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Wednesday, July 14, 1971
Asadha 23, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 14, 1971|
Asadha 23, 1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Co-Relation between Development Plan and Technical Plan

*1112. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new thinking has taken shape in the Planning set up i. e. every Plan be so formulated that each development Plan should also have its accompanying part a related technological plan; and

(b) if so, whether Government consider that in this way maximum results will be obtained on the basis of available resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) It is intended to draw up and execute a national plan for the application of science and technology to development. This plan will be intimately related to and in fact largely derived from our socio economic plan. A beginning will be made in a few high priority areas in which science and technology play an important role.

(b) Yes, Sir.

2

SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : May I know whether the shortfalls in the country are due to defective planning ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is not necessarily due to defective planning. There are many areas where the implementation was not proper, and I have on many occasions mentioned to the House the various reasons for the shortfalls in the Plan.

SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : May I know whether the Government is prepared to have a mid-term appraisal of the whole Plan in this session of the Lok Sabha or the next ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I have already informed the House that we shall require about three months for re-appraisal of the Fourth Plan.

Circular to State Governments for curbing Communal Violence

*1114. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments not to feel inhibited by conventional standards about the use of force in curbing communal violence;

(b) whether any circular has been issued to the States regarding steps to be taken in the case of communal riots in the States;

(c) if so, the main points thereof,

(d) whether some States have not agreed to certain proposals given in the said circular; and

(e) if so, the names of those states ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) In the letter addressed to the State Governments, the Ministry of Home Affairs explained the policy that should be followed regarding the use of force to deal with communal disturbances. The essential distinction between the nature and consequences of communal disturbances and other law and order situations was emphasised. It was pointed out that while dealing with ordinary law and order situation the sound approach is to use force only when recourse to it becomes unavoidable, there should be no hesitation to use effective force at the earliest indication of communal violence in order to prevent the trouble spreading. It has been found that communal disturbances, if not firmly put down at the start, spread rapidly causing heavy loss of innocent life and property.

(d) and (e) While all State Governments appreciated the fundamental difference between situations likely to result in communal violence and others some misgivings were initially expressed by Governments of Haryana and U.P. about the approach suggested by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The position was further explained to the two Governments. There is now no disagreement between the Ministry of Home Affairs and any of the State Governments in regard to the approach explained in the Ministry's letter.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the Pakistan Government is making very active propaganda in the areas where new migrants have accumulated to create communal disturbances in the country, and if so, what positive steps the Government have taken to counteract this ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : When we discussed the working and running of the camps on earlier occasion we had mentioned

that every care is taken to see that no adverse propaganda, including propaganda of a communal nature, is allowed or permitted in these camps. It is true that some instances of this nature have come to our notice. The management and running of these camps is very stringent, and the persons who are allowed access in administrative and other capacities are properly screened and every effort is made to see that no communal or other type of adverse propaganda is allowed.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Is it also not a fact that some of the parties inside the country try to propagate communalism in the country and if so, may I know whether Government intend to ban these organisations ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The matter of dealing with communal organisations and persons who have communal leanings of an extreme type has come before the House on a number of occasions. We have adequate law to punish people who indulge in extreme communal activities, but so far as taking any action against associations or organisations which deal in communal activities is concerned, the Government is examining the legal aspects so that a proper legislation could be framed which could bring these communal organisations within the mischief of the law.

SHRI P. GANGADIB : The law and order problem is a State subject and the refugee problem is an All India matter. May I know whether the Government is going to have mobile courts in all the States to deal with the situation directly controlled by the Centre ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that the refugee problem is a national problem but law and order still remains the responsibility of the State Governments and it is not within the legal competence of the Central Government to have mobile courts which would have jurisdiction over the various States. It is basically a State responsibility and I think the States are discharging their responsibility in this respect very adequately.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Has it been brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister—there has been a press report—

that Mr. Mahsud the self-styled Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta has shifted 30 or 40 Muslim refugees who came from Bangla Desh to India to the Pakistani High Commission office in New Delhi with a view to create communal disturbances ?

MR. SPEAKER : You put a specific question separately.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Certain refugees have crossed over to India and have taken shelter in the Pakistani High Commission with a view to fomenting communal trouble. Is it correct or not ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I shall need notice for that...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : There is difference between the problems of ordinary law and order and the problems arising out of communal disturbances. It has been admitted by the Government, as has been pointed out to the different States. May I know whether the Government of India will constitute a separate cells in the respective States also ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not a question of constituting a cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Actually a very important section of our Home Ministry is devoting itself towards getting information regarding communal tensions and communal disturbances. Our intelligence services are geared to give us information in that respect. We pass on that information to the State Governments. We have a very elaborate and satisfactory set up to deal with communal situation as and when they arise.

Import of Caustic Soda and Graphite Electrodes

*1116. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 30,000 tons of Caustic Soda is being imported this year due to shortage of indigenous production ;

(b) whether the indigenous production fell because of shortage of graphite electrodes ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the import of graphite electrodes in sufficient quantities to meet the demand and to augment the internal production of electrodes ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Applications from actual users have been invited for import of Caustic soda to meet a shortage of the commodity.

There has been a temporary shortage of graphite anodes which is an important auxiliary required in the manufacture of electrolytic caustic soda.

Graphite anodes are being imported through the State Trading Corporation to meet the shortage. Additional indigenous capacity for the manufacture of graphite anodes has also been sanctioned.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : From the statement I find that the Government has decided to graphite anodes which will result in loss of foreign exchange. The Hon. Minister has made different statements in different times. In 1968 he said that the requirements of graphite anodes for this country was about 2500 tonnes per year. What is the reason for the discrepancy in two statements made to Parliament ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have not made any contradictory statement. I came to this Ministry in June, 1970. According to me, the estimated requirements in 1971-72 would be four lakh tonnes, and the installed capacity is 3,65,000 tonnes. Therefore, there is a deficit of 40,000 tonnes. That is why we have permitted the import of this thing through the STC.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : May I inform the Minister that I was referring to the graphite anodes and not to the import of caustic soda ? However, I would like to know from Hon. Minister, by allowing the import of 30,000 tonnes of caustic soda in this country, whether the country would stand to lose about Rs. 5 crores in foreign exchange as by importing graphite anodes

we would have saved Rs. 5 crores, as the cost of graphite in the manufacture of caustic soda computes only about five per cent.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : This is an argument against the import. We are so much hard pressed for this caustic soda that we have to go in for import, and we have no alternative this year, because of the fall in production. When the new unit goes into production, such things will be improved.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कास्टिक सोडा की हमारे देश में काफी कमी है, इस लिये हम इस को बाहर से भी मंगा रहे हैं। क्या आप के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इस देश में कास्टिक सोडा का जितना उत्पादन होता है और उस का जो मूल्य ठहाराया हुआ है, उस से कहीं अधिक मूल्य पर खुदरा व्यापारियों को बेचा जा रहा है तथा इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये हम क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र : कीमत कोई तय नहीं की है, इस लिये कोई निश्चित कीमत नहीं है। लेकिन जहाँ तक एस. टी. सी. का सम्बन्ध है उस के साथ तय है, फुटकर व्यापारियों के साथ तय नहीं है।

Law and Order Situation in Delhi

1117. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the law and order situation has been deteriorating in the capital ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for improving the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) The situation is kept constantly under review. Government have taken a number of steps such as the reorganisation

of police districts and sub-divisions, increase in the strength of police at various levels, provision of better equipment and the setting up of a modern control room, a forensic science laboratory and a finger print bureau to strengthen the law and order machinery in Delhi.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Thefts are increasing all over Delhi and even MPs' flats are not spared. Every day, we hear stories of murder or kidnapping. So, I want to know whether the Government would reorient the police system in Delhi.

SHRI MOHSIN : The police at various levels has been strengthened, and constant vigilance has been kept over the bad elements.

श्री बी. पी. मोर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में जो बार्डर के घाने हैं उस के बारे में आज यह रहस्य छिपा नहीं है कि वही दारोगा यहाँ रखा जाता है, जो बहुत बड़ी रकम ऊपर के अफसरों को देता है, क्योंकि वहाँ तस्कर के व्यापार, कच्ची शराब के व्यापार और दूसरे खराब व्यापार होते हैं। गांधी नगर शाहदरा की एक बस्ती है, इस के बारे में सिर्फ दिल्ली ही नहीं सारे देश में मशहूर है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब मत बताइये।

श्री बी. पी. मोर्य : इस को रोकने के लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई गुप्तचर विभाग भी इस में लगायेंगे, क्योंकि आप का पुलिस विभाग तो खुद उन लोगों के साथ मिल कर इस व्यापार को करता है और यही लोग ला एण्ड बार्डर को तोड़ते हैं।

SHRI MOHSIN : These aspects were discussed in the Ministry.

SHRI PILCO MODY : Would some other Minister come to his help ?

SHRI MOHSIN : Something is wrong with my throat. Various steps have been taken to prevent corruption and also to have effective supervision of investigation. The

steps that have been taken are : Rotation of officers from one post to another, Energisation of vigilance and anti-corruption branches, Supervision of investigation of heinous offences by Superintendents of Police, Formulation of a special code of conduct for police officials, Location of surveillance points in areas of corruption, Secret watch on the working of police stations, Verification of assets of police officer. All these steps have been taken and it is hoped that corruption will be lessened.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : जिस विशेष व्यवस्था की चर्चा अभी मंत्री महोदय ने की है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसको दिल्ली में कब से लागू किया गया है ?

SHRI MOHSIN : It is already under progress. These steps are being taken by the ministry.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : May I know how far it is true that the senior police officers of Delhi have complained from time to time that there is undue interference in their work from the Jan Sangh administration ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. This does not arise out of it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सही है कि समाज विरोधी तत्व के कुछ लोग पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के क्वार्टरों में भी रहते पाये गये हैं ? क्या यह बात भी सही है कि इन दिनों पुलिस का बिजिलेंस एम. पी. ज. फ्लैट्स के इलाके में कम हो गया है, अगर ऐसी बात सही है तो ऐसा क्यों हुआ है ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is an entirely different question.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बंद-करकट्स के बारे में बतला सकते हैं। समाज विरोधी तत्व वहाँ आश्रय लिये हुए हैं या नहीं ?

Cut in Financial Aid to States during Fourth Plan

*1118, SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether financial aid to States during Fourth Plan is likely to be cut ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Chief Ministers of various States have protested against this cut ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

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

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether any complaint has been made by the present UP Chief Minister as well as his predecessor that an injustice has been done to UP by this cut. Has any letter been received from the UP Chief Minister ? If so, what is the reaction of the government to that ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The question is regarding cut in the assistance of the Central Government. There is no decision taken to curtail the assistance to the State Governments. So, the other supplementaries do not arise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am glad there is no cut. I would like to know whether any final decision has been taken by the government to grant financial aid during the Fourth Plan to the various States and, if so, the share of UP in that.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : At present there is no proposal for curtailing the financial assistance of the Central Government to any State Government.

श्री अचल सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कटौती नहीं की है तो क्या उसको बढ़ाया है ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : जी नहीं । बढाई का कोई सवाल है नहीं क्योंकि ज। नई प्राइवेट्स पैदा हुई है उनसे हमारे आर्थिक क्षेत्र के ऊपर काफी भार पड़ा है लेकिन फिर भी जो हमने देने का वायदा किया है उसको किस गति में दे सकते हैं उसके लिए आजकल बहुत प्रोविजन कर कर रहे हैं ।

Misuse of Licences by Marine Exporters

*1119 SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that export incentive licences issued to exporters of marine products in the last decade were widely misused ;

(b) whether the licences of marine diesel engines so imported under L P licences were sold as licences at huge profits in gross violation of the rules in force ; and

(c) whether Government have instituted an enquiry into the misuse of licences by marine exporters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

It has come to the notice of the Government that Marine Products exporters had misused the EP licences issued to them including those for import of Spare Parts for Marine Diesel Engines. The exporters are not entitled under the Export Promotion Scheme to import complete Marine Diesel Engines and such engines were not imported

The cases have been enquired into. The reports received in this connection are being examined.

SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Have you devised any machinery to follow up the licences given as to whether they are

used for proper purposes or you depend only on complaints from the people ?

SHRI A C. GEORGE : Yes, Sir. We do have a machinery and we keep track of things when we issue licences.

SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : What type of machinery is that ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L N. MISHRA) : The Enforcement Directorate is there, if there is misuse of licence. The CBI organisation is also there. About export of marine products there has been complaint of misuse of licences and we have ordered prosecution. As a matter of fact, the complaint is not against one individual but against a lot of people.

MR SPEAKER : The member has asked about the machinery.

SHRI L N. MISHRA : There is the Enforcement Directorate.

SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : According to the Report of the Estimates Committee there is a backlog of 778 cases pending. May I know the number of cases involved in this report and the steps taken to proceed against them ?

SHRI A C. GEORGE : There are more than 100 cases in this particular category.

Government's Move to Curb Role of Foreign Money

†
*1120. SHRI N K SINHA :
SHRI BISJWANATH
JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently circulated a working paper on Government's move to curb role of foreign money ;

(b) if so, the main points thereof ;

(c) whether steps are being taken pursuant to a C. B. I. enquiry on this issue ; and

(d) whether the report of C. B. I. will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). In pursuance of the assurance given by the Home Minister in his statement made on 14th May, 1969, in regard to the report of the Intelligence Bureau on the use of foreign money, tentative proposals have been formulated to impose suitable restrictions on the receipt of funds from foreign organisations, agencies, or individuals otherwise than in the course of ordinary and *bona fide* transactions, and a note containing these tentative proposals has been circulated to the leaders of Opposition parties for ascertaining their views. In the statement of 14th May, 1969, the Home Minister explained the reasons why it would not be possible to lay the report of the Intelligence Bureau on the Table of the House.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : May I know whether it will be possible for the hon. Minister to circulate the note to the members also so that we may know exactly the position with regard to this ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I see no particular objection to circulating the note among the members also. But at this stage we have circulated it to the leaders of the Opposition and we have sought their reactions. Perhaps at a little later stage we can circulate it to all the members.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : May I know from the hon. Minister as to what harm will be done if the same is circulated to members of the ruling party also ? We do not belong to the Opposition but we would also like to know.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Even if he belongs to the Opposition, I would have no objection to circulating it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that there had been a demand that unless one knew the forms and ramifications of this problem, it would be exceedingly difficult for the members of the Opposition to make any meaningful contribution in this regard ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not remember having received any communication precisely in that form. But if my hon. friend has gone through the note that we have circulated (Shri Shyamnandan Mishra : I have), he would find that it covers more or less the entire areas that we could think of. Since we have asked for consultation, if there is any other area to be covered, I am sure, friends in the Opposition would enlighten us on that and would help us. It covers, for instance, ducei payments, indirect payments, hospitality etc.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : One does not know the size or the nature of the disease. Unless we have the CBI report, how can we say anything ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : If he goes back to the Home Minister's statement, he would find that it does give in broad terms the nature and the extent of the disease. I say, "in broad terms", because the details contained in the Intelligence Bureau's report cannot be placed before the House. That has been explained by the Home Minister previously also. But it does not mean that the nature has not been indicated in the statement made by the Home Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Minister said just now that this paper covers all the aspects that they could think of. That has provoked me to ask this question. I am very surprised because one aspect, which a very obvious aspect, is not covered at all in that paper and that is the question of the PL-480 funds which accumulate in this country and which could be used for all sorts of purposes in this country by a foreign government. Why has that particular item been left out of the scope of this paper ? Did they not think of it ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The use of those funds is regulated under agreement between the two governments.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : So what ? Could they be spent for any purpose without your knowing about it ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The CBI report has not been circulated. Without the CBI report how can the merits and

demerits of this proposal be judged? That is why may I ask the Minister to circulate the CBI report so that we could have a proper assessment of the depth of the problem and give our concrete opinion on the draft which has been circulated?

SHRI K C PANT As I explained in my main reply, the reasons for the Government's inability to place the Intelligence Bureau's report before the House have been explained by the Home Minister in his statement referred to in my answer. It is not a CBI report, if I may clarify, it is a report of the Intelligence Bureau. There are obvious limitations under which an intelligence organisation functions. It cannot make open inquiries unlike the CBI; it cannot record evidence and it has its own secret sources of information which it cannot divulge.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
But its findings can be given.

SHRI K C PANT The findings have been given in the Home Minister's report in very broad terms. If my hon friend refers to the Home Minister's earlier statement, he will find that the broad findings have been given. If we are to place that report here on the basis of perhaps one-sided information given by certain sources, it will be highly unfair. Without getting a total picture, without having cross-examination and without hearing the other party also, how can we place that kind of a report on the Table of the House?

South Korean Fishing Trawlers in Indian Territorial Waters

*1121 **SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO**
SHRI G VENKATASWAMY

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the two South Korean fishing trawlers which strayed into Indian Territorial waters off the Nicobar Island on May 5, 1971 have been released,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total number of persons in the trawlers?

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

(b) The police investigation showed that no offence had been committed under the Foreigners Act, 1946, or the Andaman and Nicobar Island Fisheries Regulation, 1938.

(c) 34

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO
I would like to know from the hon Minister, when they had committed any offence, for what purpose they came into our territorial waters.

SHRI K C PANT To interrogate them and to find out whether an offence has been committed or not.

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO
I would like to know whether these people followed our territorial water rules or not. The hon Minister said that they had not committed any offence. I want to know whether they had not committed any international territorial waters law.

SHRI K C PANT The fact of the matter is that the weather was bad. These vessels were seeking shelter from bad weather. That is how they came into our territorial waters.

Ban on Import of Journals

*1122 **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the import of certain Journals has been banned in the new Import Policy, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of the Journals?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L N MISHRA) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Import of a number of journals and magazines is not allowed against licences issued for import of journals and magazines. A list of such journals and magazines is attached. This list was reviewed at the time of formulation of the policy for the current year, but no addition was made in the non-permissible list. These journals and magazines are considered to be obscene and undesirable.

List of journals and magazines the import of which is not allowed against licences for journals and magazine falling under S Nos 169-170 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule.

A C C
A C E
Action for Man
Adam
All Men
Arcadia
Affairs
After dark
Bachelor
Battle cry
Best Nudes
Best Car on tram Escapade
Black Orchids
Blue Bock
Beauty Parade
Caper
Carnival
Can Can
Candy
Caper May
Cartoon Carnival
Cloud
Cavalcade
Coronate
Crogins
Cuite
Cabaret
Continental Nudist
Continental Nudist
Darling
Dash
Date Mates
Dude
Deobnar
Escapade
Eve Figure
For Men only
Focus
Frolic
Follies
French Frills

Femal Fiesta
Gent
Gentlemen
Girl
Girls of the World
Good Humer
Gorgeous Gals
Gala
Glamour Parade
Harem Holiday
Health and Efficiency
He
High Time.
Hi on Heels
Hit Parade
Honkeng Evening Post
Knight
King
Kamera
Jaguar
Jaybird Jowinal
Les Girl
Lover Lies
Lab
Leg Shew
Men Only
Modern Man
Men
Mirage
Missi
My Life Flower
Man's Adventure
Man's Book
Man's Life.
Man's Conquest
Man's Magazine
Man's Story
Man's Prime.
Man's World.
Men Illustrated
Men To-day
Mermaid
Mr.
Man
New Man
Nu Art
Nude
Nugget
Nudget
Naturalist
Nude Lark
Nude Living
Nudist Pictorial
Nudistory
Nudist Photo Field Trip
Nudism in Action
Nudist News Report
Nude Image

Nudist Sun
 Nadism today
 Nudist Golden days
 Nudist Times
 Naturist
 Play Boy
 Pent House
 Pictures
 Pussy Cat
 Pin Up Parade
 Pix
 Paris Hollywood
 Paris Paradise
 Photo
 Popular Nudism
 Photo Field Trip
 Pho'rana
 Quickie
 Real Man
 Rapture
 Rogue
 Sir (published from U. S. A.)
 She
 Solo
 Stag
 Sun Bathing
 Swank
 Swank Special
 Sun Dial
 Sun and Sport
 Sex in Japan
 Scamp
 Sol 67
 Sensation
 Sunrise
 Show off
 Sun Era
 Sundial
 Snap
 Sex to Sixty
 Shemfills
 Topper
 Tab.
 Talc
 True Love
 True Action
 True Man
 Teenage Nudist
 Trojan
 Twilight
 Urban Nudist
 Utopia
 Van
 Vue
 Wild Cat
 Wink
 Women Man Only

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
 Sir, the statement does not give any idea as to whether the concept of obscenity according to law has been strictly adhered to or that this concept has been widened because one finds a number of journals having been included in the banned list, like, *Gentlemen*.....

MR. SPEAKER : *Girl* also.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
 Yes; *Girl* also. So, it is a peculiar thing. Even *Sunrise* has been banned; *Sir* has also been banned. One does not know what is the idea.

The question that I would like to put is this. There is a law of obscenity. I want to know whether these journals have been banned exactly in accordance with the concept of obscenity as defined under the law.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Sir, about the selection of individual magazines and books, we are guided by the Ministry of Education and also by the All-India Federation of Books and, in some case, also by the Excise Department in the Ministry of Finance. If in the course of detection it is found that some of the books are not suitable for ordinary reading, they are not allowed. About the law of obscenity, so far as the Ministry of Foreign Trade is concerned, we do not go into the merits. The list is given to us and we are guided by the Ministry of Education and the All-India Federation of Books which is a non-official body.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
 May I know whether in the Ministry of Education there is any competent body like the Board of Film Censors to screen these journals ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Sir, since this morning I have been trying to find out whether there is some body of that type. I am informed that till today there is no such body, I feel there should be some such body to screen or censor them. I agree with the hon. Member. I will take it up with the Ministry of Education.

DR. RANEN SEN : From the list, it could not be found out that only obscene

literature is banned. In fact, the hon. Minister himself said that the Education Ministry and the All-India Federation of Books advise their Ministry without ascribing the reasons for banning the literature. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Ministry has ever tried to find out the reasons for banning the import of journals and books. May I know whether political books are also banned by these organisations who are responsible for banning them?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Some books of political nature might have also been banned. But at present I have no information. I might say one thing. So far as the technical and other books are concerned, there is no ban on such books.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : There is difference between obscenity and pornography. ...(*Interruptions*) May I know on what grounds have these books been prohibited from entry into this country? You don't know?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I told you not to drive me into all those things. I can only say that till now we have no such censor body or screening body. We will have some body which will suggest as to which book should be banned and which might be allowed. (*Interruptions*)

DR RANEN SEN : As to why these books are banned, the Ministry should know and let us know.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : For every magazine banned, I will find out the reason and I will lay a statement on the Table of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The question does not relate only to obscene books. It is a wide-ranging question. I want to know one thing. I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that the Red Book of Mao and many other such literature are banned in our country and in spite of that, hundreds and thousands of them are found in the market. If so, what steps Government will take to prevent these books coming into our country?

MR SPEAKER : This question is about journals.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Journals are also there. But they are finding currency in our country.

MR SPEAKER : It is only about journals.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Many journals which have been banned, hundreds of them are available in the market.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is a crime. Some banned books might have been smuggled into the country. We cannot rule out smuggling altogether.

Replantation of Tea Gardens in Kangra District (Himachal Pradesh)

*1123. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether tea production in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh is on the decline because almost all the tea plants have outlived their life;

(b) whether huge investment is needed for the replantation which neither the Himachal Pradesh Government nor individuals growers can afford to invest; and

(c) if so, the steps Government intend to take for the replantation of tea gardens in Kangra District?

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

(b) The investment needed for the replantation is beyond the capacity of individual growers.

(c) Replanting Subsidy Scheme introduced in October, 1968 and the Tea plantation Finance Scheme under which loan is given for replantation and extension of tea areas are available to all tea estates in India including Kangra Tea Planters.

DR RANEN SEN : It is known that these tea plantations are not doing well for the last few years. It is also known that this particular brand of tea is exported to

Afghanistan and some other countries through Amritsar. If that is so, what steps Government have taken to see that these tea plantation areas' growth is not retarded and they prosper ?

SHRI L. N. MISIIRA : The Kangra valley people have not been able to take advantage of the loans and subsidies meant for them. A provision of Rs. 45,00,000 has been made this year for improving these tea gardens. But, so far, out of 4000 acres only 14 acres have been replanted and the Tea Board is opening a branch in that area and they are trying to persuade the individual tea-garden owners to take advantage of the provision made in the budget.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it known to the Government that certain co-operatives have already started working in that Kangra tea plantation area and if so, will the Government promote or help other co-operative societies so that they can take up this work ?

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : Yes, we are aware of that.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Have you established any Finance Corporation in Kangra which will give loans to the tea plantations ?

SHRI L N. MISIIRA : There is the Tea Board which is a regular body and they finance many of the tea-garden owners.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Has it got any branch there ?

Acquisition of site for TV Centre, Calcutta

*1124. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to acquire a sit at Victoria Square, Calcutta for the construction of a Television Station;

(b) if so, the persons for selection of this particular site;

(c) whether the Calcutta Corporation has raised any objections thereto; and

(d) the terms and conditions of the proposed acquisition ?

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

(b) This was the only piece of land of the two suggested by the State Government which was found suitable.

(c) No, Sir. After raising some initial queries Calcutta Corporation has recommended the proposal to the State Government.

(d) Long-term lease at a token annual rent of Rs. 1/- subject to approval of the State Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I know from the hon Minister as to whom this particular site actually belongs to ? Secondly, may I know whether Government is aware that this site is part of the Calcutta maidan which is partially the only place left in the city of Calcutta where people can go and relax and have a bit of fresh air and where fresh buildings should not come up ? It is a very essential point to be considered and I would like to know whether they have considered all these aspects. And I would like to whom does this place actually belongs to.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It belongs to Calcutta Corporation and as the hon Member has said we decided about the piece of land which was part of the main maidan. We have decided not to take that piece of land. So the choice was left between these two, this one and the other one which we have already taken, that is, Victoria Square land. There was another area at Tallygunj which actually did not suit us for this purpose.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it a fact that the initial objection raised by the Calcutta Corporation was due to the fact that according to them there are large number of Central Govt. owned buildings in Calcutta in regard to which the arrears of municipal taxation are quite substantial and large ? Therefore, the Corporation did not feel like releasing any new plot for the

Television Station unless the Central Government cleared up all the arrears of municipal taxes.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Actually when this question came up, this point about tax-arrears and all that did not come up at that time. Now this site was selected and this was decided by the Corporation itself. They have passed a Resolution on 18th of last month, June, and they have decided to give over this land to the Television Centre.

DR RANEN SEN : Is it a fact that when this land was acquired, or proposal was considered to acquire the land, the Corporation was never consulted beforehand and that it was informed only after making all the arrangement in this regard? If so, what is the reason for not informing the Corporation and consulting the Corporation before this site was selected?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : No, Sir. It is not like that. When it was decided to have Television centre, and we were in search of the site, to decide which site would be most suitable, naturally we consulted the corporation immediately and asked them whether it will be possible to get the site and all that. It is not that they were not consulted or not taken into confidence.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I hope you will not default on payment of municipal taxes.

Agreements with Britain and Brazil in Nuclear Field

*1125. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any nuclear co-operation agreements with Britain and Brazil have been signed; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT.) : (a) and (b). Currently, we do not have any formal Co-operation Agreement with Britain, but close

informal contacts have been maintained between the Indian Atomic Energy Commission and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. We have a Nuclear Co-operation Agreement with Brazil which was signed in December, 1968, the main features of which are given in the attached statement.

Statement

The salient features of the agreement for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy between the Government of Brazil and the Government of India are the following :

- (1) Exchange of unclassified information on research and experiments in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.
- (2) Exchange of fellowship scholarship holders for training ;
- (3) Mutual lease or sale of material and equipment necessary for fulfilment of programmes of development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes ;
- (4) Development of specific projects of mutual interest.

SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIFF : What are the numbers of fellowships and scholarships for training of persons already sent from our country according to the agreement and what are the periods fixed for such training?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a general question, are you in a position to answer?

SHRI K. C. PANT : No, Sir. I can explain to him. This agreement came sometime in March, 1970. After that the President of the Brazil Atomic Energy Commission Prof. Karlov visited Indian Atomic Energy—Establishment during October, 1970. And, now, Dr. Sarabhai has to visit Brazil by the end of 1971 or early 1972. Thereafter the details under these schemes will be worked out.

SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIFF : Has the Government of India acquired any

material or equipment so far according to the agreement which are necessary for the fulfilment of the project ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as Brazil is concerned, as I said, the programme will be finalised after the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Sarabhai visited Brazil towards the end of this year.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that the UK nuclear scientists have made considerable progress in the utilisation of thermo-nuclear energy for constructive purposes, and whether our Atomic Energy Commission is undertaking any negotiation with the UK scientists for understanding the process and for having experience in the development and utilisation of thermo-nuclear energy from fusion process ?

MR. SPLAKER : The main question is only about the cooperation agreement, but the hon. Member is asking for the details.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He mentioned about that also.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There are informal contacts between the UK Atomic Energy Commission and the Indian Atomic Energy Commission. Their scientists have visited this country recently also and Sir Soily Zuckermann (?) visited India in March, 1971. We still have 10 kg. of U-235 fuel in Apsara, and that is under an agreement for ten years.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : My question was completely different.

AN HON. MEMBER : He asked about fusion, but he is replying about fission.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I know the difference between fusion and fission. As far as I know, there is no break-through on the fusion side yet, but we are keeping track of developments not only in UK but in other countries too.

SHRI SANJEEVI RAO : From the statement laid on the Table, we find that one of the salient features of the agreement with Brazil is import, lease or sale of

materials and equipment required for the development of nuclear energy. May I know whether we are getting uranium or enriched uranium for our nuclear power stations ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as Brazil is concerned, the programme of collaboration will take concrete shape, as I said, after the visit of Dr. Sarabhai to Brazil.

Survey of Export Potential in various States

*1127 **SHRI R. S. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 554 on the 11th November, 1970 regarding survey of export potentialities in various States and state :

(a) whether Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has recently conducted survey of various States to exploit the export potential,

(b) if so, the names of those States and the results of the survey held, and

(c) whether this Institute has suggested setting up of Boards for export promotion and special cells to boost export of goods in those States and, if so, particulars of the suggestions made and assistance rendered by the Central Government to implement them?

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

(b) The Institute has so far conducted surveys in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Haryana and Bihar. These surveys have identified export prospects for certain selected items of respective States and have indicated the measures which are necessary for realising these prospects.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Institute has made certain recommendations of an organisation nature, which are under consideration of the respective State Governments. The question of assistance by the Central Government for implementing these recommendations does not arise at this stage.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : सभा पटल पर जो वक्तव्य रक्खा गया है और अभी जो कुछ मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है दोनों जगह 'सर्टेन' कहा गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह 'सर्टेन' क्या होता है यह बतलाया जाये। कहा गया है 'सर्टेन सेलेक्टेड आइटम्स' तो वह सर्टेन सेलेक्टेड आइटम्स क्या है ? फिर कहा गया है कि 'सर्टेन रिकमेन्डेशन्स' तो वह सर्टेन रिकमेन्डेशन्स क्या है।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : These surveys were conducted at the specific request of the respective States. In my reply I have given the names of the States which requested for surveys and where surveys were conducted. 50 per cent of the expenditure was met by the States and the Central Government assisted to the extent of 50 per cent through the MDF funds.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : The answer says :

"These surveys have identified export prospects for certain selected items."

What are those certain selected items ?

Then again it says :

"Yes, Sir. The Institute has made certain recommendations of an organisational nature."

What are those certain recommendations of an organisational nature ? The answer should be precise.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : If you permit me time, I shall give precise answers. But it is a long list. For each State, they have given specific suggestions. The hon. member is asking for the respective States. I am prepared to give that information also.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : He has said that certain States were surveyed and certain recommendations came. If the House is satisfied, I am also satisfied.

What about the remaining States which were not surveyed ? When are they going to survey them, and what is the actual poten-

tial ? The very idea of having this survey is to find out the potential for export so as to earn foreign exchange. The answer is very vague.

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about the non-certain States.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : If you permit me, I am prepared to read out the whole list.

MR. SPEAKER : He had better lay it on the Table.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : In 1971-72 there is a proposal and request from the State Governments concerned. We have surveyed Punjab and Kerala. If other States also come forward on the same conditions, we will only be too happy to do the survey.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : I see from the reply that Andhra Pradesh has also made a request. What are the items they have recommended from that State ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The Survey team have suggested in Andhra Pradesh, strengthening of the Directorate of Commerce and Export Promotion of the State Government to implement the various programmes of export production outlined in the report. They are agricultural products, chillis, coriander, cashew, turmeric and tobacco products, grapes, rice bran, mesta.

MR. SPEAKER : He can lay it on the Table.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Yes.

डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कुछ राज्यों ने सर्वे कराने की माग की है और कुछ ने नहीं की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश से सर्वे के लिए माग आपके पास आई है या नहीं आई है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : So far the Madhya Pradesh Government has not made that request.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : The Minister was kind enough to say that the survey was made only in States which have made the request. Is there no comprehensive plan at the centre to see that all States are surveyed and all information gathered ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : We do have such an idea. In this particular case, 8 States came forward with a specific request for survey and they were prepared to meet 50 per cent of the cost. As for the second part, we will definitely go into it.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि बिहार का भी सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। इस सर्वेक्षण के बाद मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं ताकि निर्यात को बढ़ावा मिल सके ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The reports have been submitted to the State Governments and they have not come forward with their request.

दिल्ली में तस्करी की घड़ियों का
बकड़ा जाना

* 1128. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुलिस ने अप्रैल 1971 के पूर्वार्द्ध में दिल्ली में कुछ स्थानों पर छापा मारे थे और बड़ी संख्या में तस्करी की घड़ियां बरामद की थीं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी घड़ियां बरामद की गयीं तथा भारतीय मुद्रा में उनका मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और अब तक उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप सची (श्री मोहसिन) :

(क) से (ग). पुलिस ने तस्करी की

घड़ियां बरामद करने के लिए दिल्ली में अप्रैल, 1971 के पूर्वार्द्ध में कोई छापा नहीं मारे। तथापि, केन्द्रीय आवकारी समाहत्ता के कर्मचारियों ने 14-4-1971 को दिल्ली के दो स्थानों से विदेशी बनी हुई 3357 घड़ियां पकड़ी। इन घड़ियों का कुल मूल्य 4,51,146 रुपये था। इस सम्बन्ध में चार व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये। ये व्यक्ति न्यायालय के आदेश पर जमानत पर छोड़ दिये गये। इस मामले में आगे जांच चल रही है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तस्करी रोकने वाला जो विभाग है उसके जो प्रमुख अधिकारी हैं उनके इस वक्तव्य की ओर क्या सरकार का ध्यान गया है जिस में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि इस देश में सौ करोड़ रुपये का तस्करी का माल प्रतिवर्ष आता है और बिकता है लेकिन पकड़ा केवल तीन चार करोड़ रुपये का ही माल जाता है ? यदि गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तस्करी को रोकने के लिए कौन सी बड़ी कार्रवाई की गई है ?

SHRI MOHSIN : These matters are dealt with by the Central Excise and Customs authorities. So, this Ministry has nothing to do with this matter.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : घड़ियों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, जितने भी मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं उन में से अस्सी प्रतिशत ने तस्करी की घड़ियां बाध रखी है, वे सभी विदेशी घड़ियां बांधते हैं—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर। कुछ तो जिम्मेवारी के साथ बात करनी चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : घड़ियां ही नहीं देश में सोना भी आता है तथा दूसरी चीजें भी आती हैं। जैसा उनका वक्तव्य आया है, उसको देखते हुए जो मंत्रालय या विभाग यह काम करता है वह कोई नई योजना, नया कानून या स्कीम अमल में लाने जा रहा है ?

SHRI MOHSIN : Certainly steps are being taken to stop smuggling of gold and wrist watches, but even then, some smuggling goes on, but Government is taking necessary step to stop the smuggling.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। सो करोड़ रुपये का माल देश में आता है और इस में से तीन चार करोड़ का ही पकड़ा जाता है। यह जो वस्तुव्य उनका आया है, इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप बैठ जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। इस विभाग के उच्च अधिकारी ने यह बात कही है। उनका मताना अनुभव इस प्रकार का है। वह वस्ते हैं कि सो करोड़ का माल आता है और केवल तीन चार करोड़ का पकड़ा जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को क्या बहना है?

MR SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. He is speaking without my permission.

SHRI HUKUM CHAND (Chwai) ***

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that the smuggled watches which are seized by the customs are sold by the Customs Department to the people, and if so, is there any shop from which they can be purchased by the common people?

SHRI MOHSIN : Unfortunately, this does not relate to my Ministry at all.

श्री बी पी मौर्य : गृह मंत्रालय शायद भलीप्रकार जानता है कि तस्करी का व्यापार देश में बढ़ता जा रहा है। चार छ दस करोड़ का सोना या इसी तरह की दूसरी चीजें लाने में फायदा ज्यादा होता है और नुकसान कम क्योंकि सजा बहुत कम है। इस सत्य को ध्यान में रखते

हुए क्या सरकार कड़े कानून बनायेगी ताकि इस तस्करी के व्यापार की रोकथाम की जा सके ?

SHRI MOHSIN : This relates to the Ministry of Finance. As the questions mentions : दिल्ली में कुछ स्थानों पर पुलिस ने छापे मारे it has come to our Ministry. In fact these measures are being taken by the Central Excise Department of the Ministry of Finance and not by the Home Ministry.

Report of Jute Enquiry Commission

*1129 **SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 502 on the 11th November, 1970 regarding report of the Jute Enquiry Commission and state :

(a) whether the Jute Enquiry Commission set up by the former United Front Government in West Bengal has submitted its final report ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI I. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 502 on the 11th November, 1970, the Jute Enquiry Commission had submitted an interim report to the West Bengal Government who had decided not to publish the report as most of the terms of reference to the Commission were found to be outside the jurisdiction of the State Government. In view of this, the points raised with regard to the main features of the report and Government's reaction thereto do not arise. The State Government have not extended the tenure of the Commission.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Is it a fact that the tenure of the Commission

was disbanded by the State Government at the instance of the Central Government and under the pressure of Jute Magnetae and so the report was not published on that account ? after the dissolution of the U.P. Government ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The Committee was set up by the United Front Government in Bengal in 1969 and an interim report was submitted to the then Government. They decided not to publish the report. We have nothing to do with the report-

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : West Bengal is now under President's rule. Will the Central Government consider the report of that Commission or will they set up a commission to go into these affairs of Jute ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We have already set up two commissions to go into the matter. Apart from that we have already taken a decision to set up a Jute Corporation ; it has come into being and it is going to look into the problems of raw jute and jute trade.

Fresh crisis in Textile Industry in Gujarat and other States

*1131. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the textile industry in Gujarat and in other States is facing a fresh crisis of a serious nature .

(b) if so, the nature thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

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

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : How many mills closed their working in the year 1971 ? How many mills have been closed down up to May 1971 ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : This question refers to Gujarat. Six mills have closed down

and we have taken over 5. So far as the country as a whole is concerned, the Textile Corporation taken over 27 mills.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : What is the total loss of yarn and cloth and how many workers have been rendered employed ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The workers affected are 50 000 or so ; but about yarn I shall not be able to say just now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Self-sufficiency in Production of Cashew-nuts

*1113. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to take steps to produce cashewnuts internally to that extent that we can completely depend upon our own cashewnut production ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture has a centrally sponsored scheme with an outlay of Rs. one crore for the remaining period of the Fourth Plan under which 5,000 hectares of additional area will be brought under cashew plantations departmentally and another 5,000 hectares will be covered under package programme.

Decline in Profits and Profitability of Jute Textile Industry

*1115. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the profits and profitability of the Jute Textile Industry has shown a sharp decline recently ; and

(b) the extent to which profitability of the Jute Industry has been affected as

compared to previous three years (year-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). An analysis of the financial position of 41 out of 61 jute mill companies, representing about 69% of the production, shows that the profitability in the industry had fallen steeply during the period 1966-67 to 1969-70. The comparative figures of profits after taxation for these years are given below :—

(figures in lakh rupees)

1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
182	-309	179	-3

The figures for 1970-71 are not yet available. However, the trading conditions in 1970-71 had improved somewhat (except for a temporary slackness in demand for carpet backing). The position has improved since then.

Demand for a Commission of Enquiry to Probe into Charges of Corruption Against former Akali Ministers of Punjab

*1126. **SHRI DARBARA SINGH :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether many former M. L. As of Punjab demanded a Commission of Enquiry against the corrupt Ministers of the Badal Government ;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a High Power Commission to go into the alleged corruption charges against the Akali Government Ministers ; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Government of Punjab have intimated that some former M. L. As. of Punjab have demanded the appointment of a commission

to enquire into allegations against some former Ministers of the Punjab Government.

(b) and (c). Specific allegations are being looked into. The question of appointing a Commission of Enquiry will be considered in the light of results of this scrutiny.

International Telex for Madras

*1130. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of proposal pending before Government regarding International Telex Service for Madras ; and

(b) the reasons for delay in its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) There is no proposal pending before Government regarding International Telex Service from Madras ; and

(b) Does not arise.

Officer-oriented System in Grih Mantralaya

1132. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether an officer-oriented system for staffing of Sections has been introduced in the cadre of the Grih Mantralaya and, if so, the main features thereof ; and

(b) whether similar system is proposed to be recommended to other cadres for introduction ?

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

(b) Introduction of the desk-officer system on the lines recommended by the A.R.C. in Ministries/Departments (Mantralayas/Vibhag) is under the consideration of the Government.

**Talks with Ceylon Government *Re* :
Ban on Import of Indian Onions**

*1133. **SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 667 on the 23rd June, 1971 regarding ban by the Ceylon Government on the import of Indian Onions and state :

(a) whether any fresh approach was made to the Ceylon Government in the matter ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to hold comprehensive talks with the Ceylon Government on the level of the Minister of Foreign Trade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The desirability of sending a delegation to Ceylon to discuss the exports of various agricultural commodities is being examined.

(b) It is possible that a joint meeting with Ceylon may be held in the near future to discuss the questions relating to economic cooperation—including expansion of trade between the two countries.

**Memorandum from General Secretary,
Kerala Handloom Weavers
Federation**

*1134. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any memorandum from the General Secretary, Kerala Handloom Weavers Federation on the 23rd June, 1971 regarding the permit crisis of the handloom industry in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the action taken so far in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration any new scheme for thorough re-organisation of the said industry in Kerala and, if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter concerns the State Government. However, there is no such scheme, in so far as the Central Government is concerned.

**Retirement Age of Employees in Goa,
Daman and Diu**

*1135. **SHRI ERASMO DE SFQUEIRA** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reduced the retirement age of absorbed employees in Goa, Daman and Diu,

(b) if so, from what age to what age ; and

(c) whether any corresponding adjustment was done in their pensionary benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The age of retirement was reduced from 65 years to 58 years under the Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees Conditions of Service) Rules, 1965. The absorbed employees were given the option to continue under the old Pension Rules.

**Scant Respect shown to National Anthem
in Cinema Houses**

*1136. **SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that scant respect is shown to the National Anthem which is played in the Cinema houses at the end of each show ;

(b) whether Government are contemplating of stopping this practice of playing the National Anthem at the end of each cinema show ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Generally people stand up and observe proper decorum when the National Anthem is played. However, there have been complaints of lapses in this matter. It is not proposed to discontinue this practice because of such lapses. On the other hand the cinema exhibitors have been requested to ensure that proper decorum is maintained by the audience when the National Anthem is played and the State Governments have also been requested to take appropriate measures in this behalf. Government are confident that people will also cooperate in this.

Postmaster of Sainthia run over by
C. R. P. Jeep in Suri (West
Bengal)

*1137. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state;

(a) whether Shri R. Mukherjee, Postmaster of Sainthia, a delegate in the West Bengal Class III Postal Employees' Convention was run over by a C. R. P. jeep in Suri (West Bengal) on the 20th June, 1971; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the date of the accident is 14-6-1971.

(b) The matter was taken up with I.G. Police and I. G. Central Reserve Police. The case stands registered with Suri Police Station and is under investigation. The jeep is reported to have been seized and the driver arrested. Action for the grant of pension/gratuity and other benefits admissible to the dependants of the deceased is in progress. The case for the employment of the son or daughter of the deceased official, if otherwise eligible on compassionate grounds has also been taken up for consideration.

Theft of copper wire

*1138. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether theft of copper wire is a

regular feature in all the States;

(b) if so, the loss, in terms of money, every year since 1968; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent these thefts in future ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Theft of copper wire is a common feature in all the states.

(b) The value of the copper wire lost is as follows :

Year	Amount
1967-68	Rs. 72.03 Lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 105.6 Lakhs
1969-70	Rs. 168.7 Lakhs

(c) Following steps have been taken to minimise the incidence of copper wire thefts.

(i) The Chief Ministers of States have been addressed to direct the I.Gs. Police to take steps to prevent copper wire thefts.

(ii) Departmental officers have been directed to intensify liaison with the concerned Police Authorities.

(iii) The telegraph wire (unlawful Possession) Act, 1950 is being amended to provide for enhanced punishment to the culprits.

(iv) Wherever possible, copper wire is being replaced by copper-coated steel wire or Aluminium wire.

Uncollected Telephone bills

*1439 SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telephone bills totalling Rs. 6.78 crores remained uncollected by the Posts and Telegraphs Department on the 1st July, 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how much amount has since been realised; and

(c) the action taken to ensure that outstanding amount is collected promptly in future ?

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

(b) In a collection ranging from about 68 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 102 crores in 1969-70, certain outstandings are inevitable. According to the latest information available about Rs. 3.30 crores have since been realised against the arrears as on July 1, 1970.

(c) Telephones of defaulting subscribers (barring the telephones of exempted categories) are disconnected. Efforts to realise the outstandings are made by correspondence and personal contacts. In the case of private subscribers whose connections have been closed, legal action is also resorted to wherever necessary.

✓ Association of Central Government Employees with Anand Marg

*1140. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a larger number of Government Officers in the Central Government services are active members of Anand Marg which has been responsible for many violent clashes and political troubles; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A number of Central Government employees have come to notice for their participation in the activities of the Anand Marg.

(b) Government had issued instructions in May, 1969 to the effect that membership of or participation in, the activities of the movement known as the 'Anand Marg' or any of its organisations by a Government

servant would attract the provisions in the Central Civil Service (Conduct Rules) under which Government servants are prohibited from taking part in political activities. However, as a result of a Writ Petition and a Notice of motion for stay filed before the Supreme Court the Court issued orders restraining the Government from giving effect to the instructions aforesaid pending the final disposal of the writ petition. The Writ petition has not yet come up for hearing.

Proposals received from Information & Broadcasting Ministry regarding Starting of Day-Time Transmissions

4715. SHRI ISWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made proposals to the Ministry of Finance for starting day-time transmissions and partially-originating programmes in some auxiliary centres of all India Radio Station ;

(b) if so, the names of those centres and the dates of which those proposals were received ;

(c) whether any objections were raised for approving the proposals ; and

(d) if so, the nature of the objections and the date on which these objections were communicated to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) to (d). It has been decided that the transmission time from the following auxiliary centres of AIR should be increased and that some programmes should be locally originated :

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Raipur | 9. Cuddapah |
| 2. Gwalior | 10. Bhadravati |
| 3. Coimbatore | 11. Sangli |
| 4. Rampur | 12. Gulbarga |
| 5. Varanasi | 13. Tirunelveli |
| 6. Jeypore | 14. Parbhani |
| 7. Udaipur | 15. Bhagalpur |
| 8. Jabalpur | 16. Bikaner |

Some additional posts at each station are required for implementing this decision. It has not been possible to sanction these posts so far on account of the ban on creation of new posts. This Ministry is taking necessary steps to obtain Government's orders for creation of these posts as a special case.

**Opening of Campus of C.S.I.R. in
Western India**

4716. **SHRI JADEJA :** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether second campus of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been opened in the South ; and

(b) whether a similar campus will also be opened in Western India ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has set up a Regional Campus in Madras.

(b) The establishment of a small composite unit consisting of branches of National Laboratories is on hand in Bombay.

**Allotment of Government Quarters to
P&T Staff at Freelandgunj**

4717. **SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that great hardships are caused to the fifteen employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department at Freelandgunj in Gujarat Circle ; and

(b) whether he intends to give consideration for allotting suitable quarters to them as per their request ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Quarters have been allotted for the Sub-postmaster, one postman and one class IV employee. There is hardship for 11 employees without quarters at this Railway township.

(b) Freelandgunj township is a Railway Colony. P and T Department has no residential buildings of its own which could be allotted for residential purposes to its staff working at Freelandgunj. No Railway quarters are surplus and as such the Railways have not spared any quarter for the other P and T staff so far. The railways have been addressed from the Directorate to construct additional quarters for allotment to the postal employees. The matter will be pursued further.

**कोटा डिवीजन के एटवा में टेलीफोन
सुविधाएं**

4718. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोटा डिवीजन के अन्तर्गत एटवा की तहसील सुल्तानपुर में टेलीफोन सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) : सुल्तानपुर में टेलीफोन सुविधा जो कोटा से जुड़ी हुई हो, देने के प्रस्ताव की जाच की गई है। यह प्रस्ताव अलाभकारी पाया गया है। यदि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी विभाग के प्रयासित घाटे की पूर्ति करने के लिए तैयार हो तो सुल्तानपुर में किराया और गारंटी के आधार पर टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान की जा सकती है।

**Visit by Indian Trade Delegation to
Kathmandu**

4719. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a trade delegation would visit Kathmandu sometime in the third week of July, 1971 to sign a trade treaty ; and

(b) if so, the composition of the proposed delegation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A delegation from India is likely to go to Kathmandu as

soon as possible to resume talks with His Majesty's Government of Nepal for concluding a new Treaty of Trade and Transit between the two countries. The delegation will comprise of representatives of the Ministries concerned with the issues likely to figure in these talks.

**Promotion of Employees in Delhi
Administration**

4720. SHRI C. P. SHAILANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some permanent scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Officers of the Delhi Administration Sub-ordinate (Executive) Service Grade II have been superseded and some temporary non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees of that service have been promoted to Grade I of the Delhi Administration Subordinate (Executive) Services ; and

(b) If so, the number of such non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe temporary Officers so promoted and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

**Closure of Jupiter Mills of Ahmedabad
and its Units in Bombay**

4721. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Jupiter mills of Ahmedabad and its other unit in Bombay have been closed on the 28th June, 1971 due to some financial difficulties ;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee immediately to study the problem and to run these units as early as possible to avoid hardships of 5000 workers, who have become unemployed due to its closure ; and

(c) if so, when the decision will be taken ?

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

(b) and (c). An Investigation Committee has already been appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to enquire into the affairs of the mills. Further course of action would be considered on receipt of the report of the Committee.

**Indi-Malaysia Textile Berhad Joint
Venture in Malaysia**

4722. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether joint venture the "India-Malaysia Textile Berhad" has already been established at Butterworth in Malaysia ;

(b) if so, what would be the production of this unit for India's need ;

(c) whether any unit is working in our country for the same production which this joint venture is going to produce ; and

(d) whether the Government of India have undertaken any liability regarding financial aid and, if so, how much ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A company "India-Malaysia Textiles Berhad" has been incorporated at Butterworth in Malaysia, as an industrial joint venture for manufacture of Textiles and the project is under implementation.

(b) and (c). The joint venture unit is established to cater to needs of Malaysia and if possible to meet demands from neighbouring countries. The question of producing for India does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

**Newspaper on all Party Leaders' Meeting
at Madras**

4723. SHRI SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

whether the newsreel which covered the All-Party Leaders' Meeting held at the State Secretariat on June 15, could not be released since the Regional Film Censors at Madras had insisted on deleting a portion of the running commentary ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : Yes, Sir. The portion under objection was withdrawn by the State Government and the rest of the Newsreel was granted a clear 'U' Certificate by the Board of Film Censors on the 21st June, 1971.

Scheme to Eliminate delay in Issue of Import Licences

4724. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether following a number of case studies on applications for import licences to identify areas in which delays occur, there is scheme under consideration of Government to modify procedures to eliminate the causes of delay ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Case studies of import licence applications are being carried out to identify areas in which delays occur. Based on these studies, procedures have been suitably modified to minimise delays in the issue of import licences. These measures include removal of duplication of scrutiny of applications between the DGTD and the CCI & E, a simpler method of scrutiny of the value of consumption of imported materials claimed by small scale units, a longer validity of DGTD's clearance in the case of capital goods and certain amendments in the application forms to avoid correspondence with the applicants. Similarly, without entering into correspondence with the applicants, the licensing authorities will issue import licences in anticipation of production of IVC Number for a period of one year, as an interim relief, to the existing units.

Non-inclusion of Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators of Central Statistical Organisation in Indian Statistical Service Grade IV

4725. SHRI C. P. SHAILANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether out of the 17 candidates included in the Indian Statistical Service Grade IV through the Select List, only one belonged to the Scheduled Caste against the provision of four made vide Home Ministry's Memo No. 1/12/67-Lstt (C) dated 11th July, 1968;

(b) whether three Scheduled Caste Senior Investigators of the Central Statistical Organisation were already declared eligible for inclusion in the above Service by the UPSC in 1970 but non of them has been included so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the expected date of finalisation of the case for inclusion of their names in the above Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There was only one candidate belonging to the Scheduled Caste in the Select List of 17 prepared for promotion to the 17 vacancies in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service. The Home Ministry Memorandum dated the 11th July, 1968 does not provide for a reservation of four of these vacancies for Scheduled Castes. What that Memorandum provides for is that the character roll grading of all the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates within the zone of consideration will first be re-categorised by one step upwards (excluding those who are considered unfit for promotion) and thereafter the officers within the zone of consideration will be re-arranged in the order of the revised grading. The number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates who are to be promoted, as a result of such recategorisation is however to be limited to 25% of the total vacancies. Those in excess of the 25% of vacancies will not get the benefit of the recategorisation. Thus what the Memorandum provides for is not a reservation for Scheduled Castes/Tribes, but a limit to the promotion by virtue of the

concession of recategorisation. In the case of Indian Statistical Service, there were 17 vacancies and 85 officers were within the zone of consideration. Only 3 out of these 85 were Scheduled Castes and 1 of them was considered unfit for promotion. As a result of the recategorisation of the character roll grading of the remaining 2, only 1 came within the first 17 of the re-arranged list, and he was therefore included in the Select List.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. On a reference from the Department of Statistics the UPSC have given their opinion that 5 Senior Investigators recruited in 1962 (2 of whom are Scheduled Castes) should be deemed to have been regularly appointed to their posts in 1962. Whether they should be deemed to have been regular from 1962, is still under consideration by the Department of Personnel in consultation with the Department of Statistics and a clarification has been sought from the Department of Statistics as to whether an allocation of the vacancies existing in 1962 between the direct recruitment quota and the promotion quota had been made in respect of vacancies reported to UPSC for direct recruitment. If it transpires that their appointment cannot be deemed to be regular from a date in 1962, then they would not be eligible for consideration for inclusion in the Select List for 17 vacancies. If, on the other hand, they are found to have been regularly appointed in 1962, then they may, subject to the satisfaction of other criteria and subject to coming within the zone of consideration, be eligible for consideration, for inclusion in the Select List on the basis of their merit. Only after they are finally found to be eligible for consideration can their merit be assessed. It is not possible to indicate the expected date of finalisation of the case. A decision will however be taken as quickly as possible.

Punjab's contribution in Export Trade

4726. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state;

(a) what has been Punjab's contribution in the total trade of the country during 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(b) the commodities from Punjab which formed the major items of export trade of India during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). State-wise statistics of export are not maintained.

Activities of World Anti-Communist League, Free China Association and Proutist Bloc

4727. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the activities of organisations like the World Anti-Communist League, Free China Association and Proutist Bloc;

(b) if so, whether Government have checked up the sources of their finances and their links with foreign powers; and

(c) the proposed action thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Some reports have been received about the activities of such organisations. Government have prepared tentative legislative proposals to impose suitable restrictions on the receipt of funds from foreign organisations, agencies or individuals, other than in the course of ordinary and *bona fide* business transactions. The proposals have been sent to leaders of political parties for ascertaining their views.

C. R. P. deployed in Police Line in Bardwan (West Bengal)

4728. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police was deployed to control trouble in the Police Line in Burdwan in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the nature of trouble ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avoid future recurrence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). On 28th May, 1971, one Head Constables and two Constables of the West Bengal Police were murdered inside a railway compartment while they were escorting some prisoners from Burdwan to Kailash Jail. The following morning there was a demonstration by an agitated section of the police personnel, along with certain outside elements assembled inside the police lines, in the course of which the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Additional District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police who reached the spot, were manhandled. The mob became riotous, and hurled explosives and bombs, ransacked the Control Room and disrupted the telephone lines. Units of the State Armed Police and Central Reserve Police were deployed to bring the situation under control. Cases have been registered and some persons arrested in this connection. Suitable administrative and other measures have been taken to strengthen the morale and discipline of the Police forces as well as to avoid recurrence of similar incidents.

Legislation for punishment to Persons indulging in Anti-India Activities

4729. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating enacting legislation for deterrent punishment to those who indulge in secessionist and anti-India propaganda or of high-treason ; and

(b) if so, when such legislation is expected to be brought before the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Provisions already exist in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, to deal with persons and associations indulging in activities aimed at bringing about secession or cession of a part of the territory of India. Provisions also exist in Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code laying down punishment for offences against the State, and in the Official Secrets Act to deal with espionage activities. The Law Commission are examining the question

of the enactment of a self-contained law on treason.

Arrest of Spies at Tehatta (West Bengal)

4730. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI :
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether three Pakistanis and an Indian suspected to be spies; were arrested on the 1st June, 1971 at Tehatta, near Krishnagar by an Army patrol when they were trying to throw poison in a well there;

(b) whether four packets of poison were also seized from the arrested persons;

(c) the details about the incident and the arrested persons;

(d) the other facts revealed from the interrogation of the arrested persons; and

(e) the preventive measures adopted by Government and action taken against the persons involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e). Three Pakistanis and an Indian were arrested on 1st June, 1971 and six jars of a substance used for spraying on jute plants, which they are believed to have brought for sale, were seized from them. While boarding a bus at Palashiparaghat bus stand they were suspected by the public to be spies. Some military personnel who were passing that way got them arrested. There is no evidence to show that they were carrying poison to pollute wells. Nothing of espionage interest has come to light. A case has been registered. The utmost vigilance is maintained by all concerned agencies of the Government.

**Disposal of excess lands by Former Rulers
of Rajasthan**

4731. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the former Rulers of Rajasthan are selling their excess lands; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The State Government have reported that they have no information in this regard. They have further reported that certain provisions of the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Acquisition of Land Owners' Estate Act, 1963 have been declared *ultra-vires* by the Rajasthan High Court and an appeal has been preferred against this decision.

**Supply of Petro-chemical and Refinery
equipments to Turkey and Burma**

4732. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been negotiations for the supply of Petro-chemical and refinery equipments to Turkey and Burma ; and

(b) if so, the foreign exchange expected to be earned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There have been some preliminary negotiations between Indian manufacturers and the concerned authorities in Burma and Turkey but nothing concrete has yet emerged.

**Persons arrested under maintenance of
Internal Security Ordinance, 1971**

4733. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons arrested and detained under the maintenance of

Internal Security Ordinance, 1971, in the whole of the country, State-wise ;

(b) whether any State Government has expressed its un-willingness to enforce the said Ordinance ; and

(c) if so, the reasons advanced by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) According to the information received from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, the number of persons detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance, 1971 upto 30.6.71, is eight in Assam, one in Maharashtra and seven in West Bengal. The remaining State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have not detained any persons under the Ordinance. The Central Government have detained thirty-seven persons under the Ordinance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द होना

4734. श्री गंगा चरण बोसित : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ कपड़ा मिले बन्द हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या और नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) उनके बन्द होने के कारण क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या उनमें से कुछ मिलें राज्य सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सहायता से चलाई जा रही हैं ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही कपड़ा मिलों को लाभ हो रहा है अथवा हानि ; और

(च) यदि इन मिलों को हानि हो रही है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विशेष व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जाखं) (क) जून, 1971 के अन्त में कोई सूती वस्त्र मिल बन्द नहीं पड़ी थी।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(घ) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 18क के अन्तर्गत, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पाच सूती वस्त्र मिलों का प्रबन्ध अपने अधिकार में लिया गया है। ये मिलें फिलहाल, प्राधिकृत नियन्त्रकों के अधीन कार्य कर रही हैं।

(ङ) और (च) कुल मिला कर, इन मिलों को फिलहाल हानि हो रही है, क्योंकि इन सभी मिलों में मशीनें बहुत पुरानी हैं और कार्यकारी पूँजी तथा आधुनिकीकरण के लिये धन की कमी रही है। रुई की कीमत में वृद्धि होने से भी इन मिलों के कार्यचालन पर प्रति-कूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।

Alleged flying of Shiv Sena Flags on Government Buildings in Bombay

4735 SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether several Shiv Sena flags were flying on the main entrance to the Canteen of the General Post Office Building, Bombay for early six months till the 21st February, 1971,

(b) whether these flags were removed by the Postmaster-General only when instructed by the Bombay Police,

(c) whether the Postmaster-General, Bombay was not aware that party flags could not be flown on Government buildings, and

(d) if so, the action taken by him in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA).
(a) Only two Shiv Sena flags were displayed

The report about display of these flags was received by the Postmaster General, Bombay in the 2nd week of February, 1971. There is no information that these flags were flying for six months

(b) This is not correct. No instructions were received by the Postmaster-General from the Bombay Police

(c) Yes, he was aware

(d) The flags were got removed at the earliest.

Views expressed by all India Muslim-Mushawarat about Bangla Desh

4736 DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEY
SHRI SAMAR GUHA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the news item in the *Indian Express* dated the 8th June, 1971 under the caption "Government takes notes of Muslim views",

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

(c) the action which Government propose to take against the organisers of the All India Muslim Muslim-Mushawarat whose activities appear to be against the policies of Government in the matter of Bangla Desh?

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

(b) and (c). The House is aware of the views of the Government on the question of Bangla Desh. In view of the overwhelming upsurge of sympathy and support for the struggle of the people of Bangla Desh that has transcended all differences of religion, language etc., no special significance need be accorded to some discordant views expressed by a few.

Non-extension of Criminal Procedure Code to some States

4737. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the cause of Justice is suffering in some States of the Indian Union owing to non-extension of the Criminal Procedure Code in those States ;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to redress the suffering in the field of criminal administration ; and

(c) what alternative laws have been introduced to make up the deficiency caused by the non-extension of Criminal Procedure Code to those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NAWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). At present, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and certain tribal areas. In the former State, criminal procedure is regulated by a law, which is similar to the Code while in the tribal areas it is regulated by certain similar rules. A Bill entitled 'the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970', to consolidate and amend the law relating to criminal procedure was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 10th December, 1970. The Bill is now under consideration of the Joint Committee of both the Houses, which will no doubt consider the necessity, desirability or possibility of extending the Code to the areas to which at present it does not extend.

Unified Central Agency to explore Water Resources

4738. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a scheme to set up a unified Central Agency for the exploration of country's water resources ; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. However, a Panel on Water Resources has been set up by the Planning Commission to advise the Government on the long term planning of the country's water resources including *inter-alia* the aspect of assessment. The report of the Panel is awaited, when the question of a unified central agency will be considered.

(b) does not arise.

बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

4739. श्री विष्णुति मिश्र : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के अन्य सभी राज्यों में से बिहार में रहने वाले लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय सब से कम है और उत्तर बिहार में रहने वाले लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय बिहार के शेष भागों में रहने वाले लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय से भी कम है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार में रहने वाले लोगों की न्यूनतम प्रति व्यक्ति आय को देश के अन्य भागों में रहने वाले लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय के बराबर लाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन ने 1962-63 से 1964-65 तक के वर्षों के लिए राज्यों की आय के सम्बन्ध में जो तुलनात्मक प्राक्कलन प्रस्तुत किए हैं उनके अनुसार बिहार की प्रति व्यक्ति आय सबसे कम है। बिहार के विभिन्न भागों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय के सम्बन्ध में विश्वसनीय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). 16 जून, 1971 को पूछे गए अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2268 तथा 7-7-1971 को पूछे गए तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 975 के उत्तरों की ओर ध्यान आकषित किया जाता है।

Implementation of Recommendations of Second Pay Commission in Tripura

4740. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission with regard to pay scales of employees have been fully implemented in Tripura ; and

(b) whether the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission regarding the pay scales of Class III employees of Tripura have not been implemented and, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Government of India had accepted the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission that the scales of pay of the employees of the Union territory of Tripura should conform, as far as possible, to the pay scales obtaining in West Bengal for equivalent posts. As the scales of pay of the employees of Tripura were already in broad conformity with the pay scales in West Bengal for the equivalent posts, there was no need for any general revision. However, there were some cases where such conformity did not exist. Revisions were ordered in these cases with effect from 1.7.1959. After a lapse of nearly ten years, the Government of Tripura brought to the notice of the Government of India some more categories whose scales of pay did not conform to the West Bengal scales of pay at the time the Pay Commission's recommendations were accepted. The Government of Tripura, who were asked to examine the matter in detail, have now sent their proposals. These are under examination.

Complaints against Import of Nylon Yarn and its allocation to Weavers by S T. C.

4741. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently complaints have been made against the State Trading Corporation's import of Nylon Yarn and its allocation to weavers ;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints and Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation have closely followed the recommendations of the Textile Commissioner and the Consultative Panel in this regard ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Certain complaints were received from the handloom and powerloom sectors with regard to supply and distribution of Nylon Yarn to weavers by the State Trading Corporation as indicated below :—

- (i) inadequate supply of particular deniers of rayon yarn ;
- (ii) high prices of 2nd quality yarn imported by S T. C. as compared to indigenous yarn ;
- (iii) inadequate time given by S. T. C. to allottees for making payments ;
- (iv) inadequate commission paid to the distributor Associations.

The Government have set up a Consultative Committee consisting of the Additional Textile Commissioner, representatives of the S. T. C., spinners and weavers to look into all aspects of import and distribution of

nylon yarn from time to time and ensure import of proper varieties of nylon yarn and their equitable distribution. The S. T. C. has been implementing the recommendations of this Committee.

**Memorandum submitted to P. M. by
Representatives of District Autonomy
Demand Committee for Manipur
Hills**

4742. **SHRI N. S. BISHT :**
SHRI M. M. HASIIM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-man team re-presenting the District Autonomy Demand Committee for Manipur Hills met the Prime Minister on the 11th June, 1971 and submitted a memorandum to her on behalf of the hill people ; and

(b) if so, the main points of their demands and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) The memorandum suggested the setting up of District Councils in the hill areas with adequate powers, constituting a Hill Areas Committee of the Legislative Assembly, e c., for safe-guarding the interests of Manipur tribals. The team was informed that the various matters relating to the North-Eastern region were under Government's consideration.

Election Funds for Ruling Party

4743. **SHRI RAMKANWAR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Indian Express* of February 11, 1971 in which Dr. R. C. Cooper, General Secretary of the Swatantra Party had made allegation about the suspicious manner in which the Government of India has collected funds

from the textile industry for financing the election campaign of the ruling party ; and

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

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

(b) The allegations are baseless.

**टीकमगढ़ जिला (मध्य प्रदेश) में एक
ट्रांसमीटर और माओ साहित्य
का बरामद किया जाना**

4744. **श्री कूल चन्व वर्मा :**
श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में टीकमगढ़ जिले में अगनूर ग्राम में से एक ट्रांसमीटर और कुछ माओ साहित्य बरामद किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण-चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 5 जून, 1971 को मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले में गांव अजनौर के निकट घड़ी जैसी बनावट का एक यंत्र एक बण्डल में मिला जो सम्भवतः आकाश से एक गुब्बारे से गिराया गया था। कोई ट्रांसमीटर बरामद नहीं हुआ। बण्डल से चीनी भाषा में पर्वे बरामद हुए, जो जांच करने पर के. एम. टी.-समर्थक, माओ-विरोधी तथा कम्युनिस्ट चीन-विरोधी पाये गये। ये वस्तुएं पुलिस द्वारा जांच के लिए अपने अधिकार में ले ली गईं।

Cashew Kernels produced and exported
from Africa

4745. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware
that in recent years fully mechanised pro-
cessing of cashew kernels has commenced
in some African countries ; and

(b) whether Government have any
information of the quantity of cashew kernels
produced and exported from Africa in
1970-71 ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Charges against Ex-M.P. and others
arrested in Calcutta

4746. SHRI S M BANERJEE Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether charges against Shri
Badrudduja, ex-PM and others, recently
arrested under the Internal Security Main-
tenance Ordinance in Calcutta, have been
made known to them ,

(b) if so, what are the charges ,

(c) whether they have been given
adequate facilities for defence ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Shri Badrudduja
and the others have been detained to
prevent them from acting in a manner pre-
judicial to the security of India. The
grounds of detention have been communi-
cated to them.

(c) and (d). Facilities admissible under
the relevant provisions of the Ordinance are
being given to the detenus by the State
Government.

बंगला देश की स्थिति के बारे में
विचार विमर्श करने के लिये
पश्चिम बंगाल के अधि-
कारियों के एक
दल का दौरा

4748. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगला देश की स्थिति के बारे
में राज्य सरकार से विचार विमर्श करने के
लिये अधिकारियों के एक दल ने पश्चिम बंगाल
का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) क्या अधिकारियों के उक्त दल से
बंगला देश की स्थिति के बारे में राज्य सरकार
से विचार विमर्श किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें
क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहसिन) :
(क) से (ग) . केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों
के एक दल ने बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के
पजीकरण, जाच इत्यादि के लिए अतिरिक्त
कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं का सम्बन्धित
राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श में मूल्यांकन करने
के लिये पश्चिम बंगाल, असम, मेघालय तथा
त्रिपुरा के सीमावर्ती राज्यों का दौरा किया था।
दल द्वारा किये गये मूल्यांकन के आधार पर
अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी इत्यादि की स्वीकृति दे दी
गई है।

Bills and Ordinances sent by Kerala
Government lying with Centre
for decision

4749. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether many Bills and Ordinances
sent by the Kerala Government are lying
with the Centre pending decision ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the Centre's decision ; and

(c) a list of those Bills and Ordinances pending decision ?

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

(b) and (c). The position regarding the two bills and two draft Ordinances, received from the Government of Kerala, and which are pending is as follows :—

- (i) *The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1971—For assent.*

As some of the provisions of the Bill are open to legal and constitutional objections, clarifications were sought from the State Government. These have been received on the 7th July, and the Bill is under consideration in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

- (ii) *The Kerala Motor Transport Workers' Payment of Fair Wages Bill, 1971—For assent.* The State Government were addressed on the 24th July, 1971 to clarify the opposition in regard to some provisions, which are open to legal and constitutional objection. Their reply is awaited.

- (iii) *The Kerala Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1971—For approval.* Some suggestions have been conveyed to the State Government for modification of the draft Ordinance.

- (iv) *The Foreign Owned Plantations and Other Lands (Acquisition) Ordinance, 1971—For approval.* The draft Ordinance was received on the 7th July, 1971, and is under examination in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Arrest of Persons under Internal Security Act/Ordinance

4750. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up of the number of persons arrested under the Internal Security Maintenance Act/Ordinance so far ;

(b) how many of them have been arrested for spying for Pakistan, acting as communal agents of Pakistan and for subversive activities ; and

(c) whether their cases have been constantly reviewed by Government and, if so, how many of them have been released after the review of their cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to the information received from the State Governments and Union-Territory Administrations, up to 30-6-71, eight persons in Assam and one person in Maharashtra were detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance, 1971, for preventing them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order. Seven persons were detained in the West Bengal for preventing them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the security of India. The remaining State Governments and Union-Territory Administrations have not detained any person under the Ordinance. The Central Government have detained thirty-seven persons under the Ordinance for preventing them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the security of India. All the cases are being dealt with according to the relevant provisions of the law. The State Government of Assam have released three detenues on parole for one month after reviewing their cases.

Bangla Desh Refugees being incited for not moving out of West Bengal

4751. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some refugees from Bangla Desh are being incited for not going out of West Bengal in camps in other States ;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to see that the agent provocateurs are

not allowed to create trouble with the refugees ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take a tough line with the refugees so that they are not allowed to complicate the situation, which is already worst ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Government are fully vigilant in regard to such possibilities. State Governments have also been advised to make suitable security arrangements in camps. In dealing with a human problem of such vast proportions, there cannot be any question of taking a tough line with the unfortunate victims of Pakistani aggression.

Take-over of Raw Jute Trade

4752. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few big merchants and traders enjoy a monopoly position in the raw jute trade ;

(b) whether the jute growers are deprived of the fair prices for the jute grown by them because of the existence of monopoly ;

(c) if so, whether the Government have any scheme to take over this trade from the hands of the private traders and thereby ensure payment of fair prices to the grower; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The jute trade consists of a large number of merchants, big and small, and intermediaries. There are certain inherent drawbacks in the marketing structure and technique which largely account for unsatisfactory remuneration to growers for their produce.

(c) and (d). Government have at present no proposal to take over the entire jute trade. The Jute Corporation is, how-

ever, expected to play a commanding position in the jute trade in ensuring fair prices to growers.

Starting of C.S.I.R. Unit in Kerala

4753. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a unit of the C.S.I.R. in Kerala ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have made proposals for the establishment of a Regional Research Laboratory and a Regional Centre of each of the following National Laboratories of the C.S.I.R. in Kerala :

- (1) Mechanical Engineering Research and Development organisation (MERADO).
- (2) Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.
- (3) Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.

The proposals are under consideration. However, an Indian Ocean Biological Centre of the National Institute of Oceanography is already functioning at Cochin.

Fresh survey of Natural Resources

4754. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to conduct a fresh survey of our natural resources ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI

MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). There is need for a renewal of our effort in this direction. Effort is being made together the most competent organisations and instruments for this purpose.

**Disparity in Per-Capita National
Income in States**

4755. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the disparity of per capita national income among the States ; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any further steps to reduce the disparity of growth between the States besides what has been decided in the National Development Council to provide 10% of Plan Assistance to under-developed States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1102 in Lok Sabha on June 2, 1971.

**Establishment of a Regional Centre of
Mechanical Engineering Research and
Development Organisation and
Marine Research Centre in
Kerala**

4756. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have made a request to the Centre to direct the C. S. I. R. to establish a Regional Centre of Mechanical Engineering Research and Development Organisation in Kerala.

(b) whether a similar request by the same Government was made to the Centre to direct the C. S. I. R. to set up a Marine Research Centre in Kerala.

(c) if so, the main features of both the schemes ; and

(d) the decision taken by the Government of India thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (d). The Kerala Government have proposed that the Production-Cum-Extension Centre at Ettumanoor may be taken over for the establishment of a Regional Centre of the Mechanical Engineering Research and Development Organisation (MERADO) in Kerala. The proposal is under consideration.

When the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) was being planned, the question of its location in Kerala was also considered. The Institute, however, has been located in Goa with one of its Centres viz; the Indian Ocean Biological Centre at Cochin.

**Financial aid to States to remove their
backwardness**

4757. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the State Governments have demanded substantial financial aid to remove backwardness of their States ;

(b) if so, which are those States ; and

(c) the quantum of financial aid required by them during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Many of the States have asked for additional Central assistance in one form or other to augment their Fourth Plan outlays. However, no State has asked for aid specifically to remove the backwardness of the State as such.

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

**Shifting of Manipur Legislative Assembly
to a suitable site**

4758. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased

to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur are considering a proposal to shift the Manipur Legislative Assembly to a new and more suitable site;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and when the construction of the new buildings is likely to start; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative whether Government are aware that the present site will be unsuitable in view of the proposed conferment of Statehood to Manipur ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of Manipur have intimated that the present Manipur Legislative Assembly Building with minor modifications would be suitable even after Manipur becomes a State.

कपड़ा उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

4759. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कपड़ा उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारार्थ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही कब तक की जायेगी ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Assistance to States for construction of roads in Dacoit-Infested Areas

4760. SHRI N. K. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to States for the construction of roads for anti-dacoit operations;

(b) if so, which are those States and what is the amount sanctioned; and

(c) whether the State of Rajasthan has received any financial assistance on this account and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Such assistance has been given to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for construction of minor and link roads to facilitate movement of police force into the interior areas. A sum of Rs. 25.10 lakhs was granted to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the year 1970-71.

(c) No, Sir. Since Madhya Pradesh has much larger area affected by the dacoity problem than Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and since the situation required opening up of certain areas in Madhya Pradesh to facilitate the arm of law reaching those interior areas the above assistance has been given. Rajasthan Government have, however, been given other types of assistance like grants for purchase of wireless equipment etc. Rs. 5.36 lakhs was given to them in 1970-71 for the same.

Opening of a Regional Research Laboratory in Kashmir

4761. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Regional Research Laboratory has been opened in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the location of the Laboratory;

(c) the number of research personnel in the Laboratory;

(d) the type of research likely to be made in the Laboratory; and

(e) the name of the Director with his educational qualifications ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). A branch laboratory of the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu has been opened in Srinagar.

(c) The number of research personnel in the Laboratory is 26.

(d) The aim of the branch laboratory is to utilize the raw-materials and assist in the industrial development of the region.

(e) The name of the Director is Dr. K. Ganapathi who has a Doctorate in Science (D. Sc.).

Fall in Price of Turmeric

4762. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the price of turmeric has gone down considerably ;

(b) whether the fall in price is a result of stopping export of turmeric ; and

(c) whether turmeric was exported and, if so, the quantity thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Exports of turmeric during 1970-71 was 10, 621.2 tons.

विदेशों से हथियारों का आयात करने

के लिये आयात लाइसेंसों का
दिया जाना

4763. श्री महावीर सिंह : क्या विदेश

व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 में विदेशों से हथियार आयात करने के लिये आयात लाइसेंस देने हेतु वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं से कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए ;

(ख) उनमें से अब तक कितने आयात लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं और कितने आवेदन-पत्र रद्द किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) आयात लाइसेंस देने के लिये क्या विशेष कमीटी अपनाई गई और उन कमियों का क्या कारण है जिनके कारण कुछ आवेदन-पत्र रद्द कर दिये गये थे ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) वर्ष 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 में आगनेयास्त्रों के आयात के लिए क्रमशः 294 तथा 848 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे ।

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 में 132 लाइसेंस दिये गये और 162 आवेदन-पत्र नामंजूर किये गये । वर्ष 1970-71 में 406 लाइसेंस दिये गये और 442 आवेदन-पत्र नामंजूर किये गये ।

(ग) अप्रतिबद्ध बोर के आगनेयास्त्रों के आयात में सम्बन्धित प्रार्थना पर दाता का मूल पत्र तथा आयुध अधिनियम के अधीन वैध कब्जा लाइसेंस प्रस्तुत करने पर ही विचार किया जाता है । मिश्रों की ओर से उपहार अनुमत नहीं है और नामंजूर किये गये कुछ आवेदन-पत्र इसी कोटि के हैं । अन्य आवेदन पत्रों को नामंजूर करने का कारण दाता का पत्र अथवा वैध आयुध लाइसेंस प्रस्तुत न करना है ।

Report of Tariff Commission on Capital Invested by industrialists

4764. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased

to state

(a) the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission regarding percentage of minimum capital employed by the Industrialists, and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) The Tariff Commission has not made any such recommendation in the recent past

(b) Does not arise,

Growing of Rubber Trees on Experimental basis in Maharashtra

4765 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPAI Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether some rubber trees were grown in Maharashtra recently on experimental basis, and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

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

(b) Two acre trial plantation of rubber in 1968 season in Savantawady Forest Division was raised with a view to assess feasibility of undertaking large scale plantation and it is being continued. An industrialist in Bombay has also planted rubber in an area of about 11 acres at Parley, Kolaba District of Maharashtra State in 1969 season. It is premature to say whether rubber can be cultivated economically in the region until or unless the area comes into tapping which will commence during 1974-75 season

Establishment of an Atomic Energy Centre in Kerala

4766 SHRI M K KRISHNAN Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be

pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to establish one Atomic Energy Centre in Kerala,

(b) whether the decision has been taken, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) A Site Selection Committee has been appointed to select suitable sites for the establishment of new atomic power stations in the Northern, Western and Southern Electricity Regions. The exact location of future atomic power stations can be decided only after the report of the Committee is received and considered by the Government. There is no proposal for establishing any other type of atomic energy centre in Kerala

Closure of Cotton Mills

4767 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN. JHUNWALA

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the extent of increase in the number of closure of cotton mills and joblessness since April, 1971, and

(b) Government's reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) There was no increase in the number of closures during April and May, 1971. According to the reports received from the Textile Commissioner, 11 mills, with total strength of 11,164 workers, were reopened, whereas 8 mills, with 11,184 workers, were closed during the period

(b) The individual cases of closed mills are examined in consultation with the State Government concerned.

**Grant to Kerala for Compensation to
Coir Societies for Loss incurred
by Selling Retted Husks at
Controlled Price**

4768. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government had approached the Centre for a grant to compensate the loss incurred by the Coir Societies on account of selling retted husks at controlled price according to the Centre's order of 1968 under the Essential Commodities Act ; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Centre on this matter ?

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

(b) This being a non-Planned expenditure, the State Government have been advised to accommodate this expenditure from their own resources.

Taking over of Ajudhya Mills, Delhi

4769. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken over the Ajudhya Mills, Delhi and have decided to run it ;

(b) if so, the particulars regarding the salaries of the workers not paid since it was closed ; and

(c) the grounds on which Government have decided to start its functioning ?

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

(b) The possession of the premises of the Ajudhya Textile Mills, Delhi has not yet been taken over since the Punjab National

Bank Ltd. has sealed the mill. In view of this, it is not possible to work out the amounts of the salary due to the workers after its closure.

(c) The mill was being managed in a manner highly detrimental to the public interest.

**Separation of Judiciary from Executive
in Manipur**

4770. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the separation of Judiciary from Executive has been completed in Manipur ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the changes in the structure of judicial administration after the separation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Government of Manipur have intimated that under executive orders issued by them in 1965, the Judiciary has been separated from Executive in the four valley sub-divisions of Imphal West, Imphal East, Bishenpur and Thoubal to the extent that trial of cases under the I.P.C. has been entrusted to the Judicial Magistrates under the administrative control of the Judicial Commissioner. Other criminal cases under the various minor Acts are however being tried by the Executive Magistrates. In the remaining areas of the territory, separation of the Judiciary has not yet been effected.

**Creation of Municipal Wards by Delhi
Municipal Corporation**

4771. **SHRI A. N. CHAWLA** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi created Zones to decentralise the Municipal administration for the convenience of the public in 1962 ;

(b) whether the Sadar-Paharganj Zone consisted of 13 Municipal Wards even since

1962 and there was no inconvenience to the people of the area ;

(c) whether now due to certain political reasons regardless of the administrative and public convenience, another four Wards which have better affinity either with Karol Bagh or Civil Lines Zones and which have remained in those Zones for the last nine years, have been added to the Sadar-Paharganj Zone ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to improve the situation ?

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

(b) The number of Municipal Constituencies comprised in Sadar-Paharganj Zone was 12 upto 1967-68 and 13 thereafter. Government did not receive any specific complaint earlier about constitution of Zones.

(c) and (d). Four Municipal constituencies, viz. Khajoor Road, Manakpura, Sarai Rohalla and Rahat Ganj have been integrated with the Sadar-Paharganj Zone by the Municipal Corporation vide its resolution dated 15th June, 1971. The resolution does not give any reason for this decision. Municipal constituencies viz. Khajoor Road, Manakpura and Sarai Rohalla were under Karol Bagh Zone and Rahat Ganj under Civil Lines Zone since 1962.

Under Section 40(1) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, the Corporation has powers to constitute as many special and *ad hoc* committees as it thinks fit for the exercise of any power or discharge of any function which the Corporation may by resolution delegate to them.

Jute Corporation

4772. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Corporation in the public sector has started functioning ; and

(b) if so, its achievements so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GJORGE) : (a) The Jute Corporation of India has been registered on the 2nd April, 1971. It has not yet started functioning.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Silk Sarees

4773. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Silk Sarees are in great demand in Asian and African countries and export of sarees increased to Rs. 109.33 lakhs in 1970-71 from Rs. 82.91 lakhs in 1969-70 ;

(b) the reason for this big rise in the export of silk sarees ; and

(c) the percentage of the Banarsi silk sarees in the export of sarees ?

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

(b) The rise in export is attributed to improved designs of Indian sarees for which there is increasing demand by overseas Indian settlements and partly increasing preference by westerners for use of Indian sarees as dress material.

(c) 60%.

Raising of Post Offices in U. P. Circle to Combined offices and Public Call Offices

4774. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether hundreds of Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh Circle have been sanctioned

to be raised to Combined Offices and Public Call Offices but nothing has been done so far to implement it ;

(b) whether most of the SDOs (T) are not trained in line and cable and therefore are unable to take up the work ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to expedite the work ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUN) : (a) Proposals for converting 283 Post Offices to Combined Office and 128 Post Offices to Public Call Offices in Uttar Pradesh Circle have been sanctioned.

(b) Out of 18 SDO's Telegraphs working in the Circle, 9 are trained in branches other than lines and cables. But this is not the reason for the works pending. The works are pending due to non-availability of some essential items of stores.

(c) The stores are being procured and the works are being carried out progressively as and when the stores are received.

All India Radio Programme on Bangla Desh

4775. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any special feature programme over All India Radio to expose the lies and so-called achievements of Pakistan Radio regarding the conditions obtaining in Bangla Desh and evacuee problems; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to accept, as during the last Indo-Pak War in 1965, a special feature programme in the name of 'Radio Jhuthistan' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATRY) : (a) False propaganda of Radio Pakistan on this subject is constantly being countered in news and commentary programmes and other programmes of All India Radio regularly.

(b) Does not arise. However, no such feature programme is contemplated.

Cases of Kidnapping and murder by Naxalites in West Bengal

4776. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incident of kidnapping and murder by Naxalites in West Bengal during the last four months;

(b) the number of political murders out of them; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) . Information is being obtained.

(c) Firm action under the law to counter the activities of the naxalites and allied extremist groups is being taken by the State Government. The Government of India are providing all reasonable assistance including additional armed police reinforcements, wireless and other equipment and pooling of Intelligence.

Setting up of Projects in Public Sector in Regions covered in Earlier Plans

4777. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some regions in the country which have not been covered by any Public Sector Project; and

(b) if so, the reasons for inclusion of new projects in the Public Sector in the areas which have already been covered in the previous Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) . The Public Sector Plan taken care of the development of the country as a whole within the limits of available resources. There is no

area or region of the country, therefore, which has been left out from the coverage by the Projects under the Public Sector. The projects in the Central sector particularly relating to Industry, Minerals, Transport and Communications are located mainly on techno-economic considerations. The benefits from such projects flow to the various parts of the country irrespective of their locations. The schemes, projects and programmes formulated by the State Government within the framework of the State Plans formulated by the Planning Commission aim to take care of the needs of the areas within the respective States although the scheme or project or programme may not be located in every part of the State. The Question of multiplication of projects in some areas and lack of projects in other areas, does not, therefore, arise.

डाक तथा तार सलाहकार समितियों का गठन

4778. श्री रामावनाथ शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों के लिये प्रादेशिक डाक तथा तार सलाहकार समितियों का गठन कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य-वार, प्रत्येक समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) यदि भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इन समितियों का गठन करने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन समितियों के गठन के लिये निर्धारित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा):

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे लोक सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) ये समितियाँ, सरकारी सदस्यों के अतिरिक्त, निम्नलिखित हितों द्वारा गठित की जाती हैं .—

- (1) संसद सदस्य
- (2) संचार मंत्री के नामित प्रतिनिधि ।
- (3) राज्य विधान मंडल के प्रतिनिधि
- (4) राज्य सरकार के राजकीय प्रतिनिधि
- (5) राज्य सरकार के बेरोजगारी प्रतिनिधि
- (6) व्यापार और वाणिज्य के प्रतिनिधि
- (7) ग्रामीण हित के प्रतिनिधि
- (8) प्रेम के प्रतिनिधि ।

Export of Wigs

4779 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is exporting wigs to other countries,

(b) if so the earnings therefrom in 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(c) whether there is any wig factory in our country run by Government;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up more Wig Factories in different parts of the country, and

(e) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) Export earnings during 1968-69 and 1969-70 amounted to Rs. 3.27 lakhs and Rs. 12.06 lakhs respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) No proposal is under consideration at present.

(e) Does not arise,

गढ़वाल में सरकारी इमारत में उप-
डाकघर और शाखा डाक-घर

घरों के लिए विभागीय इमारतों के निर्माण का
प्रस्ताव है :

4780. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

पट्टीसैन

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले में
सरकारी इमारतों में स्थित उप-डाकघरों और
शाखा डाकघरों की संख्या इस समय कितनी है;

पौखड़ा

दुगड़ा

सन्पुली

(ख) क्या उक्त अधिकांश डाक-घर गैर-
सरकारी/विनाये की इमारतों में स्थित हैं; और

बोरोखाल

(ग) सरकार उक्त डाक-घरों के लिये
अपनी इमारतें जब तक बनायेगी ?

गढ़वाल जिले के निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर
विभागीय इमारतों के निर्माण के लिए भूमि का
अधिग्रहण भी किया जा रहा है

बंजगव, नारायण बाजार और जहरीखाल ।

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नवन बट्टगुगा)
(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले
में निम्नलिखित प्रधान और उप डाकघर
सरकारी इमारतों में हैं .

हिन्दी में टेलीफोन डाइरेक्टरी का
प्रकाशित किया जाना

पीछी प्रधान डाक घर

लेसिडाउन उप डाकघर

4781. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

कोटद्वारा उप डाकघर

श्रीनगर उप डाकघर

शाखा डाकघरों के लिए सरकारी इमारतों
की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(क) 1965 में दिल्ली की टेलीफोन
डाइरेक्टरी कितनी बार अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में
प्रकाशित हुई ,

(ख) जी हा । 42 विभागीय उप डाकघरों
में से केवल 3 विभागीय उप-डाकघर विभागीय
इमारतों में हैं ।

(ख) क्या अब तक टेलीफोन डाइरेक्टरी
हिन्दी में केवल एक या दो बार प्रकाशित हुई है;

(ग) साधनों के उपलब्ध होने और परि-
योजनाओं को कार्य रूप देने की क्षमता के
अनुरूप विभागीय इमारतों का निर्माण विभिन्न
चरणों में किया जाता है । चौथी योजना के दौरान
गढ़वाल जिले के निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर डाक-

(ग) क्या 1971-72 में सरकार का विचार
टेलीफोन डाइरेक्टरी हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित
करने का है यदि हा, तो किस समय तक , और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा)

(क)	वर्ष	अंग्रेजी संस्करण	हिन्दी संस्करण
	1965	दो बार (फरवरी 1965 संस्करण और सितम्बर 1965 संस्करण)
	1966	दो बार (फरवरी 1966 संस्करण और नवम्बर 1966 संस्करण)
	1967	एक बार (अगस्त, 1967 संस्करण)
	1968	एक बार (मार्च 1968 संस्करण)
	1969	एक बार (जून 1969 संस्करण)	एक बार (नवम्बर 1968 संस्करण)
	1970	एक बार (जुलाई 1970 संस्करण)	एक बार (जुलाई 1970 संस्करण)

(ख) दो बार-नवम्बर 1968 संस्करण और जुलाई 1970 संस्करण।

(ग) जी हा। हिन्दी डायरेक्टरी के अप्रैल 1971 के संस्करण की छपाई हो रही है और इसके 31-7-1971 तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उत्तरी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये एक परिषद की स्थापना

4782. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्वोक्त क्षेत्र के समान सुरक्षित और विकास की दृष्टि से उत्तरी क्षेत्र (बेहराइन, उत्तरकाशी, पौड़ी-गढ़वाल, टिहरी-गढ़वाल, चमोली, पिथौरागढ़, अलमोड़ा और नैनीताल) के लिये एक परिषद् की स्थापना करने का है ; और

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

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Indian Trade Delegation to visit U. A. R.

4783 SHRI JADLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U A R has proposed to India to send a trade delegation to that country, and

(b) if so, the particulars of the problem facing the two countries for agreeing to a trade agreement ?

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

(b) Under the Indo UAR Trade Agreement, trade arrangement are signed

every year, and it is the normal practice for the delegation of one country to visit the other country by rotation for concluding a new trade arrangement when the old one expires. As the Trade Arrangement for 1970-71 expired on 30th June, 1971, the visit of an Indian delegation to U. A. R. is due.

Creation of new All India Services

4784. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given up plans for the creation of new All India Services;

(b) whether Government have also decided not to pursue the earlier decision to create educational and agricultural Services;

(c) if so, whether the reason is that some States have revived their stand on the need for these Services; and

(d) whether Government have also dropped their earlier decision to set up Indian Medical and Health Service, and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The All India Services Act, 1951 provides for the creation of new All India Services in the field of forestry, medicine and health and engineering. The Indian Forest Service was constituted with effect from 1-7-1966. Through the Indian Medical and Health Service was also formally constituted with effect from 1-2-1969, recruitment to the Cadres of this Service in the various States has not yet been made. The question regarding constitution of the Indian Service of Engineers is still under consideration.

(b) and (c). Government have decided that for the present no further action to amend the All India Services Act 1951 to provide for the creation of the Indian Educational Service and the Indian Agricultural Service may be undertaken, in view of the opposition from several States.

(d) No, Sir. Since some of the State Governments which had earlier agreed to participate in the Indian Medical and Health Service subsequently withdrew or expressed reservations about their participation in the Service, Government are considering whether the recruitment to the Indian Medical and Health Service should be made. No final decision has yet been taken.

India's Exports to E.E.C. Countries

4785. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 16 per cent increase in the level of India's export to the European Economic Community is possible by the end of the Fourth Plan according to analysis made by the Trade Development Authority;

(b) if so, India's total exports to the European Economic Community during 1970-71; and

(c) whether India's exports to the European Economic Community were more in 1970-71 than 1969-70 and, if so, by how much ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GLAUGLE) : (a) TDA have not worked out any estimates of increase in the total exports from India to EEC countries during the fourth plan period.

(b) Statistics for the whole year 70-71 are not yet available. India's exports to EEC countries during April-December '70 amounted to Rs. 73.59 crores.

(c) In the absence of statistics for the whole year during 1970-71, comparison between exports during 69-70 and 70-71 is not possible at this stage.

Objectible remarks contained in book entitled 'Kashmir' written by former I. B. Chief

4786. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Untold story of Sheikh Abdullah given in the book entitled 'Kashmir' by Shri B. N. Mullick former Director of the Intelligence Bureau, Government of India; and

(b) if so, whether there are some objectionable remarks in the book ?

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

(b) The book is under examination.

Payment of Hill Allowance to P&T Employees

4787. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hill Allowance which the employees, who are working at hilly areas are liable to get, are not being paid to the P and T employees, working at Peringalkuthu area, Irinjalakuda Branch Trichur District and Kotayans in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Hill Compensatory allowance is paid at stations in Trichur and Kotayans where the height is 1,000 metres or above sea level as per rules : Peringalkuthu is only about 417 metres above sea level and is not entitled to this allowance.

Criminal cases against P&T Employees of Palghat Division for participation in strike of March, 1971

4788. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the criminal cases filed against employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department Palghat Division, who had participated in the strike launched in March, 1971 have not yet been withdrawn in violation to the assurance given by the authorities;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government are considering to withdraw the same immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir; no such assurance was given by the P and T authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since these are cases for cognizable offences, the question of their withdrawal from the court does not arise.

Reorganisation of internal structure of Planning Commission

4789. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI D. K. PANDA :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee on reorganisation of the internal structure of the Planning Commission has recommended that the Commission on the whole should be 'professionalised body consisting of professional men with special skill and disciplines'; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the recommendations made by the Committee and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Yes. This was the opinion of several experts who were informally consulted. The opinion is under consideration in the light of the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the function of the Planning Commission.

आयात लाइसेंस जारी करना

4790. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969-70 के दौरान राज्यवार और सघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार आयात लाइसेंसों के लिए कितने प्रार्थना पत्र आए तथा लघु उद्योगों को कितने मूल्य के आयात लाइसेंस दिये गये ,

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे राज्यों और सघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की संख्या क्या है जिनसे प्राप्त प्रार्थना पत्रों कि संख्या तथा आयात लाइसेंसों का मूल्य औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े राज्य मध्य प्रदेश से कम है और जहाँ अलग लाइसेंस कार्यालय कार्य कर रहे हैं ,

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उनके मन्त्रालय से राज्य में आया और निर्यात उप-मुख्य नियन्त्रक का एक कार्यालय खोलने को कहा है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए सी. जाज) (क) और (ख) 1969-70 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों तथा सघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों को दिए गए आयात लाइसेंसों की संख्या का वितरण तथा मूल्य और लाइसेंस देने से संबंधित कार्यालयों के स्थान दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-660/71] राज्यवार तथा सघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार आयात लाइसेंसों के सम्बन्ध में आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती।

(ग) जी हा।

(घ) मामला विचाराधीन है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों के दौरे

4791. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिसम्बर, 1970 से फरवरी, 1971 के बीच केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्रियों ने देश के विभिन्न भागों के कितने दौरे किये ,

(ख) उन्होंने विमान तथा रेल द्वारा अलग अलग कितने दौरे किये , और

(ग) सरकार ने उनके दौरो पर लगभग कितनी राशि खर्च की ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहसिन)

(क) से (ग) सूचना एवजित की जा रही है तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

भालरापाटन से भालावाड तक

निशुल्क टेलीफोन काल

4792. श्री ओकार लाल बेग्वा

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 जून, 1971 से पहले भालरापाटन से भालावाड टेलीफोन करने पर कोई शुल्क नहीं देना पड़ता था;

(ख) क्या अब प्रत्येक काल के लिए निजी टेलीफोन में की गई काल के लिए भी 50 पैसे देने पड़ते हैं;

(ग) क्या भालावाड और भालरापाटन के बीच 8 मील की दूरी है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो अब शुल्क लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचारमंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी हा।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) और (घ). मीज़दा नियमों में यह निर्धारित है कि किन्हीं दो एक्सचेंज प्रणालियों के बीच ट्रंक प्रभार उनके बीच दूरी के आधार पर होगा। भालावाड़ और भालरापाटन के बीच ट्रंक काल चार्ज 50 पैसे रखा गया है। यह चार्ज 1 जून, 1971 से लागू है।

Posts and Telegraphs Facilities in Kasaragod and Hosdrug Taluqs

4793. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to provide the Posts and Telegraphs facilities in the eastern parts of Kasaragod and Hosdrug Taluqs ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

Postal Facilities

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Telegraph Facilities

At present there are no proposals under consideration for provision of telegraph facilities in the eastern parts of Kasaragod and Hosdrug Taluqs.

Telex Facilities in Trivandrum

4794. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telex facilities in Trivandrum and Calicut have been introduced as decided by the P. and T. Advisory Council in December, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). *Trivandrum* : The installation of telex equipment at Trivandrum has been completed and the tests are in progress. This telex is expected to be commissioned during the next 3-4 weeks.

Calicut : The equipment for telex at Calicut is under supply from Messrs. ITI Bangalore. This telex is expected to be commissioned by March, 1972.

Telephone Connections in Imphal

4795. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the number of Telephone connections in Imphal town ;

(b) if so, when and how many connections are being increased ; and

(c) if not, whether there is no outstanding demand for more connections ?

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

(b) The work of expansion of the exchange from 840 lines to 1200 lines is already in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

Teaching of Manipuri Language to non-Manipuri Officers

4796. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Government of Manipur in the scheme for teaching Manipuri language to non-Manipuri Officers posted in Manipur ;

(b) the number of officers of the Gazetted ranks who have passed the condensed course run in this behalf and the measures taken by Government to encourage the scheme ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make this scheme permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C PANT) : (a) to (c) The Government of Manipur have intimated that in April, 1970 they had organised a three months' course for teaching Manipuri Language after office hours to those non-Manipuri Officers who desired to learn it. The average attendance in the class was between eight and fifteen officers. Eight of them, including six Gazetted Officers, have passed this test. The Government of Manipur do not propose to make this scheme permanent.

Functioning of "Yuvak Mandals" by RSS in Delhi

4797 SHRI B N REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the functioning of "Yuvak Mandals" by the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh in Delhi, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) (a) Government are aware that a registered society, in the name of Yuvak Mandal, has set up branches in some areas of New Delhi.

(b) Instructions already exist that Government servant should not only maintain political neutrality but should also appear to do so and that they should not participate in the activities of, or associate themselves with, any organisation in respect of which there is the slightest reason to think that the organisation has a political aspect.

Dropping of Priorities for Remaining Period of Fourth Plan due to Serious Economic Crisis

4798 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether priorities of the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan are going to be dropped because of the serious economic crisis, and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DJARIA) (a) and (b) An appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan is under way. This will no doubt take into consideration the question of reviewing the Plan priorities during the remaining period of Fourth Five Year Plan.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलन्दशहर के निकट

एक बायरलेस सेट रखने वाले

पाकिस्तानी जासूस की

गिरफ्तारी

4799. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलन्दशहर के निकट जून, 1971 के तीसरे सप्ताह में एक बायरलेस सेट रखने वाले पाकिस्तानी जासूस को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ;

(ख) उसमें अन्य कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं पकड़ी गईं ;

(ग) उक्त व्यक्ति किस तारीख से भारत में रह रहा था ; और

(घ) उक्त व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ) . राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मांगूँ किये जा रहे हैं और सभा पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे ।

**डाक व तार विभाग में विभागेत्तर
डाकवाहकों को खपाना**

4800. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या
संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन
विभागेत्तर डाकवाहकों को खपा लेने का है जो
गांवों के डाकघरों का प्रायोगिक डाकघरों में
लगातार 10 वर्षों से अधिक समय से सेवा कर
रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार
की क्या नीति है ?

संसार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा).

(क) जी विभागेत्तर एजेंट सेवा और
आयु-सीमा की कुछ शर्तों पर पूरे उतरते हैं,
वे पहले ही विभाग में खपा लिए जाने के
पात्र हैं।

(ख) डाकिये और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में नियुक्ति
के लिए उन्हें बाहरी व्यक्तियों पर तरजीह दी
जाती है। जिन व्यक्तियों ने लगातार तीन
वर्षों तक विभागेत्तर एजेंट के तौर पर सेवा की
हो और उनकी आयु 40 वर्ष से कम हो तो वे
निर्धारित परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने पर चतुर्थ
श्रेणी में नियुक्ति के पात्र हैं और जिन्होंने
मिडिल परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण की हो वे डाकियों की
भर्ती के लिए बाहरी व्यक्तियों के लिए रखे गए।
50 प्रतिशत कांटे में से इस परीक्षा में बैठ
सकते हैं। जब विभागेत्तर एजेंट पर्याप्त संख्या
में उपलब्ध न हों या जब वे पर्याप्त संख्या में
निर्धारित परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण न हों, तभी बाहरी
व्यक्तियों को भर्ती लिया जाता है। जो विभा-
गेत्तर एजेंट मैट्रिक या इसके समकक्ष परीक्षा
में उत्तीर्ण हों और जिन्होंने विभागेत्तर एजेंट
के तौर पर लगातार एक वर्ष तक सेवा की हो
और 40 वर्ष से कम आयु के हों वे क्लर्कों के

तौर पर नियुक्ति के लिए भी बाहरी व्यक्तियों
के साथ प्रतियोगिता में बैठ सकते हैं।

**Periodic Investigations of Actual Use of
Export Incentive and Import Licences**

4801. SHRI BHOGEENDRA JHA : Will
the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been
making periodic investigations of the actual
use of export incentive and actual users
import licences issued to exporters and
manufacturers, respectively ; and

(b) if so, whether such investigations
have revealed any common malpractices by
the licensors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Whenever
reports are received about alleged misuse of
licences issued under the E. P. Schemes or
to Actual-users, Government makes enquiries
through the investigating agencies viz., the
sponsoring authorities and the C. B. I. The
common violations of the conditions of the
licences are in respect of :—

- (i) transfer of licences to third parties ;
and
- (ii) sale of material imported against
the licences to unauthorised persons

A number of cases has come to the notice
of the Government in the past which indi-
cated violation of the conditions under
which the licences were issued. Whenever
such violations are noticed and proved
Government takes suitable action either
departmentally or through a Court of Law.

Exploration of Atomic Minerals in Orissa

4802. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY :
Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are starting
explorations of atomic minerals available in
different parts of Orissa ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The surveys in Orissa were initiated in 1955-56. These have since been extended to various parts of the State and are still continuing. Details of these surveys have been brought out in the Annual Reports of the Department.

बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में उप-डाक व तार घर का खोला जाना

4803. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले के फल्का सर्कल में पोथिया गांव में एक उप-डाक व तार घर खोलने का है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त कार्यालय के लिये एक पक्के भवन का निर्माण किया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार यह कार्यालय वहां कब तक खोल देगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नदन ब्रह्मगुप्ता):

(क) पोथिया के प्रतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर को विभागीय उप-डाकघर में बदलने के लिए 10 फरवरी, 1971 को आदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं जहां तक तार सुविधाओं का प्रश्न है, पोथिया में पहले से ही तारघर जोकि 25-8-1966 से अजोध्या गज बाजार के साथ फोनोकाम सर्किट पर काम कर रहा है।

(ख) जी हां। इमारत पूरी हो चुकी है सिवाय एक छोटे से भाग के जिस के अगले महीने में पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) नई इमारत, जिसका कि निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है, अगस्त 1971 में जब कब्जा

प्राप्त करने के लिए तैयार हो जाएगी तो इस डाकघर के विभागीय उप डाकघर में बदले जाने की संभावना है।

Production of Plutonium in Atomic Power Plants

4804. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of plutonium being produced per annum in our atomic power plants ; and

(b) whether it will be sufficient to fuel our fast breeder power stations using thorium or depleted uranium proposed to be set up about five years from now ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The quantity depends upon the quantum of power generated and the design of the fuel elements.

(b) The quantity of plutonium produced from CANDU type reactors under construction or to be constructed in the present decade would be sufficient to fuel the fast breeder reactors proposed in the Profile for the decade 1970-80 on "Atomic Energy and Space Research".

Capital Expenditure on I. T. I. Factory at Naini (Allahabad)

4805. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated capital expenditure for the new factory of I. T. I. Ltd. set up at Naini, Allahabad ;

(b) the estimated expenditure under the Heads—Land, Housing, factory building, Machinery, Installation of machinery and running capital ;

(c) the quantum expended, so far, on the above Heads ; and

(d) how much capital has been raised to date ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (d). A statement giving the information required in respect of the new factory of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited at Naini for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment is attached.

Statement

(a) The total estimated capital expenditure on the new factory of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. at Naini for manufacture of long distance transmission equipment is Rs. 258.60 lakhs.

(b) The break-up of expenditure under the Heads mentioned in the Question is :—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
(i) Development of Land	5.33
(ii) Residential Buildings (Housing)	5.75
(iii) Factory Buildings	56.02
(iv) Plant and Machinery including installation	101.25
(v) Running (Working) Capital	194.58 for 1971-72

(c) The amounts spent on the above heads upto 31.3.1971 are :—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
(i) Development of Land	—
(ii) Residential Buildings	7.84
(iii) Factory Buildings	17.04
(iv) Plant and Machinery	0.10

(d) The total amount of capital so far raised is Rs. 105 lakhs, out of which Rs. 55 lakhs was raised by way of share capital and the balance of Rs. 50 lakhs by way of loan given by the Government of India.

**Way of Reading News in English over
A. I. R. Jarring and Unpleasant**

4806. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received by the All India Radio regarding the announcers and news-readers in English about their mispronunciations, jarring and unpleasant way of reading news ;

(b) if so, whether they have not been selected after an audition test ; and

(c) whether these persons will be given necessary training before they are put on the air ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Comments critical as well as appreciative of English news-reading have been received from listeners.

(b) All News Readers are selected after an audition test and interview.

(c) Training of News Readers is a continuous process ; they are trained before they are allowed to go on the air and they continue to receive training and guidance while in employment.

**मध्य प्रदेश में किराये के भवनों
में डाक व तारघर**

4807. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे डाक व तारघरों की संख्या कितनी है जो किराये के भवनों में स्थित हैं तथा वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं ; और

(ख) इन भवनों के लिये किराये के रूप में कितनी राशि अदा की जाती है ।

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेसवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :
(क) 1096

सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही दे दी जाएगी।

(ख) 1,07,003 रुपये प्रति मास।

मध्य प्रदेश की टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों की बैठकें

4808. श्री गंगाचरण बीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितिया तीन मास में केवल एक बार बैठक आयोजित करती है ;

(ख) इतनी लम्बी अवधि के अन्तर्ग से बैठक करने के क्या कारण हैं तथा उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों ने निर्गमित अवधि के पश्चात् अपनी बैठकें आयोजित की हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सरकारों अनुदेशों के ऐसे उल्लंघन के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा):

(क) टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों की बैठकें सामान्यतः हर तीन महीने में कम से कम एक बार होती हैं।

(ख) भोपाल, इन्दौर और जबलपुर में से प्रत्येक की समिति भी मई, 1970 से अब तक तीन-तीन बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। इसी अवधि के दौरान शालिगर और रायपुर की समितियों की बैठकें दो-दो बार हुईं। नियतकालिक बैठकें करने में कठिनाई कुछ प्रशासनिक कारणों और मध्यावधि चुनावों के परिणाम स्वर्ण काम की अधिकता के कारण पैदा हुई।

(ग) इन समितियों की निश्चित अवधि के बाद नियमित रूप से बैठकें करने के लिए समुचित दिशा देने जारी कर दी गई है।

स्व० पंडित माखन लाल चतुर्वेदी की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट निकालना

4809. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री पंडित माखन लाल चतुर्वेदी की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट निकालने के बारे में 13 अप्रैल, 1970 के अनारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2739 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्व. पंडित माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी के सम्मान में स्मृति डाक-टिकट जारी करने के प्रस्ताव पर एग बोच कोई निर्णय किया गया है ; और

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

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा):

(क) और (ख) यह प्रस्ताव डाक-तार विभाग से सम्बद्ध डाक-टिकट सलाहकार समिति के समक्ष रखा गया था, लेकिन उसने इसे स्वीकार करने की सिफारिश नहीं की।

Memorandum from A. I. R. Casual Artistes

4810 SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any memorandum from the casual artistes of the All India Radio recently ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). The information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—661/71]

Police Commissioner system for big cities

4811. SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the Police Commissioner system to big cities in preference to the one headed by the District Magistrate; and

(b) the names of cities in India where the Police Commissioner system is already in operation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Khosla Commission on Delhi Police had recommended the introduction of the Commissioner of Police system in the Union Territory of Delhi. That recommendation is under examination.

(b) The following cities have Commissioners of Police: Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad. The cities of Bangalore, Ernakulam and Trivandrum also have Commissioners of Police but they do not exercise the special statutory powers exercised by the Commissioners in the other cities.

Cost of T. V. Tower in New Delhi

4812. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the likely cost of the T. V. tower and the antenna coming up in New Delhi; and

(b) the additional advantage likely to be derived from the erection of the said tower atop the building ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) The cost of the T.V. Tower recently erected in the Akashvani Bhavan compound is Rs. 7.30 lakhs, while the estimated cost of the proposed Tower atop the N. D. M. C. building is Rs. 45 lakhs,

(b) The tower on top of the building would give antenna's height of about 200 metres at less cost than that involved in the erection of a 200 metres steel mast on the ground. With a mast of this height the service area to the TV station will be extended to about 100 km around Delhi.

National plan for Science and Technology

4813. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to formulate a national plan for science and technology with a view to fully utilise all available talents in the field of science and technology for the effective implementation of the social objectives outlined in the Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Steps have been initiated for the preparation of a plan for science and technology (short term and long term which will be related to and integrated with the socio-economic objectives laid in the Plan document. The salient features of such a plan when ready will be made known.

Setting up of Special Cell to help Small Scale Industrial Units

4814. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special cell has been set up in the Engineering Promotion Council to help small scale industrial units in exporting goods; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of help proposed to be given to the small units in this connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Engineering Export Promotion Council have created a special cell which would contact Small Scale Units in engineering Industries

all over the country and identify (i) units already exporting or having export potential and (ii) those already supplying or are capable of supplying components and ancillaries to larger units.

In addition to supplying statistical data and other information of trade interest, the Council proposes to identify problems peculiar to the small exporting units and help the units in overcoming them. Usual facilities in the matter of publicity, shipping, drawback, trade delegations, participation in exhibitions and trade fairs abroad, surveying of markets etc would also be extended to these units.

Appeal to Indian Scientists abroad to return to India

4815. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :

SHRI D K PANDA

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

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

(a) whether the appeal made by Government to Indian Scientists abroad to bring them back has failed;

(b) whether the reasons for the poor response from those Scientists have been assessed, and

(c) if so, what are those reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTFR OF DEPARTMENT OF SCILNCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Government have taken a number of measures like the Scientists' Pool Scheme, creation of supernumerary posts in scientific institutions and industrial organisations and conducting inter views abroad for appointment to regular vacancies to facilitate the return of Indian scientists. A statement showing the position in the Scientists' Pool Scheme as on 1st June 1971 is attached.

In 1969 the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) conducted an exploratory survey of highly qualified Indian Scientists holding senior positions abroad for finding out the conditions that would facilitate their return. The Survey covered 800 persons out of which only 121 persons responded.

(b) and (c) The main reason for the poor response would appear to be that most of the senior persons do not wish to return to India without a regular employment in their specialisation in a relatively senior position.

Statement

TOTAL SELECTION 7783

<i>S No</i>	<i>In India</i>	<i>Abroad</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Working in the Pool.	379	—	379
2. Pool Officers who left after joining	2792	157	2949
3. Pool officers who left on termination.	150	2	152
4. Secured employment in India did not join the Pool.	941	58	999
5. Placements finalised, not yet joined or joining reports not received	287	332	619
6. Recently offered appointments, acceptance awaited.	65	59	124
7. No replies or not interested at present	514	2033	2547
	5128	2641	7769

During May 1971, 28 Pool Officers reported joining and 17 reported leaving; 25 persons were selected.

Fourteen Pool Officers died and are not included in the above bread-up.

Irregular telephone billing

4816. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the press report in the *Indian Express* dated the 21st June, 1971 of a case where in spite of a complaint, the Posts and Telegraphs Department failed to apprehend the culprit while the metre of a telephone recorded heavily without the owner's using the same ;

(b) whether in this case even after disconnection, bills for a quarter were sent to the erstwhile owner of this telephone ; and

(c) if so, whether any detailed inquiry has been made in this case and whether responsibility has been fixed for the failures ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) A Press report under the Caption "Bill Racket" which appeared in the *Indian Express* dated 21.6.71 has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Yes. Local call charges, rental payable in case of restoration and damage charges were billed for.

(c) Detailed enquiry in this complaint of excess metering has been made, but it was not possible to establish any failure. However, rebate as permissible is being granted to the subscriber.

Opening up of Mass market for Indian Goods by the North Atlantic Free Trade Association

4817. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of

FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North Atlantic Free Trade Association is likely to open up a mass market for some of the Indian goods ;

(b) whether the Trade Development Authority has assessed the extent of Indian goods which are likely to be exported and the nature of such goods ;

(c) whether the Trade Development Authority has established firm contracts with trading firms in foreign countries for regular supplies from India ; and

(d) if so, the particulars of these contracts and the annual exports envisaged ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The North Atlantic F. T. Association has not come into existence.

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

Trade Between India and Republic of Korea and India and North Korea

4818. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the volume of trade between India and the Republic of Korea as well as India and North Korea during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(b) the present position of Trade Protocol or Trade Agreement signed between India and North Korea ; and

(c) how far this has been implemented ?

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

(b) The validity of the Trade and Payment Agreement between India and North Korea signed on 9th December, 1968 has been extended upto 31 December, 1972.

(c) Contracts worth about Rs 25 million, (both ways) had been concluded with the Democratic Republic of Korea by the end of 1970 and are expected to be implemented by the end of 1971

Statement

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

	Exports from India	Imports into India
<i>I The Republic of Korea</i>		
1968-69	1046	49
1969-70	584	61
1970-71	129	26
(upto October 1970)		
<i>II The People's Democratic Republic of Korea</i>		
1968-69	19	—
1969-70	2	—
1970-71	46	—
(upto October, 1970)		

**साम्प्रदायिक दंगों सम्बन्धी जाँच
आयोग की सिफारिशें**

4819 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई जाँच आयोग नियुक्त किया था,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त आयोग द्वारा क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें की गई हैं, और

(ग) उनकी क्रियान्विति के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानूनी विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में हुए किन्हीं साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की जाँच करने के लिए किसी आयोग की नियुक्ति नहीं की है। किन्तु इस अवधि में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों ने निम्नलिखित दंगों की जाँच के लिये आयोगों की नियुक्ति की है :—

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) इन्दौर | (जून, 1969) |
| (2) गुजरात | (सितम्बर, 1969) |
| (3) चाईबासा | (अप्रैल, 1970) |
| (4) महाराष्ट्र | (मई, 1970) |
| (5) अलीगढ़ | (मार्च, 1971) |
| (6) बरहमपुर | (मार्च, 1971) |

पहले दो के विषय में आयोगों द्वारा प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिये गये हैं और शेष की जाँच की जा रही है। इन्दौर के दंगों के सम्बन्ध में राजा सरकार द्वारा अभी तक प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी, प्रतिवेदन के निकटवर्ती तथा निष्फारिशों का देखते हुए कार्यवाही की जा रही है। गुजरात के दंगों के बारे में प्रतिवेदन राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है। राज्य सरकार ने उन अधिकारियों से स्पष्टीकरण मांगा है जिनके आचरण पर आयोग द्वारा प्रतिबल विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं। इन स्पष्टीकरणों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् आगे कार्यवाही की जायेगी। आयोग द्वारा की गई विभिन्न सिफारिशों को भी उचित कार्यवाही करने की दृष्टि से जाँच की जा रही है।

**फिल्म उद्योग को दिये गये
अर्थ का चुकाया जाना**

4820 श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह क्या
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में फिल्म उद्योग के लिए कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम शामिल किया है तथा उक्त योजना में इसके लिए धन प्राबंठित किया है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में फिल्म उद्योग में कितनी संस्थाओं और व्यक्तियों ने सरकार को ऋण चुका दिये है तथा ऐसे कितने हैं जिन्होंने ऋण नहीं चुकाये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) इस मंत्रालय की चौथी योजना में फिल्म उद्योग के निजी क्षेत्र के बारे में कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ख) फिल्म निर्माताओं को फिल्में बनाने हेतु ऋण देने के लिए सरकार ने एक फिल्म वित्त निगम की स्थापना की है । जिन व्यक्तियों ने निगम को ऋण चुका दिए हैं/नहीं चुकाए हैं उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष जिन व्यक्तियों ने ऋण चुका दिये हैं उनकी संख्या

1968-69 29 (इसमें 4 वे व्यक्ति जिन्हें इस वर्ष ऋण दिए गए और एक जिसको उपकरणों के लिए ऋण दिया गया, सम्मिलित है)

1969-70 25 (इसमें 2 वे व्यक्ति जिन्हें इस वर्ष ऋण दिए गए और एक जिसको उपकरणों के लिए ऋण दिया गया, सम्मिलित हैं)

1970-71 28 (जिन निर्माताओं को इस वर्ष ऋण दिए गए उनसे कोई बसूली नहीं हुई)

जिन व्यक्तियों ने फिल्म वित्त निगम को ऋण नहीं चुकाए हैं उनकी संख्या

1968-69 26

1969-70 27

1970-71 30

Taking over of Osmanshabhi Textile Mills, Nanded

4821. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have recommended to the Central Government that the Osmanshabhi textile mills, Nanded, be taken over and run by the Centre ;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether the mills have been lying closed for months due to the mismanagement of Mundhras; and

(d) the steps taken to give relief to the 4,000 workers and their families who are starving ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGI) : (a) to (c). Osmanshabhi Mills Ltd., Nanded, has been lying closed since 7th April, 1971 as a result of legal proceedings initiated by certain creditors and the appointment of a Provisional Liquidator. An Investigation Committee has been appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, to enquire into the affairs of this mill. Further course of action will be considered on receipt of the report of the Committee,

(d) As a result of the instructions issued by the State Government, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has given advances to the workers from their Provident Fund Accounts.

Constitution of Indian Forest Service

4822 SHRI MUHAMMID SHERIFF
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the constitution of the Indian Forest Service has been delayed by several years,

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay, and

(c) whether the decision has now been finalised and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No Sir. A statement giving the information is attached.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Statement

The Indian Forest Service was constituted with effect from 1st July 1966. Appointments to the Indian Forest Service at its initial constitution from amongst the State Forest Service Officers who were eligible for consideration, had been made with effect from 1st October 1965. Initial appointments and recruitment to the various State Cadres of Indian Forest Service were over by the end of March, 1968. The recruitment to the Indian Forest Service at its maintenance stage namely by direct recruitment and promotion also started from 1st April 1968. The question of delay in the constitution of the Service does not therefore, arise at this stage.

The Honble Member has perhaps in mind the fresh selections being made from amongst the eligible State Forest Service Officers consequent on the earlier initial appointments made to the Indian Forest Service being struck down by the orders of some High Courts, which were upheld by the Supreme Court. Because of these court decisions it became necessary to undertake initial recruitments with effect from 1st October, 1966 *de-novo* for all the Cadres. The Government of India have already taken in hand fresh selections to various Cadres of the Indian Forest Service.

The selection Boards have already met and prepared the lists of officers suitable for appointment in respect of 9 State Cadres namely—Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Bihar, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Kerala. Of these, appointments to the service have already been made with the concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Bihar, Mysore, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. In the other three cases, concurrence of Union Public Service Commission is being obtained. Programme for making fresh selections to the Service in respect of Punjab, Union Territories and other State Cadres is being finalised shortly. Attention in this connection is also invited to paragraphs 12.13 and 14 of Chapter I—All India Services in the Annual Report (1970-71) of the Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Personnel.

Enquiry into outbreak of Fire in Basement of Czechoslovakian Embassy in New Delhi

4823 SHRI MUHAMMID SHERIFF
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the case of fire which broke out in the basement of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Chanakya Park in New Delhi on the 16th June, 1971 and

(b) if so the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANI) (a) and (b) An enquiry into this incident was taken up by the Police Station Chanakya Park. Expert opinion from the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi is awaited.

Functioning of Regional Research Campus of CSIR at Adyar

4824 SHRI MUHAMMID SHERIFF
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Regional Research Campus of the Council of the Scientific and

Industrial Research at Adayar near Madras has started functioning ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) . (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Campus will house Regional Centres of six National Laboratories of these, the Regional Centres of the following four National Laboratories have started functioning in the Campus .—

- (1) Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute Durgipur
- (2) Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkie
- (3) Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
- (4) Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh

Two more Centres of —

- (1) National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, and
- (2) Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute Nagpur

which are located at present outside the Campus are expected to move in as soon as their buildings are ready

Linking of Ferozepur with Delhi by Subscribers Trunk Dialling System

4825 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL . Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government propose to link Ferozepur (Punjab) with Delhi on STD system , and

(b) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) . (a) No, Sir, not at present.

(b) The present traffic does not justify introduction of STD on this route. Economic and technical feasibility of S.T.D on various routes in the country are constantly under review and the scheme will be taken up when it is justified.

खालियर के एक हिन्दी समाचारपत्र

द्वारा आवार महिला का

उल्लघन किये जाने के

बारे में शिकायत

4826 श्री भाग्य सिंह चौहान क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार को खालियर से प्रकाशित होने वाले हिन्दी दैनिक 'जवाहर के लाल' द्वारा आचार महिला का उल्लघन करने के बारे में वर्ष शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) (ग) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

'जवाहर के लाल' नामक हिन्दी दैनिक को दिया गया अखबारी कागज का कोटा

4827 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) खालियर से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक 'जवाहर के लाल' नामक हिन्दी दैनिक का वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 में अखबारी कागज का कितना कितना कोटा दिया गया ; और

(ख) उसकी कितनी प्रतिया प्रतिदिन मुद्रित की जाती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) (क) 1968-69, 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 के दौरान अखबारी कागज के आवंटन के लिए प्रकाशक से कोई आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। इसलिए इस पत्र को अभी तक अखबारी कागज का कोई कोटा अलॉट नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) वर्ष 1967 के सम्बन्ध में भेजे गए अपने वार्षिक विवरण में प्रकाशक ने प्रति प्रकाशन दिन 1,500 प्रतियों के सकुंलेशन का दावा किया था। प्रकाशन ने समाचार-पत्र पत्रीकरण (केन्द्रीय) नियमावली, 1966 के नियम 6 के साथ पठि। प्रेस तथा पुस्तक पत्रीकरण अधिनियम, 1867 की धारा 19ब के अनुसार कैलेंडर वर्ष 1968, 1969 तथा 1970 के सम्बन्ध में वार्षिक विवरण नहीं भेजे। तथापि भारत के समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के सकुंलेशन दल न दिसम्बर, 1970 में पत्र के सकुंलेशन की जाच पड़ताल की और वर्ष 1969 के सम्बन्ध में हमका सकुंलेशन 600 प्रतिया प्रति प्रकाशन दिन आका। भारत के समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा प्रकाशक को इसकी सूचना 19-2-1971 को दी गई थी। प्रकाशक से इस बारे में अभी तक और कोई पत्र नहीं मिला है।

Decline in Export Prices of Cashew Nut Shell Liquid

4828 SHRI C JANARDHANAN
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be
pleased to state .

(a) whether the export prices of cashew
nut shell liquid have markedly declined in
1970-71, and

(b) the average price per ton of the
shell liquid earned from the export during
the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

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

(b) Rs 1241/- per Metric Tonne

Increments and Promotions of L D Ca.
stopped for not Qualifying Typing
Test

4829 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI .
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state

(i) whether a large number of Lower
Division Clerks who were recruited through
the U P S C are still temporary and their
annual increments and promotions have been
stopped for many years for not qualifying
the typing test ,

(b) if so, the number of such clerks who
have put in more than 3 years continuous
Government service and who are doing
typing work , and

(c) whether Government are thinking of
waiving this condition for promotion and
grant of annual increments in respect of
these clerks who have put in more than
5 years service so that their financial condi-
tions may improve ?

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

(c) No such proposal is at present under
consideration

राज्य व्यापार निगम के दिल्ली स्थित
कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों में
असंतोष

4830. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री . क्या
विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों ने "नियमानुसार कार्य करो" अभियान चालू किया है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या वरण हैं ; और

(ग) उनमें विद्यमान अमरुप को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कर्तवाही की है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय से उप मन्त्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज): (क) जी हा। परन्तु यह अभियान 10 जून, 1971 को समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) यह मुख्यतः राज्य व्यापार निगम कर्मचारियों और उनके प्रबन्धकों के बीच का मामला है। सरकार को पता लगा है कि इसका मुख्य कारण यह था कि राज्य व्यापार निगम कर्मचारी यूनियनों के सचन वैसे ही अतिरिक्त सहायता की माग की थी जैसी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश पर अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए घोषित की थी। राज्य व्यापार निगम के प्रबन्धक इस माग को मानने के लिए उद्यत नहीं थे क्योंकि प्रबन्धक और सच के बीच करार में खास तौर पर यह व्यवस्था थी कि क्योंकि करार के अनुसार कर्मचारियों का परिवर्तनशील महंगाई भत्ता दिया जा रहा था, इस कारण भारत सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए घोषित अतिरिक्त सहायता करार के अधीन कर्मचारियों को देय नहीं थी। तथापि सौहार्दपूर्ण समझौता करने के लिये, राज्य व्यापार निगम ने इस विषय को मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त, नई दिल्ली को सौंप दिया और त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता के पश्चात् यह तय हुआ कि शेष मामले को सौहार्दपूर्ण ढंग से निबटाने के लिये से उन पर प्रबन्ध और सच के बीच बातचीत होगी।

Higher Telephone Tariff in Urban and Semi-urban Areas

4831 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the tariff for telephone is comparatively much less in metropolitan areas than in urban and semi-urban areas ;

(b) whether a long radius is covered through local calls from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi but in mufussil areas even a distance of 10/12 miles is to be covered through trunk calls ,

(c) whether in the case of calls between Cooch Behar Dinhat and Cooch Behar-Tirfanganj, which is a distance of hardly 23 km, the Telephone calls are charged as trunk calls, and

(d) whether Government have decided to connect these short distance Telephone Exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) and (b) The annual rental in the four metropolitan cities, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras is Rs 360/- i.e., Rs 60/- higher than in other measured rate exchanges. However, the area covered by the large systems is much larger, essentially because these systems serve very large cities with a concentrated population and very high industrial/commercial development. It would not be economically feasible to include likewise such large areas in a single local exchange system where the demand for telephones is much less and scattered.

(c) Yes

(d) A proposal is under consideration for treating calls between exchanges separated by less than 12.5 Kms as local calls.

Composite Building for P & T Department at Cooch-Bihar

4832 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS

be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a decision has already been arrived at to construct a composite building for P and T Department at Cooch-Behar to accommodate all branches of the department as far as possible ;

(b) if so, when the construction work will be started ;

(c) whether any suitable plot of land has been purchased by the Department ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No : But it has been decided to purchase the existing building in which Cooch-Behar Head Post Office is functioning at present from the State Government and sanction for the same has already been issued. Construction of a separate building for the Telephone Exchange in the compound of the Head Post Office building after taking possession of the latter is under examination.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) As mentioned in (a) above.

(d) Does not arise.

Receiving of Salute at Flag Hoisting on National Celebration Occasions

4833. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the time of flag hoisting on any National celebration occasion, e. g. 26th January, Independence Day etc., the District Officers and Sub-Divisional Officers in their respective spheres of jurisdiction and head quarters receive salute on behalf of Government ;

(b) while the Ministers both at the Centre and State capitals receive salute on such occasions, whether the elected representatives of the people can receive the salute on the occasions of those national functions instead of the Officers and the bureaucrats ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). When members of the Armed Forces or the Police participate in a ceremonial parade, they express their abiding loyalty to the Head of the State by saluting. It has been customary not only in this country but also in other democratic countries for the Head of the State or his senior-most civil representative present on the occasion to take the salute. Hence, if there is a ceremonial parade on an occasion like Republic Day or Independence Day in which members of the Armed Forces or Police participate, in the absence of the Head of the State, or a Minister, the senior-most officer in charge of general administration present on the occasion takes the salute on behalf of the Head of the State.

Complaints in working of Cooch-Behar Telephone Exchange

4834. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has received serious complaints sent by more than 100 Telephone subscribers of Cooch-Behar town regarding irregular and unjustified billing of Telephone calls including Trunk Calls deterioration of Trunk Call Services, frequent defects in mechanical installation both for local and trunk lines and also of misbehaviour, about Cooch-Behar Telephone Exchange ;

(b) if so, whether suitable action has been taken to improve the position of Cooch-Behar Telephone Exchange ; and

(c) whether Government are considering to open an Accounts Office at Cooch-Behar town for better performance of Telephone billing and to satisfy the Telephone subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) A number of complaints have been received from the subscribers regarding excessive billing and most of them have been redressed. T. R. A. Units in North Bengal have been bifurcate resulting in

regular submission of bills Cooch Behar being an auto exchange, the chances of misbehaviour by telephone operators are minimum. Trunk services have appreciably improved owing to installation of additional microwave channels.

(c) Cooch Behar being a Sub Division, no separate Accounts Office is justified for this place.

**Charges against Chief Minister of Goa,
Daman and Diu**

4835 SHRI FRASMO DI SEQUEIRA
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received memoranda demanding enquiry into misuse and abuse of office for personal gain by the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu Mr D B Bindodkar and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) A Memorandum containing certain allegations against the Chief Minister Goa Daman and Diu was received by the President and Prime Minister from some leading citizens of Goa in August 1970. The comments of the Chief Minister on the Memorandum were invited and have been received. These are under examination.

**बिहार में किराये के भवनों में स्थित
उपडाकघरों की समस्या**

4936 श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर क्या
सचार मंत्री यह बताते कि कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार में कितने ऐसे उप-डाकघर हैं जो किराये के भवनों में स्थित हैं,

(ख) सरकार उक्त उप-डाकघरों के लिये प्रति मास किराये के रूप में कितना धन देती है,

(ग) क्या यह स्थिति बिहार के सभी जिलों में है अथवा कुछ जिलों में है,

(घ) यदि उक्त स्थिति केवल कुछ ही जिलों में है, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है, और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किराये के भवनों में स्थित उप-डाकघरों के लिये अपने भवन निर्मित करने का है?

सचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नदन बहुगुणा)

(क) 913

(ख) 17005 रुय 72 पैस

(ग) जी हाँ, सभी जिलों में।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ङ) जी नहीं केवल 65 उप-डाकघरों के लिए जो कि इस समय किराये की इमारतों में काम कर रहे हैं, विभागाध्यक्ष भवन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

**आखला (दिल्ली) के निकट क्षेत्र पर
क्षेत्राधिकार**

4937 श्री बलीप सिंह क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आखला (दिल्ली) के निकट बहने वाली यमुना नदी का क्षेत्र दिल्ली सघ राज्य क्षेत्र के क्षेत्राधिकारों में है अथवा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकारों में

(ख) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन को इस क्षेत्र में चुगी को समाप्त करने का अधिकार है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस क्षेत्र में किसी चुगी को समाप्त किया है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र फत्त) (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार, यमुना नदी की गहरी धारा उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली सह राज्य क्षेत्र की सीमा बनाती है।

(ख) जी हा, श्रीमान्।

(ग) जी नहीं श्रीमान्।

प्रशिक्षित भारतीय इंजीनियरों और वैज्ञानिकों का अन्य देशों को जाना

4838 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में कितने प्रशिक्षित इंजीनियर और वैज्ञानिक रोजगार पाने के लिए अमरीका, ब्रिटेन तथा अन्य देशों को चले गये हैं क्योंकि उन्हें हमारे देश में रोजगार नहीं मिल सका था ; और

(ख) उनके लिए भारत में रोजगार की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग मंत्री (श्री सी सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) कोई अधिकृत सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के 'तकनीकी जनशक्ति बुनैटिन' में फरवरी, 1971 में प्रकाशित सूचना के अनुसार लगभग 6,000 भारतीय वैज्ञानिक और 15,000 इंजीनियर एवं तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ विदेशों में हैं। संभव नहीं कि वे सब लोग विदेशों में रोजगार के लिए ही गए हुए हैं। बहुत से अध्ययन, प्रशिक्षण अथवा अधिक अनुभव प्राप्त करने के लिए विदेशों में जाते हैं।

(ख) रोजगार के अवसर अथवा उनकी कमियां बहुत सी बातों पर निर्भर करती हैं।

तथ्य यह है कि सरकार इस समस्या से जकात है और उसे सुलझाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है। वैज्ञानिकों और इंजीनियरों के लिए अविश्वस्यक पद निर्माण करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ताकि विशिष्ट योग्यता प्राप्त वैज्ञानिकों को उन पर नियुक्त कर, देश में रोजगार की कमी के कारण विदेशों में जाने से रोका जा सके।

वैज्ञानिकों और इंजीनियरों को देश में रोजगार प्रदान करने के अवसरों में सुधार करने में सम्बन्धित जो उपाय पहले ही किये जा चुके हैं, वे निम्नलिखित हैं —

(1) योग्यता पदोन्नति योजना के अन्तर्गत वैज्ञानिकों को योग्यता पदोन्नति और अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धि दी जाती है।

(2) वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक सहायता से ऊपर वैज्ञानिक 'सी' के स्तर तक (रुपये 700-1250) अगले ऊंचे पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए पांच वर्षों में एक बार वैज्ञानिकों की योग्यता आकी जाती है।

(3) देश में वैज्ञानिक प्रतिभा को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं, संस्थानों, विश्व-विद्यालयों और बाहर के अनुसंधान संस्थानों में शिक्षावृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं।

(4) वैज्ञानिकों को अनुसंधान कार्य चलाने के लिए सहायता-अनुदान प्रदान करना।

C R.P. Army personnel lodged in E S I. Hospitals in West Bengal

4839. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the newly built E. S. I. hospitals in West Bengal are used for the lodging of C. R. P. sent by the Centre,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop the use of hospitals as the residence of the Police or army personnel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN): (a) According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, buildings within an E. S. I. hospital compound recently constructed but not being used as hospital, at Gaurhati, District Hooghly has been temporarily made available to the C R P. to accommodate their personnel. The C R P. Force was not occupying the hospital buildings but only the residential quarters meant for officers and staff of the hospital. The hospital not having been started, the flats in question were vacant and since no other suitable accommodation was available for the CRP, they were allowed, in the public interest, to use the vacant quarters.

(b) and (c). As soon as all the buildings are ready for the hospital to start functioning in the premises, the CRP will be moved to alternative accommodation. The occupation of the vacant quarters has caused no inconvenience to anyone. In view of this the question of use of functioning hospitals as residential accommodation by the Police or the Army does not arise.

Purchase of a Heavy Vehicle for Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project

4840. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers of the Atomic Energy Department had gone to the U.S.A. and if so, their names and designations, the purpose of their visits and the number of times they had gone;

(b) whether they had purchased a 56 wheeled heavy vehicle for the use of the Kalpakkam Atomic Project, and if so, when the said vehicle was purchased and the date on which it was used; and

(c) the cost of the vehicle?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Shri C. R. Ramamurti, Additional Chief Engineer (Civil), Madras Atomic Power Project, and Shri V. R. Vengurlekar, Chief Engineer (Civil), Power Projects Engineering Division Department of Atomic Energy, visited Denmark, U.K., France and Canada as well as U. S. A. in 1970 to collect technical information regarding the construction of under sea tunnels.

(b) and (c) This team was not entrusted with the purchase of the heavy vehicle referred to by the Hon'ble Member. The order for the above vehicle was approximately Rs. 14 00 lakhs c.i.f. Madras. The vehicle is not yet in use as the suppliers are still carrying out certain modifications necessary to comply with the specifications.

Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project

4841. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sinking of diaphragm wall for Reactor No. 1 was not carried out as per agreement with the contractor at the Kalpakkam Atomic Project;

(b) whether the Chief Engineer (Civil) put pressure for accepting the work of sinking upto soft rock instead of hard rock; and

(c) the name of the contractor who was given contract for sinking diaphragm wall for Reactor No. 1

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The sinking of the diaphragm wall for Reactor No. 1 of the Madras Atomic Power Project was carried out by the contractor according to the terms of the agreement with them.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) The contractors for the sinking of the diaphragm wall for Reactor No. 1 of the Madras Atomic Power Station are M/s Radio Foundation and Engineering Ltd. and Hazarat and Co.

Amenities provided to officers working in Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project

4842. SARI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amenities now provided for the officers at the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project as against those provided to them in 1967;

(b) whether an amount equal to 20 per cent of their salaries are given to them for the sake of non-availability of these amenities; and

(c) whether even now this amount is paid to them even after giving them all the amenities ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Housing for some of the staff, transport from Colony to Project site, a Tamil medium secondary school at Sadhurangapattinam, a dispensary and an Employee's Co-operative Store were available to the officers and staff of Madras Atomic Power Project at Project Site in 1967. The additions to facilities made since then are upgrading of the Tamil medium school from a Secondary School to High School and the opening of a Central School with classes upto the tenth standard, the establishment of a hospital with limited facilities and a shopping centre.

(b) Project allowance is being paid to the officers and staff of Madras Atomic Power Project at rates approved by Government for personnel serving in large construction projects and in accordance with the rules on the subject.

(c) Sanction for Project allowance to the officers and staff of Madras Atomic Power Project is valid upto 31.12.1971. The

need for continuance of Project allowance is reviewed periodically.

Absorption of Indian Statistical Institute Staff in National Sample Survey Organisation

4843. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the terms and conditions for absorption of the Indian Statistical Institute staff, who have so far been doing NSS work into National Sample Survey Organisation under Department of Statistics were settled as long back as the 12th December 1970 ;

(b) if so, reasons for the continuing delay in giving effect to the firm decisions reached between the Department of Statistics, the ISI Workers Organisation and the ISI Council ; and

(b) by when the take over of NSS work and the ISI surplus staff is going to be completed ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The last meeting with the representatives of the Indian Statistical Institute Workers' Organisation was held on the 26th February 1971. Some of the points discussed at this meeting had to be settled subsequently in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments. The terms and conditions that are to govern the absorption in Government service of these employees have since been finalised and have been communicated to the ISI Workers' Organisation and the ISI Council for their comments.

(c) It is now expected that the absorption in Government service of these employees of the ISI could be given effect to shortly.

Review of Cases disposed of under Central Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965

4844. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to

Rule 29 of the Central Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 and state :

(a) the different circumstances in which a review of the order already passed by a Head of an office can be made by the Head of the Department on his own motion ;

(b) whether the Rules contemplate a review of simple cases of warning in minor cases of clerical errors, omissions and commissions not resulting in any loss to the State ; and

(c) if so, whether the intention of the Rule is to reopen cases presenting special features or whether it is a general practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Under Rule 29 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, the Head of a Department directly under the Central Government, in the case of a Government servant serving in a Department or office under the control of such Head of Department, may at any time, on his own motion, call for the records of any inquiry and review any order made under the aforesaid Rules from which an appeal is allowed but from which no appeal has been preferred or from which no appeal is allowed, and pass orders after consultation with the Union Public Service Commission where such consultation is necessary. The question whether this power of review is to be exercised by the Head of the Department on his own motion is to be decided by the Head of the Department himself, on the facts and circumstances of each case.

(b) and (c). A penalty of censure which is a minor penalty under Rule 11 (i) of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, can be reviewed under those Rules. Warning is, however, not a penalty under the said Rules. The question of its review under those Rules does not, therefore, arise. A warning issued otherwise than in disciplinary proceedings may, however, be entered in the Confidential Report of the official concerned. Such an entry is treated as an adverse entry and communicated to the official who can re-

resent against it within a period of six weeks of such communication. The competent authority can, on a consideration of the representation, expunge the entry if it is satisfied that there is sufficient justification for doing so.

Reservation of Posts for Anglo-Indians

4845. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the special provision for reservation of posts for the Anglo-Indian community in terms of Article 336 of the Constitution in Railways, Customs, Post and Telegraphs services of the Union is proposed to be given up ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The special provisions relating to reservations for Anglo-Indians in the railways, customs, postal and telegraph services of the Union were to be in force for a limited period of 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution as provided in Article 336 thereof and so they ceased to be in force from 26th January, 1960.

(b) Does not arise.

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा प्रकाशित

पत्र/पत्रिकायें

4846. डा. गोविन्द दास रिद्धारिया: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की कौन-कौन सी पत्र-पत्रिकायें प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं और वे किस तारीख से प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं ; और

(ख) इन पत्रिकाओं के प्रबन्ध, सम्पादन और बिज्ञापन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) क) और (ख) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सदन की भेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Maharashtra Mysore Boundary Dispute

4847. SHRI SHANKARAO SAVANT . Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the proposals that were made to the Government of Maharashtra and Mysore in pursuance of efforts to resolve the boundary dispute as stated in para 38 at page 22 of the Report for 1970-71 on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs ,

(b) when the proposals were made and the response from the two States , and

(c) whether Government have in view an *ad hoc* solution or a judicious solution of the vexed problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the statement made in the House on 2nd March, 1970 regarding the efforts made to resolve this dispute.

(c) No particular solution has emerged, but the efforts to find a mutually acceptable solution continue

T. V. Transmission Centres All over India

4848. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open television transmission centres to cover all the places in India ;

(b) if there will be any in Orissa ; and

(c) if so, when these are expected to start ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) During the Fourth Plan television stations will be set up at Srinagar, Bombay/Poona, Madras, Calcutta and Lucknow/Kanpur, besides expanding the existing station at Delhi. Plans for further extension of the network to cover other parts of the country are under consideration but final decisions have not been taken as yet.

(b) Orissa State will certainly be covered when television network is extended to all parts of the country

(c) It is not possible to indicate this at this stage

Jeypore A. I. R. Station

4819 SHRI K. PRADHANI . Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to start morning and mid-day sessions over Jeypore All India Radio Station in the near future,

(b) whether Government propose to increase the power of transmission, and

(c) if so, when ?

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

(c) Morning and mid-day transmissions are expected to be started during the current year, and the power of the transmitter will be increased by 1972-73.

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में नियम पुस्तकों तथा प्रश्नों के द्विभाषी संस्करणों का छापा जाना

4850. श्री सुधाकर पांडे क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में उन नियम पुस्तकों तथा प्रश्नों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको एक साथ दोनों भाषाओं में

छापा गया है और अन्य की संख्या कितनी है तथा इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं।

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहसिन) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Time Limit for Disposal of Applications for Import of Raw Materials and Capital

4851. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any time-limit has been fixed for the disposal of applications for import of raw materials and capital goods ; and

(b) if so, the time and value limits fixed therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Time limits of 30 and 60 days have been fixed for disposal of import applications for raw materials and capital goods respectively. These time limits are irrespective of the value of licences applied for, and pertain to the applications received complete in all respects. A comparatively longer time may be required for disposal if a very large number of applications are received at about the same time.

Delegation of enhanced Financial and Administrative Powers to General Manager and other Managers of P&T Workshops

4852. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enhanced financial and administrative powers have been delegated to the General Manager, Posts and Telegraphs workshop, Calcutta and to the Managers of the individual units at Calcutta, Jabalpur and Bombay since the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission were received ; and

(b) if so, the powers delegated ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) The Administrative Reforms Commission has not spelt out specifically on this matter, but has observed that the powers should be enhanced for the General Manager as well as the Managers. These recommendations are under consideration. After the report of the Administrative Reform Commission was received, there has been no new delegation so far of such powers on major items.

Cadres Of Technical Officers

4853. SHRI S. B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in several Ministries there are numerous small cadres of technical officers ;

(b) whether this will not conflict with the objective of the Government to unify the cadres ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government intend to take to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Overseas Communications Services

4854. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Overseas Communications Service has entered very recently a new era of satellite communication system ;

(b) if so, from what date ; and

(c) how many terminals have been created ?

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

(b) 26th February, 1971.

One at Videsh Sanchar Bhavan, Bombay.

**Commonwealth Press Union
Conference**

4855. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether India sent any delegation to the Commonwealth Press Unions' Conference held recently in India ;

(b) if so, the points discussed ;

(c) the points Indian delegates made at the Conference ;

(d) the reaction of the Conference to Indian representative's points ; and

(e) the recommendations made at the Conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) The Annual Conference of the Commonwealth Press Union was held in London on June 24 and 25, 1971 and not in India. The Commonwealth Press Union which is a non-governmental organisation has members from all Commonwealth countries. Governments of Commonwealth countries are neither invited nor do they send delegations to the Annual Conference. The Chairman of the Indian Section Shri Tushar Kanti Ghosh along with Shri Ashok Sarkar, Editor, Anand Bazar Patrika, Shri Sukumal Ghosh, Editor, Jugantar, Shri Guruswami of Deccan Herald and some London representatives of Indian newspapers attended the Conference.

(b) and (c). The problems of the Press of the different Commonwealth countries were discussed. Shri Tushar Kanti Ghosh also drew the attention of the Conference to the Bangla Desh problem.

(d) The Indian point of view was appreciated by the Conference.

(e) Government are not aware of any specific recommendations made by the Conference.

**Ban on Advertisement of Cigarette
in Newspapers and Magazines
in Union Territory of Delhi**

4856. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to ban the advertisement of cigarette in Newspapers and Magazines brought out in the Union Territory of Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present under consideration of Government. Ministry of Health and Family planning, however, propose to undertake a multi-media publicity campaign to discourage smoking, on account of the health hazard that it presents.

**Indian Engineering Goods at
Leipzig Fair**

4857. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report in the Economic Times (Bombay) dated the 26th June 1971, about the remarks of the Trade Commissioner for the G.D.R. that some of the Indian engineering goods, which were exhibited during the Leipzig Fair, looked like "Roasted products" ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Inquiries made indicate that the G. D. R. Trade Commissioner made no statement to the effect indicated in the report. He had only stressed on display of modern sophisticated machinery at the Exhibition in order to create a product image of industrial goods. Exhibits for different exhibitions are chosen on selective basis with due regard to the demand in that particular market and the feasibility of transporting heavy machinery etc. Business booked/negotiated at the recent Leipzig Fair amounted to 68.19 million and covered engineering products like aluminium conductors, wire ropes,

locks, knitting machines, batteries, granite surface plates, pipes etc.

Seizure of an Old Statue of Lord

Buddha by Delhi Police

4858. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police seized 1700 years old statue of Lord Buddha believed to have been stolen from a temple in Bihar ;

(b) whether two other valuable antiques of an idol of Kubera, God of wealth, and a painting, depicting the birth of the Buddha, have also been seized ;

(c) whether any arrest has been made in this connection by the Police ; and

(d) the action if any, taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). According to the Delhi Police, three statues, of Lord Buddha, Kubera and Mahamaya giving birth to Lord Buddha, were recovered from a person at old Delhi Railway Station on 25-6-1971. The statues of Kubera and Mahamaya are reported to belong to the Nalanda School of Art. No definite expert opinion is available regarding the statue of Lord Buddha. A case under section 411 IPC has been registered and is under investigation. The accused person in this case has been arrested. It is not yet known from where these statues might have been stolen.

**Creation of Jeypore Postal Division
in Orissa**

4859. SERI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fresh proposal for the creation of Jeypore (Koraput District) Postal Division in Orissa Circle has been received after the 11th May, 1971 from the Post Master General, Orissa Circle ;

(b) whether any decision has been arrived at ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes ; a proposal was received from the Postmaster General, Orissa Circle on 11th May, 1971.

(b) No.

(c) Fresh standards for creation of new Postal Division have been communicated to the Heads of Circles in June, 1971. The Postmaster General, Orissa Circle has been requested to examine the proposal in the light of the new standard.

**Removal of all constraints for boosting
exports under G. S. P. Scheme**

4860. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Export Organisations has urged Government to remove all the constraints so that Indian exporters may take full advantage of the scheme of "Generalised System of Preferences" which members of the European Common Market are offering to developing nations for their manufactured and semi-manufactured goods; and

(b) if so, the re-action of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : In connection with the promotion of exports to the EEC, the Federation of Indian Export Organisations has been studying the factors acting as constraints in taking advantage of EEC's offer under the G. S. P. When the specific recommendations are received, they will be considered by Government.

Karol Bagh Telephone Exchange

4861. SHRI S.R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased

to state :

(a) whether despite the expanded capacity of the Karolbagh Telephone Exchange, thousands of subscribers remained on the waiting list;

(b) if so, when was the capacity ready, how it was used, the reason of abnormal delays in utilization the loss of revenue there by and the person responsible for it, and

(c) the action taken to check such negligence on the part of the Telephone Department ?

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

(a) Yes.

OYT. Non-OYT

Waiting list of Karol Bagh Exchanges on 1.6.71	754	11,407
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(b) Following additional capacity became available in the 2 Exchanges in the Karolbagh area from 1968 to 1971 :

	'58' Exchange	'56' Exchange
(1) Addition on 24.2.68	2500	—
(2) Addition on 1.9.68	2500	—
(3) Addition on 1.1.69	1313	—
(4) Addition on 31.3.71	—	1200
	<hr/> 6313	<hr/> 1200

The capacity has been utilized for giving new telephone connections, as a result of which the number of connections in both the '58' and '56' exchanges on 1.6.71 reached a figure of 14987 as compared to 7525 on 1.2.58.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointments of Senior Investigators in Central Statistical Organisation on Regular Basis

4862. SHRI C. P. SHAILANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4966 on the 16th December, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it was decided in December 1970 in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission that initial appointments of the 5 Senior Investigators appointed through the Commission in 1962 in the Central Statistical Organisation should be deemed to have been made on regular basis, in which case they are eligible for inclusion in the Select List for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service ;

(b) whether the Department of Personnel has still not considered them for inclusion in the above list on the plea that one Senior Investigator, senior to them, is not eligible for inclusion ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) It has not yet been decided that the appointments of 5 Senior Investigators appointed through the Union Public Service Commission in 1962 in the Central Statistical Organisation should be deemed to have been made on a regular basis from 1962. The Union Public Service Commission, on a reference by the Department of Statistics, have given their opinion that these appointments should be treated as regular from 1962. The matter is still under correspondence between the Department of Statistics and the Department of Personnel, on the question whether the allocation of vacancies between direct recruits and promotees had been made while reporting vacancies to the U. P. S. C. in 1962. Their eligibility for consideration for inclusion in the select list for promotion will depend on the regularity of their appointment in 1962 and on the fulfilment of the other prescribed criteria, and on whether they come within the zone of consideration. The question of inclusion or exclusion of persons in the select list will arise only after they are first found to be

eligible for consideration. Before their eligibility can be decided upon, they must first be found to possess four years of regular service as on 31.12.1966. This matter is still under consideration.

Advertisements put out by Department of Audio-Visual Publicity

4863. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of occasions, advertisements for publicity were given by the Department of Audio-Visual Publicity to the Dailies and Journals during the months from March to June, 1971;

(b) the subjects about which the publicity was so given; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Department ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) 3076 advertisements (Display and Classified) were released by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity during the period from March to June, 1971.

(b) The advertisements related to tender notices, sale of books, Personnel recruitment, auction notices, participation in international affairs, Plan publicity for "a better tomorrow", National Savings drive, family planning, Unit Trust of India and instructions from Election Commission.

(c) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Activities of Anand Marg and its source of financial Assistance

4864. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the activities of Anand Marg and the source from where it gets money; and

(b) whether it gets huge sums of money from U.S.A. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) Government consider the activities of Anand Marg to be of a political nature; but instructions issued by the Government in this behalf have been challenged in a writ petition, which is *sub judice* in the Supreme Court. According to information received from State Governments, the known sources of income of the Anand Marg are : voluntary subscriptions from members, donations from members and sympathisers, grants from the central office and funds collected by way of entertainment programmes and and film shows.

(b) Government do not have evidence in this behalf.

बून्दी (राजस्थान) में मुख्य डाकघर

4865. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में बून्दी स्थान पर मुख्य डाकघर खोलने के लिये मंजुरी दे दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उद्देश्य के लिये कितना धन स्वीकृत किया गया है ; और

(ग) उक्त डाकघर की इमारत का निर्माण कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नथन बहुगुण) :

(क) जी हाँ; यह 2-11-70 से पहले ही काम चल रहा है।

(ख) मुख्य डाकघर खोलने के लिए अलग से किसी राशि की मंजुरी नहीं दी जाती। इस व्यय की पूर्ति सर्वल ग्रन्थक्ष की सुपुर्वा में दी गई राशि में से की जाती है। (ग) बून्दी में मुख्य डाकघर की इमारत के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। बहरहाल इस समय डाकघर जिस इमारत में है, उसे राज्य सरकार से खरीदा जा रहा है। इस बारे में राज्य सरकार को लिखा गया है।

बारा, राजस्थान में डाक व तार
कार्यालय

4866 श्री ओकार लाल बेरवा . क्या
सञ्चार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बारा,
राजस्थान में डाक व तार घर स्थापित
करने का है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्य-
वाही की गई है , और

(ग) उक्त डाकघर कब तक कार्य करना
आरम्भ कर देगा ?

सञ्चार मंत्री (श्रीहेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा)
(क) ऐसा अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य का
संकेत राजस्थान क कोटा जिले में बारा की
ओर है। बारा में पहले से ही विभागीय
उपडाकघर काम कर रहा है जिसमें तार सुविधा
उपलब्ध है। (ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त (क)
को महेनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों में अनुवाद कार्य

4867. श्री सुधाकर पांडे क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों तथा उनके अधी-
नस्थ कार्यालयों के नियम पुस्तकों तथा प्रपत्रों
(फार्मों) की संख्या कितनी है जिनका हिन्दी
में अनुवाद नहीं किया गया है अथवा जिनके
अनुवाद को जाँचा नहीं गया है और जिनको
अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ख) शेष कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए
मन्त्रालयों द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहसिन) :
(क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की

जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख
दी जायगी।

सच लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में
हिन्दी माध्यम लागू न किया जाना

4868 श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या प्रधान
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सच लोक-सेवा आयोग की सभी
परीक्षाओं के लिये हिन्दी माध्यम लागू न किये
जाने के क्या कारण हैं ,

(ख) विभिन्न नियुक्तियों तथा परीक्षाओं
सम्बन्धी फार्मों और आदेशों के विवरणों को
केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी करके राजभाषा अधि-
नियम की धाराओं की उपेक्षा करने के क्या
कारण हैं ;

(ग) आयोग के कार्यालय में हिन्दी तथा
अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के अनुमथान अधि-
कारियों की नियुक्तियों हेतु क्या मापदण्ड अप-
नाया गया था , और

(घ) आयोग के कार्यालय में उक्त
नियुक्तियों में हुई अनियमितताओं को दूर करने
के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) (क) सच की
राजभाषा के प्रश्न पर विसम्बर, 1967 में संसद्
के दोनों सदनों द्वारा पारित संकल्प में अन्य बातों
के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था की गई है —

“परीक्षाओं की भाषा योजना और कार्य-
विधि तथा समय आदि के दृष्टि से सच लोक
सेवा आयोग के विचार मालूम करने के बाद
अखिल भारतीय और उच्चतर केन्द्रीय सेवाओं
की परीक्षाओं के लिए वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप
में संविधान की आठवी अनुसूची में सम्मिलित
सभी भाषाएँ और अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करने की

अनुमति दी जायेगी'। इस प्रकार 1969 में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में शुरुआत की गई जब कि भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा आदि की भर्ती के लिए सम्मिलित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों को दो अनिवार्य विषयों निबन्ध और सामान्यज्ञान के उत्तर लिखने के लिए अंग्रेजी के अनिवार्य सविधान की आठवी अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भाषाओं में से किसी का भी प्रयोग करने का विकल्प दिया गया। ऐसे विकल्प को और अधिक विषयों पर लागू करने का प्रश्न, अब तक प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विचाराधीन है।

इसके अनिवार्य सन् 1964 से संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली सहायक ग्रेड परीक्षा में निबन्ध और सामान्यज्ञान के प्रश्न-पत्रों के उत्तर देने के लिये अंग्रेजी के अनिवार्य हिन्दी का प्रयोग वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग करने की अनुमति दी गई है। इस अनिवार्य, आशुलिपिक परीक्षा 1971 से, उम्मीदवारों को सामान्य ज्ञान के उत्तर लिखने के लिए और आशुलिपिक परीक्षा देने के लिए हिन्दी प्रथवा अंग्रेजी का विकल्प दिया गया है।

(ख) जहाँ तक संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के कार्यालय का सम्बन्ध है हम विषय की सभी आवश्यकताएँ यथासम्भव कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में, राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1967, की धारा 3 में निर्दिष्ट कागजात अर्थात् सामान्य आदेश, अधिसूचनाएँ, प्रशासनिक रिपोर्टें, सविदाओं, करारों और टेन्डर के फार्मों इत्यादि के लिए हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। आयोग के सचिवालय में प्रयोग में आने वाले 209 फार्मों में से 208 का पहले ही हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा चुका है, अतः राजभाषा अधिनियम की धाराओं की उपेक्षा करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। जहाँ तक संघ लोकसेवा

आयोग द्वारा की जाने वाली विभिन्न नियुक्तियों तथा परीक्षाओं का सम्बन्ध है, इस विषय में सूचना मालूम की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही यथा शीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) इन नियुक्तियों के लिए चयन भर्ती निगमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार निर्धारित कार्य-विधि से आयोग द्वारा यथाचित रूप से गठित इन्टरव्यू बोर्डों द्वारा किया जाता है और जिसमें अन्य के साथ-साथ विशेषज्ञ सलाहकार भी शामिल हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Talks with Ceylon Government re India's Exports to Ceylon

4869 SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether any discussions were held with the Ceylon Government regarding items of export other than onions; and

(b) whether a statement will be laid on the Table of the House regarding the unsettled matters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GIORGE) (a) No discussions have been held with Ceylon at Government level in the recent past, regarding exports from India to Ceylon

(b) Does not arise

Closure of Parvathi textile Mills Quilon (Kerala)

4870 SHRI M K KRISHNAN SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAR Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the closure of Parvathi Textile Mills, Quilon, Kerala,

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the closure of Parvathi Textile Mills, Quilon, Kerala,

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto,

(c) the total number of workers rendered jobless owing to the closure,

(d) whether Government are having any plan to take over the mill through the National Textile Corporation, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) (d) and (e) An Investigation Committee has been appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to enquire into the affairs of the mill. Further course of action would be considered on receipt of the report of the Committee.

(c) About 1200

12 03 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT- ANCE

REPORTED KILLING IN PRISON OF
FIVE POLITICAL PRISONERS IN
ALIPORE SPECIAL JAIL

SHRI H N MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North East) I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon

'Reported killing in prison of five political prisoners in Alipore Special Jail, Calcutta during the alleged jail-break attempt on the 11th July, 1971'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K C PANT) Mr Speaker Sir, on 11th July 1971 at about 10 00 AM, while a hand cart belonging to the Food Contractor was coming out of the Alipore Special Jail Calcutta the cart-puller knocked at the inner gate, about 40 under trial prisoners

rushed at the gate of the jail and struck at the Warder on duty with a sickle snatched from a prisoner who was cutting grass inside the jail. A section of the under-trial prisoners also tried to enter the Jailor's office in search of the key to the outer gate. One Head Warder who tried to prevent this was attacked by the mob and is severely injured. Though the rioters could not get the keys—they succeeded in picking up a ladder kept between the two gates for use of the electrician and after hitting a Head Warder on duty with an iron rod, four prisoners succeeded in scaling the perimeter wall and escaping from the jail. They were, however, immediately re-arrested by the Warders.

The jail alarm was immediately sounded and when the jail officials and the guard staff tried to prevent the attempt of the rioting under-trial prisoners to escape *en masse* they attacked the guards with iron rods, sickles etc. The guards had to open fire in self defence resulting in the death of three prisoners on the spot. Of the five other prisoners who received injuries in the firing and were sent to the Police Hospital three died in the hospital. The remaining two are progressing.

In the incident one Head Warder and four Warders were injured and all are in the hospital. The injuries of the Head Warder and one Warder are serious.

SHRI H N MUKERJEE The agony in Bengal seems to be taken for granted in the rest of India but this kind of thing should make Parliament sit up. This latest jail break incident is not something new. It is perhaps the fourth or fifth in the series in West Bengal. In Dum Dum jail a couple of months ago it happened on even a larger scale. Administrative failure of this kind just cannot reach a lower level and we are supposed to have a responsible Government.

I would like to know how it was that in broad day light—we have been given a cock and bull story—some 40 prisoners allegedly armed with knives and iron rods—he talks about one sickle and then in the plural and iron rods—all sorts of implements, that do not form part of the jail equipment, I am sure. How is it that 40 prisoners

assembled behind the trap gate without attracting notice, at 11 O'clock in the morning got it opened by the sentry in charge, and then found a ladder handy which they could use to climb the boundary wall and jump? It is a drama which looks like having been very well rehearsed before it was staged. It could not have happened without some sort of co-operation from some of the jail staff. Is this kind of incident provoked by certain kinds of a forethought malice, I do not know. What has happened to the enquiry said to have been ordered recently after the jail break in Dum Dum where the Divisional Commissioner was asked to produce a report and a high-level committee including the Home Secretary were to make comments on it? What has happened to that report? Or, are these mystic exercises to remain entombed in the Government files? Young, ardent lives are extinguished by shooting and the Government are trying to justify the shootings and beatings-up with what are perhaps deliberately engineered incidents. When shall we see an end to this criminal bungling in the jail administration?

I would like the Minister also to tell us, since much bigger things than tightening up the jail administration are involved, on account of the fact—call them Naxalites or whatever else—there are a large number of young people, sick and disgusted with our politics and economy, who have plunged headlong into a fight. They might have been misguided but they ready to give their lives as well as to take them. Will the Government desist from the self-defeating line of trying to kill them off, or, will efforts be made to tackle them politically, to treat this as a serious movement, to respect their reckless courage and tremendous resourcefulness and, if possible, wean them away from their mistaken ways, if that is possible.

I say that the Prime Minister, supposed to be in charge of West Bengal in particular, has sneaked away. I do not know; will she try to get the radical elements supposed to be in her ranks to be utilised in the purpose of having a dialogue with the ardent young revolutionaries howsoever misguided they might be? Would the Prime Minister ask her latest subedar in West Bengal, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, to take it up as a priority job? This kind of thing has

gone on for far too long to be suffered by the country in silence. You are punitive against your people and you try to be persuasive with Pakistan and its patrons in the Pentagon. This kind of monstrosity in administration, no responsible, representative government can never tolerate, no Parliament could ever tolerate. It must have a stop.

That is why we want some satisfactory answer and not the kind of cock and bull fabrication which has been supplied by the Minister's minions in West Bengal. This kind of statement is not worth the paper it is written upon. I want to be satisfied in these matters. I am not speaking only in my individual capacity; Parliament will have to be satisfied. When six people, young people are killed—political prisoners inside the jail, —where the balance of arms and authority is on your side all the time, you kill these people, or you give them facilities to do some damaging tricks, because you are having a provoked business. You are provoking these incidents in order to get an opportunity for killing off some of these people. You do not have any time for political dialogue with them. If Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is going to have any *raison d'être* for his presence in this House or in the country, something has to be done about it by the Prime Minister.

I take very serious objection to the Prime Minister not being present here. She was here till only a minute ago, and she goes away. I say deliberately she sneaked away when this thing came up. This is disregard of the House; this is contempt of the House; this is disrespect to the problems of West Bengal, and if she goes on playing with the problems of West Bengal, she and her like would have to pay the penalty.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, my hon. friend has referred to the statement which I read. He has called it a cock and bull story. He has asked me to give satisfaction to him. It is in an attempt to give satisfaction to him that I have given a detailed statement based on the information with me. I really do not know how I can give him satisfaction other than this. So far as the incident goes, I have given the details. He says, this could have been rehearsed before

[Shri K C Pant]

it was staged. It might have been rehearsed, I do not know. Such incidents are sometimes rehearsed also.

As for the staff being mixed up, it being deliberately engineered and the opportunity being used to kill them off, the facts speak for themselves. Forty under-trial prisoners attacked the warders, got through the inner gate and some of them got hold of a ladder. Some tried to go into the Tular's office. Some scaled the wall but were re-arrested. All these things are there. It would be surprising if the warders had entered into a collusion with them and got themselves beaten up and are now lying in the hospital. He should see the whole thing from the other side also. There is no cooking up of injuries of people who were hit with iron rods and sickles. These are all facts. I am sorry for the loss of even a single life, but I did expect a word of sympathy from Prof Mukerjee for the warders, who were injured in the course of performance of their duty. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): Nobody was killed.

SHRI K C PANT: Must a man be killed to get sympathy? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S M BANERJEE: In Midnapore some prisoners were told that they have been granted bail but were shot dead when they came out.

SHRI K C PANT: Let me say that they were charged for. Most of them were arrested under Sec. 302 IPC, i.e. for murder. I only want Prof Mukerjee to see these things in the proper perspective. I do not condone it, but I want to point out the grounds, the crimes, for which they were charged.

Then, he asked about a report. I do not know which report he was referring to. But the Commissioner, Presidency Division, was appointed to enquire into the incidents in the Presidency Jail and Berhampore Central Jail. He has submitted a report which is now under consideration. Further action would be taken after it is considered. Presumably that is the report he was referring to.

I would only like to add that so far as a dialogue with these elements or any political elements is concerned, all elements on this side of the House are always prepared for a dialogue, provided something useful can come out of the dialogue. This is an open democracy, in which the method of dialogue is always used. I would invite my hon. friend and all sections of this House to have such a continuous dialogue, to condemn violence and to reinforce the values of democracy, so that the erring young men can come back to the right path.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय पश्चिमी बंगाल में ऐसा लगता है कि कानून और व्यवस्था बर्बाद करीब समाप्त हो चुकी है। आज दिन अनेकों हत्याएँ लूटपाट और आगजनी की घटनाएँ होती हैं। किसी के लिये कोई सुरक्षा व्यवस्था नहीं है—चाहे वह स्कूल जाने वाला विद्यार्थी हो या अभ्यास हो किसी वकील का मकान हो, किसी दफ्तर में काम करने वाला कर्मचारी हो या किसी बारगाने में काम करने वाला मजदूर हो या मालिक हो। कोई भी आदमी शाम को घर लौट कर आयेगा, इसकी आशंका बनी रहती है और बेदर सरकार या राज्य सरकार द्वारा जितने भी प्रयत्न इसको सुधारने के लिये किए गए वे करीब-करीब सभी नाकामयाब रहे। ऐसा महसूस होने लगा है कि ज्यों ज्यों दवा की, त्यों त्यों मर्ज बढ़ता गया।

इस स्थिति में जो नई बात घटी है, वह यह है कि अब जेलों को तोड़ना शुरू हो गया है। गिछले तीन महीनों में कई जेल तोड़े गये और सरकार की अकर्मण्यता के कारण कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठाये गये। अलीपुर जेल की घटना एक ऐसी घटना है जिससे ऐसा लगता है कि इन सब घटनाओं के पीछे और पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसके पीछे एक सुनियोजित षड्यन्त्र है, जिसमें राजनीतिक दलों का हाथ होता जरूरी है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसके पीछे राजनीतिक दलों का हाथ है? यदि ऐसा है तो क्या वे बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वे दल कौन से हैं, जिनका इन हत्याओं के पीछे, इन घटनाओं के पीछे हाथ है..... (व्यवधान).. तथा इन दलों से निबटने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाने का फैसला किया है, क्योंकि अब इस मामले में केन्द्र की सीधी जिम्मेदारी है? भले ही मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि ये घटनाएँ सुनियोजित नहीं थी, लेकिन उन का यह कहना कि सिकिल और आयरन-रोड से हमला किया गया, इतनी बड़ी तादाद में ये चीजें कहाँ से आईं—इनसे माफ़ जाहिर होता है कि सब कुछ सुनियोजित था। अखबारों में जो खबरें आ रही हैं, उनसे भी ऐसा ही जाहिर होता है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो कामिबंग-आपगेशन शुरू हुआ है, उसकी खबरें भी बराबर छीक हो जाती हैं। इस से ऐसा लगता है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की पुलिस और जेठ में ऐसे तत्व प्रवेश कर गये हैं जिन की सांठगांठ ऐसे लोगों से है जो अहिंसा को बढ़ावा देते हैं। मेरा यह आरोप है कि ऐसे लोग ज्यादातर उस जमाने में दाखिल हुए जिस जमाने में श्री ज्योतिबसु वहाँ पर यह मंत्री थे।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी से माँग करता हूँ—क्या वह ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ़ सामूहिक कदम उठाने की कोशिश करेंगे? क्या गृह मंत्री जी ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ़, जो पुलिस और जेल की नौकरी में शामिल पा गये हैं, सामूहिक कार्यवाही कर के उन को डिमिस करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं?

अभी गृह मंत्री जी बहरामपुर जेल की बात बता रहे थे और उस की रिपोर्ट उन को

प्राप्त हो गई है, क्या वह उस रिपोर्ट को पब्लिश करायेंगे?

क्या मंत्री महोदय मेरे इस सुझाव पर भी विचार करेंगे कि राजनीतिक बन्धियों के लिए अलग जेल की व्यवस्था हो, जहाँ सुरक्षा का पूरा प्रबन्ध हो?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य की विन्ता को समझता हूँ कि आज देश में ऐसे राजनीतिक तत्व हैं जो हिंसा का सहारा ले कर राजनीति पर अमर डलना चाहते हैं, जो पोलिटिक्स-आफ़-बायलेंस में विश्वास रखते हैं और पहले भी हम को इस सदन में मौका मिला है जब कि ध्योरे से चर्चा हुई है कि कौन कौन से ऐसे राजनीतिक दल हैं जिन का हिंसा की राजनीति में विश्वास है। वहाँ मेरे द्वारा उन का नाम लेना आवश्यक नहीं है, सारा देश उन को जानता है। इस का एक सुबूत यह भी है कि जो लोग आज भी यह कहते की तैयार न हो कि राजनीति के लिये वे हिंसा का त्याग करते हैं—स्वाभाविक है कि उन पर शुब्हा होता है।

जहाँ तक आज की स्थिति में बंगाल में कौन कौन से कदम उठाने का सम्बन्ध है—पहली बात तो ला-एण्ड-ग्राइन्ड की स्थिति है, इसको काबू में लाने के लिये सब कदम उठाये जा रहें हैं। माननीय सदस्य को भी मालूम है कि क्या क्या कदम हाल में उठाये गए हैं। हमारे साथी राय साहब भी वहाँ गए थे और उन्होंने भी जो कदम उठाये हैं वह भी माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी से है। इसके अलावा बंगाल में जो आर्थिक विकास की समस्याएँ हैं जिसकी वजह से कुछ नौजवानों में निराशा की भावना जाग्रत होती है उसके लिए भी प्रयत्न हो रहा है कि आर्थिक विकास को तेजी से किया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में जो योजनाएँ हैं और जो कदम हाल में उठाये गए उनकी जानकारी माननीय सदस्य

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त]

को है। माननीय सदस्य ने स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये जो और सुझाव दिए हैं उन पर हम आवश्यक विचार करेंगे।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore)

This has become a matter of serious public concern because it is not an isolated incident. Professor Mukerjee has already referred to the fact that this latest incident is only the last of a series of such incidents which have been going on for some time now in Berhampore Jail, Midnapore Jail, Dum Dum Central Jail, Presidency Jail and now this Alipore Special Jail.

According to the newspaper report in this latest incident six boys the prisoners who lost their lives were between the ages of 16 to 22. I am pointing this out because I feel that prisoners who know that in making a determined bid to break out of a jail they are risking death or at least serious injury, cannot be just anti-social elements. Anti-social elements are generally quite cowardly people. Anti-social elements when put in jail very seldom try to break out in this way. They may be misguided people, they may be people with whom we may not agree at all politically, but I am quite sure in my own mind that these boys who had been trying repeatedly in a very organised and concerted way to break out of these various jails, are certainly not anti-social elements. Though the Minister may be surprised or many here may be shocked to hear, personally I feel that any political prisoner has the right to try to break out of jail just as the Government and the jail administration have got the right to try to prevent him. There are ex-political prisoners, I think sitting on that side of the House too who, at one time, would have subscribed to that doctrine.

Now what worries us is that the violent desperation shown by these boys in this series of incidents is matched only by the savagery of the warders. I do not make a distinction between the two. If there is violent desperation on the one side, which has expressed itself in these armed attacks and violent attempts to get out of jail, it has been matched by equal savagery on the part of the warders. Sometimes, the

Minister will say, the warders have to open fire in self-defence and so on. But in a number of these cases, particularly in Dum Dum Central Jail, many of these young boys, the majority of the casualties were not caused by firing, were beaten to death by lathis. This probably has led one of the pro-Congress dailies in Calcutta, *The Hindustan Standard*, to make this comment —

'A better means of keeping peace in the jails must be discovered than frantic shootings and wild lathi charges.'

Certain questions of course, have risen in everybody's mind. Who supplies these lethal weapons to prisoners inside the jail? No answer is found up to today. We do not know anything about it. On other occasions this Government keeps on telling us that the police force in West Bengal has been infiltrated by various types of political influences, the police have got sympathies with one party or the other and they cannot be relied upon. If that is true, should we have any reason to imagine that the jail staff and the warders are immune from these influences? Obviously not. But nothing has been found up to today. No inquiry is held. No serious investigation is made.

There are stories, widely current reports, in Calcutta. I do not know if they are true. They can only know if a proper inquiry is held. While there may be elements in the jail staff and among the jail warders who may be pro-Naxalites in sympathy—if all these boys are Naxalites, I do not know, that also he should tell us whether all these boys were Naxalite prisoners or what—anyway, while one section of the jail staff may have pro-Naxalite sympathies and may, therefore, be smuggling in various types of illegal weapons and so on for them, there are also reports that the *Kara Rakshak Samiti*, that is, the Union of the Jail Warders is influenced by another political party which is well-known for anti-Naxalite views. These are very serious allegations. There are allegations that any more of these incidents are provoked in such a way that the warders get a chance to carry out most savage reprisals because of their political sympathies against these young boys, even to the extent of beating them to death with lathis. Has it become a matter which we

can just contemplate with this kind of an attitude, as if we have become so callous and we have no human feelings at all?

Then, I would like to know what has happened to the 4 Member Committee which was appointed by the last Ministry to go into those things and to study the reports of the Divisional Commissioners. That Committee, as I remember, was composed of the I. G. of Police, the I. G. of Prisons, the Home Secretary of the State Government and some other senior police officer. Nothing has been heard further about the Committee, whether it examined those reports and what conclusions were arrived at.

What about a judicial inquiry to go into the entire phenomenon of what is happening inside the jails? Is it not time for that? Each of the incidents is being treated in an isolated way and some kind of excuse is being given as if one is not connected with the other. I think, this has become a sufficiently serious problem where the entire phenomenon should be gone into by a judicial inquiry. I do not know what Mr Siddhartha Shankar Ray is thinking about it. He is not answering questions on the subject.

Now, the Union Government is directly responsible for the administration of West Bengal. They should satisfy us that this matter will not be allowed to drift like this and that, without allowing further incidents to occur, a judicial inquiry will be appointed to go into the entire phenomenon in all its aspects. I am not pleading for one particular side of the question. I hope, the hon. Minister will tell us more specifically and more concretely what they propose to do. I do not want to hear a rambling thing about economic uplift of West Bengal, and this and that. All that we will discuss some other time. This is a specific question about political prisoners trying, repeatedly, to break out of jail in a highly organised manner and of the most savage type of reprisals against them by the jail authorities and the jail staff. Who is responsible, on both sides, who is playing what part in this should be gone into and the entire jail administration will have to be overhauled in West Bengal. You talk about overhauling the police administration, But you do nothing about it. You only talk about it.

Similarly, I want to know what Government propose to do about the jail administration.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, it was a somewhat rambling question.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am inspired by your rambling replies.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If my hon. friend had not prefaced his question with the statement that any political prisoner has a right to break out of jail...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is my view, you need not share my view.

SHRI K. C. PANT :I would have thought he was expressing concern about prisoners breaking out of jail and that he wanted the Government to take steps to see that the jail administration is improved so that such incidents do not recur. But in view of the preface made, I do not feel..... *(Interruption)* I do not know whether he wants us to pay attention to the jail administration as to facilitate escaping of prisoners. I really do not know. I am amazed that a responsible Member of Parliament should have made a statement which amounts to encouraging prisoners to break out of jail.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are encouraging them to break out.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Society has put a certain responsibility on the jail administration. On the floor of Parliament, to say that the administrators who are in-charge of jails and police should be told that it is not their duty and that it is the right of the prisoner to break out of jail is amazing. It is a duty imposed by Parliament itself under the law which it makes. Therefore, this is an amazing statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are not doing their duty.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as people sitting on this side of the House are concerned, he referred to them. Most of them were in jail as a result of Satyagraha, non-violence and most of them did adhere to the rules of non-violence.....*(Interruptions)* In this case, as I mentioned earlier, one has

[Shri K. C. Pant]

to take note of the charges against these people in prison. One has to take note of the charges and these are Sections 302, 34, 148, 149 and 307 IPC.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : They are under-trial prisoners until their guilt is established. What does the hon Minister want to prove ? They are only allegations.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Yes, allegations. I say they have under these sections.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : So what (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. C. PANT : They have been arrested. I am placing the facts as I know them and I want the House to take note of it. Sections 3 and 5 of the Explosive Substance Act, Sec. 148, 149 and 436 and so on.

This is not a question of any political ideology, but it is a question of violence. It is a question of attempt to murder and so on. I am only sorry that young men should be misled to do this.

I share the anguish of my hon friend at the young lives that have been snuffed out like this. But look at the crimes for which they have been arrested. Look at the kind of things they have been indulging in. This one has to keep in mind.

I cannot say what happened in Dum Dum but I may assure my hon friend that if excesses have been committed by the wardens or by the Police, I am not here to hold any brief for them. If excesses have been committed, these people should be punished if they are wardens or Policemen, whoever they may be. I am not here to hold brief for them and I am not here to trot out any justification for any excesses committed by them. As I do not know the facts, I cannot say.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will you hold an inquiry ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As far as I know of jails in UP, in most cases of a jail riot, the jail manuals provide some kind of an

inquiry in many of the State Governments. I have tried to find out what the exact position in the Bengal Jail Manual is. I shall find out. I shall find out what kind of inquiry has been made Ordinarily, in many States, for instance in U. P., the jail manual does provide for an inquiry.

My hon. friend has said that some political elements are provoking this kind of thing inside the jail. I would welcome information from him or from any quarter so that I can seriously look into them because this is a serious matter as he himself said and any information I get, I shall certainly look into that aspect.

On the Four man Committee, the information I had about another inquiry, I had placed it before the House in answer to Prof Mukerjee. I do not know the Four Man Committee's report. I shall certainly inquire into that and find out exactly whether the report has been submitted and what has been done about it. Only after examining these reports, can we decide what further step have to be taken. There have been many jail breaks. There have been many attempts to escape from Police vans and it is a serious matter which will have to be looked into with a view to taking necessary steps.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the judicial inquiry ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : We will have to see after examination, I cannot say anything now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : If the Government or the Members on that side think that Naxalism can be killed by killing the under-trial prisoners or the suspected Naxalites in the streets, they are sadly mistaken because it may be a perverted politics. Sir, the source of Naxalism is something different. This source of Naxalism, I should say, is the socio-economic malady of West Bengal. If any of these Members visits every fourth man in Calcutta in the *bastees* or in the refugee quarters all along Calcutta, if you go there, you see Graduates, Post-Graduates, Teachers and Professors are all huddled in a single small room. This Government think of how to deal with Naxalism. They never care to go into the socio-economic malady that has already jeopardised the

whole life and almost, I should say, turned the life of Calcutta, the urban and industrial areas into beastly life there.

It is, I should say, a reaction of the socio economic maladies that beset society. Many doctors were there who were demanding Rs. 120 per day; after some tit-bits by the Naxalites, they brought down their fees to Rs. 8 and so on. Many lawyers were there who were demanding Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 and due to the tit-bits by the Naxalites, they brought down their fees. I am not supporting them. We have not been able to cure certain ills. But in Birbhum area, a few tit-bits of the Naxalites brought down the activities of the black marketeers. I am not supporting them.

MR. SPEAKER : What about the Call Attention motion ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In many areas the police and the laws which are to operate, are not operating. The poor peasantry are there who do not get help from police and the laws. The help comes from the tit-bits of the Naxalites. What I want to say is that the Naxalites have to be combated at the political level, and we have immediately to deal with the economic maladies afflicting West Bengal. Only then we will be able to check these ills. Alipur jail incident is not a sudden incident. It started in October 1, 1970. There were previous incidents of jail-break at Asansol, Siliguri, Berham: Presidency Jail, Midnapore jail, Dum dum and now it is Alipore jail. Many undertrial prisoners escape from police lock-up. I will give you figures. About 90 under-trial prisoners escaped and 57 prisoners escaped from police lock-up and 35 to 40 under-trials lost their lives as a result of shooting and merciless killing by the wardens of the jail. The Minister himself said they have been arrested on charge of murder, killing and assault and physical violence. Among these cases, the Government have not tried to enquire and punish the people even in a dozen of such cases. This is the tragic situation of law and order and their administrative ability in West Bengal.

There is the Kara Raksha Samiti. Ask your friend Mr. P. R. Das Munsi about it.

A number of them were mercilessly beaten and killed in Midnapore Jail. Boiling water was poured on the bodies of the Naxalites. This created excitement and provocation. These are all matters which have to be gone into. About 35 of them have been killed, some of them with lathis with too s. Not a single case has been there where the prisoners had anything more than a sickle and a rod. Over the last two years, things have been happening in West Bengal, and this kind of thing has happened in seven or eight jails. I want to know from Government whether there has been any single instance in the Jail where any Naxalite prisoner was in possession of any fire-arm, whether even in the Alipore jail, anyone had anything more than a sickle and a rod. I want to ask Government why these prisoners were beaten to death by lathis was there no tear-gas? Did the police not have lathis? why did they use fire-arms on them? Why did the police wardens use fire-arm to kill them outright?

After all, they were under-trial prisoners. It had not been proved in a court of law that they were real criminals. So, they have right to be treated not as criminals. Again, they were not habitual criminals. They may be political derelicts politically misguided people. But this is not the way to treat them. Some of them are brilliant jewels of the universities. Some of them have taken first class degrees in B.Sc., B.A., M.A., M.Sc. etc. They are jewels of universities there. So, they should not be treated as habitual criminals. You cannot bent up hundreds of young men who are brilliant jewels of the universities. They may be Naxalites, and they may have been perverted and misguided. But this is not the way to treat them.

The hon. Minister should have given a reply to this question, but I am sorry he has not given the reply; perhaps, he has not seen today's paper. After the incident of 16th May, Mr. Gyan Singh, the Minister for Jail in West Bengal instituted a committee with the Chief Secretary, the IG of police and the IG of prisons and Deputy IG of prisons as members. The hon. Minister says that he will go through the report and he not studied the report yet. But one of the members of the committee

[Shri Samar Guha]

has said that he did not know that he was a member at all, and there was no sitting of the committee and no member had been given the notice of any meeting at all, and therefore, that committee was not duly constituted, although it had been announced. I want to know whether Government are going to institute a high-level inquiry with the assistance of the officials of the Central Government to go into the details of the jail administration and also the behaviour of the wardens and the attitude of the Kararakshi Samiti there and whether they had any complicity in this. I also want to know the circumstances under which they were compelled to use fire-arms without using only lathis and tear-gas.

Thirdly, I would also like to know whether the police officers who have failed to maintain proper administration inside the jails will also be taken to task. Fourthly, I would like to know whether Government are going to give some financial aid to the dependents of those persons who have been killed there? This Government had been forewarned for the last three years, but the prison administration did not pay any heed, and that has resulted in these tragic incidents involving the killing of so many under-trial prisoners.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend has advised us to take socio-economic measures to get at the roots of the problem of Naxalism. Earlier, I had tried to put forward this point of view also along with the necessity to maintain law and order but another hon. Member took objection to it. I entirely agree that socio-economic measures are necessary to accelerate the economic growth of West Bengal and to relieve some of the pressure of poverty. During President's rule as my hon. friend knows, we enacted a very significant piece of legislation in respect of land reforms. He also knows that we undertook...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Nothing has been done to implement it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : We also undertook a major programme for the development of the Calcutta city and organised the CMDA. These are two significant

measures ; there were other measures also, I do not want to burden the House with all the details. Various steps have been taken by us during President's rule in the past, and then the Government that followed followed up those measures and now also our emphasis will certainly be on development as well as law and order. I can assure my hon. friend of that.

He has asked me about the justification for the use of fire-arms. I had recounted the facts in full detail.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Why did they not use tear gas and lathis ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : He can see from the facts that a situation was created in which fire-arms were used. He can visualise the situation himself without my commenting on it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is not the only instance. There was the Dum Dum jail incident, Siliguri incident, Berhampur jail incident, Presidency jail incident and so many other incidents.

SHRI K. C. PANT : But this incident pertains only to this jail, one jail incident.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He has to look at the whole thing, a total perspective.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is easier for him to look at the whole thing. He does not have to answer questions; he has only to ask them.

He took me to task for not knowing about the Committee formed by the previous Government. He himself mentioned that one of the members did not know what for he was a member of that committee. If one of the members himself does not know, have I to be blamed for not knowing about it (*Interruption*).

He wanted to know if we would appoint a high level inquiry into the jail administration of West Bengal. As I have said in reply to an earlier question, we shall see the report of the committee that has already been appointed and get at the facts before thinking of appointing any other committee.

He asked whether we would take action against some of the policemen, wardens and so on. Yes, only if they are found guilty. otherwise, there is no question of such action.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about financial assistance to the dependents of those who have lost their lives? They were under-trial prisoners.

MR. SPEAKER : He has asked so many questions that it is not possible to remember all.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) The statement made by the hon Minister is to prove that the action taken was justified. I want to draw his attention to a report which appeared in the *Hindustan Standard* on this jail incident. It is stated :

"In the free fight that some followed the wardens were reported to have fired indiscriminately at the prisoners".

This is the method applied in the case of the Dum Dum jail incident, the Midnapur jail incident, Berhampur jail incident and also some other jail incidents.

These are not isolated incidents. This murder on a mass scale of under-trial prisoners started under President's rule. You must consider the entire timing. In 1970, after the imposition of President's rule, the regime of the Congress, this is the order which has been established. This is not in isolation of what is happening outside, particularly in West Bengal.

In the same report, there is another portion which says :

"The brother of the 1st named who has been beaten by the warden, Po'tu Bhattacharjee, is in the hospital, seriously injured. Another under-trial prisoner was shot dead on Friday while making an abortive bid to flee from a prison van on the way to court,"

Inside the prison van he has been shot dead.

This is not a solitary incident. In West Bengal this has become a common thing, beating to death inside lock-ups and

shooting to death inside prison vans. People are lined up against the will and shot dead. Defence workers staged a demonstration some days ago. Four of them have been shot dead.

This has become the order of the day in West Bengal, and this is done consciously in order to eliminate the opposition forces, and whenever there is a clash and the under-trial prisoners are killed, some story is spread. Just now the hon. Minister spread a story that some political parties were behind this and were interested in getting the prisoners killed inside the jail because they are being attacked by the Naxalites. By spreading these slanders and false statements, you are giving cover to all these actions and you are justifying your politics of murder.

Innumerable facts have been supplied to the Central Government and the Home Ministry to show that it is the action of the ruling Congress Party to encourage a section of the Naxalites and anti-social elements to serve their political motives so that they can be used against our party and that our leading and important cadres are being physically eliminated.

This politics of physical elimination of the opposition forces has become a dangerous thing in West Bengal politics today, and it will not remain limited to West Bengal alone, because the ruling class are feeling that because of the heavier economic burdens they are imposing on the common people by higher taxation and by encouraging inflation, by rising prices, allowing the employers to close factory after factory and by the increase of unemployment, there is bound to be greater resistance by the unemployed and the common people. That is why today in West Bengal the police, C. R. P., the Border Security Police, the Industrial Security Force and even army are being used to suppress the democratic movement.

Repeatedly we have drawn the attention of this Government, and in each case this type of statement has been issued by the Government. The hon. Minister was accusing comrade H. N. Mukherjee because he did not express any sympathy for the wardens, but there has not been a word

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

of sympathy from Minister for these who have been murdered. This makes it clear that the present Government is pursuing this dangerous line to eliminate all forces of opposition by murders, and this is finding expression inside the jail as it is finding expression outside also by this type of brutal murders. That is why I want to know whether this politics murder will be stopped or not.

If the ruling class does not stop this and only shout that the law and order position in West Bengal is in danger and simply hold a conference of the political parties the situation will not change. So, the Government is fully responsible for this type of action, and from the statement it is quit clear that the Government is not at all desirous of changing the situation.

That is why I want a categorical answer from the Minister whether they are prepared to change this state of affairs. In the past even if a prisoner tried to escape, usually he was shot at the lower part of the body; particular care was taken so that he was not killed. In today's condition, that is totally absent. If some prisoners attempted to escape and firing became necessary, they could have fired at the lower parts, disabling them from escaping. But that has not been done; they shot purposely to kill the under-trial prisoners. This brutality has reached such a stage now that unless the Government changed its policy, there is no end and this will not be the last in the series.

That is why we want a categorical reply that things will be changed and other methods would be applied if there was any attempt to escape from jail.

The Bankipur central jail incident appeared in the Press. It has been stated that one man died of suicide but the prisoners resented; they say categorically that that man had been beaten to death. There was a similar incident in Tihar jail in Delhi; they say it was a case of suicide but the magistrate gave the judgment that it was not a case of suicide, and that the person concerned was beaten to death inside the jail.

We have the experience of inside jails and we know how the jail administration deals with prisoners. They are devoid of any human feelings. That is why a thorough enquiry is necessary if the Government is interested in changing the situation. They must change their politics of murder. They must adopt new methods so that this is not repeated.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : The Kara Rakabi Samiti is patronised by the CPM. If there is an enquiry that should also be enquired into.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not surprised that my hon. friend has in the end referred to the politics of murder. It is an amazing statement but it fits in with the approach of his party. He reminded us all the time of what is happening. Without going into detailed history, may I remind him that the entire escalation of politics of violence in West Bengal owed its origin to the taking over of the administration by the UF Government in 1967... (*Interruption*) May I remind him that many of these misguided young friends who are known as Naxalites are an offshoot of the CPM, whom they could not retain... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : All sorts of charges were made and they have a right to reply to them. Why should Members get impatient ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I agree with him that there is violence in West Bengal today; there is terror and there is blood-letting and we on this side of the House at least are depressed and pained by this sight. I should like to ask him : who is guilty of this violence, killing of judges, bomb throwings and trouble over examinations in schools ? Who is responsible for creating a sense of insecurity in this part ?

13.00 hrs.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are responsible.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Those who provoke violence, those who preach violence, those who propagate violence, those who abet and support violence—they are responsible. Let anybody who does not support

violence stand up in this House and tell the country that they do not support violence. Then alone is he in a position to point an accusing finger at anybody. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : We are not hypocrites.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Ah, then, the cat is out of the bag. (*Interruption*) I am glad you are not hypocrites. Come out with it and say that you do not support this violence.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

AN HON. MEMBERS : You have been sheltering them. It is your party. (*Interruption*). Your party is killing the people.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you lose your temper ? Why don't you listen quietly to each other ? They have listened peacefully. Who don't you have patience to listen peacefully ? (*Interruption*). If you want to have a debate, then there is no use getting excited.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The Minister has thrown a challenge about violence and non-violence. If there is a challenge to be discussed properly, in a parliamentary forum, one should do so. Violence is a fact of life, a sociological phenomenon, and nobody is going to tell them that violence is ruled out. Look at Bangla Desh ; look at Viet Nam or elsewhere. How do you want anybody in politics to abjure violence ? What do you want them to do ? Do you want them to put on sack cloth and ashes ? (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : We do not want violence here.

SHRI K. C. PANT : We want you to accept the consequences of violence.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : You are in this game ? Do you rule it out ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER : You are in the game ? Do you rule it out ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER ; *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : You are the murders ; and you preach non-violence. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : My Hon. friend Shri K. C. Pant ; My hon. friend Shri Mukerjee was accusing us of shooting down the Naxalites in jail. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ? Kindly sit down.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He was accusing us of shooting down Naxalites in jail, and then he was accusing us of using the Naxalites against the CPM for eliminating them politically.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I have not said that.

SHRI K. C. : I am sorry. I meant Shri Samar Mukherjee ; not Prof. Mukerjee. So, there is a confusion there. How can we be killing these Naxalites and using them against the CPM at the same time ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : That is your party.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If he thinks coolly about it, it is obviously self-contradictory. He again, as is customary, said a few bad words to denigrate the forces of law and order. I cannot understand this attack day in and out on the forces of law and order, whether it is the BSF, or the Army or others. Will my friend co-operate in creating conditions where we do not have to send the Army or the BSF into West Bengal ? We would be very happy. But so long as conditions of lawlessness exist, it is the duty of the Government to set the conditions right and create a sense of law and order and of security in West Bengal, and that is duty which has been imposed on the Government by this Parliament and by the people of this country, and we intend to discharge that duty.

श्री मान सिंह शौरा (भटिंडा) ; स्पीकर साहब, बादल मिनिस्ट्री के अकाली मिनिस्ट्रों और फार्मर जनसंघ मिनिस्ट्रों के खिलाफ

[श्री भान सिंह भोरा]

करण के जो चार्जिज लगाये गये हैं, उन की एनक्वायरी के लिए एक कमीशन बिठाने के बारे में मैं ने एक कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया है, लेकिन वह रिजकट हो गया है। इसी मामले पर मैं ने एक शार्ट-नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया है, लेकिन वह भी रिजकट हो गया है। जिन भ्रष्टाचार के अफवाहों के निमित्त को लूटने का रास्ता बताया था, गवर्नर साहब उन्हीं से रिपोर्ट माग रहे हैं। इस लिए मैं रिजकट करता हूँ कि दास कमीशन को तरह का एक एनक्वायरी कमीशन इन चार्जिज की जांच करने के लिए बिठाया जाय।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री के रिश्तेदार के घर से बहुत रकबा निकला है। उस के बारे में भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

13 (5 hrs)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (HINDI EDITION),
RULES

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : I beg lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G S R 799 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 [Placed in Library See No LT-653/71]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA
SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under

sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Third Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No G S R. 980 in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1971.
- (2) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Third Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No G S R 981 in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1971
- (3) The Indian Administrative Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No G S R 982 in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1971
- (4) The Indian Police Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No G S R 983 in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1971 [Placed in Library See No LT 654/71]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INTER STATE
CORPORATIONS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No S O 2197 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th Jun, 1971 containing corrigendum to Hindi version of Notification No S O. 1304 dated the 28th March 1967, under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957 [Placed in Library See No LT 655/71]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF I. C. A. R.
AND A STATEMENT RELATING
THERE TO

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi for the year 1967-68 and 1968-69. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-656/71*].
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Reports. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-657/71*].

EXPORT OF INORGANIC CHEMICAL
(INSPECTION) AMDT. RULES
AND ACCOUNTS OF COFFEE
BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the
Table—

- (1) A copy of the Export of Inorganic Chemicals (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 2454-B in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-658/71*].
- (2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board for the year 1969-70 and the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-659/71*].

13.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOURTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIRST REPORT

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding Audit Report (Civil) 1970 and Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1968-69 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs, Department of Industrial Development and Department of Rehabilitation.

13.07 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q.
NO. 814 DATED 30-6-71 RE. APPOINT-
MENT OF A LAWYER TO ASSIST
THE PROCEEDINGS OF NETAJI
ENQUIRY COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.
C. PANT) : While replying to a supplementary question to Starred Question No. 814 regarding the appointment of a Counsel to assist the Netaji Inquiry Commission, on 30-6-1971 I had stated that another Counsel who had been selected could not be appointed as the Commission had said that he had previously appeared in connection with another Inquiry in the same matter, which was held under the Chairmanship of Shri Shah Nawaz Khan. The correct position is that the Counsel had appeared before the present Inquiry Commission as Counsel for Shri Shah Nawaz Khan who was a witness before this Commission, but had headed an earlier Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, you have accepted a calling attention on the violation of security rules by American T.V. men. But we tabled an adjournment motion because we wanted a discussion. I do not question your ruling. But the entire responsibility rests on this Government. How can they permit these T.V. men to go to those areas and take photographs? Even if 25 per cent of the news which has appeared about it is correct, this Government deserves to be censured.

13.08 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1971-72—Contd.****MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND
DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE—Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray will continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : Sir, I shall try to deal with the various points that were made by hon. Members yesterday, systematically, logically and analytically. But before I do so, I am not criticising anybody, but may I say this in anguish and pain that I was very sorry that I could not get the assistance of well-known leaders sitting on the other side of the House in so far as the vital problem of education is concerned? I was expectantly waiting to hear Prof. Hiren Mukherjee's views on the many difficult problems which we face in the field of education, but unfortunately he was not here. I was expecting eagerly to listen to the views of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and to know from him as to what should be done with regard to the serious problems we face. Unfortunately, he was not present too. In point of fact, not one leader from the opposition benches was pleased to place his views for our consideration. This would have helped me considerably, because we are facing very serious problems and if the leaders of the opposition parties had given education the importance which it certainly deserves, I think we could have proceeded in a much more practical and thorough manner. However, the hon. Members opposite, although not leaders, have made some very valid points and I propose to deal with them, by your leave, in a systematic manner.

I shall first take up social welfare. Ten points were made with regard to this department; firstly, that the money allocated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was not enough; secondly, that the rate of the post-matric scholarship should be increased; thirdly, that there should be scientific and objective survey

regarding the progress made in respect of education and other amenities of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; fourthly, that a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be appointed as early as possible; fifthly, the problem of the neo-Buddhists was mentioned; sixthly, a request was made that the Bill about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was moved in the last Lok Sabha should be re-introduced; seventhly, various points were made with regard to untouchability; eighthly, certain hon. Members were pleased to point out the manner in which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were being exploited; ninthly, there was a suggestion for the appointment of a financial corporation and, lastly, criticism was levelled about the manner in which the policy of reserving various posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was being implemented. I propose to deal with each one of them, one by one, and I shall be as short as possible.

With regard to finances, it was suggested by the hon. Member, Shri B. S. Murthy, that the current year's budget for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is only Rs. 5 crores and it should have been at least Rs. 10 crores. Now the hon. Member is presumably referring to the provision of Rs. 5 8318 crores included in the budget estimates for 1971-72 under Demand No. 104. The bulk of the provision for schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is, however, included in the Finance Ministry's Demand No. 21, grants-in-aid to the State and Union Territory governments. The total amount provided for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this and other demands is in fact Rs. 16 crores. I am not saying this is enough. In fact, the money required to deal with the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of the brothers and sisters coming from these tribes, the money required will never be enough. The problems are stupendous and we shall certainly require very much more than we have today. But all that I am pointing out is that we have Rs. 16 crores in so far as this year is concerned.

Secondly, Shri Ulaganambi pointed out that in the Third Five Year Plan out of a provision of Rs. 40 crores only Rs. 31 crores had been utilized and that this sort

of thing should not be repeated during the Fourth Plan period, I would like to make the figures a little clearer. The Third Plan allocation and expenditure were as follows in the central sector the allocation was Rs. 35.31 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 37.46 crores; in the State sector the allocation was Rs. 78.87 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 64.54 crores. It will, therefore, be observed that the shortfall has been mainly, in fact only, in the State sector, and this is presumably because the States could not raise matching resources.

Shri Sadhu Ram, Shri Maurya, Shri Kamble, Shri Hari Kishore Singh and Shri Raju made the point that there was inadequate plan provision for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Basically, I agree with this. As I said, anything provided for this particular matter would be inadequate because the problems are vast. But I would like to point out that a provision of Rs. 142 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan besides committing about Rs. 35 crores of the non-plan budget. In addition, the various State Governments are already spending about Rs. 30 crores per annum on the welfare of the backward classes from their non-Plan budgets.

Therefore, it would appear that although perhaps, as I said, we have not as much money as we should have and money, again I say, will not really be enough for this purpose—we certainly have some amount of money. The point here is to see to it that every paisa is properly utilised. If every paisa that has been granted is properly utilised, perhaps much of the criticism, friendly criticism if I may say so, made by hon. Members would have been met. It will be Government's intention to insist not only in so far as its own administration is concerned but also on the State Governments to see to it that the money allocated is spent and spent properly.

The second point raised was with regard to post-matric scholarships. Sh. i Mallikarjun and Shri Sadhu Ram particularly made this point that the rates of post-matric scholarship should be raised because the students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes came from poor labour and small agricultural classes, the existing rates having been fixed as early as in 1951-52. While there is some substance in this criticism, I

would like to point out one or two facts which would show that the rate of scholarship which a Scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribe student gets is more or less the same as the rate of scholarship which a student from other communities or a general student gets. The value of the scholarship under the post-matric scholarship scheme includes not only monthly maintenance allowance but also fees. The total value of the scholarship ranges from Rs. 65 to Rs. 115 per month in the case of students staying in hostels and from Rs. 52 to Rs. 100 per month in the case of day scholars. Under the national scholarship scheme, which applies to general students, the scholarship ranges from Rs. 60 to Rs. 110 per month in the case of students staying in hostels and from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month in the case of day scholars,

So, it will be seen that the rates are more or less the same. In fact, if anything, the rates are slightly higher in so far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are concerned. Thus the rates under the post-matric scholarships scheme compare favourably well with the national scholarship scheme. In effect, every Scheduled Caste and every Tribal post-matric scholarship holder is equated with meritorious students of the general population because in so far as general students are concerned everybody does not get a scholarship; only the meritorious get the scholarship, but so far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are concerned, everybody is entitled to a post-matric scholarship.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : Not everybody.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : With regard to the Scheduled Castes, I say everybody gets it. I will explain it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : It is not correct.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : You are quite right. With regard to the Scheduled Tribes, everybody gets it and with regard to the Scheduled Castes only whose parental or guardian's income is less than Rs. 500 get it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Now you are right.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : I am deeply concerned with the problems of the Scheduled Castes. I would like hon. Members to tell me how many members are there of the Scheduled Castes whose parental income or the income of their guardians is more than Rs. 500 per month.

AN HON. MEMBER : Very few.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : You can count them on your fingers. Therefore I was saying that practically every Scheduled Caste student is entitled to this post-matric scholarship. I am grateful that you have corrected me. I should have perhaps put in this qualification as well that every Scheduled Caste student whose parent's or guardian's income is less than Rs. 500 per month is entitled to the scholarship. But in so far as the general students are concerned, there are other considerations also. This is all that I wanted to say ; nothing more, nothing less.

If you look at the figures, you will see that in this respect some advance has certainly been made. I will not say that we have made a great leap, but we have certainly taken some definite steps moving us forward. In 1950-51 the number of Scheduled Castes students getting the scholarship was only 1,316 and in so far as the Scheduled Tribes students are concerned, the number was 348.

Twenty years later, that is, today, in 1970-71, we have 1,57,000 Scheduled Caste students who are getting scholarships and 29,200 Scheduled Tribes, that is to say, there has been an increase of 120 times in the case of Scheduled Castes and an increase of 85 times in the case of Scheduled Tribes. It should have been higher; it should be higher. The point is, anybody who is eligible for a post-matric scholarship is entitled to it. The thing to do is to make them ready for it and see to it that as many as of them as possible take advantage of these scholarships.

There are some other factors also. We have now decided to give better rates of scholarships to the meritorious Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. We have decided that those who secure more than 60 per cent marks or First Division marks in their final examination will be

entitled to get better rates and these rates will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the normal rates of maintenance allowance. Now, in the last Social Welfare Ministers Conference which was held recently in Delhi, the State Ministers, many of them, were pleased to suggest that 60 per cent should be brought down to 55 per cent. I thought that was a reasonable suggestion and, as such, the proposal to reduce it to 55 per cent is being considered very very seriously after the suggestion made by the various State Ministers. In the meanwhile, 60 per cent is the condition and everybody will be entitled to get the higher rate if he fulfils this particular condition.

The literacy figures also show that in so far as the general population is concerned, and, unfortunately, I have no figures beyond 196 due to the fact that the latest census figures have yet to come.....

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay-Central) : Before you go to the next point, I would like to ask one thing. I do not want to falsify your position. The Study Group of the Planning Commission had agreed, regarding the means test, that in the case of those who get Rs. 1000, their children will get half free-ship. The means test was changed. What happened to that suggestion ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : It is Rs. 500 still.

In so far as literacy figures are concerned, I have got 1961 figures and 1961 figure I find, amongst the general population, whereas, in 1931, 9.5 per cent were literate, in 1961, 28.29 per cent were literate. But in the case of Scheduled Castes, whereas, in 1931, the literacy figure was only 1.9 per cent, in 1961, it was 10.27, that is, 10 times. I am not saying that this is very high. I want to be very clear about it. I want to make that absolutely clear.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : According to 1961 census 24 per cent for the general population and 10.7 per cent for Scheduled Castes, that means a big gap between the two.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : The increase in literacy in the case of Scheduled Castes is 10 times whereas in the

case of general population, it is only 3 times. This is nothing to be proud of. I admit. But I was trying to show that amongst the Scheduled Castes, the increase has been nearly 10 times. Similarly, amongst Scheduled Tribes, whereas in 1931, it was only 0.7 per cent, in 1961, it was 8.54 per cent, that is, nearly 8 times. We have only 1961 figures. I have no doubt that whoever is the Education Minister after me and who is to place these figures before you later on will be able to show, when he received the 1971 figures, that there has been a further advance in this matter.

Apart from these things, we are also having these public school scholarships. 25 per cent of all admissions in those institutions which are known as public schools will be free. It is the policy of the Government to remove all class distinction from education. And I thought that one of the first steps to be taken in this direction should be to see to it that in these institutions which are known as Public Schools, every child, every meritorious child, has a right of entry. We are now having 25% free admissions and I hope in the course of the next few years the entire admission would be free in all these schools.

In the 25% free admission we are keeping a proportionate percentage reserved for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as well.

In so far as hostel and Ashram schools, till the 31st March 1969, there have been 1100 hostels for Scheduled Tribes, 3030 for Scheduled Castes and 733 Ashram Schools. I would like hon. Members to visit as far as possible these hostels, these Ashram schools and other institutions connected with the welfare of Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes students, to visit them quite often to find out whether they are functioning properly or not. It is only with the assistance of the hon. Members that the Education Minister can possibly hope to do something. As I said earlier, a Minister can be as vigilant, as the House to which he is responsible. If this House is vigilant, the Minister has to be vigilant. If he is not, he will find himself in great difficulties.

The third point made by Dr. Bhandare
(Interruptions)—He made seven very

important points—is about a comprehensive scientific survey that should be undertaken to determine the various facets of problems relating to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes organisations. Now we have been collecting data regarding enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at various levels and the hostel facilities and the scholarships availed of. Both these figures indicate wastage and stagnation at various levels. The Indian Council of Research in Social Sciences has, therefore, been requested to undertake studies in depth on the education of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes by stages from the primary to the University level in twelve selected States which include among others, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Now these depth studies, if I may call them so, will also be undertaken with regard to the problems of teachers from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. These studies are absolutely essential and to that extent, Prof. Bhandare, if I may say so with respect, had made a very valid point. Now, these studies which are essential are expected to be completed within the next 12 or 18 months and, thereafter, we would have for the first time a full and detailed information about the strength and weakness of our educational programmes. In the light of the findings of these studies suitable policies will be formulated for the purpose of improving the existing system. Meanwhile, however, we are making an important beginning to remove a very practical difficulty.

I want to make this announcement that we find that the students from Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are handicapped in two specific ways. First that is in my experience in the three months that I have been in office is that they do not easily get admission to good educational institutions and secondly, there are no arrangements under which individual guidance can be given or individual attention paid to these students. Such guidance and attention are needed badly in so far as these students are concerned for reasons which are obvious. We, therefore, propose to initiate a programme under which we will attempt to obtain admission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in each good educational institution. In fact, I have already mentioned that in the 25% free

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admissions in what are known as Public Schools we shall make from next year appropriate reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well. We have called a conference of the Head Masters of these Public Schools on the 18th of August and I am sure my successor will sort out everything and have a blue-print ready.

Over and above this, we shall provide through the institutions where these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students are studying some personal and individual attention and guidance particularly, to the brighter and more talented of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. I trust, this programme will help us greatly in improving the quality of education amongst our Scheduled castes and tribes. This I feel is vitally necessary.

The fourth point was about the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. It has been suggested that the power of the Commissioner should be enlarged.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE Not enlarged, but restored to its constitutional position.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY What I want to say is this. The person who will be appointed as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes will, I hope, see to it that he can discharge his constitutional duties and exercise his constitutional rights. Under Art. 338—sub-item (2)—his power is to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and to report to the President upon the working of those safeguards. These powers to my mind, and I speak as lawyer as well, are comprehensive and there should not be any difficulty for him in what he really wants to do.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE They have been much devalued and reduced.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY Another suggestion made was that the position of the Commissioner in the order of precedence should be raised, but I don't think the order of precedence has any criteria

for the purpose of really proving whether a person is worthy or not. We have no doubt whatsoever that the person that we are going to appoint will be a dedicated person who knows about the problem and if he discharges his functions under the Constitution, there is no doubt whatsoever that all of us will help him in the discharge of his functions.

Another suggestion was made that there should be Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in each State to work under the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Tribes, instead of 5 Zonal Directors and Backward Classes Welfare personnel working under the Department of Social Welfare. The Commissioner is assisted by Zonal Directors for collection of data and preparation of notes. The previous Commissioner did not want to have a separate organisation but thought it would be more effective if the headquarters organisation was strengthened. The matter now rests with the new Commissioner and if he considers this proposal to be more advantageous it will be for him to see the situation and lay down what his requirements are.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE You must lay down the policy. Under the provisions of the Constitution, power is given but you must lay down the policy.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY My hon friend has a fertile brain and his imagination is something to be respected and if he had spoken yesterday I could have considered this.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I had no time.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY I am sure, whoever is the next Education Minister will take that into account.

Another point was made that socially, economically and educationally backward neo-buddhists are in the same position as scheduled castes and that they may be given the same facilities as the scheduled castes.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE You are going to say, 'no' to it...

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR

RAY : What I am saying is entirely different from 'no'. There is considerable force in this argument. There is force in the plea that this concession admissible to scheduled castes should be made applicable here also. For this purpose I have suggested that this question should be taken up to the Cabinet.

The sixth point was with regard to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill, 1967 and we were asked whether that will be reintroduced. This is under active consideration of the Government. I am afraid I cannot say anything more on this at this stage.

The seventh point is with regard to the Untouchability (Offences) Act. This question was discussed threadbare at the Social Welfare Ministers' Conference, and I felt that we must see to it that this Act really became effective. So, a Bill will be introduced either in this session or certainly in the next, whereby by way of amendment, an enhancement of punishment under the Act, as recommended by the Elayaperumal Committee would be there in the Act, secondly certain offences would be made non-compoundable, and thirdly certain kinds of speeches and writings which preach practice of untouchability on religious or other grounds would be brought within the purview of this Act.

The House will pardon me if I bring a very personal and sentimental note into this debate. I remember that when I was 12 or 13 years old, in the early thirties, when Mahatma Gandhi had come to West Bengal for the purpose of Harijan movement, some members of our family were entrusted by him to carry on this Harijan movement in what is now known as Bangla Desh, that is to say, East Bengal. I know that in so far as many of us were concerned, as a first step, we took some concrete measures. For example, in our house, there was a Brahmin priest who used to worship our family idol and he was dismissed. Since then, for about 31 or 32 years in our house, the person who worships our family idol is not a Brahmin at all. There is a roster duty; the sweeper does it, the cook does it and everybody does it, and that is the environment in which I have

been brought up, I do not believe in caste.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I hope that after dismissal he did not become a Governor.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR

RAY : I do not believe in caste, and I hope that in the future years to come we shall have an entirely casteless society; a modern society, a progressive society is what we hope for. Then, we must hope for this, because hope burns eternal in human heart and there is nothing apart from hope which a man can live for.

Eightly, exploitation was mentioned, that is, exploitation by landlords and money-lenders. I took this point up specifically with every State Minister. I think Shri Da aratha Deb had asked why Government did not make a law to ban all transfers of lands from Scheduled Tribes to non-Scheduled Tribes people. I would agree with him hundred per cent, but then I do not have the power. Land and land revenue is a State subject. It was for this reason that I discussed this matter with each and every State Minister who had come for the conference. In many States, there are these restrictions. It has been suggested that these laws should be implemented properly and wherever there are no laws, new laws should be enacted.

With a view to deal with a violence committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it has been suggested to the State Governments and Union territory Administrations that committees consisting of the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police and elected representatives should be formed at district level. In some States, similar committees already exist or have been formed. The matter is receiving the attention of the remaining States. The State Governments and Union territory Administrations have also been requested to ensure that cases of assault of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are investigated by the higher police officers and strict disciplinary action is taken against the officers for deliberate dereliction of their duties in handling such cases.

As regards exploitation by money-lenders, legislation has been enacted in some States to protect the weaker sections of

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AN HON MEMBER And what about the Central Government ?

society Legal restrictions have also been placed in most States on transfer of lands belonging to the Scheduled Tribes

With regard to the suggestion for the setting up of a finance corporation, which was made by Shri Sadhu Ram, we have addressed letters to the State Governments and the Union territory Administrations for the formation of a finance corporation for financing small scale and cottage industries run by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Certain States, for example, Punjab, Haryana, Assam and Rajasthan have already schemes for advancing loans on easy terms for agriculture and industries

The last point, but certainly not the least, very important point is with regard to reservations in services

It has been suggested by a number of hon Members that there should be reservation in promotion posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are two or three Supreme Court judgements in this matter. I was reading the latest judgement on this point. This judgment should be followed

At the present moment, we have the following reservations for Scheduled Castes. Posts filled by promotion through limited Departmental competitive examinations in Class II, III and IV, in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50 per cent, for Scheduled Castes 15 per cent and for Scheduled Tribes 7½ per cent. And by selection to Class III and IV posts, in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50 per cent, it is 15 per cent in case of Scheduled Castes and 7½ per cent in case of Scheduled Tribes. With regard to promotions, we have the Supreme Court judgment now, which is with regard to selection posts. And this Supreme Court judgment obviously has to be followed. In point of fact, in the last meeting with the Ministers from various States, it was pointed out that in practically every State, the quota had not been reached. This is a very sorry state of affairs and I have no doubt that all of us should see to it...

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY I plead guilty to the charge. In one or two of the institutions under the Education Ministry, the quota has not been reached. I had to plead guilty to the charge. This is a fact. This is a fact of life. And we have to see to it that this evil is remedied. We have all to put our heads together and see to it that we can as early as possible fill the quotas not only in the Central Government but in the various State Governments. There is in fact a high power committee, appointed by the Government of India. They have taken several steps for increasing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public services. This high power Committee, which is presided over by the Prime Minister, has been set up to review the working of the reservation orders from time to time. The Prime Minister is the Chairman. The Minister of Education, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of State in the Department of Personnel and various important officers are members of this particular Committee. I know that a great deal has to be done for the uplift of our Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government is trying its best in every possible way. There have been failings. And I must thank the hon Members for having been very lenient, sometimes extremely mild, in criticising certain aspects of our Government policy, but at the same time, I think, the hon Members appreciated the urgency of the problem and that the Government really have been anxious to do something with regard to this matter.

I now come to education

SHRI B P MAURYA (Hapur) Is the judgment of Supreme Court

यह जो जजमेंट है सुप्रीम कोर्ट का सन् 1968 के बाद, इसके बाद कोई रिविजन रह गया है ?

because Art 335 says "consistently with the maintenance of efficiency". The paramount consideration is efficiency and not the claims by the Scheduled Castes. In the name of efficiency, the Scheduled Castes will not get

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : The Supreme Court judgment is being considered. Whatever is said in the Supreme Court judgment will certainly be followed. I can assure the hon. Member.

श्री टी. सोहन लाल (करील बाग) : जैसा कि आजकल राज्य सरकारों ने जमीनों दी हैं झोड़पुल्ल कास्ट और उन जमीनों के ऊपर जबर-दस्ती कब्जा जमींदार लोग करते हैं इसलिए कि अगर जमीन तुमको दे दी तो हमारा काम कौन करेगा। इसलिए पटवारी बगैरह जमीन उनके नाम चढ़ा देने हैं तो जब वह मुकदमा करने जाते हैं तो उनके सामने जो सबाल उठता है वह पैसे का होता है। इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Sir, I think I have already replied to this while dealing with exploitation of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the matter of land.

Sir, I now come to education. Numerous points have been made, and if I have to answer to each of them, I will take hours. So, I shall be dealing with the 12 principal points, which have been made.

Firstly, reconstruction of educational system. Secondly, allocation of money for education. Thirdly, primary education and literacy. Fourthly, secondary education. Fifthly, affairs relating to Banaras Hindu University, Aligarh Muslim University and the conflict between the Panjab University and the Guru Nank University. Sixthly, status of Urdu and the production of the University level books. Seventhly, the teachers pay scales and conditions of service with special reference to Delhi. Eighthly, scholarships in schools and colleges. The ninth point made was with regard to technical education. The tenth point was with regard to preservation and prevention of thefts of art objects and the maintenance of our ancient monuments. The eleventh point made was with regard to the functioning of the NCERT about which some serious allegations are made. And the last point was with regard to the University level book production programme.

Apart from these points made through

speeches on the floor of the House, Dr. Kailash, the hon. member for Bombay South, pursuant to the permission given by the Chairmans—he did not get time to speak—handed me his views in writing. He wanted to know about the National Council of Sports and the place of sports in education. I shall deal with these as shortly as possible. I shall ration my speech as I do not want to transpass into other people's time. How much time could I take ?

MR. SPEAKER : How much does he want ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Another half an hour.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : As regards the first point, reconstruction of the educational system, I have gone into this matter as thoroughly as I could. I was not an educationist—I may straightway say that. Perhaps it may be said : 'What does this barrister know about education ?' I have tried to understand the problem, and having been in politics for quite some time I had to do with certain aspects of education, although I do not know whether it was at all correct or not, that is to say, for politicians to take part in subjects as important as education. Be that as it may, I find that under this heading, most of the hon. members made various suggestions and this was the subject of discussion which occupied most of the time. In fact, as many as 22 members discussed this point. For want of time, I am not mentioning their names, but they all made very valid points. Reference was made, for example, to the entire history of the problem commencing from the Woods Despatch in 1854 to every important commission right up to the Kothari Commission and the Report of the MPs Committee. The whole range of problems from primary to the university stage was discussed and comparisons made between our educational system and the systems existing in other countries like Japan and Soviet Russia. It was pointed out that the educational system in our country did not adequately emphasise our great cultural heritage, that it did not inculcate essential values like national integration, secularism, democracy and socialism. Attention was drawn to the problem of

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soever that my successor will act in the same manner as I as trying

student discipline, the increasing incidence of unemployment among the educated and the consequent frustration and difficulties

13 49 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Let me at once say that I agree broadly with the analysis of our present educational system made by hon members yesterday. With regard to the remedies suggested, there may be differences on one or two matters, mainly procedural, but, by and large, the pith and substance of what was said by hon members yesterday from both sides of the House, has to be admitted to be valid in so far as this Ministry is concerned. Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha of Bihar reminded us of our election pledges.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha reminded us of our election pledges and said that we must try to implement everything that we had said. I know that our election manifesto is like a red rag to him, but he can rest assured that we shall try within our financial resources to fulfil each and every one of the pledges which we made to the country. Shri Sinha may or may not have liked our election manifesto, but the people of India liked it and supported it, and as such it is our duty to see to it that the election manifesto is implemented to the maximum extent possible. Therefore it is no use the Opposition Members trying to impress upon us the need of fulfilling the promises that we have made.

Let me assure this House that on assuming office, my first task was naturally to sit down and prepare concrete programmes with full implications of personnel and finance, with the election manifesto in front of me, because that was the guide. The reconstruction of our educational system and the fulfilment of our election pledges with regard to education was certainly one of my first tasks. Obviously it was not possible to mount any big programme in the first year, and I am sorry that while I was trying to do this, I have to leave the Ministry for some other important work, but I have no doubt what-

I felt that I should concentrate for about six months on preparing detailed significant programmes of educational reconstruction and start their implementation from the next year, and as a symbol of our earnestness, I also wanted to introduce some programme this year itself. We have been able to do both these things, and this is what I would now like to place before the House.

For immediate implementation during the current year itself we have selected five programmes. They are, firstly, making primary education free. Hon Members will remember that primary education has two facets, one making it free and the other making it compulsory. We shall try to make primary education free and accelerate its expansion, particularly in the less advanced States. The second is the grant of scholarships in the public schools with which I have already dealt with. The third is providing a playground for every secondary school in the urban areas in India. The fourth is a study in depth of education of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which I have already talked about. And the last is the programme of improving the quality of education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for securing admission to institutions and individual tuition.

We have also been able to initiate preparations for a long term programme which will be initiated from next year. A task force to work out the details of this programme has been set up.

We are working on a few programmes, mention of each of which will be made later on. These programmes are, firstly, preparation of a separate plan for each State for expansion and improvement of primary education with a view to fulfilling the Directive Principles laid down in article 45 of the Constitution, secondly, vocationalising of our secondary education and making it more practical, thirdly, raising the standards of higher education, particularly involving the students in national service, fourthly, programmes of qualitative improvement, and fifthly programmes for improving educational administration. These

are the matters which we want to take up, and I hope next year we shall be able to tell you to what extent we have been able to achieve the targets which we have set for ourselves.

The second point was with regard to the allocation for education. Several hon. Members have complained about inadequate allocation. My colleague the Deputy Minister for Education, Shri Jadhav, pointed out yesterday the immense problem which we have to face from the financial point of view. Every effort will have to be made to increase the financial allocations and I have no doubt that this House will support us on this.

But while saying so we cannot forget certain important points. Firstly, allocation for education in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 823 crores, much higher than Rs 586 crores during the Third Plan. Secondly, in education it will not be correct to take only the plan allocation. The non-plan expenditure in education is very large. Taking the plan and non-plan expenditure together, we spend about Rs 950 crores throughout the country on education, every year. This is next in size only to our expenditure on defence. While more money is certainly needed for education and steps will have to be taken, I suppose, to find it, it is equally important to use the available resources intensively to get the most out of it. This aspect of the problem has been comparatively neglected and we shall therefore have to give emphasis to this matter in future and be really earnest and see to it that the moneys allocated are properly spent.

The third point was with regard to primary education. At the present moment all education is free in two States Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland. Tamil Nadu has made all school education free, including the PUC classes. All education upto the end of secondary stage is free in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and Mysore. In Maharashtra primary education is free; to children of parents whose income is below Rs. 1200 a year have free education at all stages. In Rajasthan all education is free for girls and primary education is free for boys. In Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh primary education is free. In U.P. education is free for girls till the end of

class 8 and for the boys till the end of class 6. In Bihar primary education is free for girls in classes 1 to 7 and for boys in classes 1 to 5. In West Bengal primary education is free for girls in rural areas in classes 1 to 8. In rural areas and in some urban areas it is also free for boys in classes 1 to 5. But in Calcutta and some other urban areas it is not yet free. In Orissa primary education is free. In Assam primary education is free for girls in classes 1 to 8 and for boys in classes 1 to 5. In the Union Territory of Delhi primary education is free. In other Union Territories also the pattern is the same; in all or them primary education is free.

The children of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes subject to qualifications mentioned earlier also receive free education.

In addition to this all educational institutions generally allow a certain percentage of free studentship. This is the position we have today with regard to education being free.

The other question is to make primary education universal or compulsory, for all boys and girls upto the age of 14 as enjoined in article 45. We are late by 11 years; it will be 12 years very soon. It is a massive problem and we shall have to deal with it in a determined manner. In spite of our being late, I find that in the age group 6 to 11 in the year 1951, 182 lakhs or 43 per cent of students in that age group were receiving facilities. But in 1971, between the age-group of 6-11, about 605 lakhs or 80 per cent of the age-group is receiving this primary education. In the age-group 11-14, however, the progress is not so satisfactory. In 1951, it was 13 per cent; in 1971, it is only 35 per cent. In so far as this age-group is concerned, we have to concentrate on that to a great extent.

14.00 hrs.

Now, there cannot be any question that the Government does not attach importance to making primary education free. It attaches great importance to this question. This needs action only in three States-Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Something is being done in West Bengal, as the House will know, when the West Bengal budget

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will be presented. There are certain financial implications and obviously we shall have to leave it to the Ministry of Finance to find out what can be done. Financial limitations are there, and having regard to that, the Government will try its best to do whatever is possible. We can only wait in so far as this particular problem is concerned regarding West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

In this year's budget we have provided a sum of Rs 25 crores for employment to educated persons. Under this scheme, the expansion of primary education is being given a very high priority. A programme has been prepared to sanction appointments of additional teachers in all States and especially in the less advanced States. This matter is also under active consideration, and a decision will be announced very soon.

The development of primary education varies from State to State. There is indeed very little common between State like Kerala or Tamil Nadu at one end and Rajasthan or Bihar at the other. For instance Kerala or Tamil Nadu will be able to fulfil the Constitutional directive by 1980 or even earlier thanks to the manner in which the respective governments have dealt with the problem. Bihar or Rajasthan may not be able to do so for quite some time, unless specially assisted. What we need therefore, is a separate plan for the development of primary education for each State. I hope hon Members will agree to this. This is what we are preparing now and a high-powered group has been set up to complete this task in the next four to six months.

We would also like to develop a programme for liquidating adult illiteracy and especially for the younger age-group between 14 and 25.

In programmes of primary education, as well as of liquidating illiteracy, we expect to involve young men, young graduates, who have just come out of the universities constructively in a big way. We are particularly anxious to involve these graduates in programmes of national service. I would appeal to your youths to come forward and help us for spreading literacy and to spread primary

education. We expect that every young graduate would be able to participate in these and other programmes of national service. For one or two years, we shall ask fresh graduates to give two years of their lives for the purpose of spreading primary education and literacy. Of course they shall be paid, and their service will be taken into consideration while recruiting them to Government employment. The period spent by a student or a graduate in such service will also be allowed as a relaxation against the age restrictions. I hope that these programmes will get adequate response in the country. We shall have to take up all these plans with the State Governments and request them to implement them. After all we have to depend upon the States for the implementation of this part of our programme.

With regard to education being made more practical and vocationalisation of secondary education as is well known, the main defect of our educational system has been that it is too much centred on book learning. Our students learn to read and write and study different subjects but they are never taught to do things with their hands. No effort is made to inculcate the dignity of labour. The result is that after being educated, they all want to have white collar jobs and particularly service under Government. They are not able to work with their hands or do well in practical agriculture or industry or become self-employed and start some concern of their own. One of the greatest reforms needed in our educational system, therefore, is to give ample opportunity to our people to learn the dignity of labour and to work with their hands and to emphasise vocational education, especially at the secondary stage.

We, therefore, propose to introduce programmes under which work experience can be introduced in primary and secondary schools. As it will need a good deal of equipment and trained teachers, it will not be possible to do so in all schools at the same time. We would, however, like to begin this programme in a few selected districts. We are extending the programme, therefore, to one district in every State. After these programmes are tried in the selected districts, we would have gained enough experience to extend them to all

schools in the country. It should be possible to complete the programme in a few years.

At the secondary stage; our education is almost academic. Out of every 100 children enrolled in the secondary schools, 90 study in academic courses and only 10 in vocational courses. This proportion will have to greatly altered and more than 50 per cent of our students, I venture to suggest, at the secondary stage will have to be diverted to vocational courses of different types in agriculture, engineering, commerce, medicine and public health. We, therefore, propose to develop a large programme of vocational education at two levels. Some will accept students at the end of the primary stage and others at the end of matriculation. As this programme develops and succeeds, the majority of secondary school students will not go to universities but will enter various vocations or become self-employed. This will also reduce the pressures on university admissions and the magnitude of the problem of educated unemployed.

I understand I made a wrong statement about Gujarat. I did not know it was wrong. Education is free in Gujarat only upto Class VIII for all students and upto the end of the secondary stage for lower income groups.

The fifth point was with regard to the Banaras Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Punjab and Guru Nanak University. With regard to the Banaras University, two speakers had referred to the various activities. Shri Haminder Singh mentioned that Shri K.L. Shrimali, Vice-Chancellor, has not been receiving adequate support in the discontinuance of the various activities within the campus. I would like to say that the Government would give its fullest support to all universities in combating the undesirable political activities within the campus. The difficulty in this case is that despite the persistent efforts of the Vice-Chancellor to persuade the various authorities to quit the building which they have been occupying and despite the Executive Council's resolution passed on 25th July 1970, revoking the permission granted to the RSS in 1941 to use the pavilion in Banaras Hindu University, the RSS authorities have not vacated the building. The result

has been that the university has had to file a civil suit to get the building vacated and the decision of the court is awaited.

While Shri Haminder Singh mentioned one aspect of the matter, Shri Chandrappan said something entirely different. In fact, their views were quite contrary to each other. Mr. Chandrappan's argument was that Dr. Shrimali, the Vice-Chancellor, was not really being helped by the ministers in the ministry and that he has made a statement that he did not have the power to implement action against the RSS. My ministry had contacted Dr. Shrimali on the telephone and he has said that he made no such statement whatsoever.

With regard to the Aligarh Muslim University, Shri Seth referred to the delay in the introduction of the Aligarh Muslim University Bill. While there has been some delay in this matter, this has been entirely due to our efforts to have a consensus in the matter. Hon. Members will recall in this connection that a Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 31st August 1970. The Bill provides for the democratic set up of the court and the executive committee, a Bill on the lines of the Banaras Hindu University Amendment Act, 1968 with certain modifications to suit the specific circumstances and the character of the Aligarh Muslim University. The present position is that the Bill is pending in the Rajya Sabha. Meanwhile, the Gajendragadkar Committee has submitted its report on governance of universities, which has been considered by the University Grants Commission on the 2nd July 1971. The recommendations of this Committee are under examination by the Ministry and long-term legislative proposals will be formulated in the light of this report and a comprehensive Bill on Aligarh Muslim University would be introduced at the earliest.

The sixth point made was with regard to the status of Urdu and the production of university level books. Government is anxious to give its due status to Urdu and is taking all the necessary steps for the purpose. As far as the Ministry of Education is concerned, it is going ahead with this programme of producing books in Urdu. For this a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been set apart. The programme is being administered directly by the Central Governments. The

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books will be published under the guidance of Tarraqi e Urdu Board. About 600 titles have been taken up for original writing and translation. 30 manuscripts are ready for going to press. I wish Shri Bbrahim Sulaiman Sait were here in the House to hear this.

Coming to the production of university level books, Dr. Govind Das made a brief reference to the slow progress in the utilisation of the money set apart for the production of university level text books in Hindi and other regional languages, and had attributed this to incompetence on the part of the person in charge. I can only assure him that considering the difficulties in implementing such a programme, through State Governments and Book Production Organisations in the States, selection of titles, translators, vetters, securing translation rights from foreign publishers and the actual work of printing and publishing, the time taken initially in gathering momentum has not been excessive and this work is now well on the way to successful implementation of of the programme, and is under constant and frequent review at the highest level in my Ministry.

The seventh point was with regard to Delhi school teachers, a point by Shrimati Mukul Banerjee. I want to inform the House that in so far as the Education Ministry is concerned, it has submitted its proposals with regard to pay scales of Delhi school teachers and the proposals are now being considered by the Finance Ministry. Obviously these proposals have to be considered very carefully and the impact these proposals will have all over the country will also have to be taken into account. The financial implications also will have to be gone into and it has to be seen to what extent our States and Union Territories would be affected by the pay scales suggested by the Ministry of Education. This will perhaps take a little time as the Ministry of Finance is now considering the matter.

In so far as the Delhi Education Bill is concerned, Government will introduce the Bill, if possible, in the present session. In fact, every attempt is being made to introduce it in the present session. Apart from dealing with various aspects of education, it

will ensure security of service to the teachers and provide for a tribunal with a judicial officer at its head for the purpose of going into disputes regarding service, dismissals etc.

With regard to university teachers, government have a scheme for improving the salaries of university teachers in which we give 80 per cent grant to the States. This is being pursued.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajanji): Will there be uniform scales all over the country?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: Well, whatever the recommendations are.

The eighth point is about scholarships. I have already referred to scholarships in public schools. Here I would like to refer to our present scheme of scholarships to talented children from rural areas, called rural talent scholarships. The scheme is being introduced from this year. We will award 10,000 scholarships every year under this scheme. There is scholarship for the best student in each community development block. I am glad to say that the scheme has been appreciated by the States and some of the States are adding similar scholarship from their own funds.

Apart from these rural talent scholarships, we have of course our national scholarships. We have 8,500 national scholarships and a proposal to increase the number to at least 10,000 is now being considered by the Government.

Apart from these scholarship schemes, we have another scholarship starting from this year, 50 foreign scholarships, on the basis of merit. Of course, we have our loan scholarships, the number of recipients having now reached nearly 20,000.

The ninth point made was with regard to technical education. Our efforts in the field of technical education have been to improve its quality and standard, to provide adequate practical content in the technical education courses and to ensure better and more effective coordination between technical education and industrial needs. We have started organizing sandwich courses on a

cooperative basis between technical institutions and industry. Under the sandwich system a student spends a stated period in an institution and in industry in alternate years and theoretical instruction is dovetailed with practical training. This has been started in 32 selected institutions and will be extended to other institutions also. The entire expenditure is being borne by the Central Government. Each student is paid a stipend for the period he spends in industry.

Other programmes to improve the quality of technical education include a special review by a committee on the reorganisation of polytechnic diploma courses. The committee has just submitted its report. The training of technical teachers on a continuing basis is at the heart of the problem of quality. A major programme of faculty development for engineering colleges and polytechnics has been started. A series of in-service training courses, including summer institutes, are being organized and over 2,000 teachers are participating. A special scheme for upgrading the qualifications of engineering teachers has been instituted. Since our teachers should also have adequate practical experience, they are being encouraged to work in industry for specific periods. Refrims and updated curricula of degree and diploma courses, preparation of instructional materials and development of new laboratory experience have also been initiated.

The unemployment of engineers has been a serious problem but recently there are signs of a decline in the extent of this problem. The Government of India's specific decision to restrict admission to engineering colleges and polytechnics has limited the problem. Further, the trend of employment is encouraging. In 1965 over 24,000 new engineers got employment. In 1968 the number fell to 21,000. But hon. Members will be glad to know that in 1970 it has gone up 34,000. It is hoped that the increasing tempo of development activity will clear the backlog of unemployed engineers. In the meanwhile we have instituted a comprehensive programme of apprenticeship training for engineering graduates and diploma holders and of providing each year over 11,000 training places.

With regard to the points raised by Rajmata Gayatri Devi concerning architecture, many of the points that she made were quite valid. Her suggestion for having a national trust is a very interesting suggestion and one has to look into it. I liked the manner in which she was absolutely fair and candid. She admitted that the days of the maharajas were over and that the maharajas will not be heard of again but their palaces will remain. The palaces will remain but the maharajas will not be there. That is what she said yesterday. She suggested that some sort of a national trust I suppose, she had the national trust that they have in the United Kingdom in mind—should take over these historical forts and palaces and run them, I suppose, as ancient monuments. This will certainly be considered.

In the mean time we have taken certain measures for the purpose of stopping, if possible, the theft of our art objects. An Antiquities Bill will be introduced this session. I have already dealt at length with this matter a few days ago in this very House. I had also a conference with representatives of all the States for the purpose of tightening measures to prevent thefts of our national art objects. I can assure this House that this Ministry will try its best to preserve our monuments and to prevent thefts of our art objects.

In so far as NCERT—I have come to the last but one point—is concerned, some very serious allegations were made, not again through speeches, but with the permission of the Chair, through a written document which was handed over to me concerning the administration of the NCERT. Whatever has been said by the hon. Member in his memorandum which he handed over to me will, certainly, receive the Government's serious consideration. But I must thank Shri Reddy, Shri Sat Pal Kapur and others for drawing attention to the working of the NCERT.

The expenditure of this organisation has come in for criticism. It is large, no doubt, but we should not grudge it in view of the importance and significance of its work. The point is whether its work is being done well. With regard to that, the hon. Members are entitled to criticise if the work is not being done properly. On that matter, I would request the cooperation of

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improve the teaching of science and technology in schools.

the hon. Members and ask them to inform the Education Minister about every matter relating to the work of this organisation that appears to them not to be as good as it should be.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North East) : Is there any insinuation that the National Council of the NCERT never meets even once during the incumbency of the former Education Minister and that since the days of Dr. Triguna Sen, not even one meeting has been held for nearly four years?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : As I said, at the beginning of my speech, I was expectantly awaiting a speech from Prof. Mukerjee. I have great respect for him. He has spent the whole of his life in education. He tried law but gave it up. He restricted himself to education. Had Prof. Mukerjee made a speech yesterday and pointed this out to me, I would have been able to reply to him fully completely. But at the present moment, he will pardon me if I am not able to answer his question straightway. I have, certainly, taken note of it and, I hope, either I myself or somebody else will discuss the matter with him at a later date.

Now, this organisation is doing some useful work, some significant work also. For example, it has a School Science Programme; Text-book Evaluation, especially from the point of view of National Integration; production of model text books and textual materials; significant experiments in teacher education in the Regional Colleges of Education; Examination reforms; Improvement of teaching methods, especially the use of audio-visual aids. It will be seen that this is a comprehensive national organisation for improvement of school education and for providing the necessary leadership. It is absolutely essential that this organisation works properly and efficiently.

It has been said that the present Director is unsuitable. This is rather embarrassing. I find he was an eminent scientist and I also find he was an eminent educationist and he was selected deliberately because the Government wanted to emphasize and

The Government has been taking the House fully into confidence with regard to the working of this organisation. Its Annual Reports are placed on the Table of the House. But I feel, even now, there is a good deal of misunderstanding. If the hon. Members will go into depth and examine things, they will perhaps find that, at any rate, this is a useful organisation which is doing some good work.

It was said that there are not adequate persons of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the staff. A demand was also made that the report of One-man Inquiry Committee should be placed on the Table of the House. The Government is examining the report and, as soon as the examination is complete, the Government will have no objection whatsoever to lay it on the Table of the House. So far as the appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, I am worried about it, I have noticed it and I can assure you that every step shall be taken to see it that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons have proper representation in so far as employment in this Organisation is concerned.

I am glad, the hon. Member, Shri Parashar, drew my attention to this thing. I am not going into the history of the dispute. It is no use doing that. According to the press reports, it appears that the Guru Nanak University directed the Medical Colleges in Amritsar and Patiala not to admit students who have passed the Pre-Medical Examination of the Punjab University in April 1971 from the colleges under dispute. It is understood that the Vice-Chancellor of the Guru Nanak University discussed the matter with the Chancellor yesterday and it has been decided that the candidates who applied for admission to these two Medical Colleges should be interviewed on the basis of merit. The results, may, however, be declared after the question of eligibility has been sorted out. So, for the time being, temporary arrangements have been arrived at. The Government will try to bring about a settlement between the warring factions. I hope a settlement will be arrived at. After all, the students have committed no crime. Why should we

punish them for something for which they are not in the least responsible?

Now, I come to sports. One of the defects from which, unfortunately, sports have suffered in India is that in the various sporting bodies and sporting associations, too many people get in who indulge only in politics. Politics in sports has become one of the worst maladies in India to day. The other day at Patiala we had a meeting of one of the Sports Councils and I made it clear that if these gentlemen who want to indulge in politics while serving in bodies connected with sports, well, these gentlemen can easily join one or the other of the political parties that we have in India and there is no dearth in this matter. They have a wide selection. Look at the number of political parties that we have.

So, if they want to do politics, they better quit the sports bodies and join CPM, CPI or Jana Singh or any other party..... (Interruption.) Join these 40 or 50 political parties that we have all over India. But why go to the Indian Football Association? Why go to the Cricket Association of Bengal? Why go to the Tennis Association? This one fact I was determined to deal with and I have taken this policy decision and the delay in appointment to the National Council of Sports is because of this. The policy decision which has been taken is this that 50% of the Members of National Council of Sports must be ex-University Blues or people who had played for their States in one or the other of the national games or had played for India. 50% of the membership must be restricted to such people. Thereafter, we have sports administrators and a proper choice has to be made with regard to them. But so far as those who have indulged in politics, they have to be politely told, very respectfully told that time has come for them to retire. I know what is important. I have been in sports very actively as Prof. Mukerjee will perhaps agree. This thing could not be the only point for agreement. Persons who were there when I was 18 years old, persons who were there in charge of football or cricket are to-day still in charge of football or cricket in the part of India that I come from. Obviously, there is something wrong somewhere. There is change everywhere but not in the sporting bodies. This is some-

thing which we have to insist and I hope I shall be emboldened to pursue this policy if I get the unanimous support of this House. I take it that the whole House is unanimous that these politicians in the supporting bodies should be weeded out and the sporting bodies must be really sporting bodies to deal with the problems relating to sports.

The other thing is of providing of playing fields for our urban children. I have seen in the streets of Calcutta and I have no doubt that the same act has been re-enacted in the streets in other places in India when the perfect googly bowler plays the googly ball, there comes a motor car in the street or a lorry comes along and the game is halted for a few minutes and all his labour is lost or perhaps when a loose ball has been bowled and the batsman is about to hit a sixer, a motor car rattles along and the game is stopped.

This cannot go on. One of the causes of frustration of youth is that we have not given enough attention to their extra-academic interests and we shall have to do this. As I stated earlier, we have been setting apart this year a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for the purpose of providing the facility to as many schools in the urban areas as possible which have playing fields, so that our children, our little brothers and sisters, may have an opportunity, not only to build their character through the field of sports, but improve themselves in every possible way. We shall try to do that. We shall ask all the State Governments to assist us in this matter in the proper spending and utilisation of this money which we have set apart for this purpose. I hope we shall get the assistance from all the States so far as this particular problem is concerned.

I think I should not tax your patience any longer.....

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Calcutta Stadium?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : It is not part of Education Budget; somebody will have something to say, I have no doubt, in the near future.

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The

question is :

With these words, may I commend my Budget to the House, for being unanimously accepted? Let there be no 'noes' in the House. Let it be accepted fully and in a spirit of cooperation in a friendly spirit. I hope my Budget will be accepted by all Member, all sections of the House, unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Cut Motions Nos. 6 to 8 in the name of Shri Saroj Mukherjee and Nos. 12 to 49 in the name of Shri Ram Avtar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 6 to 8 and 12 to 49 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Demands Nos. 6 to 8 and 113 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 9 and 10 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare."

The motion was adopted.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Demands Nos. 98 and 100 relating to the Department of Culture."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Demand No. 99 relating to Archaeology."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed]

6. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,57,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Department of 'Education'."

7. EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,12,86,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day March, 1972, in respect of 'Education'."

8. OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE
 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
 EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,59,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Education'."

9. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

10. OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE
 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
 SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Social Welfare'."

113. CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE
 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
 SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,55,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare'."

98. DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,42,000 including the sums already

voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Culture'."

99. ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

100. OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE
 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,36,44,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Culture'."

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL
 DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 53 to 56 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

53. MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL
 DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,43,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come

in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development'."

54. INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,12,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries'."

55. SALT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Salt."

56. OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,74,46,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development.'"

128. CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,57,27,000 including the sums already

voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development'."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Scramapore) : At the very outset, I would like to state categorically that all the tall talk by the Ruling Congress of fighting and curbing monopolies and concentration of economic power has proved to be a mere stunt and it has been amply substantiated by the performance of Government in the industrial sector. Government have completely changed the industrial policy and by its practice it has given the whole industrial policy a monopolistic orientation. 75 big business-houses now find the Government of India as a lever to further their monopolistic concentration of economic power.

On June 30th, the *Statesman* (Delhi edition) had reported that in the first four months of this year, there had been an increasing spurt in the number of licences granted to companies which attracted the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. During the whole year 1970, only four licences were granted to those houses which had invested over Rs. 5 crores and a larger number to those who had invested over Rs. 35 crores ; these houses got only four licences throughout the year 1970. In contrast, during the first four months from January to April, 1971, as many as 21 licences were granted to such houses, and in addition, 15 letters of intent and 46 carry-on-business licences were issued to them.

I would also like to mention the fact that the Secretary to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Shri Swaminathan told the Forum of Financial Writers on July 25 this year that large industrial houses, foreign companies or dominant undertakings were not debarred from expanding production. Again, the *Statesman* reported in its columns on May 12, 1971, that the Ministry of Industrial Development had altogether dispensed with the banned list of industries under which applications for licences were automatically rejected without referring them to the licensing

committee. This is the situation. It shows that whatever may be their profession and whatever may be their commitment to the country prior to the elections, Government have taken the path of building up the economy on the capitalistic path. You know, Sir, that capitalism has its own law and according to that law, the whole economy is hemmed in from all sides and is coming into conflict with its inherent contradictions. In spite of increase in agricultural production which should have created a big boom for the industrial market by enlarging the span of the internal market, the actual situation is that not only the industries are stagnating but the whole economy is still in the morass of recession. The Economic Review placed before the House by the Finance Minister in May says that the economy did not live up to expectation in 1970-71.

The prospects for 1971-72, as evident from the same review are not bright. So, what is our expectation, Sir? As inevitable effect of the situation in the economy, stagnation and crisis in industry has become a regular feature with the resultant closure and stoppage of production. From the Report of the Ministry, it is clear that most of the industrial products have hardly crossed the figure of the recession period which started from the year 1966. In some cases where the target of production was fixed to be 8 to 9 per cent., the actual increase took place only about 6 per cent only. That is far behind the targeted figure.

Sir, there might be some marginal increase in production in chemicals, drugs, plastics etc., but the growth rate has remained constantly slow in intermediate industries like alloys, non-ferrous and more so in engineering industries. What are the reasons for this slow growth in industry? There are many reasons. But the basic fact is the delay in land-reform, as a result of which the purchasing power of the bulk of our people has been kept at a very low level which has direct impact on the industrial growth. Then, Sir, the other reason being that our industries are still dependent on foreign assistance, loans and collaborations.

Our industries are also to a great extent dependent on foreign technology, as a result of which, lot of components, spares, inter-

mediates and raw-materials have to be imported from abroad to keep our factories running. And everyday you will find complaints from various industries—big, medium and small—that they are facing crises because of the shortage of raw materials. Over and above this, the red-tapism, bureaucracy and corruption in the method of distribution of these raw-materials always create a serious set back in the process of production.

Sir, I only want to refer to a matter of very recent happening which has been reported in the Statesman of July 11. A big racket in the supply of steel to bogus units has been unearthed. And there are so many companies which do not actually exist but they receive their quota of steel and raw-materials.

In this connection, I may state that in West Bengal, there is a factory which goes by the name of Braithwaite, producing very essential materials. Their requirement of steel is to the tune of 40,000 tons per year. But last year, they were allotted only 8,000 tons, as a result of which, they had to close down. Of course, after agitation, the Government came forward and took over the firm. But still, the situation is not very good there. I have heard reports and if it continues in this way, it will have the same fate like the India Fan, which was taken over by the Government of India in West Bengal. It had its finest machinery; it had its very skilled workers in large numbers. But for reasons, only known to the Government the said India Fan had to wind up. Sir, this is the thing which is going on in this sector.

Sir, over and above this, there is the fact that the Government, Railway Department has cut down its Plan expenditure. Due to this, the wagon building concerns which are situated all over India, specially in West Bengal, are not getting orders. For this, they have to lay off workers or close down the factories. Even Burn and Co. and Jessop and Co.—the latter is now a government undertaking—are facing a crisis because they are not getting orders from Government, specially the railways. Therefore, I will request the Minister to state in his reply what will the fact of these wagon building concerns. If proper step is not taken by Government, it will be doing a great harm

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

not only to a particular State but to the whole country.

I will bring out certain other facts. There is slow production and slow growth. I have already stated that our industry is still dependent on foreign capital. Over and above this, foreign loot of our country is still continuing. There are as many as 223 majority foreign owned companies with assets totalling Rs. 1,129.4 crores as on 31-3-1969. In addition, there are 561 branches of foreign companies spread over a number of industries such as metals, chemicals, textiles, foodstuffs, leather, banks etc. All these companies have made profits out of proportion to their initial investment. These profits are drained out of our country in the form of dividend.

To cite one example, it appears from records that Lever Bros. had a paid up capital of Rs. 5.57 crores in 1959 which in a decade rose to Rs. 11.55 crores, of which Rs. 8.27 crores represents bonus capital. This way loot is going on by the foreign companies. Our Government have no intention whatsoever of curbing what to speak of stopping, this loot. On the other hand, they want to give fresh opportunities to foreign monopoly capital. Only the other day in the Rajya Sabha, the Minister in charge, Shri Oza, in reply to a question stated that foreign collaboration cases approved during 1970 were 183 compared to 135 in 1969 and 132 in 1968. What are the terms of this collaboration. *The Economic Times* of 30th June makes a revealing disclosure in its column and says that cheap India labour impresses Japanese investment and will double soon. In comparison to Japanese labour, the cost of our labour is only 1/5th. So this is also a factor. Not only do they make huge profits, but they also get cheap labour here in comparison to labour in their own country. So why should they invest large amount in our country.

I come to my next point. Not only the foreign monopolists are here; but there are our indigenous monopolists also. In spite of slow progress in production, their profit is not decreasing at all; it is going up. *The Economic Times* of 1 May 1971 dealt with the issue in bold caption: 'the net profit, it

says, is 26 per cent. The net profit of 31 companies during 1971 shows an appreciable increase of 27.8 per cent.

The Government says that they will fight unemployment. But the industry is not job oriented; neither is it doing justice to our national interest. They are curbing employment potentialities. Rs. 20 crores had been advanced by the Government of India to joint magnates for installing labour saving devices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I may inform the hon. Member that he got only thirteen minutes; he has already taken 16 minutes; he should try to conclude now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Instead of creating new employment, the Government is creating unemployment in the existing factories.

The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation or Council has been set up to look after the sick or closed mills. Members of this House should know that this committee has been manned by representatives of monopoly capital. One Mr. Abijet Sen is a member; he has been responsible for the closure of the Sen-Raleigh. He has his collaboration with the Raleigh company of Great Britain. They were looting this country so long. Now they have come forward with a closure notice with the only purpose of increasing the work load and taking recourse to retrenchment. Another Mr. Hada is the representative of the Birlas. How can you expect that these men will serve the purpose of helping the dying and sick mills of our country?

There are so many problems in West Bengal so far as industries are concerned but the top one on the list is the discrimination in the allocation of raw materials and financial assistance. I charge the Central Government that it is not doing justice to West Bengal industries. Quite often they are not getting their allotted quota of alloy steel billets or non ferrous metals. I shall request the Minister to look into it.

I shall conclude with this last point. Only a few minutes back Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray was giving us a sermon and said that he framed his education policy with the Congress Party's manifesto in his

hand. (*Interruptions*) I request the Ministry of Industrial Development to take some positive steps to curb the concentration of economic power. At least bring a curb on the profits of these big companies, to start with, from foreign companies. Finally, nationalise the 75 listed big houses, otherwise simply by your pious assurance you cannot curb the monopolies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is up. The hon. members many now move their cut motions.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhannagar) : I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to develop small scale industries in Orissa (1)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise British monopoly industries in India (2)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove regional imbalance by neglecting Orissa in setting up small scale industries (3)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of appeasement towards big industrial houses in granting licences by the Government (4)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to attain the rated capacity in various industries (5)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to enumerate clear-cut and categorical industrial policy regarding setting up of industries in the public sector (6)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to draw up a phased programme for nationalisation of various industries (7)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mandsaur) : I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check mismanagement in Heavy Electricals, Bhopal and Bharat Electricals, Hardwar (18)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to exploit raw material despite a declaration of Government to set up cement industry in Nemuch city of Mandsaur district and despite the availability of raw material in abundance for cement production (19)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make available loans on easy terms to rural industry after changing the policy of granting rural industrial loans (20)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to manufacture tractors, scooters, three wheelers and mopeds to the extent they are in demand (21)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Dr Laxmi Narayan Pandey]

industries such as sugar, dairy and cement (28)]

[Delay in the use of minerals resources in Ratlam, Mandasaur and Jhadua districts in Madhya Pradesh for industrial development (22)]

'That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

' That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to develop small industries particularly in Madhya Bharat region of Madhya Pradesh on co-operative basis (29)]

[Inordinate delay in setting up a cement factory in Mandasaur district in Madhya Pradesh (23)]

SIIRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) I beg to move

' That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Delay in setting up a paper industry in Ratlam District in Madhya Pradesh despite the availability of raw material there (24)]

[Need to industrialise North Bihar (32)]

' That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs 100

' That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs 100 '

[Failure to make use of raw iron zinc and other useful minerals available in many parts of Madhya Pradesh for industrial development (25)]

[Need to resurrect the Hindustan Vehicles Company Ltd Phulwari Shrif (Patna, Bihar) (33)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs 100 '

' That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs 100

[Need the provide financial assistance to the Government of Bihar for bringing Bihar on the industrial map (34)].

[Failure to attain self sufficiency in the production of newsprint (26)]

' That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs 100 '

' That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs 100 '

[Failure to industrialise the country (35)]

[Utter neglect of Madhya Bharat area of Madhya Pradesh in regard to the development of heavy medium and small industries (27)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to nationalise the industries run by foreign companies (36)]

' That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to make the country self-sufficient in regard to the manufacture of the machinery used in various

[Need to bring the backward States on the industrial map (37)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stress the development of small scale industries in States (38)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to change the existing industrial policy which is strengthening the monopoly capitalism in the country (39)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of a policy for uniform industrial development in the country (40)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay down policy of not granting licences to monopolists for setting up basic industries in the private sector (41)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise big industries (42)].

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to obtain assistance from socialist countries for industrialisation of the country (45)].

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accelerate the pace of development of cottage industry (46)].

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a scooter factory in Bihar (47)].

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a button factory in Mehasi, district Champaran, Bihar (48)].

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a paper factory in North Bihar (49)].

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the losses in public sector undertakings (50)].

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impose a ceiling on the profits of private sector undertakings (51)].

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make country self-reliant in the field of industrial design (52)].

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up an automobile factory in Bihar (53)].

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to confiscate foreign capital (54)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House, Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants moved by the hon. Minister of Industrial Development, I would like to make a few observations. A country with a population of 550 millions creates new types of economic and social problems. In addition, the size of the problems also gives them a different character. We have been so long

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

accustomed to the domination of economic thought by western thinkers and we failed to take notice that the problems of India cannot be solved by the methods which are suitable to the industrialised western countries which have comparatively smaller population

We hear so much about the problems of employment. It is true perhaps that this is the most important social and economic problem in India today. Theoretical economists talk of the Gross National Product. They say that the prosperity of a country should be measured every year by the increase of the GNP. But they forget that the GNP is only a means to an end, but it is not an end in itself. Unless the increase of wealth that results from increased production is properly oriented on the production side and is equitably beneficial on the distribution side, a mere increase in production is by itself of no benefit to the community in general. For instance, one may produce a great deal of one commodity like steel at a very high cost in the public sector and comparatively neglect the production of other goods like cement or other products that are necessary to go with steel. But mere steel alone with the high cost of production will not take us to the goal. One may produce large quantities of fertilisers without insuring that at the same time adequate and timely water supply is assured by means of protected irrigation of the lands on which the fertilisers are to be used. Further, it is also possible to produce capital goods without balancing them with sufficient quantity of consumer goods. This last point is of some importance to us because by shifting to consumer goods it is quite likely that immediately and in the short run there may be a shrinkage in the percentage growth of the GNP. But that does not matter. What really matters is that by establishing a proper balance between capital and consumer goods, we should provide a cushion against inflation and also prevent the creation of unnecessary austerity.

I mention these points merely to establish that the big problems of our country demand independent thinking and independent solutions and not an unscientific adaptation of policies which are

suitable for advanced countries like England or America or Russia. I do not intend to speak on the GNP at this stage. I have merely brought it to illustrate my statement that we require a separate and independent thinking and independent solutions for the problems of this country which have to be studied by themselves. My object in referring to the GNP is only to show how we can fall into an error by attaching too much importance to it.

15 00 hrs

There is also a further point to be considered in connection with GNP. A nation consists of individuals. There is no such thing as national prosperity by itself. It is only the sum total of the prosperity of each person who lives in the country. In this view, figures for the nation as a whole cannot give an idea of how it has benefited large sections of the community. Large-scale industrialisation can create pockets of prosperity in the country. But unless there is a minimum equity in the distribution of the wealth produced, a country like ours with a very large population is bound to suffer. It is not sufficient to say that by means of high taxation, such surplus wealth can be drawn off from these pockets. There are limits to such a process. There are methods of evading and circumventing it. The only solution is to see that in the production of wealth itself, the need of benefiting the largest number of people is borne in mind.

This can be achieved by concentrating as much on maximum employment as on maximum wealth. Indeed, I would go so far as to say that all things considered, the principle of maximum employment is much more important in this country than even maximum wealth. If production is so oriented that it gives maximum employment, then that by itself is a solution of many social and economic problems. Such employment relieves the tensions created by problems such as economic, social and political. Economically it spreads production over a large number of persons and creates effective purchasing power, unlike lopsided industrialisation which may create products, but without the simultaneous ability on the part of the community to absorb them. Secondly, one cannot think

of a better way to stifle social and political unrest than by the method of employment. The alternative method of supporting the unemployed is not easy to practise effectively in a poor country with 550 million people. Nor is it desirable to use it except occasionally in the conditions of the country, as I shall show presently.

It may be said that my thesis is out of date and inconsistent with modern economic progress, which demands labour-saving machinery and capital-heavy industries. I do not subscribe to this view. In the long run, labour-saving machinery has increased employment instead of reducing it. This is a different subject and I shall not go into it. All I am concerned to point out is that the concept of the creation of wealth, unless it is linked with the concept of creation of welfare, cannot work in a poor country with a large population without creating tensions which are good neither for the people nor for the Government. One does not oppose modernisation. But one does plead at the same time for giving a special filip to those industries which employ a large number of persons.

The major solution of the problem of employment lies mostly in agriculture and agro-industries. This is inevitable in a country where 70 per cent of the people are dependent on agriculture in one form or another and are likely to do so for as long as one can foresee. That is also a subject which has to be discussed independently. Confining myself to the field of industry, the suggestion that I am making is that, consistent with modern methods of production, those industries which have the potential to employ a large number of people without sacrificing efficiency should be specially encouraged. Government are considering the giving up of unemployment benefit to industrial workers. Already I understand this has led to abuses in anticipation. Several persons get themselves registered as workers and then get thrown out so as to be eligible for these benefits. In fact, this has become a starting point for a new racket. That is not, I submit, the solution for the problem. On the other hand, if a scheme is introduced by which those industries employing a large number of people in proportion to the capital employed are given special advantages, then the

employers will have the desire to recruit and keep more workmen and it should be possible to work out a formula to carry out such a proposal. The benefits to be given to such industries can take many forms. For instance, one could be higher contribution from the government to the provident fund on the sliding scale above the minimum, depending on the percentage of employment to capital. I suggest that a committee should be formed to go into this question and examine it thoroughly before a decision is taken.

As I have said, growth of wealth is absolutely necessary today in our country. For that increased production is necessary. More production will bring in more wealth. But wealth concentrated in a few hands is definitely bad. Similarly, concentration of industrial concerns in a few pockets in the country is equally bad. They should be distributed all over the country, more so in the backward areas if the country is to prosper and the desired effect of industrialisation in our country is to come up very fast. So, I feel that the time has come when we should go into the question as to which exactly are the backward areas of the country and in those areas, wherever raw material and other potentialities are there, industries should be established without any delay, no matter whether it be in the public sector or the private sector.

Coming to my State of Andhra Pradesh, a few months ago there was a suggestion for the setting up of a pig iron plant at Kothagudem in Telengana, which is a backward area. I understand that even a survey has been undertaken but I do not know what is the decision of the government. I wish the government take a quick decision and establish a pig iron plant there. I am suggesting a pig iron plant at Kothagudem because coal and other raw materials necessary for a pig iron plant are available there in plenty and so that would be a very good place for starting a pig iron plant, apart from the fact that it is a backward area.

Similarly, a sponge iron plant should be established in Rayalaseema area, which is also a very backward area. I do not understand why there should be any delay in this matter.

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

I feel that priority should be given in the establishment of industries to those industries which will produce goods for export. But here I will give a word of caution. We must insist on proper standards in the goods meant for export so that we may not get a bad name in the world market when our goods are competing with goods of other countries. The production of sub-standard goods should be discouraged and all encouragement should be given to the production of quality goods. Government should take pretty good care to see that those concerns which produce for export are given the highest priority in the issue of licences and grant of various facilities.

The list of essential commodities should be reviewed as constantly as possible so that the advantages of the fast moving world may be taken note of by our country. We must catch up with what the other advanced countries are doing and we must get a proper place for our industrial concerns in the industrial map of the world.

Then again we find that some of the state-owned industrial concerns are not making the same profits as the private sector concerns do. I feel, it is high time that Government went into this question. Apart from the parliamentary committee, a committee of experts be appointed to go into each concern separately and see what exactly are the reasons, why there is difference between the State-owned concerns and the privately managed concerns in making profits of the same order.

I think, our goal should as far as possible be to have as many State-owned concerns as we can, so that more people may be employed and we give better justice to workers and the people working there. For that we must see that the goose that lays the golden eggs is not killed. That means, the concern itself should be prosperous and we should see that there is no loss. The private sector people should not point a finger at us and say that Government cannot manage and that only the private sector can. That slogan should stop at once. We should see where exactly are the loopholes. We should certainly plug those holes quickly.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when planning was introduced in this country Government decided that there should be widespread industrialisation. At that point it decided to monopolise to itself the right of deciding precisely who should do what. It acquired, through doses after doses of widespread taxation, the funds. It made a large part of these funds available to entrepreneurs that it had chosen through the state financial institutions and it succeeded in creating monopoly after monopoly of productive capacity in this country. Today, Government certainly finds itself in a quandary with reference to the very industrialists that it has created.

We know that we need industrial growth. Government knows that it is the large industrial houses that today have the background, the technology, the base to provide this growth. If we restrain these houses, we slow down growth. If we encourage these houses, we increase economic disparity. So far there is no indication from the Government about how they propose to solve this contradiction. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what Government propose to do to have growth without accentuating economic disparity. This is a fundamental question.

One of the proposals is to have a joint sector. But this joint sector requires a larger say for Government in the management of enterprises. As you know, management is not the forte of this Government. If they go in for a large joint sector, they will be biting more than they can right now chew.

I would like to suggest an alternative. I would like to suggest the consideration of the creation of a new scrip which, for want of a better term, I would like to call an equity without voting rights. If you have such an equity, the lending institution could lend their money in the form of this equity and participate in the economic benefits of ownership as long as that lent capital is being employed by the enterprise to which it is lent. At the same time I would suggest that this new scrip should be made redeemable by the borrower at break-up value of the share on the date of repayment. In this manner you would still have a revolving lending fund.

Another question that arise is what Government proposes to do to change the bias from the capital intensive investments to labour intensive investments; to change the bias in favour of just industrialisation to a bias in favour of agro-industries.

Much has been said about foreign investments. We are one of the countries which authorise foreign investment to be made with control. But we have no grip whatsoever on repatriation either of capital or of dividends. Has Government examined this question? Is it not time now to introduce some sort of control or are we going to allow foreign capital to come into India, into a monopolistic situation, make large profits and create over a number of years an adverse flow of capital as far as foreign exchange is concerned. I would suggest Government should seriously consider setting limits of repatriation of profits based on reasonable percentage of capital employed or on a reasonable percentage of sale whichever is greater.

The other question is the capitalisation of reserves. If you are a manufacturing company, today, you pay 65 to 70 per cent income-tax and the balance you are allowed to retain and invest or hold in reserves which you are allowed to capitalise. This is good as far as local shareholders are concerned. But if you allow a foreign investor to do this, what you allow him to do is to widen his capital base increase his investment, increase his control and increase his ownership at the cost of our tax concessions. Should this continue or should you have some curbs I would suggest a tax, wherever reserves are capitalised in favour of foreign investors.

We talk of import substitution. But what about domestic technology? Why is it that even today a foreign technician working in India get 5-year income-tax exemption. We have Indian technicians with the same qualifications from the same foreign university or college as that particular foreign technician. What a man is interested in is not gross pay, What he is interested in is takehome pay, his income after tax. A foreigner, because he gets income-tax exemption, is willing to work in India for less pay than an Indian. Therefore, we get foreigners where we can have Indians with same qualifications. It is true we are get-

ting because the local industrialist is not interesting in take-home pay but he is interested in his gross outgoings. If he gets a foreigner cheaper than an India, he takes a foreigner. I would suggest that the Government should seriously consider removing this exemption.

Coming to the question of public sector, what is Government planning to do to create professional management in this sector. How long are the Directors of the public sector going to be either retired bureaucrats or politicians who have, unfortunately, lost in elections? How long is it going to be a bureaucratic cadre? There have been recommendation after recommendation that those who have gone from the bureaucratic services to the public sector should opt either to remain there or come back. But everytime it comes for a decision, the decision is postponed. What is Government doing about it? When we started it, we started it because we wanted the benefits of that investment to accrue to the State to be used for social services. Instead, the money which should have gone to social services is being diverted to the investments which are creating loss after loss with no benefit either to us or to the public sector.

We talk of dispersion of industries to backwards areas, to areas where investment is required. Let the Government take its own investment. How much dispersion has this Government done? We would like to have figures. How much of your investments have gone into backward areas? How much has gone in to areas where it is needed? You must practise what you are preaching. Let us know what you are practising.

We are large country. We need large enterprises. What matters is not the size of the enterprise but who owns it. So, what I would like to say is, if you want to have a private sector, you must accept that the private sector must be free and, at the sametime, the private sector must accept that if it wants freedom, if it wants no control, it cannot ask for a crutch from the Government. You must have a clear delimitation. I would suggest the Government should consider specifying clearly which areas they reserve for exploitation by the State and which areas are free and those areas that are free should be free not only to the private sector

[Shri Erasmo de Sequeira]

but to the Government also in open competition.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Industrial Development has to play a very important role in the economic development of the country. But the economic stability which we want is threatened by the monopoly houses in the country. I feel, the Ministry of Industrial Development is unable to prevent expansion of the monopoly houses and also their activities in this field. For example, take the Imperial Tobacco Company. This company is trying to expand and also to keep away all the Indian groups step by step.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : It is now Indian Tobacco Company.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Only the name has changed but the old character remains. This group has taken over a year ago the Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co, that is Char Minar. I want to know how the sanction has been given and who has given the sanction. I do not know who is the socialist Minister who has given the sanction to this group.

This Indian Tobacco Company is cheating and playing fraud on the people. They are making wide publicity that they are exporting cigarettes and tobacco. In fact, they are not exporting a single cigarette, only raw tobacco they are exporting. This monopoly group is trying to expand and is trying to finish all the other Indian groups. I want to know from the Minister whether his Ministry is able to prevent the monopoly expansion and to safeguard the interests of Indian companies in the tobacco industry.

Then, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to a report that appeared in the *Financial Express* of June 2 that about the steel sheet imports by the barrel fabricators. There is a war going on between his Ministry and the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry. The Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry is trying to plead the case with the

help of the Goenkas. I am sure that the Industrial Development Minister and his Ministry are trying to prevent encroachment on the industrial development policy of the Government. The policy of the Government and our party is anti-monopolist and I agree that our Industrial Development Ministry prevented any encroachment upon this policy to help the Goenkas by giving them all the licences to import steel for barrel fabrication. I want to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that there is a fight between the Ministries. I want to know from the Minister whether in such cases the anti-monopoly law can be altered by the bureaucrats of the Petroleum Ministry and if so, what is the reaction of this Ministry? This kind of monopolist tendency and solicitude to the monopoly groups should be checked and monopoly lobby is functioning even in the Central Secretariat. I would appeal to the Minister that it is his responsibility to see that the expansion of monopoly groups is prevented and the policy of the Government implemented.

Now I am coming to the regional imbalance. It is the duty of this Ministry to see that there is no regional imbalance. I want to say there is a lot of regional imbalance in the country. Take my State of Kerala. The Minister should look into the old files. Sir, nearly 34 applications for licences are pending with your Ministry and no licence is being issued. I don't know why you are not allowing my State to come up. Why do you allow this regional imbalances to continue. It is our policy that the regional imbalances should be reduced. But, unfortunately, it still continues. Sir, in Palghat, there is monument which was laid by Mr. Sanjivayya, the then Industrial Development Minister saying, 'I am here in the graveyard', because this is a stone laid for the proposed Instrumentation Project at Palghat. Years have gone but the project is yet to take shape. There is only a stone and nothing more. What can the stone do? I would request the Minister to at least send his officers to take away the stone so that people can walk there.

Now, coming to employment potential, industrial development creates employment potentiality. In the public sector undertakings of the Kerala Government we have an example that the recruitment will be done

through the State Public Service Commission. One of our pledges to the people in our election manifesto was one man from one family should get employment. Sir, there is a vicious circle. This vicious circle is distributing the entire employment opportunities between themselves. I would request the hon. Minister that he may consider recruiting the people for the jobs in the Central Government undertakings through the Union Public Service Commission or he should appoint a separate employment commission for recruitment so that equal opportunities may be given to the unemployed youth.

I agree that different Ministries have different public sector projects. We find that very many retired people are being put there. I can tell you one instance of one public sector project in Trivandrum. Two retired officials have been appointed as General Manager and as Manager. The General Manager is coming in wheel chair, spends half an hour there and gives Rs. 2,000. This is not in your Ministry; it is in the Health Ministry, that is, Hindustan. They put their own son-in-law, daughter-in-law etc. and their relatives as officials. The IAS and IPS officials distribute all these jobs among their own relatives. This is a vicious circle. This should stop. Just like Union Public Service Commission, there should be another Service Commission for distributing employment to all sections of society in respect of our public sector projects.

You invest crores of rupees for industrial development. You should see that basic industries are developed in every State. By less investment you will be able to give employment to lakhs of people. Potential employment can be created by those industries.

The Cashew, Coir, Handloom and Fishing industries are those which should be developed in Kerala. Coir industry gives employment to over 10 lakhs of people. If you spend Rs. 15 crores, you give employment to 10 lakhs of people and more. With less investment you give more employment. In every State there should be some basic industries. By this, with less investment you will be able to provide more employment to more number of people. Govern-

ment should give more financial assistance to basic industries and these basic industries should be set up in places where they are not developed.

There should be a programme to distribute the small industries to the ownership of panchayats and group of panchayats. Instead of encouraging small groups of individuals or certain individuals only, we can help these panchayats and groups of panchayats and they could be encouraged through banks and Government loans and grants. In this way you will give employment to the unemployed youth of this country. They could get employment in their own particular areas of every Panchayat.

Coming again to my State Kerala, I want the Minister to consider all the license applications for starting industries. They should be helped in this regard because Kerala has got the largest number of unemployed youths in the country. We may get a few industries but then there also we may not get full employment opportunities because other people take away such things. This is our fate. I appeal to the Minister to see that the regional imbalances that are prevailing in the country are removed. There are certain areas which are getting more and certain areas are getting less. This should be removed. These opportunities should be provided to every State. The hon. Minister should try to cut and curb the monopoly tendencies and foreign interests in the country. Thank you.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) हिन्दी स्पीकर साहब, हिन्दुस्तान के 23 सालों की आजादी के दौर में इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट तो हुआ, लेकिन वह शायद न तो अरबों के लिये हुआ और न अरबों का उसमें हिस्सा रहा। जो इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट हुआ, उसका क्या-क्या हिस्सा हिन्दुस्तान के 75 खानदानों की नज़र हो गया। करोड़ों नहीं अरबों रूपए खर्च किए गए लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के 75 खानदानों इसके मालिक

[श्री इशहाक सम्मली]

बन बैठे। सरकार ने बहुत जोर शोर से एलान किया, सरकारी पार्टी ने अपने मैनिफेस्टो में इस बार ही नहीं, इससे पहले भी एलान किया, कि हम सोशलिस्ट पालिसी अपनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन वह सोशलिस्ट पालिसी क्या थी, वह सोशलिस्ट पालिसी क्या रहती, कहा यह गया है कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ावा देंगे, एक दिन सारी इंडस्ट्रीज को नेशनलाइज होना है इसलिए पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ाना ही है लेकिन तजुबों ने यह बतलाया कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का नाम लिया गया लेकिन ज्यादातर लाइसेन्सेज यहां तक कि की-इंडस्ट्रीज के लाइसेन्स की बाबत भी बात चल रही है, समायोदारों कह रहे हैं कि हम डिफेंस इंडस्ट्रीज भी लगायेंगे, तो की-इंडस्ट्रीज के लाइसेन्सेज भी समायोदारों को दिए गए—वैसी और विदेशी समायोदारों को। वह लाइसेन्सेज दिये गए जिनमें मुनाफे का कोई ठिकाना नहीं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ की हिन्दुस्तानी अवाम के हिस्से में नहीं आ रही है, बड़े बड़े समायोदारों के हिस्से में आ रही है।

कहा जाता है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को सरकार बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ावा देना चाहती है। बात भी सही है। मैं भी जानता हूं कि जितना फारेन एक्सचेंज हमारे यहां स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के जरिए आ सकता है शायद दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज के जरिए उतना नहीं आ सकता है। लेकिन हालत यह है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज पर भी मोनोपोलिस्ट छा गए। आज आप देखें—मैं इसका जबाब चाहूंगा—कि बड़े बड़े समायोदार अपने यहां छोटी चीजें तैयार कर रहे हैं जो कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में आती हैं। इसी हाउस में एलान किया गया था कि सरकार कुछ आइटम्स को इंडसू के लिए रिजर्व कर देना

चाहती है और मिलों में उनको तैयार करने पर बैन लगा देना चाहती है ताकि मिल उनको न बना सकें लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि टाबेल जैसी मामूली चीज दिल्ली क्लाय मिल तैयार कर रहा है और एलगिन मिल भी तैयार कर रहा है। कहा गया वह सरकार का वायदा? कहा गया इस हाउस में दिया गया वह अवयोरेंस? टाटा साहब साबुन भी बनायेंगे, बिड़ला साहब दांतों का मंजन भी बनायेंगे और मोदी साहब लालटेन भी बनायेंगे तो फिर छोटी पूंजी वाला बेचारा क्या करेगा? क्या यही सरकार की सोशलिस्ट पालिसी है? मैं चाहूंगा कि इसके ऊपर गौर किया जाए। हिन्दुस्तानी समायोदार ही नहीं, विदेशी समायोदार भी हिन्दुस्तान की लूट में पूरी तरह से हिस्सेदार है, हिस्सेदार ही नहीं उनको कुछ एडवान्टेज भी हासिल है। आप देखें कि कितनी कम्पनीज हैं जो हर साल करोड़ों रुपया हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर ले जाती हैं। मैं सिर्फ एक ही मिसाल दूंगा—आप जरा गौर फर्मायें—इम्पोरियल टोबैको कम्पनी 80 फीसदी सिग्रेट और टोबैको की मोनोपोलिस्ट है लेकिन हालत यह है कि हमारी सरकार उसको बराबर भागे बढ़ने की इजाजत दे रही है। मेरे दोस्त और इसी हाउस के फ्रान्सेबिल मेम्बर श्री शशि भूषण जी ने इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेन्ट मिनिस्टर को इस बारे में लिखा कि इस मानोपली को रोका जाये लेकिन शायद उसका कोई प्रसर नहीं हुआ। हमको तो डर है, हम प्रोपोजीशन के हैं इसलिए हमारी बात का क्या प्रसर हो सकता है लेकिन शशि भूषण जी ने लिखा और उसका भी कोई प्रसर नहीं हुआ।... (व्यवधान).....

तो बड़े जोर शोर से कहा जाता है कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर को इस तरह से बढ़ावा देंगे। हमारे कितने ही मेम्बर साहेबान हैं और मैं तो

साफ़बुज के साथ सुनता हूँ जब कांग्रेस पार्टी के भी बाबू मेम्बर पब्लिक सेक्टर को अपोज करते हैं और प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। बहुत जोर से यह क्लीक बी जाती है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर बराबर नुकसान में चल रहा है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ अगर आप इसके बारे में धीकड़े जमा करें कि अब तक समर्थितारों ने कितनी कम्पनियों को लिक्विडेट किया है और पब्लिक का लाखों करोड़ों रुपया हजम किया है—क्या वह पब्लिक का रुपया नहीं था ? क्या केवल पब्लिक सेक्टर में ही लगने वाला पब्लिक का रुपया है और वह शेयरहोल्डर्स का पैसा पब्लिक का नहीं था ? लेकिन उसका यहाँ कोई डिक्ल नहीं किया जाता है। सरकार भी जबब में कुछ नहीं कहती बल्कि सरकार नीचे मुँह गिराकर इस इसजाम को तस्लीम कर लेती है। दर्जनों नहीं, सैकड़ों की तादाद में इन समर्थितारों ने प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को लिक्विडेट किया है और शेयर-होल्डर्स का पैसा हजम किया है। पब्लिक सेक्टर को नुकसान क्यों है ? मैं एक मिनट में बताना चाहता हूँ कि नुकसान इसलिए है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर उन लोगों के हवाले कर दिया जाता है जो नहीं जानते कि पब्लिक सेक्टर की इम्पार्टेंस क्या है, जिनको पब्लिक सेक्टर पर कोई फेथ नहीं है। मैं और मेरे साथी सरजू पांडे रांची एच. ड. सी. में गए थे। वहाँ पर उस वक्त जो चेयरमैन थे उन्होंने यह जानते हुए भी कि हम कम्युनिस्ट हैं, लगातार पांच मिनट तक हम लोगों को लेक्चर दिया कि सरकार का काम यह नहीं हुआ करता कि कारखाने चलाये बल्कि सरकार का काम तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करना होता है—यह तो बनियों का काम है। उस वक्त वे साहब एच. ड. सी. रांची के चेयरमैन थे। आपकी इत्तला के लिए बता दूँ कि जब आपने उनको हटाया तो उनके समय में वहाँ पर कम्युनल रायट हुए जिसमें मैं कह सकता हूँ—मैं और सरजू पांडे जी वहाँ

गए थे और जो इन्क्वायरी की थी उसकी रिपोर्ट सरकार को भेजी—उस कम्युनल रायट में उनका हाथ था और वहाँ पर मुसलमान मजदूरों को ताक ताक कर मारा गया। आप इसको जानते हैं कि जब वे तशरीफ ले गए और श्री के. डी. मालवीय चेयरमैन बनाये गए तो एकदम पीस भी हो गई, वहाँ पर प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ गया और वहाँ की हालत भी बेहतर हो गई। और उन्होंने क्या किया ? वह महाशय जब वहाँ से तशरीफ ले गए चेयरमैन तो छलप होकर तो कलकत्ते में एक बहुत धानदार लोहे का कारखाना खोल लिया। आप कहें तो मैं उनका नाम भी ले सकता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : जी नहीं।

और इसहाक सम्भलो : तो पब्लिक सेक्टर को बर्बाद कराया जाता है प्राइवेट सेक्टर के जरिए से। हमारे सेक्टरी साहबान, डायरेक्टर और जवाइंट डायरेक्टर साहबान और दूसरे अफसर साहबान के लड़कों, बामादों और अजीजों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में नौकरी दे करके संबटाज किया जाता है इस पब्लिक सेक्टर को। आप जानते हैं कि इसी हाउस में मांग की गई थी कि अफसरान को रिटायरमेंट के बाद इजाजत न हो कि वे किसी प्राइवेट कम्पनी में कोई सविस या कोई ओहदा ले सकें लेकिन अफसोस है कि अभी तक इस पर कोई अमल दरामद नहीं हो सका है जिसका नतीजा यह है कि वे बराबर उनको छुश रखते हैं ताकि प्राइम्दा अपने एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए उनसे उम्मीद रखें। क्या ऐसी हालत में पब्लिक सेक्टर का कोई कुसूर हो सकता है जब बड़े बड़े मुनाफे की जो बीजों हैं वह बदकिस्मतों से प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दे दी गई हैं ? आप जानते हैं कि इंग्लिय-रिंग, एल्यूमिनियम जैसी जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वह बेइन्तहा मुनाफे वाली हैं। हाँ, हमारी सरकार किसी इंडस्ट्री की कब नेशनलाइज करती है ? मेनिफेस्टो में एलान किया जाता है कि हम कारखानों को नेशनलाइज करेंगे लेकिन कब

[श्री इसहाक सम्मेली]

नेशनलाइज करते हैं ? तब करते हैं जबकि वे मिलें बीमार मिलें कही जाती है, जबकि वे खास में चल रही होती है और जब कि उनकी मशीनरी बिल्कुल पुरानी हो जाती है, जबकि वे मिलें मिल मालिकों पर बोझ ही जाती है तब कही जाकर सरकार उन मिलों को अपने पास लेती है। मैं माफ़ करना चाहता हूँ क्या पब्लिक का पैसा किसी यतीमखाने का है ? क्या हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब यतीमखाने के डायरेक्टर हैं ? क्या हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब यतीमखाना चलाते हैं ? यू पी. और बिहार में कहा जा रहा है कि शुगर मिलों को नेशनलाइज किया जाये लेकिन नहीं किया गया। यू पी में उन 12 मिलों को लिया गया है जो कि बीमार हैं, जो कि चलने के काबिल नहीं है उनको लिया गया है।

स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की कितनी बुरी हालत है यह बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। हालत यह है कि शायद यह भी समर्थितों की इजारेदारी में दी जा रही है। आज की जो हालत है—मैं सिर्फ एक मिसाल देता हूँ। मुरादाबादी बर्तन का नाम आप ने भी सुना होगा। मुरादाबाद ब्रासवेयर इंडस्ट्री हर साल 6 करोड़ रुपये का फ़ोरेन एक्सचेंज आप को दिलाती है लेकिन उस का रा मेटैरियल उन को नहीं, बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों को दिया जाता है। मजदूरों को नहीं दिया जाता है, गरीबों को नहीं दिया जाता है, हाथ से काम करने वालों को रा-मेटैरियल नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं तो यह देखता हूँ कि उन लोगों को रा-मेटैरियल दिया जाता है, उन इजारेदारों को दिया जाता है जिन का इंडस्ट्री से कोई दूर का ताल्लुक नहीं। ऐसी सूरत में कैसे इंडस्ट्री बढ़े ? जरूरत इस बात की है कि इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट

मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ़ से ऐक परमानेंट ऐम्प्लीमेंशन हो जिस को दूसरे लोग धा कर के देखें। मैं ने देखा है कि जो मद्रास की एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमीशन काउन्सिल की तरफ़ से आल इंडिया नुमायश चल रही थी उस में नार्थन इंडिया और ईस्टन इंडिया की कोई भी चीज़ नहीं थी। सब गायब। न बनारस की सिल्क का वजूद, न बिहार की सिल्क का वजूद, न मुरादाबादी बर्तन का कोई नमूना है। क्या मजाक किया जा रहा है ? दूसरे छोटे छोटे मुक्तों में उन का परमानेंट नुमायश हैं और जो चीज़ वह डेवलप करते जाते हैं हर साल उन प्राइ-टम्स को दिखाते हैं।

एक चीज़ मैं और अर्ज करूंगा कि कोआर्डिनेशन का हमारी सरकार में कही नामोनिशान नहीं है। अगर किसी चीज़ के लिये चाहते हैं कि उस का लाइसेंस दे तो बिजली वाले अडगा डाल देते हैं। मुझे हैरत है कि माननीय चौधरी साहब और ओभा साहब इस मिनिस्ट्री में मंत्री हैं लेकिन सालों गुजर गये हैं लाइसेंस नहीं मिले हैं। होता क्या है ? नेशनल ऐडवाइजरी काउन्सिल फ़ॉर इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट का तीन साल मैं भी मेम्बर रहा हूँ। उस की जा मीटिंग होती है तो मलूम होता है कि जैसे चैम्बर आफ़ कामर्स ऐंड इंडस्ट्री की मीटिंग हो। जितने इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं सब वही मांगते हैं और चाहते हैं कि सरकार दे और वह मुनाफ़ा कमायें। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि आप भवानी प्लान बनायें ताकि जाबजा इंडस्ट्री फ़ैले और जिससे बेरोजगारी दूर हो। इस बात जिस तरह की प्लान है उस से बेरोजगारी दूर नहीं होगी। आप भवाम के अन्दर इंडस्ट्री का जाल बिछाइये, से-ट्रेडाइज मत कीजिये।

قمری اسحاق سبکی صاحب نے ڈپٹی سیکرٹری صاحب - ۱۹۱۱
 ہندوستان کے ۳۴ سالوں کی آزادی کے دور میں انڈین نیشنل
 ڈومینٹ کو بڑا لیکن وہ شاید نہ تو علم کے بڑے دور
 نہ علم کا اس میں حصہ رہا۔ جیٹا سربل ڈومینٹ ہوا
 اس کا زیادہ تر حصہ ہندوستان کے ۷۷ خانوں کی
 نذر ہو گیا۔ کروڑوں نہیں ہے، ہزاروں روپے خرچ کئے گئے
 لیکن ہندوستان کے ۷۷ خانوں اس کے مالک بن
 بیٹھے سرکار نے بہت زور و غور سے اعلان کیا۔ سرکاری
 پارٹی نے اپنے مینڈیٹ میں اس بار ہی نہیں، اس
 سے پہلے بھی اعلان کیا کہ ہم سوشلسٹ پارٹی اپنا تا
 چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن وہ سوشلسٹ پارٹی کیا تھیں۔
 وہ سوشلسٹ پارٹی کیا رہے؟ کہا گیا کہ ہم سبک
 سبکو کر دیا۔ ایک دن ساری انڈیا سربل کو
 نیشنل میں بھرتا ہے۔ اس لئے سبک سبکو کر دیا
 ہے۔ لیکن تجربے سے بتلا یا کہ سبک سبکو کرنا
 لیکن زیادہ تر لائسنسز بھارت کے کسی انڈسٹریز کے
 لائسنسز کی مانت جی بات چل رہی ہے۔ سرمایہ دار
 کہہ رہے ہیں کہ ہم لائسنسز انڈسٹریز بھی لگا دیں گے۔
 قمار کی انڈسٹریز کے لائسنسز بھی سرمایہ داروں کو
 دیتے گے۔ دسی اور بالی سرمایہ داروں کو وہ لائسنسز
 دیتے گے جن میں منافع کا کوئی ٹکڑا نہیں۔ اس کا نتیجہ
 یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان کی ترقی ہندوستانی عوام کے حصہ
 میں نہیں آ رہی ہے۔ بڑے بڑے سرمایہ داروں کے
 حصہ میں آ رہی ہے۔

کہا جاتا ہے کہ سال سیکل انڈسٹریز کو سرکار بہت
 دیا دینا چاہتی ہے۔ بات بھی صحیح ہے۔ میں بھی جانتا
 ہوں کہ حقنا قانون، لیکن ہمارے یہاں سال سیکل انڈسٹریز
 کے ذریعہ آسکتا ہے شاید دو سری انڈسٹریز کے

ذریعہ آسکتا ہے۔ لیکن علم کی چیز ہے کہ سیکل
 سیکل انڈسٹریز بھی منڈیٹ چھو گئے۔ آج آپ
 دیکھیں۔ میں اس کا جواب چاہوں گا کہ بڑے بڑے
 سرمایہ دار اپنے یہاں چھوٹی چیزیں تیار کر کے
 جو کہ سال سیکل انڈسٹریز میں آتی ہیں۔ اسی ماؤس
 میں اعلان کیا گیا تھا کہ سرکار کچھ آئینز کو ہندو
 کے لئے ریزرو کر دیا جانتی ہے اور ملوں میں ان کو تیار
 کرنے پر بین لگا دینا چاہتی ہے۔ ناکمل ان کو نہ بنا سکیں
 لیکن ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ ماؤل جس معمولی چیز دلی کلا تھیل
 اور ایک مل بھی تیار کر رہے ہے۔ وہ سرکار کا وعدہ
 کچھ ہی گیا۔ اس ماؤس میں دیا گیا وہ اشہ رہیں۔
 ٹاٹا صاحب صاحب بھی بنائیں گے۔ برلا صاحب انہوں کا
 بھجن بھی بنائیں گے۔ اور مودی صاحب لالین بھی
 بنائیں گے۔ تو پھر چھوٹی لڑائی والی بیچارہ کیا کرے گا۔
 کیا یہی سرکاری سوشلسٹ پارٹی ہے۔ میں چاہتا تھا کہ
 اس کے اوپر غور کیا جائے۔

ہندوستانی سرمایہ دار ہی نہیں پارٹی سرمایہ
 بھی ہندوستان کی لوٹ میں پوری طرح حصہ دار ہیں
 حصہ دار ہی نہیں ان کو کچھ بڑا منافع بھی حاصل ہے
 آپ دیکھیں کہ کتنی کمپنیز ہیں جو ہر سال کروڑوں روپے
 ہندوستان کے باہر لیجاتی ہیں۔ میں صرف ایک ہی
 مثال دوں گا۔ آپ ذرا غور فرمائیے۔

امپریل تباہ کن کمپنی۔ ۸ فی صدی سگریٹ اور ٹوباکو
 کی منڈیٹ ہے۔ لیکن حالت یہ ہے کہ ہماری سرکار اس کو
 براہ راست بڑھنے کی اجازت دے رہی ہے۔ میرے دوست
 اور اسی ماؤس کے انڈسٹریل مشینری بھی منڈیٹ
 انڈسٹریل ڈومینٹ منڈیٹ کو اس بارے میں لکھتے ہیں۔
 کہ اس منڈیٹ کو روکا جائے۔ لیکن شاید اس کا کوئی اثر
 نہیں ہوا۔ ہم کو تو رہے کہ ہم اپوزیشن کے ہیں اس لئے
 ہماری بات کا کیا اثر ہو سکتا ہے۔ لیکن شیشی بھوشن جی۔

جنھوں نے لکھا ہے اس کا بھی کوئی اثر نہیں ہوا۔
تو برصغیر کے زور شور سے کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہم
پبلک سیکر کو اس طرح بڑھا دوں گے۔ ہمارے کئے
ہی ممبر صاحبان ہیں اور میں تو تعجب کے ساتھ
سنتا ہوں جب کانگریس پارٹی کے بعض ممبر
پبلک سیکر کو اڑھائی لاکھ روپے دیا اور پبلک سیکر کو
بڑھا دیا دینا چاہتے ہیں۔

بہت زور سے یہ دلیل دی جاتی ہے کہ پبلک
سیکر برائے نقصان میں چل رہا ہے۔ میں پوچھتا
چاہتا ہوں۔ مگر آپ اس کے بارے میں کوئی حجت
کر رہے ہیں کہ اس کے سرکاری اداروں نے کتنی کمپنیوں کو
لکھائیٹ کیلٹ اور پبلک کالیکشنز کے ذریعہ
روپیہ جمع کیا ہے۔ کیا وہ پبلک کالیکشنز میں نہیں تھا۔
کیا کیوں پبلک سیکر میں ہی لگے دایا گیا کہ روپیہ
ہے۔ اور وہ شہر، ہزاروں روپے پبلک کالیکشنز میں نہیں تھا۔
لیکن اس کا یہاں کوئی ذکر نہیں کیا جاتا ہے۔ سرکار
کبھی جواب میں کچھ نہیں کہتی۔ بلکہ سرکار نیچے منہ کر کر
اس الزام کو تسلیم کر لیتی ہے۔

درہنوں میں پبلک سیکر کو ایک لاکھ روپے
سرکاری اداروں نے پرائیویٹ کمپنیوں کو لکھائیٹ
کیا ہے۔ اور شہر ہولڈرز کا پیسہ جمع کیا ہے۔
پبلک سیکر کو نقصان کیوں ہے جس میں ایک منٹ
میں بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ نقصان اس کے ہے کہ پبلک
سیکر میں لوگوں کے حوالے کر دیا جاتا ہے کہ جو نہیں جانتے
کہ پبلک سیکر کی اسپورٹس کیا ہے۔ جن کو پبلک
سیکر کو کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہے۔ میں اور میرے ساتھی
سر جیوانا نے راجی آجی۔ ای سی سی۔ میں نے کئے۔
وہاں پر اس وقت جو چیزیں تھیں انھوں نے یہ جانتے
ہوئے بھی کہ ہم کیسے لستے ہیں لگانا پانچ منٹ تک
ہم لوگوں کو کچھ نہیں دیا کہ سرکار کا کام یہ نہیں ہوتا

لڑنا کہ کارخانے چلائے بلکہ سرکار کا کمزور یا زبردستی
کرنا جو ملے یہ تو بنیوں کا کام ہے۔ اس وقت
وہ صاحب آجی۔ ای سی سی۔ راجی کے جیمز میں
تھے آپ کی اگلاٹ کے لئے بننا دوں کہ جب آپ
نے ان کو ہشیا یا ڈان کے سے میں وہاں پر کیوں

روایت ہے جس میں میں کہہ سکتا ہوں۔ میں اور شری
سر جیوانا نے وہاں لگے تھے۔ اور جو انھوں نے کی تھی اس
کی رپورٹ سرکار کو۔ مجھے بھی اس کمیونل رائٹ میں
ان کا ساتھ تھا اور وہاں پر مسلمان مزدوروں کو تاناکہ
تاک کر مارا گیا۔ آپ اس کو جانتے ہیں کہ جب ۵۵
تشریف لے گئے اور شری کے۔ ڈی۔ مالویہ جیمز بیرم
بجائے گئے۔ تو ایک وہ ہیں بھی قائم ہو گیا۔ وہاں
پر پروڈکشن بھی بڑھ گیا۔ اور وہاں کی حالت بھی
بہتر ہو گئی۔ اور انھوں نے کیا کیا۔ وہ مہلتے جب
وہاں سے تشریف لے گئے چیزیں سے الگ ہو کر تو
کلکتہ میں ایک بہت شاندار لوہے کا کارخانہ کھول لیا
آپ کہیں تو ہیں ان کا نام بھی لے سکتا ہوں۔

سچا پتی مہو دے۔ جی نہیں۔

شری اسحاق سمبلی :-۔ تو پبلک سیکر کو برائے
کرایا جاتا ہے پرائیویٹ سیکر کے ذریعہ سے۔ ہمارے
سیکرٹری صاحبان۔ ٹریڈ یونٹ اور سٹینڈرڈ انڈسٹری
صاحبان اور دوسرے افسر صاحبان کے لڑکوں، دامادوں
اور عزیزوں کو پرائیویٹ سیکر میں نوکری دیکر
سیوٹا میٹر کیا جاتا ہے اس پبلک سیکر کو سب
جانتے ہیں کہ سی او ایس میں مانگ کی گئی تھی کہ
افسران کو برٹائیئر منٹ کے بعد اجازت ہو کہ وہ
کسی پرائیویٹ کمپنی میں کوئی ممبر یا کوئی عہدہ
لے سکیں۔ لیکن اس سے کہ ابھی تک کوئی عمل درآمد
نہیں ہوا ہے جس کا نتیجہ ہے کہ وہ برابر ان کو خوش
رکھتے ہیں تاکہ ان کے ایپوائنٹمنٹ کے لئے ان سے امید

رکھیں۔ کیا ایسی حالت میں پبلک سیکٹر کا کوئی مقصورہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ جب بڑے بڑے منافع کی وجہ سے ہیں وہ بد قسمتی سے پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کو دیا ہی گئی ہیں۔ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ انجینئرنگ، ایلیمنٹری جیو۔

انڈسٹریز ہیں وہ بے انتہا منافع والی ہیں مگر ہماری سرکار کسی انڈسٹری کو کب نیشنلائز کرتی ہے۔ مین فیکٹری میں اعلان کیا جاتا ہے کہ ہم کارخانوں کو نیشنلائز کریں گے لیکن کب نیشنلائز کرتے ہیں تب کرتے ہیں کہ جب وہ ملین بیمار ملین ہو جاتی ہیں جبکہ وہ دوسرے ملین رہتی ہوتی ہیں اور جبکہ ان کی مشینری بالکل پرانی ہو جاتی ہے جبکہ وہ ملیں مل مالکوں پر بوجھ ہو جاتی ہیں تب کہیں جا کر سرکار ان ملوں کو اپنے پاس لیتی ہے۔ میں معلوم کرتا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا پبلک کا پیسہ کسی نیم نمائے کا ہے۔ کیا فیکٹری صاحب نیم نمائے کے ڈائریکٹر ہیں۔ کیا ہمارے فیکٹری صاحبان نیم نمائے چلاتے ہیں یا وہ ہمارے ہیں کیا ہمارے فیکٹریوں کو نیشنلائز کیا جائے۔ لیکن نہیں کیا گیا ہے ان بارہ ملوں کو کیا گیا ہے جو کہ بیمار ہیں جو کہ چلنے کے قابل نہیں ہیں ان کو کیا گیا ہے۔ سوال سیکل انڈسٹریز کی کتنی بری حالت ہے یہ بتائے کہ

ضرورت نہیں ہے حالت یہ ہے کہ شاید یہ بھی سہرا ہے کہ بارہ وادی میں دی جا رہی ہے آج کی جو حالت ہے یہ صرف ایک مثال دیتا ہوں مراد بادی رتنوں کا کام آپسے بھی سنا ہوگا۔ مراد بادی راس و میزائٹس ہر سال کروڑوں روپے کا خزانہ کھینچ آپ کو دیتی ہے۔

لیکن اس کا میٹریل ان کو نہیں بڑے بڑے پیر پاروں کو دیا جاتا ہے۔ مزدوروں کو نہیں دیا جاتا ہے عزمیں کو نہیں دیا جاتا ہے۔ پختہ سے کام کرنا ہوں کو، میٹریل نہیں دیا جاتا ہے۔ بینویر دیکھتا ہوں کہ ان لوگوں کو

ماہیگریل دیا جاتا ہے۔ ان اجارہ داروں کو دیا جاتا ہے جس کا انڈسٹری سے کوئی دور کا تعلق نہیں ایسی صورت میں کیسے انڈسٹری بڑھے ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ انڈسٹریل ڈولپمنٹ سٹری کی طرف سے ایک پرائیویٹ ایکٹویشن ہو جس کو دوسرے لوگ آکر کر دیکھیں۔ میں نے دیکھا ہے کہ جو در اس کی ایکسپورٹ پر موشن کو فیکٹری کی طرف سے

آل انڈیا عکاشت چل رہی تھی اس میں ٹیکنالوجی اور لیٹرین انڈیا کی نوئی بھی چیز نہیں تھی۔ صاب غائب۔ نہ بنا رس کی سٹاک کا وجود۔ نہ بہار کی سٹاک کا وجود۔ نہ مراد بادی رتنوں کا کوئی دھنوتہ ہے۔ کیا مذاق کیا جا رہا ہے۔ دوسرے چھوٹے چھوٹے ملکوں میں ان کی پرائیویٹ ٹرانسپورٹ ہے۔ اور جو بھی چیز وہ ڈولپ کر کے چلے جاتے ہیں میرا ان انجینئر کو دکھانے ہیں۔ ایک چیز میں اور عرض کر دینا کہ کوآرڈینیشن کا ہماری سرکار میں نہیں نام و نشان نہیں ہے۔ اگر کسی چیز کے لئے چاہتے ہیں کہ اس کا لائسنسز میں تو بھلا دالے اور ٹکا ڈال دیتے ہیں مجھے حیرت ہے کہ ناہید چور بھی صاحب اور اوجھا صاحب اس فیکٹری میں منتہی ہیں لیکن سالوں گزر گئے ہیں۔

لائسنس نہیں ملے ہیں۔ ہوتا کیا ہے۔ نیشنل باڈی رتنوں کو فیکٹری دار انڈسٹریل ڈولپمنٹ کا تین سال میں بھی ممبر پارٹیوں اس کی جو میٹنگ ہوتی ہے تو معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ جیسے جیسے آف کامرس انڈسٹری کی میٹنگ ہو۔ جنٹل انڈسٹریسٹس ایس سب وہی مانگتے ہیں اور چاہتے

ہیں کہ سرکار سے۔ اور وہ منافع لکھا ہیں۔ اس لئے یہ اسٹاک ہونے کہ آپ ٹھوڑی پلان بنا رہیں تاکہ جا بجا انڈسٹری پھیلے اور جس سے بے روزگاری دور ہو اس وقت جس طرح کی پلان ہے اس سے بے روزگاری دور نہیں ہوگی آپ عوام کے اندر انڈسٹری کا جلال بھائیے۔ سینیٹر لائسنس ہمت کیجیے۔

*SHRI NAGESWARA RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the prosperity of the country industry and agriculture are the backbone. Between these two, for the supply of raw materials agriculture take the pride of place. But if you look at the history of agriculture in my State for the last two or three years you find that this has suffered heavily due to natural calamities like cyclone and floods or other reasons. Andhra Pradesh is the prime producer of tobacco in the entire country. In this State also, Guntur produces nearly 90% of tobacco. The construction of Nagarjun Sagar project has also helped in augmenting the production of tobacco. This cash crop has earned for the country foreign exchange worth about hundred crores of rupees a year. But, Sir, if you take the statistics for the last two or three years even in this industry you will find that it has not been of any benefit to the tobacco grower but the profits have been concerned by cigarette manufacturers. It is the primary duty of Government to establish an industry where raw materials are easily available. In the same way as Government has encouraged setting up of sugar factories in the co-operative sector wherever sugar cane was easily procured, either in the Co-operative Sector or the public sector we must have a cigarette factory in Andhra Pradesh, more particularly in Guntur district where the raw material is grown abundantly. The previous Speaker Shri Vayalar Ravi has spoken about the conditions in the cigarette industry. If we want better atmosphere in this industry I request the hon. Minister to see that cigarette factory is established in the cooperative sector or the public sector. I would like to assure the Government in this connection that the tobacco growers and the traders will be coming forward with necessary help if the Government decides to establish such a factory. The advantages of establishing an industry in an area where raw materials are easily available are manifold. The cost of production will go down because overhead charges like transporting raw materials to the factory and also transporting finished products to the market will be minimum. This will result in the end product being available to the consumer at a cheaper rate.

We have a sugar factory in Krishna

district by name Challapalli sugar mills. For the last three years the factory owes more than 150 lakhs of rupees to the sugarcane growers being the cost of sugarcane procured from them. Instead of paying these dues as a gentlemen's agreement the factory owners, have been duping innocent farmers. The Government has not exercised its authority in enforcing the payment to the cane growers. The factory owners, circumventing the provisions of law, have taken a commitment from the innocent sugarcane growers who are ignorant of the niceties of law. This was done with a view to see that this is only a civil matter. The question now is who is to enforce the payment. The Central Government feels that it is the responsibility of the State Government. And the State Government feels that it is the Central Government's responsibility. In the prevailing vitiated atmosphere regarding the Centre-State relations, it is the poor farmer who is the victim of this legal fraud. We have been elected here on a clear manifesto of social justice. But if we are not able to ensure the fundamental rights of the common man on the plea that the responsibility is that of one or the other Government, who is to ameliorate the sufferings of the poor farmer? Sir, the House is aware that Andhra Pradesh was ravaged by unprecedented cyclone and floods during May 1969. Members of Government had also made an aerial survey of the extent of the damage. The Andhra Farmer, in the face of this wrath of Nature, never flinched and never for a moment lost his nerve and courage. It is not enough if we extol the services of the farmer to the country who is the backbone of national economy. Sir, there is a limit to human endurance also. After facing these ravages, if he does not get his rightful due for the last three years, from the factory owners, I do not know what words I should use to describe the plight.

Sir, only about for days ago four Members of Parliament consisting of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah and three from Rajya Sabha, met the Minister. This was in regard to the Andhra Scientific Company of Machilipatnam. There have been three Committees which went into the question of production of equipment by this Company. And they have opined that this is a

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

Company where experts are working and where equipment not only for the hospitals but also for the defence purposes is being produced. The reports have been submitted to Government. Memoranda on the affairs of the Company have been submitted to the Prime Minister and also to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. The last Committee have recommended that because of the strategic importance of the Company, it should be taken over by the Government. Sir, the Minister is a man of dedication and of integrity of purpose. Though he realised the importance of this Company, yet he expressed certain restrictions regarding the take-over due to paucity of funds. In view of the present critical times in the country and in view of the importance of this industry for defence purposes which should over-ride all other considerations, I once again plead with the Minister to see that in the near future this Company is taken over by Government. As in the case of National College of Education, Machilipatnam, this Company was established during our freedom struggle. Sir, this institution is of the same vintage with the motto of 'Swadeshi' blessed by Mahatma Gandhi. This is why inspite of the vicissitudes that it had to face by way of lack of funds and mis-management, this institution has been surviving due to the momentum of those ideals. I sincerely hope that Government would consider these aspects and take over the Company very soon. Sir, you are all aware of the serious turn the agitation for steel plant in Andhra Pradesh had taken a few years ago. Recently a foundation stone of the steel plant at Visakapatnam has been laid by the Prime Minister. No further progress has unfortunately been made so far.

The failure of the public undertakings in our country is mainly due to lack of dedicated personnel. To overcome this if the personnel of the undertaking are recruited from the local population they will have a sense of dedication and pride in the undertaking of their region. We should inculcate in the workers a sense of belonging and a sense of involvement in the great task of national development. They must be made to feel that resort to strike will cripple national economy and that, therefore, they should eschew such agitational methods.

This does not refer to a steel plant at Visakhapatnam but is pertinent to all industries in the country.

I would like to refer to the proposed pig iron plant at Koihagudem in Andhra Pradesh. The raw materials are available nearby. The project report has also been submitted to Government but so far nothing has come out of it and the people are eagerly waiting for a favourable decision of the Government.

I would like to conclude with one suggestion. If any proposal for establishment of industry is received by Government I suggest that before issuing the letter of intent to the party concerned, Govt. should ensure availability of raw materials and other facilities in the proximity of the location of the industry.

*SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the Debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade.

Sir, I would like to pay my meed of praise to this Ministry for their purposeful efforts and meaningful schemes for the rapid industrialisation of the country. When we are striving our best and straining every nerve to exploit to the optimum extent possible the vast industrial potential of the country and to increase the rate of industrial growth to a greater extent, I regret to find from the Annual Report of the Ministry that in the year 1970 the growth rate appears to have to some extent declined, as compared to the previous year. The year 1969 recorded an increase of 7.1% in industrial production over 1968, but the year 1970 showed an increase of only 5%, which in other words mean a fall of 2.1%. You will appreciate, Sir, that our efforts should lead to a steady rise every year in the industrial production. Instead, we are confronted with a decline of 2.1% in the year 1970. I would like the hon. Minister of Industrial Development to explain the causes which have contributed to this fall and also state the steps taken to counter this unhealthy trend.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. P. Ulaganambi]

We are committed to the ideal of achieving self reliance in the vital sector of industries by giving all encouragement and effective incentives to Indian entrepreneurs and by simultaneously curtailing to the maximum extent the imports. But the Annual Report paints a bleak picture and I am afraid that our hopes might founder. In 1970 out of 3033 applications received from Indian entrepreneurs for industrial licences only 338 licences were issued. This works out to less than 10%. On the other hand, during 1970, 429 applications for foreign collaboration and investment were received, out of which approvals were accorded in 183 cases. Here, the percentage is about 43%. When I see this, I begin to wonder what is our industrial policy. Do we really mean what we say. We make solemn pronouncements that the entrepreneurs inside the country will be encouraged, but in reality we seem to be too eager to entertain foreign collaborations. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this contradiction.

All of us are aware that so far the policy has been to allow foreign collaboration only in major industries. But there is a departure from this practice as is evidenced from the fact that the Government are considering foreign participation even in the small scale sector. The small scale industrial sector has been and is our national economy. The total value of goods produced in the small scale sector annually is about Rs. 1000 crores. If we permit foreign collaboration in this sector, it will be just like thrusting our head in the gaping mouth of a lion. Just as the bigger fish swallows the smaller one, the small scale industrial units will be gobbled up by the foreign collaborators. I may even say that this would be a death-knell for the small scale sector in our country.

The capital investment in the Heavy Electricals Ltd. at Bhopal is about Rs. 50 crores. But this undertaking has incurred so far a loss of Rs. 54 crores. The Annual Report maintains a stony silence on the basic causes leading to this huge loss except mourning about long gestation period etc. Eighteen months after accepting the Tender, the British Consultants of this undertaking

raised the original estimate of Rs. 16 crores. to Rs. 47 crores. The Government at that time did not care to examine thoroughly the necessity for such an abnormal increase. They also did not work out the probable return on the investment made. We find that in this unit that capital-output ratio is 14 to 1. This being so, how can we expect this undertaking to break-even in the near future? I wish to point out that the Detailed Project Report of such undertaking should contain an assessment of the return on the capital proposed to be invested.

I regret to point out that the public undertakings are under the stranglehold of bureaucrats. A study made in 1961 revealed that out of 33 Chairmen of the public undertaking 18 belonged to the hierarchy of high officials. Even today out of 96 Managing Directors of the public undertaking, 40 belong to the steel-frame of civil services. If we want that these industrial units in the public sector should become profitable, then it is essential that they must be manned by technically qualified people. I would request the hon. Minister to give me a convincing reply why these industrial undertakings are being bureaucratized in this manner.

The Annual Report refers to the existence of a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cell in the Ministry. I would like to know how far this Cell I would also like to know how far this has ensured proper representation in the public sector undertakings. It is common knowledge that the share of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the industrial efforts of the country is negligible. The basic reason for this sorry state of affairs is that they don't themselves have enough capital resources. I would strongly urge that interest-free loans should be given by the Government to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes enabling them to set up small industrial units. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this proposition in all seriousness.

Under the aegis of this Ministry we have the Indian Standards Institution. One of the main functions of this institution is creation of quality consciousness and furtherance of standards movement in

the country. For this purpose they have to formulate standards suitable for the requirements of the country. But we find that the Indian Standards Institution merely adopts without modifications the standards formulated by the British Standards Institution and American Standards Institution. The Indian Standards thus have no relationship with the conditions prevailing in the country. This Institution has also been entrusted with the implementation of Certification Marks Scheme to ensure quality control. It has formulated so far 4757 Indian Standards and the annual value of certified goods comes to Rs. 30 crores. For proper and fruitful implementation of the Certification Marks scheme, the goods covered under this scheme are to be tested in a well-equipped laboratory, which the ISI lacks. As the hon. Minister himself admitted in a recent Convention, malpractices abound in the implementation of this scheme. I would suggest that an Inquiry Committee should be constituted soon to go into this matter and to suggest remedial measures.

Hides and Skins are a major foreign exchange earner, and Tamil Nadu occupies a premier place in the manufacture of hides and skins. In particular, my constituency, Vellore in North Arcot District of Tamil Nadu is the main centre. Now the leather industry is in the throes of a crisis. I request the hon. Minister to look into the causes for this sudden slump and consider the desirability of constituting a Leather Development Corporation and locating it at Vellore. The leather industry is the mainstay of North Arcot District, which is otherwise industrially backward. If this Corporation is set at Vellore, it will open up new avenues of employment to the educated unemployed of this area and it will also act as a fillip to the industry which contributes a lot to our foreign exchange reserves.

The Annual Report talks about the Ministry's decision to co-ordinate the scheme of pilot Rural Electricity Cooperatives with the Rural Industries Projects Programme. I find that the benefit of the scheme will go to Maharashtra, U.P., Mysore, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Tamil Nadu is in the forefront in the matter of consumption and generation of electricity.

I would like to suggest that Tamil Nadu also should be covered by this scheme.

Now I will make a reference to the much-talked about small car project. All of us are aware that the letter of intent for the manufacture of small car has been issued to the son of our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written to the Prime Minister, once in December, 1970 and again in June, 1971, staking the claim of Tamil Nadu mainly on the ground of favourable conditions prevailing there. I would suggest that the small car project should be set up in Tamil Nadu. If the project is handed over to the State Government, it will not only benefit the people of a whole State but also will absolve the highest dignitary of the country from the odious criticism of favouritism.

The Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order, 1971 has come into force with effect from 30.1.1971. This order has adversely affected two industrial establishments in Tamil Nadu—the E.I.D. Parry Distillery and the Tiruchi Distillery. I would request the hon. Minister to re-examine this question.

16.60 hrs.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has submitted an application for setting up a Naphtha Cracker Unit in the State. I request the hon. Minister to bestow his personal attention and give clearance to this unit.

The small match manufacturers in Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, have been repeatedly petitioning about adequate supply of sulphur. Their demand is genuine and the Minister should favourably consider their request.

The Annual Report admits of impending paper shortage. There is also a reference to schemes for substantial expansion of the existing capacity to 1,86,000 tonnes per year and for establishment of new units for a total capacity of 2,62,000 tonnes per year. The paucity of paper has affected the starting of second shift sanctioned in the Government of India Press in Coimbatore, thus denying employment opportunities for the people of the area. There is also another Press of the Government of India in Kerala.

[Shri R. P. Ulaganambi]

I would suggest that a paper manufacturing factory should be set up either in Tamil Nadu or in Kerala so that the requirements of these two Government Presses can be fully met and they can be run to the installed capacity, which is now lying idle.

The Tamil Nadu Government constituted Rajamannar Committee to go into the question of Centre-State Relations. This Committee has suggested that the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 should be repealed and the powers of issuing licences should be delegated to the States for widespread, even and rapid industrialisation of the country. I quote from the Report the relevant portion :

"The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, Central Act LXV of 1951 should be replaced and replaced by an Act providing for the control by the Union of such industries only as are of national importance or of all-India character or which have a capital of more than one hundred crores of rupees. The provisions relating to grant of licences should be completely omitted.

The State should have the power to grant licences to start new industrial undertakings within the State either in the private sector or in the cooperative Sector.

The State should also have the power to start and carry on industrial undertaking in the public sector (except in fields reserved for the Union) with or without foreign collaboration."

I would request the hon. Minister to give serious consideration to the recommendation of Rajamannar Committee and initiate action in that direction.

In conclusion, I would say that the implementation of the Essential Commodities Act is half-hearted and tardy with the result that the black-marketeers and hoarders are flourishing with all fan-fare. I request the hon. Minister to take effective measures for proper implementation of this Act so that the common people of the country are saved

from the harassment of anti-social elements in our country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO (Chattrapur) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Industrial Development but in doing so I wish to make some observation which are relevant and pertinent to the working of this Ministry.

During the last 20 years a wide industrial base has been created in the country including sophisticated capital goods and consumer goods. Extensive consultancy and designs facilities also have been developed. Mainly the output as a whole has grown at about the same rate as the national income.

In 1968-69 industrial production rose by 7.4 per cent while in 1969-70 the growth had come down to 5.8 per cent. The small-scale sector has provided nearly half of the manufacturing output. The public sector investment accounts for only 10 to 15 per cent of the total output in the industrial sector.

The performance of the public sector has come under criticism. This criticism is not wholly justified, though it is partially justified, mainly for the reason that the public sector has invested large sums in steel, machine building and other important basic industries with larger gestation periods. Also huge capacities have been built not taking into consideration the existing demands of the country. In Bhopal Heavy Electricals, the other day the Minister himself admitted in reply to a question, the capacity was being expanded from time to time without corresponding demand in the country. So also in the heavy engineering unit in Ranchi, a huge capacity has been built up and till today we have not got the demand in the country nor in the coming future.

However, the public sector has to grow and it is the public sector that has to occupy the industrial field in the country. By and large it is trying to come. I hope, the public sector will do a good job and give a good account of itself in the coming years. For that I would suggest that there should be an industrial pool. Now officers are sent on deputation from Government for some

time and they are given the option whether they would like to continue there or would like to come back to the parent department. A time has come when we have got good managerial skill in the country, young men trained in foreign countries and also technical people. Unless we build up a cadre, the public sector will not have a good future.

The industrial policy has been revised in February, 1970, as a result of the Hazari Committee report and the Dutt Committee report. Three sectors have been created in industry—the small sector, the middle sector and the core or the heavy investment sector. For the small sector the investment limit is Rs. 7.5 lakhs; in respect of ancillary industries it is up to Rs. 10 lakhs. For the middle sector it is of total assets of Rs. 5 crores and for the core sector it is Rs. 5 crores and above.

The core sector is now reserved for the large houses, because it is the policy of Government—and a right policy—that large houses should not come into the middle sector much less in the small sector. But in the core sector, how many applications have been granted? The report itself says, out of 303 applications pending, in 1970, 300 and odd licences have been issued and 400 and odd letters of intent have been issued. I would like to know, out of these 800 applications, what is the investment potentiality which is covered by these licences and letters of intent. The report is silent on that. The country would like to know what is the investment in this industrial field in 1970. What is responsible for the fall of production in 1969-70? It has come down to 5.8 per cent. Unless there is huge investment, there cannot be more production and more prosperity for the country. Poverty will continue and it cannot be banished from the country. If there is larger investment and larger scope for employment, the unemployment problem will be solved and there will be prosperity in the country.

The Hazari Committee has conceived of a new theory of "joint Sector". It is good. The Government should go in for that. How joint should it be? The Government has not framed any guidelines till today. Two

years have elapsed, Is the Government going to have 50 per cent controlling interest or what extent in the industry? Till today, that has not been made clear. That is one reason for the delay.

There is also another thing. The Government is also thinking on the lines that financial institutions which advance loans to the industry should have equity participation in the industry. It is good a thing. A small industrialist requires a large investments. They should have a say in the running of the industry. What is the percentage of equity participation? Till today, the guide-lines have not been framed. They should know what is the percentage of participation, the controlling interest, of the financial institutions in a particular industry. They do not know much less the foreign investor. Therefore, uncertainty, ambiguity and vagueness prevails. That is also a reason why capital is shy and you are not getting investment in the country.

As regards delay in licensing, once the Industrial Development Ministry clears a particular application, it has to go the Company Law Affairs for clearance and if the Company Law Affairs thinks it necessary, it is sent to the Monopolies Commission. But the opinion of the Company Law Affairs and that of the Monopolies Commission are advisory. The Government insists is not bound to accept them. But still the Government insists on this rigmarole and all this procedure has to be gone through. So, the delay is there.

The licensing should be done quickly, say, within 3 months or 4 months or something like that. The industrialists say that it takes 2 years in Japan for an industry to come up, to go on stream, whereas, in India, it takes 2 years to get a licence. It may be an exaggeration. But still the delay in there. The report itself says that the delay is there. It should be eliminated. If you want to increase production, the delay should be eliminated. They should be eliminated.

There is one thing more. When you know that the core industry is reserved for a monopoly house or a large house, where

[Shri Jaganath Rao]

is the necessity of referring it to the Monopolies Commission for clearance? Therefore, no further inquiry is necessary. When you know it is a monopoly house and the core industry is reserved for them why do you ask the Company Law Affairs and also the Monopolies Commission to give a clearance? It is a waste of time. Therefore, the Government can say, how much participation the Government has in a particular industry along with the monopoly houses. These are the matters which have to be made clear if the Industrial Development Ministry is keen on the industrial development of the country.

Our country has been a late starter in the field of monopoly legislation. This legislation is highly necessary. Even Western democracies, free democracies, like the United States, have monopoly legislation. It is necessary in our country also. There are two things in this, the size of the unit and the unit which is practising restrictive trade practices. These two things are covered by this legislation, the monopolies and the restrictive trade practices. We have chosen the size of a company to which we can apply this Act. But we are not giving prominence to the restrictive trade practices which are being practised by some firms. It should be the other way. But we are taking the size only into consideration. This is one reason why there is delay. It would be in keeping with our broader objectives if undesirable trade practices and not the size as such are taken as the criteria for the application of this monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. Onus is put on all firms with assets over Rs 20 crore or dominant undertakings with assets over Rs. 1 crore to apply to the Company Law Board for permission to make substantial investment. Therefore, to avoid this delay in licensing, I would suggest: let there be a centralised agency in one department which would look into all the aspects. The Company Law affairs is not with the Industrial Development Ministry and capital issue clearance is to be given by the Company Law Ministry but it is under the Finance Ministry. Therefore, these functions should be under one Ministry, under one roof so that there is no delay. Let the Industrial Development Ministry be

responsible for the licensing and the running of the industry in the country so that the delay can be avoided to a large extent and it can also have an overall look from the various angles before the licence is issued. I am only trying to help the Industrial Development Minister if he cannot touch these points himself. I am doing it for him so that many industries may come up in this country.

I am happy to find that the import substitution drive started in 1962 in the wake of the Chinese aggression I had something to do with that—is making steady progress and we have been able to restrict our imports to a few items and consequently less foreign exchange is being spent. But, there is another side to it also. Now, our industry has become a highly protected industry. As certain articles are available in the country, its imports are not allowed. Though the imported article may cost less, the indigenous product costs more because there is no cost-consciousness in our industry. Our industry is not in a position to compete in the international markets because of the high price of its products. This aspect has to be looked into. The time has come when we should be cost-conscious. The industry must try to reduce the cost of production so that we can stand in competition in the international market. How are we going to improve our exports unless we can stand in international competition? The industry is to-day a highly protected industry. When things are available in the country, we should use them. At the same time, the cost-consciousness must prevail.

Then, the definition of a dominant undertaking or an inter-connected unit is not very clear. Why don't you prepare a list of these houses saying these are the dominant undertakings and these are the inter-connected units so that every one may know. But what is happening to-day? You are throwing the onus on the firm to go and get a clearance. Why should you ask him to do it? Why not the Government prepare a list of firms—firms which are dominant undertakings and firms which are inter-connected units. What is the value of the advice of the Monopolies Commission? It is only advisory and their advice is not binding on the Industrial Development Ministry. If you are entrusted with the

responsibility, you have to take into consideration all the aspects of the case so that delay is eliminated. If you go on thinking, and no Department wants to take the responsibility.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Sir, coming to research, research in industry is very important now a days. Scientific and technological advancements and developments all over the world have assumed very great importance. We cannot go on with the old-fashioned methods. For research and development large amounts have to be spent by the public sector and private sector industries. There should be sufficient co-ordination taking place as in the USA—the engineer, the academician, the scientist, the industrialist and the Government, all should come together and evolve a new method of technology to be utilised in the industry concerned.

My hon. friend Mr. C. C. Desai is a big industrialist. He has to look to the welfare of the society. He puts his capital. I don't deny him his profits, but over and above profit which he is entitled to legitimately, he must care for the well being of the people of the area in which he has located his industry and of the workers of the industry. How many industrialists have built houses for workers? There is a Govt. scheme. Advances are given by the Government, but industrialists are not in a mood to construct houses for the workers. It is a social responsibility. They form part of society and to the extent possible, they should contribute for the well-being of the society at large.

Regarding non-ferrous metals, I am glad to say that the Aluminium industry has done a good job. We are self-sufficient, in that. The Gujarat Mining Export Corporation had wanted a licence and to the best of my knowledge, till last year, they did not get it. We should be in a position to export our finished goods and earn foreign exchange. Regarding non-ferrous metals the States should do it. States like Rajasthan, Gujarat,

Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa etc. where there is mineral wealth, should be encouraged to develop their mineral wealth so that they may get income for the development of the States and if the States themselves cannot do so, then it can be undertaken as a joint venture by the Centre.

The Orissa Industrial Development Corporation was given licence more than one year ago. Nothing has been done so far. There must be some time-limit. Within 6 months, if no effective steps are taken, you must cancel the licence. The hon. Minister should see that idle letters of intent on which no action has been taken should be cancelled so that fresh licence could be given.

*SHRI S. K. SARKAR (Joynagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall make my speech in Bengali. While rising to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industrial Development, I would like to say a few words about this Ministry.

Sir, on the basis of our knowledge this much we can say that the main purpose of the Ministry of Industrial Development is to set up new industries in the country. So far as the existing sick and under-fed industries are concerned, this Ministry has nothing to do anything fresh for them.

According to our information the main object of the Industrial Licensing Policy of the Government is to set up more and more new industries in the country. Growth of industries has become a fundamental question for us today as on this question depends our ability to remove poverty from our country.

Rapid industrialisation is the remedy of all evils and it is also the remedy of unemployment and social insecurity. This truth has been admitted by all. But the Government's policy in regard to achieving rapid industrialisation in the country is not based on scientific facts. Who are the real consumers of the industrial products?

Sir, we have unlimited poverty in our country. Considering country's poverty we must have more and more industries. But the present policy of the Government is

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali,

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going to frustrate further growth of industries.

Recession is going on in industries today. The factors responsible for the present recession is a repetition of the past.

The real consumers of the industrial products are spread throughout the country and 70% consumers are nothing but agriculturists. The per capita income of the agriculturists is the lowest in the country.

The hon. Minister has said much about the industrial policy in his Report. But we never care to see who are the real consumers of the industrial products? In a Bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India a very startling information was published. The information shows to what extent of poverty the people of India have come from 1960-61 to 1967-68, that is during the period of 8 years. We judge the economic condition of our people on the basis of per capita income and the national income, whereas the Reserve Bank of India has found out a new process to measure the extent of India's poverty. That process takes into account per capita consumption of our people. When we consider the per capita food consumption of our people, we are astonished to find to what standard of life they have come. In 1967-68 the per capita food consumption in our country was far below average level. Every person is required to take daily such a diet the food value of which is equal to 2000 calories. But 17 million people in our country take such a diet the food value of which is between 56 to 256 calories. In 1967-68 that figure 184 million rose to 289 million. So at the time of setting up new industries we shall have to look after the interests of the real consumers of industrial products. If the common people cannot become the real consumers of industrial products, there is no possibility of further growth of industries. Whatever industrial pattern we may propose to have, it is bound to be a failure, if the interests of the real consumers are not taken into account.

Sir, today we are trying to ignore the basic principles of economics. Land reform is the basis of industries and this view point

is being spread with great emphasis. It is a matter of regret that today our Government has fallen into the trap of the opposition parties. We certainly want land reforms. We also do not want concentration of wealth into few hands. But we should not have land reforms at the cost of the economy of our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You were speaking on industries ; now have you gone to land reforms ?

SHRI S. K. SARKAR : Perhaps you do not understand what I want to say, Sir. The consumers are the common people who mostly reside in the villages. The village people are living in such a poverty that they cannot consume the industrial products. That is why I want to say that in the name of land reforms we have rather increased the poverty in the country.

Sir, I am aware of the prevailing conditions in West Bengal. There is no customer for industrial products in West Bengal today. There we have brought radical changes through land reforms. We have imposed a ceiling of 17 acres land per family on land holdings. This ceiling of 17 acres land will not be found any where in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has no concern with this Ministry ; it concerns the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR : As a student of economics, I know what the subject is and that is why I am saying this point. Therefore, in order to strengthen the consumers we shall have to set up new industries and for that purpose I request the hon. Minister to conduct a survey like the Geological Survey of India about the resources in our country. After doing so, we must find out what resource-based industries can be set up. The Government must also submit a report as to the availability of resources and raw materials for further growth of industry in the country.

Today the main question is that who will take initiative in the matter of setting up new industries. Perhaps the hon. Minister will not say that initiative should come only from the Government. It is definite that we are a socialist country but,

at the same time, we do not want that all the industries should come under the Government control. We still believe in private initiative. Private entrepreneurs are required to take initiative in the matter of setting up new industries. We shall have to find out wherefrom that private initiative comes. Of course, we have put some restrictions upon private initiative through the Monopoly Commission. We want that all the industries should not be controlled by the private monopolists but, at the same time, we must provide substitutes for the private monopolists. I hope that the Government alone will not play the role of such a substitute for the private monopolists. This substitute for the private monopolists should come from the general public.

Today we shall have to go into this question as to why new industries are not coming up in our country. Why fresh capital is not being invested for the growth of industries? Every Member of Parliament says that his area is industrially very much backward and, therefore, some industry should be set up there. But this setting up of a new industry is not an easy matter. It cannot be done whenever we like. One of my friends in this House said in his speech that in his area the foundation stone for setting up of a industry was laid long ago but the industry has not yet come into existence. He, therefore, said with great regret that the foundation stone should be taken out from that place. There lies the crux of the matter. We cannot set up industries according to our desire. I, therefore, would request the hon. Minister to create initiative among the general public so that they may come forward to set up new industries.

The most important point is that the present policies of the Government are responsible for the retard of industrial growth in the country. Therefore, those policies require re-examination. In regard to West Bengal, I know that the shortage of raw materials is mainly responsible for recession in industries there. For such a recession in industries there, I must blame the Ministry of Steel for its inefficiency.

Today we consider ourselves socialists. Socialism does not mean that we must always depend upon the bureaucratic machinery.

It is a matter of great regret that these days bureaucrats consider themselves more socialists than us. They are rather competing with us in calling themselves socialists. Consequently, I find a different picture in West Bengal today. There the bureaucrats have become instruments for the stoppage of industrial production. In the name of Steel control the bureaucrats are not supplying steel to those industrialists who are actually in need of it. But the fake industrialists are getting the steel. We have also seen many newspaper reports in this connection that many non-industrialists have been able to acquire raw materials from these bureaucrats and those raw materials are being sold openly in the black market. In such a situation many industries in West Bengal had to face closure. In the past, it was our good fortune, that West Bengal was compared with the industrially developed Buckingham but that very West Bengal is now on the brink of ruination. The main reason for such a plight is the so called socialist policy of the Central Government and such a policy means dominance of the bureaucratic machinery.

Sir, we are also in favour of removing the regional economic imbalances in the country. But regional economic imbalances cannot be removed only through Government initiative. For this purpose private initiative should also be there. The Government must make special efforts in inducing private entrepreneurs to come forward in regard to setting up new industries.

Lastly, I shall refer to one problem of West Bengal. We have been hearing for a long time that a cement factory would be set up in West Bengal. But nothing has been done so far. When I was an MLA, Dr. B. C. Roy told that a cement factory would be set up in Durgapur. But that proposal for setting up a cement factory in Durgapur has not yet become a reality. On the basis of my information, received from the hon. Minister, I can say that there is no proposal to set up a cement factory by the Central Government in West Bengal. I would request the hon. Minister to set up a cement factory there as the raw material and other facilities for such a factory are available there.

I would also request the hon. Minister to do something for the Sunderbans area of

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West Bengal. It is the most backward area in West Bengal.

I conclude my speech supporting the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the new Minister and his deputies for their pragmatic outlook and scientific approach for working out the Industrial Policy Resolutions formulated earlier. The Ministry is often charged with red-tape, inefficiency, mismanagement and political bungling. But as soon as Mr. Moinul Haque Choudhury had assumed charge of Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade, he had hardly taken any time to clear all the pending cases except three which had nothing to do with this Ministry. At the moment there is an under-current of earnestness in the Government to redeem the pledges given to the people and to give top most priority to accelerate the economic growth and solving the twin problems of unemployment and rising prices.

The Industrial Minister has taken pains to underline the task of the Union Government to remove all obstacles in the process of industrial growth. But, Sir, during the last year, industrial production increased only by 4.6 per cent as against the targeted 10 per cent a year. I think it was the poorest performance ever made in the field of industrial production during the last 23 years. The Reserve Bank Report indicates that this increase is in spite of the fact that small scale sector registered an impressive increase of 11.2 per cent in 1969-70 as against 8.2 per cent in the previous year.

The Finance Minister, while presenting his Budget had enumerated a large number of factors responsible for the present industrial stagnation. But in the Budget he has presented, he has included a number of proposals. I am not sure that they would help in accelerating the growth rate during the current year.

I submit that industrial production during the current year may not increase at

the rate it did last year. The budgetary proposals included slashing of exemption of profits from 8 to 5 per cent in the priority sectors, scrapping of the development rebate from 1 June 1974 and increase in the surtax on profits in excess of 15 per cent from 25 to 30 per cent. These proposals would not merely penalise the most efficient companies but will essentially dampen rather than enthuse the entire corporate activity.

The second factor is that in our country the national leadership seems to be convinced that the Government has no other choice but to perform the negative task of preventing vested interests from monopolising all the gains. No democratic government in the world has ever succeeded in building a leftist image entirely by pursuing negative policies. These negative policies have brought us to the point of virtual economic stagnation. Radicalism is a must in any developing country but it must be relevant to the present situation and it must be positive in content, if they are really keen to eradicate poverty and create further employment opportunities in the country.

There is talk in the country of amending the Constitution. But what is the point in amending it? We can straightway scrap the whole Constitution. But still we would continue to cherish certain democratic values in this country if we want poverty to go. If democracy goes, I can assure you that along with it, the Constitution will go and along with it, there will be poverty and unemployment in the country. Democratic values are essential as a sheet-anchor for our way of life.

In this particular Ministry, we see some sort of anomaly, while we see the regrouping of various economic Ministries of the Government of India, what we see is that the sugar industry is being looked after by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the textile and jute industries are a part of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. I really do not know what the Ministry of Industrial Development is looking after when these major industries are in the charge of other Ministries. I feel there is some basic anomaly in the functioning of the economic Ministries of the Government of India. While reshuffling the Cabinet next time, I

would request the Prime Minister to see that all departments like foreign trade, company affairs and supply are brought within the jurisdiction of this Ministry so that there is some amount of the co-ordination in the functioning of this Ministry. To me, this is a very important factor if we want accelerated growth.

Thirdly, all impediment placed in the way of growth must be removed. It is widely known that controls are a must in a developing economy. It is argued that controls are not stifling industrial growth but are meant for ensuring that such growth produces the utmost social benefit. But controls should be kept at the minimum and should be so formulated that they produce the maximum benefit to the community.

So far as the question of industrial licensing is concerned, it needs to be further streamlined. Pending cases should be cleared in one year, rather than taking three or five years as at present and the number of operating agencies should be reduced to the minimum to make them function still more effectively.

Industrial licensing is a major weapon in the hands of the Govt. for distributing political patronage. Who does not know that the ruling party had raised more than Rs. 6 crores at the time of mid-term elections by distributing industrial licensing to those who were in need of them.

Therefore, my party has constantly demanded that industrial licences should be auctioned rather than be given at the time of the elections to those who contribute to the ruling party. If we want political corruption to go, it is important that industrial licensing must be auctioned; otherwise democratic functioning in this country would become most ineffective. I know a number of cases where licences granted as early as in 1960 have not yet materialised. I should like the hon. Minister to go into the whole question to find out why it is so. Once an industrial licence is given it must be seen that it materialises within a period of one year.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is up. Please try to conclude.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : Those indulging in all sorts of malpractices, and more so in subversive activities, have become political preachers. It is unfortunate that those who are engaged in productive activities are being treated as criminals today. This is the way the present leadership is trying to promote social justice.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru used to consider every industrial enterprise as a national temple. It is so vital if we want industrial growth to be accelerated. There is a wrong notion in the country that growth can be sacrificed at the altar of social justice, but it is forgotten that a higher growth rate alone can make social justice possible. Let the Government leaders be committed to a simple policy of industrial growth because only a higher rate of industrial growth through maximisation of investment in both the private and the public sectors is by far the most effective answer to the question of poverty, unemployment and rising prices.

If the Government is really interested in eradicating unemployment which is sure to increase to 80 million by 1980, Government should think in terms of recasting the Fourth Plan and plan in such a way that the national income rises in this country at 10% per year which necessarily implies a 20% industrial growth a year. That is possible; that has been done in many countries. If we have to do this we have to raise the rated capacity of all the major industries in this country. As has been suggested earlier, if a policy of joint sector is pursued vigorously we can achieve this task. It is quite possible to achieve this. For this we must have an atmosphere of cooperation between the industry and the Government rather than of confrontation. It seems to be meaningless in the new situation which, according to me is essential for an accelerated growth rate.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : The point about the rational division of subjects dealt with in the economic Ministries had been dealt with by more than one Member. In particular, I find it difficult to dissociate or separate the administration of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act from industrial development. Until the elections, this subject used to be

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dalt with in the Ministry of Industrial Development. but since then, it has been made into a separate department with a separate Minister in Independent charge. Now, this is not helping quick decisions, or decisions taken in the overall interest of industrial growth. The separation of company law from industrial development has created complications and retarded the progress during the last few months. If both these matters were dealt with in the same department, and the final decision rested with the same Minister, the procedure will be better streamlined, decisions will be quicker and the overall point of view of industrial growth would be observed and ensured. The company law department should really be concerned with the administration of company law and in any case, has really speaking, no concern with the Monopolies Act.

Similarly, as my friend here remarked, what is the justification, what is the rationale, of things like cotton textile industry, jute industry, woollen industry being kept in Foreign Trade Ministry? It is said that they have an export angle. These days practically every industry has an export angle, and in that case, there will be no need to have a separate Ministry of Industrial Development. I feel that there should be a re-working of the departments and the subjects between the different departments and the Foreign Trade Ministry should be concerned solely with export and import trade, with foreign trade agreements and with such specialised subjects as GATT and UNCTAD.

Even the plantations—although it does not really concern the Ministry of Industrial Development—really speaking should come under the Ministry of Agriculture, because the main point in plantations is, how to increase production, so that there is both internal demand being met from internal production plus something left as surplus which can be exported to earn foreign exchange. In this category I would put items like tea, coffee, pepper and cashewnut.

Even regarding chemicals and pharmaceuticals, even for men like me who are

not unknown to the industry and so on, it is difficult to find out which particular chemical industry is in the Industrial Development and which comes under the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Petro-chemicals only should really be dealt with in the Petroleum Ministry, and not chemicals or pharmaceuticals which should really come under Industrial Development.

Coming now to the individual subjects, I want to refer to the question of tractors. A number of licences have been issued for the manufacture of tractors all over the country. Many of them are on paper still. Many of them have a manufacturing programme making progressively more and more parts within the country. And yet, the peculiar phenomenon is that the whole tractors are being imported either at the instance of the Ministry of Agriculture or at the instance of some foreign Government which are interested in the disposal of their surplus tractors like the GDR or on some credit which are earmarked specially for the importation of whole tractors.

It has also happened in the case of agricultural discs where on account of certain corruption in the then Ministry of Agriculture, large quantities of agricultural discs were imported, with the result that the indigenous industry has not been able to go into full production. The same thing is likely to happen in the case of tractors. If tractors are in short supply, as sometimes claimed by the Ministry of Agriculture, why is it that the Ministry of Industrial Development has not woken upto the fact that one of the largest tractor manufacturing concerns in the country, which lies in my part of the country—the Hindustan Tractor in Baroda—is closed and yet they are following the easy going method of appointing a committee, and that committee will make a report and that report will be considered, and another committee will be appointed by the DCTD and so on and so forth? What is really required is, a senior officer dealing with engineering should go down to Baroda, see the factory, find out what is ailing the company and take immediate steps for restoring and reviving this company so that tractors which are required for agricultural explosion are made available to the community.

Therefore, a sense of urgency should be uppermost in the minds of the officers. Wherever an industry can be saved, it should be saved and industrial production expedited. The tendency on the part of DGTD or the office of the Economic Adviser or the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports to raise petty fogging objections should be curbed in the larger interests of increased production, which is the need of the hour and which alone can boost our economy. With the Minister of State in this ministry coming from Gujarat, I hope a little more attention will be paid to the requirements of those unfortunate people of Indian origin in the African countries who had to leave those countries, particularly Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, for no fault of their own. Formerly they used to be encouraged, but latterly, all kinds of petty objections are raised, with the result that those people are frustrated. They do not have any liaison offices here or any permanent home here. They come here with their own resources, sometimes with their own foreign exchange, and want to set up an industry, simply because they have been driven away from Africa. Yet, somewhere or other in the ministry, all kinds of objections are raised. I know cases where people got tired and frustrated and left the country saying, "I came here with all good intentions. But as nobody is listening here, I will go back to UK where I will invest my money and lead leisurely life."

There are certain industries where applications for expansion have been made and delays are occurring in sanctioning them, with the result that those items have to be imported. I am referring to industries like auto, electricals, starting motors, starting dynamos, automobile wheels, etc. There are only two companies and their applications for expansion are pending in the ministry. Wheels are in short supply and they have to be imported spending precious foreign exchange, to keep the automobiles moving. Who is responsible for this muddle? Why are the applications kept pending and not sanctioned? The minister should examine this and give a reply.

No planning is possible without statistics. But when I look up some of the statistics here, they are three years old. In some cases, the latest statistics available are for

1968-69. No planning can be made on the basis of these old, out-dated statistics. I do not know whether the Ministry of Industrial Development or the Cabinet Secretariat is concerned with it but certainly industrial development has a stake in this particular problem. I hope the minister will take up the matter with the appropriate authorities. In these days of computerisation, there should be no difficulty. Whatever is happening today, I come to know of it tomorrow. Why should not the minister also come to know of it, when he has all the resources and all the computers at his command? He should know if not from day to day, at least from month to month, the actual production in the country. I was looking into the figures of production and I support what Mr Agrawal said, viz., the wrong policies pursued by the Government have resulted in the decline in the period of 13 months from April 1970 to May, 1971, of the index of industrial production by 8 per cent, as disclosed by the Research Bureau of Commerce a magazine in Bombay.

It will be interesting to find out what is the gap between the application for an industrial licence and the issue of letter of intent and actual commencement of production. It will be an exercise well worth the minister's time. He will find that letters of intent are not very late in coming, but from the letter of intent to industrial licence, all delays take place. At one time, the reason was that most of these licences were kept pending in the house of the then minister.

Lastly, now we have a Minister from Gujarat. I hope the injustice done to Gujarat by refusal of location of public sector industries will not be repeated. He is also in good company. One of his predecessors, one of the Ministers, laid the foundation stone of a factory in his own State before he retired. Another Minister saw to it that an industrial licence was given for Pratapgarh before he retired. So, if the hon. Minister from Gujarat sees to it that there is location of one public sector project in Gujarat, he will be in good company.

Above all, the Ministry is well poised to achieve industrial growth in a big way. We are now at a take off stage. The Minister is new and is known to be active and desirous of getting on with his job. He has a

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Minister of State from Gujarat with a high reputation for efficiency and antipathy to red-tapism. He has a Secretary who is more responsive to a parliamentary form of government than many of the officers I have come across in my own service. He has an Additional Secretary in charge of Heavy Engineering and public sector who is known for his initiative and decision-making capacity. Above all, he has got a DGTD who is noted for his dynamism and who is at home in all industries, whether engineering or chemical. If with this set up the Minister is unable to give a good account of himself, then, the fault will be with him and not with his tools.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जीनपुर) : सभापति जी, आपने मुझे औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय अगर सही नीतियों पर चलता तो आज देश का बहुत विकास हुआ होता। क्योंकि देश के विकास के लिए औद्योगिक विकास नीति सही दिशा से चले तो बहुत तगबकी हो सकती है। 1956 में जब इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी स्टेटमेंट हमारे सामने आया, देश के सामने आया तो यह उम्मीद की जाती थी कि औद्योगिक विकास की नीति सही दिशा में चलेगी। लेकिन आज जो देश की हालत है उसको देखते हुए कहना पड़ता है कि औद्योगिक विकास सही नीति में आगे नहीं चला।

उद्योग के बारे में—यहाँ बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज भी हैं लेकिन ज़रा विकास हुआ है, यह देखा गया है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज जो हैं उनमें ज्यादा विकास देश का होता है। हमारे सामने भी जो लिस्ट आंकड़े हैं उनसे यह मालूम होता है कि हमारे स्माल सेक्टर ने बड़ा अच्छा पार्ट प्ले किया है। मिसाल के लिए स्माल सेक्टर ने

35 परसेंट प्रोडक्शन दिया है टोटल इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन का और 41.1 परसेंट इंप्लायमेंट दिया है टोटल इंडस्ट्रियल इंप्लायमेंट में। तो इससे यह नतीजा निकलता है कि स्माल सेक्टर देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, देश के उन एरियाज, जो बँकवर्ड हैं उनकी हालत अच्छी करने के लिए, आर्थिक हालत ठीक करने के लिए बहुत उपयोगी चीज है।

इंडस्ट्री में जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ, कोई प्लानिंग नहीं की गई है। अगर प्लानिंग की भी गई हो तो उस पर अमल नहीं किया गया जिसकी वजह से आज कोई हवाई जहाज में उड़कर देश के हर कोने में जाये तो उसको पाकेट्स मिलेंगे, बड़े बड़े पाकेट्स जहाँ कि इंडस्ट्रीज के जमघट हैं, जहाँ कि कल-कारखानों के जमघट हैं। दो तीन सौ मील तक के एरियाज में ऐसे इलाके और हलके आपको मिलेंगे एक छोटी भी इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि औद्योगिक विकास की सही नीति अपनाई जाए और उस पर चला जाए ताकि देश का अच्छी तरह से विकास हो सके।

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

17.00 hrs.

हमारे सामने दुनिया के कुछ देशों की मिसालें हैं जिन्होंने सही नीति अपना कर अपने देश का बड़ा विकास किया है। 1939 के विश्व युद्ध के बाद जर्मनी और जापान को मिट्टी में मिला दिया था और वहाँ इंडस्ट्री नहीं के बराबर रह गई थी। यह सब जो बम्बार्डमेंट इन देशों पर हुआ था उसकी वजह से हुआ था लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि उन्होंने अपने देशों को अधिक दृष्टि से मालामाल कर लिया है और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों की रुपये पैसे से आर्थिक मदद से कर रहे हैं। जर्मनी और जापान में क्या बात थी? उनका इंडस्ट्रियल

और टेक्नोलॉजिकल बैकग्राउंड अच्छा था। इसको हमारे देश में क्रियेट करने की, बनाने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। आज अगर देश में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए एक वातावरण तैयार किया जाए तो बहुत सा काम इस मामले में हो सकता है।

इस मिनिस्ट्री ने दूसरा एक और घोटाला किया है। उसका नमूना यह कार इंस्ट्रू है। स्वराज्य मिले हुए 23-24 बरस हो गये हैं। हमारे यहां चार मैन्युफैक्चरिंग यूनिट्स हैं। एक एम्बेस्डर बनाना है, एक फिएट बनाता है, एक स्टेडर्ड बनाता है और एक जोप्स बनाता है। देश में इन सब की बहुत ज्यादा डिमांड है। लेकिन इन लोगों ने अपनी मोनोपोली बना रखी है। शुरू शुरू में एम्बेस्डर कार के दाम छः सात हजार रुपये थे। आज उसके दाम चौबीस हजार हैं। फिएट के दाम भी शुरू शुरू में छः सात हजार ही थे लेकिन आज उसके दाम इक्कीस हजार हैं। इसी तरह स्टेडर्ड और जोप्स के दाम बढ़े हैं। पूरे देश में इन लोगों ने अपनी मोनोपोली बनाकर रख छोड़ी है। चार मैन्युफैक्चरिंग ने जो लूट मचाई है यह डिफिकिट प्लानिंग की वजह से ही मचाई है। मैं आप से ही पूछना हूँ कि क्या यह डिफिकिट प्लानिंग नहीं है ?

जो लेटेस्ट लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी है वह इस पुस्तिका में दी गई है। इस में बैकवर्ड एरियाज का भी जिक्र किया गया है। सोशलिज्म की बात भी कही गई है और यह हमेशा कही जाती है। इस मंत्रालय की तरफ से बैकवर्ड एरियाज की तरफ कितना ध्यान दिया जाना है इसका नमूना मैं आपके सामने प्रागे चल कर रखूंगा। 1963 में इसी सदन में चर्चा हुई थी पंद्रह सोलह जिलों का जो गरीबी का पाकेट है, उसकी। उसीसे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश कहा जाता है। यहां से कमिशन बना कर वहां भेजा गया था और उसको पटेल स्टडी टीम का नाम दिया गया था। लाखों रखा उस पर खर्च

हुआ। चार जिलों का उसने सैम्पल सर्वे किया। उसने एक रिपोर्ट दी जिस पर धमल नहीं हुआ। कौन कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज वहां शुरू हो सकती हैं, यह मैं उसी रिपोर्ट में से पढ़ कर आपको सुना देना चाहता हूँ:

"Industrial potentialities based on local resources, demand and labour skills, as discussed earlier, are too meagre to meet the development requirement of the area. To bring the per capita income of this region at par with other parts of the State and the country, special efforts in investments, both by the Centre as well as the State Government, are necessary. The growth of population is so heavy that if the area is entirely left for development by the private sector, the development may not be quick enough to bring about the desired increase in the avenues of employment, income and standard of living. Heavy investments would, therefore, be necessary to achieve the desired results. The Central Government is already putting up heavy projects involving substantial investments, the locations of which are decided on various criteria.

Keeping this in view, it is recommended that such of those projects which could be located in the backward areas including eastern U. P. may be located in this area. Among the Central projects that could be suggested for location in this area are machine tools machine tools accessories, tool bits units and a small tractor manufacturing unit. It should also be possible to locate one or two ordnance factories in these districts. Investment of Rs. 15 to 20 crores could be envisaged for this purpose. The establishment of a couple of such units will not only provide direct employment to the people of the area but would also set into motion forces—financial and psychological—which would help in bringing about the overall economic development of the area."

यह इंडस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त हुई कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। 1963 में यह रिपोर्ट दी गई। आज छठ साल के बाद 1971 में भी हम देखते हैं कि इन

[श्री राज देव सिंह]

छाठ जिलों में से एक में भी कल कारखानों के नाम से कोई कारखाना स्थापित नहीं हुआ है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 54 जिले हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि सारे उत्तर प्रदेश की आपने उपेक्षा की है। जब भी प्राइवेट सेंटर या पब्लिक सेंटर की बात होती है तब मालूम ऐसा पड़ता है कि वहां के लिए लैटर आफ इंटेंट इशू होने वाला है लेकिन बाद में देखा जाता है कि उसको शिफ्ट कर दिया जाता है किसी दूसरे स्टेट में। किस तरह से बराबर उत्तर प्रदेश को निगलेकट किया गया है, इसकी एक मिसाल मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। जिम समय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे तब यूगोस्लाविया की कोलंबोरेशन से राम नगर में ट्रंकटर फैक्टरी की बात चल रही थी और करीब करीब यह तय हो चुका था कि वहाँ वह बनेगी। लेकिन जैसे ही उन्होंने आखे बन्द की, मालूम नहीं कैसे हुआ, वह चर्चा खत्म हो गई। आज तक उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई ट्रंकटर फैक्टरी नहीं डाली गई है। इनका ही नहीं। पिछले बरस एक ट्रंकटर फैक्टरी प्रतापगढ़ में स्थापित होने वाली थी और उसके लिए लैटर आफ इंटेंट भी इशू कर दिया गया था। वहाँ काम भी शुरू हो गया था। लेकिन अभी यह सुनने में आ रहा है कि वह किसी और जगह शिफ्ट होने जा रही है। इस तरह की उपेक्षा उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ और वहाँ जो बैकवर्ड रिजन हैं, उनके साथ की जा रही है।

1970 के आखिर में और 1971 के शुरू में नायलन फैक्टरी के लिए लैटर आफ इंटेंट इशू हुए। छठ स्टेट्स को वे दिये गये। ये उन स्टेट्स की जो इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट कार-पोरेशज है उनको दिये गये। उस से आन्ध्र-प्रदेश है जिस के लिए एक यूनिट दिया गया है। गुजरात को दिया है। तमिलनाडु को दिया गया है मंसूर को दिया गया है। पंजाब, हरि-

याणा, बिहार और वेस्ट बंगाल को दिया गया है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को नहीं दिया गया है। कुछ जगहों में एप्लीकेशज भी नहीं आई थीं लेकिन भाये बढ़ कर उन से एप्लीकेशज भी ली गई और उन्हें लैटर आफ इंटेंट भी इशू किये गये।

इतना ही नहीं। हमारे यहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने पोलिस्टर फिल्मज मेटलिक यार्न की फैक्टरी के लिए एक डी ओ लिखा है जो कि पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री को गया है। वहाँ से प्रासेस हो कर इस मिनिस्ट्री में बह आया। यहां पर पता नहीं क्या होगा और कब यह इसके पाम आया। इस प्रकार से आप देखें कि उत्तर प्रदेश की बराबर उपेक्षा की जा रही है।

गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट हमारे पास है। इस में इंडस्ट्री की तरक्की के लिए, बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए कुछ सबमिडी और कुछ इमैटिव आफर किया गया है। उस में भी हमारे साथ ज्यादाती की गई है। वह रिपोर्ट यों है :

"The Government is working out the details of a scheme under which a 10 per cent grant or subsidy will be given to new small and medium units in selected industrially backward districts of the country.

Under the scheme, the Government will give an outright grant and subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital invested provided the latter does not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs. This will apply to two districts in each of the 9 States identified as industrially backward...."

इसका अर्थ यह है कि हर एक स्टेट में केवल दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को वह सुविधा दी जायेगी—हरियाणा में कुल 7 जिले हैं। वहाँ भी दो जिलों को यह सुविधा दी जायेगी और यू. पी. के भी केवल दो ही जिलों को यह सुविधा दी जायेगी, जिस में 54 जिले हैं।

घरबन एरियाज की तरफ बड़े भारी पैमाने पर जो रूरल माईग्रेशन हो रहा है, गवर्नमेंट उस के बारे में बहुत चिन्तित है। जो बड़े बड़े शहरों को माफ़ेट करते हैं, वे कहां के लोग होते हैं? वे बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लोग होते हैं। जब उन्हें भूल मजबूर करती है, तो वे हजारों को तादाद में काम की तलाश में शहरों में जाते हैं। अगर गवर्नमेंट इस रूरल माईग्रेशन को रोकना चाहती है, तो उसे उन बैकवर्ड एरियाज का पिछड़ापन दूर करना चाहिए। उस को उन बैकवर्डपाकेट्स, एरियाज, के साथ इन्साफ़ करना चाहिए।

SHRI N. K. SINHA (Muzaffarpur) : Mr. Chairman, I know you are hard up for time. Therefore, I will try to be as brief as possible.

Talking about industrial development the demands for which have been presented before us and which I support, we cannot forget the industrial unrest which appears in this country from time to time. A reference has also been made in this report which has been circulated to us. In my opinion, it is our duty to see that at least for five years commencing from to-day, all of us, whether on this side or that side, take a vow to ensure industrial peace in this country. The Government, I believe, can play an important part in this connection. For instance, Sometimes there are petty reasons why strikes are resorted to. For example, implementation of wage awards. The wage board awards are not implemented. I fail to see why wage awards cannot be fully and completely implemented in time. These are reasons which are not beyond the control of the Government which lead to industrial unrest. Whichever Ministry may be responsible for this, I think this is an important aspect of industrialisation of our country which is very essential from all points of view. I believe the Ministry of Industrial Development will impress upon its sister Ministries to do something about it.

The second thing about the industrial development of our country is what has been mentioned by so many of my friends

regarding small scale industries. Recently a booklet has been distributed amongst the hon. Members which I hope every one of us has received. This is about a team which was sent to England under one of the sponsored visits programme for studying conditions and remedies for dispersal of industries as also for expansion of small scale industries. The terms of reference of this Study Team were as follows :

- (i) Programme of Regional Development in the United Kingdom. This was considered a very important field of study as industries in general and, particularly, small scale industries have to play a large part in the development of the comparatively backward areas of India.
- (ii) Development in the field of small industries in the United Kingdom with particular reference to the relationship between small industries and large undertaking an ancillary and sub-contracting units. The subject was considered of great interest to India in view of the efforts to develop small scale industries as ancillary to large scale.

I may not refer to so many other things for want of time. But there are three or four points which deserve special attention. There is no doubt that the recommendations of this Team will receive the due attention of the Government. For instance, building grants, loans, investment grants and other things. But there are three or four points which deserve special attention and believe they have been not been attended to. For instance, subsidy towards labour cost. The Regional Employment Premium is admissible to manufacturers in Development Areas to reduced their labour costs. It is given upto £1-10s weekly for each employee in addition to the Selective Employment Tax.

We have got a large number of Engineering Graduates in our country or a large number of people who have come out of the polytechnics but what kind of people they are should be known. It is well-known

[Shri N. K. Sinha]

that our manufacturers are not so much enamoured of these people who come out of the Engineering Colleges and schools.

Their complaint is that they are no good because teaching—especially practical teaching in our institutions—leaves much to be desired. In view of these, for small scale industries it is necessary that training should be undertaken and there should be some premium on it.

The second thing I would like to mention is this. In order to help new projects in the early when costs are high and profitability less assured, special operational grants at a rate of 10% a year of the cumulative expenditure incurred (net of any building or investment grant) on eligible buildings and plant and machinery are admissible in the U.K. in the first 3 years of operation of the project. This also needs Government's consideration. I do not think we have been able to achieve this so far. In the U.K. an element of discrimination in favour of firms in development areas is built into the structure of tendering for Government contracts. Government spending powers being enormous, it was decided to use it in fulfilment of the national industrial objectives including that of regional development. Government departments are able to discriminate in placing orders in favour of industries in development areas. Although no special price preference is given to such industries, they are given preferential treatment in the matter of award of contracts. Such contracts are also negotiated on a long-term basis for 2 to 3 years on a rate contract system. I think the hon. Minister will kindly take these recommendations into consideration which the officers made after their U.K. visit.

The proposal for setting up of a Graphite Electrodes Project in public sector is under the consideration of the Government of India. I think the case of North Bihar for the setting up of this industry should be taken into consideration. Barauni refinery will produce about 42,000 tonnes of calcined coke per annum, which is the raw material for this project. This

Graphites Electrodes Project needs only 13,000 tonnes per annum. The Barauni oil refinery has been there for a long time, but no petro-chemical industry has come up there except the fertiliser factory. So, the Government of India should take into consideration the possibility of location of this factory at Samastipur in North Bihar. I hope the hon. Minister will not overlook this claim of the State for industrialisation of North Bihar. Thank you.

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : सभापति महोदय, औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय पर जो बहस हो रही है, उसमें 13 माननीय सदस्यों ने अभी तक भाग लिया है और उनमें से 7 माननीय सदस्यों ने लघु उद्योगों की चर्चा की है। यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि माननीय सदस्य जब लघु उद्योगों की चर्चा करते हैं, तो उनका ध्यान निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश की आर्थिक उन्नति और औद्योगिक विकास पर होता है।

देश के औद्योगिक विकास में लघु उद्योगों का जो महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रहा है, माननीय सदस्य, श्री जगन्नाथ राव, ने उसका उल्लेख किया है। हमने अपने सविधान की प्रस्तावना में अपने समस्त नागरिकों को जो सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय और समान अवसर प्राप्त कराने की चर्चा की है, और उस दृष्टि से हमने जो औद्योगिक विकास सम्बन्धी नीति संकल्प स्वीकार किया है, उसके सदर्भ में यह भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि हम लघु उद्योगों के विकास पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दें। इस लिए यह आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है कि जब कि पिछले वर्ष औद्योगिक उत्पादन में केवल 4.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई, तब लघु उद्योगों के उत्पादन में 11.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। जैसा कि श्री राजदेव सिंह ने बताया है, लघु उद्योगों का उत्पादन कुल औद्योगिक उत्पादन का करीब 35 प्रतिशत रहा और रोजगार के क्षेत्र में करीब 41 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों को लघु-उद्योगों में काम मिला।

लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये अब तक हमने जो प्रयत्न किये हैं, वे कई दृष्टियों से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। अभी हाल ही में लघु उद्योगों की जो प्रदर्शनी दिल्ली में लगाई गई थी, अनेक सदस्यों ने उस प्रदर्शनी को देखा होगा। उससे आपको यह आभास मिला होगा कि पिछले वर्षों में हमारे देश में लघु उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में कितना विकास हुआ है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात का सुझाव दिया कि हमारे देश में ऐसी प्रदर्शनी स्थायी तौर पर लगाई जानी चाहिये। सरकार इस सुझाव पर विचार कर रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में हम लोग विभिन्न राज्‍य सरकारों तथा लघु उद्योग संघ से परामर्श करने के बाद जिन निश्चय पर पहुंचेंगे, समय पर उसकी सूचना दी जायगी।

अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की भी चर्चा की कि लघु उद्योगों के विकास की तरफ ध्यान देते वक़्त अक्सर इस बात का ख्याल नहीं किया जाता है कि बड़े उद्योगों को लघु उद्योग के लिये निश्चित क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने या कारखाने लगाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जायगी। सरकार यथासम्भव इस बात का ध्यान रखती है। हमारी जो लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी हैं, उसमें हमारे लघु उद्योगों के डेवलपमेंट कमिश्नर इस बात को देखने के लिए वहाँ रहते हैं कि लाइसेंस देते वक़्त कोई ऐसी छूट बड़े उद्योगों को न मिल जाय जिससे लघु उद्योग को हानि उठानी पड़े। इस लिये हम इस बात का ध्यान रखकर लाइसेंस देने की कोशिश करते हैं। लेकिन कभी कभी ऐसी स्थिति आ सकती है कि जब हम किसी आवश्यक वस्तु बनाने के लिये बड़े उद्योगों को भी इजाजत दें, जो लघु उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में बन सकती थी या कभी कभी जैसा तामिलनाडु के माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि हमने लघु उद्योगों के विकास में कभी विदेशी सहायता स्वीकार की या हमने कभी विदेशी सहयोग प्राप्त किया? हम आम तौर पर ऐसा नहीं करते हैं,

हमारे देश में लघु उद्योग के तकनीक का काफी विकास हो गया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ और सदन भी इस बात को स्वीकार करेगा कि हमें अपने लघु उद्योगों को यथासम्भव आधुनिक बनाये रखने के लिये सतत प्रयत्नशील रहना चाहिये। और हम औद्योगीकरण के क्षेत्र में तेजी से प्रगति करना चाहते हैं तो न केवल बड़े उद्योगों को ही आधुनिक बनाये रखना चाहिये, बल्कि लघु उद्योगों के जो यूनिट हैं, उसकी जो इकाइया है या लघु उद्योगों की जो औद्योगिक बस्तियाँ हैं, उनमें जो कारखाने लगे हुए हैं, उनमें भी आधुनिकतम मशीनें लगाई जाय। ऐसा करने वक़्त ऐसा आवश्यक मालूम पड़ता है कि लघु उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में भी विदेशी तकनीकी सहायता लें और उनको आधुनिकतम बनाने की कोशिश करें। इस लिये जब कोई फैसला लिया जाता है तो माननीय सदस्य इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि यह अनुचित नहीं है।

इसी प्रकार श्री इसहाक सम्भली जी ने इस बात की शिकायत की है कि कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जैसे मुरादाबाद में बर्तन बनाये जाते हैं। बर्तन बनाने के लिए जिनको कच्चा माल दिया जाता है, वे वस्तुतः बर्तन नहीं बजाते हैं और गलत आदमियों को ऐसा कच्चा माल मिल जाता है, जिसका दुरुपयोग होता है। ऐसे कुछ मामले सरकार के ध्यान में लाये गए हैं और हमने राज्य सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा है और वह इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रही हैं।

अभी तक लघु उद्योगों को कच्चा माल देने की जो नीति रही है उसमें काफ़ी सुधार की गुंजाइश है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। बड़े उद्योगों को या ऐसे उद्योगों को जिनका रजिस्ट्रेशन डी. जी. टी. डी. के साथ होता है, उन उद्योगों को जिस आधार पर हम कच्चा माल देते रहे हैं, लघु उद्योगों को उस आधार

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

पर कच्चा माल नहीं देते रहे हैं। इसके अध्ययन के लिए हमने एक कमेटी बनाई थी। उस कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज आर्गेनिजेशन के प्रतिनिधि, राज्य सरकार के इण्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट के प्रतिनिधि और अखिल भारतीय लघु उद्योग संघ के प्रतिनिधि इस बात की जांच करें कि लघु उद्योगों की क्षमता क्या है। जब हम इस क्षमता की पूरी तरह से जांच कर लेंगे, इसका सर्वेक्षण कर लेंगे, तब लघु उद्योगों की जो क्षमता है, उसके आधार पर हम उनको माल देने के सम्बन्ध में फैसला करेंगे। लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं होता है कि लघु उद्योगों की जो क्षमता होगी, निश्चित रूप से उनको पूरा कच्चा माल मिल ही जायगा। क्योंकि कई बार ऐसा होता है अभी सारे सदन को मालूम है कि लोहे की कमी है, इस्पात की कमी है, कुछ ऐसे वच्चे माल की कमी हो सकती है जो न केवल लघु उद्योगों बल्कि दूसरे उद्योगों को भी नहीं मिल सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इसका अर्थ लघु उद्योगों पर भी पड़ेगा।

मैं अब इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री नवल किशोर सिंह ने बताया कि जो दल अध्ययन के लिए यूनाइटेड किंगडम गया था, उसने कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं। उसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश यह है कि जब हम उद्योग विकास सम्बन्धी नीति बनाते हैं तो उस नीति का निर्धारण करते समय, हम उसमें लघु उद्योग और सहायक उद्योगों का जो योगदान होता है, उसका जो स्थान होता है, उसको न भूलें। सरकार बराबर इस बात का ख्याल रखती है और इस दृष्टि से हम जो भी कदम उठाते हैं, उसमें चाहे ऋण की व्यवस्था हो या सुविधायें देने की व्यवस्था हो या आयात के लिए विदेशी

मुद्रा की व्यवस्था हो या कोई मशीन आदि मगाने की व्यवस्था हो, इस बात का भी पूरा ध्यान रखते हैं।

जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने लघु उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित कुछ कटौती प्रस्ताव दिये हैं, उनकी भी मैं बहुत संक्षेप में चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। कटौती प्रस्ताव सं० 1 में श्री पंडा ने बताया है कि लघु उद्योगों के विकास में जहाँ तक उडीसा का सवाल है, पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इसमें सन्देह नहीं है, इस बात को माननीय सदस्य भी स्वीकार करेंगे कि जो राज्य वर्षों से, शताब्दियों से औद्योगिक विकास के क्षेत्र में पिछड़े रह गये थे, वहाँ पिछले 20 वर्षों में हम ने जो प्रयत्न किये हैं, उसके बावजूद भी जितना विकास होना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य इस बात को भी स्वीकार करेंगे कि पिछले वर्षों में इस दृष्टि से उडीसा में भी काफी प्रगति हुई है। हम इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जो ऐसे पिछड़े राज्य हैं या औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से जो भागे बड़े हुए राज्य हैं, उनकी तुलना में पिछड़े राज्यों को समान स्तर पर लाने के लिए, उनमें औद्योगिक विकास की गति तेज करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें प्रदान की जाय और इसी दृष्टि से चाहे बिहार हो, उडीसा हो या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश हो, ऐसे सभी राज्यों में हम एक के बाद एक ऐसे कदम उठा रहे हैं जिसमें उनके यहाँ औद्योगिक विकास की गति तेज हो सके।

मैं एक और कटौती प्रस्ताव की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ—प्रो० शिवन लाल सक्सेना ने अपने कटौती प्रस्ताव में ऐसा कहा है कि खादी में मिल का जो वागा लगाया जाता है, उसकी रोक थाम के लिए सरकार ने आवश्यक कदम नहीं उठाये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रो० सक्सेना इस बात से शायद अवगत होंगे कि खादी तथा ग्रामीण कमीशन ने एक ऐसा

आवेश दिया है कि उल्टी बाट का सूत खादी के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाय और टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर ने इस बात का आदेश दिया है कि सीधी बांट के सूत का ही मिल में प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। अब इसके बाद ऐसी गुंजाइश नहीं रह जाती है। फिर भी अगर कोई गलत ढंग से ऐसा काम करता है तो बराबर खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमिशन का जो सर्टिफिकेशन डिपार्टमेंट है, उसके आदमी घूम घूम कर जांच करते हैं और जहां कहीं भी खादी का कपड़ा तैयार करते हुए ऐसी बात पाई जाती है या इस नियम के विरुद्ध काम करते पाये जाते हैं, उनका सर्टिफिकेट रद्द कर दिया जाता है, उनको खादी बनाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है। अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी ऐसे भण्डार का नाम मुझे बतायेंगे तो सरकार जरूर जांच करेगी और खादी कमिशन को इसके बारे में निश्चिन आवश्यक कदम उठाने के लिये संकेत देगी।

17.28 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

मैं माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम देश में जो औद्योगिक विकास करना चाहते हैं, उसमें लघु उद्योगों का, सहायक उद्योगों का, खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इस लिए हम जो भी नीति निर्धारित करते हैं, उस नीति को निर्धारित करते समय हमारे जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक लक्ष्य हैं, उस वास्तविक लक्ष्य को कभी नहीं भूलते हैं। इस लिए इसी दृष्टि से हम खादी और ग्रामोद्योग, लघु उद्योग और सहायक उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रहे हैं। लेकिन हम इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि इसमें सुधार के लिए निरन्तर गुंजाइश रहती है। इस लिए माननीय सदस्यों ने जो अपने अमूल्य सुझाव दिये हैं, उनको मैं हृदय से अनुरोध करता हूँ।

प्रो० एस्. एल्. सरसेना (महाराज गंज) :
मैं आपको नाम दूंगा।

17.29 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE. RECIPROCAL EXCHANGE OF FILMS BETWEEN INDIA, USSR AND USA

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :
Mr. Chairman, the way this half hour discussion has been inscribed on the order paper may give the impression that I wish to limit the discussion to the question of reciprocal export and import of films between India and the Soviet Union. That is not my purpose.

I am generally concerned with the present policy of the Government of India regarding the export of Indian films and the import of foreign films for commercial showing. Everybody knows that there has been a long standing agreement between the Government of India and the Motion Pictures Export Association of America. That agreement has ended on 30th of June.

Now my main point in raising this discussion is to hear from the Minister whether they propose to renew this agreement or terminate it. Because we find that under the old agreement a virtual monopoly has been given to the American films to be exhibited for commercial purposes in this country. We are only dealing with foreign films, not with Indian films.

Of course this raises a broader question which this particular Ministry may not be in a position to answer, that is to say, whether the Government of India have got any right to compel a citizen of this country who wants to see foreign films to see only American films. I am sure there is no such deliberate motive; they may not even realise what their policy has amounted to. But in fact the result of that policy has been the people in this country who want to see foreign films have no choice; they can see virtually nothing but American films.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

I raise this point because it really amounts to a sort of brain washing—injecting American culture into the minds of cinema goers in this country. I think this is a matter which deserves the most serious consideration of the Government because we know that the newest American films or quality American films are not the ones which are shown in this country. Because the American Motion Picture Export Association is controlling the market here, it is able to compel us to exhibit absolutely second and third rate American films. We have to go and see them because there is nothing else being shown. This is not only my contention; It is the experience of people in many countries.

In these American films there is glorification of violence. The hero in these films is usually a man who with a sub machine gun goes shooting people right and left and gets away with all sorts of crimes. The hero in these films is one who raids a bank and manages to get away with large amounts of money. He never meets with any punishment or justice in these films. These films are built on violence, sadism, rape etc. All these things are glorified in these films.

Therefore, if we shed tears about certain unhealthy and anti-social tendencies, violent tendencies which have crept into the mind of a large number of youth in our country, we must realise that a big contribution to that has been made by this kind of American films. These are the serious social and moral effects which the American films have.

This has also contributed to keeping the quality of the Indian films at a low level because the film producers are concerned with box-office earnings. They try to compete with American films and make a cheap kind of imitation of American films. Of course there are some very good Indian films. But how many are there? Sir, you must know because you must be seeing some films. With an eye on the box-office, a large number of Indian films are—I am sorry to say, it is painful—nothing but a kind of an attempt at cheap imitation of the American films and other films. If this continues the general level and quality of Indian films can never improve.

Thirdly, there are good quality films made in other leading film producing countries of the world. They are in no way inferior to the quality of the American films. They may not be making films on such a big scale as America. But everybody knows that France, Italy, Sweden and Canada and some other countries make excellent films. And why should the cinema-goers in our country be deprived in particular to see those films and why should they be compelled to see only the American films? This is a strange kind of invisible curtain, an Iron curtain—I do not know—which the Government of India has set up. The result is that our youth in this country particularly is being brainwashed in a very undesirable way, and many of these tendencies which have grown up in this country are due to the American films, American magazines and American journals and all these things.

I wish to say that in the old agreement, about 200 American films were allowed to be imported every year, and we have no choice about them. We are not in a position to send our people there, to see those films and decide or choose which are the films we want them to send; there is nothing like that in agreement. They send us whatever they like; 200 films per year. The money that we pay for those films or what they earn here is kept in a blocked fund, and out of that blocked fund they are enabled to withdraw Rs. 25 lakhs every year. But even the publicity material for their films is not prepared in this country. They do not give them out here for printing, etc. All that work is also done outside.

Under the agreement, there is a clear clause which says that the Motion Picture Exporters Association of America will help and encourage the export of Indian films also to their country on a reciprocal basis. But the Minister can tell us—despite this being written in the agreement they have not done anything of the kind. They have not done anything of the kind, and, as far as I know, not a single film, not a single Indian film, has been exported to the United States for commercial exhibition.

The other day, in reply to the question as usual, —I am sorry to say—my friend Mr. Mishra tried to avoid it by saying that a lot of our films have been exported to

America. But he knows very well that those films were imported by private agencies in America and even our Indian citizens who live in America have purchased those films for their own private showing in clubs and so on. No film is taken by them on a commercial basis. But we have to submit to 200 American films a year. Not only that. There is a system by which these powerful American film companies practically own or control all the leading big cinema-houses in this country—it is probably not known to all Members—which show foreign films. The other day, the Minister said in reply to a question that in the whole country where there are only 96 cinema-houses which show foreign films. So, what? I am concerned with these 96. The overwhelming majority of these 96 houses are either controlled or managed by these big American film companies. How do they do it, Sir? They buy up the playing time by depositing Rs 25 lakhs or Rs 30 lakhs and signing long-term leases for 20 years to 25 years. The whole cinema-house is absolutely mortgaged to them. They are not allowed to show anything else except those American films. This is how it is going on. I think it is a shameful sort of agreement, if you ask me.

They have given no reciprocal help to us. The reason is very simple, because in the Middle East countries, in the African countries, in the South East Asian countries, these American film distributors are beginning to feel that our films, films made in India are their real rivals, competitors. They do not want our films to go out; though they sign an agreement with us, they do everything possible to see that our films are not exported.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only two minutes more.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation, which has been set up as a subsidiary to the STC, despite all these difficulties, is trying to do some work. We read in the papers the other day that they have signed an agreement with Algeria. Algeria has agreed to buy 16 of our films, and they say in the coming years they are prepared to buy much more. I see a statement by Mr. Sreenivasan, the Vice-President of the Film

Federation of India, who says that countries like France, Italy, USSR, Yugoslavia, Poland, Finland, are all interested in importing Indian films against a very nominal import of their films by India. France is willing to take five of our films if we take one of their films. But even if we take one of their films, we cannot show it anywhere. There is no top, prestigious cinema-house where we can show that film because already it is in the grip of the Americans.

There is another point which I would like to make before I sit down, lest I should forget it. On the Board of Directors of this Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation, strangely enough, there is no representative from West Bengal. I do not want to sound provincial.

I am told, the Algerians were interested in film producers like Satyajit Ray and Mrinal Sen, who produce quality films. But not a single one of them is there on the Board of Directors. There are also private organisations and various clubs in the country which want to import films for showing to their members, but they have been told by the STC that no licence will be given to them. I have a correspondence here with an organisation called Noronha Private Limited in Bombay. It appears that Mr. Gujral, when he was Minister of Information and Broadcasting, had some talk in Paris with a leading French film producer. That gentleman has written here, saying :

“Mr. Gujral told me that import licences were available for non American pictures to an amount of Rs. 30 lacs even for private imports.”

Yet, Noronha Private Limited which signed an agreement with a British film company for the import of films are complaining that endless correspondence is going on and the Export and Import Controller has written to them saying, “You cannot be given any licence.”

Finally, I would say that this policy should be completely changed. We cannot export films unless we are prepared to import and show here on a reciprocal basis films of those countries, which we cannot do under the old agreement. I demand that

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

this agreement be scrapped, in the sense that it has already expired on 30th June and it should not be renewed. We should adopt an open policy not a closed door and restrictive policy. We should see that the playing time in b.l.c. cinema houses is allotted on a fair basis. Nobody wants to ban American films. Let them also come, but there should be a fair allotment of the playing time—so many weeks in a year will be given for American films, so many for films from other countries and so on. Everybody should get a chance. We pride ourselves on being a democracy. But in practice the agreement is working as though we are a servile stooge of the Americans. The morals of our youth are being corrupted by this. The quality of Indian films is also deteriorating because of this.

I would like the minister to reply to all these points and assure the House that a new policy about import and exports of films will be adopted.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): Sir, the reasons for my participating in this discussion is that I have been a regular fan of good Indian as well as foreign pictures.

I would like to congratulate the minister for doing a wonderful job by limiting the remittance of Indian money to America upto Rs. 25 lakhs. So much has been said about the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation. I want to know if he has any information of any good Indian pictures having been dubbed in English language, so that they could be exported to America and whether any action has been taken by the IMPEC in this regard.

I also want to know the policy in appointing the Board of Directors of this Corporation particularly when we know that even the Film Federation, which is the chief body representing the Eastern India motion pictures, has not got representation on the Board. I think people who matter in film industry should be taken on the Board, so that vagaries can be eliminated.

I would like to say that Indian pictures have not deteriorated due to the impact of American pictures. The hon. Member has

forgotten that we have such beautiful pictures like Anokhi Raat, Sara Akash, Anand, etc. produced in this country this year.

I want to know what is the future policy about getting American films into this country and whether the Minister will persuade the American producers to see that they produce pictures in India, so that their blocked money could be used here.

रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): मेरा पहला सवाल सभापति महोदय, यह है कि क्या यह बात सच है कि अमरीकी फिल्म हमारे समाजवादी आदर्श के विरुद्ध ही नहीं अपितु कुत्सित भावनायें फैलाने वाली भी होती हैं? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार अमरीकी फिल्मों के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने तथा उस के साथ आगे कोई समझौता नहीं करने का विचार रखती है? अगर नहीं, तो क्यों?

(2) क्या सरकार ने सोवियत संघ के अतिरिक्त अन्य समाजवादी देशों के साथ फिल्मों के आयात निर्यात के बारे में कोई योजना तैयार की है? यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

(3) क्या यह बात सच है कि सोवियत संघ में भारतीय फिल्में बड़ी ही लोकप्रिय साबित हो रही हैं? यदि हाँ, तो क्या भेजी गयी ऐसी फिल्मों में से कुछ प्रमुख फिल्मों के नाम क्या हैं? हाल के सालों में जो भारतीय फिल्म अमरीका के लिये निर्यात की गई हैं उन उन के नाम क्या हैं?

(4) गत तीन वर्षों के अन्दर भारत सरकार ने सोवियत संघ और अमरीका से भारतीय फिल्मों के नाम पर विदेशी मुद्रा की जो आय की है उस का अलग अलग व्यौरा क्या है?

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया): माननीय श्री ईश्वरजीत गुप्त ने जो प्रश्न उठाये हैं

उस से उन्होंने देश की बड़ी सेवा की है, क्योंकि अमरीकन फिल्मों के जरिये भारतीय संस्कृति और सम्पत्ता को गिराया जा रहा है, नौजवानों पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है, उस की ओर उन्होंने ने सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया ।

क्या सरकार इस बात के लिए तैयार है कि न केवल उन बड़े विकासशील देशों में बल्कि नये जो विकासशील देश हैं, उन देशों के साथ भी फिल्मों के निर्यात, आयात के सम्बन्ध में आपने कोई योजना बनायी है जिसके जरिये इन विकासशील देशों के साथ अपनी फिल्मों के एक्सपोर्ट, इम्पोर्ट की व्यवस्था की जाय और उस के जरिये वहाँ की संस्कृति का आदान प्रदान हो सके ?

साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस सवाल को जब लोक सभा में उठाया गया, सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया, क्या उसके बाद से सरकार ने कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही की है के जिस जरिये सरकार अमरीकन फिल्मों की जो एक्सपोर्ट कम्पनियाँ हैं उन को बताये कि अमरीका से भी क्वालिटी फिल्म यहाँ पर आ सकें, और ऐसी गंदी फिल्में न आ सकें ? अगर सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है तो जो अमरीका की फिल्म एक्सपोर्ट कम्पनियाँ हैं उनकी ओर से क्या जवाब आया है ? और अगर सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया है तो भारत सरकार इस बात के लिये तैयार है कि वहाँ कि उन कम्पनियों को कहे कि ऐसी निम्नगुण फिल्मों को बजाय क्वालिटी फिल्मों को लाया जाय ? क्या उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने विकासशील देशों और दूसरे देशों के साथ इन तमाम सम्भावनाओं की खोज की है जिस से देश में निम्नगुण कोटि की फिल्में न आवें तथा देश की जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं उन्हीं के अनुसार हमारे देश में फिल्मों का आयात हो और हमारी फिल्में भी विदेशों में जायें और अपनी फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावें और

अपनी नई संस्कृति और सम्पत्ता को उन्मत्तशील बना सकें ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am indeed very grateful to Shri Indrajit Gupta for raising this discussion. Before I go into the subject I would like to tell him that the Board of Directors of the IMPEC is being reconstituted. Perhaps it has been reconstituted and one of them may be Shri Saiyaji Ray. The other point that he raised was the termination of our contract or agreement with the Motion Pictures Association of America. I might inform him that this agreement has already expired on the 30th June and we have no intention of renewing it. We do not want to renew it unless the terms and conditions are such as we approve of.

At the outset I would like to state that we have also a proposal to canalise both the export and import of films. So far as the export part is concerned, part of it is done by IMPEC. So far as the import is concerned, 90 per cent of it is in private hands and hardly 10 per cent is done by STC/IMPEC.

We want to take over the import of films also. I think, the STC will be in a position to do it. We had done the export earlier through IMPEC but some of our own people went to the Bombay High Court and it was scrapped on the ground that some of the shares of IMPEC belonged to private people. Legal objection was taken to that and that is why it could not be done. The STC is hundred per cent a Government concern and, I believe, the STC will be able to do the job. The import of foreign films will be done only through the STC. This is our policy.

This is a somewhat controversial subject. Therefore I would like to confine myself to some of the points that I have been able to make. With the exception of films which are covered by specific bilateral agreements, all import of films is now canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India. Government have set up an agency, namely, the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation (IMPEC), which is a subsidiary of the STC, with the object of developing export of Indian films overseas.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Not export only; both export and import.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have told about the import.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Though it is called Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation, its articles of association make it clear that it is for both export and import.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : That is why we tried to export films through it but a citizen of our country went to the Bombay High Court and it was scrapped and it could not do the entire export. We asked the STC to do import. I hope, Shri Indrajit Gupta will have no objection if instead of IMPEC the STC itself does the import part of the job. There are no two opinions on the point. We are asking the STC to do what we expected IMPEC to do. Because there is a legal difficulty about it, we are doing it through the STC.

This agency is also assisting the STC to a certain extent in handling the inflow of foreign films into the country.

I will not like to go into the historical background of it but I will go into the import from the U. K. The agreement in respect of imports from the UK expired in 1967. This was not renewed until the end of last year owing to legal complications arising out of consequential arrangements between the distributing agency in India and their principals. Incidentally, UK has so far been a major importer of Indian films. India's export of films to UK during the year 1968-69 has been of the order of Rs. 54.72 lakhs, 1969-70 Rs. 107.46 lakhs and 1970-71 (up to November) Rs. 180.29 lakhs.

I would like to say a word about USA also. As regards USA, the agreement expired on 30th June, 1971. At the time of renewing the last agreement in 1967, it was expected that the Motion Picture Export Association of America, popularly known as MPEAA, will be playing its due role in popularising Indian films in the States and assisting in the developing of an export market there. Unfortunately, this expectation has not materialised. It is also a matter

of regret that the member—companies of the Motion Picture Export Association of America have failed to take advantage of the facility of paying 80 per cent of the cost of acquiring Indian films out of the blocked funds as provided in the agreement. A suggestion was made by the MPEAA that they would depute some specialists to India for selecting films which according to them would have an audience appeal in the USA. Though we welcomed the suggestion the proposal has not been pursued further.

A review of the implementation of the agreement shows that they have spent an amount of Rs. 3.81 crores out of the blocked funds in India for approved purposes, e. g., for production of films in India and other purposes. An amount of Rs. 1.25 crores has been spent on production of American films in India.

The expectation is that in the event of productions materialising to completion, a large part of the residual blocked fund which now amounts to Rs. 5.17 crores will be utilised.

In view of the unsatisfactory implementation of the agreement, Government do not propose to renew the agreement with the MPEAA in its present form. There cannot be any question of renewing this agreement unless MPEAA shows tangible evidence of a genuine effort to help promote import of Indian films in USA. With the lapse of the MPEAA agreement future imports from USA, if any, will have to be reviewed in the light of the present policy of canalisation of imports through the STC. While determining the pattern of canalisation, an attempt will be made within the foreign exchange resources available to diversify the source of import giving due preference to those countries who import Indian films with the over all objective of further expanding our export to old and new territories.

While on the subject, I would like to mention that there has been some export of Indian films to USA during the last 3 years mostly for non-commercial showing. Shri Indrajit Gupta was correct there. Some of the films which were exported for commercial showing are 'Guide' and 'Shakespeare-wala'. Export of films to USA during the

last 4 years has been of the following order :

1967-68	Rs. 2.3 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 4.4 lakhs
1969-70	Rs. 8.9 lakhs
1970-71 (upto Nov.)	Rs. 9.2 lakhs

The Government do not consider this quantum as adequate to justify renewal of the agreement.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the trade with USSR also in the matter of films.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it a long statement ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Not a very long statement. There has been some controversy about it. A lot of things have been said about these things. I want to state Government of India's policy in this regard. There has been some criticism about the Government policy in regard to import and export of films. You will appreciate that I set out Government's policy in regard to that.

The other bilateral agreement is between the Sovexport films of USSR and the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation. The films are imported through the State Trading Corporation but distributed and exhibited directly by Sovexport's own agency in India, namely, Messrs Sovexport film, Bombay. Under the agreement, India has the import annually 25 feature films along with an equal number of documentaries and cartoons. The earnings from these films are credited to the rupee credit account of USSR after deducting the expenses of their films. As a measure of reciprocity, the Sovexport Film has to buy Indian films of a minimum value of Rs. 8 lakhs per year.

The outflow of foreign exchange involved in these transactions under the bilateral agreements is confined to a repatriation of Rs. 25 lakhs per annum in respect of American films and Rs. one lakh for

British films. Earnings in excess of these firm ceilings are blocked in India.

Coming to exports, the export of Indian films particularly to Middle East, South East Asia had shown some decline during the year 1967-68 and 1968-69, the exports being of the order of Rs.3.89 crores and Rs.2.95 crores respectively. Happily this trend has not only been arrested but significant progress has been achieved for stepping up our export of films abroad. During the year 1969-70, the export has been of the order of Rs. 4.34 crores and during 1970-71, exports have exceeded Rs. 5 crores. It is expected that at the end of the current financial year, the figure might well reach Rs. 6½ crores.

A word about export outlook. A new awareness on the part of the film industry of the possibilities of exploring foreign markets has greatly helped in boosting up the present level of exports. The theme, the location and the music of the Indian films are proving increasingly popular amongst the overseas audiences. This overseas audience not only includes people of Indian origin who are naturally attracted towards Indian films but also others who have developed appreciation for certain values in our films, namely, the social and cultural content, picturesque locales and popular dance and music.

The future efforts will be directed towards opening new markets, namely, Africa, Europe, Canada, USA and Latin America. It is pertinent to mention that keeping in view the growing need of global television network, special attention will be devoted to facilitate the placement of Indian films major International T. V. networks which in turn will create an audience appeal in these new markets.

A word about the role of IMPEC. In order to enable it to devote its entire attention to the above important tasks of expanding export trade for which there is growing potential, it is necessary to keep the IMPEC free from other responsibilities connected with the import, distribution and exhibition of films in India for which the existing traditional agencies are considered fully equipped.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

The Government have been anxious to canalise export of Indian films through the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation. In fact, a decision to canalise export of films through IMPEC was taken in the year 1967, but some members of film industry went to the Bombay High Court contesting the canalisation order on the ground that certain percentage of IMPEC's share capital was held by private parties and the policy of canalisation through IMPEC was thus discriminatory in character.

In view of the legal complications, Government was advised by its legal advisers to withdraw the order of canalisation. Canalisation through the State Trading Corporation which is a 100 per cent Government undertaking is under active consideration of the Government.

18.00 hrs.

Under the agreement with MPEAA, there is a provision for the release of blocked funds for the renovation and setting up of cinema houses in India. Each case is considered on merit. Approval has been accorded in respect of two proposals by Indian parties to set up a cinema house in New Delhi and another for renovation of a cinema in Bombay for advance of a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs each with 5 per cent interest in one case and without any interest in the other case. Government

took note of the fact that this would help speedier liquidation of the blocked funds since the Government does not favour large accumulations of foreign funds in India. However, the loans sanctioned have not been utilised so far.

A similar proposal was received from M/S Sovexport Films by IMPEC. The proposal involved an advance of Rs. 30 lakhs in return for substantial reservation of playing time for Soviet films. After careful consideration, it was decided that IMPEC as a public sector agency should not become a beneficiary of foreign loan, which would tend to restrict its initiative. The proposal did not, therefore, find favour.

The Films Finance Corporation of India set up under the auspices of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is giving active consideration to the question of creating a small exhibition circuit over which the films financed by the Film Finance Corporation of India could be shown.

I thank Mr. Indrajit Gupta who has raised this question and I hope I have answered all the points raised by him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 15, 1971/Asadha 24, 1893 (Saka).