry (Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals) making following suggestions for effective enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules:

1. Drugs should be made available on the prescriptions of qualified registered medical practitioners who are registered under the Indian Medical Council Act and the practice of medicines by all and sundry by which drugs can be had from dealers should be banned.
2. Strict vigilance on production and immediate prosecutions for marketing spurious and adulterated drugs should be done.
3. The provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules should be so modified that drug efficacy is included along with the drug toxicity while considering proposals for marketing of drugs.
4. For manufacture of new drugs when licensed, the installation should be completed within a reasonable period and renewal of licence should be done after a thorough inspection.

(c) The system of issuing drugs licences by District Chief Medical Officer is not quite satisfactory. States like Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat, Kerala and Delhi where sale licences are being issued by the State Drugs Controllers and inspection carried out

by the Drugs Inspectors, the level of enforcement at the sale level is considerably better.

(d) Provision in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules requiring the sale of drugs included in Schedule H and L to be sold against prescription issued by Registered Medical Practitioners is by and large complied with. However, cases of Chemists not complying with the provisions have come to notice during inspections.

(e) Cases of sale of drugs like Mandrax and Hyptozyn without prescription of Registered Medical Practitioners have come to notice in some States.

(f) Under the present provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, drugs included in Schedule H and L which includes Barbiturates, Narcotics, Tranquillizers, Potent Hormones, etc. can be sold in retail against the prescription of Registered Medical Practitioners. retail chemist selling these prescription drugs is required to maintain detailed records of each transaction in a register which is open to inspection by the Drugs Inspectors. Following reports regarding the misuse of Psychotropic drugs by the student community, the question of tightening the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules for exercising more effective control over the sale of these drugs was considered. A committee which consists of Central and States Drugs Controllers has gone into the subject in considerable detail and submitted a report suggesting major changes in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. The suggestions made by this Committee would be considered by the Drugs Technical Advisory Board at its meeting to be held on 27th December, 1974.

#### **Proposal to provide Cheaper Drugs to People**

5203. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to initiate certain projects by which

cheaper drugs will be available to people; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) A scheme for production of essential and life saving drugs and most commonly used house-hold remedies on a mass scale at cheap prices, is under consideration of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. Under this Scheme, a list of about 100 essential drugs drawn up by the Ministry would be considered for manufacture and supply to the masses through the Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres which are the main agencies to provide medical relief in Rural Areas.

Under the Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Plan, the provision for drugs has been increased to Rs. 12,000 at the level of the Primary Health Centres and Rs. 2,000 at the level of the sub-Centres. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals are also taking measures to ensure adequate production of bulk drugs which would be required for implementing this scheme.

#### **Export of Iron Ore from Kudremukh to Iran**

5204. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations have taken place between India and Iran to export iron ore from Kudremukh to Iran;

(b) whether these negotiations have ended in a specific agreement; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

.(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Negotiations are still continuing, and a final agreement is yet to be concluded. .

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Settlement of issues regarding Enemy Property between India and Bangladesh**

5205. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issues of enemy properties involving India and Bangladesh have been taken up with Bangladesh for settlement in a friendly way;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) if not, when this matter will be taken up with Bangladesh for settlement in accordance with a spirit of mutual accord;

(d) whether the matter has been raised in any Indo-Bangladesh talks, and

(e) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Bangladesh Government is presently preoccupied with problems of reconstruction. The question of properties can be taken up at a more appropriate time.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Second meeting of Indo-Soviet Commission**

5206. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Commis-

sion any decision was taken to save 'core sector of the Fifth Plan'; and

(b) if so, other decisions taken therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). During the second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, held in Moscow from September 17 to 19, 1974, cooperation between the two sides in the fields of steel production, heavy machine building, power and power equipment, oil industry, coal and ore mining, production cooperation, trade exchanges and science and technology was discussed. As the Commission reviews the entire range of economic relations between the two countries talks were not oriented specifically towards the needs of the core sector of the Fifth Plan. These needs were however kept fully in mind during the discussions.

**बिरला काटन एंड स्पिनिंग मिल्स, दिल्ली में  
श्रमिकों को लाभों से वंचित किया जाना**

**5207. श्री भागीरथ भंडार :** क्या  
श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिरला काटन स्पिनिंग मिल्स में अपने काम पर नियमित रूप से आने वाले श्रमिकों की उपस्थिति की हाजरी तथा वेतन रजिस्ट्रों में दर्ज न करने और इस प्रकार उन्हें विभिन्न लाभों से वंचित कर देने की सामान्य प्रवृत्ति रही है; और

(ख) इस बात की जांच करने तथा ऐसा किया जाना जाना रोकने के लिए क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

**श्रम श्रमंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री वालगोविंद वर्मा) :** (क) और (ख). बिरला काटन और स्पिनिंग मिल्स की न तो किसी यूनियन ने और न ही किसी श्रमिक ने किसी समय

हाजिरी और वेतन रजिस्ट्रों में नियमित रूप से श्रमिकों की उपस्थिति न लगाने के बारे में कोई शिकायत की है, कारखाना निरीक्षकों को भी जो कि समय समय पर मिल कानिरी-क्षण करते रहे हैं, ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं मिला ।

#### **Feeding of concentrate to Smelter Plant in Khetri Copper Project**

**5208. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH:**  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum quantity of concentrate to be fed to smelter plant of Khetri Copper Project daily and the requirement of copper per day for producing this required concentrate;

(b) the average production of copper ore per day from the mines in Khetri Copper Project, whether same is as per target fixed to feed the plant; and

(c) the number of machines mainly L.H.D's, Locos, Loaders, Drifters, and Jack Hammers purchased and deployed in the mines of Khetri Copper complex and how many are under break down?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The smelter plant at Khetri has just started. It is too early to indicate the minimum quantity of copper concentrates required to feed the plant as the plant operations have not yet stabilised.

(b) The average production of copper ore from the mines of Khetri Copper Project is 2000 tonnes per day. This production is as per the target of 600,000 tonnes set for 1974-75.

(c) The required information is given in the attached statement.

## Statement

Name of Machine	Nos. purchased since inception.	No. deployed in mines	No. under break down/repair	No. discarded after out living useful life.	No. Transferred to other projects/lying in stores
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. LHD (Load Haul Dump machine)	12	9	3	..	..
2. LOCOS . . . . .	24	17	2	..	5
3. Loaders . . . . .	46	33	4	2	7
4. Drifters . . . . .	82	21	23 *	21*	17
5 Jack Hammers . . . . .	303	87	28	188*	..

\* Jack Hammers and Drifters are fast wearing Rock Drilling machines with an average working life of 2-3 years after which repairs become uneconomical.

\*\*Awaiting supply of imported spares.

#### Production of Concentrate in Khetri Copper Project

5209. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) how much concentrate have been produced so far in Khetri Copper Project and the quantity of Copper ore stocked in the stockpile of the Project;

(b) whether production in smelter plant of the Project will suffer on account of Mines failing to produce required quantity of the copper ore, after the concentrate is finished from the stock; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to overcome this shortage in production from the Mines and who is responsible for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) 48101 tonnes of copper concentrates have been produced at Khetri Copper

Project upto November, 1974. The quantity of copper ore stocked in the stockpile of the Project is about 3,86,000 tonnes

(b) Khetri and Koliha mines are scheduled to reach the optimum level of production only in 1977. Till then there will be a shortfall in availability of concentrates for full utilisation of smelter capacity.

(c) Hindustan Copper Limited have appointed a reputed International firm of Mining Consultants to help them in overcoming technical problems and improving production in mining. To augment the production of concentrates, Hindustan Copper Limited have developed Dabiha copper Project in Rajasthan. Chandmari copper mine in the vicinity of Khetri Copper Project is also being developed. Steps are also being taken to develop Malanjhand Copper Project in Madhya Pradesh. The Company also propose to import copper concentrates to augment the supply of concentrates for the smelter.



**Foodgrains lost in Transit**

5210. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(b) if so, the reaction of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing on the 27th November, 1974, under the caption "10 per cent of foodgrains lost in transit;"

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On an average about 1,60,000 tonnes of foodgrains are being discharged per month in Bombay Port. It is understood from the Food Corporation of India that the loss of foodgrains discharged in bulk in the docks and subsequently bagged and cleared by road is only 1/2 per cent.

The position in respect of other observation made in the news report is as under:—

(1) There is no basis for the allegation that in order to reduce the draught of the vessel to enable it to enter the docks, the ships discharge the foodgrains into sea.

(2) There is no truth in the allegation that hundreds of foodgrain bags are unloaded from vessels into barges because foodgrains are brought in bulk and discharged by vacuators. Bagging is never done on board the ship.

(3) It is not true that preventive agencies like the Police, Port and Customs personnel are virtually absent in the night shift in the harbour areas. The docks are manned round the clock and careful checks are carried out at the gates by the Bombay Port Trust,

Customs and the Police, even in the third shift. The Food Corporation of India have their own watch and ward arrangements.

(4) According to the Food Corporation of India, there is no truth in the statement that their transport operators have to bribe the traffic police every night while transporting foodgrains from the docks to the Corporation's godowns.

केन्द्र द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात तथा दिल्ली में अस्पतालों का खोला जाना

5211. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात तथा दिल्ली में कितने अस्पताल खोले गये हैं ,

(ख) क्या एक विशेष सीमावधि में पिछड़ तथा अविकसित क्षेत्रों की स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से विकसित करने के लिए बड़ा सरकार एक विशेष योजना क्रियान्वित करेगी, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इतहाक) :

(क) भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में अस्पताल खोलना बड़ा कार्य है और राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है और इससे केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्थापित किए गए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र लोगों को स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या और परिवार नियोजन संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं। 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक आदिम जाति विकास खण्डों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं।



**Captive Power Plant for T.I.S.C.O.**

5212. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether T.I.S.C.O. had proposed to set up a captive power plant;

(b) whether Government had approved the proposal;

(c) if so, whether the Company will import part of the equipment; and

(d) the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d). There was no proposal from TISCO to set up a new captive power plant. However, they had applied to Government for approval for augmenting the in-plant power generating capacity by a further 40 M.W. The increase was proposed to be achieved by the installation of a High Pressure Boiler of about 135 tonnes per hour capacity in one power house and by the installation of a turbogenerator of about 20 MW capacity in another power house. The proposal has been approved by Government. In view of the non-availability of indigenous equipment within the stipulated time schedule, TISCO have also been permitted to import the boiler.

**Accidents in Rourkela Steel Plant**

5213. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many accidents have taken place in the Rourkela Steel Plant in 1974; what were the reasons of accidents and if any enquiries have been made; and

(b) if so, reports thereof, whether steps have been taken to improve the maintenance?

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

**लौह खनिजों का आयात**

5214. श्री भागीरथ मंडर : क्या

इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कौन कौन से लौह खनिज विदेशों से आयात किये जाते हैं और कितनी कितनी मात्रा में; और

(ख) इसमें आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये किये गये उपायों सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख).

जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Price control on Copper and Brass**

5215. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to put control on the prices of copper and brass so as to help the small industries; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**चीन से सांस्कृतिक संबंध**

**5216. श्री बनशाह प्रचान :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चीन से सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध पुनः स्थापित करने के प्रयत्नों में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ और गतिशील कदम उठाने का है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिपिन पाल दास) :** (क) संबंध का सामान्य करने, न सिर्फ सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को, भारत सरकार की बढ़ती अभिरूचि के बावजूद चीन लोक गणराज्य की ओर से इस प्रकार की कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं दिखाई गई है। फिर भी भारत ने 1971 में "ग्रफो एग्रीमेंट ट्रेडल टैनिंग फंडेशन इन्वीटेशनल टर्नामेंट" में भाग लेने के लिये ट्रेडल टैनिंग की टीम चीन भेजी थी। चीन लोक गणराज्य की एक टीम भी फरवरी 1975 में कलकत्ते में होने वाली विश्व ट्रेडल टैनिंग प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेगी।

(ख) और (ग) इस संबंध में भारत सरकार को सविदित नीति के संदर्भ में इस दिशा में आगे और कदम बढ़ाने का सवाल बराबर विचाराधीन रहता है और जब जो कदम उठाना मुनासिब समझा जायेगा, उठाया जायेगा।

**Staff strength of Indian High Commission in London**

**5217 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the measures taken by Government in bringing about economy in the Indian High Commission in London by reducing the staff strength; and

(b) the present strength of the staff members in the High Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The strength of the High Commission is 393

**Statement**

Measures taken in bringing about economy in the High Commission of India London, by reducing the staff strength are

(i) winding up of the local cadres by 1st January 1973, and reduction in the overall strength as soon as possible through reorganisation and increase of India-based staff

(ii) Rationalisation of methods of work and staffing pattern with accent on efficiency and economy

(iii) Housing of all the Wings of the High Commission in India House with a view to economising expenditure on rents of buildings and common services

**Nurses Training Centres in Delhi**

**5218 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Nurses Training Centres in Delhi with the number of seats in each Centre at present, and

(b) whether in view of the shortage of trained nurses in the country Government propose to open more Training Centres in Delhi and if so, the number of Centres likely to be opened in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHQUE): (a) Twelve. The annual intake

capacity of each training centre is given below:—

Name of the Training Centre	Annual intake capacity
1. Irwin Hospital, New Delhi	84
2. Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi	60
3. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi	30
4. Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi	20
5. Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi	30
6. Kasturba Hospital, New Delhi	25
7. St. Stephen Hospital, Tis Hazari, Delhi	20
8. B.L. Kapoor Memorial Hospital, New Delhi	15
9. Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi	15
10. Tirath Ram Hospital, Delhi	12
11. Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi	12
12. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing, New Delhi	25

(b) No.

#### Workers laid off due to power cut in Delhi in Industrial Units

5219. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of workers laid off due to the power cut in the industrial units in Delhi; and

(b) the names of the industrial units where workers are affected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, 347

workers were laid off on different dates for one day each due to power-cut/non-availability of electricity/power shedding in the following establishments.

M/s. D.C.M. Silk Mills New Delhi; M/s. Interncontinental (Travancore) Pvt. Ltd. Delhi and M/s. Hindustan Pipe Corporation, New Delhi.

#### Exploitation of Bauxite Deposits of Kerala

5220. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding the quality and quantity of bauxite deposits found in Cannanore District of Kerala, have been completed;

(b) whether Government propose to set up an aluminium plant in that area utilising these deposits; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and if not, in what ways Government propose to exploit these natural resources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Geological Survey of India has completed preliminary assessment of bauxite deposits in Kumbala, Nileschwar and Kanhangad areas in Cannanore District of Kerala. Investigations for bauxite were also carried out of the Geological Survey of India in Payyanur and Taliparamba areas in Cannanore District and the results are being assessed.

(b) and (c). There is at present no proposal to set up an aluminium plant in the area, based on these deposits. Better picture of the reserves will emerge after the completion of the investigations in hand and then only a view can be taken about their exploita-

tion, after a careful consideration of beneficence characteristics, economic viability, infra-structure and demand pattern etc.

### Construction of roads in Kerala in Fifth Plan

5221. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the total expenditure expected to be incurred for the construction of roads in the State of Kerala during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the broad outlines of the works to be undertaken and the names of new roads to be constructed during this period together with the extent of central assistance proposed to be given for the development of roads in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI)

(a) and (b). Constitutionally, the Government of India are primarily responsible for the development of Roads declared as National Highways. All roads other than National Highways in States are essentially the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. So far as State roads are concerned, according to the tentative allocations made under the Draft Fifth Plan, a sum of Rs. 23 crores is likely to be available for road development in Kerala over the 5th Plan period. Out of this, the outlay for 1974-75 is Rs. 2 crores. Detailed programmes against these allocations have to be formulated by the State Government. As regards National Highways, a sum of Rs. 45.50 crores only is available for expenditure during 1974-75 for the country as a whole. Of this, Kerala Government's allocation is Rs. 2.35 crores which is intended mainly for 'on going' works on the existing National Highways in the State. The total length of National Highways in Kerala at present is 784 kilometres. In addition, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is available to the State Government during 1974-75 by way of

loan for already sanctioned Centrally aided State roads of inter-State or economic importance.

### Committee on working of Sainik Schools

5222. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1504 on the last November, 1974 regarding recommendations of the Committee on working of Sainik Schools and state:

(a) the date when the Committee to review the working of the Sainik Schools in the country was set up;

(b) the composition of the Committee; and

(c) the reasons for delay in submitting their report?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) 12th July, 1973

(b) and (c). The High Power Committee on Sainik Schools for reappraisal of Sainik Schools Scheme was set up by this Ministry on 12th July, 1973. The original composition of the Committee is as under:—

*Chairman.*

Dr. D M Sen, Former Education Secretary, West Bengal and former Vice Chancellor, Burdwan University, P-515 Raja Basanta Roy Road, Calcutta-29.

*Members.*

1. Shri S. V. Chittibabu Director School (now Collegiate) Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras.
2. Shri N. P. Dubey, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

3. **Shri L. Dayal, Joint Secretary (G), Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi.**
4. **Shri A. N. Joshi, Addl. FA(J), Ministry of Finance (Defence), Government of India, New Delhi.**
5. **Shri SMS Chari, Joint Education Adviser (now DC), Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi.**
6. **Deputy Adjutant General, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.**
7. **Air Cdre. K. D. Singh, Director of Education, Air HQ, New Delhi.**
8. **Shri O. Ramachandra Rao, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Education Deptt., Madras.**
9. **SHRI D. K. Guha, Education Commissioner, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.**
10. **Educational Commissioner, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.**

#### *Associated Members.*

Representative of State Government of U.P. (To be associated when Sainik School, Lucknow is to be considered by the Committee.)

Representative of State Government of Nagaland (To be associated when Sainik School in the Eastern region is to be considered).

#### *Secretary*

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India and Honorary Secretary, Sainik Schools Society.

In the first meeting of the High Power Committee on Sainik Schools held on 17th August 1973, two members viz. Shri P. Krishnamurti, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Defence and Major General B. M. Bhattacharjee, DGNCC, were co-opted. In

October 1973, it was reported by Tamil Nadu Government that Shri O. Ramachandra Rao, Deputy Secretary, had been transferred as a District Collector and they did not consider it necessary to nominate a person in place of Shri Rao, since Shri Chittibabu, Director School (now Collegiate) Education was already representing the State Government in the above Committee.

The Committee had to visit majority of the Sainik Schools before formulating its views. The work of the Committee has been somewhat delayed owing to various factors, such as the inconvenient location of most of the schools from communications point of view, intervening vacations in schools and difficulty in assembling the members who belong to different State Governments. However, the Committee is now in the final stages of its work and its Report is expected within a few months.

#### **Statement made by Air Chief Marshall regarding Indian Air Force**

5223. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in an interview with the air journal "Vayuyan" Air Chief Marshall Shri O. P. Mehra, stated that the Indian Air Force is in a difficult situation with its obsolete fleet being slowly grounded and the constraint of foreign exchange resources disabling the Airforce to acquire deep penetration aircraft; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):** (a) and (b). The interview given by the Chief of the Air Staff covered various aspects relating to the role and the equipment of the IAF. In the course of the interview, the Chief referred to the need for phasing out obsolescent aircraft and also the induction of a Deep Penetration Strike aircraft.

As has been stated from time to time, the modernisation of the Indian Air Force is a continuing process with the phasing out of older types of aircraft and the inducting of more modern ones. Government have been and are taking all possible steps to see that the Defence preparedness of our country is adequate to meet any possible threat to its security.

**Proposal to abolish post of Settlement Officer in Ganganagar Unit of Department of Rehabilitation**

5224. SHRI PANNALAL BARUAI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit of the Department of Rehabilitation at Ganganagar had been continuously manned by a Managing Officer since 1962;

(b) whether the quantum of work now left to be completed is hardly one tenth of what it was in 1962, both qualitatively and quantitatively;

(c) whether a Settlement Officer with the delegated powers of the Settlement Commissioner was specially deputed to Ganganagar for the disposal of judicial work only for a brief period during 1971-72; and

(d) whether Government now propose to retrieve the position and allow the earlier arrangement to continue as it was working smoothly and efficiently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes Sir, except for the period from June, 1971 to August, 1972 when following the closure of the Regional Office at Jaipur in May, 1971 a Settlement Officer was again posted at Sriganganagar.

(b) There has, no doubt, been decrease in the quantum of work in Sriganganagar Office since 1962 but important matters viz. reconciliation of land records with Rajasthan Govern-

ment, recovery of heavy arrears still remain to be attended to.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The post of Settlement Officer at Sriganganagar was recently revived in lieu of a post of a Managing Officer. Considering that this Sub-Office deals with the work involving recovery of heavy arrears and other important work such as reconciliation of land records with the Government of Rajasthan, it needed an officer of the rank of Settlement Officer.

The position will be reviewed in due course.

**बिड़ला काटन एण्ड रिपनिंग मिल्स, दिल्ली में कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तें**

5225. श्री भागीरथ मंवर : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिड़ला काटन एण्ड रिपनिंग मिल्स दिल्ली में अलग अलग अस्थायी तथा स्थायी कर्मचारी कितने हैं ;

(ख) अस्थायी कर्मचारी कितने समय से अस्थायी तौर पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ,

(ग) क्या बहुत बड़ी संख्या में अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को प्रत्येक तीसरे महीने के बाद नोकरी में हटा दिया जाता है और पुन नये प्रत्याशियों के रूप में नौकरी पर वापिस लिया जाता है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो ऐसी प्रवृत्ति की रोक-थाम के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

अम मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा): (क) से (घ). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचनानुसार, बिड़ला काटन, रिपनिंग एण्ड बीविंग मिल्स लि० में अस्थायी और स्थायी श्रमिकों की संख्या, जैसी कि स्थिति दिसम्बर 1, 1974 को थी, क्रमशः 780 और 3612 थी। 780 अस्थायी श्रमिकों में से 306 की तीन

महीनों से कम की नौकरी थी, 178 की 3 और 6 महीनों के बीच की नौकरी थी, और बाकी 296 की 6 महीनों से अधिक की नौकरी थी। यह बताया गया है कि प्रबन्धकों ने इस आग्रह को अस्वीकार किया है कि अस्थायी श्रमिकों को हर तीन महीनों के बाद नौकरी से हटा दिया जाता है इस प्रतिष्ठान में स्थायी और अस्थायी श्रमिकों की संख्या को पक्षा द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1964 और जनवरी, 1973 में हस्ताक्षर किए गए समझौते द्वारा विनियमित किया जाता है। इस के अलावा श्रमिकों का स्थायी, अस्थायी और बदली आदि के रूप में वर्गीकरण प्रमाणिकृत स्थायी आदेशों के उपबन्धों द्वारा प्रशासित होता है। इस संबंध में, यदि कोई शिवायने होता है असमृद्ध श्रमिकों या उनके प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा दिल्ली प्रशासन के औद्योगिक संबंध तंत्र के ध्यान में लाया जा सकता है।

#### Violation of E.P. Act in Khetri Copper Project

5226 SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Employees Provident Fund accounts of the workmen in the Khetri Copper Project have not been maintained properly and no statement of accounts is supplied to the workmen;

(b) whether the amount deducted from the salary of the workmen for the month of September 1974 against Provident Fund is not deposited in the Bank trustees account;

(c) whether Rs 15 lakh have been drawn from the Employees Provident Fund accounts of the employees from the Bank in this month for paying salary to few workmen; and

(d) whether these are serious violations of the Employees Provident Funds Act, if so, the action proposed against the management of the Khetri Copper Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) The employees provident fund accounts of workmen in the Khetri Copper Project have been maintained properly and audited regularly by the Auditor appointed by the Trustees. Statements of Accounts have also been issued to the Workmen.

(b) A part of the provident fund recoveries made in September 1974 have been paid by the Company as loans granted by the Provident Fund Trust to Employees

(c) No amount has been drawn by the Company from Provident Fund Trust for payment of wages

(d) Does not arise

#### Persons provided with employment in Central Government offices located in Delhi and in States

5227 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of persons given employment in different Central Government Offices located in Delhi and in States during the last three years category-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) The latest available information relating to the years 1970 to 1972 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-8825/74]

#### Accidents in Coal Mines in Maharashtra

5228 SHRI VASANT SATHE SHRI DHAMANKAR.

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the number of serious accidents that took place in each of the coal mines in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) the number of lives lost as a result thereof and the amount of compensation paid therefor, and

(c) the action taken by Government to minimise the incidence of such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) A statement giving the number of fatal and serious accidents that took place in different coal mines in Maharashtra from January, 1971 to November, 1974 is attached.

(b) 22 lives were lost as result of these accidents. Compensation is payable by the managements under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the administration of which falls within the State sphere.

(c) Improving safety measures in mines is a continuous feature. Steps are being taken to tighten supervision, procure safety material and equipment and arrange training programmes in safety measures.

*Statement*

S. No.	Name of Mine	1971		1972		1973		1974 Nov (Upto '74)	
		Fatal Acc.	Serious Acc.	Fatal Acc.	Serious Acc.	Fatal Acc.	Serious Acc.	Fatal Acc.	Serious Acc.
1	Ballarpur Colliery		6	..	6		8		10
2	Chanda Rayatwari Colliery		4	..	1		1		5
3	Ghugus Colliery		10	1	21	1	11		8
4	Hindusthan Lalpeth	1	3	1	7	1	7	1	7
5	New Majra Colliery		..	..	2		1		1
6	Sasti Colliery		24	..	13		15	1	5
7	Indor Colliery			1	3	1	8	1	3
8	Kampee Colliery	3	2	1	4	1	24	2	18
9	Silewara Colliery	2	14	..	19	1	2	1	4
10	Umrer Colliery	..		..	..	1	2	..	2
11	Rajur Colliery	..		..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL		6	63	4	76	6	79	6	64



**Writing of names of National Highways Road Marks and Number Plates of Vehicles in English**

5229. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Constitutional provisions, the names of all national highways and road marks should be written in English also;

(b) whether number plates of all vehicles should also bear English numerals;

(c) whether these directives of the Constitution are being violated in many States; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for removing these anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (d). There are no constitutional provisions governing specifically the writing of names of National Highways and road marks. However executive instructions issued regarding inscription of the place names on informatory sign posts along National Highways provides for the simultaneous use of Roman (English), Hindi (Devnagari) and also the local language where the same is not Hindi (Devnagari). In case of Kilometre stones, inscriptions are to be in Roman (English), Hindi (Devnagari) and the local language in a laid down order. Figures in every case are to be marked in international form of Indian numerals. There have been no major deviations from this policy. However, whenever any departure had come to the notice of the Government of India, the matter has been taken up with the State Governments concerned for corrective action.

Inscription of registration mark for motor vehicles is governed by Section 24(3) of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 read with Sixth Schedule to that Act. According to this Act, registration marks for motor vehicles consist of a

group of letters allotted to each State under the Act followed by a number containing not more than four digits.

At present, legally, the letters on a number plates on motor vehicles have to be in English and the numerals in international form of Indian numerals. According to Articles 343(1) of the Constitution, Hindi in Devnagari script is the official language of the Union. Some States who have adopted Hindi as their official language are of the view that the Devnagari script should be used for the display of registration marks on the number plates of the motor vehicles and there have been demands from a few other States also for the use of regional languages for the display of registration marks on the number plates of the motor vehicles and there have been demands from a few other States also for the use of regional language for the display of registration marks for motor vehicles. The entire matter has since been examined by a Working Group and discussed by the Transport Development Council who recommended that the bilingual system i.e. Roman and the Regional script and the international form of Indian numerals) might be adopted for the display of registration marks on the number plates on motor vehicles. It was further felt that when English was progressively replaced by Hindi by States as their official language the Roman script on number plates could give way to the Hindi script. The members of the Transport Development Council were generally in favour of trans-literation of the English Group of letters in the regional scripts. Necessary action on these recommendations is being taken in consultation with the State Government/Union Administrations

**Commissioning of "Him Giri" War Ship by Indian Navy**

5230. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new war ship "Him Giri" has been acquired by Indian navy recently;

(b) if so, the extent to which this war ship has increased the naval power of the country,

(c) the extent to which this war ship is superior and equipped with latest weapons, to that of Vikrant, and

(d) whether some more war ships are being included in the fleet?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir This ship has been manufactured for the Indian Navy in Mazagon Shipyard, Bombay

(b) She has added considerably to the anti-submarine and anti-aircraft capability of the Navy and thereby increased the naval power of the country

(c) She cannot be compared with INS Vikrant as Vikrant is an Aircraft carrier of 16,000 tonnes while HIM-GIRI is a Frigate of displacement of approximately 2450 tonnes only

(d) Yes Sir

#### **Export houses to Execute Steel Export Orders**

5231 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering the question allowing eligible export houses to procure steel for executing export orders

(b) if so the particulars of export houses and the quantity and quality of steel to be exported and the names of the countries to which the steel is to be exported

(c) the time by which the steel is expected to be exported, and

(d) the estimated foreign exchange to be earned as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) to (d) The current export policy provides for export of most of the categories

of steel by the canalising agency viz SAIL International Limited Some categories can be exported by the main producers also It is not proposed to change the present export policy

#### **Use of India-made goods in Missions Abroad**

5232 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether some instructions have recently been issued to the Indian Missions abroad to use goods manufactured in India while giving parties and holding celebrations in the Missions if so the facts thereof, and

(b) whether some reports have reached Government that Indian Missions do not act accordingly and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in such matters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) There are standing instructions to our Missions to use handicrafts and manufactured goods from India as a means of projecting our traditions and our craftsmanship

(b) No specific complaint has been received by the Government

#### **Improvements in Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore**

5233 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore during the last 3 years,

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government during the period, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the drawbacks of the Undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Government have not instituted any enquiry into the working of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, during the last three years

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**Improvements in Garden Reach Workshops Ltd, Calcutta**

5234 SHRI S. N. MISRA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of the Garden Reach Workshops Limited Calcutta during the last three years;

(b) if so the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the drawbacks of the Workshop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Government have not instituted any inquiry into the working of the Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta, during the last three years

(b) and (c). Do not arise

**Improvement in Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad**

5235 SHRI S. N. MISRA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities which have come to the notice of the Government, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the drawbacks of the Undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Government have not instituted any enquiry into the working of the Praga Tools Ltd., Secunderabad, during the last three years

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**Steel Distribution Policy**

5236 SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA,

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether new steel distribution policy has resulted in additional cost for the Industries to lift steel from the stock yards,

(b) whether the Association of Indian Engineering Industry have identified some difficulties after studying the new policy,

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to overcome the difficulties?

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

**Recognition of Private Medical Colleges by the All India Medical Council**

5237. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3808 on the 22nd August, 1974 regarding derecognising of Private Medical Colleges and state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some colleges in the country have been derecognised on the recommendations of the All India Medical Council;

(b) if so, the names of such colleges; and

(c) what alternative arrangements have been made for the students of those colleges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) The Medical Council of India had, in April, 1974, recommended to the Government of India derecognition of certain medical colleges in the country. After careful consideration of the whole matter, the Government decided not to derecognise the M.B.B.S. degree of any of the concerned medical colleges.

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

**Visit to India by President of Sudan**

5238. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Sudan visited India during November, 1974;

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions held with him; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The President of the Sudan paid a State visit to India from November 26 to December 1, 1974.

(b) and (c). A copy of the Indo-Sudan Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of President Nimeri's visit to India is placed on the Table of the House which gives details about the nature of the discussions and the decisions arrived at during the visit. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8824/74).

**Survey of Bihar for un-traced deposits**

5239. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

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

(a) whether huge deposits of various kinds of minerals in Bihar, are lying un-traced;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint study teams to survey all the areas of the State to find out the deposits; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) to (c) Search for minerals is a continuing and time consuming process. While on the one hand virgin areas in Bihar are being covered by systematic geological mapping geochemical and geophysical surveys on the other hand exploration by drilling exploratory mining etc is in progress in the known mineralised areas. A number of agencies such as Geological Survey of India, Department of Atomic Energy Department of Mines and Geology Government of Bihar and more recently the Mineral Exploration Corporation and the Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation are carrying out mineral surveys and exploration for a variety of minerals on a fairly large scale in the state of Bihar.

**Mobile Dental Van lying idle at by  
Willingdon Hospital**

5240 SHRI PRABODI CHANDRA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Mobile Dental Van which was donated by Yugoslavia in 1954 has been lying idle at Willingdon Hospital for the last five years, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) Yes

(b) The spare parts of the vehicle are not available

### Use of Army in Bihar

5241 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether units of Indian Army have been used to deal with the current civil agitations in Bihar,

(b) if so the number of such occasions of using army units for dealing with the internal situation in the State since 1973

(c) whether many Generals have resented the use of Army units for such purpose and

(d) if so the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) The Army has not been deployed in Bihar during the current agitation for maintaining law and order

(b) The number of times the Army was deployed in the various States since 1973 for maintenance of law and order is detailed in the statement attached

(c) No Sir

(d) The question does not arise.

## Statement

## DETAILS OF ARMY DEPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS STATES FOR MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER SINCE 1973

Sl. No.	State	Date/period
1973		
(a)	Assam (Tezpur) . . . . .	12 Apr to 17 May
(b)	Maharashtra (Nasik) . . . . .	23 Apr to 24 Apr
(c)	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	21 May to 13 June
(d)	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	13 June to 18 June
(e)	Jammu & Kashmir (Leh) . . . . .	14 Sep to 15 Sep
(f)	Manipur . . . . .	13 Sep to 21 Sep
1974		
(a)	Gujarat (Baroda) . . . . .	10 Jan to 14 Jan and 25 Feb to 26 Feb
(b)	Gujarat (Ahmedabad) . . . . .	28 Jan to 16 Feb
(c)	Bihar (Patna) . . . . .	18 Mar to 26 Mar
(d)	Bihar (Ranchi) . . . . .	20 Mar to 28 Mar and 2 Apr to 6 Apr
(e)	Bihar (Dhanbad) . . . . .	20 Mar to 3 Apr
(f)	Himachal Pradesh (Palampur) . . . . .	25 Apr
(g)	ALL OVER INDIA . . . . . (during Railway Strike)	7 May to 20 May
(h)	West Bengal (Cooch Behar, Tufanigarh, Dinhat and Mathabhabanga) . . . . .	27 Aug to 5 Sep

## Supply of scarce metals to small scale industries

5242 SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether small scale industries are facing great hardship in procuring scarce metals,

(b) the steps taken by Union Government to make available such quotas of metals which have been sanctioned to the small scale industries and

(c) The steps taken to streamline the distribution and check the misuse of these scarce metals?

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

## Completion of roads sanctioned in the National Highways in Maharashtra

5243 SHRI DHAMANKAR

SHRI VASANT SATHE

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the number of roads already sanctioned in the National Highways

in Maharashtra State in the existing National Highway system not yet completed or under construction, and

(b) the time by which these roads are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI)

(a) It is presumed that the Hon. Member is referring to works sanctioned during the Fourth Five Year Plan for further development of national highways in the State which otherwise were already minimum single lane surfaced and fully bridged roads. The works on several stretches of National Highways in Maharashtra sanctioned under the 4th Five Year Plan are in various stages of progress. Some of the minor improvement works like construction of cross drainage works etc. have already been completed in certain stretches but major improvement works like widening and strengthening of single lane roads or strengthening of existing double lane roads are in various stages of construction.

(b) Most of the sanctioned road works are likely to be completed by 1976-77 provided adequate funds are made available.

किसानों को उचित दर पर लोहा की सप्लाई

5244. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामिण क्षेत्रों में किसानों को अपने उपयोग के लिये उचित दर पर लोहा उपलब्ध करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं ;

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उभयंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : कृषि उपकरणों के निर्माताओं को लोहे और इस्पात की सप्लाई निम्नलिखित ढंग से की जा रही है -

(1) स्टील स्क्री की सप्लाई उत्पादकों के स्टोकायर्ड से संयुक्त मयत्र समिति द्वारा

निश्चित किये गये कोटे के अनुसार की जाती है।

(2) अन्य सभी प्रकार लोहा और इस्पात राज्य लघु उद्योग निगमा और राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमा का सप्लाई किया जाता है जो कृषि उपकरणों के निमाताओं का सप्लाई ममन्वित करते हैं।

लोहा और इस्पात स्टोकायर्ड के मूल्या अथवा राज्य निगम के मूल्या पर दिया जाता है।

Shortage of imported drugs/injections in the Hospitals in Ahmedabad and Gujarat

5245 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that several important drugs and injections are not available in the chemists shops in Ahmedabad and Gujarat for the last six months resulting into a lot of hardships to many patients, and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE) (a) No complaints regarding non-availability of essential drugs and injections have been received by Government. However, certain branded drugs, for which substitutes are available have been reported to be in short supply.

(b) The following measures have been taken/are being taken to remedy the situation

(i) Periodical meetings are held in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to review reports received from State Drug Controllers regarding shortages reported by them.

Whenever instances of shortages come to the notice of Government, the matter is taken up with the manufacturers concerned and latter advised to meet such requirements on an emergent basis

- (ii) Whenever shortages occur due to inadequate production, steps are taken to remove the bottlenecks with a view to increasing production, and when this is not possible import licences are recommended or arrangements made for import of drugs through State Trading Corporation
- (iii) The Import Policy allows the import of essential life-saving drugs which are not produced in the country to established importers against their quota licences
- (iv) The Import Trade Control Policy also permits individuals and hospitals to import drugs required for treatment upto a monetary ceiling of Rs 200 and Rs 1000 respectively at a time without the necessity of obtaining a licence under the Import Trade Control regulation
- (v) In cases where the established importers licences held by firms are not adequate for importing of the essential drugs marketed by them, ad-hoc licences are granted for the import of such drugs to meet the requirements of the country
- (vi) A High level Group in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals has been set up, which meets frequently to discuss and resolve the problems of the drug industry including shortages that arise from time to time.

### Visits by Heads of Foreign States or Governments

5246 SHRI P G MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) Particulars of the State visits to India by the Heads of States or Governments of various countries during the last three years i.e 1972, 1973 and 1974,

(b) the amount spent for the purpose year-wise, and

(c) whether these visits proved fruitful and if so, in what way?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) The total number of such visits during these three years was 46. A detailed statement is placed on the table of the House [Placed in Library See No Lt-8825/74]

1972	Rs 16,71,945
1973	Rs 18,60,579
1974	Rs 22,26,106 (up to date)

(c) Such high level exchange of visits are highly useful. Apart from generating goodwill and developing or renewing contacts with the countries concerned, these visits afford opportunities for discussion on a wide range of topics of mutual interests.

### NCC training to students of colleges and Universities

5247 SHRI P G MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCC training for the students of colleges and Universities is progressing satisfactorily,

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) if not, what are the impediments, and whether Government propose to remove them and how?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):** (a) to (c). The progress of NCC training for the students of Colleges and Universities is considered satisfactory. In order to assess the progress of the NCC Scheme and recommend measures to make it more useful, an Evaluation Committee had been set up by Government. The recommendations of this Committee have been received and are under active consideration of Government.

**Appointment of judges in Labour Courts in Ahmedabad and disposal of cases by them**

5248. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have appointed the additional two judges in the Labour Courts at Ahmedabad and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether all the existing five Labour Courts are functioning at Ahmedabad;

(c) the number of cases disposed of by the said courts during the first ten months of 1974; and

(d) the present backlog of cases and when and how they will be cleared?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when it is received.

**Indo-Sri Lanka talks on Cultural Exchange**

5249. **SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Indo-Sri Lanka talks were held in November 1974, on cultural exchange; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS):** (a) and (b). Government have been discussing with the Government of Sri Lanka various measures to strengthen cultural exchanges between the two countries; this matter was reviewed during the visit of the Foreign Minister to Sri Lanka from November 18 to 20, 1974 and it was agreed to promote such exchanges at all levels.

**Testing of advanced version of Gnat fighter**

5250. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advanced version of Gnat fighter has been fully tested;

(b) the main improvements over the previous version; and

(c) whether in view of the advance in technology Gnats have become outdated, necessitating acquisition and production of an altogether different plane?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) No, Sir. However the development work is progressing satisfactorily.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

(c) No Sir. This aircraft especially with the improvements now under development, will have a useful role to play for many more years.

**Delineation of seabed border**

5251. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** **SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not as yet delineated seabed border with neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) when Government are likely to take it up?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS):** (a) to (c). The Government of India have already initiated the process of delineating the seabed boundary between India and the neighbouring countries. The maritime boundary between India and Sri Lanka in the Palk Bay has been settled by an agreement which came into force on July 8, 1974. India signed a maritime boundary agreement with Indonesia on August 8, 1974 settling the continental shelf boundary between the two countries. The Agreement entered into force on December 17, 1974. Talks for settling the maritime boundary with Bangladesh have also started.

**Allotment of ships to different ports for handling coal and food**

5252. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:**  
**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:**  
**DR. RANEN SEN:**

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many ships of coal and food are handled every month by Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin and other ports in India;

(b) whether there has been some discrimination in giving quota of ships to some ports; and

(c) if so, the reasons and facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):** (a) A statement showing the number of coal and foodgrain ships handled by different Major Ports in the country every month since April, 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8826/74.]

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The allocation of coal ships to different ports for unloading is made by the Directorate General of Shipping keeping in view the limited number of ships available and the requirements of important consumers like the Railways and Electricity Boards. Vessels carrying imported foodgrains are nominated to different ports by the Department of Food depending on the facilities available for berthing of ships and handling and clearing of the cargo.

**Developing of an equipment by Indian Scientists to jam enemy's Radar**

5253. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that an equipment has been developed by the Indian scientists which can jam the enemy's Radar as and when required; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) A press report on the subject has come to our notice. However, it is learnt that this is a case of misinterpretation and that no radar jammer has been developed.

(b) Not applicable.

**Effect and influence of multinational corporations on industrial labour**

5254. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**  
**SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated any study regarding the effect and influence of multinational corporation on the industrial labour, labour activities and conditions of labour; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard and the conclusions and findings thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a) and (b). Proposals in this regard are being worked out.

#### **Export of Steel by SAIL**

**5255. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel is being exported by SAIL; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of steel exported and the total value thereof since SAIL had begun export?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHLDEV PRASAD):** (a) and b) SAIL International Limited, set up in June, 1974 as a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Limited, is the Canalising Agency for export of certain categories of steel materials.

SAIL International Limited has concluded a contract with the Iranian State Railways for the export of 130,000 tonnes of rails. Shipments against this contract would be spread over 30 months. Contracts have also been entered into for the export of 49,000 tonnes of billets and over 11,000 tonnes of bars and rods. In so far as the canalised items are concerned, export for over 20,000 tonnes of bars and rods and 450 tonnes of wires have been cleared by SAIL International Limited. The total value of these transactions would be of the order of Rs. 60 crores.

#### **Allocation for Repair and Maintenance of Roads in Calcutta**

**5256. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Central Government propose to make any special allocation of funds for repair and improvement of roads in Calcutta which are in a deplorable condition due to the complete failure and neglect of the State Government and Corporation of Calcutta?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):** No funds are provided under the Central Sector Roads Programme for any financial assistance for repairs of city roads in Calcutta. These roads fall essentially within the sphere of activities of State Government/Local bodies concerned.

#### **U.S.S.R. help to Develop Coastal Reserves**

**5257. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.S.R. has agreed to help India for the development of India's vast coastal reserves;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached with the U.S.S.R.; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHLDEV PRASAD):** (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to seek U.S.S.R.'s help for the development of mineral reserves in the coastal areas of the country.

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

#### **Resolution regarding Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in West Asia**

**5258. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has voted in the U.N. Political Committee for a Pakistani Resolution guaranteeing the security of non-nuclear weapon States against the threat of use of nuclear weapons;

(b) if so, the main reasons for supporting the resolution;

(c) whether India also supported the Joint Resolution by Iran and Egypt for the establishment of a

Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in West Asia; and

(d) if so, whether India had earlier been against the Resolution and the reasons for accepting it now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Pakistan tabled a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons". The draft resolution would have the United Nations General Assembly (1) declare its firm support for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States, and (2) recommend to member States to consider in all appropriate forums, without loss of time the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States. There was nothing objectionable in the draft resolution and India voted affirmatively on it. The draft resolution was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. India had all along supported the Iranian-Egyptian proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

#### Supply of Pig Iron and Coke to Small Scale Industries

5259. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER  
SHARIEF:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

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

(a) whether there has been short supplies of pig iron and coke to small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The position of availability of pig iron and hard coke is, at present, satisfactory.

#### Protest in U. N. over CENTO Naval Exercises in Indian Ocean

5260. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian representative at the United Nations has lodged any protest at the recent CENTO Naval Exercises (Midlink, 1974) as being violative of the General Assembly Resolutions of 1971, 1972 and 1973 regarding preservation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace;

(b) if so, whether cooperation of any other countries was sought and obtained in the matter; and

(c) whether the question has also been raised by India with Pakistan and Iran whose Governments are participating in CENTO exercises?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir

#### Research on Cancer among Women after using Loop and other Contraceptive Devices

5261. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madurai Unit of the I.C.M.R. is engaged in valuable research on incidence of cancer among women using the loop and other contraceptive devices; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The unit is conducting research among women on oral and injectable hormonal contraceptives and use of Copper 'T'—200 an intra-uterine contraceptive device. The data so far analysed has not shown any malignancy of female genital tract developing which could be ascribed to the use of the above contraceptives. However, the work is in progress.

#### Unsatisfactory Performance of Indian Council of Medical Research

5262 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether ICMR had threatened to close down the Madurai unit because of its poor work and results,

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made to establish the responsibility of the head of the units for this unsatisfactory performance;

(c) whether it is a fact that the units' work was dislocated for long periods at a time, due to non-availability of alcohol, fixative, and slides for taking smears; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No. It is presumed that the Madurai unit referred to in this question by the Honourable Member is the same as indicated in his Question No. 5261 which is also being answered on this day.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No such complaint has been received.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### Memorandum from all Federation of All India Hindustan Construction Workers' Unions

5263 SHRI B. S. BHAURA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum/representations from the Federation of All India Hindustan Construction Workers' Unions,

(b) if so, the demands raised therein and

(c) whether Government have considered the same and if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Demand for making amendments to the following Labour Laws.

- (1) Minimum Wages Act;
- (2) Payment of Gratuity Act;
- (3) Provident Fund Act;
- (4) Workmen's Compensation Act; and
- (5) Industrial Disputes Act.

(c) These demands are under consideration.

#### Complaints against D.T.C. Drivers and Conductors

5264 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by General Manager and other officials against the D.T.C. drivers and conductors in 1974 with special reference to October and November 1974;

(b) whether any action has been taken against them; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI).**

(a) 1255 from 1st January, 1974 to 30th November, 1974 including 138 in October, 1974 and 105 in November, 1974.

(b) and (c). Action has already been taken in 979 cases and the remaining 276 cases are at various stages of processing

**Demand and Supply of Aluminium  
and Copper**

5265. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND  
MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply of aluminium and copper in the country, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the respective shares of indigenous production and import in the total supply of those two materials, year-wise, during the last three years;

(c) who are the main producers of aluminium and quantity of aluminium produced by each year-wise during the last three years, and

(d) the steps, if any, being taken to achieve self-sufficiency in copper?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES  
(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD)** (a) and (b) The following table shows for the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 (a) supply of aluminium and copper from domestic production and imports and (b) demand as estimated by the Task Force on Non-Ferrous Metals (Fourth and Fifth Plan)

		(in tonnes)		
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<b>Aluminium</b>				
Domestic production		181,485	174,774	147,845
Import		21,236	1,664	1,605 6
TOTAL		202,721	176,438	149,450 6
Estimated demand		[ 233,000	210,000*	230,000*
<b>Copper</b>				
Domestic production		8,405	12,596	12,899
Import		56,000	54,000	53,000
TOTAL		64,405	66,596*	65,899
Estimated demand		102,750	83,700*	83,700*

\*The Task Force for the V Plan revised the earlier demand estimates downwards.

(c) M/s Indian Aluminium Company Limited, M/s Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited, Madras Aluminium Company Limited and the Aluminium Corporation of India

Limited, are the primary producers of aluminium metal in the country. The quantity of aluminium produced by these companies during the last three years is given below:—

Name of the Company	Production in tonnes		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1 Indian Aluminium Company Ltd . . . . .	82,075	76,793	74,564
2 Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited . . . . .	78,734	76,967	68,771
3 Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd . . . . .	13,063	13,182	11,296
4 Aluminium Corporation of India (Under Lock-out since 15th Sept, 1973) . . . . .	7,563	7,832	3,214
	181,485	174,774	147,845

(d) M/s Hindustan Copper Limited have undertaken a programme for the development of copper deposits for increasing production of copper metal to 45,000 tonnes per annum by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan period. However, as there is a considerable gap between the indigenous production and demand of copper metal, self-sufficiency in copper is not expected to be achieved in the Vth Plan.

#### **Soldiers and Officers Retired from Service during last three years**

5266 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of soldiers and officers who retired from defence services during the last three years and

(b) how many such persons were rehabilitated by the Government during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) A total of 175,063 persons were retired/released from the three Services during this period.

(b) A total of 57,796 were found employment during this period.

#### **Contractors in Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur and HSCO**

5267 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the total number of contractors and money paid to them during three years year-wise in the Bhilai Rourkela Durgapur steel plants and Indian Iron and Steel Company, and

(b) the number of workers engaged by the contractors year-wise?

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

#### **Cancellation of Licences of Drug Units for Manufacture of Substandard Medicines in 1974**

5268 SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the total number of drug units whose licences have been cancelled

for manufacturing sub-standard medicines during the period from April to October, 1974 in each of the States; and

(b) what other stern action Government propose to take in this regard?

• THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE) (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) A note indicating the steps taken by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation to combat, the manufacture and sale of spurious and sub-standard drugs, is enclosed.

#### Statement

The following steps have been taken to combat manufacture and sale of sub-standard and spurious drugs.—

These steps would also result in ensuring the supply of drugs of standard quality

1. To eliminate unlicensed manufacture of drugs, who usually indulge in manufacture and sale of spurious drugs and "All India list of licensed drug manufacturers" has been compiled and brought upto date. This list has been circulated to the Association of drug manufacturers and dealers, and State Drugs Control Organisations.
2. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been amended and the extent of penalty for manufacture and the sale of adulterated drugs and manufacture and sale without licence has been raised from 3 years to 10 years. Provision has also been made for the confiscation of equipment and implements employed for manufacture of such drugs as also the means of transport of such drugs.

3 The States have been advised to maintain close liaison with the Police authorities for the campaign against spurious drugs to be carried on intensively.

4 Whenever reports of spurious drugs are received by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and whenever a racket is supposed to be of Inter-State character, special precautions are taken to alert the States concerned and to advise them to take necessary action with the assistance of the State Police.

5 The States have been requested to augment their Drugs Inspectorates and the testing facilities so that the scale of sampling is increased and quick test reports are obtained.

6 Zonal Officers of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ghaziabad to bring about a close liaison between the Central and State Organisations. One of the functions of the Zonal Officers is to investigate the movement of spurious drugs, particularly in inter-State commerce and to ensure that the standards of drugs moving in inter-State commerce are stringently observed. The Zonal Officers are assisted in their task by Central Drugs Inspectors who work in close liaison with the State Drugs Inspectors. The Central Inspectorate staff attached to the Zonal Offices is being augmented.

7. The help and cooperation of Association representing the interests of drug manufacturers and dealers are being enlisted to ensure maximum compliance with the Good manufacturing and sale practices and their cooperation in



the campaign against spurious drugs is also being sought

- 8 A training programme for Drugs Inspectors and Government Analysts has been arranged under the aegis of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation. These training programmes will help in more stringent enforcement of Drug Standard Control.
- 9 A constant liaison and dialogue with the State Drugs Control Organisation is maintained by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation by holding meeting of the Drugs Consultative Committee meeting of the Zonal State Drugs Controllers, and through discussions the Zonal Officers have with the State Drugs Control Officials and by correspondence. This constant exchange of information helps coordination and intensification of quality control measures.
- 10 The States have been requested to constitute State Drugs Advisory Board on which representatives of the drug manufacturers, doctors, medical profession and consumers are associated to advise the State Governments on the measure to be taken for effective enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.
- 11 Under the Fifth Five Year Plan provision has been made for the Central Government to render financial assistance to the States for establishing combined Food and Drugs Laboratory in the States.
- 12 The question regarding the prevalence of spurious drugs and the steps that should be taken to tackle the menace of spurious drugs was discussed at the last meeting of the Central Council of Health held in

April, 1974. The Central Council of Health passed a resolution which amongst other things recommended to the States that they should set up a proper enforcement machinery including an intelligence-cum-legal cell which should maintain a close liaison with the Police at the headquarters and also at the district level for tackling the menace of spurious drugs.

- 13 Union Health Minister has written to the State Health Ministers emphasising the importance of the State Drugs Control Administration in the State and the need for tightening the enforcement procedures. The requisites for an effective Drugs Control Administration have been spelt out and the extent of assistance that the centre can extend has also been explained. The need for imposing the severest possible penalties available where offenders are caught has also been stressed.
- 14 A crash programme for inspection of all firms manufacturing injections has been initiated by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation in co-ordination with the State Drugs Control Administration.
- 15 The Drugs and Cosmetics Act is proposed to be amended to provide for stringent penalties for offences relating to the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs.

#### Cancellation of Licences of some Pharmaceutical Firms of West Bengal

5269 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the licences of 14 pharmaceutical firms in West Bengal were

cancelled during the current year for manufacturing sub-standard and unhealthy drugs;

(b) whether similar action has been taken in other States also; and

(c) if so, the names of those States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

#### **Realignment of National Highway between Kasargod and Karhangad**

5270. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received regarding realignment of national highway between Kasargod and Karhangad;

(b) whether this re-alignment would save the distance between the two places and straighten the national highway; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The merits of the re-alignment suggested including the aspect of cost involvement are still under examination as the present national highway alignment is already a single lane-blacks-topped road.

#### **Coastal Steel Plants**

5271. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to establish coastal steel plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): The proposed steel plant near Visakhapatnam will be in the coastal area.

#### **Commissioning of Indian Navy Submarine Vagir**

5272. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy Submarine Vagir has become the first under water warship to help in the drive against smuggling by hauling up suspicious looking motor fishing vessel;

(b) whether the fishing vessel in question was found carrying textile and electronic calculators valued at Rs 8 lakhs; and

(c) if so, whether the submarine personnel were rewarded for this excellent catch if so, the nature of the rewards?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Submarines are not employed for apprehension of smugglers' boats but during the course of exercise the Submarine Vagir happened to help in the apprehension of several smuggling craft.

(b) One of the vessels apprehended was carrying textiles and electronic calculators valued at about Rs 14 lakhs.

(c) The question of rewarding the submarine personnel is under consideration of the Government.

**Uniform policy for free medical facilities in states on income basis**

5273. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ask the State Governments to adopt an uniform policy to provide for free medical facilities to the population on the basis of monthly income; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Recruitment policy for Army Personnel**

5274. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1471 on the 21st November, 1974 regarding Recruitment Policy for Army Personnel and state:

(a) the reasons which led Government to decide the recruitment policy regarding which a decision was taken in 1963 but the implementation of which was affected on 1st April, 1973, nearly 10 years after the decision is supposed to have been taken;

(b) in case the decision was taken in 1963 the reasons for not implementing it in 1963 or soon thereafter on the basis of recruitable male population of the age group 17-25 years;

(c) the exact date on which the decision was taken in 1963 and whether the State Governments were consulted in taking such an important decision; and

(d) if so, the reaction of each one of the State Governments on this issue?

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THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The policy to relate recruitment from various States, to the recruitable male population of the age-group 17-25 years has been implemented progressively since 1963. Even at the time this decision was taken, it was stipulated that it should be implemented in such a manner that it would in no way impair the fighting qualities of the Army. This was to be done in a phased programme spread over a number of years. The final phase of implementation of the 1963 decision took effect from 1-4-1973, when the 1971 census figures of population became available.

(c) (i) 18th February 1963.

(u) The State Governments were not consulted.

(d) Does not arise.

**Agreement with UK for US military base on Diego Garcia**

5275. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of United Kingdom have finally agreed to hand-over or lease out the Island of Diego Garcia to United States to establish their military base there;

(b) if so, the genesis and basis of the sovereignty of U.K. over the Island;

(c) the most prime sovereign independent State of the Island of Diego Garcia; and

(d) the attitude adopted by that country regarding the political status of the Island of Diego Garcia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) By an agreement concluded in 1966, the Government of UK granted certain defence facilities to the US Government

on the island of Diego Garcia. On December 3, 1974 the U.K. Government announced that it had "decided to agree to proposals from the United States Government for a relatively modest expansion of the facilities on the island of Diego Garcia".

(b) to (d). Diego Garcia had been administered by Great Britain as a part of Mauritius and was reportedly ceded on certain conditions to the United Kingdom at the time of the independence of Mauritius in 1968. Some 300 inhabitants of Diego Garcia were then resettled in Mauritius. The most proximate sovereign independent state to Diego Garcia is in fact the Maldives.

#### Asian Collective Security System

5276. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asian Collective Security System proposed by U. S. S. R. has been examined by the Government of India;

(b) whether concrete proposals are still awaited from U. S. S. R.,

(c) whether Government have communicated any reaction to U.S.S.R. in this behalf; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The Soviet Union has put forward certain general principles on which Asian Collective Security can be built, but no concrete proposals have been made by them in regard, to their implementation. Consistent with our policy of strengthening international peace and security, Government are willing to consider all proposals which can help in the emergence of Asia as an area of peace and stability.

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

#### Iron Ore Deposit

5277. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of Iron Ore deposit in this country; and

(b) the number of years for which this will last at the current rates of exploitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The iron ore reserves in the country have been estimated at 8,620 million tonnes of high grade Hematite ore and 1915 million tonnes of magnetite ore.

(b) The estimated production of iron ore during 1974 is 35 million tonnes. At this level of production, the reserves would last for more than 200 years. There is possibility of more reserves being located.

#### Trade Unions of Farm Labourers

5278. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the total number of trade unions of farm labourers other than plantation labourers in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): There were 115 registered trade unions of farm workers in 1970 under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. Latest information in the matter is not available.

**Shortage of Medicines in Employees State Insurance Scheme, Hospitals in Kerala**

5279. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the lack of important medicines and other facilities in the Employees State Insurance Scheme hospitals in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the measures being taken to improve the situation?

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

(a) and (b) No such information has been received by the Corporation. However, the administration of medical benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 being the responsibility of the State Governments, it is for the Government of Kerala to look into the matter.

**विदेश मंत्री की अमरीका यात्रा**

5280. श्री जगन्नाथ चन्नाकर: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपनी पिछली अमरीका यात्रा के दौरान तत्कालीन विदेश मंत्री अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति से मिले थे ;

(ख) क्या साख स्थिति और भारत की सहायता के बारे में बातचीत हुई थी; और

(ग) बातचीत का सारांश क्या है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विपिन-वास दास): (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) बातचीत में आपसी हित के कई विषयों पर चर्चा हुई जिसमें भारत-अमरीकी संबंध, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति और उपमहाद्वीप में शांति और समझौते को बढ़ावा देने में भारत के प्रयास सम्मिलित थे । इस मीटिंग से दोनों देशों के बीच अच्छी समझ-बूझ बढ़ी ।

**Expansion of Smith Stain Street and Co., Calcutta**

5281. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the expansion of the Smith Stain Street and Company, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE) (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Loss incurred due to closure of Suez Canal**

5282. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Suez Canal has been opened to international shipping traffic;

(b) the annual estimated loss due to excess freight incurred by India in respect of its Export and Import trade owing to the closure of Suez Canal; and

(c) the steps being taken to utilise the opportunity offered by opening of the Suez Canal for augmenting India's export trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) According to information available the Suez Canal has not been opened to international shipping traffic.

(b) Different Conferences catering to India's overseas trade have levied surcharges on freight. Moreover, until very recently, there have been no definite indications regarding the likelihood of the Canal being opened to international shipping. Therefore, the shipping route from the Indian ports to the Continent and beyond having come to prevail via Cape of the Good Hope, no definite studies were undertaken to quantify the extra freight paid. Further, consequent on the technological changes in the size of ship's in operation, overall economies, particularly in bulk transportation became possible. It will therefore, be difficult to assert that the closure of Suez Canal had resulted only in losses.

(c) It remains to be seen when and under what conditions the Canal would be reopened for navigation. However, for the present, it may be stated that as and when such a development takes place, the sailing time between European destinations and Indian ports would be reduced. It may, therefore, become possible for our liner tonnage to participate in the overseas trade particularly to U.K. Continent sector more fully than before.

**हिन्द महासागर पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन**

5283. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1974 में हिन्द महासागर में सैनिक अड्डों की स्थापना का विरोध करने और उसे शांति क्षेत्र घोषित करने की मांग का समर्थन करने के लिए कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) सम्मेलन में कितने सदस्यों ने भाग लिया था और उन्होंने किन-किन देशों का प्रतिनिधित्व किया ;

(ग) सम्मेलन में क्या-क्या प्रस्ताव पास किया गए; और

(घ) सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

7. विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिपिन-पाल दास): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) हमारी सूचना के अनुसार, 33 देशों के 61 सदस्यों ने इस सम्मेलन में भाग लिया था । इसके अतिरिक्त इसमें भाग लेने वाले 17 ऐसे सदस्य थे जो 8 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि थे । इस सम्मेलन में हिन्द महासागर में विदेशी सैनिक अड्डों की उपस्थिति के विषय पर कई प्रस्ताव और घोषणाएं स्वीकार की गईं । अन्य प्रस्ताव वियतनाम, लाओस, कम्बोडिया, दक्षिण अफ्रीका और खाड़ी क्षेत्र से संबंध थे ।

(घ) जैसा की सर्व विदित है, भारत सरकार हिन्द महासागर में विदेशी सैनिक अड्डों के अस्तित्व और विस्तार के विरुद्ध है, ये हिन्द महासागर को शांति क्षेत्र बनाये रखने से सम्बद्ध संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रस्तावों के प्रतिकूल भी हैं ?

**Coverage of Jute Bailing Establishments in Bihar under E.P.F. and F.P.F. Act, 1952**

5284. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jute Bailing establishments situated in Bihar covered under the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Act, 1952 so far; and

(b) whether all coverable units have been covered with their due dates and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) and (b). There is only one Jute Baling establishment coverable under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 in Bihar which has already been covered under the Act, provisionally with effect from the 1st September 1967, subject to further verification.

**Criminal Cases filed under E.P.F. Act, 1952 in the Court of S.D.O. Supaul**

**5285. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether criminal cases filed under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 in the court of Sub-Divisional Officer, Supaul are still pending cognisance due to slackness on the part of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar and the Provident Fund Inspector concerned; and

(b) if not, the stage at which these cases stand at present and the action taken to expedite the same?

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

(a) and (b). Sixty five criminal cases filed against M/s. Shree Shiv Rice & Oil Mills, Supaul, by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar for the period February, 1963 to June, 1968 are still pending in the Court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Supaul. Efforts are being made to have the cases expedited.

# **Payment of Minimum Wages to Temporary and Daily Rated Workers in Sugar Factories in Bihar**

**5286. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the casual, temporary and daily rated workers do not get minimum wages as recommended by the second Sugar Wage Board for sugar industry in the sugar factories of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to get the minimum wages paid to the employees and the result thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar have been addressed in the matter and the information, on receipt, will be laid on the Table of the House.

# **Higher Currency Surcharges on Freight Rates**

**5287. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Companies have now to pay a higher currency surcharge on freight rates on all export shipments from India to U.K. and continental destinations;

(b) if so, the particulars of the surcharge paid by Indian ships to U.K. and other European and American countries on account of this increase;

(c) whether such a surcharge has also been imposed on imports to India; and

(d) if so, the ratio of export and import surcharges and the extent to which import surcharges are beneficial to India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND**

TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVE-DI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In respect of Indian exports to U.K., Continent and America, the rate of surcharge as well as the dates from which they became effective are as follows:—

Exports to	Rate	Date from which effective
U. K.	5.95 %	25.11.74
Continent	16.95 %	25.11.74
U. S. A.	The surcharge at the rate of 5.5 % made effective from 1.2.74 has been suspended from 16.2.74.	

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The ratio is 5:7 in the India-U.K. trade and 16:21 in the India-Continental trade. It may be clarified that the surcharges which are worked out on the basis of mutually agreed formula between the Conferences concerned and the All India Shippers' Council have been kept at a relatively lower level for exports keeping in view the interests of our exporters.

**खेतड़ी में तांबा गलाने के लिए संयंत्र**

5288. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उत्पात और खान मंत्रालय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना पर कितनी खनराशि व्यय की गई है और इसके पूरा होने में कितना समय लगा है ;

(ख) इस संयंत्र में प्रति वर्ष कितना तांबा (दिनों में) गलने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या तांबा गलाने के अलावा और किसी प्रकार का उत्पादन भी वहां पर किया जाएगा?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुब्रह्मण्य प्रसाद) : (क) खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना का सितम्बर, 1974 तक का व्यय 99.96 करोड़ रुपये है। परियोजना अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है।

(ख) खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना में 1974-75 के दौरान 3600 टन तांबा उत्पादन होने की आशा है तथा 1975-76 के लिए 8,000 टन तांबा धातु के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य है। तांबा के अतिरिक्त ट्रिपल-सुपरफास्फेट का उत्पादन भी किया जायेगा। खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना में सोडियम ट्रिपोली फास्फेट तथा एल्यूमिनियम फ्लोराइड के उत्पादन के प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन हैं।

**दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों की मांगें**

5289. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों ने कुछ मांग की थी और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन मांगों के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

नीबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच. एम. किशोरी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) मांगों की जांच की जा रही है।



**Trained conductors of D. T. C.**

5290. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether break in the service of the conductors of Delhi Transport Corporation having badge Nos. 9104 to 9350 has been made after their having worked for three months on the post of conductors after their training and they are being recalled on the condition that now they will have to work as an apprentice conductor for three years otherwise they will be deprived of their job; and

(b) whether the said conductors are paid only one rupee or Rs. 1.25 per day after making them sit in depots for 8 hours for 10—15 days in a month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that the DTC terminated the services of the conductors, bearing the badge numbers mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, after they had worked for three months. Because of heavy absenteeism among conductors due to the harvest and marriage seasons from April to June, 1974, the Corporation engaged 206 conductors as retainer crew from the waiting list maintained by it, to meet the requirements. The retainer crew are not regular employees of the Corporation. They were paid a minimum wage of Rs. 4 per day upto 31-5-74 and Rs. 8.25 per day from 1-6-74, for the days they went on line and Re. 1.00 per day for the days they were not given duty. It was made clear to the persons concerned that their appointment was purely temporary for two months and that their services would automatically stand terminated at the end of that period. But these persons remained on the waiting list of D.T.C., to be considered for absorption against future vacancies. With

the acquisition of new buses, the operational position improved and the Corporation appointed all the conductors on the waiting list as Apprentices in accordance with its revised recruitment policy. Under this system, the Apprentices are paid a consolidated stipend of Rs. 100, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140 per month in the first, second and third years respectively. On the days on which the Apprentice Conductors are sent on line, they are paid an additional amount of Rs. 5 per day. When they are not sent on line, they are attached with the depot workshop where they are given training in cleanliness and maintenance of vehicles, conduct and behaviour with others, accounting and sale of tickets, scheduling of services etc.

शाहजहापुर स्थित आयुध कारखाने में कार्यरत यूनियन

5291. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) इस समय शाहजहापुर आयुध (वस्त्र) कारखाने में कितनी यूनियन कार्यरत हैं ;

(ख) क्या यूनियनों को कर्मचारियों के हित में द्वार सभाओं (गेट मीटिंग्स) को आयोजित करने के लिए प्रबंधकों की अनुमति प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है ;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में प्रबंधकों ने कितनी यूनियनों को कितनी बार द्वार सभाओं की अनुमति प्रदान की है; और

(घ) उन यूनियनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इस प्रकार की अनुमति नहीं प्रदान की गयी है और उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्यमंत्री (श्री राम निवास निरवा) : (क) छ :

(ख) जी हाँ श्रीमान ।

(ग) जुलाई 1974 तक गत दो वर्षों के दौरान केवल बार यूनियनों के द्वार

सभाओं (गेट मीटिंग) करने के सम्बन्ध में अनुमति के लिए आवेदन किया था और 64 सभाओं (मीटिंग) के लिए अनुमति प्रदान की गई थी।

(घ) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान टेलरो की यनियन तथा सुरक्षा कर्मचारी संघ ने द्वार सभाओं (गेट मीटिंग) के लिए अनुमति नहीं मांगी थी। अतः उन्हें अनुमति मजूर न किए जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। अगस्त 1974 से प्रशासनिक कारणों से किसी भी यूनियन के द्वारा सभा आयोजित करने की अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की गई है।

#### **Termination Notices to Work-charged Staff of Dandakaranya Project**

5292. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, despite earlier assurances to the contrary, some work-charged staff of the Dandakaranya Project has recently been served with termination notices; and

(b) if so, whether affected staff is proposed to be absorbed elsewhere?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) There has been no assurance as such that the surplus work charged staff of the Dandakaranya Project would be continued indefinitely. However, such staff has been allowed to continue from time to time and their present term is due to expire on 31-12-1974. Pending decision for their continuance beyond that date, formal notices of termination of their services have been issued by the Project authorities.

(b) Efforts are being made to absorb as many as possible.

#### **Alleged malpractices in Allotment of Vehicles to Ex-servicemen at Delhi Cantonment**

5293. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from M.P.s regarding malpractices in the matter of allotment of vehicles to ex-servicemen at the Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantonment;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether any enquiry in the matter has been conducted and action taken against the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) In the recent past one such complaint was received from a Member of Parliament.

(b) It was alleged that two ex-Servicemen having been allotted vehicles from surplus Defence stocks in Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantonment, were granted extension of time to collect the vehicles and that one of them was permitted to collect a vehicle other than the one selected by him earlier.

(c) The complaint has been enquired into. It has been found that the rules and procedures prescribed for allotment of vehicles have not been violated.

#### **Suspension and Transfer of Workers of Central Vehicle Depot**

5294. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some workers of the Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantt. have been suspended/transferred for dealing in the sale business of vehicles allotted to Ex-servicemen;

(b) whether complaints have also been received against some more workers; and

(c) if so, the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Pending an investigation into a complaint of irregularity in the sale of discarded vehicles to Ex-servicemen, some workers of the Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantt, have been transferred out on administrative grounds; but none has been suspended.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Formation of Municipal Committee in Civil Area of Ambala Cantonment

5295 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his predecessor had declared at a public function at Ambala Cantonment (Haryana) about an year ago that a Municipal Committee would be formed there shortly for the civil area of the Cantonment Board, and

(b) if so, the approximate date by which the needful is being done?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). We have no records to show that the then Raksha Mantri made any such declaration. He might have referred to the recommendation of the Task Force. A Task Force set up by Government had recommended that some areas may be excised from the Ambala Cantonment and formed into a separate Municipality. This recommendation is under the consideration of Government and it is likely to take some time before a final decision is taken in the matter.

#### Implementation of Economic Agreements with Soviet Union and East European countries

5296 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have kept the implementation of economic agreements with the Soviet Union and other East European countries under constant review;

(b) whether much progress has not been made in respect of modernisation of coal mines, and opening of new mines; and

(c) whether Indians or the Russians are to blame for the slow implementation of these important agreements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In coal mining, assistance has been obtained from the USSR and Poland Soviet assistance was received for the Banki, Manikpur and Surkachar Projects, the Korba Workshop and the Kathara Workshop, which are in operation and doing well. Assistance is also being sought from the USSR for the opening of the two large opencast mines at Singrauli coal fields and one large underground mine at Raniganj coal field, training of Indian engineers in the USSR, development of opencast techniques and in technology and manufacture of coal mining machinery in India. Progress on these schemes is satisfactory.

So far as Poland is concerned, assistance has been obtained for the development of Sudamdih Coal Mines, Monidih Coal Mine Project, Gidi Coal Washery, setting up of the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Ranchi and development and reconstruction of taken-over coking coal mines in Jharia coal field. In Sudamdih and Monidih the progress

has been slower than anticipated because of adverse geological and other conditions which have been faced during the development of these mines. It is to be noted that the Sudamdih mine is the largest deep coal mine developed so far in the country, possessing unique geological features, and the experience that has been gained so far would be extremely useful in development of similar difficult mines in future. Thus, even though progress may have been slower than expected, the overall results have not been unsatisfactory. As regards other items of cooperation with Poland, the progress has been satisfactory.

(c) Does not arise.

**Cases pending in Courts against Managers and other Officers of Coal Mines prior to Nationalisation**

5297. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases pending in courts against managers and other officers of coal mines for contravening the provisions of the Mines Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder, prior to nationalisation; and

(b) whether Government propose to pursue these cases?

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

(b) The cases will be pursued having regard to their merits.

12.00 hrs.

**RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS**

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, we have given an adjournment motion on Government failure to give D.A. to Central Government employees... (Interruptions) The Finance

Minister is not making a statement today.... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given a privilege motion against Shri L. N. Mishra. He has denied about the order dated 5th February.... (Interruptions) I have established in my privilege motion that what he has stated on the floor of the House was grossly untrue... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There should be some end to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On 5-2-73 Shri Tulmohan Ram who was in the Nursing Home came from there and went to the house of Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra and during the course of the day saw him twice and Shri L. N. Mishra assured him that the job will be done. He garlanded him. (Interruptions) In the evening, the Officer on Special Duty, Shri N. K. Singh, confirmed to Shri Tulmohan Ram that it has been done... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. There must be some end to it. I have already allowed two privilege motions which are coming up today. How can I take up some other also? One is by Shri Goenka and the other is by Shri Samar Guha

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This was given by me yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: There should be some end to it.

The Finance Minister has informed me that he will make a statement about D.A. tomorrow, that is, on 20th.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Tomorrow is the last day. Why not today?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me for a minute. He is going to make a statement tomorrow. I know from reliable source that, again, they are going to evade the issue. You allow an adjournment motion... (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये (बाँका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन उठाना है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You allow an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: No adjournment motion please. The Minister will make a statement tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्मगलिंग को रोकने के लिये दो स्पीड बोट "दुर्गा" और "काली" विदेशों से मगाने गये थे। बहुत सारा पैसा खर्च किया गया इन के खरीदने पर। लेकिन इन्टर्नल सेबोटाज के चलते दोनों इम्प्लोवाइज हो गये हैं और बड़े पैमाने पर अध्यक्ष महोदय फिर से स्मगलिंग शुरू हो गई है। मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का नोटिस दिया है। अब इस के बारे में तथ्यों को सदन के सामने रखने की मुझे आप इजाजत दें।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not admitting it. I will ask the Minister to make a statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : हरि भाई टाडेल जो बाखिया के साढ़ू हैं और गोप्रा असेम्बली के दमन से एम. एल. ए. हैं, ऐसे स्मगलरों को अगर गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जायगा तो और क्या हो सकता है। यह लोग कस्टम्स में घुस कर "दुर्गा" और "काली" को इम्प्लोवाइज किये हैं... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप ी बात सुन ली।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, you were kind enough to announce that you have received an intimation from the hon. Minister of Finance that he is going to make a statement tomorrow regarding the four instalments of dearness allowance due to the Central Government employees. I thank you for this. But I have an apprehension. I have been told by reliable sources

that the hon. Minister is going to make, again, an evasive statement saving that the matter will be considered and so on. The four instalments of dearness allowance due to the Central Government employees should be paid to them. I would request you, in all seriousness and in all humility, to allow my Adjournment Motion... (Interruptions) At least of the hon. Minister makes a statement to-day, we can put certain questions tomorrow. Tomorrow he will just lay it on the Table of the House. Let him make the statement today. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: You should direct the Minister to make a statement today, so that we can ask questions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम चाहते हैं कि आज वक्तव्य दिलवाया जाय। यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है और कर्मचारियों में काफी उत्तेजना है। सरकार कर्मचारियों का पैसा जन्त करना चाहती है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, महंगाई भत्ते के बारे में मैंने भी एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है।... (व्यवधान) आज आप वक्तव्य दिलवाइये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, with your permission, I want to make a submission on the points that I have written to you.

Firstly, the question of payment of further instalments of dearness allowance due to the Central Government employees has been raised time and again throughout the Session. The payment is long overdue. The Government want to escape from the issue and that is why they have kept it for the last day, so that they can run away from the issue by laying a sheet of paper on the Table of the House, by showing them a big plump.

Secondly, you have given a directive about circumventing by the Law Min-

istry of the rules regarding revision of electoral rolls. Four days have passed. The Government is flouting the Speaker's directive.

MR. SPEAKER: I find it impossible to be heard. What is this? All of you are speaking simultaneously. Why don't you please sit down?

Mr. Raghu Ramaiah, he is asking for information on this rumour about elections.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not a rumour, it is a press report.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): As far as I know, the rumour is absolutely unfounded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister says that it is unfounded but you are saying that the *Hindustan Times* said it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): There is a contradiction in what the Minister has said. If he says that the rumour is unfounded, obviously, he has seen the statement and if he has seen the statement a contradiction can be made to-day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Union Law Ministry is circumventing the constitutional provision. The *Hindustan Times* has given an elaborate report about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

Mr. Bosu says that the *Hindustan Times* and other papers have given out the views about the elections. But the Minister says that they are unfounded. Mr. Bosu says that the Minister is unfounded and that the Papers are correct. What is this? After all I have to ask the Minister. Whom do you want me to ask? He is speaking on behalf of the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Which Minister? I wanted the Law Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You better ask the Law Minister to satisfy him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Raghu Ramaiah does not know. I quoted the Law Ministry. The Law Ministry is reported to have made that statement.

I would also add that the Press in the country is doing a very good job and they are doing a very objective reporting....

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the time to judge who is doing a good job—the Press or the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I congratulate the Press.

श्री मधु लिखते: मैं आपका ध्यान एक सनमनीखेज समाचार की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। कस्टम के अधिकारी जब फारेन एक्सचेंज रैक्टोरियज की दावत खा रहे थे उस समय बहुत ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करके दुर्गा और काली ये दो स्पीड बोट्स हम लोगों ने विदेशों से मगाई थी स्मगलिंग को चैक करने के लिए, इन दोनों में संबोटाज किया गया। ये सारी खबर बम्बई के अखबारों में छपी है और आज के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में इसके ऊपर एडिटोरियल छपा है। इस में से मैं दो तीन वाक्य पढ़ कर आपको सुनता हूँ। इस में कहा गया है:

“END THIS EVIL

The Customs authorities have been curiously coy about admitting that the *Kali* and the *Durga*, the two speedboats imported recently to intensify the drive against smuggling, have been sabotaged although there is plenty of evidence to show that this has actually happened. The glaring contract between the Customs' own performance immediately after the arrival of the two boats and that in recent weeks speaks for itself. Then, they were able to seize Rs. 1.25 crores worth of contraband in seven short days; now, they have not apprehended a single shipment in five full weeks.”

ये इकोनॉमिक आफेंडज कस्टमबॉलों को दाखल खिलाने वाले कौन हैं ? सुकुर नारायण बोखिया के साथ हुरि भाई ताडेल जो गोर्भा असेम्बली में कांग्रेस के एम० ल० ए० हैं धीर.....

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to mention any names, you must follow the Rules. You cannot bring in names of outsiders without any notice, to the Speaker.

श्री मधु लिमये : इनके नाम पहले भी आ चुके हैं । श्री प्रेमा भाई ताडेल जो भारत के शेयर होल्डर हैं, ऐसे लोगों को जब तक गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जायेगा, कस्टम बॉलों को नहीं पकड़ा जाएगा, पुलिस अधिकाइयों को नहीं पकड़ा जाएगा । तब तक स्मगलिंग रुक नहीं सकता है । इसलिए सरकार की फेल्योर पर मेरा एडजर्नमेंट मोशन है । इसको आप तत्काल बहस के लिए लें ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked them to make a statement. Now, Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA rose.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not very essential for you to speak....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, very humbly I wish to submit, not even half of the money was spent. That money was sanctioned for purchasing speed boats to catch the smugglers. The money was sanctioned by the Government. What happened to that? That money has not been spent. May I ask the Government to clarify the position?

MR. SPEAKER: Madhu Limaye has already read this. Shri Vajpayee.

12.16 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मालियर) : 6 दिसम्बर को स्टोर्ड क्वेश्चन नम्बर 352, जोकि पोलिएस्टरफाइबर इम्पोर्ट के बारे में था, इस सदन में आया था । श्री चट्टोपाध्याय उसका जवाब दिया था । मैंने आपको लिखा है कि यह जवाब झूठा है, प्रश्न को टालने की कोशिश की गई है, तथ्य छिपाए गए हैं और इसलिए छिपाए गए हैं कि पोलिएस्टर फाइबर का इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस देने में एक बड़ा भारी स्कैंडल है, घोटाला है । इसके लिए मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन का प्रस्ताव दिया है । मैंने डायरेक्शन 115 के अन्तर्गत मंत्री महोदय को लिखा है । अभी अभी मुझे एक जवाब मिला है । इस में कहा गया है । यह कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से आया है :—

“Shri A. P. Vajpayee has referred to the particular case of Ms. Bagwandas, Sant Prakkash. The facts are being checked up.”

एक तरफ तो मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि तथ्यों के बारे में जानकारी की जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ आज के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में यह खपर छपी है :

“An official scrutiny has substantially borne out the truth of the allegations made in Parliament on the improper issue of import licence for polyester fibre to the blacklisted firm in 1971. Government is expected to make a statement on the subject in Parliament tomorrow.”

क्या हमें अबबारों से पता लगेगा कि किसी विषय पर मंत्री महोदय का संसद में बयान आने वाला है । आज की कार्य सूची में बयान का उल्लेख नहीं है । यह घोटाला जिस लाइसेंस स्कैंडल पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं उससे भी ज्यादा गम्भीर है ।

### [श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सन्त प्रकाश भगवान दास की फर्म को 1967 में एम्बुड इम्पोर्टर्स की सूची में से निकाल दिया गया था। उस ने 1967 में, 1968 में इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस के लिए जो आवेदन दिए वे ठुकरा दिए गए। लेकिन 1970 में उसे लाइसेंस दे दिया गया। जब लाइसेंस दिया गया तो कम्पनी के बिस्व सी०बी०आई० की जांच चल रही थी। उस कम्पनी को एवबेस में रखा गया था, लैटर आफ काशन जारी किया गया था। लेकिन जैसे ही इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिया वह एवबेस तथा काशन का लैटर जल्दी में बपिस ले लिया गया।

कम्पनी ने सुपारी का आयात किया, झूठा दावा किया कि अफगानिस्तान में उसकी विदेशी मुद्रा पड़ी हुई है। लेकिन रिजर्व बैंक ने उससे पूछा नहीं, रिजर्व बैंक के उत्तर के लिए प्रतीक्षा नहीं की गई। उसे सुपारी मगाने का लाइसेंस दे दिया गया। रिजर्व बैंक कहता है कि उसका रुपया विदेशी मुद्रा में पड़ा है, हमें पता नहीं है। फर्म ने कहा कि हमने अपना दफ्तर मिगापुर भज दिया है, इसकी भी जांच रिजर्व बैंक ने नहीं की। यह स्कैंडल एक गम्भीर स्कैंडल है और श्री चट्टोपाध्याय पर आरोप है कि वह इस घोटाले पर पर्दा डालने के लिए सदन के सामने तथ्य नहीं ला रहे हैं। डायरेक्शन 115 के अन्तर्गत आप उनको निर्देश दे कि वह सदन में इससे बारे में एक वक्तव्य दे।

MR. SPEAKER: Just wait. It is sent to the Minister. It has already been sent to him.

श्री मधु लिमये: (बाका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर मेरा शायद आफ आर्डर है। मैंने यह प्रश्न उठाया था जिस का उल्लेख अभी श्री वाजपेयी ने किया है। मैं आप को इस का इतिहास बताना चाहता हूँ। इस तारकित प्रश्न में एक टाइपो-ग्राफिकल एरर था, जो मंत्री महोदय मेरे

ध्यान में लाये। बाद में इस को करेक्ट किया गया। प्रश्न पालिएस्टर फाइबर के आयात पर था। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जून, 1970 के बाद जिन लोगों को पोलिएस्टर फाइबर के आयात के बारे में लैटर आफ एथारिटी दिये गये हैं, उन सभी सज्जनों की जानकारी, और उन के द्वारा कानूनों का जो उल्लंघन किया गया है, उस की भी जानकारी सदन को दी जायेगी। वह कब दी जायेगी, इस का पता नहीं है। आप ने कहा है कि शायद यह लोक सभा प्रागे न चले

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने कब कहा है ?

श्री मधु लिमये: सदन में नहीं कहा है। अच्छा मैं ही कहता हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि शायद—मैं निश्चित नहीं हूँ—यह लोक सभा प्रागे न चले। तो फिर हम को यह जानकारी कब मिलेगी? क्या आप मंत्री महोदय को आदेश देंगे कि केवल भगवानदास के केस के बारे में ही नहीं, बल्कि जून, 1970 के बाद के सब केसजिन के बारे में, वह एक स्टेटमेंट दे। जून, 1970 की बात मैंने इस लिए कही है कि जून, 1970 में श्री एल० एन० मिश्र ने फारेन मिनिस्ट्री का चार्ज लिया, और उस के बाद विदेश व्यापार को चोपट करने का काम शुरू किया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब वाणिज्य मंत्रालय द्वारा जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है, तो वह जानकारी समाचार-पत्रों में कैसे आ रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: समाचारपत्र मिनिस्टर के थोड़े ही हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: इस का मतलब यह है कि जानकारी मंत्रालय में है और मंत्री महोदय जान-बूझ कर उस जानकारी को दबा रहे हैं। वह श्री एल० एन० मिश्र को बचाने के चक्कर में फिर से मसीबत में फस रहे हैं।



**श्री मधु लिखड़े :** वह अपनी गदन को बचायें ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कामर्स मिनिस्टर आज बयान देने के लिए तैयार हैं, तो आज बयान दे दिया जाये । अगर वह कल बयान देना चाहते हैं, तो वह कल दे दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister will make a statement on it. He has to collect this information. He cannot be forced to get the information just at the spur of the moment.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I gave a notice of privilege motion; I gave notice under Direction 115 I have received a reply from the Minister. If he wants to make a statement, he should be allowed to do so.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly don't expect the Ministers to be so superhuman that they can give it to you in twenty four hour's time. Even if they give in haste, and if there happens to be something wrong, then you come with a privilege motion.

डायरेक्शन 115 के मातहत इस कां मिनिस्टर के पास भेज दिया गया है ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछ लीजिए । अगर वह तैयार हों, तो वह बयान दे दें ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या मिनिस्टर साहब तैयार हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I shall take some time. It is a very intricate and complex matter. Informations have to be collected and checked up and before I make that information available, I have to satisfy myself whether the information is correct. So, I will take time.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** How, much time will you take?

आप उन को कहिये कि वह कल स्टेटमेंट दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking how much time you will take.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I shall take three or four days.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** This is not acceptable to us.

MR. SPEAKER: Then what is acceptable to you?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE.** He is waiting for the adjournment of the session. You will kindly go through the Times of India's report.

MR. SPEAKER: Even if it comes to me after the session, it would be my first duty to send it on to you.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** What for? Is it for my personal consumption?

**श्री मधु लिखड़े :** मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब तो हाउस में आना चाहिए । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उन को कहिए कि वह कल स्टेटमेंट दे । मेरा निवेदन है कि सारी जानकारी मिनिस्ट्री में मौजूद है ।

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has to collect the information. I can ask him to collect it as soon as possible and try to satisfy you at the earliest.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I shall obey your orders.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** सब जानकारी उन के पास है ।

12.24 hrs.

**RE: WATER POLLUTION PROBLEM  
IN GOA**

**SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:** (Marmagao): Sir, I have a problem to bring to your notice. That is the problem of water pollution. This has created a health hazard in Goa.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is a problem all over the world my dear friend.

**SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:** Over one lakh of people have been affected. Fish are dying. This Government is sitting tight on it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I shall pass it on to the Pollution Committee.

**SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:** That factory should be closed down. It creates a health hazard. To-day the population of Goa is not much. At least health is the basic minimum to be attended to. I want the Government to make a statement on this.

12.25 hrs.

**QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE  
AGAINST ALL INDIA RADIO**

**SHRI R. N. GOENKA (Vidisha):** Sir, I rise to move my motion of privilege issue, of which I have given due notice, against the All India Radio. Mr. Speaker, you will remember the discussion that took place in the House, not a very edifying one, on 4th December, 1974, when the Patriot came out with a front page story. I have dealt with this at length yesterday when the motion of privilege against me was discussed and you were good enough to let me have a chance to reply to various untenable and motivated allegations some Hon'ble Members made against me. My main concern yesterday, as when I wanted to make a personal statement on 4th December, was to save myself from becoming an object of calumny and my pending case prejudiced. Anyhow,

although I was not allowed to make a personal statement then, you were good enough, to order that all the discussion, irresponsible statements made by some Members against me should all be expunged. In the official record of the proceedings no doubt all these were omitted, yet various newspapers had published what happened in the House, some briefly, others at great length for their own reasons. I did not invite you to take formal notice of them, as I felt that there may have been a genuine misunderstanding in that the Press Gallery may not have heard your ruling and I wanted them to have the benefit of doubt. But the All India Radio, which is an official organ, a Department of Government, cannot have the same excuse. In their coverage of the news regarding what happened in Parliament, they said:

"Immediately after the question hours, pandemonium prevailed in the House as Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munshi (Congress) sought to ascertain from the chair whether a newspaper report about Mr. R. N. Goenka had anything to do with the Member of the same name in the House.

At this stage Mr. Goenka and another Congress member were seen angrily shouting at each other. Some members separated them and the Speaker said he cannot allow the matter to be raised since he was not given any prior notice of it."

It was repeated even in their bulletin at 8.10 A.M. on the next day. The All India Radio not only broadcast the expunged matter, but in the commentary "Today in Parliament" on 4th December night, all that was expunged was broadcast at great length. In the said commentary, they said in the second paragraph of the broadcast;

"This situation was sparked off when Mr. Priya Das Munshi (Congress) wanted to know whether a report appearing in a section of the Press about "cheating and forgery" pertains to Mr. R. N. Goenka who was a Member of the House".

Sir, the All India Radio talks of "cheating and forgery" under 'quote'. Where they got this 'quote' from is beyond my imagination. So far I have not been able to find out anything like this anywhere in any paper. Sir, you will agree with me that it appears from the news item that there is some publication in newspapers which is independent of a case pending against me. The public by hearing this portion of the broadcast is bound to come to the conclusion that there has been some matter of cheating and forgery in which I am involved. They will also come to the conclusion that since it has been publicised in the Press, and since the Press is responsible for any wrong publication, it must be true. May I submit, Sir, that it is far too serious a matter to be ignored. If it was only a case of allegation in a Court, one can understand. For the reasons I mentioned in my yesterday's speech, Government have, to use a popular expression, their knife into me. When on 30th August 1970 Shri Raghunatha Reddy took the unusual step of laying the F.I.R. on the table of the Rajya Sabha and when the CBI filed the case in the Court at Madras and on other occasions the All India Radio gave a coverage to these at length which any objective individual would concede to be motivated. So also on this occasion they not only publicised what was expunged under your orders deliberately but also dramatised it by the commentary even suggesting something more than what was published in the Patriot. I charge the Governmental agency for permitting itself to be used as an instrument of malice against me. The All India Radio, Sir, is well known as notorious for suppression of news

which does not suit the powers that be and give prominence to the news which emanates from the Government and Ruling Party quarters. There have been suggestions from some prominent Congress leaders that the All India Radio should be run on Moscow Radio lines. There have also been suggestions from the Opposition to gherao the All India Radio.

AN HON. MEMBER: You do that.

SHRI R. N. GOENKA: You will have it. Wait and see. I can quote chapter and verse to support my contention, to say the least, that the All India Radio is showing partiality in the discharge of their duty to the public. I shall refer only to a very recent instance. On the 13th December when my matter was discussed two important things took place in this House. The Deputy Speaker strongly admonished the Education Minister for not having secured the permission of the President for the introduction of a Bill by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye on Dramatics. The Deputy Speaker had to say that this happened for the second time when his warning was discarded. He said he shall not tolerate such sort of things in future. That very morning my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye made a complaint to you, Sir, that his question in regard to "Maruti" was mutilated. You, Sir, promised to look into the matter and assured him that if there is any such distortion in future the same shall not be tolerated. Both these items were front paged by all the newspapers in the country, but, no mention of it was made in the All India Radio probably because it was busy broadcasting the insinuations against me in the House. Sir, even you and the Deputy Speaker did not find a place in the All India Radio when I was involved. This reminds me of what Lenin once said that for the establishment of a

[Shri R. N. Goenka]

socialistic society the Press must be the first casualty.

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna):** Devil quoting the scriptures.

**SHRI R. N. GOENKA:** By Press, he naturally meant the agencies for the dissemination of news. That is what is being practised probably today.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the House of whatever persuasion are entitled to your protection and a breach of your directions on this occasion is a clear breach of privilege of the House.

I would appeal to you to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges so that after giving to All India Radio the first opportunity to be heard, this House may take the strongest measures against this department of the Government which gets used as an engine of destruction against those who are not in the good books of the Government. Even a reference to the Committee may be redundant, as in this instance, it almost amounts to an offence committed in the presence of a Court of Law, a contempt of the House committed in the presence of the House and in your presence, Mr. Speaker. But pending consideration of this by you, I would earnestly request you to take some steps through the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to see that the All India Radio does not repeat this kind of prejudicial reporting not only of what happens in the House but in respect even of what happens outside the House. It should neither exaggerate nor suppress.

I am not sure if you will permit me on this occasion to let me and some other members argue the question of the objectivity or the subjectivity to which the All India Radio has got accustomed. Government have consistently refused to accept the suggestion of the Chanda Com-

mittee to convert the All India Radio into a statutory corporation as the BBC. But even that, in the atmosphere that prevails in the country and the fear that Government have induced in the minds of many public men and officials may not fully meet the needs. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is a question of misreporting and not your suggestions on policy. (Interruptions).

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** On a point of order. Is this a statement under rule 225? I have been repeatedly drawing your attention to this. He could have given this in your Chamber. You should have read it there and if you wanted to give consent, you could have given your consent. He is converting the statement under privilege into a long statement dealing with other things....

**SHRI R. N. GOENKA:** I conclude.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):** The other day when Shri Unnikrishnan was speaking on his privilege motion, I had observed that his observations were bigger than Shakhddhar's volume.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** This is a misuse of the motion for breach of privilege. That is what I object to.

**श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):**  
इस के बारे में हम लोगों को भी कुछ कहने का मौका मिलेगा ? इस प्रिविलेज मोशन के बारे में मुझे भी कुछ निवेदन करना है । हम लोग भी छाल इडिया रेडियो की इस नीति के शिकार हुए हैं ।

**श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) :** हम ने भी प्रिविलेज मोशन इस के ऊपर दिया है ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** I need hear only the member who wanted to raise it.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** I am surprised that when a member is defending himself against calumny a

couple of extra statements can be objected to. If it is on the basis of rules, to hell with the rules.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** He did it yesterday also

**SOME HON. MEMBERS** rose—

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have not followed what I said. I need hear only the member who gave notice of the motion.

Now there is another case.—Kindly sit down.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Regarding All India Radio....

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Let Shri Goenka finish first

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** When I and Shri Madhu Limaye tabled an adjournment motion on the All India Radio—Shri Mishra had also given a notice—you observed: 'Please give a privilege motion. That can be separately considered'. That was why we did not press for the adjournment motion. Out of our respect for your advice, we did not do it, but now we are ignored.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are very impatient people. You do not listen.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैंने प्रिविलेज का नोटिस दिया है। आप की सलाह पर मैं हमेशा चलता हूँ।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): May I keep standing?

**MR. SPEAKER:** You also kindly sit down.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I came to you *suo motu*....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. I am not calling you.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will you keep it pending?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not know. I have not called you. I am dealing with something which is already in my hands.

Do not try to intervene with something else. Unless all of you are silent it is difficult. I want to save my throat for just two more days, today and tomorrow.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Hereafter you will not need it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Shyamnandan Mishra is hoarse; as Speaker I cannot afford to be hoarse.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** श्याम बाबू की तो आवाज में भी कुछ तकलीफ हो गई है।

**श्री शमील अहमद शमील (श्रीनगर):** यह होता है बुरा नजर से देखने का तरीका।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इन को किसी ने देखा या इन्होंने किसी को देखा ?

There is that motion by Shri Goenka. I thought that though it was a little different, the All India Radio was involved and some Members have brought other motions. There is one by Mr. Samar Guha, the other by Shri Limaye. When he brought it in the form of adjournment motion I advised him to convey it into an ordinary privilege motion. I am bound by my advice and so certainly you should get a chance. I thought Mr. Guha might say on behalf of you; but yours is having a different date and the other one is having a different one.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): May I remind you that you had said two things to us. One was that you would like to discuss with the Members in what way the All India Radio had been distorting and presenting unbalanced reports of the proceedings of the House, so that the Members might present to you concrete instances of distortion and so on. That did not come about.

MR. SPEAKER: I really do not know in what context it was said.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That was in the context of the adjournment motion that we sought to move. You made two observations. One was....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Limaye accepted my advice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I also accepted your advice that you would call us sometime. I have reminded the Secretary-General about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अगर आप की एडवाइस हम को भी मिल जाती तो हम भी प्रिविलेज मोशन दे देते।

MR. SPEAKER: I am reminded of my advice. Now that is the whole trouble, the All India Radio and the Press. Otherwise we are a peaceful people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is what is chamber practice.

MR. SPEAKER: Not that type of practice which you do in your chamber. So, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Limaye, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: ....And Vajpayee.

MR. SPEAKER: You combine yours....

श्री मधु लिमये: आप मेरी जगह उन को मौका दे दीजिए, मैं नहीं बोलूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: All right; if you are in favour of Vajpayee, I will not mind.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): You have been pleased to refer to two privilege motions. One pertains to Shri Goenka's. The

second is another one. If you permit me to deal with them separately, first this and then the second one....

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling will also be different. When they got mixed many motions the other day, the common factor was the All India Radio and I thought we could deal with that as one. If you take them as separate ones, there is some technical objection that you could not take up the second one today. I can take only one, Goenka's and I cannot take up another privilege motion today. Even in the beginning I told you that they were not identical; it was only the A.I.R. I thought it should be summarily dealt with by you and also by the Minister. But if he divides them into two statements, then my ruling would

also be two separate rulings.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: ये दो अलग अलग हैं—एक लिए आज आप मोशन का जी का ले लीजिए और दूसरा कल ले लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ठीक है, दूसरा कल ले लेगे।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु: लेकिन हमारे प्रिविलेज मोशन का क्या हुआ, हम ने भी प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: पहले प्रिविलेज तो खत्म ही नहीं हुए, दूसरे प्रिविलेज कैसे ले सकता हूँ ?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु: लेकिन हम तो सबमिशन कर चुके हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसी लिए तो एक आज ले रहे हैं, एक कल लेगे।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु: आप उस को पढ़ दीजिए, ताकि पॉन्ड हो जाये, हम इसी से खुश हो जायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने बर्न देखा नहीं है, इस लिए कैसे कह सकता हूँ। यह आज

बहुत अच्छा बात है कि सब हिन्दा बालन  
लग गए हैं मैं भी बड़ा अच्छा हिन्दा बाल  
सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैंने साक्षात् कि अगर शुद्ध  
बालूंगा तो शायद य समझने नहीं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : मैं कल से गुरुमुख।  
में भाषण दूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गुरुमुख की ओर में  
परमेश्वर वचन।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): Sir, I have a submission to make. I was informed by your office today that my privilege motion would be taken up today. If this is over, then I can concentrate on a motion on Netaji. Sir, as you have yourself observed, this can be a composite one and the hon. Minister in his reply can deal with them in two parts. There is no difficulty in that.

MR. SPEAKER: Not today; there is a technical difficulty.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although Shri Goenka in his statement today has brought in issues which are not relevant to the present issue. I shall confine myself to the original issue raised by him regarding the reporting by All India Radio on the 4th of December 1974. I might say also that Shri Goenka is welcome to have his views about the freedom of the press of which, I hope you will agree, he is a personified negation . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: This is the fate of the country....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is talking of Goebbels and not Goenka.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: He does not know the difference between the two. He is mixing them up.

MR. SPEAKER: The only difference is that Goebbels is dead and they are alive. That is the only difference.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : यह गारंज का  
चलाहं

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: On the 4th December 1974 some references were made in this House, immediately after the Question Hour, on the newspaper report about Shri R. N. Goenka by Shri Priya Ranjan Das Muns, M.P. The proceedings arising from his reference were reported by the All India Radio in its bulletin at 2 p.m. and another bulletin in brief and in a factual manner, without assigning any prominence. The news item was broadcast as a part of that day's proceedings and no headline was given to it. AIR was not alone in reporting this incident. All the news agencies, including the PTI and UNI and several newspaper correspondents reported the incident, which was a front page news in the next morning's papers, including the *Indian Express*, owned by Shri R. N. Goenka himself.

The AIR's coverage was, as a matter of fact, in sharp contrast to the prominence the incident received in the newspapers. In particular, the AIR news bulletin made no reference to an allegation about cheating and forgery against Shri Goenka which were reported by the news agencies as well as newspaper correspondents. The AIR report was sober, mild and brief which alone would show that any charge of maligning the hon Member by AIR is totally without foundation.

Shri Goenka has special objection to the commentary "Today in Parliament" in which the words "cheating and forgery" were used. Sir, as the House is aware, this commentary is written by experienced newspaper and newsagency correspondents. The parliamentary reviews are very popular with the listeners and with hon. Members so much so that from the last session onwards, we have introduced two separate reviews one for the Lok Sabha and the other for the Rajya Sabha.

श्री मधु लिखते : यह अपने हाउस क लिए इन्होंने किया है। वह चुना हम सदन नहीं है।

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** The script writers are free to report the proceedings as long as the commentator is factual and does not show prejudice and bias and, therefore, he cannot be asked to omit any significant development. The commentator on that day was Shri N. Gopinath Nair, a senior Correspondent of the UNI and a journalist of long-standing. In the commentary, he mentioned first the incident involving Shri Goenka and another hon. Member and then explained how the incident arose.

He referred to the issue raised by Shri P. R. Das Munshi about the press report involving Shri R. N. Goenka. In that context, he mentioned the words "cheating" and "forgery", only as occurring in the press report and as quoted by Shri P. R. Das Munshi. Here, it will be relevant for me to quote from the Commentary. I quote:

"The unseemly situation was sparked off when Mr. P. R. Das Munshi (Congress) wanted to know whether a report appearing in a section of the press about cheating and forgery pertain to Mr. Ram Nath Goenka who was a Member of the House."

It is surprising that Shri Goenka does not feel aggrieved by the publicity given to the charges against him by newspapers and news agencies which have reported the incident more prominently and colourfully. The AIR bulletin report was the briefest possible and the commentary done by an experience parliamentary reporter was fair and balanced. There is no question of any maligning of Shri R. N. Goenka or a breach of his privilege by the AIR. In fact, the hon. Member by singling out AIR has clearly shown that his action is motivated and designed to discredit the AIR.

I have already submitted that the incident was reported rather prominently by newspapers and news agencies and the AIR reported it briefly and factually. In other words, all the Correspondents in the Press Gallery, including AIR parliamentary Correspondent were under the impression that the proceedings were on record and, therefore, fit for reporting.

In his statement, just now, he has given benefit of doubt to press men in the Gallery but neither to the Correspondent of the AIR nor Mr. Nair of the UNI who did the commentary.

The All India Radio correspondents, may I submit, do not have any special privileges or advantages while sitting in the press gallery. The A.I.R. has reported the incident absolutely in good faith and in fulfilment of its duty of reporting, briefly, the proceedings in a fair and objective manner.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**

On a point of order. There are two things to be considered. One is whether that part of the proceedings on that day was expunged or not. If that part of the proceedings was expunged, it was nobody's business to give publicity to it. If they had pleaded that, in the din and bustle which is sometimes created in the House, it was difficult for them to listen to the order of the Chair for expunction, then one could have understood. But the whole thing has been tried to be explained away in a manner as to establish that, even though a particular proceeding is expunged by the Chair, it can be broadcast by the All India Radio or published by any other news agency. Would you like to accept that position, Mr. Speaker?

Secondly, he has mentioned about 'Today in Parliament' by a particular distinguished correspondent of the UNI. The whole question is whether the responsibility would be foisted on



a particular correspondent or it is the responsibility of the All India Radio. Recently, an eminent economist of the standing of Dr. K. N. Raj came in for editing at the hands of the All India Radio. So, they cannot take the plea that it was done by a correspondent of the U.N.I. We can only hold the All India Radio responsible. We cannot hold the distinguished correspondent of the U.N.I. responsible. Therefore, this also will have to be explained by him why, when in the news item 'forgery and cheating' did not occur—he himself says that in the news broadcast 'forgery and cheating' did not occur—the distinguished correspondent of the U.N.I. mentioned it in the commentary. And if he did mention it in the commentary, the responsibility lies squarely on the All India Radio. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY: As a matter of fact, it is quite possible that the Government introduced these words in the commentary in the process of editing.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर इस में क्या है । पाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर की बात तो पहले हो गई थी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मंत्री महोदय से इस बात का खुलासा मागिए कि जिन सीनियर कर्रपोडेंट्स को यह रिफ़्ट लिखने के लिए कहा जाता है कि जब कभी सरकार विरोधी मामलों के बारे में वह लिखते हैं तो क्या उस को काटा नहीं जाता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब वह कहते हैं कि श्री गोपीनाथ नायर ने किया तो इन को खुलासा करना चाहिए यह ऐडिटिंग क्यों करते हैं ? इन को सचिव में ऐडिटिंग नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

How many scripts he has edited so far?

13 00 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सवाल यह है कि जो कार्रवाई का हिस्सा आपने निश्चाल दिया क्या वह जाना चाहिए ? मिनिस्टर साहब कह रहे हैं कि और अखबारों ने छापा है । क्या इसलिए आल इंडिया रेडियो का दोष कम हो जाता है ? फिर आल इंडिया रेडियो की तो हिस्ट्री है जो आपको ध्यान में रखनी पड़ेगी । आप को दो टूक फ़सला दे दीजिए । एकसय ज़ो हो गया है वह जाना नहीं चाहिए और आल इंडिया रेडियो में तो बिल्कुल नहीं जाना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow it to become a debate.

May I request all of you to kindly sit down?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Only half a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: What is half a minute or one minute? Don't make it a debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have personal knowledge. My information is that there is a brilliant set of journalists trying to do the job as best as they can, but there is a Director who edits the scripts and at times he refers to the Minister if it involves the Party and thereby, new things are introduced forcibly and inconvenient things are removed....(*Interruptions*) It is no use, Sir, blaming the journalists who are trying to make a good job as best as they can....

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But a specific question I want to ask.

During the last one year, how many privilege motions have you received in regard to All India Radio? Is it or is it not a fact that Dr. Pandhi who was a Director....

MR. SPEAKER: This not a point of order. Why are you making a speech? Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have personal knowledge. That is why I want to know....

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order is involved in this.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): The Minister has taken shelter behind the plea that as a similar report appeared in the paper, there is no harm if this item is broadcast in the All India Radio.

Sir, All India Radio is a Government organisation. Its expenses are sanctioned by this House. All India Radio is responsible to this House. The Minister cannot abdicate this responsibility saying that for whatever is broadcast in the All India Radio, he would not be answerable.

I most respectfully submit that the entire conduct of All India Radio has to be thoroughly examined and discussed in the House and the proper forum to discuss this matter in a dispassionate manner is the Privileges Committee which is a quasi-judicial body and I, therefore, plead that this privilege question should be referred there.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen the proceedings. When Mr. Goenka's case came up, some members whom I did not call and some others also were standing and when I was just calling him to speak, this Member just intruded and went on speaking and I had to give the ruling that those hon. Members whom I had not called, would not be considered to have spoken and I had not allowed it. If anything has been said without my permission, it is not on record. I told it very clearly:

"I am not allowing anything without notice. No Member has got the right to get up without the permission of the Chair. Anything said by the Member without being called or without my permission will not go on record."

Now, I will have to see that if besides what is on record, what is said by some other members after being duly called, is not there whereas something is there in the name of a member who was not called and in his name something has been said about Mr. Goenka. then, certainly, I will see the Minister's statement, the proceedings and Mr. Goenka's speech in detail and then I will give my ruling as to where it stands.

Now, I have to write more judgments than the Judges. I have to preside over this House. I have to meet the Members. I have to do the administrative work. I have to see everything and then write judgments, everyday two or three, and then see the proceedings and do everything. It is a new job I have acquired. It is something which is an entirely new function of the Speaker. It would have been much better if I had been either a Speaker or a Judge.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: We are granting you holiday after tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: God help. You will not leave me even then!

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: I will come to your house in Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no house yet. There is a very good family house of my grandfather. I am building my own house. It will be ready soon.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will come there also.

MR. SPEAKER: You will be welcome. Now papers to be laid. Shri Dalbir Singh.

13.06 hrs.

## PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

REVENUE & ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNGA-  
BHADRA STEEL PRODUCTS LTD. FOR  
1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-  
ING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): On  
behalf of Shri A. C. George, I beg to  
lay on the Table a copy each of the  
following papers (Hindi and English  
versions) under sub-section (1) of  
section 619A of the Companies Act,  
1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on  
the working of the Tunga-  
bhadra Steel Products Limited,  
for the year 1973-74.
- (2) Annual Report of the Tunga-  
bhadra Steel Products Limited,  
for the year 1973-74 along  
with the Audited Accounts  
and the comments of the  
Comptroller and Auditor  
General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8812/  
74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION  
OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1950

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND  
COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI  
MAHISHI): I beg to lay on the Table  
a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 699  
(E) (Hindi and English versions) pub-  
lished in Gazette of India dated the  
6th December, 1974 making certain  
amendments to Schedule VII to the  
Delimitation of Parliamentary and  
Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966,  
under sub-section (2) of section 9 of  
the Representation of the People Act,  
1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
8813/74.]

MR. SPEAKER: MR. Samar Guha  
wanted to say something. He is not  
here

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESTATE DUTY ACT,  
1953

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I  
beg to lay on the Table a copy of Noti-  
fication No. G.S.R. 1324 (Hindi and  
English versions) published in Gazette  
of India dated the 14th December, 1974  
making certain amendment to Notifica-  
tion No. 11/F No. 297/1/72-ED dated  
the 27th March, 1973, under sub-  
section (2) of section 33 of the Estate  
Duty Act, 1953. [Placed in the library.  
See No. LT- 8814/74.]

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUS-  
TAN SHIPYARD LTD., VISAKHAPATNAM  
FOR 1973-74 AND REPORT & CERTIFIED  
ACCOUNTS OF SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT

FUND COMMITTEE FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):  
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (I) A copy each of the following  
papers (Hindi and English  
versions) under sub-section (1)  
of section 619A of the Compa-  
nies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government  
on the working of the  
Hindustan Shipyards Limited  
Visakhapatnam, for the year  
1973-74.
- (ii) Annual Report of the  
Hindustan Shipyards Limited  
Visakhapatnam, for the  
year 1973-74 along with the  
Audited Accounts and the  
comments of the Comptroller  
and Auditor General there-  
on. [Placed in library. See  
No. LT-8815/74.]
- (2) A copy of the report and  
Certified Accounts (Hindi and  
English versions) of the Ship-  
ping Development Fund Com-  
mittee for the year 1972-73,  
together with the Audit Re-  
port thereon, under sub-sec-  
tion (8) of section 16 of the

[Shri H. M. Trivedi]

Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8816/74.]

GUJARAT PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) RULES, 1974 AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Gujarat Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. GH/J/23/74/EVC-1173/A-I in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 4th July, 1974 under section 18 of the Gujarat Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1972, read with clause (c)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8817/74.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN LATEX LTD. FOR 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (i) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8818/47.]

INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO. BOARD OF MANAGEMENT (ALLOWANCES OF THE MEMBERS) RULES, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Board of Management (Allowances of the Members) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 400 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 16 of the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8819/74.]

ACCOUNTS OF ESIC FOR 1971-72, STATEMENT RE. CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATION: AT 58TH SESSION OF ILC AND A STATEMENT RE. RATIFICATION BY INDIA OF ILO CONVENTION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees State Insurance Corporation for the year 1971-72 together with the Audit Report thereon, on, under section 36 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8820/74].
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the action taken or proposed to be taken on the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Fifth-eight Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8821/74].
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the ratification by India of the International Labour Organisation Convention (No. 123) concerning the Minimum age for Admission to Employment Underground in Mines, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8822/74].

13.06 hrs.

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

**SECRETARY-GENERAL** Sir I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha —

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th December 1974 agreed without any amendment to the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th December, 1974"

—

13.07 hrs

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

**MR SPEAKER** The Committee on Absence of Members from the sitting of the House in their Eighteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each —

(1) Shri A K Gopalan—11th November to 20th December 1974 (Twelfth Session)

(2) Shri Rasiklal Parikh—26th November to 20th December, 1974 (Twelfth Session)

It is the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted to him?

**SOME HON. MEMBERS** Yes

**MR SPEAKER** Leave is granted to them. The Members will be informed accordingly

13.07 hrs.

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**

**SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT**

**SHRI DHAMANKAR** (Bhiwandi) I beg to present the Sixty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal)—Availability and Distribution of Coal

—

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES**

**TENTH REPORT**

**SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY** (CoochBehar) I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances

**MR SPEAKER** Shri Ramavatar Shastri

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना):** आश्वासन समिति का आवेदन पेश हुआ है। नियमों के अनुसार जो अविश्वासन सरकार की तरफ से दिए जाते हैं उनके उत्तर तीन महीने के अन्दर मिल जाने चाहिए। इसके बारे में आपको पत्र भी लिखने जा रहा हूँ। मैंने पिछले सेशन और इस सेशन को मिला कर बिहार के प्राविडेंट फंड कार्यालय से संबंधित दर्जनों सवाल पूछे हैं और ज्यादातर का यही जवाब दिया गया है कि जनकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मंजूर पर रख दी जाएगी। तीन महीने के अन्दर अन्दर जवाब हमें का मिल जान चाहिए और जनकारी सभा पटल पर रख दी जानी चाहिए। 21 दिन के अन्दर जवाब नहीं दे पाते हैं वे चाहे एक कारखाने की बात ही पूछी गई हो और जिस में ज्यादा मेहनत भी नहीं पड़ती है। तमाम सवाल का जवाब यही दिया गया है कि सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और बाद में

## [ श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री ]

सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी। सरकार को तीन महीने के अन्दर जवाब देना चाहिए। लेकिन मेरे पास अभी छः क्वेश्चन्स मौजूद हैं, जिन को तीन महीने से ज्यादा हो गए हैं—चौथा महीना हो रहा है, मगर अभी तक कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैं ने 22-8-74 को चार सवाल पूछे थे, जिन के नम्बर ये हैं—

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** यह बात आप मे चेम्बर में रख कर सकते हैं। मैं यह परम्परा नहीं डालना चाहता हूँ कि जब रिपोर्ट को प्रेजेंट किया जाये, तब भाषण शुरू हो जाये। मगर आप चाहते हैं, तो हल 377 में नोटिस दीजिए। यह बात गलत है।

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री:** इन छः क्वेश्चन्स को चार महीने हो गए हैं। मैं उन्हीं क्वेश्चन्स के नम्बर बता रहा हूँ। निधम 377 में आप अनुमति देते नहीं हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** मैं यह कन्वेंशन नहीं डालना चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट के प्रेजेंटेशन के वक्त इस तरह भाषण दिए जाय।

13.11 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

## MINUTES OF FORTY-SECOND TO FIFTY-FIRST SITTINGS

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO:** (Chattrapur): I lay on the Table Minutes of the Forty-second to Fifty-first sitting of the Committee on Petitions.

## STATEMENT RE. MICA AND SHELLAC

13.11½ hrs.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Export of mica was

canalised through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation with effect from January, 1972, and Mica Trading Corporation (MITCO) was set up, as a subsidiary of M.M.T.C., with effect from June, 1974. This Corporation is the specialised agency for handling all work pertaining to mica trade. Helping the weaker sections of mica industry and trade is one of the important objectives of this organisation.

For achieving this particular objective such processors, dealers and mine owners who have been in the export trade in the past and whose exports during any one of the last three years had not exceeded Rs. 7.5 lakhs are treated as weaker sections of the trade. There are about 400 to 500 processors, dealers, and mine owners in this category.

With a view to helping these sections, formerly M.M.T.C. and now, Mica Trading Corporation, has been purchasing mica from them for export. During the period from April to October, 1974, it has purchased, on an average, about Rs. 43 lakh worth of mica per month from these small producers, and MITCO's purchasing operations have not been affected on account of inadequacy of funds. Also, MITCO makes these purchases on a non-discriminatory basis from all processors etc in the category of weaker sections.

13.15 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair].

Floor prices of various grades of mica are determined on the basis of their availability for export and demand from foreign buyers. These floor prices were last revised for different grades in February, 1974.

A few years ago, exports of No. 6 loose splittings had dwindled and the mica products made from these splittings were meeting with serious competition from synthetic substitutes. In order to meet this situation, export duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem*

leviable on these splittings was reduced to 20 per cent *ad valorem* with effect from the 31st March, 1969, and further to 15 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st January, 1973. The floor prices for this grade has also been raised twice, by 10 per cent from the 1st January, 1973, and further 20 per cent in February, 1974. The exports of these splittings have now picked up. These floor prices are under constant review with a view to ensuring a fair return for the processors and mine owners and an even flow of exports. Government would thus be seen to be paying adequate attention to the question of promoting the export of this category of mica.

A Liaison Committee has been set up by the Mica Trading Corporation to deal with day to day problems of export of processed mica. Both big and small mica mine owners, processors and dealers are represented on this Committee. The selection of representatives was made by the traders themselves. Full participation of mica trade has thus been secured on the Committee.

Exports of processed mica declined in 1973-74 on account of delay in finalisation of contracts by certain important buyers, but have shown an upward trend in the first half of this year. They have risen from 10,484 metric tonnes valued at Rs. 4.04 crores in April to September, 1973, to 18,749 tonnes valued at Rs. 10.39 crores in the corresponding period this year.

As regards shellac, a sudden increase in shellac export prices was witnessed during 1973-74. While the average price realisations of hand-made shellac and machine made shellac were Rs. 8000/- and Rs. 8,715/ per ton during 1972-73, the unit value realisations during 1973-74 on an average were Rs. 24,216/- per ton for hand-made and Rs. 29,000/- per ton for machine made shellac. After taking into account the recommendations of the Shellac Export Promotion Council and the price trends in the recent months, the minimum Export Price of shellac of various types was

revised with effect from 30th May, 1974.

The Minimum Export Price of hand-made and machine-made shellac has always been kept at the same level. The total shellac content of the two types is the same. If the price of man-made shellac is kept at a lower level than that of machine-made shellac, this may result in an unnecessary loss of foreign exchange to the country. We expect that machine made shellac will automatically fetch a higher price from foreign buyers because of its superior specifications. In fact, during 1973-74, a ton of machine made shellac fetched about Rs. 5,000/- more than a ton of man-made shellac.

The impact of a higher Minimum Export price has resulted in increased exports of shellac both quantitywise and valuewise. During the period April 1974 to October 1974, exports valued at Rs. 14 crores have been effected and orders of about Rs. 4 crores are reported to be pending with exporters. This can be compared with the total exports of 1973-74 which were of the order of Rs. 13.40 crores in value only. The quantity exported during 1973-74 was 3115 tons as against exports of 4050 tons already made in the current financial year upto October 1974.

Higher earnings consequent on the fixation of a higher Minimum Export Price create conditions for better prices to be given to stick lac growers, since all stick lac comes to primary markets from the growers. It is then sold through brokers to both the man-made and machine-made shellac manufacturers.

Government appreciate the need to review the Minimum Export Price of Shellac from time to time, having regard to all relevant circumstances. It is hence proposed to set up a Standing Advisory Committee on Shellac Trade consisting of mechanical experts, representatives of the trade, Ministry of Commerce and the concerned State Governments to advise the Central Government from time to time on the

need and scope of such revision and other relevant aspects.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA** (Giridih): Sir, May I ask a few questions?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** One question on shellac and one question on mica.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA:** It involves four lakh families.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It may involve. I am not disputing this. But, there are certain Rules. We have to run this House according to certain Rules. When I am here, I will run the House according to the Rules. If you think that you have many more things to say and that you are not satisfied, then resort to some other provisions of the Rules.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA:** There is no remedy.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I permit you two questions, one on shellac and one on mica. If you do not want to avail yourself of that, I will go on to the next item.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA:** Sir, I have always submitted to the ruling of the Chair, however hamstrung I may be. Firstly, I would like to know, has the policy led to increase in production or drop in production of mica from the mines and what has been the shortfall in regard to export of mica compared to the anticipated export? How and why, the Mica Exporters' Association which comprises of the largest number of exporters has been deliberately bypassed in favour of the so called Liaison Committee so that the Liaison Committee may rubber stamp the functioning of the Managing Director there. I would also like to know whether all these have led to large scale unemployment over the 72 mile long mica belt in the districts of Giridih and Hazaribagh? This is about mica. About shellac, I would like to know, whether

the internal prices of sticklac have crashed after the fixation of minimum export prices of shellac on 30th May, 1974, when with majestic impartiality the Commerce Ministry fixed the prices of hand-made shellac and machine-made shellac at par? If so, whether this crash in sticklac prices available to the consumer will or will not result in unduly cutting down of the sticklac producing trees?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** Sir, as the figures indicate and as has been pointed out by my hon. friend, it is a fact that mica production in the last six or seven years has somewhat come down. The reasons for the fall in production are (a) high cost of production and (b) synthetic substitutes are being very much used in the foreign countries....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER.** Mr. Shastri, why not go to the lobby and talk? You are distracting my attention.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** Thirdly, Sir, because of the huge stockpiles in the USA, our mica has been rather uncompetitive in the world market, and therefore, production incentive has somewhat come down, resulting in lower production. It is a fact. I am not disputing it. But because of that, we are taking appropriate measures. As I said, we have formed this MITCO, Mica Trading Corporation to look after the interests of the weaker sections of the mica industry, processors and dealers.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA:** Have you defined it?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** I have said in the body of my statement.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA:** Six months after it came into operation....

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** In the statement, I have given the defi-



nitition, which are the weaker sections of the mica trade. About shellac prices, I know the problems in regard to shellac and I had the privilege and also the occasion to discuss the problem with the hon. Member outside the House. Sir, one of our objective is to earn more foreign exchange from exporting our shellac. The shellac content in man-made shellac and machine-made shellac being identical, we try to fix their prices at the same level and if we make any distinction between the two levels, that is, lesser price for man-made shellac than the machine-made shellac, then, there is a tendency among exporters to treat the floor price as the ceiling price resulting in loss of foreign exchange.

Therefore, figures indicate, as I have quoted in my statement, that both volume-wise and value-wise this new price we have fixed of shellac has yielded good results for the country. This is one aspect.

The second point is whether this policy is adversely affecting the poor shellac collectors and growers at the primary market level. That problem is being looked into. Apparently, from the figures because of the rise of export, both volume-wise and value-wise, it suggests that intake from the primary market has also not gone down. But this point has been brought to our notice, among others, by knowledgeable people like Shri Bhattacharyya. We have set up a committee which will go into the matter, consult State Government representatives and trade

representatives and knowledgeable people like my hon. friend, and we will see that not only higher export earning but also grower interests are taken into account.

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13.26 hrs.

# CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO JOINT  
COMMITTEE

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Now-  
gong): I move:

"That this House do appoint Dr. (Smt) Sarojini Mahishi to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhary".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The  
question is: f

"That this House do appoint Dr. (Smt.) Sarojini Mahishi to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhary".

*The motion was adopted.*

13.27 hrs.

**TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL**

**EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE**

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** I move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Budget Session (1975), the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act 1964".

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Budget Session (1975) the time of the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958, and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964".

*The motion was adopted.*

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13.28 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PONDICHERRY), 1974-75**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** I present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1974-75.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore):** On a point of order, Pondicherry is now, under Central rule. When are we going to

discuss these Demands? This is the only opportunity for the people of Pondicherry to have their problems discussed in Parliament and find out what Government has done so far. We cannot just accept these demands without some discussion because certain urgent issues are there.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You are not called upon to accept now. He is only presenting the Demands now.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** When can they be discussed?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** That is a different question.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will it be discussed tomorrow?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I do not know.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** There is an acute situation there.

The food situation is difficult....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Let me ascertain from the Minister.

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** This is only presentation of Demands. We are not discussing about Pondicherry now.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore):** She wants a discussion.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order, order.

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** When it will be possible, it will be discussed.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** When Supplementary Demands are presented, it is the practice that it is not discussed at that time. But time is fixed when these Demands must be discussed and passed by the House. I think what the hon. lady

member has asked for is legitimate: in view of the fact that the House is going to adjourn tomorrow, when will the House have an opportunity to discuss these Demands? I think that is not the Minister's business, but the business of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): He is sitting, glum and tired!

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): If time is found, we can take it up.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That is a bogus statement. Who wants it? She made a very categorical point that it must be discussed as Pondicherry is under President's rule.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: There is total scarcity, food troubles and so many other things there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think it has to be discussed. It is only a question of when.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Subject to time being found; I cannot say anything just now... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we cannot settle this question like this. Members have expressed a desire for an early discussion. I think that is the business of the Minister of Parliamentary affairs because it is Government business and he has to find some time. You have got the Business Advisory Committee and you have got some other means. He has to take many things into consideration; off-hand he cannot say anything; it is difficult. Bills to be introduced. Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This was never discussed; he cannot spring a surprise like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not preventing you from raising anything ... (Interruptions) Why don't you listen? Let us go through the formality; let him ask for leave. If you have anything to say, I will listen to you.

13.31 hrs.

# SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you anything to say? I will tell you what the Bill is.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have told him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think it is in the interest of every Member. I personally feel that it should be passed immediately because you are going to leave after the session and you will have to tour your constituency; you have to do so many other things.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Only if Parliament is not dissolved it will be useful... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even if Parliament is dissolved, the next Parliament will come. Whether you will come or not, I do not know... (Interruptions) I am sure of myself; as long as I want to come here I shall come here. Now the question is:

[Ma. Deputy-Speaker]

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I introduce the Bill.

13.34 hrs.

# MATTER UNDER RULE 377

## REPORTED AGITATION BY BODO TRIBE PEOPLE IN ASSAM

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some matters under rule 377 already listed.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): I wish to draw the attention of the House to the grave situation arising out of a peaceful agitation by the Bodo tribal people, a linguistic minority in the State of Assam, about 7 lakhs; the majority of them are concentrated in Goalpara, Assam. I would urge the Home Minister to make a statement clarifying the position of the Government. The Bodo tribal people launched a peaceful agitation demanding the introduction of Roman script for Bodo language in the place of the Assamese script. What happened after that is a shameful chapter. The Government of Assam deployed the 9th battalion of Assam Police and the CRP personnel who committed brutal and barbarous atrocities on the innocent and peaceful Bodo tribals.

During this reign of terror, the agitation lasted only for a short ten days from 18th November to 27th November, six satyagrahis were killed by police firing, 1,500 persons were arrested, two women were kidnapped, ten people were untraced and 50 persons sustained bullet injuries, all of them belonging to the Bodo tribal community. Police fired 13 rounds at Sidli and 20 rounds at Bijni and several rounds at Kokra-

jhar and Gossaingaon in the district of Goalpara. Not only that, the police ransacked the houses, destroyed valuable properties and looted ornaments, household utensils, cycles, clothes, cash, radios and furniture and burnt houses in North Gargaon village in Bijni police station. They raped young women and mercilessly assaulted old and young persons. The houses of Prof. Laksheswar Brahma, Secretary, Kokrajhar District Bodo Sahitya Sabha, was ransacked and his certificates and documents were seized and destroyed.

At Bijni the Assam Battalion police destroyed the Bodo library and hall. At Banargaon the armed police attacked the Bodo Sahitya Sabha camp and tortured and arrested the Headmaster of the local High School, Shri Brajen Brahma and destroyed the school implements, records and papers. The house of Shri Chandra Narzary the Assistant Commandant of SSB, a security organisation, was not spared. His house was ransacked. Even the houses of Bodo Congressmen were not spared; they were also assaulted. The buses were stopped and Bodo passengers were severely assaulted.

It is specially very unfortunate that the 9th Assam Police Battalion behaved like hooligans and committed untold atrocities on these peaceful tribal people in Goalpara district.

The allegation of the Government that the Bodo demonstrators carried lethal weapons is completely false. It is a fabricated story. What weapons did the police collect during the raid? The police collected spears, axes, spades and similar other things which are normally used by the tribals. They have been described by the police as lethal weapons.

There was a photograph in the newspapers to prove that the Ram-

chaidhan Bridge was damaged by the agitators. On an enquiry it was found that this charge was false. In fact, the enquiry revealed that the approach roads to the bridge were washed away by floods three years ago and they were never repaired.

The Bodo demonstrators remained completely peaceful. Government cannot claim even a single case of intimidation of non-Bodo tribal people by the Bodos. Dr. Phani Narzary of Ballampur Primary Health Centre was arrested for giving first aid to the injured persons. The Bodo Sahitya Sabha has temporarily suspended agitation as a result of the agreement with the Government. The agreement says that all those people who were arrested by the Government should be released. Though two weeks have passed since then, not a single arrested person has been released so far. In fact, arrests are still going on.

Recently, the Bodo villagers coming to market at Kachibotra were beaten up and chased away by the police. The people at Sidli and Bijni areas are panicky and harvesting of paddy has greatly suffered due to all these things.

The students cannot attend classes. The Kokarajhar High School Hostel has been converted into a temporary jail. Two political leaders had, visited that place, one belonging to the Socialist Party and the other belonging to the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and found that the police firing at Kokrajhar and Bijni was unwarranted and unjustified.

The Government of Assam have done greatest harm to the interest of the State by adopting inhuman and wanton repressive measures on the peaceful Bodo people.

We condemn the brutal police atrocities. We demand an impartial inquiry and severe punishment to the

guilty persons. We also demand adequate compensation to the families of those killed in police firing and to those whose properties have been destroyed and looted. All those detained must be released forthwith and necessary steps taken to restore normalcy.

Lastly, I say that three leaders of the Bodo tribal people have come to Delhi. They are trying to meet the Home Minister and also the Prime Minister. I would urge upon the Government and specially the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to meet them and find out what their grievances are and also to direct the Assam Government to reach an agreement with the Bodo tribal people so that normalcy can be restored. With these words, I would like the Home Minister to make a statement on the situation arising in Goalpara district.

13.43 hrs.

#### RE DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT WORKERS

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to make a small submission.

Ten days back when I raised the starving conditions of Durgapur Steel Plant Contractors' workers who were thrown out of employment by the Durgapur Steel Plant management, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, the Minister of Steel, assured that he would take necessary steps to settle this matter positively. But he has not taken any such step till this date.

A telegram which has been received by me yesterday states as follows:

**"ONE EVICTED WORKER AND ONE CHILD OF AN EVICTED WORKER DIED OF STARVATION. STATE LABOUR AND CENTRAL**

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

**STEEL MINISTERS DIRECTIVES  
NOT IMPLEMENTED."**

I have received this telegram from Dilip Mazumdar, President UCWC. HSEW, Durgapur. Unless the Government takes immediate action to re-employ all those victimised contractor workers, more starvation deaths will take place. I wish to request the Minister for Steel to make a statement thereon, to take back all the retrenched contractor workers immediately.

13.45 hrs.

**RE. DELHI DRAMATIC PERFOR-  
MANCES BILL**

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : - अध्यक्ष जी, आपको याद होगा कि बिगत शऊर का जो प्रोड्यूसर्स बिल का मसाला आया तो मैंने आप से प्रार्थना की थी कि आप शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से पता लगाइय कि मेरा जो ड्रामेटिक परफोर्मेन्स बिल था जिसके मार्फत म एक्टरनेमेन्ट टैक्स का और प्रो-सेम-शिप ग्रांट 'लेज बो खरा' करना चाहता था, उसका सम्पूर्ण विषय सम्बन्धित प्रश्न क्या भी विधान में चर्चा हुई 117 में कहा गया है . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want to be done?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने आदेश दिया था कि मंत्री महोदय यहां आये और कर खुलासा करें, क्योंकि यह हमारी बांधू दुआ था। इतने दिनों के बाद भी मंत्री जी यहां के सम्मने नहीं आये। यह न केवल विधान का अपमान किया है बल्कि चयर का भी अपमान उन्होंने किया है। कल हमारा सत्र समाप्त होने वाला है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I invite your kind attention to your observation? You had directed the hon. Minister of Education to make a statement. The difficulty is

that, in this particular case, I am told—I may be wrong; I wish I am wrong—that some artistes are influencing the Education Minister to see that the Bill is not brought....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is extraneous to this point.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: They are not worthy artistes. One of them is a Member of Parliament. My Bill will liberate all artistes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is because of this that I request you to ask the Education Minister to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, may I crave the indulgence of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs? This matter is a little serious.

I think it was last Friday, when something happened in the House relating to the Minister of Education, that I had directed the Minister for Education to come before the House with an explanation as to how this has happened for the second time. And, on Monday, Mr. Madhu Limaye raised the question again

Even today this explanation has not come. May I request you to convey to the Minister for Education that he should not attract rule 227 to himself—I repeat, rule 227.

Now, shall we go on....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I would like to read out the rule, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why should I?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Or, shall I read it out?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. I have already mentioned it.

श्री मधु लिमये : इनको समझना चाहिए सीरियस वारनिंग है। यह मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी के सामने जायगा। इनकी नींद अभी तक खुली नहीं है।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur): Permit me, Sir, to read out one observation which you made:

"I think it is right and proper that he should come forward with a statement in the House because it has happened for the second time and explain why this has happened for the second time. This House should not be taken for granted. At least, as long as I am in the Chair, I will not permit to my knowledge this House being taken for granted in this way."

Then, Mr. Banerjee has rightly commented:

"When you are not in the Chair, we shall occupy the Chair and maintain the decorum."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We have only one day, tomorrow. He has to make it tomorrow.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** You are aware, Sir, that tomorrow the Sabha is scheduled to adjourn since I would request through you the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey to the Minister of Railways that he should make a statement tomorrow telling us how many employees are still to be reinstated, how many cases have been withdrawn, how many cases are still pending and so on. This is necessary so that those people who are in the streets know whether the assurance given by the Railway Minister is going to be fulfilled or not. I would request you, Sir, to direct the Railway Minister to make a statement.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will convey. He has heard you.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Please convey to the Railway Minister that he should make a statement tomorrow.

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BAGHU RAM-**

**ALIAH):** I have heard you with all earnestness. You have asked me to convey to the Railway Minister. I will do it.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** You use your power to persuasion as you do with us and see that the Railway Minister makes a statement tomorrow.

13 50 hrs.

#### MOTION RE:

#### SUGAR INDUSTRY ENQUIRY COMMISSION REPORT.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now, we take up the motion of Shri Madhu Dandavate.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur): I move:

"That the this House do consider the Report (1974) of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission—Volumes I and II, laid on the Table of the House on the 26th August, 1974."

Before I offer my observations on the contents of these reports. I would like the House to recall the background and the manner in which the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission's reports were laid on the Table of the House.

The Bhargava Commission has submitted its report concerning the nationalisation of the sugar industry on 15th May, 1973. According to Section 4(3) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, it is obligatory on the Government that whenever reports by Commissions of Inquiry are submitted to the Government, within six months of the submission of the reports to the Government, they should be laid on the Table of the House along with the memorandum of action taken on those reports. For fifteen long months this House waited for the Government and the Minister for Agriculture to lay these reports on the Table of the House, but, unfortunately, for long 15 months these reports were not at all placed on the

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Table of the House. Therefore, on 20th August, 1974 I raised an issue of privilege against the Agriculture Minister, Shri C. Subramanian for his failure to abide by the mandatory provisions of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. I raised a privilege issue whilst some of my friends on that side of the House raised it as an issue of propriety and only the *modus operandi* followed by us was different, but, basically, on both sides of the House the issue was one of failure of the Government to table these reports before the Parliament in time. On that occasion, the Minister of Agriculture came forward with some legal quibbling. He sharply argued like a lawyer, but I was convinced on that occasion that very often law make a mind sharp by making it narrow. That was exactly what has happened in the case of the Agriculture Minister. He put forward the plea before the House and the Speaker, that the Bhargava Commission report on nationalisation of sugar industry submitted to the Government on 15th May 1973 was essentially an interim report and, taking shelter behind this plea that it was just an interim report, he assured the House that since the submission of the last report on 27th February 1974, six months period has yet not been completed and what he would come forward before the House at the appropriate time with all the available reports that were submitted to the Government. On that occasion, from both sides of the House, a very specific plea was made, and I am raising this issue because now, in the final form, the reports are already before us and whatever submissions we had made on that occasion were justified on the basis of the reports whose copies have been made available to the Members of Parliament. On that occasion, our contention was that the Bhargava Commission's report on nationalisation of the sugar industry submitted on the 15th May 1973 was a self-contained report. Now, the report is

available and if you go through the reports from the first page to the last, you will find that that part of the report on nationalisation of the sugar industry contains the evidence that was recorded by the Commission. It contains the findings of the Commission and it goes a step further and even the two sets of divergent recommendations made on nationalisation of the sugar industry made by the two different groups inside the Commission have been made part and parcel of the report. So, nothing was left to be discussed as far as the nationalisation of the sugar industry was concerned. No part of this report has spilled over to the next part and, therefore, as we contended earlier, it was a self-contained report and, therefore, in terms of the provisions of Section 3(4) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, the Report ought to have come before the House before six months were completed. But it came 15 months later. It came after 15 months of submission of that Report

Anyway we were satisfied with the assurance given by the Minister at that time. That was our achievement after raising this issue as a Privilege issue and as an issue of Impropriety. We got the assurance that the final report was submitted on 27th February, 1974 and within the stipulated period this will be brought forward as required under the provisions of law. But again the Government fumbled. On 26th August, 1974 these two voluminous reports were laid on the Table of this House. When they were laid on 26th August, 1974, on that day itself, on 26th August, 1974, I came forward with another Privilege Motion. I pointed out the mandatory provision of the Act saying that not only the Report will have to be laid before the House, but this is to be tabled along with the Memorandum of Action taken. And on the 26th August, 1974, the then Agriculture Minister (Shri C. Subramaniam) tabled these two volumes of the report



before Parliament and he submitted a Memorandum of Action and on that I raised a Privilege Issue. The Memorandum of Action must be a Memorandum of Action only and not a Memorandum of Inaction.

And here I would like to remind the House as to what the hon. Minister had said in the Memorandum that was submitted along with the tabling of these Reports. In that Memorandum he has said:

"In view of the sizeable financial outlays and complex administrative issues involved, Government would need some more time to examine the matter in detail and arrive at a decision."

Obviously their difficulties were regarding the problem of nationalisation. And the Report on Nationalisation was submitted on 15th May, 1973. Yet, Government could not make up its mind even fifteen months after that. In the Memorandum they said, we need some more time—not to take a decision, but only to 'consider the issue'. I raised the issue on the floor of the House. I said that as required by the mandatory provisions of the Act, an adequate Memorandum of Action has not been brought forward before the House. This is not a Memorandum of action, but a Memorandum of inaction. All that I said. Fortunately, the hon. Speaker did not set aside my plea summarily. He has made certain observations which have gone into the records of the Lok Sabha. He said that what constitute the scope of the Memorandum of Action will have to be suitably and properly defined by the Rules Committee; and therefore though there is some substance in what Mr. Dandavate has been saying, still the concept of Memorandum of Action is not very clear to the Minister. It is not clear to me, it is not clear to the House, etc. It was perhaps an equality of ignorance. And he said on this basis we will proceed further and at some stage we will try to define what ex-

actly is meant by the term Memorandum of Action, its scope and its jurisdiction.

I would wish in this connection to bring to the notice of the Government one fact that even the Report of the Commission that was appointed by Parliament had to be extracted out of this Government through these issues of Privilege and Propriety.

14.00 hrs.

I think that it will set up a had precedent if everytime, important reports are to be presented before the House, vigilant Members of this House are required to bring forward the privilege motion.

I would recall the incident that took place in this House that under the M.R.T.P. Act the administrative as well as the individual reports of the M.R.T.P. Commission had to come up before the House. When they did not come up before the House, I had to bring a privilege motion. At that time Shri Gokhale, the Minister in-charge of Law, Justice and Company Affairs had to give an unqualified apology to the House. And, after that only, the Report came out. The Tariff Commission's Report was also not presented to the House in time. These reports are such that their non-submission does not become an academic proposition. It is not merely a constitutional wrangling; it is not merely a wrangling of procedure. Non-submission of some of the crucial and important reports have their own economic consequences which lead to distortion of prices. That is why, a person like me have to raise this issue. It is not raised in an academic manner. There is a procedural wrangling and all problems arise. And we raise this issue a not merely issues of procedural wrangling—because this affects the economic life of the country. Therefore, I want to go on record that even these reports which are going to be discussed to-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

day and considered to-day had to be extracted from this unwilling Government through the privilege motion. Even the Members of the ruling party were raising this issue of impropriety. That is how these reports have come up. I have carefully gone through both the volumes of the reports to the extent that I can.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I must congratulate you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Thank you, Sir. I hope I will have more occasions to be congratulated.

As far as these reports are concerned, various problems before the sugar industries have been discussed threadbar in these reports. So many prominent members of the trade appeared before the Commission. Eminent men were asked to appear before the Commission. Even prominent Members of the political parties, economic experts etc., were asked to appear before them. Members of Parliament were also asked to appear before the Commission. After an elaborate examination of the various witnesses that appeared before the Commission, they have come forward with the recommendations which are contained in two volumes of their report. And on the background of these two volumes, I would like certain important aspects of the industry to be discussed in depth. These aspects will be:

1. the technological problems of the sugar industry India;
2. pattern of ownership, control and management of the sugar industry including our approach to the problems of nationalisation and co-operation;
3. Conditions of labour in the sugar industry and the relationship between the management and labour;

4. Interests of the consumers of sugar in the country;

5. Problems of the sugarcane growers and last but not the least, export potential of the sugar industry in the country.

All these aspects must be considered and we should arrive at some consensus.

I was very happy to find that some sort of consensus on various problems connected with the sugar industry have already emerged. As far as the problems of sugar industry are concerned, I would like to rise above the party levels and I would like to pose the problems which will cut across narrow barriers of political parties. I am very happy to find that there is some sort of national consensus among the members of the ruling party and Members of the opposition emerging already. We will also find that some Members of the opposition Party and some Members of the Ruling Party are united in supporting some of the progressive recommendations of this Commission. By and large a very healthy process in arriving at a consensus in regard to the problems of the sugar industry has already begun. I hope and trust that the leaders of the ruling party will grant adequate freedom to the Members of the ruling party to have a debate on various problems facing the sugar industry so that a national consensus on this particular issue can emerge as a result of various deliberations that take place here.

First of all, I would like to take the problems which I described as the technological problems of sugar industry in this country. I was shocked and surprised to find certain things from the various reports that have been formulated on sugar industries so far such as Bhargava Commission's Report this report is with us and prior to this there was another report and Gundu Rao Commission Report.

I carefully went through both these reports and as able to find out that there was a certain area of agreement between both these reports as far as technological problems are concerned. This report gives us a factual analysis regarding the age of the machinery of the various units of the sugar industry and you find that out of a total of 236 sugar mills the number of sugar industries with age of 10 years and below is 64; the number of sugar industries with age of 10—20 years is 48, the number of sugar industries with age of 20—30 years is 20 and those with the age of 30—40 years is 87 and above 40 years the number is 17. This makes up the total of 236 though the number of factories that were reported was 204.

Now, you will find the resemblance between the findings of these two reports. According to the data I have placed before the House it appears out of the 236 sugar mills there are 104 sugar mills whose age is above thirty years. Normally when a man's age grows he becomes more and more experienced whereas if a machinery acquires more and more age probably it gets more and more outmoded.

Now, what does the Gundu Rao Committee report said. It said that out of 215 sugar factories working in 1969-70 113 factories had age between 32—67 years and needed major replacements. When the machinery of so many factories need replacement or over-hauling obviously the sugar industry machinery as far as a large number of sugar factories are concerned is outmoded. No doubt, there are certain exceptions. Where the machinery of a large number of sugar mills is outmoded in that case their productivity is bound to fall down. But there is one more factor which must be discussed in this House as to why does the machinery remain outmoded. For that there is one aspect, which has certain political overtones, which must also be considered. There are leaders like Genda Babu—no matter to which party they belong—

they having spent a major portion of their lives along with the sugarcane growers and in the movement led by various trade unionists working in various sectors of sugarcane industry will be able to tell you how it happened. There is also documentary evidence available to show that it is not something that has come up as something new. As early as 1946 the workers of the sugar industry at the inaugural conference of Uttar Pradesh Sugar Mills Workers Federation demanded nationalisation of the sugar industry.

Dr. Sampurnanand himself was present in this conference and he himself moved a resolution in the UP Legislative assembly in August 1947 asking for socialisation of industries including the sugar industry in U.P. Again in 1956, a socialist colleague of mine, Shri Khushwqat Rai, Member of Parliament here tabled a resolution in the Lok Sabha calling for the nationalisation of the sugar industry. Again, in 1959, on the demand and enquiry of Shri Genda Singh, Dr. Sampurnanand as the Chairman of the Pradesh Planning Committee of UP agreed to appoint a high level committee to go into the entire question of nationalisation or socialisation of the sugar industry. Sir, these were the recommendations that were made and these were the approaches that were historically adopted. Bhargava Commission's report is ready. I will come to this particular problem at a later stage as to what has been the approach of the Bhargava Commission as far as the problems of the sugar industry are concerned, what according to them should be the ambit of nationalisation, whether they should cover the public cooperatives or they should stick only to bringing into the public sector, the private sector sugar industry. I will come to that at a later stage. There is one political overtone to the entire problem. The Commission's Report is there. In a differing way, they have said this. One group has said that only sick mills

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should be nationalised. The other group says that only the private sector should be nationalised and the cooperative sector should be completely left out of the process of nationalisation. Leave aside that. With respect to the recommendations of the Bhargava Commission, these recommendations had already seen the light of the Press long before the Tabling of these reports. In spite of these recommendations, deliberately, the entire question of nationalisation of sugar industry is now like a hanging sword on the heads of the sugar magnates. The sugar magnates are told 'Tycoons, behave yourself; if you do not, the hanging sword might fall and your heads might be chopped off, and therefore, behave yourself'. They are also told 'Whenever we want patronage, let it be available, whenever we demand funds they should be available, if you try to halt and falter, in that case, the sword might come down'. Therefore, now, it is like a hanging sword on the heads of the tycoons, the sugar magnates and the sugar tycoons and ultimately, they have their own economic interests. They said 'All right, if the word is hanging, let it hang like that'; 'If you want, we are prepared to provide a firm and unbreakable rope by which you hang the sword of nationalisation so that the rope will not come down'. They say 'You prevent it; you only postpone the process of nationalisation.' That is the plea made by them. But, at the same time, it had its own corollary. There is no firm decision on nationalisation. There is on half wayout. Even for the produc-

tivity of the sugar industry, let the Government firmly say that they are going to nationalise the sugar industry. But, if they have no desire to do it, I would say that let the alternative be accepted, which is not acceptable to me, that for the next ten or twenty years, there is going to be no nationalisation at all. They have the worst of both the worlds. They do not make a categorical commitment, specific commitment, whether they would go in for nationalisation. As a result of that, the sugar magnates feel that they do not at all have any stake in running the sugar industry. As a result of that, they do not replace the old machinery, they do not overhaul the machinery. Therefore, even when the machinery remains in the hands of the private entrepreneurs, instead of improving the productivity, actually, they themselves are responsible for bringing down the productivity and the production targets are never fulfilled. That happens because the private entrepreneurs are left with no stake in the sugar industry and they feel that the sword of nationalisation is hanging. At the same time, because a firm and urgent decision is not taken on nationalisation—I would like this to be taken—even the gains of nationalisation that would have occurred are not available to the sugar industry. Neither the private sector becomes efficient nor are we able to have an ideal and an efficient public sector sugar industry. Therefore, we have the worst of both the worlds. As a result of that, the productivity suffers. I will again quote some of the interesting figures over here.

I will come to them when I come to the condition of the plants and their performance. If you go through the various reports presented to the House, even on the basis of the modest reports that have been submitted, you will find that because of the outdated machinery, which needs replacement, extraction is extremely poor, secondly, the steam consumption per unit of cane is extremely high, thirdly, for want of proper planned expansion, sugar factories are congested and consequently sanitation in the mills as well as the boiling houses is extremely poor, and lastly due to the multiplicity of units, maintenance, operation and control have become extremely difficult.

Let us see what is the direct consequence of these. Are these merely academic conclusions drawn by the Bhargava Commission? I think they have given interesting facts and figures and have built up a powerful case showing what is the net effect of the outdated machinery. We will be able to find out what have been the targets and what have been the actual achievements in the course of the last four Plans. These are statistics available from the Bank of India Bulletin of March, 1974. In the First Five Year Plan, sugar production target was 15.20 lakh tonnes and achievement was 18.92 lakh tonnes—a gap of plus 3.72 lakh tonnes. In the Second Plan period—you will see as the machinery grows older what happens to production—the target of production was 22.90 lakh tonnes, actual achievement 30.28 lakh tonnes—a gap of plus 7.38 lakh tonnes. In the Third Plan period, the target was 35 lakh tonnes and achievement 35.32 lakh tonnes, a gap of plus 0.32 lakh tonnes. It is interesting to see what has happened in the Fourth Plan as the machinery grew older and older. The target was 47 lakh tonnes and achievement 40 lakh tonnes, a gap of minus 7 lakh tonnes. So you find that with the machinery which is already outdated getting more and more outmoded and outdated, the

entire tonnage of production has gone down and there has been a gap of minus 7 lakh tonnes. That is the outcome of this particular aspect.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Are you scientific when you say that the single factor responsible is the aged machinery? Also it was a plus surplus and not minus gap.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member did not listen to my introductory comments. I had listed six various factors. As I develop other points, labour, consumers, cane growers and so on, he will know. Let him have a little patience; I have patience to explain to him.

As far as productivity is concerned, we must not issue a clean chit to our sugar units. We must ultimately have comparative studies of various countries where there has been sugar production. Here the figures are still more staggering. I have figures of four or five countries. Take Hawaii. The yield of cane per acre has been 80.4 tonnes and sugar recovery 11.4 per cent.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I hope Prof. Dandavate is aware that the Hawaii crop is normally two years old.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): And Maharashtra is not the entire country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If Maharashtra were to be the entire Maharashtra, then the problem would have been different. There are other States like U.P. I will take the entire average.

Sugar recovery per acre in tonnes is 9.17. Then U.A.R. Yield of cane per acre is 39.2 tonnes, sugar recovery percentage is 10.9 and sugar recovery per acre in tonnes is 4.27.

In Australia the per acre cane yield is 30.7, the recovery is 14.7 per cent and the sugar recovery is 3.67. In

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Indonesia the respective figures are 30.7, 11.2 and 3.44 we come to the staggering figure in India. The per acre cane yield is 19.6 tonnes.

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have got all the books and references. The desire of our sugar king is not reflected in the reality. I am giving the figures that are given in the report. Sugar recovery is 9.8 per cent and sugar recovery per acre in tonnes is 1.92. Different persons can draw their own inference. One can say that it was only due to damaged machinery but a man like me would say that it was the cumulative effect of a number of factors that were responsible for this situation.

Look at the performance of the private sector. Even on the basis of the findings of the report 27 sugar mills are described as sick mills. 104 mills as I have already stated earlier, are aged beyond 30 or 40 years and therefore they are outmoded. Labour relations with a few illustrious exceptions are extremely bad. The wages to which the workers are entitled are not available to them. The private sector does not pay a reasonable or remunerative price to the cane grower. Even when assurances are given you find that there are huge arrears of payment to workers. They were manipulating production of sugar so that they can keep sugar in short supply and exploit the artificial scarcity to get a higher price for levy sugar. This is the biggest conspiracy in which the Private Sector in the sugar industry has been indulging in. There is premeditated escalation of the price of free sale sugar in collusion with the sugar trade.

I need not read the production figures for individual units. That is contained in the report. The figures that have been given in this Report coincide with the figures given in the earlier report and I have no reason to believe that those figures are not

reliable. There are many politicians and economists who would like to draw a thin line of demarcation or a sharp line of demarcation between the cooperative sector and the Public Sector. What is the position of the cooperative sector of which some people speak highly? Firstly my grouse against the framers of the Report is that they have tried to find out or assess the performance of sugar cooperatives by making a sample survey, they themselves admitted this, of seven cooperative sugar mills. Their conclusions are based on a sample survey of seven cooperative sugar mills by the officers of the National Cooperative Development Corporation.

When the law of probability is applied to the sugar industry in such units, the law of probability will not always be correct. I belong to the faculty of physics and mathematics and I know the law of probability has its limitations. It is very dangerous to apply the law of probability in analysing the problems of the sugar industry and the cooperative sector of the sugar industry by taking only those seven units. Tomorrow if some research academicians come to Parliament and they want to see as to how studious are the Members of Parliament and how sharp is their intelligence, what is their quality, and if they interview you only and come to the conclusion that the Members of the Lok Sabha are extremely sharp and intelligent, it will be an injustice to our non-intelligence and non-sharpness. It would be very wrong. In a similar manner, if you just pick and choose only seven cooperatives and, on the basis of that, you come to some conclusions and inferences, those inferences might be correct on the basis of the law of probability, but on the basis of reality they are likely to go wrong.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I suppose it is not a dialogue between two Professors only.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a dialogue with the Sugar Minister, who is as sweet as sugar.

Therefore, I would like to point out that there is one allegation that has been levelled against the sugar cooperatives by a number of persons who appeared as witnesses before the Commission. I have myself appeared before the Commission. Since the Report has already come out, what we said cannot be treated as a confidential matter. In fact, portions of whatever we have said have come in the Report. Some of us discussed with the Commission and pointed out to them these facts. Very often we find that, as far as the cooperative sector is concerned, it functions like a Government within the Government and a State within the State and some families, selected families, and selected shareholders are able to control the entire cooperative sector. This particular allegation that they have become the close preserve of a limited number of shareholders and families has been rejected by the Bhargava Commission on the plea that they have already made a sample survey of seven cooperatives and they have come to this conclusion that this particular contention is not correct. Those who are connected with the cooperative movement; trade union movement and sugarcane cooperative movement know very well that some families are trying to make the sugar sector their exclusive preserve and this is what is going to happen.

In this connection, it is very interesting to note the various transactions that are going on in the so-called cooperatives. The House will be shocked to know that small farmers with less than one acre of land are not allowed to become members of the cooperatives at a number of places. This is the country for the weaker sections, but that is only as far as the slogans go. But when it comes to the small farmers, those owning less than one acre would not be allowed to become members of cooperatives.

So far as the transfer of shares is concerned, it is a very interesting story. The shares are transferred at

a premium with the knowledge of the Board of Directors of the so-called cooperatives and such transfers are made invariably to the rich farmers. I have given evidence before the Commission, giving out all the facts, the names of the persons involved in that. So, I can say with a clean conscience in this House also the particulars of the members of the sugar cooperatives, including Directors, who diverted their cane to *gur* and *khandsari* whenever they offered high prices for cane. So, all their loyalty to the co-operative movement, all their loyalty to the cooperative principles, they are thrown to the winds whenever higher prices are available to them from *gur* and *khandsari*.

There are a number of vested interests who have been able to dominate the cooperative sector, and the cooperators manipulate the prices in an interesting way. The sugarcane growers have a complaint that the private sector does not give a remunerative and adequate price. Even the statutory price is not available to them. The minimum price is not available to them. There are large arrears which are pending. All this is the grievance about the private sector. What happens in the cooperative sector? It is really a family affair. I am a cooperator; I am a shareholder; I am on the Board of Directors of the sugar cooperative; I sit in the Board meeting and I get a resolution passed that exorbitantly high price should be paid for the sugarcane because, after all I have my own farm and, therefore, money that is available through the production of sugar is to be transferred from one pocket to another pocket. That is what is going to happen in the case of a number of cooperatives.

As far as the cooperative movement is concerned, if you study the co-operative movement in Scandinavian countries where the ideal cooperative movement has been built up, you will find that the cooperative sector is able to offer to the labour employed



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in the cooperative sector better wages, better facilities and better relationship between the management and the employees.

We are not private entrepreneurs. Why do you go on pressing the demands on the workers? After all, the workers must realise that we are running the sugar cooperatives in the interest of the common people and in the interest of the country to build up a national economy. We are a socialist country. Cooperative is a socialist form. Therefore, you should not apply the norm that you apply to the private sector.

Very often, when my friends here raise the question of Railway employees, we always tell the Railway Minister, let the Government prescribe a certain code of conduct and labour-management relationship to the private sector. We must be able to tell them, when we are the employer, when the Government is employer, we are able to establish better labour-management relationship. Where the cooperative factor is set in motion, the cooperators must be able to offer better relations to the labour.

On the contrary, if you study the memorandum that has been submitted before the Parliament by various trade unions, including the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the INTUC—I have with me the memorandum that has been signed by the INTUC; here is one hon. Member who is also the leader of that organisation—you will find that there is a common memorandum that has been presented to Parliament in which they have pointed out that as far as labour relations are concerned, in the cooperative sector, the treatment meted out to the labour is worse.

After analysing the private sector and the cooperative sector, let us come to the recommendations that have been made by the Bhargava Commission *vis-a-vis* the problems of nationalisation and cooperativisation.

There are two distinct opinions. The most comic situation is that this Commission of 10 members has 5 members on one side and 5 members on the other side. One group is lead by Mr. Bhargava himself. The Bhargava group has recommended, in black and white, that whether the mills belong to the private sector or they belong to the cooperative sector, all the sick mills must be nationalised. That is their point of view. I would like to ask those who are in favour of nationalisation: Do you want nationalisation of sugar industry or you want hospitalisation of sugar industry? What they have suggested is that only the sick units should be taken up, it should be taken in the public sector and the attitude would be that of the doctor. If someone is suffering from an ailment, the doctor takes him to the hospital, gives him the nourishing food, vitamin tablets and necessary doses of medicine and, when his health is improved, he is sent back to his residence. I think, that is likely to be the attitude, that...you take over the sick mills, improve their productivity....

AN HON. MEMBER: If the doctor has made the patient sick?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Such a doctor has to be removed and another doctor has to be brought in. If the administration does not see that the nationalisation succeeds, a different type of administration will have to be brought in to see that the nationalisation succeeds. There are certain doctors who instead of curing the ailment, sometimes aggravate the ailment. Under such circumstances, you do not issue the general orders, as far as the fraternity of doctors is concerned, that they are a category who actually spell disaster to the patient and, therefore, the category doctors should be abolished. We say, the doctors must be changed; their treatment must be changed and men with better diagnosis must be put as doctors. We never throw the baby



with the bath. That is my attitude as far as these problems are concerned.

As far as this Group is concerned, as I have said earlier, they are not for nationalisation, they are for hospitalisation. They say, "Take over the sick mills; improve their productivity; if the private entrepreneurs have not been able to put their machinery in order, you spend some amounts and, if necessary even foreign exchange, and try to replace the machinery and when the productivity improves, hand them back to the private entrepreneurs." That also is likely to happen. Therefore, it is better, having seen how the cooperative sector is working, having seen how the private sector is working, having seen that there is not much to distinguish between the two, it is better that either you take a decision to have nationalisation or if you are not in favour of nationalisation, declare candidly that you are not going to nationalise; tell the sugar magnates that, for 20 years, you are not going to nationalise, so that they feel their stake in running the industry. Therefore, as far as the Bhargava Group is concerned, they feel that total nationalisation of the private sector should not be introduced because they have a fear of adverse repercussion on other segments of the private sector, the other factors being handicaps of the working of the public sector, lack of finances with the Government, the fear of fixation of cane price becoming a lever of political pressure and State Government's preference to manage the factories within the States only. Therefore, they say that it is not good to nationalise the entire private sector.

Then there is the Chisti Group, consisting of five persons, and they have said that we must not touch the cooperative sector at all. Even though they talk of nationalisation of the entire private sector, many of them feel that nationalisation should be a

step in the direction of ultimate co-operatisation. What is their contention? Their contention, as far as private sector is concerned, is this; poor factory-farmer relationship; inordinate delay in cane price payment; non-sharing of extra sales realisation; cane-growers' distrust in sugar recovery figures; inadequate cane development; improper marketing of sugar; poor technical efficiency and condition of plant and machinery; existence of sick units on large-scale in the private sector and the lack of resources to carry out the required rehabilitation and modernisation. These, being the various factors, the Chisto Group has recommended that the cooperative sector should be left untouched and that we should take over only the private sector. That exactly is the point of view that has been put forward by them. Their contention is that we may give better share to the workers in the management of the cooperative sector, and the cooperative sector is not lost; it can be improved. Therefore, they say, 'let us keep the cooperative sector completely untouched and let us try to nationalise only the other sector of the economy.'

Then we come to another problem which also affects the sugar industry and that is the problem of sugarcane prices. As I said earlier, the problem in respect of sugarcane prices is a strange type of one. As far as the private sector is concerned, they are not prepared to give a remunerative price. As far as the cooperative sector is concerned, it is all a family affair and they try to give exorbitant price to some of the farms on which they grow cane. This is the dichotomy that has developed. There is the recommendation of the Tariff Commission for payment to the cane-growers on the basis of quality. That will take place after some time. But in the meantime, the Government of India has already made a recommendation that it would like to link up the statutory minimum cane price with the average recovery of the preceding

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season. This may deprive the cane-growers of the remunerative price because of certain factors which are extraneous to their activities. For instance, if you say that the cane price has to be rigidly linked up with the recovery, the problem that will crop up is that some cane-growers are likely to say, "We give the sugarcane to certain factories, their machinery is outmoded, they have not replaced their old machinery, their labour relations are very bad, they are not able to have efficient personnel and as a result of that, because of their inefficiency and various other factors which are extraneous to the factors built up by the cane-growers, the recovery is less." Therefore, if you rigidly link up the statutory price directly with the recovery, in that case, there is likely to be difficulty for those sugarcane-growers whose sugarcane might be good but whose recovery because of bad and adverse type of machinery, may be less. So, this factor should be taken into consideration.

Also, the statutory minimum price has to be announced well in advance so that they are assured of a proper price, adequate supply will be made, and the recovery also will be adequate. Then the fluctuations in cane price should be brought down to the minimum and remunerative prices should be paid to the cane-growers.

The huge arrears of the cane growers to which I made a reference earlier, especially, in relation to the private sector, must be wiped out as early as possible and the co-operators very often manipulate exorbitantly high prices. Therefore, if you bring the entire sector in the public sector, probably, this difficulty could also be eliminated.

In this connection I would also like to refer to the production and consumption of sugar. The sugar production figures are available in the Com-

mission's report. I do not want to spell out all the details. I would only quote one relevant figure. As far as sugar production is concerned, in 1971-72, the sugar production was 31.12 lakhs tonnes. In 1978-79 the target is 65 lakhs tonnes and the target fixed for 1985 is 94.74 lakhs tonnes.

While we decide what should be our approach in the matter of production and how much of it should be exported, it is interesting to note what is the consumption pattern of sugar in the country. The per capita consumption of sugar in our country is very low as compared to the rest of the world and here, in order to avoid the allegation that I am trying to compare the figures of the developing countries with the developed countries, I would like to quote the comparative and the relative figures in both the sets of countries. Let us take the developing countries. As far as India is concerned, the per capita consumption is 7.3 kg. Egypt—15.5 kg. Malaysia—35.7 kg. and Brazil—39 kg. These are all developing countries. Now, what about developed countries? In USA the per capita consumption is 50.2 UK—52.0 and Australia—56.4. Our sugar consumption in 1972-73 was only 35 lakhs tonnes.

Now, the Task Force on Sugar Industry set up by the Planning Commission has projected a demand of 60 lakhs tonnes, including 5 lakhs tonnes for export, by the end of the Fifth Plan period. Here I would like to mention a word about the price for export. As far as the prices are concerned, we have a dual price structure in the country. That structure has its merits as also demerits. We have today dual price structures based on the levy sugar as well as the free-sale sugar. Very often the divisions is 70:30. The private enterpreneous, and the sugar magnates, have been able to exploit it to a very great extent. Therefore, a stage has come when we must decide whether it is not advisable that the dual price system should be completely abolished

or the entire sugar produced should be made available for the public distribution system so that the common man will be assured of a minimum quota of sugar, that is required for his consumption and for the calorific value. That is the point which must be discussed threadbare.

There is also the other point. I have quoted the figures of production. I have quoted the likely targets for 1978-79 and 1984-85. If you take the figure of 65 lakhs into account, you will find that as far as India's indigenous needs of consumption of sugar are concerned, they are not likely to be met. Therefore, the House must address itself to this point whether it is advisable to export an essential commodity like sugar when actually millions of our countrymen want that essential commodity in the country. Here, I would like to mention that Mr. P. Marutha Pillai, the new President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, on his return from a tour of UK and the continent, has announced that all the sugar producers in India should take advantage of the current world sugar boom which he thinks would continue for some more years. He felt that the sugar industry could ensure exports of 8 lakhs tonnes in the current financial years itself earning foreign exchange of Rs. 500 crores....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is Rs. 1,000 crores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That was your colleague's statement. The figure he has given is Rs. 500 crores.

Sir, we all know that for development of industries very often we need foreign exchange in the country. But here the question is: is the foreign exchange to be secured by exporting essential commodities or should we export those commodities other than essential commodities? I think here a balance must be struck here I will give very interesting figures regard-

ing exports and also the losses incurred. I do not want to read all the figures. In 1957 the quantity of exports was 1.47 lakhs tonnes and the foreign exchange earned was Rs. 11.89 crores.

In 1958 the quantity exported in lakh tonnes is 0.50 and the foreign exchange earned is 2.47 crores. I will give the last year's figure of 1973. The quantity of sugar exported was 2.49 lakhs tonnes and the foreign exchange earned is 42.50 crores. I will refer to the losses incurred. Please see page 945 of the Sugar Commission Report. About losses per tonnes of sugar exported, in 1964, the loss per tonne of sugar exported was 71.28 crores. In 1965 this is Rs. 540 crores, in 1966, 532.83 crores; in 1967, 526 crores in 1968, 229 crores, in 1969, 202 crores, 1970, 453 crores and in 1971, 296.25 crores. This is the pattern of export which we have got. So long as essential commodities are not available in the country, so long as we have this problem of scarcity we should not give opportunity for the export of essential commodities outside the country. This is the specific point which I would like to stress. The unsatisfactory state of affairs in the sugar industry is due to a number of factors. First, it is due to erratic fluctuations in cane production. Secondly there are wide variations in sugarcane prices and huge unpaid arrears to sugarcane growers. Thirdly there is continued use of outmoded machinery and equipments for sugar industry. Fourthly, there is low cane productivity caused by the inadequate irrigation and outmoded agricultural practices. Fifthly there is unsatisfactory utilisation of by-products which can have industrial use. The cost of sugar can be reduced considerably by utilising the by-products bagasse for fuel as well as paper industry, molasses for distilleries and press-mud containing minerals, organic matters and wax as manure. With more profitability all round we can have better fairdeal as far as workers are concerned and also the sugarcane growers, and also the con-

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sumers. Lastly I wish to submit that there is great suspense which is created by the indecision of the Government regarding the nationalisation of the sugar industry. We should take into view the totality of the problems as far as production and productivity is concerned. I would in the end appeal to the House that let there be a national consensus which could be evolved on this issue. Such a voluminous report has been given by the Commission. It affects various sectors of our economy. We need not blindly support or reject it. Whatever recommendations will help to strengthen our economy, which will be for the good of the common people of the country, must be accepted and that plea I am placing before you and before the honourable House, regarding this question.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the Report (1974) of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission—Volumes I and II, laid on the Table of the House on the 26th August, 1974 "

श्री गेंडा सिंह (पदरौना) : मैं अपने मित्र श्री दंडवते को बहुत गौर में मुन रहा था। मन्त्रमुच में जैसा उन्होंने कहा है यह मामला किसी पार्टी का नहीं है। भ्रष्ट में मरने वालों का मामला भी यह नहीं है। लेकिन खान पीने का यह मामला है। करीब-करीब चीनी का मामला सारे देश में रोटी जैसा होता जा रहा है। इसी दृष्टि से इस पर विचार भी हम को करना चाहिए।

कुछ लोगों की सचमुच में सबसे पहले प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ। उनके नाम लिये बिना इस रिपोर्ट पर अच्छे रूप से विचार नहीं हो सकेगा।

14.50 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA in the Chair.]

श्री जगजीवन राम ने इस कमीशन का जन्म दिया। वह खेती-बाड़ी के विभाग को छोड़ कर चले गये और दूसरे विभाग को सम्भाल रहे थे। जब इसको आखिरी सवारने का वक़्त आया है, तो वह फिर इस विभाग में आ गये हैं। मुझे इस बात की बड़ी खुशी है। वह ज़मीन के आदमी हैं। सभापति महोदय, आप भी न जाने कैसे, ठीक वक़्त पर आ कर बैठ गये हैं।

यह सारी की सारी सूगर इंडस्ट्री जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में पड़ चुकी, इसके बारे में मैं बाद में कहूँगा। मैं श्री जगजीवन राम को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह कमीशन मुक़दर किया। उस वक़्त उन्होंने कहा कि यह कमीशन नेशनलाइज़ेशन के मबाल पर विचार करे। कमीशन के विचार के निष् और भी बाने थी, लेकिन उन्होंने विभाग २९ से नेशनलाइज़ेशन का जिक्र किया। श्री जे० सी० दीक्षित, श्री नाथू, श्री चिपनी, श्री श्रीमला और श्री फ़जलुलरहमान आदि इस कमीशन के पान सदस्यों ने, जिनका नाम लेना पुष्प का काम है। उन लोगों ने जो काम किया है वह कोई मामूली काम नहीं है। किमका साहस है कि यह कहे कि प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज़ेशन कर दो? मैं जानता हूँ इसको, मैं भुगत हूँ। मैं निजी बात को स्थान नहीं दूँगा, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि जो इन चीनी मालिकों के खिलाफ़ बांटेगा, उसका हाल क्या होगा। लखनऊ में मुझे लकवा कभी नहीं मारा। दिल्ली में मुझे लकवा मारा। इस बात का पता लगाना भारत सरकार का काम है कि यह दुर्भाग्य

मेरी कैसे हुई, यह मेरा काम नहीं है। भारत सरकार देखे कि हमारा सिपाही इस दुर्गति में कैसे पड़ गया।

अभी श्री दडवते जो कह रहे थे, उसमें ऐसा लगा कि वह बा-अस-रिटिब में भी नाराज है। उनका नाराज होना कुछ हद तक सही है। कमीशन के पांच सदस्यों ने, जिनमें लाला श्रीराम के सहबन्धारे, लाला बंसीधर, भी हैं, कहा है कि को-ऑपरेटिव बहुत खराब है। श्री दडवते हमारे पुराने मित्र हैं। मैं उनमें कहूँगा कि वह को-ऑपरेटिव को आशीर्वाद दे, और जिन 160 आदमियों के हाथ में निजी शुगर फैक्टरीज है उनमें ना अपनी जान बचाने। श्रीमन्, आपका भी कुछ तजुर्बा होगा कि व कस लोग हैं। हम में भी उनकी मुलाकात ना होती है। देवर्षि, गायबपुर सम्पन्न छपरा और मुजफ्फरपुर पर धर है मिल मामलिका का। लेकिन इन त्रिलो का बाई किमान मिस मालिक नहीं है। हम कानून का काम करते थे। वह सब काम उन्होंने छीन लिया। 1917 में महान्मा गांधी ने नीक वालों का चम्पारन में निकाल दिया। फिर जब अन्नेजा ने शुगर फैक्टरीया लगाई, ना और लोग भी उनके साथ वहाँ पहुँच गये। 1937 तक उन्होंने वहाँ धर कर लिया। हमारा यहाँ एक एक स्टेशन पर बा दा फैक्टरीया है, और हम भुगतते हैं। मोरखपुर और देवरिया, चम्पारन और छपरा, मेरठ तक के इन जिलों के किसानों की बहुत दुर्गति होती है। इस युग में भी उन किसानों का हाथ पड़ने वाला कोई नहीं है।

जरा तक केन डेवेलपमेंट का प्रश्न है फैक्ट्रीज मालिका ने यह आशा ता की कि किमान गन्ना पैदा करे, लेकिन गन्ना पैदा करने के लिए खेत का स्या करना चाहिए और किमान को क्या करना चाहिए इस तरह इन लोगों का रस्ती भर भी ध्यान नहीं गया। कुछ दिन बाद सरकार ने साचा कि केन डेवेलपमेंट सोसायटिया बनाई जाय। जब यू० पी० और बिहार में केन डेवेलपमेंट सोसायटिया बनाई गई। उन सोसायटियों के जर्ग्य भी मतोषजनक काम नहीं हुआ है।

मैं विशेष तौर पर कहना चाहता हू कि हमारी गन्ने की उपज ऊर्ची तौर पर दुगनी बढ़ा दी गई है। जरा सौ मन गन्ना पैदा होता है, वह कागज पर दो सौ मन लिख दिया गया है। हमारे यहाँ में उरड़ी और छिलनी में शुगर फैक्टरीया है। भिवरही के बारे में लिखा गया कि पचास मन गन्ना फैक्टरी को ना आर अचाम मन गुड और खडसारी बन गया। छिलनी में भी ऐसा ही कुछ हुआ है। उस मर्नवा मेंने आ कर सी० डी० आई० (केन डेवेलपमेंट इस्पेक्टर) को बुला कर पूछा। उसने बताया पारसाल दुम्हारा पचास प्रतिशत गन्ना गुड और खडसारी बनने में चना गया, जब कि न वहाँ कोल्हू हैं और न खडसारी है। यू० पी० में इस तरह से करोड़ा टन गन्ना झूठा लिखा हुआ है।

कुछ दिन पहले मैं यू० पी० गया था। मैंने श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी (गन्ना मंत्री) को कहा कि ये झूठ कागज कहा ले जायेंगे। इसका नतीजा यह है कि गन्ने की सब से कम उपज प्राइवेट फैक्टरीयो के हलाके में है।

[श्री गेंदा सिंह]

सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे कम। मैं तो इसालिए कहता हूँ कि हे भगवान, हम को वहीं पहुंचा दीजिए जहां महाराष्ट्र है, मैसूर है, आन्ध्र है, तामिलनाडु है, उसी जगह वह किसान पहुंच जाय। उसका नतीजा क्या होगा कि आज से जो उपज उसकी होगी वह पहले से 8 गुना तक बढ़ी हुई होगी। किसान अपने गन्ने का मालिक होगा और वह कोआपरेटिव की फैंक्ट्रीयां हम को ज्यादा दाम दे रही होंगी। मैसूर की एक कोआपरेटिव फैंक्ट्री की वेलेंस शीट हम को मिली है। वह देते हैं, लेकिन हम से छिपाते हैं। उसका पिछले साल गन्ने का दाम है 18 रुपये क्विंटल दिया था। जरा कान खोलकर सुनें यह। मैसूर की एक हिरण्याश्री कोआपरेटिव फैंक्ट्री है उसने 18 रुपये क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम दिया। तो महाराष्ट्र हुआ, आन्ध्र हुआ, मैसूर हुआ, इन सभी जगहों की कोआपरेटिव फैंक्ट्रीयां हम से कितना बेसी दाम देती हैं?

श्री बी. बी. नायक : गेंदासिंह जी, 30 रुपये तक भी दिया है एक फैंक्ट्री ने 1971 में।

श्री गेंदा सिंह : बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि आप इन कोआपरेटिव को राष्ट्रीयकरण से अलग रखिये और इनको चलने दीजिये। हाँ, जहाँ कहीं खामी मालूम हो वहाँ कुछ सुझाइए, वह सुनने को तैयार होंगे। यहाँ ब्राइवेट मिलों में एक मिल मालिक है, परन्तु वहाँ कोआपरेटिव सेंटर में चार हजार मिल मालिक है, चार हजार पाँच हजार किसान मालिक हैं उसके। अगर चार हजार और मालिक होंगे हम बनायेंगे उनको, तो वह चलायेंगे। किसान के लिए सब से जरूरी है कि आज उसको पूंजीपति-पूँजीपति मैं नहीं कहता, अब क्या नाम इनका धरें...

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : धन्यवाद।

श्री गेंदा सिंह : जो जी में आये कहिए। ये हमारे पांडेय जी कम्युनिस्ट हैं, मैं कम्युनिस्ट

नहीं हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह कम्युनिज्म की बात नहीं है। आज प्रोसेसिंग का काम जो है वह संसार के कई देशों में किसान खुद करता है, आस्ट्रेलिया में भी करता है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . हम उस झगड़े में नहीं पड़ेंगे। यह रिसर्च का काम है, बड़े लिखे लोग बतायेंगे। लेकिन ये सन् 31 के बाद में मिल मालिक सजग हो कर गांधी जी की तपस्या की जगह जो थी - चम्पारन और गोरखपुर का चौराचौरी, उसको उन्होंने पकड़ कर कहा कि अब हम एक्सप्लायट करेंगे, शोषण करेंगे। उन्होंने वहाँ निजी क्षेत्र में चीनी मिल लगाई है और बैठ कर शोषण कर रहे हैं। ये जो शोषण कर रहे हैं इनकी 60 फैंक्ट्रीयां गोरखपुर और तिरहुत डिवीजन में हैं और 150 या ऐसी ही कुछ संख्या है समूची ब्राइवेट फैंक्ट्रियों की। तो बताइए, हमारी इर्शति आप देखिए। 1971 के पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव के समय जब इंदिरा जी पडरौना जा रही थीं तो मुझसे पूछा कि बताइए क्या कहना है? मैंने कहा कुछ नहीं कहना है। जो आप कहती आ रही हैं वह कहिएगा। उन्होंने कहा 'नहीं', कुछ बताइए। तो मैंने कहा "कुछ गन्ना वालों के लिए कह दीजिएगा। गन्ना वाले मर रहे हैं।" आज मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, आज आप कोई वादा मानिए न मानिए, आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि किसान को आप छुट्टी दिलाइए इन . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : हत्यारों से।

श्री गेंदा सिंह : अब आप हत्यारा कहे या जो चाहे कहें, लेकिन इनसे छुट्टी दिलवाइए।

अब मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं पड़ूंगा। आंकड़े हमको याद नहीं पड़ते हैं, लिख कर पढ़ूंगा तो भी काम नहीं चलेगा। भावुकता की बात नहीं कहता हूँ, मैं आप से यह कहता हूँ कि यह इनाका जो है आप यहीं से शुरू करिए मेरठ से और चले जाइए मुजफ्फरपुर तक दरभंगा तक, कितनी धनी आबादी है इसकी? कितनी जनसंख्या गन्ना बोती है? हम छोटे

छोड़े किसान हैं। जो चाहता की बैगिटी आफ पापुलेसन है वही हमारी है, उसी तरह मैं हम को हूँ। डॉक्टर ज्ञान चंद ने एक पिताब लिखी थी "दि टीमिंग मिलियन्स आफ इंडिया," मैं उसे बहुत दिन पहले बरेली जेलखाने में वक्त किया पढ़ी था। उसमें इसका फिस्क उन्होंने इसी तरह से किया था। गोरखपुर और तिरहुत डिबीजन का कि इनके आबादी के घनत्व की तुलना चाहता के घनत्व के साथ है। तो हम तो मर रहे हैं। हमारे पास कोई फैंक्ट्री नहीं ला सकती, कोई आरगा नहीं, इवाना, कि यहाँ तो हिन्दुस्तान के जितने रूँ बड़े बड़े रूँ वाल है, कोई बाका नहीं है या यहाँ पहुँचा नहीं। हम का लगता है कि शायद एक टाटा का छोड़ कर कोई बाकी नहीं है। और मैं यह कहना है कि आप कयों पर तो वह ज. पिता है वह पचामा आदिमियों का जाता है और यहाँ अपनी घर बुलाता है। पिता के लोग हमारे यहाँ भा पहुँचते हैं, रहते हैं वे गैस बाबू, तुम नमन राइजेशन या नाम मी बना। जब यह वहाँ रहा ने तो हम ने कहा कि आरगा और हम में बा। फिर का और रहता नहीं है।

समाप्ति नहीं बच नव आप आर जाय से बोलन लगे।

श्री गेंदा सिंह नहीं श्रीमन्, मैं कहा जोर से बोलूंगा ? यहाँ आप के सामने बात कर रहा हूँ। आप देखे इन लोगों से हमारे गन्ने की उपज जितन तरह में घटी ? रिकवरी घटा मिलो की, उसको दुस्त नहीं बंधा इन लोगों ने। ग. 37 तक ये फैंक्ट्रीयानी हैं। भूकून घन उन्होंने कम या है। इसका भी अन्दाजा आप को है। वह अन्दाजा एक इसी से लग सकता है कि मोदीनगर है। उस ने एक फैंक्ट्री लगाई गऊ में बोती की और उस से मोदी नगर आज मोदीनगर है। उसी से बंध बना। ये जितने शूगर फैंक्ट्री वाले हैं, मोदी नगर को कुछ तरफ से सीजिए, एक भी नेबटिया है

गोलागोकरण नाथ वाले, नखीमपुर को भीख मागने वाला इन्होंने बना कर रखा है। एक पैसा काम उस ने उस जिले में नहीं किया। जितनी फैंक्ट्रिया आप की तिरहुत में और यू० पी० में लगी हैं, करोड़ों घरबो कपया उन्होंने कमया। सब उठा कर के यहाँ में बम्बई कलकत्ता ने गए।

एक माननीय सदस्य लखनऊ से गए।

श्री गेंदा सिंह : लखनऊ नहीं। लखनऊ है एवाध।

जा बैकवर्ड हिस्ता या आज आप कमीशन का रपट उठा कर दाखल, वह कहत है कि 46 परसेंट बैकवर्ड एरिया में है उस 46 का नरा बैंक-अप देगा, तो सब यू० पी० और बिहार में नकल आएगा। वह बैकवर्ड आज में 30 वर पहले ये, आज बैकवर्ड हैं और अगर इन को जिन्दा रखा गया और इन को कुछ अगर होती रही तो इस इलाके को बैकवर्ड आगे भी रहना होगा। कभी हम पनप नहीं सकने। मैं तो ज्यादा बहस नहीं कर सकता। आज मैं आप के पास यह कहने के लिए आया है कि अगर छुट्टी दिनवा सकते हैं तो आप इनस तो यू० पी० और बिहार को आप ऊपर उठा देंगे। यू० पी० और बिहार क्या पाछे है ? आधिक नकश में निगरी जा आप तरा मुनिगंगा, ये 50 पी० और बिहार क्या कम पीछे है ? क्या वजह है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस लिये कि वे रुक कर रहे हैं।

श्री गेंदा सिंह : मैं आप में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मन्त्रा जी न जो लाइन पकड़ी है, वह महो नाइंग है। श्रीमन्, मुझे ताज्जब होता है—कल देसाई साहब और हम सब लग वहाँ ठिंये प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी थी। मैं कल हिम्मत कर के वहाँ गया था, उस मीटिंग में। वहाँ कोई आदमी ऐसा नहीं था जो हमारे विपक्ष में हो, देसाई

**[श्री जेठा सिंह]**

जो चीनी नहीं बे, सब हमारे पक्ष में थे। लेकिन अन्धकार वालों ने छाप दिया कि लोग हमारे विपक्ष में भी थे। यह क्या बजब है, कोई हमारे विरोध में नहीं था, फिर भी इस तरह से छाप गया (जबबखान)

श्रीमन्, अगर कोई मामूली चीनी नहीं है। इस वक्त जो आप चीनी में बनी है और इसका प्रयोग आप सम्भाल कर करें। वे भार्येव साहब हमारे गोरखपुर में जज थे, बहुत अच्छे विचार के आदमी हैं, लेकिन अब बूढ़े हो गये हैं, लड़के बहुत हो गये हैं वे बच्चे कहा हैं, मैं क्या बतलाऊ। ये बिस्ती अहम हमारे बहा केन-कमीशनर थे, इस वक्त उन का जिक्र करने को भी मन करता है—उन्होंने नेशनलाइजेशन के हक में मत दिया—ऐसे मजबूत आदमी है। इसलिये श्रीमन् के निष्पक्ष कर रहा था कि अब समय आ गया है, इस आन्दोलन को जीजिये ये पुराने कारखाने हो हमारी एम्प्लॉय कैंडिडेट को पूरा कर सकते हैं और किसान इन तमाम कारखानों की जरूरत को पूरा करने की स्थिति में हैं। जितना गन्ना पैदा होगा और उस से जो चीनी बनेगी उस से न केवल देश को खिलाइये बल्कि दूसरे देशों को भी आप खिला सकते हैं। ऐसा युग पहले कभी नहीं आया था, यह युग मायद पहली दफा हिन्दुस्तान में आया है। सन् 1931 में हम ने चीनी बनाना शुरू किया था और अब 1974 में ऐसा युग आया है जब कि उचित कीमत पर चीनी आप बाहर बेच सकते हैं।

श्रीमन्, आज हाउस एक दूसरी तरह में सोचे—मुझे लक्ष्मी में भाग है, लेकिन पंडित जी आप को तो लक्ष्मी में कहीं मारा है—कर्म कीजिये, पंडित जी मेरे नजदीक के हैं पंडीसी हैं, इनलिये मैं ऐसा कह देता हूँ

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद)  
लेकिन बहा तो सरकार को भी लक्ष्मी मार गया।

श्री सत्यन कपूर (पटिखाना) : कोई नहीं मारा है, तुम्हारे विभाग को लक्ष्मी मार गया है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : हा, सरकार के विभाग को लक्ष्मी मार गया है।

श्री जेठा सिंह : आप जरा हमारी बात सन लीजिये।

आप नई फैक्ट्रियां न बनाइये इन्हीं को बड़ा ठीक कर के चलाइये—आज जो गन्ना पैदा होता है, उस से चीनी बनाई जा सकती है

श्री साधू पाण्डेय इस वक्त चीनी मिलें बंद रही हैं, इसी वक्त उन को ले लीजिये।

श्री जेठा सिंह हा, इन मिलों को कौरन में लीजिये—बहुत अच्छी बात आप न पद दिसाई। जितना देर करे उतना और ज्यादा नुकसान होगा। पहले ही पीतल का सब सामान बे निकाल कर ले लिये। अब आप अगर वालों में कोई मेल मत कीजिये। ये लोग ऐसे हैं जिन को कोई मोका नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। आप जरा बर्तमान का की रिपोर्ट को पढ़िये—ये लोग देश के साथ कभी नहीं रहे। ये बहुत उम्दा लोग थे, इन में से काड़ी लोग उम्दा रहे हैं, लेकिन आज ऐसे हो गये हैं कि इन को कौरन बाहर निकाल देना चाहिये और यदि सरकार ने इन को बाहर निकाल दिया तो मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक नई दुनिया दिखाने देगी। जब एक बार निजी मालिक बंद हो गये और सरकार व कोऑपरेटिव दोनों मिल कर काम करने तो सम्भव में एक दूसरी दुनिया बन जायगी। कोऑपरेटिव में भी आज जहाँ जहाँ कमी देखते हैं, वे कमियाँ भी दूर हो जायगी। आप की जो सरकारी मशीनरी है, वह भी कई बार बखूब करती है। लेकिन मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा



बतलाते हैं कि आप मूलक पर भारीसा कीजिये, मूलक में इतनी बड़ि है, गन्ने के मामले में लोग चतुर हैं, चीनी बनाने में चतुर है, गुड बनाने में चतुर है, खाण्डमारी बनाने में चतुर हैं, वे इन सब चीजों को बना कर स्वावलम्बी हो जायेंगे, न केवल अपनी आवश्यकता को पूरा करेंगे बल्कि दूसरे देशों को भी इतनी मदद करेंगे कि हम भले आदमी मिन जायेंगे। धन के मामले में भी आप इस से काफी सम्पत्ति इकट्ठी कर सकते हैं।

अब मुआवजे की बात को लीजिए—  
इन्दिरा जी को थोड़ी चिन्ता होती है कि कैसे करेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ—आप जरा हिमाब जोड़िए, मैं हिमाब ज्यादा नहीं जानता—आप को कोई खाम देना नहीं पड़ेगा। क्या आप ने इन की वेल्लेसमीटम को देखा है? करोड़ों रुपया ये लोथ चीनी बचने का कमीशन लेते हैं—कम से कम यह कमीशन तो बचेगा। जो चीनी लें वह कुछ कमीशन ले सकता है, लेकिन जो चीनी बचता है उस का किस बाग की कमीशन? मैं फिर आप से निवेदन करता हूँ—जरा इनकी वेल्लेसमीट को देखिए—स्कूटिंगाइज रॉजिए—डोनगन मिमन-नियस और न जाने क्या क्या खर्चा डालते हैं, करोड़ों रुपया इस तरह में प्रति वर्ष निशान लेते हैं। शुरू से इसी तरह में खायी है और आज खर्चा कर रहे हैं। अब आप इस का बन्द कीजिए इस लोगों के बहुत खर्चा लिया, इतना खर्चा लिया है कि मैं फिर उस को दोहराना नहीं चाहता—मोदीनगर में छोटी सी फैक्टरी शुरू हुई और आज करोड़पति हो गए। जो एक आदमी कहीं से आया का थोड़ा सा रुपया ले कर

वह आज करोड़पति है। बड़े भले आदमी हैं, मुझे उस में कोई शिकायत नहीं है, हम सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि वह भुगर को छोड़ दे। वह काबिलकार का काम है। चीनी मिल मालिक हमारे गुड, कोल्हू और खण्डमारी पर हमला कर दिया, इन की वजह से हमारी सरकार बदनाम होती है। गुड और खण्डमारी में हमारे लाखों लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है। गुड और खण्डमारी गांवों में लोग बनाते हैं तो लाखों आदमी काम पाते हैं। कम रिकवरी उस की प्राप्ति है तो मिल मालिक बड़े खर्च-स्वाह बनाते हैं और सरकार से कहते हैं। और उन की हा में हा कुछ सरकारी अधिकारी भी मिलते हैं कि इन की रिकवरी बहुत कम है। अगर रिकवरी कम होगी तो पाव लाख का कारखाना है। कम न हो तो क्या हो। मोलेसेज का क्या करते हैं, बगाम का क्या करते हैं, प्रेस मड का क्या करते हैं? और भी कई चीजें हैं जिन का इस्तमाल करते हैं और पैसा बनाते हैं। दिल्ली में मोलेसेज का कारखाना बना रखा था कई साल हुए जाच हुई। उस का क्या हुआ कुछ पता नहीं। मोलेसेज, बगाम और प्रेस मड एसी चीजें हैं जो धन दे सकती हैं। कारखाने तो पहले जन्मा का पाथ में आने दीजिए।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि यह मनुष्य के जीवन का सवाल है। मानव जीवन पर थोड़ी दया कीजिए और इस बरोब जन्म-मृत्यु को इन बन्द आविषियों में जो चीनी मिल मालिक हैं, इन के हाथ से छुड़ा कर जनता के हाथ में दे दीजिए।

श्री० जय बंशजाले : दया का मवान नहीं है बर्निक अब है ।

श्री गेंडा सिंह : मुझ का लम्बा लम्बा हुआ है इन्डिया में दया हो रहा है । मैं मरते वक्त कुछ जी जाऊंगा अगर आप ने मृग को नेशनलाइज कर दिया । माननीय दहावले जी को नमस्कार कहूंगा और कहूंगा कि कम से कम कोम्पारेटिव को अभी छोड़ दो और निजी मिलों को नेशनलाइज करो । इस को अगर नेशनलाइज किया तो करोड़ों आदमियों को एक मर्वा स्वर्ग्य मिल जायगा । और मैं कहता हूँ कि पुरानी फैक्ट्रियों को घाज बँटा कर अहिल मि तुम पैदा करो । लेकिन बाहे के लिए पैदा करो ? लूटने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि जनता की सेवा के लिए उपभोक्ता की सेवा करनी है । हम का अब में पहले चीनी खान वाला का सामन रखना है । कम घावर जब वा गले की रीदावार नहीं बढ़ते तब तक दश नहीं बढ़ता । भारत में जितनी भूमि म गन्ना बोना जाता है उसकी आधी भूमि उत्तर प्रदेश में है । 15 लाख दम्हार (मधुमय) म गन्ना पैदा होना है और आधा मात्र देश पैदा करता है । यू० पी० वह हो जाता है जो कि आज महागण्ड है, मेसूर है, आन्ध्र है । यह लाग बडे परिश्रमि है आन्ध्र वाले, महाराष्ट्र वाले। आज कोम्पार० वाले हमारी बात कम सुनते हैं । हम का समझन है कि यह कोम्पार० को भी नेशनलाइज करना चाहते हैं । मैं माननीय सूर्य नारायण और माननीय राम गोपाल रेड्डी को फोन किया तो यह समझते

हैं कि नेशनलाइज करने की बात करो। अरे भाई मैं पागल हूँ ? कोम्पारेटिव को तो मैं और मजबूत करना चाहता हूँ । कैसे कोम्पारेटिवाइजेशन होगा ? ही नहीं सकता जब तब सरकार निजी मिलों को लेन ले । जब सरकार ने लेगी फिर उस के बाद कोम्पारेटिवाइजेशन हो सकता है । दूसरी दुनिया हो जायगी । इसलिए मैं ने निवेदन किया है, और आखिर में फिर आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम माननीय जगजीवन बाब के हाथ से, आप के हाथ से होने वाला है । और प्रधान मंत्री ने जब हम को पार्लियामेंट में लाने की बात की, हम तो नहीं आ रहे थे क्योंकि मैं तो छोटा आदमी हो बने रहना चाहता था, लेकिन जब मुझे यहाँ बुलाया गया तो आते वक्त मैंने कहा कि यन्त्रा वाला का याद रखना । और फिर याद दिलाया कहता हूँ कि यू०पी० में तो 114 कारखाने हैं हरियाणा, पंजाब और जगह बा जहा जहा चीनी मिलें हैं, उन सब का कारखाना मरता अगर आप बंद लावा के हाथ म चला । उगा मिक ले लाजिए और मरन हाव म ले कर नलाइए । न केवल हाँ और न हाँ और और बाज गडबड होना और फिर देखना कि चाना क्या दुनिया बना देता है । हमारा विश्वास है कि एक नई दुनिया पैदा बन जायगी।

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar). Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to read out the recommendation made by those 5 members of the Bhargava Commission wherein they have stated that they propose the nationalisation of private sector sugar

industry and the nationalisation of marketing of sugar irrespective of the sector which produces it and that this problem will be resolved only in the manner in which they have stated.

At the end, they have said.

"The demand for nationalisation is motivated by the belief that it is a means to achieve the objectives which have been set earlier for the sugar industry. The sugar industry is a focal point of socio-economic growth of the rural sector. The private sugar industry has not kept these objectives in view. It is too much to expect it to do so."

As the time at my disposal is limited, I will not quote everything. But it goes without saying that it is not merely for nationalisation's sake that we have been demanding nationalisation for all these years. Since 1934, it is the sugar industry workers who have fought and who have rather initiated the struggle for nationalisation of sugar industry. After the 1933 Simla Conference of the Cane Growers, in 1970, at Miraj, almost all the parties except those diehard reactionaries, in unequivocal terms, declared that nationalisation of sugar industry is the only way to achieve the social objective.

Then, in November, 1973, here in Delhi, in the Vithalbhai Patel House, more than 47 Members of Parliament belonging to Congress Party, the Communist Party and other progressives had participated and demanded for immediate nationalisation of sugar industry.

Now, the Bhargava Commission Report has come to light and we are discussing it. What is the difference between the two views which have been expressed here?

One says: 'Allow the sugar barons to reduce their sugar mills to the point of junk and then take over'. There we have found by experience—not only theoretically but by ex-

perience—that the rehabilitation or repair or modernisation charges have become very high. Therefore, before the remaining sugar mills could become sick, they should be taken over.

In 1974, in Aska, in Orissa, there was an All India Cane-growers' Conference where also we demanded nationalisation of the sugar industry. In Vithalbhai Patel House on 27th November, 62 MPs participated in that conference and all of them demanded nationalisation of the sugar industry; they have also asked for remunerative price to be given to the cane-growers. Finally, we submitted a memorandum, signed by 259 Members of this House. Therefore, we do not lack in a national consensus, we do not need the public opinion now to be mobilised. Already we have reached the national consensus for nationalisation of sugar industry. Therefore, who are the forces who are going to prevent the Government, unless Government chooses to succumb to the vested interests' pressures? We have tried many methods of adhocism, we have tried the policies of adhocism. Sometimes we raise the price. This time the Government have increased the price very miserly. And see the benefits that you have already given to the sugar magnates. And in spite of that, they have been cheating us in all the ways; they have been cheating by reducing the weight, they have been cheating by manipulating the recovery figures; they have been cheating by accumulating large arrears of cane price which they did not pay even after six months or eight months or even ten months. Regarding repairs and rehabilitation, not to speak of development rebate, they have not ploughed back even the depreciation money which was allowed to them in the past—ten per cent. Now after the adoption of the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill by Parliament these sugar magnates are entitled to get 25 per cent depreciation. In the past when it was ten per cent not a single pie was ploughed back

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for modernisation of their factory. Now how can we expect them to plough back for modernisation when it is 25 per cent depreciation? It is out of question.

As for their profits, they are having super profits. Mr. Maurya, when he was the Agriculture Minister, declared at Bombay the profits that they have made, taking advantage of the 30 per cent open market sale of sugar. They have looted the people so much. Therefore, all these years, it has been found that nothing could repair them: nothing could bring them to such a position as to maintain harmony with the cane-growers or with the workers or with the consumers.

This year the Government has announced the price of sugarcane at Rs. 8.50 per quintal; they have allowed a miserly increase of 50 paise per quintal, whereas the cost of production has gone up by almost a hundred per cent, by more than Rs. 5 or 6 per quintal. It has been stated in the Report and also under the Cane Control Order, it has been categorically mentioned, that the statutory minimum cane price should be so fixed that it fully covers the cost of cultivation in the major cane-growing regions. The Commission has further said that, for purposes of fixing the cane price, data on cost of cane cultivation and return from sugarcane and all other alternative crops should be collected and kept up to date.

This has not at all been followed and, this is not only the recommendation but a statutory compulsion under the Cane Control Order. Several times I have put questions, but the answer was evasive. I asked: in how many States it was implemented and whether they have ever worked out as to what is the actual cost of production of cane per acre. I think it has never been done. In 1973-74 what was

the argument? The hon. Minister, Shri Shinde and even the Prime Minister said that the prices of other essential commodities might go up. But when 40 per cent rise is already there as for wheat and other essential commodities and foodstuffs, then what is the point in not increasing the price of cane? Therefore, I demand a remunerative price for sugar cane. So as far as the principle is concerned, it has already been enunciated and already there is a statutory provision under the Cane Control Order. Therefore, that has to be strictly adhered to. Hereafter, no departure from that should be allowed.

Now, with regard to nationalisation, why I have spoken all these things is that under such circumstances never will we get any type of sympathetic attitude from the sugar barons as far as the cane-growers are concerned. Here, it is an agro-based industry and unlike the textile or any other industry, here the main point is: how best the relations can be maintained between the cane-growers and the mills because without the cane, the question of production of sugar is unthinkable. Therefore, the main point is that it is totally dependent upon the quantity of cane. Now, the point you will see is: how last year in the very resolution we have stated that lesser the production of sugar cane the lower will be the production of sugar and the consequence will be high price of sugar and still higher profits for the sugar barons. So, the low prices that you have already announced for cane will only help the private coffers. It is going to help the same sugar monopoly houses. Therefore, the entire House, barring a few to whom also I would like to appeal, should all come forward to fight against these sugar barons. It is not out of revenge but it is to solve this problem from the socio-economic point of view.

My third point is about exports. Sugar is an earner of valuable foreign exchange. It has already achieved the distinction of being our largest export earner. They have mentioned that the world's total requirement of sugar will be 94.5 to 97 million tonnes and the United Nations has suggested that the developing countries should adopt policies which would facilitate the development of the sugar industry in such countries to meet the growing demand. Now, here is the best opportunity that is given to us in order to reach our Fifth Plan targets of 60 lakhs tonnes. Now, how are we going to look at the problem? The only solution is nationalisation of the sugar industry and a remunerative price to the cane-growers and a remunerative price can never be guaranteed to the cane-growers until and unless the nationalisation process is taken up.

Now, after the 25th Constitutional Amendment, we were discussing only on paper and we spent days together and even upto 12 midnight we discussed in this House when we were discussing the 24th and 25th Constitutional Amendment Bills. And what was the thing that was discussed? There is concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and, therefore, if the Government deems it fit to take over any private property or any industry, it must have that right. Here what prevents us from acting? In the Bombay session the Congress itself has taken a bold decision to nationalise the sugar industry. Is it only to cheat the people to get votes at that time? Certainly not. If this is the situation I wish to point out that times without number this subject has been discussed and decided upon and I want to know what prevents this Government from going in for nationalisation. In Rajya Sabha the hon. Minister Mr. Shahnawaz Khan said that 'Government would have to take various

factors into consideration before taking a final decision on the question of compensation'. What are those factors? Categorically it has been pointed out in both these volumes. At least all the sections of the House are agreed that there should be involvement of sugar industry workers, sugarcane growers and the Government. If that is done from the beginning that would have been better, first take over and then complete nationalisation. I do not know what prevents the Government from taking this right step and the reasons why this has not been done. Whatever concrete proposals may be there must be conveyed to the House today. Everytime we should not waste our time and energy only in discussing, discussing and discussing. Some action has to be taken.

As regards compensation they say there is no finance. They say financial management will be in difficulty. Not at all. As regards compensation the payment of such amounts or the market value of units acquired etc. has to be determined at the discretion of the Government. Any amount you can say. I would even go further and say they would not at all be entitled to any amount because they have already looted this industry; they have converted this industry into a junk. Even on their own accord they want to say this is a sick mill so that they can get advantage. You have taken 8 or 9 sugar mills in UP and you have paid Rs. 3 crores. It is only merely purchasing that junk. What I demand is this. On nationalisation what are the other factors which Government want to take into account? So many years have been lost and we have delayed it so long. Why should there be any more delay in this regard? When LIC was not nationalised and when banks were nationalised there was no commission and if the Government has got the necessary will they can do this in this case also.

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Therefore I warn the Government that they should not succumb to pressures of vested interests and sugar barons; they should not widen the scope of reactionary forces to take advantage of the situation. They should see that this problem is solved and I say this with all the emphasis at my command that at least in the coming session of Parliament, in our budget session, Government must come forward for nationalisation of sugar industry and the cane price should be fixed at minimum of 17.5 as the all India cane-growers seminar had suggested for it. As far as the expansion of the sugar industry is concerned from international requirement point of view, in Orissa 20 sugar factories can be started. Government could give 80 acres of plot that is available there with assured perennial water supply. Therefore those things should also be taken note of.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD** (Bhagalpur): Sir, the history of development of the Sugar industry in the last 50 years is a history of miserable exploitation by the mill magnates of the cane-growers in this country. It is only after independence that we got some hope when Government announced the policy of setting up factories in the cooperative sector. As a result of that in the last two decades 91 cooperative factories have been set up and I am told 84 are in the process of implementation.

Along with Mr. Genda Singh and Mr. Dandavate I stress that Government should immediately take up the question of nationalisation of all the 154 and odd mills which are in the joint-stock sector.

Sir, in 1932 protection was given to the sugar industry by the Government. For what? It was for this small industrial sector of this country to exploit the cane-growers.

Now, in the last 40 years after grant of protection what have they done? I would not say myself. I would only tell you what the Commission has said. The Commission has given eighteen reasons for exploitation, which they have done over the last fifty years, as a result of Government protection in 1932 due to which there is chronic shortage of sugar in this country. We know at what price we purchase sugar in the market. The Minister thinks that we get it at Rs. 2 per kg. whereas I boldly say we do not purchase sugar at less than Rs. 5/- per kg. The first reason given is there is low recovery. Who is responsible for low recovery? Then they are hardly interested in sugar-cane development. There is bad plant and machinery and indifference of management. I am supported by the Commission when they say they have got no plan for modernisation. There is absolute absence of professional management and non-employment of qualified technical personnel. There is diversion of funds from sugar to other industries where they are getting much more fleecing and bleeding. They keep their capacity unutilised knowing full well that it will lead to rise in prices and they will have more profit and also make the people suffer. The next reason is unsuitable locations and technical deficiency in their performance. Then they have the most inefficient management because they are not interested in taking qualified and professionally efficient people because they do not want to pay them more and there is no interest and also lack of involvement of cane-growers and workers. The eighteenth reason is Most unscientific principle of fixing prices. I do not say this. This is what the Commission has said. These are eighteen wonderful developments in the sugar industry since 1932 when protection was given to that industry. The Commission has wholly condemned the present proprietors, that is in this country they have developed only draw-backs to fleece the consumers and the cane-growers. Un-

fortunately, Mr. Chairman, after saying all these things what do the honourable five Members of the Commission say? What cheek they have to say this? They say that the industry should not be taken over. This hon. Chairman, Mr. Bhargava, about whose family and employment of his sons in sugar factories will be better told by my friends who know about Uttar Pradesh, this gentlemen, Mr. Vyas, Mr. Saxena, Mr. Basni Dhar and then Mr. A. C. Bose, the so-called economist, have all said that the industry should not be taken over.

AN HON. MEMBER: Five musketeers.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: There are also good ones. But, they are not musketeers. These five musketeers, after giving these eighteen reasons, after mentioning these bad developments which have fleeced the sugar industry, have said 'No, please do not think of nationalisation'. What should you do? You should take over the sick mills. They say that the Government which is capable of taking over the sick mills is not capable of taking over other mills, where they are fleecing the industry and where they are having huge profits. This is what these five learned friends, these five cavaliers are asking us to do, are advising us to do. Mr. Bhargava says 'Don't give them indefinite promise of non-nationalisation.' At the same time, the wagon is in two different sides. They say 'No, don't give them the promise of non-nationalisation.' What type of promise we should give them? Mr. Bhargava says 'Give them a period of good behaviour'. During a period of 50 years, these people have earned huge profits, they have sold entire mills, they have been fleecing the farmers, the cane-growers, the workers and the consumers. But, in spite of this, Mr. Bose, this great economist tells us that we should give them a period of good behaviour and he says that in the meantime, Mr. Shinde should evolve a principle which should guide the socio-economic

objectives of the Indian Constitution.

AN. HON. MEMBER: For you, Mr. Shinde.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This is what Mr. A. C. Bose has said. But, I am sure that Mr. Shinde would not like to be in his company, to evolve a socio-economic principle in the meantime and give them a period of good behaviour. To whom, this period of good behaviour should be given? To these man-eaters of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, to these cane-growers-eaters who are moving out at large in the fields of Champaran, in the fields of Kumaon and Garhwal, trying to fleece the poor farmers. Don't give a lease of life to these man-eaters of UP and Champaran and Kumaon. Nationalise the sugar industry immediately. I do not think there is much worth in the arguments of these five cavaliers. Therefore, I treat them with the contempt that they deserve, and therefore, I come to the other five gentlemen who have said about it. The other five gentlemen are, our hon. friend Mr. J. C. Dikshit, Mr. B. K. Khosla, Mr. P. S. Rajagopal Naidu, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, MLC, Bihar and Mr. R. H. Chishti. They have also mentioned about these bad developments in regard to exploitation. But, they have not come to the conclusion that we should have national sugar authority in the country. The other five musketeers have said that we should have a national sugar authority. What do you mean by national sugar authority? This is bombastic. Neither national, nor sugar, nor authority. But, Sir, I must say that Government should give full consideration to what Mr. Dikshit, Mr. Khosla, Mr. Rajagopal Naidu, Mr. Chishti and Mr. Fazlur Rahman, have said. What did they say? They said that if you believe that Government is capable of taking over the sick mills, why don't you believe that Government is also capable of nationalising the 156 mills and they say, because you have no faith in nationalisation, because, you have full faith in pri-

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vate industry. Sir, just now, one of our friends has said that nationalisation has done harm to the country. I do not say so even at this stage. I came to the Parliament in 1952 and I have been a blind supporter of nationalisation, but, I am also a strong critic of its drawbacks as well. But, nationalisation cannot be condemned. Man invented aeroplane and the apes getting hold of it bombarded Vietnam. Is the aeroplane bad or the apes bad? Nationalisation is not bad. Sir, these five friends have said that there should be nationalisation to push up production. Why do we want nationalisation? This is because the public sector in this country is doing much better. They have got an industrial cadre, a managerial cadre, in this country, which is doing much better than the private sector wallahs, these big capitalists, these exploiters and these man-eaters. Therefore, we say that we have got an industrial cadre in this country which has qualified personnel under it and they can run the sick mills and the 156 joint stock mills better than these magnets. The standard of efficiency in the nationalised sector can be properly guided and it can do much better. Sir, the most important thing that nationalisation has got is public confidence. By public confidence I do not mean the confidence of Modies. I mean the confidence of the workers, who will work in these factories, confidence of the cane-growers who will grow the cane, confidence of the consumers who need sugar. This is the greatest advantage of nationalisation, that you have got to-day the confidence of the consumers, workers and the cane-growers—a powerful plus point to start with nationalisation. In this country, today, it is possible under your direction, Mr. Shinde, to deploy in the industry the efficient technical staff in the best way which the private industry has not done because they do not want to pay as they want to have more profit for their pocket. Therefore, I say five friends

ends are quite correct when they say that on any ground—be it industrial management ground, be it the confidence of the people ground, be it finance, there should be nationalisation.

I would like to quote an example—today a unit of 2,000 or 2,500 unit tonnes costs Rs. 5 crores. These persons, these looters are not prepared to invest a part of their profit. Who will do that? How can it be possible? Therefore I have established to-day in this country, the only alternative to this joint stock sector is nationalisation. Then one question remains to be answered—i.e., about compensation. Compensation for what? Compensation for the young ones—compensation for a small investment which has already given hundred times more profits to them—the exploiters.

I would like to quote the Father of the Nation so that these gentlemen may understand better. I would like to remind Mr. Shinde (please go back 10 years) 1964 Bhuvaneshwar Resolution, where under our dearest the late lamented leader Shri Jawaharlal Nehru the Resolution was passed to take over industry processing agricultural production. Mr. Shinde, if you do not remember 1964, I remind you of 1969 in the city of Bombay, in Congress where you and I were partners in the new Congress, after breaking with Congress and driving out the re-actionaries, we were for taking over the industry. Should I remind you Mr. Shinde, of what has been said by the Father of the Nation about compensation. The Father of the Nation said that you regard yourself as these industrialists regard themselves trustee of the people. If you do not behave that way, people have got the right to take over all that they deserve to have. Then they say if they take over, they would not pay you compensation. Mahatma Gandhi said, "compensation is a sin". What for compensation? Compensation to whom? To the exploiters—to hundreds of people in this country who have finished cane-growers.



I would like to conclude by saying that 25th Amendment of the Constitution has empowered the Government not to give compensation for the youngsters, for whatever it may be.

16.00 hrs.

In the public interest, you can fix a notional amount. Do not accuse the Supreme Court of coming in your way. In this matter, the Supreme Court is much ahead of you the Government. The Supreme Court shall not come in your way. Therefore, there is no case for compensation to the exploiters. The most important thing to do is to nationalise and the most appropriate time to do it is today.

You know we had a cane-growers' conference in Orissa. Shri Panda and myself supportes the cane growers. We had a national seminar only the other day, on the 27th November in which 60 MPs and two Ministers participated. We had a memorandum signed by 259 members given to Madam Prime Minister for nationalisation. What more authority do you want, Mr. Shinde, as Minister in charge for nationalisation of the sugar industry?

We in Bihar and UP, where more than half the units of the industry are located, feel the pinch. We know these exploiters, these sugar magnates. They try to control politics, to exploit the people and also to corrupt public life. Therefore, for the people's sake, for the consumers, for the cane growers, for the workers who participate in the production of this wealth, nationalise. Why don't you remember that white sugar is now selling at L 600 per tone in the international markets as against the price of L 100 prevailing previously? Why not earn more foreign exchange? We are prepared to forgo sugar. We will not eat it, Let us earn more foreign exchange. We will promise to stand by you in seeing to it that more sugar is produced for export

to earn foreign exchange, thereby ensuring that the cane growers of UP, Bihar and elsewhere get a better deal which they have been demanding since independence.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): At the outset, let me congratulate Prof. Dandavate and other hon. members who were instrumental in bringing about this discussion on the Bhargava Commission report on the sugar industry. The sugar industry is the focal point of the socio-economic growth of rural India. But it is very unfortunate that the private sector in the industry has flouted all the basic requirements of economic efficiency and other objectives of social accountability.

The private sector of the industry is fleecing the cane growers, exploiting as workers, overcharging millions and millions of consumers and corrupting the entire political system of our nation. According to the Commission, there are about 235 sugar factories in the country, among which 141 are in the private sector, 84 in the co-operative sector and only 10 State-owned. The joint stock sugar factories are family concerns of a few tycoons over which there is no public control. The private owners operate in a buyer's market in respect of cane and in a seller's market in respect of sugar. For example, in March 1974, when the Reserve Bank extended its credit squeeze to the sugar industry, the sugar barons stopped buying cane as a protest even at a price lower than the support price. Because of that, in April 68 mills closed on the ground that there was shortage of cane. But we know that the cane fields got dried up. They are dictating terms to the growers and to consumers in regard to the retail price. Many of the units are economically unviable. In your State of Bihar, there are 30 sugar factories of which 7 are sick, 4 have been already closed and 19 are struggling under the spell of stagnation. According to the Bhargava Commis-

[Shri Murasoli Maran]  
sion Report, 'nearly two-thirds of the private sector sugar industry was sick on one count or more and more than one third on almost all counts'. These private operators simply rob the factories. They operate with the profit motive in complete disregard of their obligations to the cane growers, workers and consumers. Managerial ability is almost nil. According to this Report in some Companies the Directors advanced huge loans unto themselves at a lower rate of interest whereas Company had borrowed from the Banks at a much higher rate of interest. In one case according to the Report the Directors of a Company had appropriated 40 lakhs of rupees and they have no assets or properties so that this money could be recovered. The sugar barons are looting this country and exploiting the consumers and the growers.

I very much doubt the motive of the Government in appointing the Bhargava Commission. Generally when a Commission is appointed its membership is always in odd numbers. Even the courts constitute benches consisting of three or five or seven judges. In the famous Fundamental Rights case we all know that the Supreme Court was evenly divided and when the one remaining judge took a different position his position had to be the law. Here the Committee was appointed with ten members. It should have been 9 or 11. I do not know why the Committee was appointed with 10 members. As ultimately nationalisation was the only remedy, they perhaps wanted to confuse the public and themselves and that is why they constituted a Committee of 10 Members.

The hon. speaker who preceded me said that the Committee was divided evenly. One group headed by Mr. Bhargava wanted, as Prof. Dandavate says, hospitalisation. They wanted nationalisation of only the sick mills. The other group headed

by Shri Dixit and others wanted nationalisation of the entire Private Sector in Sugar Industry other than Cooperatives. I beg to differ from Prof. Dandavate who said that Cooperative Sector should also be nationalised. I do not hold brief for the Cooperative. I do not say that all is well there. But in some parts of the country they are doing well. Wherever the human factor is involved, things like nepotism etc. are likely to raise their heads but if you say that the Cooperative Sector is bad and then the enemies of the Public Sector would say: look at some of the sick giants and white elephant in the Public Sector; look at the evils of nationalisation. do not nationalise. I do not want to give room for that. I agree with the Dixit group people that barring cooperatives the others should be nationalised.

There is another good recommendation of the same five Members; the marketing of sugar up to the level of wholesale trade should be completely nationalised. Unless you do so, nothing good would come about. In this context I should say that we have free distribution and also levy sugar. We issue cards to all the people in the village for getting sugar. We all know that most of the people are not accustomed to take sugar but in a democracy we cannot discriminate and so we issue cards to even those who do not take sugar.

What happens? The hoteliers and tea-shop keepers go and collect these cards and draw the sugar and thus corrupt the common man, the proper sections of the people. At the same time, if you ask the very same hoteliers to buy sugar at the levy price from the shop-keeper direct, they will not buy it. The reason is that if they buy so much of sugar from the shops, the sales tax officer will check these accounts and ask them to pay so much of sales tax by calculating the number of cups of

tea or coffee they would have made out of that sugar. So, while they want to get sugar at the levy price, they do not want to purchase it directly because it will mean payment of sales tax. In this way they cheat the State Government of sales tax and the Central Government of the income-tax. This can be checked only if you nationalise the trade system at the wholesale level.

Coming to the other recommendations of Bhargava group, they have suggested the need for hospitalisation of the sick units. But they have also suggested the restructuring of private sector, conversion of the partnership and private limited companies into public limited companies. If you are not for nationalisation, according to the committee this is the second best solution. What has been done to implement this recommendation during the past three years? We do not think they have taken any action.

A feeling is growing in New Delhi that only the Union Government can nationalise the sugar industry. There is a feeling here that the State Governments are incompetent to nationalise. In Kerala, for example, the Government headed by Mr Achutha Menon, where the ruling party is also a partner, passed a Bill to nationalise the ownership of plantations. Though years have passed, they are keeping it in cold storage in the Centre. Similarly, the Tamil Nadu Government wanted to nationalise the Madras Aluminium Company, which is consuming a lot of electricity at concessional rate. Three years have passed but we have not received any reply from the Union Government. This gives the impression that only the Union Government can nationalise industries and the State Governments cannot touch it. I agree that the Union Government is all powerful because it has got at its disposal the army, the navy and the air force. But the constitutional

position is that the State Governments also could nationalise. They may not be all powerful like the Centre; but they are equal to Centre in status. Article 12 says:

"In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, 'the State' includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India."

This Committee has suggested that for the export of sugar public sector units should be started in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra. The Tamil Nadu Government have decided to set up 8 sugar mills in the public sector. They have obtained the sanction of the Planning Commission also. They have formed a corporation called Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation for this purpose. Even though an application has been sent for an industrial licence, the screening committee has not met for the past six months. The export of sugar can earn dollar and foreign exchange. Yet, no action has been taken in this matter. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to convene the Screening Committee early to give licence so that we can have a few more mills in the public sector.

The Committee has also suggested that a sugar technological institute should be set up in the south more or less on the same lines as that of the Kanpur Institute. It also suggested that the Sugarcane Breeding Institute at Coimbatore should be enlarged and strengthened.

This cry of nationalisation is not something new. As Shri Azad has pointed out, this demand came as back as 1969 when the Congress Session in Bombay passed a resolution for nationalising the sugar industry in U.P. Then, why should we hesitate? The other day we saw in

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the papers that more than 250 of the progressive-minded Congress members have requested the Prime Minister to nationalise the sugar industry

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD  
From the other side also

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN We are ready to support you

You have got a massive mandate. What makes you to hesitate? Why this delay? Sp, I would request the hon Minister to come out with a categorical statement. If you do not want nationalisation, what is in your mind? What prevents you? Why are you neither here nor there? I want a categorical answer from the hon Minister

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज)  
सभापति महोदय, जिन क्षेत्रों में शुगर फैक्ट्रीज अधिक हैं वहाँ के लोगों को भी बोलने का मौका दीजिए क्यों कि वह लोग जानते हैं कि क्या क्या तकलीफें हैं।

सभापति महोदय होना तो यही चाहिए।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) चंपर-  
मैन माहब, जो अभी चर्चा हो रही है मैं इस से पुरी तरह सहमत हूँ जो माननीय गेदा मिह ने कहा, प्रो० दबबते ने कहा, माननीय भागवत झा और दूसरे दोस्तों ने कहा कि शुगर जिनकी देर तक हम प्राइवेट हाथों में रखेंगे उस वक्त तक इस देश का फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। न ही केन ब्रोवर का फायदा होगा, न ही ट्रेड यूनियन का फायदा होगा और न ही कज्यूमर को कोई फायदा होने वाला है। इसी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है, इस में पहले की फिगर्स भी हमारे सामने हैं इस साल शुगर पैमन्ट ने तकरीबन 175 करोड़ रु० का मुताफा कमाया। इस में पिछले साल हमारी जो पुरानी पीलिसी थी उस के मुताबिक उन्होंने 200 करोड़ रु० कमाया। सबाल पदा होता है कि डेवलपमेंटल रेट उन की देते

हैं कि आप अपने प्लान्ट्स को इम्प्रूव करो। क्या वह उस राश को प्रोपली यूज करते हैं? हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे हैं कि जो डेवलपमेंटल रेट दिया गया 10 परसेंट यह पैसा भी उन्होंने फैक्ट्रियों के सुधार के लिए खर्च नहीं किया। केन की रिसर्च के लिए और केन प्रोडक्शन कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है इस के लिए जितना पैसा दिया वह भी उन्होंने खर्च नहीं किया। यू० पी० और बिहार में गन्ने की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ रही है। महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु और गुजरात में गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ रही है। उस का कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर जो कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर थाया उन्होंने गन्ने की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए रिसर्च के काम को बढ़ावा दिया। लेकिन यू० पी० और बिहार में जो प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री वाले भादमी हैं उन्होंने इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसलिए आज शुगर को प्राइवेट सैक्टर के हाथ में रखने से न केन ब्रोवर को फायदा हो सकता है, न ही ट्रेड यूनियन को और न ही कज्यूमर को फायदा हो सकता है।

मैं इस बात के हक में हूँ कि शुगर के एक्सपोर्ट की तरफ ध्यान दें, और हमें एक ऐसी फिजा बनानी चाहिए कि इस मुल्क से हम 500, या 1,000 करोड़ रु० की शुगर एक्सपोर्ट कर सकें ताकि तेल की कोस्ट बढ़ने से जो नुकसान फौरन एक्सचेंज में हुआ है उस को हम पूरा कर सकें। लेकिन एक्सपोर्ट भी आप तब तक नहीं कर सकते जब तक इस काम को अपने हाथ में न लें। चीनी के मिल मालिकान इस देश को लूट रहे हैं, पोलिटिक्स को करंट कर रहे हैं, पोलिटिडियन्स को करंट कर रहे हैं, ट्रेड यूनियन्स को करंट कर रहे हैं, केन ब्रोवर्स को करंट कर रहे हैं। अबाल यह है कि थाया हम को कैन ब्रोवर्स को बचाना है कि नहीं? इस मुल्क के 259 मेम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट में लिख कर दिया। अगर आप इस हाउस में की बोट करावें, और हर पार्टी के मेम्बरान को कोई शिप न हो तो जल्द बोट ही ऐसे

होने जो मूलर पालिको के हक में जायेंगे। बाकी पालियामेंट के तमाम मेम्बर चाहे इस तरह के हों या उस तरह के—साथब जन-सब और स्वतंत्र पार्टी वालो को छोड़ कर—इसके हक में वोट देंगे। इधर उधर के सरमा-येदारो के कुछ दलाल इसके खिलाफ वोट दे सकते हैं। (अवधान) मैं मिल मालिको की लूट की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। गमीम माहब अपने आप को किस में गिनने हैं इसका फैसला बहुत बुरा करे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर बिना व्हिप के हाउस में वोट लिया जाए तो मजोरिटी ही नहीं बल्कि मिनोरिटी मजोरिटी इसके हक में होगी कि नेशनलाइजेशन हो। हमने 259 सिग्नेचर लिए। इस में हमने बहुत ज्यादा मेहनत नहीं की। पंडा साहब, गैरसिंह जी, दरबारा सिंह जी, भागवत आ आजाद साहब, कृष्ण कान्त जी आदि सब लोगो ने जो थोड़ी सी मेहनत की अगर और थोड़ी दो दिन मेहनत के करने तो तीन सौ से भी ज्यादा सिग्नेचर करवा सकते थे। मिर्क कांग्रेस पार्टी और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और दूसरे लोगो को ही एग्रेस किया गया। आप लोगो को नहीं किया गया। यह हमारी गलती है। यह हमारा सक्टेरियन ब्यूर रहा है। हमें चाहिए था कि तमाम मैनबर्ज के पास जाते। हम मजोरिटी के सिग्नेचर बड़ी आसानी से करवा सकते थे। अब भी कराए जा सकते हैं। अभी भी बिना व्हिप के अगर यहाँ वोट लिया जाए तो मजोरिटी इसके हक में आपको मिलेगी। मिन्ये साहब क्वी गवर्नमेंट में हैं वह न्यूट्रल रह सकते थे। मुल्क में और पालियामेंट में आपको मजोरिटी ऐसे लोगो की मिलेगी जो इन सरमायेदारो के खिलाफ हैं, जो इनके द्वारा पीसे गए हैं। लोग मूलर मिल मालिको से तग धाए हुए हैं और उनकी ही धकसरत है। देश की तरफकी के लिए यह जरूरी है कि मूलर कार-खानों का नेशनलाइजेशन हो।

सवाल पड़ा होता है कि कोओपरेटिव मूलर फैक्ट्रीज का क्या किया जाए। उनके

काम करने के ढंग में कुछ नुक्स हो सकता है। उसको मुधारा भी जा सकता है। लेकिन मैं इस बात के हक में नहीं हूँ कि उनको भी टेक ओवर किया जाए। मैं सिर्फ इस बात के हक में हूँ कि जो प्राइवेट मैनफैक्चर की मूलर फैक्ट्रीज हैं उनको फौरी तौर पर नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाए और कोओपरेटिव वालो को अभी छोड़ दिया जाए।

नेशनलाइजेशन का जो लफ्ज है इससे कुछ लोगो को चिढ़ है, कुछ लोगो को यह चीज गाली नजर आती है। ऐसे लोगो हमारी पार्टी में भी हैं और उस तरफ भी हैं जिन को इससे नफरत है, चिढ़ है, उनको इस नाम को सुनते ही बुखार आ जाता है, बे डर जाते हैं। उनका डर मज्जा है। कारण यह है कि ये लोग उन लोगो की नुमाइंदगी करते हैं जो बड़े मिल मालिक हैं या उनके एजेंट हैं। ऐसे लोग इस तरफ और उस तरफ भी हैं। इस शब्द को सुनते ही उनके माथे पर लकीर खिच जाती है। इसकी जो बकवाउड है वह भी हमें मालूम है। उनकी अपनी मज-बूरियाँ हैं। सरकार हमारी है। उनके अपने कारखाने चलते हैं। वे हमारे साथ इस वास्ते हैं कि उनको हम से कसेराज लेने हैं। ताकत हमारे पास है, उससे वे फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए वे हमारे साथ हैं। नेशनलाइजेशन किस तरह का हम चाहते हैं? चीनी मिलों के एरिया में जो गन्ना पैदा करने वाले हैं, जो किसान हैं और जो उस मिल में काम करने वाले मजदूर कार्यरत हैं, जो उसका स्टाफ है, उन सब को आप इस में इनवाल्व करे। जहाँ तक कोओपरेटिव मूलर मिल का तात्काल है प्रोपोज समझते हैं कि मिल हमारी है। कोओपरेटिव सेक्टर में कुछ बड़े किसान यह ठीक है कि इन मिलों पर कब्जा करते जा रहे हैं लेकिन जो छोटे किसान हैं वे यह महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि उनके हकूक को दबाया जा रहा है। वहाँ भी कुछ आदमी बड़े से बड़े बनते जा रहे हैं लेकिन छोटे जो हैं

(श्री सतपाल कपूर)

वे यह महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि हमारे हकूक दबाए जा रहे हैं। वह चीज भी आपके ध्यान में रहनी चाहिए।

एक बात साफ है। आप नेशनलाइजेशन को रोक नहीं सकते हैं, टाल सकते हैं। कितनी देर टालना चाहते हैं यह आपशन आप को हासिल है। लेकिन जितनी देर आप टालते रहेंगे उतनी देर आप सेवा नहीं करेंगे, इसलिए सेवा नहीं करेंगे कि शूगर मॅनेजेंट्स भी जान गए हैं कि मिले उनके हाथ से जाने वाली हैं और वे अपने रिस्कोसिस को डाइवर्ट कर रहे हैं, फंडज को डाइवर्ट कर रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट में भी इसकी चर्चा की गई है। भार्गव साहब ज्यूडिशल हैड माने जाते हैं। आज हमारे मुल्क में ज्यूडिशरी की बहुत चर्चा है। जब हम किसी को ज्यूडिशल हैड के तौर पर पेश करते हैं, उसके जिम्मे कोई काम सौंपते हैं तो इस बात से आखें बन्द कर लेते हैं कि जब ज्यूडिशल हैड आ गया है, यह सब ठीक कर देगा। हम यह नहीं देखते हैं कि ज्यूडिशल हैड का रिलेशनशिप किस से है। इसी ज्यूडिशल हैड, इसी कमिशन के चेयरमैन का एक अपना लड़का शूगर मिल वालों के यहां नौकर है, उनका डायरेक्टर है। यह मैंने इसलिए कहा कि आज हमें कुछ लोग मिलते हैं, वे कहते हैं देखिए साहब भार्गव साहब, ज्यूडिशल प्रादमी हैं, उनकी यह राय है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे ज्यूडिशल प्रादमी की राय मैं मानने वाला नहीं हूँ।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar):  
But a judicial man need not be a judicious man also.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : आपने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है। उनकी राय की आप रही की टोकरी में फेंक दें। साथ ही इसी कमिशन में दोसित घुप ने जो राय दी है उसकी आपकी मान लेना चाहिए। इस पार्लियामेंट की मॅजोरिटी भी उसके हक में है।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar):  
In the year 1951, seventy cotton tex-

tile mills of Ahmedabad put up a notice to the effect that they will close their second shift because of stockpiling. At that time, we demanded that these cotton textile mills should be taken over without paying any compensation to the mill-owners. Why? Because the intention of the industry was mala fide because they had accumulated huge profits from derived from out of the consumers' pockets and because they wanted to bring down the workers as the workers demanded a wage and DA rise. Therefore, we said that these mills should be taken over without giving any compensation. At that time, Shri Khandubhai Desai who is at present the Governor of Andhra Pradesh was the Labour Minister of the Union Government. He took immediate and necessary steps and the closure was averted.

But to-day we are discussing the sugar industry. What is the position of the industry where cross of rupees have gone into the private pockets all these years? There are only three simple questions with regard to the sugar industry. Have the sugar bagnes ever taken care of the interests of the consumers or not? Are the sugar industry's approach and dealings with the cane-growers fair? The third point is whether the industry has kept harmonious relations with the industrial workers. Now, if Government wants to see with open eyes, they should immediately come to the finding that the sugar industry has acted contrary to the interest of consumers. They have exploited the canegrowers. They have exploited the workers. Does Government want to continue the situation? Or do they want to take any remedial measures? The only remedial measure would be to take over this industry and to nationalise it, to protect this industry. We have found that Members minds are agitated and they demanded the nationalisation of this industry but somehow or the other Government did not dare to take over this industry. It is on purely political grounds that this industry is protect-

ed, we have been told. It is said that in the 1971 election this industry gave a contribution of the order of Rs. 20 crores to the ruling party and this obligation has prevented Government to nationalise this industry. Why the Government is not coming forward and take over this industry? That is the main question.

As my friend Mr. Satpal Kapur has said, majority of the sections of this House are demanding the nationalisation of this industry. But Government did not take to take over this industry. If Government really wants to follow a fair sugar policy, for supply of sugar to the consumers on fair prices, and if they want to protect the industry, they should nationalise it. This industry has not done any renovation or modernisation and they have been ruining the industry and earning and accumulating huge profits Government will be fair only if they nationalise this industry.

Much has been said about the recommendations of the Bhargava Commission. I do not want to go into the details of it.

But, *prima facie*, it appears that Government is reluctant to take over this industry. I think there should be no delay in this matter.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :** महाशय, शूगर को सब कोई-जीव जन्म से ले कर मनुष्य तक—खाने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं। लेकिन चीनी का बाप गन्ना है, और गन्ने को पैदा करने वाला उमका बाप किसान और धरती है। उस के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। मैं चाहता था कि शूगरकेन के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कुछ लिखा जाता। हमारी सरकार ने भी कुछ उचित काम नहीं किया। इस कमीशन का नाम रखा गया, "शूगर इंडस्ट्री एनक्वायरी कमीशन"। अगर इस का नाम "शूगरकेन प्रोड्यूस एनक्वायरी कमीशन", या "शूगरकेन एनक्वायरी कमीशन" रखा जाता, तो वह अत्यंत बात होती।

इस में लिखा है कि शूगर इंडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज किया जाये। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार ने इस कमीशन को क्यों बहाना किया। जब हमारी पेयरेट बाडी का बम्बई का यह प्रस्ताव उसके सामने है कि शूगर इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाना चाहिए, तो फिर उस ने यह कमीशन क्यों बिठाया।

हमारे 257 साधियों ने एक ममोरेंडम पर दस्तखत किए हैं कि शूगर इंडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाये। मैं ने उस पर दस्तखत नहीं किए, क्योंकि मैं ठेठ कांग्रेसी हूँ और मैं कांग्रेस के प्रस्ताव को मानता हूँ। अच्छा होता, अगर हमारे ये साथी अपनी पार्टी मीटिंग में गवर्नमेन्ट पर दबाव डालते कि हमारी सरकार है, इस लिए इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। वह बात तो कुछ समय में आती है। लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार के मन में भी कुछ दुविधा है कि इस उद्योग को नेशनलाइज करें या नहीं। इस लिए सरकार को सामने आना चाहिए और इस बारे में स्पष्ट बयान देना चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस समय श्री जयजीवन बाबू यहां रहते, तो अच्छा होता। वह किसान भी हैं, और मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में उन से बड़ कर इस मसले को समझने वाला हिन्दुस्तान में कोई नहीं है। शूगर इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बारे में आज दो मन नहीं है—एकमत है। तो फिर वह क्यों नहीं होता है? हमारी पार्टी के लोग जो यहां भाषण देते हैं, उस का मतलब यह है कि सरकार उन की बात नहीं मानती है और या हम लोग सरकार की बात नहीं मानते हैं। इसलिए मेरा खयाल है कि सरकार के खिलाफ, या उस के पक्ष में, यह पब्लिसिटी हम को नहीं करनी चाहिए। हम को अपनी पार्टी में कहना चाहिए कि जब हम ने बम्बई में

(श्री बिभूति मिश्र)

प्रस्ताव पास किया, तो वह इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं करती हैं।

बिहार में 30 शूगर फैक्टरियां हैं, जिन में से 5 मरी पड़ी हैं। उन 25 शूगर फैक्टरियों में से 9 शूगर फैक्टरियां मेरे जिले में हैं। सारे बिहार का धागा गन्ना चम्पारन में होता है। हिन्दुस्तान में सब से पहले 1895 या 1905 में लोरिया शूगर फैक्टरी लगी। वह फैक्टरी अंग्रेजों ने स्टेशन से 14 मील की दूरी पर लगाई। उस के बाद बारासकिया शूगर फैक्टरी मेरे जिले में लगी। जाबा से जो शूगर आती थी, जब सरकार ने उस के बारे में प्रोटेक्शन किया, तो हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सी शूगर फैक्टरियां लगी, जिन में से मेरे जिले में 7 शूगर फैक्टरियां और लगी।

ये शूगर फैक्टरियां आउट-मोडिड और आउट-डेटिड हो गई हैं। उन के माइनाइजेशन की तरफ न सरकार ने ध्यान दिया है और न शूगर फैक्टरी वालों ने। इस बारे में सरकार भी कम जवाबदेह नहीं है। उस ने डेबेलपमेंट के लिए केन सेस लगाया। वह बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में जेनेरल फंड में चला गया। वह डेबेलपमेंट पर खर्च नहीं हुआ।

दूसरी बात—जो यहाँ एक्साइज लेते हैं तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी डेबेलपमेंट में कुछ नहीं देती है। कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि किसानों से कुछ पैसा काटा जाता है और कुछ कहते हैं कि सरकार देगी, कुछ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट, कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देगी, लेकिन किसानों से तो पैसा काट लिया जाता

है, न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देती है न सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट देती है, पैसा मिल में पड़ा रहता है, मिल में लोग खा पी जाते हैं। इसलिए सरकार भी हमारे डेबेलपमेंट पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। आज दो रुपये 25 पैसे, दो रुपये 15 पैसे किनो सरकार चीनी बेच रही है। बिदेस में चीनी का दाम 12 रुपये किनो है चीनी का दाम इतना ऊँचा हो गया। इनका दाम सरकार फोरेन एक्मबेज में कमाएगी, चार लाख या पांच लाख टन जिनका भी भेज, लेकिन डेबेलपमेंट पर कुछ खर्चा नहीं होता है। सब लोगों का नाम लिया, लेजरर का नाम रखा, सरकार का नाम रखा, मिन मालिक का नाम रखा, एक कंजुभन प्रोमर्स का नाम रख दिया। बहुत से आदमियों का भावण मैंने सुना। हो सकता है वे केन के बारे में जानते हों लेकिन बहुत से आदमों नहीं जानते हैं कि शूगर केन का गेड केन होता है और उसे कैसे बचने है? इन के बारे में उन्हें कुछ पता नहीं। इन को ग्राम नेशनलाइज करना चाहते हैं, ठीक है, लेकिन एक बात मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि केन मार्किटिंग यूनियन ग्राम की नेशनलाइज्ड यूनियन है। वह पब्लिश सेक्टर की आर्गनाइजेशन है। उन में बड़ी प्राइवती है। बहुत से लोग उस में शूगर केन सप्लाय नहीं करना चाहते हैं। क्यों कि वहाँ ख़या ही नहीं मिलता है, चलाय की प्रीमाक्षी है। उन से बातचीत करके के लिए आते हैं तो वहाँ कुछ रजिस्टर होते हैं, और कुछ रहता ही नहीं, क्या ले लेंगे ग्राम? सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण करे, पूरी जवाबदेही



के साथ करे तो बात समझ में आती है, लेकिन जब तक सरकार पूरी जवाबदेही के साथ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है तब तक किसी को कुछ नहीं करे ? जो आज वहा सरकार ने सगठन रखा है उस को तो मैं देने से लाचार हूँ हा, मिल वालों को दूँगा। पैसा नहीं देगे तो कमी प्रकले हमारे क्षेत्र की तरफ निकलेगे, चार डहा मार कर अपना पैसा बसूल कर लूँगा। लेकिन केन मार्केटिंग यूनियन को तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई देने के लिए तैयार होगा क्यों कि बहुत बड़ी धाधली बहा है। इसलिए अगर सरकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बजाय पब्लिक सेक्टर में लेना चाहती है तो मैं बहूँगा कि सरकार ऐसे कदम उठाए क्यों कि यह कोयले का मामला नहीं है, लोहे का मामला नहीं है या और ऐसी चीजों का मामला नहीं है। इस में लाखा करोड़ों एक एक बट्टे दो दो कट्टे से ले कर 50 बीघे तक के किसानों का ताल्लुक है। यह पेरिगेबल गुड्स है। आज अगर किसी किसान के खेत में 100 मन गन्ना है, चालान मिल जाता है तो मुनाफे में चला जाता है, दो रोज देर हो जाती है तो उस का गन्ना 90 मन हो जायगा और किसान का मन मन गन्ना चला जायगा। तो बहुतेस चालीस रुपया फोरगो करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है क्यों कि सब जानते हैं कि उसे कुसे, आदमी, जन्तु, सिंघार आदि सब खाते हैं, पेरिगेबल कमीडिटी है।

भार्यव साहब की रिपोर्ट आई। वह जक रहे हूँगे, लेकिन शुगर केन उन्होंने कभी नहीं पैदा किया और शुगर केन का हक वह नहीं जानते। मेरे जिले में 69

वर्ष हो गए, तब से आज तक 9 शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हमारे यहां हैं। लेकिन उन का जनरल मैनेजर कोई हमारे यहां का नहीं हुआ। 69 वर्ष कोई कम समय नहीं है। 69 वर्ष से ऊपर के बहुत कम लोग यहां होंगे। तो इतने दिनों में जनरल मैनेजर कोई बहा का आदमी नहीं हुआ, केन मैनेजर कोई बहा का आदमी नहीं हुआ, कैमिग्र बहा का आदमी नहीं हुआ और चीफ केमिस्ट बहा का आदमी नहीं हुआ। ये चार पाम्टे ऐसी हैं कि ये ही की पाम्टे हैं कि शुगर फैक्ट्री के मालिकों ने अपने हाथ में रखा है और जिं पर अपने आदमियों को उन्होंने रखा है। भले ही कुली मजदूरों में कुछ बहा के आदमियों को रखा हो लेकिन कुली मजदूरों में भा बहा के आदमियों को नहीं रखते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अगर शुगर इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे तो शुगर फैक्ट्री के कमांड एरिया के लोगो को ट्रेनिंग दे कि वह जनरल मैनेजर का, कैमिग्र का, केन सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट का और चीफ केमिस्ट का काम करे और फैक्ट्री कमांड एरिया का आदमी कुली मजदूर सब कुछ रहे ताकि शुगर की रिकबरी ठीक हो और शुगर फैक्ट्री ठीक तरह से चले।

यहां सब लोगों ने भाषण दिया लेकिन जनरल भाषण दिया। शुगर की प्राबलम क्या है उस प्राबलम को कोई नहीं जानता। अगर मेरा बेटा चीफ केमिस्ट रहेगा, मेरा बेटा मजदूर रहेगा, मेरा भाई मेरा बन्धु उस एरिया का आदमी केन मैनेजर, रहेगा तो फैक्ट्री में हड़ताल नहीं होने देगा

## [श्री बिभूति मिश्र]

चाहेगा कि अच्छा ताजा गन्ना उस फैक्ट्री में जाय ताकि रिकवरी अच्छी हो, पैसा ज्यादा मिले। इस प्राबलम के ऊपर भागव साहब ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। उस कमेटी में जो लोग थे, मैं कहना नहीं चाहता, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी ने कैसे फक्कन किया है इस की जांच करने का काम सरकार सी बी आई के जिम्मे कर दे। कमीशन के लोगों ने जो काम किया है, वह किस तरह से किया है, ऐसे कामों के लिए सी बी आई को लगाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार कुछ जस्टिस कर रही है।

सरकार को चाहिए कि शुगर केन की प्राबलम को समझे और मैं समझता हूँ कि सिन्डे साहब खुद गन्ना पैदा करते हैं, जगजोवन राम जी भी गन्ना पैदा करने होंगे, उन के यहां की एक दूसरी फैक्ट्री है बिहटा फैक्ट्री, वह इस की प्राबलम को जानते हैं। शुगर केन फैक्ट्री पुरानी हो गई है, सड़ गई है, उस पर या तो सरकार खर्च करे और नहीं तो शुगर फैक्ट्री को जब तक नेशनलाइज नहीं करती है तब तक उन को मजबूर करे कि वे फैक्ट्री को माडर्नाइज करे। यह प्राबलम उत्तर भारत की है। आप पञ्जाब में न कर बिहार तक चले जाइए। यहां की रिकवरी क्यों कम है? हमारी रिकवरी ज्यादा हो सकती है। हमारा केन 9 महीने में होता है और महाराष्ट्र का केन 18 महीने में होता है। हमारी रिकवरी 9 परसेंट है और इन की 18 परसेंट है। तो दावा का बराबर है क्यों कि हमारा गन्ना केवल 9 महीने में होता है उन का 18 महीने में होता है। एक शुगर फैक्ट्री हरिनगर में, पिपरी साहब का नाम लिया, उन को, वहां की रिकवरी साढ़े दस प्रतिशत है। बिहार में कम रिकवरी है। क्या कारण है कि उस की रिकवरी अच्छी होती है और हमारे यहां कम होती है? मैं सरकार से पूछना

चाहता हूँ। मैंने बराबर मांग की कि जहाँ केमिस्ट की जगह है वह जगह आप सरकार को दीजिए। हमारी पार्टी में बहुत से सोशलिस्ट भाई हैं। मैं तो गांधी जी के कदमों पर चलने वाला हूँ। लेकिन किसी ने आज तक यह मांग नहीं कि कि शुकोज निकालने की जो बात है... (व्यवधान)...

सभापति महोदय, यह शुगर केन का मामला है जो हमारी जिम्मेगो है..... (व्यवधान)..... ऐसे आविष्यों को आप ने बोलने का मौका दिया जिन्होंने गन्ने का खेत भी नहीं देखा होगा.....

सभापति महोदय, यह तो मेरा कुसूर नहीं है। मिनिस्टर फार पालियामेन्टी अफेयर्स ने जो नाम दिए उन्हीं को मौका दिया गया है। अब आप जन्दी खत्म कीजिए।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं आप से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि प्रिविलेज मोशन और प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर की तो घडिजग उड़ गई, उस से किनना गन्ना पैदा हुआ, किनास का कौन सा मामला उस से हुल हुआ? कल लोन सवा बन्द होने जा रही है, सारे सेशन में प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर और प्रिविलेज मोशन के अलावा और कौन सा बात हुई?

सभापति महोदय, आप जन्दी अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस डिस्कशन को आप अपने सेशन तक ले चलिए, आज इन को खत्म मत कीजिए क्योंकि जगजावन बाबू भी नहीं हैं। वह हिन्दुस्तान के किमान से बड़ा भारी सबब रखते हैं और यह हम लोगों के लिए जाबन मरण का सबब है।

महाराष्ट्र में शुगर रिकवरी ज्यादा है और हम लोगों के यहां कम है। हम उन के पैटर्न पर कैसे आएं? हमारी क्या प्राबलम है? यह हम रखना चाहते हैं।

सरकार नेशनलाइज करे या न करे लेकिन जो हमारी प्राबलम्स हैं उन प्राबलम्स को आप समझिए, सोचिए। यह किसान के जीवन और मरण का सवाल है? आप जिस गद्दी पर बैठे हुए हैं आप इस बात को देखिए। 5 अरब रुपये फारेन एक्सचेंज हमसे कमाने जा रहे हैं। दो रुपये मबा दो रुपये किलो चीनी यहा देते हैं और 12 रुपया किलो बिदेश में इसका दाम लेने जा रहे हैं। तो जहा पाच अरब रुपया आप फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने जा रहे हैं वहा पाच घंटे में हम मामले को तय कर देना चाहते हैं? यह लाखों करोड़ों किसानों का सवाल है। थोड़ा धैर्य रखिये, इस को धमले सेशन तक कैंरी-आउट कीजिये, तब जस्टिस होगा तथा बाबू जगजीवन राम और गिण्टे माहब से हम को जबाब दिलवाइये।

हम लोगो को जमीन का बढिया से बढिया भ्रम तो गले में चला गया, अब हम लोगो की जमीन में वह ताकत नहीं रही कि बिना दूसरे साधना के बढिया बन सके। इस लिए हम को वकन पर खाद मिलनी चाहिये, वकन पर बीज मिलना चाहिये। मैंने इस साल एक एकड़ जमीन में गन्ना लगाया है, मिल में दोड़ने-डोड़ते में परेशान हो गया, जब जा कर "बी० प्रो० 70" नम्बर का बीज मिला। बीज जिनता नहीं है, माग ज्यादा बढ़ गई है—बहुत खुशामद करने के बाद मिला। यह सरकार या जिन भाइयों ने यहा भावण दिये हैं—हमारे गेहा बाबू ने भी भावण दिया है—भावण देने से काम नहीं चलेगा जब तक इन बाज्रा की व्यवस्था आप पहले से नहीं करेगे। हर एक के लोख में आप एक सीड-फार्म लगाइये—बहुत काम सब से पहले होना चाहिये। इस के साथ आप तमाम इन्फुट्रम की व्यवस्था कीजिये और उनको समद पर दोजिये।...

श्री श्रीरामचन्द्र बसु (डाइमण्ड हांबर) :  
हमारे सम्मेलन द्वारा—मिश्र जी, टाइड-

रोन डाइमण्ड कर रहे हैं—इस पर भी बोने है और उधर भी बोने है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप को क्या पता है, बैठ जाइये, आप कलकत्ता से आते हैं, चाय पीजिये, भावण दोजिये, आपको किताबी ज्ञान है।

इस लिये मैं चाहता हू कि सरकार समग्र रूप से नेशनलाइजेशन के पहले इन्फुट्रम और हमारी तमाम चीजों की व्यवस्था करे। आज 230 मिलें हैं जिन में से 150 मिलें प्राइवेट सेंटर में हैं—इनकी मिलों के लिये आप के पास किनना केन सीड का इन्तजाम है, किनना बीज पैदा करने की व्यवस्था है? पाटिन माहब के जमाने में भी इनकी चर्चा हुई थी, लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। गिण्टे माहब ने भी कहा कि मोतिहारी में खोलिये, जमीन है। मैंने जमीन भी बनवाई, मोतिहारी मिल की जमीन है, उसको लेकर केन-मीड फार्म बनाइये और आज तक जितना हम टैकनालाजी में डवेलपमेन्ट हुआ है, वह मारा एडवांस कीजिये और तमाम शुगर फेक्ट्रीज को मोडर्नाइज कीजिये। अगर आप इनका नेशनलाइजेशन कर लें तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन अगर नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं करने हैं तो भी इनको मोडर्नाइज कराइये। अगर दोनों नहीं करने हैं तो किनान दोनों तरफ में मारे जायेंगे—बी पाटो के बीच में किनान को मत पितने दोजिये। अगर नेशनलाइज करना हो तो तब कीजिये लेकिन उनके साथ साथ वे मारी बीजे जो इस रिपीट में लिखी हैं—जैने एक नेशनल अक्वाट्री बनेगी, सूबे में काररीरेशन होगी, जहा गन्ना पैदा होना है वहां व्यवस्थापक रहेगा—मुझे एक बात याद आई है—मेरे खिले में किसी जमाने में अकोम की खेती होती थी, वह अक्वेजों का जमाना था। सुबह उठ कर अक्वेज बोड़े पर बैठ कर हर किनान के खेत में जाता था और खुद अकोम की खेती को देखता था। जिनकी खेती अच्छी होती थी, उसको वहीं

## [श्री विष्णुति मिश्र]

इनाम देने के लिये झोलाता था कि तुम को इतना इनाम दोगे और जिसकी ख़ासी ख़राब हाती थी, उसके जो कारकुन होते थे उनके साथ डाट-फटकार करता था। अब मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि हमारे जितने केन के फार्म हैं—बतलाइये, कितने सरकार के लोग, कितने केन्द्र के मिनिस्टर, कितने स्टेट के मिनिस्टर गन्ने की रोपाई से लेकर कटाई तक बहा जा कर देखते हैं। गन्ने के फॅक्टरी तक जाने के बीच में कितने धादमी उम खेतों को देखने के लिये जाते हैं। हा, इस्पेक्टर जाना है या उसके ऊपर जो भ्रमर होता है, वह जाता है, लेकिन इनकी क्या भ्रोकात है और जहा जाते हैं, वहा क्या जस्टिस करेगे ?

इतना ही मुझे कहना था, धन्यवाद।

श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री (कासगज) : सभापति महोदय, श्री दण्डावते जी ने जो भाषण दिया और चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण की जो बात कही गई है—वह ठीक है। यहा किसी इण्डस्ट्री के डबेलपमेन्ट के लिये कोई विषय उठाया जाय जिनमे धाम जनता का लाभ हो, राष्ट्रीय हित की बात हो तो बुरी बात नहीं है, और इसमे कोई दो राये भी नहीं हैं। ऐसा विषय हाउस में अवश्य धाना चाहिए और उस पर अच्छी तरह से बहस होनी चाहिए। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—जहा तक राष्ट्रीयकरण का सवाल है मैं और हमारा दल राष्ट्रीयकरण के मसले को व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से देखता हूँ। आज की परिस्थिति यह है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर सरकारीकरण किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के पीछे इनका कोई विशेष उद्देश्य लगा रहता है और इस प्रकार से तमाम देश की आर्थिक सत्ता को सरकार अपने हाथ में केन्द्रित करना चाहता है। हम इस एकाधिकार को नहीं चाहते। यदि सुगर फॅक्ट्री के डबेलपमेन्ट के लिये कोई ऐसा काम इला है जिससे उसकी उन्नति हो तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।

अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री कपूर जी कह रहे थे कि हाउस में सभी इसको मानने के लिए तैयार हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय, इस उद्योग का डबेलपमेन्ट किया जाय—जहा तक डबेलपमेन्ट का प्रश्न है, इसमें दो राये नहीं हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि डबेलपमेन्ट हो, लेकिन साथ में उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि स्वतन्त्र पाँची और जनसब का कोई धादमी भले ही न माने, क्योंकि वे दलाल होते हैं। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—मार्च, 1973 में विधान सभा के जो चुनाव हुए डिस्ट्रिक्ट एंटा में हुए—म्यूली नगर फॅक्टरी, नगरिया के मालिकान ने एंटा जिले की चार चार सीटों से चुनाव अपने रुपये से लड़ाया और मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि भलीगज का जो विधायक है, उसको उन्होंने एक जीप दी—इसमे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि दलाल हम लोग नहीं, दलाल ये लोग हैं जो राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर मिल-मालिकों से करोड़ों रुपया बसूल करते हैं और नारा लगाते हैं—समाजवाद का।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी) :  
आप राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री मैं बतलाऊंगा, आप सुनते रहिये। हम इसमे आपकी सरकार का एकाधिकार नहीं चाहते हैं।

दूसरी बात—यह ठीक है कि कुछ निजी चीनी उद्योगपतियों ने इस व्यवसाय में बपले-बाजी की है और ब्लैगमनी एकत्रित की है—तो मैं आर्थिक सत्ता का केन्द्रित होना न निजी क्षेत्र में चाहता हूँ और न सरकारी क्षेत्र में। इस प्रकार हम निजी क्षेत्र और सरकारी क्षेत्र दोनों के बिचड़ हैं हम यही चाहते हैं कि कृषक को उसके माल का उचित मूल्य मिले, जो आर्थिक है उसको सही मजदूरी मिले, बोनस मिले, बेकारी भत्ता मिले। हम चाहते हैं कि मिल मालिक को उसकी पूँजी के अनुसार प्राफिट मिले। हमारा सुझाव है कि चीनी मिलों का स्वामित्व और प्रबन्ध एक

ऐसी संयुक्त व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत हो, जिसमें मालिक को उसकी पूँजी पर उचित मुनाफ़ा, प्रबन्ध की कार्यकुशलता, गन्ना उत्पादकों को उनके कच्चे माल तथा परिश्रम का उचित मूल्य, मजदूरों की मेहनत का सही मुआवज़ा और करोड़ों चीनी उपभोक्ताओं का हित—इन सब बातों की तालमेल बँटाने हुए एक ऐसी संयुक्त योजना ही व्यवस्था की जाय जो व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से सब के लिए हितकर हो। तभी आप को सफलता मिलेगी, इसके बिना सफलता का कोई मवाल नहीं है। अभी हमने देखा महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर सहकारी श्रेष्ठ में चीनी उद्योग चनाया गया और उसमें गन्ना उत्पादकों को थोड़ा लाभ हुआ। लेकिन उनमें छुट्टाचार कितना है, यह भी किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। मैं महाराष्ट्र की उन बुराइयों का भी विरोध करता हूँ जो इन समय बहा पर फैल रही हैं।

17.00

सरकार जब कोई स्कीम बनाती है तो सब से पहले चोर दरवाजे को चोरी के लिये रखती है। 70 परसेंट चीनी आप लेवी में लेते हैं और 30 परसेंट आप्रिपि मार्केट में देते हैं। जैसा मिश्रा जी ने बताया विदेशों में 12 रुपया किलो के हिसाब से चीनी बिकती है और देश में 6६० किलो के हिसाब से बिकती है। तो 6६० के हिसाब से 30 किलो चीनी 180 ६० की होती है, जब कि 70 किलो लेवी की चीनी का दाम 140 ६० ही होता है। इस तरह से आप मिल मालकों को चोर बाजारी के लिये प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। जब कोई उद्योग नष्ट में जाने लगता है तो राष्ट्रीयकरण का नारा लगाया जाता है। राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए, लेकिन उसके साथ उन बातों की ओर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा जो उसकी आधार-विस्था हैं।

अभी आप ने एक योजना बनाई है सेक्टर रिस्कीय योजना चीनी के लिये। अभी तक श्र्लैक इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर कस्टम का एक अधिकारी रहता था जो चीनी वहाँ से गिकानी

जानी थी उसको नोट करता था। लेकिन अब ऐसा कर दिया है की सप्ताह में या महीने में किसी दिन जा कर उनके रेकार्ड के अनुसार उसको नोट करेगा। हम चाहते हैं यह चोर-दरवाजा भी बन्द होना चाहिए, वरना आप अपने उद्देश्य तक नहीं पहुँच सकते।

चीनी उद्योग के अन्दर करोड़ों की तादाद में गन्ना उत्पादक, मिल का मजदूर, चीनी उपभोक्ता और मिल मालिक, यह चार मिल कर काम करते हैं। हम चाहते हैं आपकी योजना ऐसी हो जिससे उपभोक्त को मन्ते दाम पर चीनी मिले मिल मालिक को अपनी पूँजी के अनुसार मुनाफा मिले, श्रमिक को उसकी मेहनत के अनुसार वोनम मिले और यदि मिल किसी कारण से बन्द होनी है तो बेकारी भत्ता मिले। इन बातों की तरफ यदि आप ने ध्यान नहीं दिया तो योजना बेकार रह जायगी।

आप चीनी मिलों का तो डेवलपमेंट करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इन मिलों को आप कैसे चलायेंगे? क्या गन्ना आपको उतना मिलेगा? और गन्ना मिलने के लिये आपकी कौन सी योजना है? अभी देवरिया में 10 मिलें बन्द थी, यह अन्धकारों ने धाया। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि गन्ने के आधार पर चलने वाली इन मिलों को चलाने की योजना अच्छे ढंग से चलाना चाहते हैं तो कृषकों की तरफ़ आप को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। उनके गन्ने की कीमत को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। आज मूखी लकड़ो 20, 22 ६० प्रति किबटल बिक रही है जब कि गन्ने का भाव 12 से सबा 13 ६० प्रति किबटल है। क्या आपने ध्यान दिया कि गन्ने के उत्पादन में कितनी रासयनिक खाद लगती है, कितना पानी लगता है और दूसरी चीजें लगती हैं, और प्रायकल मार्केट का रेट कितना बढ़ गया? हम चाहते हैं कि इन बातों का आप ध्यान रख कर गन्ने की कीमत तय करें। यदि आप राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ़ जाते हैं तो राष्ट्रीयकरण

[श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री]

कीजिये, हमे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ जिनको मंत्री महोदय नोट करे और अपने उत्तर में उनके बारे में कहे।

किसान का करोड़ों रुपया मिल मालिकों के ऊपर, प्राइवेट सैक्टर और सरकारी क्षेत्र में दोनों पर बकाया है जिसका भुगतान तुरन्त हो। गन्ना उत्पादकों को अभी तक कीमत के भलावा ऐक्स्ट्रा 25 पैसा प्रति क्विंटल जो किराये के रूप में मिलता था उसको बढ़ा कर एक रुपया किया जाय। 50 करोड़ रु० का गन्नासूखा के कारण कीटाणुधो द्वारा, या रसायनिक खाद के अभाव में, खराब हो जाता है। अगर आप इस 50 करोड़ रु० के गन्ने को बचा लेते तो हम कोउतना ही फायदा होता। इसके लिये मंत्री महोदय आप कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं।

प्रोपिन मार्केट में जो चीनी का कोटा 30 परसेंट देते हैं और जिस पर ब्लैक होता है इसको शीघ्र बन्द किया जाय। कुछ राज्यों में खास कर उत्तर प्रदेश में एक छप्पाचार बिरोधी दस्ते का गठन किया जा रहा है। सुना जाता है कि उसमें केवल सरकारी क्षेत्र के ही व्यक्ति रहेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि उन संगठनों के अन्दर जनता के व्यक्ति भी रख जायें ताकि पब्लिक की सही खबर सरकार तक पहुँचे और सरकार उन पर अवश्यक कार्यवाही कर सके। जिन मजदूर यूनियनों का मजबूत होता है उनके प्रतिनिधि तो आप लेते ही हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि जो अल्पमत में है उनसे भी विचार विमर्श किया जाय, और यदि सम्भव हो तो उनको भी उसमें मान्यता दी जाय।

जैना मैन बताया इन चारों चीजों का तालमेल जब तक नहीं बैठायेंगे तब तक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। इसलिये मिल-मालिक, गन्ना उत्पादक, चीनी उपभोक्ता और मिन मजदूर का ध्यान रखते हुए एक

समय रूप से ऐसी योजना तैयार करे जिससे जो विचार विमर्श हो रहा है उसमें सफलता मिले।

MR CHAIRMAN Before I call upon the next speaker, I have before me a list of 13 Congress Members plus individual slips also apart from the Opposition Members I would request the Congress Members to ...

SHRI PILOO MODY. I move a closure

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) I move for an extension of time.

PROP MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) He is applying closure to the private sector

MR CHAIRMAN I would request the Congress Members to confine their speeches to 5 to 7 minutes each, as far as possible

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur) The time may be extended We are very much interested in this subject

SOME HON MEMBERS The time may be extended

MR CHAIRMAN The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has been the mood of the House Let him consider

SHRI VASANT SATHE

श्री वसन्त साठे : जिस विषय पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं इस के संबंध में मैं कुछ बुनियादी बातें उठाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा विश्वास है कि हमारी सरकार की भी इस बारे में कोई दो राय नहीं है कि यदि किसी उद्योग का देशहित में राष्ट्रीयकरण आवश्यक है तो वह कर दिया जाए। हर समयवार व्यक्ति चाहे इधर हो या उधर मानेगा कि यदि देश हित, जनता के हित में यदि इस चीज की मांग की जाती है तो केवल किसी तात्त्विक मतभेद के कारण ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण

न किया जाए। राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई सैद्धान्तिक आधार है, इसको भी मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। जिससे हर उद्योग का चाहे वह देश हित में हो या नहीं राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ही देना चाहिये, इसको मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। कुछ लोग है जो ऐसा मानते हैं लेकिन मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। मैं मानता के हित को, ह्यूमनिज्म को ज्यादा महत्व देता हूँ और दूसरे तमाम इज्जत जो हैं, सोशलिज्म है, कम्युनिज्म है, कैपिटलिज्म है —

SHRI PILOO MODY: On a point of order. How dare he point at me and say 'Capitalism'?

MR. CHAIRMAN. Are you objecting to it seriously?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Suppose I had pointed at him and said 'Fascism', would he have accepted that nomenclature? Through you, Mr. Chairman, I am informing him that I am a liberal. Now he may say 'Liberalism'

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All theseisms are for the service of humanity. I understand. Even capitalism is

मैं भ्रष्ट यह कर रहा था कि आज के मानव समाज में हम इस बात का विचार करें कि क्या शक्कर मरीखे उद्योग का पूँजीवाही अर्थ व्यवस्था में खानगी मुनाफाखोरी की अर्थ व्यवस्था में रहने से यदि देश का हित होना हो तो मुझे उस में कोई एतराज नहीं है, वह इसी तरह से चलते रहना चाहिये। हमारे उद्येष्ठ बन्धु अभी कह रहे थे, श्री विभूति मिश्र कि यदि शक्कर के उत्पादन में किसान के अच्छे का स्थान होता, मेनेजमेंट में उसका स्थान होता वह कमिस्ट होता, मजदूर बहा का होता और ये सब अधिकार उसको होते तो किसान का भी फायदा होता, गन्ने की खेती का उत्पादन भी बढ़ता। लेकिन आज की पूँजीवाही में क्या उन्हें धामा है कि किसान के अच्छे को वहाँ कोई स्थान मिलेगा?

हुआरी पार्टी का आश्वासन क्या था? यह चीख भुवनेश्वर के प्रस्ताव में बहुत स्पष्ट

रूप से आ गई है। बम्बई में तो खाम शक्कर के नेशनलाइजेशन का प्रस्ताव हुआ। उसके पहले का प्रस्ताव जवाहरलाल जी की मीजूदगी में आखिरी जो अधिवेशन उनकी हाजिरी में हुआ उस में क्या हुआ, यह मैं आपको पढ़ कर बताता हूँ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: But the father has been disowned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

"As early as 1964 at Bhubaneswar the Congress had decided in favour of State take-over of all industries processing agricultural produce. Among them are classed rice mills, jute and textile industries and sugar mills."

यह हमारी पार्टी की पालिसी है। लेकिन दिक्कत इस बात पर हुई कि बम्बई के भी बाद प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने अपने एक वक्तव्य में 26-1-74 को सोशलिस्ट इंडिया में यह कहा।

"You raised the question of nationalisation of sugar. I am not pro or against nationalisation. I have not hesitated to nationalise many vital sectors. The test is that it has to serve a purpose. We have to look at the whole matter from that point of view."

आगे वह कहती है।

"The Centre was worried whether taking over would create a situation where sugar would not be available and the whole brunt will again come on us. This is really the point"

इसलिए सवाल यह नहीं है कि हम राष्ट्रीयकरण के पक्ष में हैं या खिलाफ है। बल्कि सवाल यह है कि आज शक्कर का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए लोगों को ज्यादा शक्कर उपलब्ध करने के लिए देश को ज्यादा शक्कर मिल सके और विदेशों में भी उसका निर्यात हो सके और करोड़ों बिदेसी मूद्रा हम कमा सके, कौन से कदम उठाना हमारे लिए आवश्यक है। इसके लिए सब से पहली आवश्यकता यह

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

है कि गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़े। वह कैसे बढ़ेगा? किसान को उचित दाम यदि आप नहीं देंगे तो क्या उसका उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है? गन्ने का उत्पादन खर्चा चालीस प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है एक साल में लेकिन उसके दाम बढ़ा कर आप दे रहे हैं सिर्फ दो रुपये पर क्विंटल। आप बताएं आपकी पालिसी देश में एग्रिकल्चरल कमोडिटीज का उत्पादन बाने की है या नहीं है? यदि है तो क्या कपास, शक्कर, सूगरकेन आदि चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिये या नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिये। हाथ कगन को आरसी की जरूरत नहीं है। ज्यूट के आपने रिम्यूनेटिव दाम नहीं दिए बावजूद कोशिश के और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि पंचाम परसेट ज्यूट का प्रोडक्शन एकदम से एक साल में गिर गया। हमारे शिन्दे साहब बैठे हुए हैं। वह महाराष्ट्र के हैं। वह जानते हैं कि कपास के मामले को लेकर बहा हाहाकार मची हुई है। क्या बाकी देश की तरह महाराष्ट्र में किसान घस्सी फीमदी नहीं है? हमारे देश की जनता देहात में रहने वाली नहीं है? किसान खेतीहर मजदूर चाहे बड़ा हो या छोटा क्या यही हमारे देश की आबादी ही है, क्या इन्हीं पर हमें नाब नहीं है? क्या उसी के बलबूते पर हम यहां इनने अधिक बहुमत में नहीं लाए हैं? क्या उन में विश्वास पैदा करने का यह तरीका है? कौन यह चाहेगा कि उनका जोहम में विश्वास है, उस विश्वास को ठेस लगे? आप यह नहीं चाहते हम लिए मानोपली परचेज की व्यवस्था की गई और इस बात की कोशिश हुई कि किसान को कपास की रिम्यूनेटिव प्राइज मिले। पिछले साल ऐसा किया गया। इस साल रिजर्व बैंक ने क्रेडिट स्वीच की घोषणा कर दी और कहा कि पैसा नहीं देंगे। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि मूनाफाखोर व्यापारी जो कपास खरीदने के लिए नहीं आता है और सरकार भी नहीं जाती है। तो फिर कौन खरीदेगा? इस लिए कपास के दाम घड़ावड़ गिर रहे हैं। वही हालत गन्ने की है।

अभी मेरे मित्र ने बताया कि एक लाख केन प्रोड्यूसर्स स्ट्राइक पर है। इस स्थिति में कपास की खेती भी बंद जायगी और गन्ने की खेती भी बंद जायगी। यन्ना तो आज गोल्ड माइन है। विदेशों में एक क्विंटल के 800 रुपये मिल रहे हैं। क्या सरकार इस गोल्डमाइन को भी खोना चाहती है, जैसे कि उस में जूट को खो दिया है? अगर इस डालर अर्जन का उपादन बढ़ाना है, तो मेहरबानी कर के सरकार किसान को ज्यादा अच्छा दाम दे।

यू० पी० में 10 क्विंटल गन्ने से एक क्विंटल शूगर निकलती है। महाराष्ट्र में ज्यादा निकलती है। 10 क्विंटल गन्ने के दाम 13 रुपये के भावसे आप 130 रुपये देते हैं। एक क्विंटल शूगर का कितना मिलता है? 600 रुपये के भाव से 30 प्रतिशत और 300 रुपये के भाव से 70 प्रतिशत, इस हिसाब से कुल 390 रुपये एक क्विंटल पर मिला। यह मोटा अन्दाजा है। शूगर मिल-मालक बताये कि एकमाइज बगैरह मिला कर कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कितना है। (व्यवधान) मुझे बताया गया है कि एक क्विंटल का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन 10 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होता है। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य .100 रुपये।

श्री बलन्त साठ : 100 रुपया क्विंटल मिलिंग कास्ट? (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The report says maximum is sixty.

श्री बलन्त साठे : 200 रुपया मान जीजिए और प्राफिट कितना चाहते हैं? को-ऑपरेटिव की वजह से महाराष्ट्र में यन्ना उत्पादन करने वाले किसान की खिन्गी बढ़स गई है। उसी का यन्ना है और बड़ी शूगर क्लैंकरी का मालिक है। इस वजह से उस की खिन्गी सुधर गई है। आप बाकी की समान मिश्रों को



को-आपरेटिंग तो नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन अगर आप उन को नेशनलाइज कर के को-आपरेटिव बना कर उन को गन्ना उत्पादन करने वालों के हाथ में दे दें, तो मुझे एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन आप मेहरबानी कर के एक बात का खयाल रखिये कि जब तक प्राइवेट सैक्टर कनज्यूमर गूड्स इंडस्ट्री में कैपिटलिस्ट इकानोमी के आधार पर, घोषण करने की शर्त-व्यवस्था पर चलता रहेगा, तब तक पब्लिक सैक्टर और को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर भी उसी की नकल करेंगे — वे को-आपरेटिव कैपिटलिज्म की तरफ जायेंगे। यह कही कही ठुप्पा है, क्योंकि नकल करनी पड़ती है। उन को एक कामर्शल अंटरटेकिंग की तरह काम करना पड़ता है। इस तरह हम को-आपरेटिव को भी खराब करते हैं।

सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है :

"In view of the sizable financial outlays and complex administrative issue involved Government needs some more time to examine the matter in detail."

यही जवाब भी शिन्द देने वाले हैं। (व्यवधान)

डा० कलस : (Bombay South) : अलग अलग स्टेट्स में अलग अलग गूगर मिले हैं। उन को स्टेट्स चलायेगी या सेंटर चलायेगा ? यह बड़े महत्व का प्रश्न है। मेरी जानकारी में स्टेट्स ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

श्री बल्लंत साठे : नेशनलाइज करने के बाद स्टेट यूनिट बना कर उन को दे दिया जाये, इस पर मुझे बिल्कुल कोई एतराज नहीं है। यह बीटेल की बात है।

डा० कलस : तो इस बारे में स्टेट्स से पूछना चाहिए तथा जब तक उत्तर न आये इंतजार करना चाहिये।

श्री बल्लंत साठे : जरूर पूछना चाहिये।

श्री पी. एम्. मोदी : क्या आप गूगर मिलों को भी नेशनलाइज की देना चाहते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mody, I think, it will be better for you and me also to keep out of sugar debate.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But I have not got any diabetes.

श्री बल्लंत साठे : आज अखबार में आया है कि हमारी पार्टी इस सवाल पर डिवाइड्ड है। यह गलत भावना है। यह देश के हित में है और सिसान के हित में है। लैंडलस लेबर का हित भी उसी में है, क्योंकि जब किसान को अच्छा दाम मिलेगा, तो उसको भी फ़ैयर बेजिज मिलेगी। इस में कनज्यूमर का भी हित है, क्योंकि अगर मुनाफ़ाखोरी खत्म हो जायेगी, तो दाम नीचे जायेंगे। इस में सबका हित है। तो फिर कौन समझदार आदमी इस का विरोध कर सकता है ?

कुछ वर्ष शास्त्री यह दलील देते हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक ने क्रेडिट स्कीज की जो पालिसी बनाई है, वह एक एन्टी-इन्फ्लेशनरी मेजर है। इस पे बड़ा आत्मघात और घोखेबाजी और कोई नहीं हो सकती है। यह तो पेन्नी-वाइज और पाउंड-फुलिश वाली बात है। उनका कहना है कि हम क्रेडिट निकाल लेंगे, तो दाम गिरेंगे — कपास, शक्कर और जूट के गिरेंगे, और दूसरी चीजों के भी गिरेंगे। उन का खयाल है कि किसान लाख मार कर उत्पादन करेगा। एसीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन के एक्सपर्ट यह बताते हैं कि दाम गिरने दो — (व्यवधान)

सभापति जी, मैं यह मुद्दा आप को बता कर कान्फ्यूज करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि आप इसको मोट कर सकते हैं। यह इतना सुसाइडल घाट है कि क्रेडिट स्कीज कर के कीमती गिरें यह आप सोच रहे हैं ऐंटी इन्फ्लेशनरी मेजर है। इन्फ्लेशन क्या है ? इन्फ्लेशन कैंसी नहीं है केवल, इन्फ्लेशन है शार्टेज आफ एसंसियल कमीडिटीज गूड्स। एसंसियल

## [श्री बसन्त साठे]

कमोडिटीज की शार्टेंज कम्पेयबंड टु दि करेसी इन सर्कुलेशन, यह है इन्फ्लेशन। तो गुब्बस बढ़ने च हिए और आप का यह कदम क्रेडिट स्कबीज करने का ऐंड नाट टु गिब रेन्मुनरेटिव प्राइस टु दि फार्मस उत्पादन घटाने वाला कदम है। इस से उत्पादन घट जायगा। और उत्पादन घट जायेगा तो कल मिलो के बन्द होने की बात आयेगी। तब आप कहेंगे कि परदेस से कपास लाओ दो सी रुपये ज्यादा दाम दे कर भी। अब गुगर एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकते और अगर एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकेंगे तो क्या होगा, कहेंगे कि भाव 6 की अगर 12 रुपये किलो कर दी। लोग और नाराज हो जायेंगे। पारन एक्मचेज अफेक्ट हो गया, मिलें भी बन्द हो गई, इन्फ्लेशन भी बढ़ गया। तो एक झटके में किसान को भी नाराज, खेतिहर मजदूर को भी नाराज, मिल मजदूरों को भी नाराज, और कन्स्यूमर को भी नाराज, सब को नाराज, यह आप ने तय क्या कर लिया है, जरा यह तो बताइए। इरादा क्या है आप का? ये इयूरोपेसी के चन्द लोग आप को गुमराह कर रहे हैं और इस के बाद में यही कहेंगा कि काले बाजार के 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये 15 हजार लोगों के हाथ में है, उन अमेजीज के हाथ में है जिन की इनकम एक लाख से ऊपर है, मैं इस के ज्यादा बीटेल में नहीं जाऊंगा उनसे आप पैस, नहीं लेना चाहते, अर्बन सीलिंग नहीं करना चाहते, एकोनामिक आफ्सेज के लिए कोई कांफ्रिहेंसिव बिल आप नहीं लाना चाहते, कोई एक ओवर आल पॉलिसी आप नहीं अडिस्तियार करना चाहते तो क्या फालो-अप आप करना चाहते हैं उन आश्वासनों का जो बैंको का राष्ट्रीकरण करने के बाद आपने दिए हैं। किस की सलाह पर आप चल रहे हैं, जरा यह तो बताइए। यह खुदकशी, यह आत्म घात, यह आत्म-हत्या करने की अक्ल आप को कहां से आई है? कौन यह अक्ल दे रहा है? तब मैं आप हूँ बताइए, कोई बलीब घीजिए कि क्या बिकत है और वह देखाहित में अगर है तो मैं आप के साथ चल कर कहने को तैयार हूँ

कि किसी चीज को राष्ट्रीकरण मत करो, वे दो सारे का सारा पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में, वे दो पीलू मोदी के हाथ में यदि देश का हित उस में है तो। अगर उस में देश का हित नहीं होगा। इतना ही मुझे कहना है। मैं मानता हूँ... .. (अधबचान) . . . मालूम है कि आप फिर यह कहेंगे या कुछ न कुछ कहेंगे कि इस पर बोट न लिया जाय लेकिन आप को करना होगा, कुछ न कुछ निर्णय लेना होगा, नहीं तो हम ने लिए बड़ी मुश्किल होगी।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : (इलाहाबाद) सभापति महोदय मैं बहुत देर से यह बहस सुन रहा हूँ लेकिन अभी यह समझ नहीं पाया हूँ कि इस का नतीजा क्या है? अगर महज यही नतीजा है कि यह राष्ट्रीकरण की एक तलवार है और यह तलवार रईसों के कंधे पर लटका कर के चन्दा लिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही खतरनाक नतीजा है। क्योंकि यह कई बार हो चुका है। हमने इस रिपोर्ट को बहुत पढ़ने की कोशिश नहीं की, लेकिन इस का जो मेमोरेडम है उस को पढ़ा तो लगा कि यह जो आयोग है उस में दो हिस्से हो गए हैं। सत्ताकूट दल के लोग भी कहते हैं कि इन लोगों में भी दो हिस्से हो गए हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं हुए।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इन लोगों की वानचीत में यह लग रहा है कि ये लोग दो हिस्से में बटे हुए हैं। एक कह रहा है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण जल्दी कर दो, बाबू गेदा मिह उस के नेतृत्व में हैं। दूसरी तरफ बिभूति मिश्र साहब हैं, साठे साहब हैं और दूसरे लोग हैं जो कहते हैं कि इस से क्या फायदा होने वाला है? इस से नुकसान हो जायगा। ये लोग चिन्ता कर भले ही कह दें कि हम दो हिस्से में नहीं हैं.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : साठे साहब की स्पीच को बड़ी समझा आप ने?

श्री मोहनलाल शर्मा : सभा के साहब का मतलब है कि नीकरसाह मुसकर उड़ाएगा और बिभूति मिश्रा का भी यही मतलब है कि नीकरसाह के हाथ में जायगा और यह सही है कि अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण का मतलब सरकारीकरण और इंदिराकरण है तब तो यह खतरनाक है, उस से हम को भी एलर्जी है क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि जितना पूजीसाह और बैलीसाह मुनाफा देते हैं या मजा देते हैं इंदिरा जी को या नेतासाह को उतना ही नीकरसाह भी सरकार की हिराजत करते हैं। तो यह तिगढ़ा बन जायगा—नीकरसाह बैलीसाह और नेतासाह। इंदिरा जी कोई कारखाना या कोई संस्था किमी पूजीपति के हाथ में देंगी—और यह आरोप मत लगाइएगा कि बिरोधी पार्टी के कई लोग हैं जो पूजीपतियों के दलाल हैं क्योंकि मैं शक्यता यह जानता हूँ कि राजनारायण के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए के० के० बिरला को लखनऊ ले कर कौन गया था ? नाम लेने के लिए मजबूर मत कीजिए। यशपाल कपूर साहब ने कर गए हैं। तो कौन दलाल है ? इन चीनी मिलों के मालिकों से पिछले चुनाव के समय आप लोगों ने चन्दा लिया था या नहीं और आप भी आप के राष्ट्रीयकरण का मतलब सिर्फ यह है कि हमने चुनाव के समय चन्दा लेना चाहते हैं। . . . (श्रवण) विरोधियों को क्या कोई पूजीसाह चन्दा देगा ? क्या कोई देगा ? हम क्या उन का मुनाफा कर देंगे ? असल चीज तो यह है न कि आप बी रुपये दस पैसे किलो चीनी बिकवाये सरकारी रेट पर और साढ़े तीन रुपये किलो चीनी बिकवाएँ सरकारी रेट पर, इस में पूजीपति मुनाफा कमाएगा। यह दान कौन तब करता है ? बी एल डी. कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, कम्युनिस्ट या सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोग तब करते हैं या आप तब करते हैं ? यह जरा आप धनवा दिस टटोल कर कहिए कि कौन मुनाफा उन को दिलाता है ? किन की नीतिवा है ?

असल चीज यह है कि इस सवाल में दो तरह के लोगों का पक्षीना पंसा है इसलिए महीर सवाल है। एक तो जो कारखाने में काम करते हैं मजदूर उन का और दूसरे जो मालीका करते हैं उन का, दो तरह का पक्षीना है। तीसरे नम्बर पर हैं वह धिन को खाना पड़ता है, और चीनी बुकि व्यापक पैमाने पर उपभोग में लाई जाती है इसलिए यह नुस्खी बहुत दिनों से बहस में घाती रहती है और हम ने कई बार देखा कि जब लखनऊ में कांग्रेस के खिलाफ सरकार बन जाती है तो कांग्रेसी लोग बयान देने लग जाते हैं कि वह सरकार अगर गिर जायगी तो चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जायगा। बहुत जल्दी बयान दे दिया करते हैं। और जंसे ही कांग्रेस की सरकार बन गई वह बात फिर अहा की तहा रह जाती है। मैंने यह रिपोर्ट पढ़ी, रिपोर्ट में सातवें नम्बर पर लिखा हुआ है कि —

“भारी वित्तीय परिस्थिति और अन्तर्निहित पेचीदा पहलुओं की दृष्टि में सरकार को इस मामले की विस्तारपूर्वक जांच करने और निर्णय पर पहुंचने के लिए कुछ और समय चाहिए” और कुछ और चन्दा चाहिए यह यहां पर नहीं लिखा गया। इस के आगे यह ऐंड कर देना चाहिए था। केवल समय नहीं बिना—किस दान के लिए चन्दा लेने के लिए।

आप के हाथ में रेल है न, रेल तो सरकारी चीज है इस समय। रेल कर्मचारी आज जिस दुर्दशा की हालत में पहुंचा है—इस समय मैं मजदूर की बात कर रहा हूँ, किसान की बाढ़ में कच्चा—आपने जिस तरह उस की सर्वे पर तयवार चलाई है, वह भूला नहीं है। नहीं है एस०एम० बनर्जी साहब यहां पर, सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मंहगाई भत्ते के चार इन्स्टालमेंट्स के लिए लगातार कितने दिनों से बिस्ला रहे हैं और आप कतराते चले जा रहे हैं। सरकारी कर्मचारी तो आप का मजदूर है न। उस के

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

साथ धाप की क्या भीतिमां हैं ? इसलिए इतनी जल्दी मत कह दीजिएगा कि धाप की सरकार प्रगतिशील सरकार है और समाजवादी सरकार है और धाप के वहां जो मजदूर या जायका उस के पेट का इंतजाम जल्दी हो जायेगा । मैं नहीं मानता हूँ ।

दूसरे नम्बर पर किसान आता है । अब मैं किसान की चर्चा कर दूँ । क्या धाप ने किसान के लिए दिया है ? जरा सोचिएगा । धाप की सरकार है । कारखाना बिरमा साहब का होगा गोरखपुर में, मरदार साहब का होगा देवरिया में, धाप की दिल्ली सरकार ने गन्ने का भाव तय किया है साठे आठ रुपये क्विंटल । बिरमा ने नहीं, टाटा ने नहीं धाप की सरकार ने साठे आठ रुपये क्विंटल भाव तय किया है । जानते हैं, चून्हे में जलाने वाली लकड़ी दस रुपये मन बिकती है । ढाई मन का एक क्विंटल होता है । दस रुपये मन, तो ढाई मन का दाम हो गया 25 रुपये । 25 रुपये क्विंटल चून्हे में जलाने वाली लकड़ी और साठे आठ रुपये क्विंटल गन्ना यही न धाप की सरकार है समाजवाद का नाम लेने वाली, किसानों के पसीने की तारीफ करने वाली ।

श्री बिक्रम महाजन (कागड़ा) जरा एक तोले सोने का भाव भी बता दीजिए ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र एक तोले सोने का भाव मैं नहीं जानता हूँ महाजन साहब । धाप के यहां सोना होगा, धाप जानते होंगे, मैं गरीब घर से आता हूँ, मुझे नहीं मालूम है ।

... (अवधान) ... लेकिन हम ने कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों से पूछा कि यह सरकार में खबर कैसे छप गई कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में झगड़ा हो क्या इस सवाल के ऊपर तो मोव धापका ही नाम के रहे थे महाजन साहब, कि धाप ने ही यह किया । मैं नहीं जानता कहां तक सही है ।

डा० कौस्तभ : न महाजन साहब ने कहा न हम ने कहा । हम दोनों ने कहा कि नेक्सेला-जेशन करिए लेकिन कब करिए इस पर विचार कर लीजिए । .... (अवधान) ....

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र मैं जाता हूँ देवरिया के इलाके में, गोरखपुर के इलाके में .... (अवधान) ... जब मैं जाता हूँ किसानों के बीच में—तो किसान धा कर रोने लगते हैं । गन्ने की खेती कितनी मेहनत से पैदा होती है, धाप जानते हैं लेकिन धाप यह भी देखिए कि बिजली का दाम कितना बढ़ा है, बहुगुणा जी ने विकास-टैक्स के नाम पर लगान कितना बढ़ा दिया है, खाद का दाम कितना बढ़ा दिया है मजदूरी कितनी बढ़ गई है, इन सारे पंच के बाद जब किसान गन्ने की फसल तैयार करता है तो रो देता है । वह एक बात कहता है—खड़ी हुई खेती और घर में जवान लड़की रोकी नहीं जा सकती, कभी कभी तबियत करती है कि फसल को धाग लगा दूँ । मैं ने कई वक्ता उन से कहा है—अगर फसल को धाग लगाने का इरादा है तो—मैं निजी तौर पर इसे पसन्द नहीं करता—लेकिन फिर भी धाग लगानी है तो कभी दिल्ली और लखनऊ की सरकार को धाव लगा देना, जिस में तुम्हारे गन्ने के दाम ईश्वर के दाम से भी कम तय किये हैं, धाव से भी कम तय किये हैं । मैं ने किसान से कई बार कहा है और धाव धाप से भी कहना चाहता हूँ—उस के मुँसे को महसूस कीजिये । धाव नहीं

तो कम वह धाव खबर लगावेगा . . . .  
(अवधान)... . ये कह रहे हैं कि उस ने  
माना नहीं है। संभाषित महोदय, ध्यान लगते  
लगते बिलम्ब हुआ करती है, जरा मुश्किल  
है, आप की सरकार हाथी जैसी सरकार है,  
बूड में धाव लग चुकी है, एक हिस्सा जल  
रहा है . . . (अवधान)... . \*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not be ex-  
cited. What you have stated may be  
a fact but it might be misunderstood  
in other countries in various ways.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: मैं ने क्या कहा है,  
सर। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि मैं अपने मुल्क की  
मही तस्वीर यहां न रखूं। यदि यह मुल्क की  
जनता से सही हालात की तस्वीर रखने की  
जगह नहीं रहेगी तो यह क्या मदन है, क्या  
कव्वाली की जगह है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not said  
that you have said anything unparlia-  
mentary. I am telling Mr. Mishra  
that even honest statements made here  
are misconstrued in various ways and  
it might hurt the feelings of our  
mothers. Therefore, I request him  
not to press that statement and with-  
draw that statement. I have not said  
that this is unparliamentary. I am re-  
questing him that because it might  
hurt the sentiments of our mothers..

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: ठीक है, सर। अगर  
आप ने यह मान लिया है कि यह संवदीय  
नहीं है, तो कोई बात नहीं है। ये लोग ज्यादा  
मे ज्यादा हल्ला किये जा रहे हैं, इसलिये आप  
कहते हैं कि इस को वापस ले लो . . .

\*\* (Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mishra, what  
about your statement?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: मैं ने अपनी तरफ से  
कोई असल बात नहीं कही है, मुल्क की

तस्वीर रखी है। सत्तालैङ्ग दल के माननीय  
सदस्यों के हल्ला करने का मेरे ऊपर कोई असर  
नहीं पड़ता है। आप चूंकि एक सम्मानित  
कूर्म पाँ १३ हैं, जिन का सम्मान मेरे मन में है,  
अगर सम्मान नहीं होता तो इस सदन में नहीं  
आता, सड़क पर ही रहता, ववा बेचने का  
काम भी सम्मान का काम है, लेकिन दस्तखत  
कर के बचा लेने का काम अपमान का काम है।  
आप अगर ऐसा कहते हैं कि वाकई आप को  
भावना को चोट लगी है तो किसी की  
भावना को चोट लगाना मेरा मकसद नहीं है,  
आप से क्षमा माग लेना हूं, और इन से भी क्षमा  
माग सकता हूं, मेरे मन में गुस्सा नहीं है,  
लेकिन दरभंगल सबान यह है कि हमारे मुल्क  
में इनकी गरीबी है, जिन किमान की मदद के  
लिये हम यहां पर बहम कर रहे हैं, जिस मन्ना  
उत्पादक के लिये यहां बहम कर रहे हैं, उस  
गन्ना उत्पादक के घर में क्या हो रहा है,  
उम के घर में खाना समय में मिल रहा है या  
नहीं मिल रहा है—क्या यह बहम हम यहां  
नहीं करेंगे ?

समानित महोदय आप बहम कीजिये।

You know that sometimes..

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: वह तो हम ने कह  
दिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN. This statement  
will not go on record.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: लेकिन उन लोगों से  
भाफी मांगते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं—  
आप के हाथ में मुल्क की हुकूमत है—  
और आपकी हुकूमत के झंडे के नीचे मुल्क  
खबरदस्त तबाही की तरफ जा रहा है।

## [श्री जयेश्वर प्रिय]

केवल खोर मचा कर हमारी घाबाब बचाने की कोशिश न कीजिये।

असल चीज हू खाद। पिछले साल बन्ने का बूट्य पर क्विंटल 8 रु० था, इस साल 8.50 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया। जबकि खाद 6 महीने पहले 53 रु० की एक बोरी थी और इस साल 103 रु० की बोरी हो गई। एक बोरी में 50 किलो खाद होती है। 100 किलो का एक क्विंटल होता है। यानी 206 रु० की एक क्विंटल खाद हो गई और गन्ना 8.50 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल। यह सरकार ने तय किया है जिसके ह्रास में आप चीनी के कार-खाने देना चाहते हैं। आप किमान के साथ न्याय करेंगे? मैं नहीं कहता कि देश का जो सरमायेदार है वह किसान के साथ न्याय कर रहा है। लेकिन क्या आप करेंगे? जो उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना उत्पादक इलाके के लोग हैं वह मानते हैं कि महाकारिता कोई स्वयं की चीज है और जो महाग्राहक के लोग हैं वे भीम सहकारिता में व्याप्त अष्टाचार से परेशान हैं उनका मन भरा हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश वाले कहते हैं कि उसमें थोड़ी खराबी भी है तो उसकी चर्चा न कीजिये। मैं माननीय गेदा मिह का भावण सुन रहा था उन्होंने कहा कि खराबी है तो ठीक कर लेंगे, अमी चर्चा न कीजिये। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम चाहते हैं कि कारखाना चाहे बिड़ला चलाये या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी चलाये, किसान को 25 रु० क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम मिलना चाहिए। चीनी के उत्पादन में जहाँ खबरबस्त लूट मची है सरकार के पैमाने से लेकर सरमायेदार के पैमाने तक वह बन्द होनी चाहिए।

60 रु० क्विंटल सालत जगती है चीनी की और सरकारी दुकान पर 350 रु० 200 रु० क्विंटल और सन्धार में 350 रु० क्विंटल बिकती है। इस बूट में उरकोशियों को न फँसाया जाय। अगर आप को यहो संतोख है कि किसी एक सरमायेदार के हाथ में नहीं दी जानी चाहिए तो बहसे डिमान का दाम और चीनी का दाम दोहां बाँधिये न होना चाहिए। आप अगर यहो चाहते हैं कि दे दी जाय किसानों के बीच में तो ठीक है। बनाइये नियम। लेकिन आप नहीं ले सकते, लखनऊ की सरकार नहीं ले सकते हैं, उस पर हम को यकीन नहीं है। आप ने बैरा का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। क्या आप ने ऐकोशियेलो ला री है? मौ मो के ज.वा नाट बाजार में चल रहे हैं। इसलिये बहुत उगादा धन पर घमण्ड न कीजिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि प्राइवेट चीनी मिलों में मजदूरों की मसीने की कमाई पर ऐयाशी हुई है, लेकिन उसमें भी उगादा सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा उन कारखानों में ऐयाशी हुई है, जहाँ आप ने अपने हाथ में लेकर सरकारी अधिकारियों को मालिक बना दिया है। वह उसमें लम्बी गाड़ी में धाते हैं और ज्यादा ऐयाशी से रहते हैं।

एक गन्ना उत्पादकों का शोश और दूसरे मजदूरों का शोश। यह दो तरह का शोश है। और मैं जानता हूँ कि आप राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे केवल बहस चलाते हैं मिल मालिकों को डराने के लिये जिसमें उनसे चन्दा ले सकें। लेकिन यदि वास्तव में आप मन में राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की बात है तो किसानों से पूछ लीजिये अगर वह।

कारखाने को खुद चलाना चाहें, मजदूर खुद चलाना चाहें तो आप बार आपसियों की एक कमेटी बना दीजिये और बोट करा लीजिये। उस कमेटी में एक मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधि रख दिया जाय, कारखाने का घपना मुनाइन्दा रख दिया जाय, और अगर कहीं पूंजी लगी हो तो पूंजीपति का मुनाइन्दा रख दिया जाय और उत्पादकों का प्रतिनिधि रख दिया जाय। इन बार मुनाइन्दा से कारखाना चलाइये। यह समाजीकरण है, सरकारीकरण नहीं। महात्मा गांधी जी सरकारीकरण की बात कम किया करते थे, ट्रस्टीशिप की बात ज्यादा किया करते थे। अगर आप को पैसे की जरूरत है तो बिना राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात चलाये भी बिड़ला से या और बड़े सरमायेदारों से आप चन्दा ले सकते थे। लेकिन जब आपकी गलती पकड़ी जाने लगी तो हम पर हाँ हल्ला मचाने लगे।

पुराने जमाने में जब सेवार से चीनी बनती थी तो गावों में जो घादमी चीनी बनाते थे जितने घाने मन गन्ना उतने रुपये मन चीनी होती थी। यानी 16 गुना का फर्क रहता था। आज जरा जोड़ लीजिये गन्ने का भाव 8.50 पैसे प्रति बिबंटल और चीनी की कोस्ट प्राइस 60 रु० बिबंटल जबकि बाजार में बिकनी है 600 रु० प्रति बिबंटल के भाव से। कितना मुनाफ़ा आप मिल वालों को दिला रहे है एक बिबंटल चीनी पर। इस लूट में आपकी सरकार और सरमायेदार सब शामिल हैं।

इसविषे अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हू कि अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण की कही बात हो तो जनता के हाथ में राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा। आपके

हाथ में नहीं होगा और न सरमायेदारों के हाथ में होगा। यह बहुत केदल मिल मालिकान से चन्दा लेने के लिये है, और कुछ नहीं। यही आरोप लगा कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, for this debate 5 hours have been allotted. The debate started at 1.50 P.M. So, I think, we will sit upto 6.50 P.M. and then decide whether we extend the time or not.

Shri N. N. Pandey.

18.00 hrs

श्री नरसिंह नारायण बांडे (गोरखपुर) .  
सभापति जी, मैं ने भागवत समीशन की रिपोर्ट के तीनों हिस्सों को बहुत ध्यान से पढ़ा है और यह समझने की कोशिश की है कि जो नारायण मुख्य उद्देश्य है वह चीनी मिर्चा के राष्ट्रीयकरण में सम्बन्ध रखना है, गन्ने को उधर का ज्यादा बढ़ाने में सम्बन्ध रखना है या बाजार मिलां की समस्याओं को ठोस तरीके से दुरुस्त करने में सम्बन्ध रखना है; इसके बारे में भागवत समीशन ने क्या कहा यह मैं पांच इन रिपोर्ट के पढ़ने के बाद इस तारीख पर कह रहा हूँ कि बावजूद इसके कि जो हमारे समीशन के चेयरमैन बनाये गये वह देश के जाने माने न्यायाधीश थे और यह उम्मीद की जाती है उस न्यायाधीश को कानून से बचाना लाब गन्ना किसानों और करीब दो, ढाई लाख उन मजदूर परिवारों को और जो करोड़ों उद्योगकर्ता हैं उनकी सेवा होगी। मैं इस बात से कतई इन्कार करता हूँ, क्योंकि सिद्धान्त रूप में चाहे भागवत समीशन के उनके पास सारी हान

## [श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

या श्री जे० सी० दीक्षित के पांच मेम्बरान हों, वह एक मुद्दे पर एकमत हैं कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। एप्रोब का फर्क हो सकता है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के मामले में भार्गव कमीशन के पांच मेम्बर भी यह कहते हैं कि कैल प्रोवर्ड, लेबररर्ड, कज्यूमर्ड आदि का इंटरैस्ट इनसे पूरा नहीं होता है और चीनी मिलों की पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी बना करके उनको रखना चाहिए। यह भी वे कहते हैं कि मार्किटिंग सारा का सारा सरकार को करना चाहिए ताकि गन्ना किसान को गन्ने के दाम ठीक मिल सके, उपभोक्ता को सही दामो पर चीनी मिल सके, मजदूरों को न्यायोचित मजदूरी मिल सके। दूसरे ग्रुप के जो लोग हैं श्री जगदीश दीक्षित वगैरह उन्होंने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जहां तक कोओपरेटिव मिलों का सम्बन्ध है उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की जरूरत नहीं है उनको मुघारा जाना चाहिए, उनकी जरूरत को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए ताकि वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन कर सकें। सभी एक मत हैं कि प्राइवेट चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाना चाहिए।

जब मैं इस बात को कहता हूँ तो आज मेरे सामने श्री जगजीवन राम द्वारा लोक सभा में 15 दिसम्बर को दिया गया वक्तव्य है। यह वक्तव्य उन्होंने कमीशन बनाने के पहले दिया था। इसमें उन्होंने इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला था कि किस तरह के चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रयास सारे देश के जनजन का सवाल बन गया है। उस समय चेबरर्यन श्री सिन्हा साहब ने अपने इनप्रापूरस जवाब

में, अपनी ओपनिव स्पीच में यह कहा था कि चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग समय की मांग है, सामाजिक न्याय की मांग है और इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें इस प्रश्न पर विचार करना चाहिए। हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि किस तरह से केन प्रोडक्ट के साथ, मजदूरों के साथ तथा दूसरे वर्गों के साथ हम न्याय कर सकते हैं। मैं पार्लियामेंट में पहले कह चुका हूँ कि 15 मई, 1973 को इस कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट आई सरकार के पास वह अंतरिम रिपोर्ट नहीं है बल्कि फाइनल रिपोर्ट है और सरकार को इस पर अमल करने के लिए पग उठाने चाहिये। तीन पार्ट्स में आज रिपोर्ट पेश है। टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस को देखन हुए शूगर नैशनलाइजेशन के बारे में पत्र मई को कमीशन द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट ही फाइनल रिपोर्ट है। उस समय भी मैंने यही कहा था इस पर सरकार को अमल करना चाहिए और किसी दूसरी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिए। लेकिन तब मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि फाइनल रिपोर्ट आ लेने दीजिये। अब जब फाइनल रिपोर्ट आ गई है तो उस में भी मैंने कोई दूसरी बात नहीं देखी है। अब जबकि फाइनल रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है तो किमान, मजदूर, देश का जन-जन इस बात की इनजारे कर रहा है कि पार्लियामेंट तथा सरकार कोन से आश्वासन उसको देने जा रहे हैं, क्या कुछ करने जा रहे हैं। 1969 में बम्बई में प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बिल बना करके इसके सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव भी था। तब श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी बहा के मुख्य मंत्री थे। सब ने एक स्वर से कहा था कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाना चाहिए और अगर आप नहीं कर, लड़ते हैं



भारत का विधान छाड़ें जाता है तो आपके पास बहुतमत है, बनता ने आपकी शक्ति दी है, आप विधान को बदल सकते हैं। अगर आप आस इंडिया बेसिस पर करना चाहते हैं तो आप भारत के विधान को खोज करें। अगर आप यह नहीं करते हैं तो आप प्रदेशों की सरकारों की मंजूरी इसके बारे में दीजिये कि वे ऐसा स्वयं कर सकें।

किसानों की लूट हो रही है, इस बात को स्वीकार किया गया है। इसको उस कमीशन के टेक्नीकल एक्सपर्ट्स ने भी स्वीकार किया है। इस प्रश्न को, रिकवरी के प्रश्न को यहाँ उठाया भी कई बार जा चुका है। जब तक रिकवरी का सवाल तय नहीं होता है तब तक किसानों को गन्ने का न्यायोचित मूल्य नहीं मिल सकता है। सेंट्रल केन कंट्रोल आर्डर गन्ने से रिकवरी के बेसिस पर दाम किसान को दिलाने की बात कहता है। जिस टेक्नीकल कमेटी ने इसकी जांच पड़ताल की और लेबोरेटरीज की जांच की उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि किसान के दिल में जो आशंका है वह सही है। रिकवरी बनावटी दिखाई जाती है, इसके आंकड़ें फोज किये जाते हैं। जब तक आप रिकवरी के सवाल को तय नहीं करते हैं तब तक किसानों को गन्ने का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल सकेगा। आप देखें कि खंडसारी के लिए जो गन्ना लिया जाता है उसमें किसान को बीस रुपये क्विंटल मिनिमम मिलता है। आप सतरह रुपये क्विंटल ही तय कर दें। आप देखें कि दूसरी जन्मों का क्या हाल है। सभी सामानों का भाव बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। पावर का, सिचार्ड का, खाद का तथा दूसरी जन्मों का बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। तब क्या कारण है कि गन्ने का दाम इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए तय नहीं करते हैं। उसने क्या बताया की है यह तो आप बतायें। एक दो रुपये बढ़ाने से किसानों का काम होने वाला नहीं है, उसके साथ न्याय करना नहीं है। एग्रिकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन आपने बिठा रखा है। इस में मैं ने देखा है कि वहाँ पर हर साल

एग्रिकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन बैठ करके हर चीज के दाम तय करता है। लेकिन यहाँ पर आपका जो एग्रिकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन है, जो डाँचा आपने बना रखा है वह वास्तविकता की ओर ध्यान नहीं देता है। मिनिमम केन प्राइस गाठ रुपया तय की जाती है और वह तब जबकि लकड़ी का भाव दस रुपये, खोइया का भाव, गन्ना जूस कर जिसको फेंक दिया जाता है, दसपंद्रह रुपये मन चल रहा था। यही हाल कपास का है या दूसरी चीजों का है जो गन्ने से पैदा होती हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप हमारे साथ आज न्याय करेंगे। मिल मालिकों के हाथ गन्ना किसान के साथ न्याय होने वाला नहीं है। भार्गव कमीशन ने भी कहा है कि आज भी गन्ने के दाम मिल मालिकों की तरफ बकाया हैं। आप ने भी यहाँ अपने जबाब में स्वीकार किया है कि 35 मे 40 करोड़ रुपये किसानों के बाकी हैं। रिजर्व बैंक ने 1971 में डायरेक्शन दिया था कि गन्ने के दाम बाकी नहीं रहने चाहिये। 1974 आ गया है लेकिन उसके डायरेक्शन पर अमल नहीं हुआ है। केन डिबेलेपमेंट का क्या हाल है? कोइम्बेटोर इंस्टीट्यूट आपने बनाया है, कानपुर इंस्टीट्यूट आपने बनाया है। कोइम्बेटोर इंस्टीट्यूट ने कहा था कि हीटिंग सिस्टम, इन्पूनाइजेशन सिस्टम ईजाद होना चाहिए और इस तरह से केन डिबेलेपमेंट का काम होना चाहिए लेकिन ऐसा कोई सिस्टम आज तक ईजाद नहीं हुआ है। मिल मालिक गन्ना किसान से परचेज टैक्स, दूसरे टैक्स, एक्साइज ड्यूटी वगैरह लेते हैं लेकिन कोई भी एजेंसी आज तक आप ने फ्रियेट नहीं की है जो केन के डिबेलेपमेंट के लिए काम कर सके। पांचवें प्लान के अन्त में आप कहते हैं कि आपको 65 लाख टन चीनी की जरूरत होगी। लंका में मैं गया था। वहाँ 35 रुपये किलो रा शूगर जो हम और आप खा नहीं सकते हैं इंटरकॉन्टि-नेंटल होटल में हमें सर्व की गई। आज चीनी दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी फोरन एक्सचेंज अर्नर हो गई है। बार-बार यहाँ और बाहर भी मैंने कहा है कि चीनी नीति आप निर्धारित करें।

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पन्ने].

सरकार तीन साल के लिए चीनी नीति निर्धारित करे, जिसके अन्तर्गत वह सारी चीनी पर कंट्रोल करे, सारे मार्केटिंग को अपने हाथ में ले और उस से क्रारेन एक्सचेंज धन करे। घाज 100 परसेंट खंडसारी होती है, तो सरकार की तरफ से कई प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जा रहे हैं, रिजर्व एरियाज बनाए जा रहे हैं। घाज गुड और खंडसारी का प्राइक्शन बढ़ रहा है और चीनी का प्राइक्शन गिर रहा है।

पार्लियामेंट में बार सालों में मैं जितनी बार बोला हूँ, मैं ने हमेशा कहा है कि फूड डिपार्टमेंट सरकार को छोड़ा दे रहा है, वह सही स्टैटिस्टिक नहीं दे रहा है, वह गलत धाकड़े दे रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने जितने भी धाकड़े दिये, वे सब सही निकले और सरकार के धाकड़े गलत निकले। सरकार उन टारगेट और उम केपेसिटी को पूरा नहीं कर पाई, जिस के निचे मिले बनाई गई थी। भूगर मिले अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता नहीं बढ़ा पाई है। जायट स्टाक कम्पनियों में जो मिल-मालिकान हैं, वे इस देश का रक्त चूस रहे हैं। सरकार ने उन को 30 परसेंट की छूट दे दी है। वह इस 30 परसेंट को एक्सपोर्ट के काम में क्यों नहीं लगाती है? भार्गव कमीशन ने कहा है कि एक्स्ट्रा प्राइम को 50-50 के हिसाब से बांटा जाये। इस तरह जो पैसा मिले, उस को चीनी मिलों को टैंक-ओवर करने में लगाया जाये। एक पैसा भी कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए।

जब तक सरकार चीनी, गुड और खंडसारी के बारे में एक निश्चित नीति निर्धारित नहीं करेगी, तब तक हमारा एक्सपोर्ट का कमिटमेंट पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा, और चीनी की नीति मिल मालिकों की दासी और खेती बन कर रह जावेगी, और हम का लाभ प्रतिक्रियावादी और रजिस्ट्रेशन ताकने उठावगी।

मैं ने पहले भी इन सबन में कहा है, और फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार

क्रारेन एक्सचेंज धन करना चाहती है, तो वह देश के कनज्यूंज को गुड और खंडसारी के और चीनी को विदेशों में बेच कर क्रारेन एक्सचेंज धन करे। मैं ने यहाँ तक कहा था कि सरकार चीनी पैदा करने वाले देशों का एक संगठन बनाये, जिस तरह कि घाबल प्राइव्सेसिग कन्ट्री ने अपना एक संगठन बनाया है। क्रारेन एक्सचेंज धन करने की दिशा में यह एक प्रगति कदम होगा और इस से हमारी शक्ति बढ़ेगी।

मैं किसानों और मजदूरों की तरफ से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार चीनी के बारे में एक स्पष्ट नीति की घोषणा करे। मैं जानता हूँ कि उनके सामने कठिनाइयाँ हैं, लेकिन उन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद अगर वह हम काम को कर लेती हैं, तो यह पुण्य का काम होगा, और वे लाखों परिवार सरकार को धानीबाँद देंगे जो घाज बेवसी की जिन्दगी बमर कर रहे हैं। यह सरकार का पहला धर्म होना चाहिए कि वह भार्गव कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार करे। चेयरमैन ने जो मामाजिक और राजनैतिक निर्देशन दिया है, कुछ अधिकारियों ने उस का पालन नहीं किया है। अधिकारियों की मजाल है कि वे मिल-मालिकों के साथ बैठ कर रिपोर्टों पर दस्तखत कराये। हम तरह सरकार का समाजवादी व्यवस्था स्थापित करने का ध्येय कैसे पूरा होना। सरकार का अपनी नीतियों को सही तरीके से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए फूड डिपार्टमेंट को अपना इन्स्ट्रुमेंट बनाना पड़ेगा। अगर सरकार व्यूरोक्रेसी को खुली छूट देगी, तो वे सरकारी नीकरी से हटने के बाव, वहाँ से इस्तीफा देने के बाव कोई अच्छी नीकरी पाने के लिए मिल मालिकों की तरफ ताक लगाये रहेंगे। सरकार को इस पर कोई न कोई बंधन लगाना पड़ेगा।

इन सबों के साथ मैं इस रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

some hon. Members rose—

सभापति महोदय : जिन माननीय सदस्यों के नाम मेरे पास हैं, मैं उन सब को बलाऊंगा। आप क्रम न करें।

श्री इलहूक. सम्भारी (अमरोहा) : चेयरमैन साहब, आप से पहले जो चेयरमैन थे, उन से यह प्रश्न की गई थी कि जिन मेम्बरो के क्षेत्र में जूगर मिल हैं; उन को खास तौर से ज़रूर मीका दिया जाये। उन्होंने कहा था कि यह बात सही है और ऐसे मेम्बरों को ज़रूर मीका दिया जायेगा। श्री मधुकर ने अपना नाम भेजा है। चूँकि उन के क्षेत्र में भी जूगर मिल हैं, इस लिए मेरी दरखवास्त है कि आप उन्हें भी मीका दें।

श्री बी० बी० नायक (कनारा) : सभापति महोदय, मोलाना साहब ने कहा है कि जिन सदस्यों के एरिया में जूगर फ़ैक्टरी है, आप उन को बुलायेंगे। आप उस पर अपना बलिग दे बीजिए। अगर आप ने उस रूल को कालो करना है, तो हम चले जायें, क्योंकि हमारे एरिया में कोई जूगर फ़ैक्टरी नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : उन का कहना है कि श्री मधुकर को मीका देना चाहिए। उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा है कि दूसरों को मीका न दिया जाये।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोनी (जमशेदपुर) : चेयरमैन साहब, हम रोज़ 9 बजे तक बैठते हैं। क्या हर्ज है, अगर आज भी हम 8 या 9 बजे तक बैठें ?

सभापति महोदय : कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोनी : सब ने केन प्रोपर्स की बात कही है। इंडस्ट्री की बातें मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप जूगर मिलों के लिए स्टैंड देते हैं? आखिर में आप का खयाल भी रखने।

जो बैसिक पायट्स हैं, वे हाउस के सामने दोनों तरफ़ से आ चुके हैं। मेरी दरखवास्त है कि अगर माननीय सदस्य उन पायट्स को रिपीट करने के बजाये कोई नये मुद्दे बतायें, तो समय भी बच जायेगा और सब नौबो को मीका भी मिल जायेगा।

\*SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the members who have participated till now in this discussion, whether they belong to the ruling Congress party or to the opposition parties are unanimous in their opinion that the Sugar Industry has got concentrated today in the hands of a few monopolist groups industrialists. In the last few years we saw that these monopolists in Sugar Industry have cornered profits running into hundreds of crores of rupees. The Government has become a helpless and silent spectator. In the ruling party itself several discussions have taken place on the question of nationalisation of the Sugar industry. Within the last two days the question of nationalisation of the sugar industry and its future working have been discussed in the Congress Parliamentary Party. Most of the members agreed that this industry should be nationalised. Practically all members of the Opposition parties are also in favour of nationalisation of this industry. But, Sir, I fail to understand why the Congress Government, who have got all the powers in their hands, and whose leaders all the time shout about establishing a socialistic society and 'Garibi hatao' etc. are still unable to nationalise the sugar industry. We who belong to the Marxist Communist party and other leftist opposition

[Shri Noorul Huda]

parties fail to understand this at all. On the other hand what price is being paid for sugarcane to the cane growers? After prolonged deliberations, the cane growers are being paid Rs. 8.50 per quintal i.e. an increase of 50 paise per quintal have been graciously allowed to the canegrowers. Many speakers from the Congress party including yourself. Mr. Chairman (Mr. Sathe) have pointed out that the canegrowers are being paid a meagre price of Rs. 8.50 per quintal but the price of sugar today has skyrocketed to Rs. 800 or 850 per quintal. Moreover Sir, in areas in the interior, in villages, which are situated away from the cities, sugar is not available at less than Rs. 7.00 per K.G. I know this situation is prevailing in the villages of Assam. Why is the Central Government unable to remedy this situation? Mr. Shinde you will have to answer this. We find that the sugar mill owners have become so emboldened today that they are in a position to create an artificial scarcity of sugar in the market as a result of liberalisation of excise rebate on sugar. They can supply sugar to the blackmarketeers and can raise the price of sugar as they will. The Government have given them a free licence to sell 30 per cent of their production in the open market. As a result of this, the monopolist sugar magnets have earned hundreds of crores of rupees as profit within the last 2 or 3 years. Sir, sugar is an important item of earning foreign exchange. Last year our country have earned Rs. 260 crores as foreign exchange through the export of sugar. But look to the pitiable condition of the sugarcane growers. The hon. Members from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra have enumerated the miserable plight of the canegrowers in those States. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you also pointed out this aspect in your speech. Therefore, if we want to produce sufficient sugar for export to earn foreign exchange, we shall have to

curb and control the margin of profit of the sugar barons. Further, Sir, as the Bhargava Commission has opined, although all the members of that Commission were not unanimous in their opinion, that the sugar industry has got to be nationalised if we want to increase production of sugar for earning foreign exchange, for allowing just and remunerative price to the canegrowers and to pay legitimate and proper wages to the workers in the factories. The above objectives cannot be achieved if the sugar industry is allowed to remain in private hands. This has been stressed today by the Members on both the sides of the House and the Bhargava Commission has also recommended this step. So why is the Government hesitating? It is indeed surprising that when a large section in the ruling party, all the opposition parties in Parliament, different political parties and organisations outside Parliament are all demanding takeover of the sugar industry by the Government, the Government is not responding. Why is it so? Is it because the ruling party has collected crores of rupees from these sugar tycoons during the last U.P. elections and they hope to collect much more from these monopolists to inflate their election funds for the coming elections in 1975 or 1976? That is why the Government inspite of having all the powers in their hands are reluctant to nationalise the sugar industry and are allowing the sugar barons to make profits of hundreds of crores of rupees. Even in this critical time, the Government is not spelling out a clear cut policy about the future of the sugar industry because they are totally under the influence of these tycoons as they are collecting funds from them for fighting the elections.

Sir, the canegrowers are not being paid remunerative prices. Payments even at the low rates are not being made to them in time. Crores of rupees are lying in arrears. The mill owners in collusion with the Gov-

ernment and the Bureaucrats are depriving the canegrowers of crores of rupees which are legitimately due to them. That is why we are demanding immediate nationalisation of the sugar industry. We also demand that the statutory minimum price of cane which is at present fixed at only Rs. 8.50 per quintal should at least be doubled. The wages of the workers employed in the sugar industry should also be considerably increased keeping in view the rapidly increasing cost of living.

I, on behalf of my party demand immediate radical land reforms for which the Congress party had been agitating since the pre-independence days. For want of proper land reforms the States of U.P. and Bihar have remained undeveloped and backward till this date. I also demand that the sugar cane cultivators must be given ownership of the land that they cultivate. Land reforms must be carried out without delay and without paying any compensation to the landlords.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will conclude by saying that the Congress Government is today ruling the country with an absolute majority. If on account of this they think that they can afford to ignore the just demands of the workers and cultivators and other poor masses in the country and can go on ruling the country by pleasing the monopolists and the big industrialists, then I will say that they are living in a fools' paradise.

Sir I will reiterate that the sugar industry should be nationalised without delay. A fair and remunerative price must be paid to the canegrowers. The workers in the sugar mills must be paid better wages and lastly the canegrowers must be given ownership of the land than they cultivate. Immediate land reforms must be undertaken for this purpose.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY** (Nizamabad): The whole policy of the

Government is misunderstood. I am sorry to say that persons who had not seen sugar fields or sugar mills have been making speeches here. The policy pursued by Government from 1953 to 1974 is the best policy. In 1953 sugar production was 10 lakh tonnes and in 21 years it has gone up by 450 per cent. There is a controversy in the House and in the country whether the sugar mills should be nationalised or not. I want to say that factories which had not been working according to the rules and regulations and instructions of the Government should be taken over and nationalised without compensation. But the factories which had been running well, paying the growers properly and paying the shareholders also in addition to paying Government taxes should be treated on a different footing. Every year these factories contribute Rs. 200 crores by way of excise duty and Rs. 200 crores by way of income-tax. The Opposition parties want to push the Government so that even such factories might be nationalised and some blunders might be committed so that they can take advantage

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY:** Even your party Members.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Those factories which are run on a sound footing must be protected and there must be a declaration by the Government that factories which are efficiently managed, which way the workers according to the wage board rules and regulations will not be nationalised for ten years to come.

In that case, they will modernise the factories and they will have more recovery and more extraction. Prof. Dandavate was very much concerned about recovery. I am glad that he has studied the subject well before making his speech. It was, in fact, not a speech but a thesis on the subject and I congratulate him for that. But, so far as the practical side is concerned, it was lacking.

[Shri M Ram Gopal Reddy]

So far as the modernisation of the sugar mills is concerned, parts of the machinery have to be replaced every day. Even the most modern and ultra-modern machinery requires replacement of parts.

MR CHAIRMAN: So, you want the Government to take over only sick mills?

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: And also those which are not paying properly and regularly to the labourers.

Coming to double pricing of sugar, I want to say that sugar is the cheapest available commodity in this country. You cannot get a kilo of rice, jowar or wheat for Rs. 2 whereas you can get a kilo of sugar for Rs. 2.70 per cent of the production of sugar is being distributed at this cheap rate to everybody. Only these rich people who have to eat pulab, jamun or laddu have to pay Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per kilo. Even on this 37 per cent is the excise duty. Out of the remaining profits, the factories are forced to pay 50 per cent to the cane growers as per the recent decision. In fact, our Chief Minister has directed all the factories to pay 66 per cent of the profits to the cane-growers.

The cost of establishing a sugar factory has gone up to Rs. 6 crores to 7 crores from a figure of Rs. 1½ crores. The Sampath Committee has made some proposals for helping the sugar industry. Unless those proposals are implemented, no sugar factory will come into existence. When the capital cost for the establishment of a sugar factory is Rs. 6 crores, the interest itself will come to Rs. 60 lakhs to 70 lakhs. Then, what about depreciation? Even if you calculate it at the rate of 10 per cent, it will come to another Rs. 60 lakhs. Who will invest that much money unless he is assured of a reasonable return after all these expenses? We have to be practical. So, the Ministry should implement the recommendations of the Sampath Committee,

which are now being tossed from one table to another.

I have not got only praise for government, I have got a lot of complaints to make and criticisms to level against the Government. I have written to the previous Minister of Agriculture in the matter. Previously, the export of sugar was handled by the Ministry of Agriculture. Now it has been handed over to the STC, who are under-selling it. I have got all the figures, with me here I will not quote them. I will pass them on to the Minister. I have written to the Prime Minister also in the matter. The STC is doing humbug. Its assessment of the market rate is wrong. Every consignment it is under-selling. When the Agriculture Ministry was handling this work it was inviting world-wise tenders and it was selling sugar at a very high price. This is a very serious matter and the Government should look into it.

Coming to the export of sugar, I want to say that we should export 10 lakhs to 12 lakhs of tonnes. After all, no man will die for want of sugar, one will die only by eating too much of sugar. If we can export that much quantity of sugar, we can earn quite a good quantity of badly-needed foreign exchange. What Arab countries do with oil, we should do with sugar. After all, how many people eat sugar? Only 20 per cent of the upper strata are eating sugar.

Even there are people who have not only not eaten sugar but not seen sugar in this country. If you go to remote villages and ask a poor man whether he has eaten a laddoo or gulab jamun, he will say, "No".

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do you want the same situation to continue?

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want that you should not eat sugar.

**SHRI DARBARA SINGH:** You want that sugar should not reach the people in the rural areas?

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Not that. It must reach the rural areas. But it is not going there. Only the upper strata of society is eating it away. Only the upper strata enjoying the luxury of sugar. No poor man is getting it. Even in the foreseeable future, the poor man is not going to get it. The rich people should be starved of sugar so that the poor people get it. If the poor man is not getting, why should a rich man get it? That is my contention.

The rich man gets it so cheap. The poorman does not get even jowar at Rs. 2/- a kilo.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You want that for the rich people, the price of sugar should be increased.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Yes. Then, it must be exported so that we can earn more foreign exchange. I come from a place where 10 lakh tonnes of sugarcane is grown. We are producing 1 lakh tonnes of sugar. For the last 32 years, I am there. If tomorrow elections come, we will see who will come through. I have got a mandate from the people, the cane growers. They have asked me to let Rs. 150/- per tonne, not more than that. We are not going to worry about the price of urea and other things, even if they are supplied at Rs. 103/- per bag. But full requirements must be met. I am ready to take it. I have a written statement from them. Our Chief Minister has said that he is going to arrange for Rs. 120/- per tonne plus 66 per cent of the gross profit of the company. I hope, Mr. Shinde will help us in getting Rs. 10/- more. I am not going to ask for Rs. 175 or Rs. 250.

**श्री राजावतार जाल्मी (पटना) :**  
आप तो चीनी मालिक हो, बूतने वाले हो ।

**श्री एच० राज गोपाल रेड्डी :** आप ने कभी गन्ना देखा है ।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि 120 रु० पर टन केन प्राइस फ्लैट्टींग को देने के लिये चीफ़ मिनिस्टर ने डायरेक्शन दिया है और इसके आकावा 66 परसेंट ग्रेस प्रॉफ़िट में स भी किसानों को देना है, ऐसा निर्णय किया है । 120 रु० के बजाय 130 रु० रख दें तो फिर हमारे लिये ठीक हो जायगा । या फिर 150 रु० पर टन ऐट ए टाइम पेमेंट कर दें तो हम 66 परसेंट नहीं मांगेंगे ।

**प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना (महाराजगंज)**  
मान्यवर, मुझे बड़ी प्रमत्तता है कि इस विषय पर बहस हो रही है । 47 साल में मैं राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिये आवाज उठा रहा हूँ और 1964 में जब भुवनेश्वर कांग्रेस में समाजवाद का प्रस्ताव पाम हुआ था तो आशा बधी थी कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा । बम्बई में 1969 में कांग्रेस का प्रस्ताव पाम हुआ तो आशा बढ गई । मुझे दुख है कि पांच साल में कमेडिया बनती है उन की रिपॉन्सिबिलिटी है लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं होता है । खाली बात ही बात करने से चीनी मिल मालिक डर गये हैं जिस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उन्हीं ने फ्लैट्टी में पैसा लगाना बन्द कर दिया परिणाम स्वरूप फ्लैट्टिया जक हो गई हैं और सीजन टाइम में बक डाउन हो जाता है कोई रिपेयर ठीक में नहीं होती । इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आपकी राष्ट्रीयकरण करना है तो फ़ोरन कीजिये ताकि फ्लैट्टिया ठीक में चले और चीनी पैदा हो सके । हमारी प्रधान मंत्री को फिक्र है कि ऐसा न हो कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद शगर के बनने में कठिनाई पैदा हो जाय । उन के इस डर की कुछ बुनियाद जरूर है क्योंकि जिन जिन उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है उन में घाटा हो जाता है । मैं कुछ दिन हुए एक डेन्वीगेशन के साथ रशिया गया था तो Soviet Union के प्लानिंग कमिशन के अध्यक्ष से पूछा कि आप के यहा राष्ट्रीयकरण की सफलता का क्या कारण है, जब कि हमारे यहां जब राष्ट्रीयकरण



[मो 0 एस 0 एस 0 सक्सेना]

किसी उद्योग का होना है तो उस में फायदा नहीं जाता है। तो उन्हो ने बताया कि हम अपने यहाँ पर ऐसी जगहों पर योग्य मैनेजर्स, जिन को उस उद्योग का अच्छा ज्ञान होता है, उन्हीं को रखते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ क्या होता है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद आई. ए. एस. अधिकारियों का मैनेजर बना कर बैठा देते हैं जिन्हें उस उद्योग का कोई ज्ञान नहीं होता। इस के आलावा शमिया वालों ने कहा कि हम इन्स्टिट्यूट देते हैं। राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद हमारा हर कारखाने का एक टागेंट होता है, अगर उस टागेंट को मजदूर लोग पूरा करते हैं तो उन को भी मैनेजर को बीनस देते हैं। लेकिन हमारे कहा ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है जिस की वजह से राष्ट्रीयकरण सफल नहीं हो पाता। हम ऐसे लोगों का मैनेजर बना सकते हैं जो बहुत योग्य हैं और अगर हम उन को अपने यहाँ नौकर रख लेगे तो फिर वह हमारे हित में काम करेंगे। इसलिये राष्ट्रीयकरण ऐसा न हो कि आप वहाँ किसी आई. ए. एस. को बैठा दें और ममस ले कि राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद आप को तजुर्बेकार लोगों को वहाँ भेजना चाहिये ताकि उस उद्योग में किसी तरह की कोई परेशानी न हो, और उन को आप इन्स्टिट्यूट बीनस दें। जब उन को इन्स्टिट्यूट मिलेगा तो वह देखेंगे कि ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा हो, और जब चीनी अधिक बनेगी, उद्योग में मुनाफा होगा तो गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाने पर वह एतराज नहीं करेंगे। किसानों को खाद देंगे तो ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा होगा जिस से ज्यादा चीनी पैदा होगी। राष्ट्रीयकरण केवल नाम के लिये नहीं होना चाहिये बल्कि जो उस के आदर्श हैं वह काम में लाये जायें और वर्कर्स और मैनेजर्स सेटिस्फाईड हों, तभी वह काम पूरा हो सकेगा। मेरी धारणा रही है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण सेंटरसेट हो। मैं कोआपरेटिव भूवर्मेंट को कहीं नहीं मानना। उस में भी बहुत सी दिक्कतें होती हैं और मजदूरों के साथ अभ्यास होता है। इसलिए फुलप्लान्ड राष्ट्रीयकरण ही और काम करने

वाली को इन्स्टिट्यूट दिया जाय ताकि देश के अन्दर अधिक चीनी पैदा कर सकें और हमारा कल्याण हो।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण का जो प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था 1964 में उस की सरकार ममल में जाये। जो प्रीक्टिस 1930 में बोरख-पुर में लगी थी 18 लाख रु. ने वह धाब भी काम कर रही है। उन में आप अगर कुछ इन्वेस्टमेंट करेंगे तो वह पूरी तरह से काम दे सकती है। वे लोग काफी मुनाफा खा चुके हैं। राष्ट्रीयकरण अगर आप करते हैं तो आपको पैसा देने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप उन में और पैसा लगा कर उन से मुनाफा ले सकते हैं, उनको आप चला सकते हैं।

खडगारी उद्योग गन्ना किसानों के लिए एक सेप्टी वाल्व का काम करता है। इससे बोड़ा मा कम्युटीशन भी रहता है। खडगारी उद्योग बहुत गरीब कम्पाटीटर है लेकिन इसको आपको खत्म नहीं करना चाहिये। जब किसान का गन्ना प्रोडक्शन बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है तो खडगारी वह देकर पैसा प्राप्त कर सकता है। मिल मालिक गन्ने के मामले में बम्पर क्रॉप के समय किसान को बड़ा परेशान करता है। नव खडगारी उद्योग ही उसका एक मात्र मदद करने वाला उद्योग रह जाता है। उसको आप कायम रखें ताकि कुछ न कुछ मिल मालिकों के ऊपर शकृण रहे। खडगारी उद्योग पर आप टेक्सिस और शकृण लगाते जा रहे हैं यह नहीं होना चाहिये। आप खडगारी का देश में उपयोग करके सफेद चीनी बाहर भेजकर विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकते हैं।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाये जाएं। पिछले साल बारह रुपये चार आने इनका दाम था। आप देखें कि खाद के दाम दुगुने हो गए हैं, बिजली के तिलुने हो गए हैं, सब ठकिस बढ़ गए हैं लेकिन गन्ने का दाम आपने साढ़े त्रेहर रुपये ही किया है। यह मुनासिब नहीं है। गन्ने का दाम कम से कम साढ़े सतरह रुपये किडल



दूरव और बंछित क्षेत्रों में बराबर किया जाना चाहिये। किसानों को नष्ठा पैदा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए यह आवश्यक है। अगर उन्होंने नष्ट की पैदावार न बढ़ाई हो बका बिफास्टर हो जायना। इस वास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि नष्ट का दाम कम के कम लक्ष्य सतरह रुपये तय किया जाए।

**श्री नवल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर) :**  
इस प्रस्ताव को सदन में विचारार्थ लाने के लिए मैं बंधवते जी को बधाई देता हूँ। एक बात को देख कर मुझे बड़ी चिन्ता होती है और उसका मैं जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूँ। सिद्धान्त रूप में हम जिन बात को सही समझते हैं उस बात की क्रियान्वित में विचारों में इतनी ज्यादा उलझन नहीं होनी चाहिए। आपने राष्ट्रीयकरण की प्रशंसा की। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ सहकारिता को सम्बन्ध में जो आपने टिप्पणी की वह शायद बहुत उपयुक्त नहीं थी। यह ऐच्छिक संस्थाओं में से एक संस्था हमारे समाज में है। इनको हम लोगों को इस दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये जिस दृष्टि से मा अपने कुम्प बन्धे को देखती है। इस की इतनी कटु तथा निर्दयी आलोचना नहीं होनी चाहिये थी। ऐसा अगर किया जाएगा तो जन समाज का विश्वास इन ऐच्छिक संस्थाओं से उठ जाएगा। ये संस्थाएँ जन सहयोग के आधार पर बनती और चलती हैं। इन से अगर जनता की भावना उठ जाएगी तो शायद लोकतंत्र से जो स्वयं एक ऐच्छिक संस्था है उससे भी जनता का विश्वास उठ जाएगा। राष्ट्रीयकृत संस्थाओं की जो आलोचना होती है उस में भी मुझे खेद है कि हमारे बहुत से साथी इसे भूल जाते हैं कि उनकी जो आलोचना है वह ऐसी नहीं होनी चाहिये कि जो सीमा के बाहर हो, सीमा भीतर रहते हुए ही उनकी आलोचना होनी चाहिये। वह आलोचना ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि इन संस्थाओं को क्षति मिले। ऐसी नहीं होनी चाहिये कि वह जनता में एक भय का कारण बने। अगर ऐसा होता

है तो वही लोग इससे लाभ उठाएँ जो लोक-तंत्र में यकीन नहीं करते और जो कुछ दूसरी तरह की व्यवस्था समाज में चाहते हैं।

चीनी उद्योग पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का एक मात्र कृषि उद्योग है। आप हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे को देखें तो आप पाएँगे कि जिनने पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं चीनी की मिलें उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में हैं। इन पर बहुत गरीब श्रेणी के किसान और मजदूर अवलम्बित हैं। 1932 में जब टैरिफ प्रोटेक्शन मिला तब यह उम्मीद बंधी थी, किमानों और मजदूरों का कुछ भला होगा। लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश उल्टा हुआ। उनका गुड का व्यापार जो स्वयं सहकारिता के आधार पर गांवों में चलना था नष्ट कर दिया गया। उन की जगह पर आप गए चीनी मिल मानित।

मैं विन्मनार में ना जा कर मिर्क मिर्क यह बनाना चाहता हूँ कि इनका कुराओं के साथ किम प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार होता है। इन्होंने कभी अपने किसी क्षेत्र में बिजान में योगदान नहीं किया है। हमेशा लारबाड़ी बरती है। यहाँ तक कि चोरी मिच के क्षेत्र में जो बिबाई का क्षेत्र है, जो एरिगेन का कमांड एरिया है यहाँ भी इन्होंने कोई विकास का काम नहीं किया है। उनके प्रति भी पूरी उदासीनता बरती है। इनके कार्यकालों द्वारा बज्र की चोरी होती है। इस बात को सब लोग जानते हैं कि सरकार को हिसाब किताब देने में ये कदा की चोरी करते हैं। श्री रामगोपाल रेड्डी न जाने उनमें कौन से बरबूज (सदस्य) का दर्शन कर रहे थे। सम्भव है इनका तब बका प्रच्छा हो। लेकिन बाकी लोगों का तबुर्बा ऐसा नहीं है। ये दाम देने में बहुत देरी करते हैं और इसके बारे में बार बार प्रश्न विधान सभाओं और यहाँ उठाये जाते रहे हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि इनके पास धरम नहीं होता है। लेकिन उस रुपये से मालिकों के दूसरे रोजगार चलते हैं, किसान के रुपये से वे दूसरे काम करते हैं। किसानों का मूल्य बे बकाया रखते हैं जो बिबुल कानून

[श्री नेशनल फ़ीडर]

के विचारक है। सरकार से बांधा ही वे करते हैं कि प्रायिद्ध में किसानों की भाव दिया जाएगा लेकिन ऐसा वे कभी नहीं करते हैं। इस बारे की पूरा करने में सरकार भी सक्षम नहीं होती है।

इन मिलों के सम्बन्ध में बात करती समय सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में मैंने कहा है, उसके एक और पहलू का मैं जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ इस भान्डी के शुरू से चीनी मिलें बननी शुरू हुई। 50 वर्ष में कुल 150 चीनी मिलें देश में बनी। लेकिन पिछले दो दशकों में सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में 91 मिलें बनी और 80 मिलें करीब करीब अभी तैयार हो रही हैं। यानी 50 साल में 150 के करीब बनी और बीस साल में 171 के करीब मिलें सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में बन रही हैं। यह ठीक है कि हम में कुछ सतुलन नहीं है। कही कही तो वे अच्छी तरह से काम कर रही हैं, उनका काम समय पर पूरा हुआ है और कही कही वे ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर सकी हैं। लेकिन इसके लिए इस पूरे घान्डीलन को दोष देना या उस पर अविश्वास प्रकट करना, मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि बहुत न्यायोचित है।

19 00 hrs.

जब हमारे मित्र, श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र बोल रहे थे, तो मुझे बड़ी हसी आ रही थी। उन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकरण का समर्थन नहीं किया। इस पर मुझे थोड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ, क्योंकि आज-कल वह जिस दल में हैं, उस दल के नेता हैं बाबू चरणसिंह, और वही बाबू चरणसिंह जब भारतीय क्रान्ति दल के नेता थे, तो उस दल की नेशनल एक्सीक्यूटिव ने हम से भी पहले यह प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि चीनी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। हम ने दिसम्बर, 1969 में इस प्रस्ताव का प्रस्ताव पास किया, जब कि उन्होंने सितम्बर, 1969 में यह प्रस्ताव

पारित किया। यह भी सोचिये कि उस समय को चीनी उद्योग था, राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का प्रस्ताव करने वाले, और दूसरी तरफ समाजवादी, वे दोनों जिस एक प्रश्न भारतीय लोकतन्त्र में बैठे हैं वो कौन का उन का हो गया है। मैं बैठे-बैठे बड़ी-बड़ा रहा था कि देश की राजनीति का यह क्या हाल हुआ जा रहा है, जगता किस का बिम्बान करेगी, किस ढांग उसका बिम्बान करेगी और उस के साथ कौन न्याय करेगा।

इस कमीशन में जिन लोगों ने श्री भार्गव के साथ अपनी मम्पति दी है, जिन में हम उद्योग के प्रतिनिधि भी हैं—उन में तो कभी यह उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती थी कि वे राष्ट्रीयकरण का समर्थन करेंगे—उन्होंने कुछ बजहें दी हैं। किने हास्यास्पद व कारण है हम को हमारे मित्र, श्री आ, ने बताया है। मैं भिन्न पांच बाने कहना चाहता हूँ।

उन लोगों ने कहा है कि सहकारिता संस्थाओं के साथ मजदूरों का रिपोर्ट सम्बन्ध अच्छा नहीं है। यह मोचने की बात है कि अगर सहकारी संस्थाओं के साथ मजदूरों का रिपोर्ट नहीं होगा तो क्या मिल-मालिकों के साथ होगा, जबकि सहकारी संस्थाओं में यह मान लिया है कि हमारे जितने उद्योग हैं, उन में हम प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों को प्राथमिकता देने ?

मिल-मालिकों पर यह अभियोग था कि वे किसानों की मदद के लिए एडवांस नहीं देते हैं और टेक्निकल सहायता नहीं देते हैं। इस बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि थूँकि किसानों की केन यूनियन हैं, इस लिए हम यह काम नहीं कर पाते हैं। एडवांस के सम्बन्ध में केन यूनियन से सहायता मिलेगी, यह बात कार्यवाहक नहीं हो सकती है। जहाँ तक टेक्निकल सहायता का सम्बन्ध है, केन केन यूनियन है, जिस को मिल वाले कहें कि हम आप को प्राथमिक सहायता देना चाहते हैं, और

यूनियन कहे कि हम को यह मंजूर नहीं है। यह कितनी लगी बान है ! हम में भी बड़ी बात यह है कि कौन यूनियन 1940 के आग-पास बनीं। उनमें पहले किसानों को एडवाम और टेक्निकल सहायता देने में उन्हें कौन रोकता था ? ये लोग इसी गलतबयानी, और तर्क-बिहीन बाने, करके राष्ट्रीयकरण का सहकारीकरण का दरवाजा बन्द करना चाहते हैं।

लेकिन सब में मजेशर बाग उन्होंने फिनांशल एग्जमेन्ट के बारे में कही है। उन का दावा यह है कि हमारा प्रबन्ध और वित्तीय प्रबन्ध सहकारी मन्थाओं में अच्छा है। इसी रिपोर्ट में आकड़े देखने में यह मालूम होता है कि निजी और के जिन 184 चीनी कारखानों की उन्होंने अनुव्यापरी कराई उन में से 140 में मेजर टेक्निकल डिफेक्ट मिले। क्या यही वित्तीय सुप्रबन्ध का प्रमाण है ? इस लिए मेरे मित्रों ने जो कहा है कि वे लोग अपने कारखानों को खराब करने जा रहे हैं और वे जो खया कमाने हैं, उस को वे कारखानों में नहीं लगा रहे हैं वह एक ध्यान देने योग्य बात है। हमारे मित्र श्री गमगोपाल रेड्डी, का खयाल बहुत गलत है। उन को इस बारे में दोबाग मोचना चाहिए।

जब उन में चीनी के दाम बढ़ने की बात कही जानी है, तो वे बनाने है कि जब गन्ने का उत्पादन कम होता है, तो दाम बढ़ जाता है। लेकिन इंडियन टर्गिफ बोर्ड की 1950 की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि तत्कालीन गूगर मिडकोट के प्रबंधकों ने अपने हिस्सेदारों की जेबें भरने के लिए एकाधिकार का प्रयोग कर के चीनी का दाम बढ़ाया, और उस के पैसे से अपने हिस्सेदारों की जेबें भरी। वह काल था, जब कि कंट्रोल नहीं था। इससे प्रकट है कि यह प्रचार बिल्कुल गलत है कि जब कंट्रोल होता है, तब दाम बढ़ता है। जिस साक्ष गूगर सिड्डीकोट को सबसे ज्यादा

मनाफा हुआ, उस रका बीरी के विरुध पर कोई सरकारी कंट्रोल नहीं था।

इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हू कि चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को पालिसी डिमोजन, नीति निर्धारण, करना चाहिए। सरकार का निश्चय करना चाहिए कि हम इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे। इस समय में मैं मोच रहा हू, वह यह है कि जिनकी मिक मिन्ड है, उन को तो सरकार को तत्काल अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए। उन का अभी टेक-ओवर करना चाहिए क्योंकि नेशनलाइजेशन के लिए कानून बनाना पड़ेगा। लेकिन नेशनलाइजेशन करने के उद्देश्य में उन का टेक-ओवर करना चाहिए, इस उद्देश्य में नहीं, जैसा कि श्री मधु दहबने ने कहा है, कि उन को हामपिटलाइज कर के उन के अच्छा होने पर उन्हें मालिकों के मुमुर्द कर दिया जाये।

भारतव आयोग की रिपोर्ट में दो मुद्दाब अच्छे हैं और उन पर विचार किया जा सकता है। एक तो सरकार अपना गूगर कमीशन बनाये, और और राज्य वाले चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकृत चीनी मिलों का प्रबन्ध वे करें, तो उन्हें भी स्टेट गूगर कार्पोरेशन बनाने की आज्ञा दी दे दे। मैं इन दोनों विचारों का समर्थन करता हू।

इस देश के करोड़ों किसानों और मजदूरों का जीवन इस पर अवलम्बित है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, इस देश के पिछड़े हुए एगियाज का, पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का, एक-मात्र कृषि उद्योग यही है। अगर मैं नहीं भूलता हू, तो टैक्स-टाइल के बाद इस देश को मीड लाईस्ट इंडस्ट्री भी यही है। इसलिए सरकार को इस बारे में बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ सावधाना चाहिए। सिर्फ चीनी का प्रश्न नहीं है, जैसा कि श्री गमगोपाल रेड्डी ने कहा है, कि न खादों, नों क्या है। यह इनका आसान मबाल नहीं है, खास तौर में इस हालत में

[श्री नवल किशोरसिंह]

कि आयात के द्वारा हम इस से बिबशी मुद्रा अर्जिन कर रहे हैं। मैं इस बात से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ कि हमें घरेलू देश में चीनी का उपयोग छोड़ कर और खडमांगी और गुड का उपयोग कर के, चीनी का आयात बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा के ऊपर जो दबाव है उस को हम कुछ ढीला कर सकें।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : (जीनपुर) सभापति महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह डिसकशन कब तक चलेगा।

सभापति महोदय इसके लिए पांच घंटे का समय निर्धारित किया गया था और वह खत्म हो गया है।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : अभी वालन वाल सदस्य बहुत ज्यादा हैं। हर एक स्टैंड और हर एक पार्टी के सदस्य इस में इन्ट्रेस्ट ले रहे हैं और यह सब जैकट भी बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट है। मगर निवेदन है कि आप हाउस की राय ले लीजिए कि यह डिसकशन इस समय बन्द किया जाय और अगले सेशन में करीबी आवर किया जाय।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE As a member who has initiated this discussion, I fully agree with this sentiment

MR CHAIRMAN I am in the hands of the House.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) Government is in two minds It cannot give a categorical reply whether to nationalise or not to nationalise Let it spill over

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD I support this There are a large number of Members They should also be given a chance in the next Session

श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री अभी और कितने सदस्य बाकी हैं ?

सभापति महोदय आपोजीशन के 4 और कांग्रेस पार्टी के 17 सदस्य बाकी हैं। अगर सब सदस्य पांच पांच मिनट भी लें, और अभी मिनिस्टर साहब को भी बोलना है, और माननीय सदस्य ने रेप्लाय देना है, तो भी हम लोग दा डाई घंटे में यह डिसकशन खत्म नहीं कर पायेंगे। यह जो सुझाव है कि अगले सेशन में करीबी आवर किया जाय इस का बारे में कुछ कहना है ?

SHRI S P BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) We have to arrive at considered conclusions after a full discussion We may carry it over to the next session

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : अगले सेशन में करीबी आवर किया जाय।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (Shri Annasaheb P Shinde) We have no objection

श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री : एक सुझाव मेरा मुन लोजिए। जिनने रागा के नाम है वह ता है हो लेकिन अगर कुछ और लोग चाहे बोलना तो उन को भी बोलने का मौका दे।

सभापति महोदय वह नाम आप मेरे पास भेज दीजिए।

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) I entirely agree with the view expressed But I think the debate as it has developed has shown that I am the only one left out from these Benches.

MR CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not going to make a speech.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): We agree to carrying this discussion over to the next session.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I quite appreciate that it be carried over to the next session in view of the fact that there are a large number of members wanting to speak and it is no use having a thinner and thinner and exhausted House going through a ritual. But my submission was only this that I find that in the debate today it has so happened that from the Opposition Benches, I am the only person left out.

MR CHAIRMAN: I have a special reason for allowing Shri Mavalankar. I will allow him to speak for 5-14 minutes today and then we will carry over this discussion to the next session.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am indeed grateful to you and the House for the generosity shown to me and giving me permission to speak for 5-7 minutes. I shall try to complete my observations within the stipulated time limit. I am sure the House is very grateful to our two friends, Prof. Dandavate and Shri Samar Guha, for having initiated this important debate that has taken place during this current, hot, hectic winter session of the Lok Sabha.

Various points of view have been expressed and pros and cons have been gone into. But the whole point is that the entire story of the sugar industry in our country is a very very bitter story. It is bitter because it is full of exploitation, exploitation of the cane growers, of the workers and of the consumers.

Because I do not want to exceed my time limit. I shall only say, without quoting, that the Bhargava Commission has gone into the question in

fairly extensive detail. I shall not read out the terms of reference which are very wide and comprehensive. The Commission have themselves made a very good study of the various aspects.

If you want to mitigate economic backwardness generally and particularly of States like UP and Bihar, nationalisation of the sugar industry seems to be the only effective and practical way of doing it. I find that even from the point of augmenting production and making it better with a view to sending sugar for export, it will be in the interest of the sugar industry itself that it is nationalised by Government. I say this because the industrialists themselves are not very eager to develop the sugar industry as such. They have practically no stakes in their own plants. If they had any stakes, they would not have allowed the machinery to go junk they would not have ignored research and development and they would not allow their own huge profits to be reinvested in some other industries.

Now, we are not demanding nationalisation from any doctrinaire angle or from any committed attitude, but because nationalisation is a means, not an end. One has to restore the human values; man should be treated as a man. What is required in the sugar industry? We have no illusions that nationalisation will by itself do the trick and achieve everything. Nationalisation as a means will straighten out many things in the sugar industry and will clear the polluted atmosphere. I was therefore wondering why the Government are hesitant or divided on this issue. Surely, nationalisation is no panacea for any or all ills. We are mindful of the fact that nationalisation can lead to bureaucratisation and even lead to statism and quite often statism may be fatal. Having said that, I should submit that Bhargava enquiry tells us that unless you take the whole thing seriously and earnestly and make the cane growers, workers and consumers feel that they

[Shri P C Mavalankar]

have meaningful involvement and participation in the whole industry nothing much fruitful or good will result. That is why I want to conclude by saying that the political freedom which the country is having for the last 27 years should have not only political but also economic and social content, there should be a certain speed with which we should want to approach towards the egalitarian society. As you yourself Mr Chairman, said earlier in the debate today, speaking from these benches that it should be viewed from the human angle, I feel and urge that man should

be made to live like a man. We want this industry to be restored, not to the people who were running it without any interest but to the Government with a view to using this as a means—not in a doctrinaire or political and ideological sense—as that is the only effective way out of the difficulty. If that is done I am quite sure that freedom will have economical and social content apart from political content.

19 20 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 20 1974 Agrahayana 29 1896 (Saka)