

Fourth Series, No.8

Wednesday, August 5, 1970
Sravana 14, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eleventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi**

C O N T E N T S

No. 8—Wednesday, August 5, 1970/Sravana 14, 1892 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 212 to 215 ... 1—26

Short Notice Question No. 2 ... 26—41

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 211 and 216 to 240 41—62

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1401 to 1415, 1417 to 1422, 1424 to 1427, 1429 to 1433, 1435, 1470, 1472, 1473, 1475 to 1486, 1488 to 1516, 1518 to 1528, 1530, 1531, 1533 to 1566, 1569 to 1597, 1599 and 1600. 62—238

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Rise in Prices 238—260

Papers Laid on the Table 260—61

Message from Rajya Sabha 261—62

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Sixty-fifth Report 262

Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—

(i) Report of Joint Committee 262

(ii) Evidence 262—64

Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment)

Bill—Introduced 265

Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Bill—

Clauses 5 to 35 and 1 266—320

Motion to pass, as amended 320

Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha 320—43

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad 320—21

Shri J. Mohamed Imam 322—27

Shri Shashi Bhushan 327—31

Shri Om Prakash Tyagi 331—36

Shri Sarjoo Pandey 336—41

Shri Mohammad Ismail 341—43

Half an hour discussion—

Contract with Japan for iron ore export 343—52

Shri S. R. Damani 343—48

Shri L. N. Mishra 348—52

* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, August 5, 1970/Sravana 14,
1892 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Defence Minister's Statement regarding
Caste in the Indian Army

+

*212. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

SHRI N. R. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the course of a speech recently made he had pointed out the present set-up of the Indian Army on the basis of Castes and religion ;

(b) if so, the significance of his remarks ; and

(c) whether Government plans to reorganise the Indian Army in any way and if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b) The hon'ble Members are presumably referring to the report published in some newspapers on the 11th July, 1970. The correct position is that in reply to a direct question by press correspondents I had stated that recruitment continued to be made on considerations of caste. Caste or class composition existed only in certain units of the Army and most of the Army had a mixed composition and caste or class does not enter into the functioning of the Army.

(c) The general policy of the Government is to make recruitment into the Army as broadbased as possible and to provide

equal opportunities to all citizens irrespective of caste, creed or domicile. However, due to historical reasons and on grounds of tradition certain class compositions have been allowed to continue. The need for continuance of this arrangement even in a limited way is reviewed periodically.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : If any remark is made by the Minister, people will think that it is the Government policy. So, whenever he answers the press people he must be very careful and if he answers in such a way, there is very great confusion. Regarding the army personnel, may I know from the Government whether it is not a fact that certain units are called by the community such as the Rajputana Rifles or the Sikh Regiment or the Dogra Regiment or the Gurkha Regiment and all these people are recruited because they have some valour and they belong to the martial race and they are recruited for their courage ? So, I think it is better to continue such forces, say, the Gurkha Regiment, because, from Nepal all the Gurkhas are not recruited, and it is only certain people from particular regions who belong to the martial race are recruited, say, to the Rajputana Rifles or the Sikh Regiment. Only people from such areas who show courage and have got valour are recruited.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask the question straight.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : At present, to all these regiments, there is no question of caste or creed for the recruitment and people are recruited because of their merit and courage and valour. Is that not a fact ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : In the first place, I would say that I am always cautious about making a statement, and there has been no confusion by my statement. The confusion might be in the mind of the hono Member.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : There is confusion, and misunderstanding.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : There is no confusion, and in what I have stated, if

there was any misunderstanding, I clarified that, and after that, I do not think there is any occasion for any confusion anywhere.

The army is organised due to historical and traditional reason, on the basis of three factors. Some army units are named after regions or States ; some are named after caste or community names ; and the other units are without the name of any region or State or caste or community. In some army units which are named after a region or States, recruitment is restricted to those regions or those States. In some units which are named after caste or communities, recruitment is restricted or reserved to the members of that caste or community either entirely or by and large. And to the other units, recruitment is open to all citizens, subject, of course, to the prescribed standards of physical and medical fitness.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : May I know from the Government whether to those regiments which are named after the caste, the recruitment is open to all the people ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is open to all. You can join.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : The fishermen are experts in swimming. In the Navy they are being recruited.

MR. SPEAKER : Ask a question straight.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : It is a very important issue, Sir. For the last five years no fishermen have been recruited. May I know the reasons ? They are experts in swimming, and do you want only people who do not know swimming ? I want to know whether the Minister will give instructions at least now that in recruiting people preference should be given to the fishermen.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : So far as recruitment to the Navy and Air Force is concerned, there is no restriction on any caste. There is no ban on recruitment on any class of people, subject of course to the prescribed standards and qualifications.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It should be in favour of these people.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In the statement it is said :

"However, due to historical reasons and on the ground of tradition, certain class compositions have been allowed to continue. The need for the continuance of this arrangement even in a limited way is reviewed periodically."

I want to know whether any step is taken to do away with this "limited way" in the years to come and to see that our army is named after the heroes of our country like Subhas Regiment etc. ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : When I have said historical reasons, I need not go into them. There have been traditions and those Regiments or Units take pride in them. After independence, there have been efforts to introduce certain changes in class or caste compositions, but in the very nature of things it will have to be gradual and very cautious.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : It is bad enough that the Government have not succeeded in removing these barriers after 22 years of their rule. Now they have quoted a new consideration also. When boys from Kerala appear for recruitment they are told that they will not be taken because they are expected to be Communists or Naxalites. I want to know whether the Government have given any direction to the recruiting authorities that the boys of Kerala should not be recruited.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : There is no basis for this allegation.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : One end of the army does not know what the other does. I asked a question last week why fishermen—I have got 90 miles of coast in my constituency and they are a very important part of my voters—are not recruited and why there has not been even one fisherman recruited in the last five years, and the reply given by the Government was that no recruitment was made on caste or occupational basis. You have admitted that there are certain Regiments recruited on caste basis or region basis. May I request you in the name of a very very depressed part of our people that some preference may be given to fishermen in the recruitment to the Navy ? It is not worthwhile getting a man from the Himalayas to go

to the sea when the people on the coasts are not recruited.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is not a question but a suggestion for action.

MR. SPEAKER : You are a retired ICS officer and you must have been deciding several cases. Is it relevant?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It is absolutely relevant. One part of the army does not know what the other does. Why not the Indian Navy give some preference to the fishermen?

MR. SPEAKER : It has become relevant now.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : What I have said about regional or class composition applies only to the Army. So far as the Navy and Air Force are concerned, there is no restriction on the recruitment of any citizen of the country, subject of course to the prescribed qualifications.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरबाबर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि हिस्टारिकल बेसिस पर कुछ जातियों के नाम पर रेजिमेंट बनी हैं तो क्या यह सही है कि महार रेजिमेंट जिस ने काश्मीर में पाकिस्तान ऐयेशन के टाइम पर बहुत बहादुरी दिखाई थी उस यूनिट को डिसबैड कर दिया गया? यदि हां तो उसके कारण क्या हैं?

श्री जगजीवन राम : महार रेजिमेंट तो है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sometime back some important people in various parts of the country, including some Chief Ministers, have expressed the view that in the matter of recruitment to the army some regions have been discriminated against. Take, for example, some regions in the South from which only a lower percentage of people are recruited to the army and many of the applicants are rejected. Now that the dynamic Shri Jagjiwan Ram has taken charge of this Ministry, may I know whether he will issue new guidelines to see that regional imbalances are removed in the matter of recruitment?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : So far as recruitment from the South is concerned, Madras Regiment covers the southern States and there is no restriction on the recruitment of any class of citizens. At the same time, it is not desirable to have regional proportions in the army. In order that a person may not feel that he has not got a chance to contribute to the defence of the country, efforts are being made to see that there is recruitment from all parts of the country.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Is any preference given to any particular region or community in the matter of recruitment to the army? There are reasons to suspect that there is an invisible reservation of some percentage to certain regions or communities. I want to know whether it is a fact.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I do not think I can add anything more to what I have already said. There are certain regions from which recruitments are made on a regional basis. There are certain regiments to which recruitments are made from all parts of the country. If there are restrictions, either on the basis of region or caste, that applies only to 30 per cent of the army.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : May I know whether it is not a fact that the present nomenclature of the regiments in the names of castes and communities is anti-secular as also discriminatory against other castes who are in the army in sufficient numbers? Do Government want to remove such nomenclatures or in the alternative, to remove discrimination and heart burning, do the Government intend to name regiments in the names of those communities? For example, Ahirs are there in the army in large numbers and that community is demanding for a long time for an Ahir regiment. Will it be conceded?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The two parts of the question of the hon. Member are contradictory to each other. Though there are certain caste or units of the army where recruitment is restricted to certain community, so far as other communities are concerned, they can go to other units of the army where recruitment is open to all sections of the society irrespective of caste or creed, subject of course to being found fit otherwise.

SHRI B.P. MANDAL : What about the Ahir Regiment ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : As I said, the two parts of his question are contradictory.

SHRI BASUMATARI : The stand taken by the Government that the Army should not be based on the caste, community or region is very much appreciated. I want to know whether that will stand in the way of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people also at the time of recruitment.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : As a matter of fact, what I find in the House is a sentiment against any reservation on the basis of caste, community or region. How can we consider the question of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people ?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : It will be quite inconsistent with the Government's policy if the Army is recruited on the basis of caste, community, region and other basis. But at the same time some names are being continued, for example, the Dogra Regiment, the Rajputana Rifles, the Maratha Regiment and so on. May I know whether the Government will consider the question of removing all these names and call them by number so and so regiment so that all these feelings of caste, community and region are removed and we really become a secular State ? These regional, caste and community considerations should be removed. Secondly, may I know whether there is any proposal from Gujarat that a Gujarat Regiment should be created and, if so, will the Government consider it ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The hon. Member has blown hot and cold in the same breath. He is trying to remove what he feels is not desirable and, at the same time, he wants to create something which is not desirable.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Not on the basis of caste, community or region. You recruit from all over India.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : To that, I have already replied.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Bengal Regiment was disbanded by the British Government during the First World War for some patriotic act. May I know whether, in view of the existing denomination of the Army on the basis of caste, community and region and religion also, like Jat, Dogra, Gurkha, Punjab and Sikh regiments, the Government will consider the re-constitution of the Bengal Regiment and recruit militant NAMUSHUDRA community having fighting traditions coming from East Bengal ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Taking into consideration the feeling in the House, I do not think any unit in the Army should be created on the basis of caste, community, region or religion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It was disbanded by the British Government.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : So far as the other part of the question is concerned, there is no restriction to the recruitment of the people of Bengal in the armed forces.

Pakistani Budget Provisions for Defence during 1970-71

***213. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the spending of over Rs. 300 crores on defence during 1970-71 by Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government of India to strengthen its position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our defence preparedness takes into account the above factor.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Sir it is not enough to say on behalf of the Government that our defence preparedness has taken account of this fact. The defence preparedness of Pakistan is at a cost of 60 per cent of her revenue. What are they doing ? They are reinforcing border roads. They are having bunkers and tunnels and

augmenting additional forces of military and equipment. From the border areas, I mean the entire Indo-Pakistan border in the eastern region, particularly, in the north Bengal districts, alarming reports are coming and that poses a serious threat of having another conflict with Pakistan in the coming months.

In view of this may I know from the Government whether our borders with East Pakistan particularly in Cooch Behar and North Bengal Districts have been reinforced and whether the border roads will be made more accessible so that in case of emergency that can be tackled with effectiveness ?

Secondly, if it is so, what are the schemes in the hands of the Government to improve the roads in that East Pakistan-West Bengal border ?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : The Border Roads Organisation has a scheme of developing roads in some areas and that requires a separate notice.

As far as the preparedness of that region is concerned, all adequate steps have been taken to safeguard any surprise attack from Pakistan. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : You may kindly spell out as to what are those schemes.

Now in the Cooch-Behar district alone, it has got an international border of 270 miles along with Pakistan and there are no roads constructed by the Border Roads Organisation. Some roads are not accessible.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you that in matters about border roads and defence it would be much better if you discuss these matters in the Consultative Committee.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : Better write to us.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway you have already put it. That is all right.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Sir, that part is in close proximity with East

Pakistan. We have been demanding that a bridge on the river Manshai should be constructed from the defence point of view. I should like to know from the Government whether the Government will consider this proposal for effectiveness of the defence—a bridge on the river Manshai.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Any bridge or any road, if it is of strategic importance or if our armed forces feel that it is required for defence purpose, will be constructed. If it is not required for that purpose, usually it will not be constructed.

श्री कौवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान का डिफेंस बजट ३०० करोड़ रुपये है, जिस का मतलब यह है कि पाकिस्तान का पर-हेड डिफेंस एक्स-प्रैंडचर हिन्दुस्तान से बहुत ज्यादा है। इन ३०० करोड़ रुपये के अलावा पाकिस्तान को अन्य देशों से मदद भी मिलती है, सस्ता सामान मिलता है, आम्ज़न मिलते हैं। कई आम्ज़न ऐसे हैं जो हमारे पास भी नहीं हैं, जैसे मिराज पाकिस्तान के पास हैं, वडे वडे ट्रांस्पोर्ट प्लैन्ज़ पाकिस्तान के पास हैं हमारे पास नहीं हैं, नाइट फाइटर्स हमारे पास उतने अच्छे नहीं हैं। इन सब को हिट में रखते हुए क्या आप ने अपने यहां कोई व्यवस्था की है, पाकिस्तान के पास जो सोफेस्टीकेडेट आम्ज़न हैं, उनके मुकाबले आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं? क्या आपने अमरीका और रूस से कोई नाराजगी जाहिर की है कि अगर आप पाकिस्तान को ये आम्ज़न देंगे तो वह लड़ाई को और ज्यादा बढ़ायेगा? यदि की है तो उन्होंने क्या जवाब दिया है?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : We are aware of the increasing budgets of Pakistan Government. As the hon. Member wants the figure, in 1964-65 they were spending Rs. 126.23 crores and in 1970-71 their defence budget is Rs. 300 crores. These are figures of the Institute of Strategic Studies, London.

MR. SPEAKER : Again you are discussing all these matters openly.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, he is giving Pakistan figures, not ours.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : The question is different and the reply is quite different.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is very precise. Considering the population of India and Pakistan the expenditure on defence is more in Pakistan than in India. He does not want the figures.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : We keep ourselves informed of what arms, ammunition and equipment are being acquired by Pakistan. And we are bringing it to the notice of USSR and USA. Regarding the communication about it, may I say, the External Affairs Ministry has already communicated our views in this regard ? We have already communicated our feelings as to what will be the effects of increased arms supply to Pakistan in this region.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Most of those military equipments hardware and arms and ammunition [are put in the eastern sector. We hear that most of the planes are grounded because spare parts are not available. Some of these countries are not giving the spare parts. At Tezpur alone, 50% of our planes are grounded, because spare parts are not there. The Minister said, we are adequately prepared to meet any surprise attack. The arms and ammunition cannot be used because the planes are grounded due to non-availability of spare parts. The country from which we got these planes is not supplying us the spare parts that are needed.

Mr. SPEAKER : How does it arise ? The question is about the total expenditure.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Even in the normal course, a certain percentage of aircraft will be in the workshops or waiting for repairs. This happens in the normal course. It does not mean that we have no aircraft to operate. We are making arrangement for getting spare parts and we are also making arrangements for repairing them. All these are normal procedures.

Setting up of Bases of Russian Naval Fleet in Indian Arabian Sea in collaboration with Pak. Navy

"214. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Russian Naval fleet in collaboration with Pak. Navy set up bases in Indian Arabian Sea recently ; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India have taken any steps to strengthen the Indian Naval fleet and not to allow any country in the Indian Ocean to set up bases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) No, Sir, However, Government have seen reports last year to the effect that Pakistan is developing Gwadar as a major port with the assistance of the USSR.

(b) The position is being watched closely and adequate steps are taken, as called for.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : For the last one year this is going on. Whether it is Pakistan which is developing a naval base with the help of the USSR, or whether it is USSR which is developing it with the help of Pakistan, it does not matter. It does not make much difference to us. It is a fact that this Naval base constitutes a danger to the security of India and one year has gone. Government of India has assured this house that Indian Ocean will be kept free of foreign influence.

Therefore, may I know from the Government of India, what is the result of their approach, and what action they have taken or propose to take to maintain the security of the waters around India by seeing that such Naval bases are not allowed to be built up in the Indian Ocean in the interest of India's security ?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : The External Affairs Ministry are aware of the Russian Naval Fleet having set up a base in the Arabian sea in collaboration with the Pakistan Navy. Our Navy, Sir, is well prepared and roaming about.....

SHRI RANGA : What is 'roaming about' ?

श्री रवि राय : अंग्रेजी में बोलने से ऐसा ही होता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन को कहिये कि ये हिन्दी में जवाब दें, तो अच्छा होगा।

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing wrong with that expression. I think what he meant to say was that they were moving about very leisurely.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : 'Roaming about' is an expression used in naval terminology. It means that we are in search of enemy craft. This is the terminology used by the Navy.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : It means moving about without a purpose.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Hon. Members should also understand the terminology used by our defence services. They are ever watchful and going about. If they do not like the words 'roaming about' I would say that they are going about looking for enemy craft and watching and safeguarding our shores.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The correct terminology is 'roving about' and not 'roaming about'.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I know that the hon. Minister's thoughts are roaming about and so he says that the naval ships are also roaming about. But I may point out that he has contradicted himself in the two replies which he has given. First, he said a categorical no ; to first part of my question, but, for the second time, when he replied, he said that Government were aware that USSR had set up this naval base with the help of Pakistan. I would like you to ask him why he has contradicted himself in this manner and tried to mislead the House in the first instance. Now, I come to my supplementary question proper. He says that our navy is roving about or roaming about in search of enemy ships. Who are the enemies ? Russians are our very good collaborators and our friends. So, how can he talk of their ships as enemy ships ?

Further, we are not at war with Pakistan. So, where is the question of enemy ships ?

Security demands that we have the Indian Ocean free of the presence of all these ships and that has been the assurance given by the hon. Ministers in answer to calling-attention-notices etc. Now, we find that while we have been led to feel quite secure on this score, quietly, a naval base has been set up in the Indian Ocean by the Government of the USSR in collaboration with Pakistan. In the face of this, I would like to know how our Government are going to ensure the neutrality of the waters round about India. If our ships which are roaming about cannot prevent naval bases coming up, then how are we going to safeguard our security ? I am sure the hon. Minister realises that.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : The hon. Member is quite confused in her mind and she is confusing my statements also.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I seek your protection, Sir... (Interruptions) It is the Minister who is confused and blaming his own confusion on others.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : I am not in the habit of misleading any one, much less the hon. Member.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : May I request you to start a training class for these new Ministers ?

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अच्छी हिन्दी जानते हैं, हिन्दी में बोलें तो कंपूजन नहीं होगा ! वह अंग्रेजी में न बोलें।

MR. SPEAKER : When Shri Swaran Singh used to reply, hon. Members used to say that he was not telling anything to the House ; but now the hon. Minister is telling the House everything ; even then, hon. Members are still not satisfied.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कंपूजन किसको है, इसका पता नहीं लगता—मिनिस्टर को या मेम्बर को ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no confusion on either side. The question was very precise and the hon. Minister should answer it in very precise terms.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : I said in my original answer that Government had received reports last year to the effect that Pakistan was developing Gwadar as a major port with the assistance of the USSR. We had noted this. I subsequently said that neither the Ministry of External Affairs nor Naval Headquarters are aware of the Russian naval force having set up bases in the Arabian Sea in collaboration with the Pakistan Navy.

MR. SPEAKER : Quite right.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : He has not answered my question. I seek your protection. What does he mean by 'enemy' ships ? Which are those ships our navy is searching for ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think he meant 'intruding' ships, not 'enemy' ships. Sometimes there is a slip of the tongue.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : He makes contradictory statements outside the House and here he creates confusion.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : That is Gujarat politics !

MR. SPEAKER : The question was about intruding or trespassing ships, not 'enemy' ships.—He is a new Minister.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : We have not mentioned 'enemy' ships because we are not on terms of belligerency with any country.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : After the last Indo-Pak conflict, we did realise that there was some awareness on the part of Government that we should strengthen our navy. But our impression is—and by and large, that is the impression of the country as a whole—that we have not done much to improve the naval force, particularly with regard to the addition of submarines. If at all they are at it, how far have they succeeded, how far have they to go and what is their assessment ? What is the strength we

have ? Apart from the Russian vessels that may be in these waters, we have to take cognisance of the fact that China is very much in our waters. Recently, I have read the news that near about the Andaman waters, one of the fishing boats of China was captured, but then our people were not able to keep hold of it, because afterwards they escaped with their boats. If that is the strength and efficiency of our navy, we cannot take the reply of the Minister very complacently.

Secondly, we have got a vast ocean both on the east coast and the west coast. But there is no direct route between the two and all the big vessels of the navy have got to go around Ceylon. Have the Defence Ministry made any study of this aspect and, if so, what is their reaction or finding ?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : The hon. member is aware that we have created two divisions or sections, one on the east coast and the other on the west coast.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : There is no mobility between the two.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : These measures have been taken to strengthen our naval capacity and defend our country from any invasion by sea.

He also asked specifically about the naval strength. We have already published a report of the Defence Services where we have given all the details.

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about China being very much in the Indian ocean and our two units being not very much mobile.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Also, the fishing boat ran away.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : So far as my knowledge goes, we have no information about any Chinese vessels coming near our waters.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I would rather he does not give answers which are not informed.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : It is not a small pond where we can take care of all the vessels coming in.

श्री रवि राय : अव्यक्त महोदय, यह क्या हो रहा है ? इनका क्या जवाब है ? मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं इट इज नाट ए स्माल पांड ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : If the hon. Minister is not well informed, let him get the information and pass it on to me. I do not want such answers.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : I shall enquire into the matter and let him know.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA : All discussions in the last few years regarding this naval strength have been based on the Indian Ocean becoming a vacuum because of the so-called declared withdrawal of the British combatants from Southeast Asia. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that this whole thinking and planning may have to be changed by us now because, after the recent elections in Britain and the coming into power of the new Tory Government, they have announced that they are reversing the earlier policy of the Labour Government and that their presence is not going to be removed either from Southeast Asia or from their bases in the Arabian sea coast. I would like to know whether this vacuum, which is sought to be filled up by my friends by Russia and China, continues to be filled up by the British Navy operating from its original bases from which they do not propose to withdraw now, and the United States which is facing defeat in Vietnam will ultimately be left with no alternative but to have bases in this region.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Our whole policy in the Indian Ocean has to take into consideration all possible contingencies and we are taking steps to increase our naval capabilities for that purpose.

श्री विश्वृति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि कुछ दिन पहले, एक महीना या दो महीने होते हैं, अंडेमान में चाइना का कोई एक वैसल आया था । उस पर हथियार लदे हुए ये कुछ हथियार

उस में से निकाले गये थे नैवी पुलिस ने उसको रोका लेकिन तब तक वह वैसल गायब हो गया । अभी हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि हमारी नैवी पूरी ताकतवर है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन की ताकत कहां थी जबकि वह वैसल वहां से भाग गया ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले हमारी क्या ताकत है और चाइना के मुकाबले क्या ताकत है क्योंकि इस बारे में सीक्रेटी बर्टी जा रही है, लोगों को पिछले 22 वर्ष अधिरे में रखने के कारण हमने देखा कि चीनी हमले के दौरान हम पीछे हट गये और पाकिस्तानी हमले में जहां हम ने 700 वर्गमील पर कब्जा किया वहां पाकिस्तान ने 200 वर्गमील पर कब्जा किया अर्थात् हमारा और उस का रेशमी । और 4 का है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जगजीवन राम जी यहां पर मौजूद हैं, सुरक्षा मंत्रालय का भार आज उन के कंधों पर है और वह ओल्डेस्ट कंप्रेसी हैं, कहां यह वैसल भाग गया ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am really surprised to hear this story. I have not heard it before. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : It was in the press.

श्री प्रकाश और शास्त्री : यह प्रेस में आ चुका है ।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I say I have heard it for the first time. I will certainly enquire into it, as to what is the basis of this story.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : He has not replied to the second part of his question, about the strength of our Navy in comparison with the naval strength of Pakistan and China.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : We have to increase our naval capability taking into consideration all these things.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : इस समाचार में कहां तक सत्यता है कि हमारी गवर्नेंट ने रशिया को एप्रोच किया और उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि वह हमारी नैवी को मज़बूत करेंगे और उन्होंने उसके बदले में भारत सरकार से कुछ सहूलियतें मांगी हैं और भारत सरकार ने आश्वासन भी दे दिया है कि उन के नैवल फ्लीट को यहां कुछ मुविधाएं दी जायेंगी ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I do not think there is any truth in it.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Ranen Sen.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रश्नकर्ता के प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है। प्रश्न के दो भाग थे।

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Either there is truth or there is no truth in it. The Minister must reply.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा समाचार है और उस में सच्चाई है लेकिन नैवी महोदय द्वारा जानवृक्षकर गलत जवाब दिया गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रश्न के दो भाग थे। क्या सोवियत रशिया ने हमारी जल सेना को मज़बूत करने के लिए कोई सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया है। अब आप वहां पनडुब्बियां ले रहे हैं और यहां मना कर रहे हैं तो वह गलत नहीं हो सकता है। दूसरा भाग यदि गलत है तो आप स्पष्ट करिये।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : So far as equipment or ammunition for the armed forces is concerned, we are seeking assistance for purchasing or procurement from various parts of the world including USSR. The prominent part of the question was whether we are going to give certain facilities to the Russian Navy. To that, I say there is no truth.

DR. RANEN SEN : May I know from the Minister whether it is a fact that in the recent past, in the Indian Ocean region, the United Kingdom and the USA have jointly

set up certain naval stations in the Seychelles island and other islands, and if that is so, what is the action of the Government of India, and whether the Government of India have protested against this particular action of the United Kingdom and the USA to set up certain naval stations in those places ?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : This is a question which I would like the Members to understand. (Interruption) Our Indian territories are only up to 12 miles and beyond that....

DR. RANEN SEN : Please excuse me. Last year and even this year, in the budget session it was said by the Government that the Government policy is not to allow any base for any power to be set up in Indian Ocean. Therefore, I put this question.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mahida, I gave you a good chit. But if you are not certain of the position, it is much better you pass it on to the senior Minister.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I do not have specific information on this point. So I would not like to answer it offhand.

Price of controlled Cloth

+

*215. **SHRI JAGESAWAR YADAV**
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Cloth Manufacturer's Federation has demanded an increase in the prices of controlled cloth ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) : The Indian Cotton Mills Federation, Bombay, have represented for an increase in the prices of controlled cloth recently and the request is under careful scrutiny.

श्री जागेश्वर यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हालत आज यह है कि गल्ले का भाव जबकि मन्दा हो रहा है तो कपड़े का भाव इस समय तेज हो रहा है। इससे पहले जब गल्ले का भाव तेज था तो उस समय कपड़े का भाव मंदा था तो आखिर इस का क्या कारण है कि जब गल्ले का भाव तेज होता है तब कपड़े का भाव कम होता है और जब गल्ला अभी मंदा हो रहा है तो कपड़ा क्यों तेज हो रहा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न वैसे माननीय सदस्य का अच्छा है लेकिन वह मौजूदा प्रश्न से बाहर जाता है। माननीय सदस्य कंट्रोल के कपड़े के मूल्य बढ़ाने के बारे में इन्डियन कलाय मीनुफेक्चरर सें केफेरेशन ने जो मांग की है उस से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री जागेश्वर यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वास्तविकता यह है कि गल्ले के दाम का असर हर चीज के भाव पर होता है और इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाह रहा हूँ कि आज जबकि गल्ला मंदा हो रहा है तो कपड़े का भाव तेज क्यों हो रहा है? हर चीज की कीमत गल्ले के भाव से सम्बन्धित होती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने को तैयार हों तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज न होगा। माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा कि गल्ले के भाव का असर हर चीज की कीमत पर होता है वह ठीक बात है बाकी मैंने तो यही कहा था कि मौजूदा सवाल से वह चीज यहाँ पर नहीं उठती है। मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो जवाब दे सकते हैं।

श्री राम सेवक : श्रीमन, यह कपड़े का जो भाव हैं उसके दाम ज्यादा होने के कई कारण हैं। एक तो कोटेन प्राइस है; बेजेज बड़ी हैं लोगों की और इनकीज इन दी कौस्ट आफ पावर है, फ्लूल वर्गरह है। यह सब कंस्ट्रक्शंस हैं जिनकी वजह से यह विचार किया जा रहा है कि उस के भाव बढ़ाये जायें या न बढ़ाये जायें।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I am surprised to hear the Minister saying that the Government is seriously considering this question. I should like to invite the attention of the Minister to the almost unanimous or near unanimous decision taken by the Consultative Committee some time back when this matter was brought before the Committee that there is absolutely no case for the price rise of controlled cloth. Even after such a decision...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, I also happen to be a member of that Consultative Committee. Only day before yesterday you stopped us from quoting what has transpired in a consultative Committee. So, we want a ruling on that.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, your ruling was that what transpired in the Consultative Committee cannot be quoted. But the decision can be quoted.

MR. SPEAKER : No it cannot be quoted. I would request Shri Vasudevan Nair to ask a straight question. Let him not make any reference to what happened in the Consultative Committee. That is not a very healthy practice.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The recommendation can be quoted.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : There was no such ruling. The other day when we wanted to quote something that took place in the Consultative Committee about Bengal, Sir, you stopped us from doing that. So, you cannot have two different standards.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : After the Consultative Committee meeting certain things go to the newspaper and many people know what has happened in the Consultative Committee. If there are certain decisions which are in the interest of the people, are we not entitled to quote them?

MR. SPEAKER : They need not be quoted in this House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Generally, there are official press briefings after such meetings. It is not a leakage.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I say that no decision, as suggested by Shri Vasudevan Nair, was taken. I was also there in that meeting and I make that claim. Sir, you can find out the position after making an enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : I would suggest that hon. Members should avoid making references to the proceedings of the Consultative Committee. But if a news item has appeared or there has been a press briefing by the Chairman, I think there is no harm in referring to it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। यह इन्फार्मेल कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटियां हमारी पार्लियामेंट कमेटियां नहीं हैं।

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not informal.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन्फार्मेल हों या फार्मेल हों, यह पार्लियामेंटी कमेटियां नहीं हैं। अगर पार्लियामेंटी कमेटियां नहीं हैं तो वहां जो कुछ होता है उसका हवाला देने में कैसे आपत्ति हो सकती है? यह मामला गम्भीर है। आप इस पर विचार कर के तब कोई फैसला दीजिये। पार्लियामेंटी कमेटी की प्रोसीडिंग्स का हवाला देने का विरोध मैं समझ सकता हूँ। आप इस पर विचार कीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I am really thankful to you for this point. That is why I suggest that it should be converted into a Parliamentary Committee.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It is very good of you to have made that suggestion yesterday and even today. I hope government will accept this suggestion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब तक वह पार्लियामेंटी कमेटियां नहीं हैं, जो कुछ वहां होता है उस का हवाला दिया जा सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Ministry think about it.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : The present practice in the meeting of the Consultative Committee is that an official handout is given to the press after the meeting. I only said that there was near unanimity or consensus. Of course, the Swatantra Party is opposed to all such things. I know it.

We thought the Minister also was convinced about it. After all that, why does the minister again come before this House and say that they are again seriously considering it, when it was only three or four months ago that we had this discussion?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : We have received a representation from the Indian Cotton Mills Association and we are thinking of referring it for examination by the Tariff Commission or by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. We will refer this memorandum, the deliberations of the informal Consultative Committee and also the points suggested by hon. members here to either of those two bodies.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कपड़े के दाम बढ़ाने पर विचार हो रहा है। सारे देश में हर चीज के दाम वह बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं जैसे साबुन के, दालदा के, तेल के, कपड़े के। हर चीज के लिये मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया है। लेबर स्ट्राइक करती है तो उन की अच्छी तरह मरम्मत की जाती है। कोई मिल वाला बोनस नहीं देता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्राइसेज कहां तक बढ़ूँगी। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा गल्ले के दाम गिरते जा रहे हैं और दूसरी चीजों के बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इस की लिमिट कहां है?

श्री लना० मिश्र : मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूँ कि कपड़े के दाम काफी बढ़ते गये हैं। पिछले दिनों तो 6 बार दाम बढ़ाये गये। यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसलिये टैरिफ कमिशन की, जो एक ब्रासी चुटीशल बाड़ी है, और व्यूरो आफ इंडस्ट्रियल कास्ट्स एंड प्राइसेज, दोनों में से एक के पास हम इस चीज को भेजना

चाहते हैं जांच के लिये । उनके जो सुझाव हमारे पास आयेंगे उन पर विचार करके जो नीति हम स्वीकार करेंगे उसके अनुसार अगर उस में तब्दीली करनी होगी तो करेंगे ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I know whether it is a fact or not that the *per capita* consumption of cloth in this country has actually been going down in the last five years and it has gone down by something like 4 per cent ? If that is so, does not the Government realise that by raising the cloth prices further, consumption will decline still further ? What is their thinking ? Are they amenable only to pressure by bodies like Indian Cotton Mills Federation ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : All these points will be borne in mind when consideration is given to the representation made by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation. But we are not ourselves taking any decision in this matter. We are referring this matter to the Tariff Commission or the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Has consumption of cloth gone down or not ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : For that, I require notice. It will be examined by either of these two bodies and we will take a decision after that. Today I do not say that we are going to give any price rise to them.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I was also a member of the Consultative Committee and no such decision was taken. Controlled quality cloth is manufactured by mills which are situated in small towns. During the course of the year, the cost of production has gone up due to the steep rise in the cotton prices. These mills are facing a crises. If a decision is not taken, some mills are likely to close down throwing out thousands of workers. Government has given an assurance that price will be revised. During the last 1½ years, prices have not been revised. What stands in the way of taking a decision to revise the prices, which the Government has assured ?

SHRI L.N. MISHRA : These are points in favour of the rise in price and there are

points given by other friends against rise in price. We do not want to take any decision on our own. We are referring this to one of these bodies and, on their recommendation, we shall take some decision.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Documentary on Land Grab Movement

+

S.N.Q. 2. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :**
SHRI NANJA GOWDER :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a documentary shown recently in Delhi cinemas produced by the Films Division of the Government of India regarding land grab movement in the country ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the land grab movement is presented in a favourable light in the documentary ;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to criticism made of this documentary by a number of political personalities in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) There was a brief item on the land grab movement in West Bengal in a newsreel released in Indian News Review No. 1136 on 17 July, 1970 produced by the Films Division.

(b) No, Sir, the newsreel is merely an objective presentation of the news.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Indian News Review seeks to project newsworthy events in an objective manner.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, it should be shown to the Members of Parliament.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It should be shown to all of us. Those who do not want to see need not see.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I do not think any objectionable film should be screened here. (*Interrupted*)

MR. SPEAKER : I would request you not to grab his time.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, the hon. Minister mentioned that this was a very objective presentation of newsworthy events. If my memory does not fail me, the hon. Minister is a great follower of Tulsidas and I am reminded of a *chaupai* which says :

खलन्ह हृदय अति ताप विसेखी,
जरहि सदा पर सम्पति देखी,

In that light, how can he call it an objective presentation ?

May I know how long was this scene screened and what does the Minister mean by "brief"? May I also know whether in this scene it was not mentioned time and again that this was the CPI policy, that CPI was pursuing this land grab movement and that some credence was being given to CPI movement in this film?

Further, may I also know whether other political movements and agitations have not taken place in the country in the last two years, and which ones of them have been shown by the Indian News Review, say, for example, the Kutch movement. Otherwise, what are the criteria for that? I also want to know whether the Government is supporting this movement and agitation of land grab and, if not, why it was shown, and whether the Government agrees with the Prime Minister when she recently said that it is an unlawful activity and it should be stopped.

MR. SPEAKER : You want him to reply to the *chaupai* also?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जो चौपाई उन्होंने कही है उसका अर्थ शायद हमारे बहुत से मैम्बरों ने समझा नहीं होगा। उन्होंने कहा है कि जो दुष्ट लोग होते हैं वे दूसरों की सम्पत्ति को देख कर जल रहे हैं। अगर यही क्राइटरियन रखना होगा तो इस हाऊस में बहुत भारी मैजोरिटी दूसरी तरफ हो जाएगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैजोरिटी तो उधर है। (*इंटरप्रेंट*)

एक माननीय सदस्य : समस्तीपुर में क्या हुआ है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : समस्तीपुर की क्या बात है ? मैं लैंड ग्रेव की फेवर में नहीं।

I would like to reply to the hon. Member's first query. It is not a documentary film that way. That word has been loosely used. It is one of the items which lasted for about 52 seconds. I have myself seen it. It may be 1 or 2 seconds more. But it is less than a minute. Now, the second question that he asked is whether events like this have been covered. For the information of my hon. friend I would like to give a list of certain events which may be considered very much embarrassing to the Government but documentaries were taken of them. Hon. members always want us not to interfere in the news. How can we intervene in the news? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANGA : This is criminal activity. Has my friend ever publicised ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : When you see the list I think you will change your opinion. First demonstration was when the demonstrators turned violent in the cow agitation of 1966. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI TARKESWARI SINHA : In Samastipur they are going to grab your land and house also.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : In most of the States you are ruling. Why are you not implementing the land reforms ?

हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को भूमि दिलवाइये।

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA : Sir, I want your protection. Let the House know which are the events which have been covered. Cow agitation, then cricket fans turned violent in the Eden Gardens, Calcutta, then Central Government employees' strike (*Interruptions*). That was also covered by news. Then IAC strike, unrest in Telen-gana.

SHRI HARI KRISHNA : What about the SSP agitation?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : The strike in the State Bank of India, Ahmedabad riots, a mass hunger strike in Calcutta, Supreme Court's decision on bank nationalisation, Calcutta bundh and Bengal bundh.

SHRIMATI TARKESWARI SINHA : What about Ganganagar agitation?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : All that I wanted to say is that we do not ask them to cover any news. It is entirely in the discretion of the people who are there. It is just as in the AIR the news editor has got the independence. You cannot have it both ways. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रवि राय : 6 अप्रैल को एस० एस० पी० का डेमोस्ट्रेशन हुआ था। उसका कोई जिक नहीं किया गया। जानबूझ कर उसको छिगया गया। उड़ीसा बन्द के बारे में भी नहीं किया। पन्द्रह हजार के करीब लोग सारे देश के उस में शामिल हुए लेकिन उसको छिपाया गया। जानबूझ कर नहीं किया गया। फिर कहते हैं कि उनको इंडिपेंडेंस है।

अष्टयक भृहोदय : उनके पास जो जानकारी है वह उन्होंने दे दी है। आप और सप्लीमेंटरी पूछ सकते हैं। ऐसे तो कोई बात नहीं निकलेगी।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : 27 तारीख को 75 हजार रेल मजदूरों ने डैमस्ट्रेशन किया था

उसकी न्यूज तक नहीं दी गई। डाकुमेंटरी की बात तो दूर, उसकी खबर तक नहीं दी गई—

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : I charge this Government.....

MR. SPEAKER : Now that Mr. Sheo Narain has charged, I don't think there is any other scope left.

SHRI HARI KRISHNA : On 6th April SSP agitation took place in front of AIR. That has not been covered.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The turbulence in the House should also be covered.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I have given many events which have been embarrassing to the Government. Those have been covered by the news-reels and we do not come into the picture at all. In respect of whatever they do, they have got the discretion. I think the House will not expect us to monitor the news, and ask them to publicise certain news and to suppress certain news. We are not doing it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : It is not a question of coverage at all. It is a question of presentation with a particular slant, in a particularly approving manner. If you present it in an approving manner, will it not give rise to further demands? What is the role of the Censors? What is the role of the Government of India? If at all they have to describe a scene or an incident they have to do it factually and not do it in an approving manner, as they did in respect of the scene relating to the CPI action of land-grab movement. I would like to know what the role of the Censors is. As far as documentaries and news-reels are concerned, obscene scenes and undesirable and violent activities should not be shown. If you project these scenes in an approving manner, does it not amount to contravention of Government's policy, your censorship policy? In West Bengal, people have demanded the withdrawal of this film.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No. He does not represent Bengal?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You also don't represent Bengal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I belong to a party which represents Bengal, but it is the Swatantra party which does not exist in Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly do not disturb the proceedings of the House. I have requested you a number of times not to disturb the peace of the House.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : For the information of the House and for the information of the Hon. Members, I would like to give the commentary which was given along with the newsreel. This is what it says :

The West Bengal Unit of the Communist party of India leads a procession at Nalbari in 24 Parganas as part of its land grab movement. The aim of the movement is to occupy the Benami and surplus land for cultivation by small farmers. While denouncing violent methods, the State Government expedites legislative action on land reforms.

SHRI P. K. VASUDEVAN NAIR : It is a distortion to say that it is a land grab movement. It is not a land grab movement.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : With that comment it was released.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I would have congratulated the Government if they had been courageous enough to take the decision that within 3 months all surplus lands, all benami lands are to be distributed to the landless people and lower and higher ceilings fixed. In West Bengal violent agitations, violent activities are going on on the question of land. Many have been killed; many more have been injured and wounded; hundreds of houses have been looted and burnt. I know the case of a woman who has been molested. I have met this unfortunate woman in my own constituency. I have here with me a letter signed by her. Also, in this land grab movement, the lands of the people who own only two or three acres of land, the bargadars or those who are share-croppers have also been grabbed, if they do not belong to a certain political party,

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The bargadars are being given vested land.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : That is a distortion of facts. This kind of land grab movement is going on there. Rs. 2 crores have been illegally collected by this political party in the name of land grabbing, from the poor peasants. I have received a long letter from the Governor which has denounced this land grab movement. May I know whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have also expressed their resentment at showing a documentary film of the violent, illegal and also usurping land-grabbing movement, and if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I cannot say anything about the other things which he has mentioned. He may be correct or may not be correct. But so far as the last portion of the question is concerned, it is true that the West Bengal Government have protested against this.

SHRI RANGA : At long last, they have done one good thing.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं कि जमीन की समस्या एक गम्भीर समस्या है। सारीब लोगों को ज्यादा पिच इसलिए होता है कि सैंटल मूवमेंट के आधे मिनिस्टर्ज कानून को तोड़ कर अपने नाम और बीबी-वड्डों के नाम बड़े-बड़े फ़ार्म बनाते हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am not allowing it. It is irrelevant. May I request the hon. Member to be relevant to the main question ? It relates only to that film.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : प्रधान मंत्री ने लैंड एंब मूवमेंट का विरोध किया है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय का विभाग उसको फ़िल्म न्यूज़-रील में दिखा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, आल-इंडिया रेडियो ने 24 जुलाई, 1970 को स्पाइलाइट के तहत एट्रियेट के कारेसपांडेट की कमेन्टरी रिले की थी। जिसमें लैंड एंब मूवमेंट का पूरी तरह से समर्थन किया गया था। इस

प्रकार यह सरकार जान-बूझ कर इस बारे में एक डबल-फ़ेस्ट एटटी-यूड अपना रही है, क्योंकि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और मास्को का इस सरकार पर पूरा होल्ड है और वह अपने आप को सत्ता में बनाए रखने के लिए इस नीति पर चलती है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any prefacing to the question. If he wants to make allegations, let him make them at the proper time. Now, he should come to the question.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : इस प्रकार की कमेन्टरी और न्यूज़-रील से देश में लालैसनैस और एनार्की पैदा होती है। क्या बंगाल सरकार और दिल्ली प्रशासन ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बारे में पत्र लिखे हैं; यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उनको, और अन्य सरकारों द्वारा लिखे गये पत्रों को, सदन-पटल पर रखेंगे? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायेंगे कि उन पत्रों के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

क्या मंत्री महोदय एक पार्लियामेंटी कमेटी बिठायेंगे, जो यह एग्जामिन करे कि रेडियो, टेलिविजन और अन्य मास मीडिया आफ कम्यूनिकेशन किसी पोलीटिकल पार्टी के लिए, शुल्त कामों के लिए और पार्टी एन्ड ज के लिए इस्तेमाल न किये जायें?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य, श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त, ने जो पहला सेन्टेन्स कहा है, उम पर मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है। मालूम होता है कि आजकल सबसे ज्यादा कमज़ोर लोग मिनिस्टर हैं। यह एक फ़ैशन-सा हो गया है कि जो कोई खड़ा होता है, वह कहता है कि फ़लां मिनिस्टर ने जमीन ले ली, या कुछ और ले लिया। (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : इनकी कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी के सदस्यों, श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव और श्री मोहन धारिया, ने लैंड ग्रैंच को सपोर्ट किया है। अपना घर पहले संभालिए,

उस के बाद मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से बयान दीजिए। आप के मंत्रि मंडल के मंत्री जगजीवन राम ने भी बहुत पहले यह कहा था।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : We want the Madam also to support us.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : किसी मंत्री ने अपने नाम से या किसी के नाम से जमीन का बैनामा लिखा लिया इसके बारे में मैं इतना ही दरखास्त करूँगा कि जब नजर पड़ी अपने गुनाहों पर तो जहां में कोई गुनहगार न रहा।

अब रही दूसरी बात—उसके बारे में मैं ने कई बार कहा कि आल इन्डिया रेडियो से जो न्यूज़ दी जाती है या यह न्यूज़ निकली उस के माने क्या यह है कि हम कहते हैं कि लैंड ग्रैंच करो? कैसे उसके यह माने हुए? आज इतने सेमिनार हो रहे हैं, इतने सिम्पोजियम हो रहे हैं, हर पार्टी के लोग इधर उधर इकट्ठे हो कर बहस करते हैं, अखबारों में यह खबर छपती है, एडीटोरियल लिखे जाते हैं, इन सब को पढ़ कर अपसेट नहीं होते हैं तो पौन एक मिनट की न्यूज़ एक निकल गई उससे कैसे होते हैं? आप अगर नोटिस नहीं लेते तो उस का किसी को पता भी नहीं होता। इसलिए मेहरबानी करके इस की चर्चा छोड़ दीजिए।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। दिल्ली सरकार और बंगाल सरकार ने क्या कहा वह टेबल पर रखेंगे और पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी बनाएंगे? इसके बारे में उत्तर नहीं दिया।

SHRI RANGA : The Bengal Government has also expressed its opinion and condemned it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will he lay on the Table copy of the Bengal Government's communication?

SHRI RANGA : The relevant question which was asked, and repeated several times, was whether they would lay on the Table a copy of the letter from the Bengal Govern-

ment. What have the Bengal Government said criticising this particular documentary ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : About the parliamentary committee also, he has not replied. If he does not reply, it becomes difficult for us to proceed.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot go on adding questions (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NAMBIAR : There must be a committee to give land to the landless. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He wanted that copy of the letter should be laid on the Table.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I demanded it in the beginning.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैंने कहा कि बंगाल सरकार का प्रोटेस्ट आया है। दिल्ली सरकार का कोई पत्र इस बारे में हमारे पास नहीं आया है।

SHRI RANGA : Then we must condemn this Government.

SHRI RABI RAY : On a point of order... मंत्री महोदय जबाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि बंगाल सरकार ने क्या कहा है? वह उसे टेबल पर ले करने के लिए तैयार है? इसके बारे में वह नहीं बता रहे हैं।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैंने यह कहा है कि बंगाल का प्रोटेस्ट आया है। उस चिट्ठी को हम यहां ले नहीं कर सकते हैं... (व्यवधान) ... हम उस को टेबल पर रखने नहीं जा रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना है। मंत्री महोदय कोई कागज सभा पटल पर रखने से इन्कार कर सकते हैं बशर्ते कि वह जनहित के खतरे में पड़ने की आड़ लें। इस मामले में मंत्री महोदय ने ऐसा कोई बहाना नहीं बनाया है।

इसलिए आप उनको निदेश दीजिए कि वह उसे सभा-पटल पर रखें।

श्री रवि राय : यह मनमानी नहीं कर सकते हैं।

दा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और जो बात मंत्री महोदय ने कही वह बिलकुल गलत है। ऐसी हरकत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि मैं देख कर बताऊंगा।

कई माननीय सदस्य : नो, नो। उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा।

श्री रवि राय : वह इन्कार कर रहे हैं कि मैं नहीं रखूँगा। वह आप के अधिकार को नहीं मान रहे हैं। वह सदन के अधिकार को नहीं मान रहे हैं, सदन के अधिकार को चुनौती दे रहे हैं। वह नियमों की अवहेलना कर रहे हैं। यह मनमानी नहीं चलेगी सदन में।

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is a very simple matter. You could instruct him to lay it on the Table.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Any document referred to must be laid on the Table.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इन्हे आदमी एक साथ बोलते हैं, न इन की बात हम सुन सकते हैं, न हमारी बात वह सुन सकते हैं... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आजकल ऐसी कोई फैकल्टी डैवलप करनी पड़ेगी कि बीस आदमियों को एक बक्त हम सुन सकें।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं ने यही कहा कि बंगाल गवर्नरमेंट का प्रोटेस्ट आया है, दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में पूछा गया, उन की कोई चिट्ठी मेरे पास नहीं आई। अब यह कहते हैं कि बंगाल गवर्नरमेंट की चिट्ठी टेबल

पर रख दीजिए तो आप इजाजत देंगे तो हम रख देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारी तो इजाजत है। आप रखना चाहते हैं तो मेरा कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I have no objection, I will place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think that the Minister should be told that had he come out with this earlier, we would have saved ten minutes.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बगाल सरकार ने क्या चिट्ठी लिखी या दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन क्या लिखना चाहता था इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है। हमें तो यह देखना है कि किसान क्या कह रहा है इस को देख कर?... (व्यवधान) ...सवाल यह है कि मैं ने छुद 52 संकट की यह डाक्यूमेंटी देखी। उस में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं दिखाई गई है कि बेनामी लैंड या यहां पर भी किसी की जमीन हो उस पर जबर्दस्ती कब्जा करो। उस में तो बड़ी बड़ी जमीन जो लोगों के पास है और वह इस्तेमाल नहीं करते उस जमीन को दखल करने की बात दिखलाई गई है और कहा गया है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इंडिया ने यह किया है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तमाम चीजें जब आज डाक्यूमेंटी में दिखाई जाती हैं हमारे जनसंघ के भाई या स्वतंत्र पार्टी के भाई जो हैं, उन का जब सम्मेलन होता है...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सम्मेलन अलग है। कानून तोड़ना अलग है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उनके सम्मेलन को दिखाया जाता है। उन के जुलूसों को दिखाया जाता है और दोंगे जो होते हैं वह भी दिखाए जाते हैं। तो हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस डाक्यूमेंटी को बाकायदा हर एक गांव में सरकार दिखाने के लिए क्या तैयार है या नहीं ताकि वहां पर जमीन को दखल बाकायदा किया जाय?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अब इसे भला कहो या बुरा कहो, काफी लोग देख चुके। अब आगे उसको हम और दिखाना नहीं चाहते।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर बाढ़ ही खेत को खाएगा तो खेत में बेचा क्या? ला-मेकर्स ही ला-मेकर्स बन जाएंगे तो क्या होगा? ला-मेकर्स हैं बैनर्जी साहब। अगर यही ला बनाने वाले ही ला तोड़ने लग जाएंगे तो फिर आम आदमियों पर क्या असर पड़ेगा? जिस के पास फालतू जमीन है उसकी जमीन ली जाय, टाटा विरला या किसी की भी हो, यह जो जमीन डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करनी है वह की जाय जितने भी सीलिंग्स बर्गरह हैं उन को एकोसं किया जाय। लेकिन मैं आप के माफर्त यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि कहीं उंगली पकड़ते पकड़ते पहुँचा न पकड़ने लग जाय। जहां आज टाटा विरला की जमीन पर कब्जा करते हैं कल पांच बीघे वाले की जमीन पर भी कब्जा करने लग जाय, आज बड़े बड़े महलों पर कब्जा करते हैं कल किसी छोड़े पर भी कब्जा करने लग जाय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भाषण मत करिए।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं सीधा सवाल यह करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई टैडेंसी या कोई आदत ऐसी न बिगड़ जाय जिस से पब्लिक का मोरेल बिगड़ जाय और ऐसी पिक्चर न दिखलाई जाय कि जिस से ला-लेसनेस फैल जाय और देश में कानून न रह जाय।

मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, क्या आप कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध करेंगे जिससे इस मूवमेन्ट से ला-मेक न हो और देश में ला-एण्ड-आडंर कायम करना मुश्किल हो जाय?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदय ने भी इसके बारे में अपनी राय दी है और अन्य लोग भी इसके बारे में कह चुके हैं—ला-लेसनेस के जरिये जबरदस्ती कोई चीज

ली जाय, तो गवर्नमेंट उसको सहन कर सकती है। सवाल यह है कि ऐसी जो घटनाएं घटीं हैं, वे न्यूज रील में आईं, उन के बारे में कमेन्ट्स भी दिये गये। अखबारों में अगर रोज़ कोई चीज़ आती है, तो उसके मायने यह नहीं है कि सरकार उसको मानती है। प्रधान मंत्री जी या कोई भी यह नहीं चाहता है कि कानून के विलाफ़ कोई चीज़ हो, क्योंकि आज जमीन की बात है, कल पगड़ी की बात आयेगी।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The censor law and the rules prohibit certain things to be shown. Those rules have been provided by the Government. Is it not a fact that under those rules any breaking of law and order is violation of the censor code, and may I know whether this particular scene was an indication of the breaking of law and order and also dereliction of duty by the Government, because, the minimum protection that the people expect to get and have to get from the Government is the maintenance of law and order; the people have to be protected. It is not a question of A, B or C. Let not the land reform question be mixed up with this. This is a clear case of violence. The very word "grabbing" is not reform. There should be difference between land reforms and land grabbing. Grabbing means unauthorised, illegal occupation of a particular land. It does not mean A, B or C. So, the minimum requirement of any civilised government is to maintain law and order. Does not this film show a dereliction of duty by the Government, especially when that film has been released by the Information Ministry? It is a newsreel; it is not a film produced by a private film producer. It is the Government which has released it, and it is a dereliction of duty, and it is doing violence to the censor code. I would like to know whether there is any censor code or not which says that no film which shows the breaking of law and order will be permitted by the censors to be shown? I want a categorical answer to this question.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : The Censor Board has cleared it. As I have said—(*Interruption*), so far as this is concerned, we have not got that independence; they thought it is a newsworthy thing. (*Interruption*)

SHRI NAMBIAR : You have shown the film; it is good. Please show it again and again.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I want to know if the man who made the film has been punished.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He must be congratulated by this House.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request both of you, Mr. Mody and Mr. Nambiar.....

SHRI NAMBIAR : They are shouting in their favour. They did not allow the Minister to answer. We then meekly kept quiet, but they should not think that we are without any feeling. We have our feeling. They did not allow the Minister to answer. We have our own feelings and I have to express them. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : May I have your attention? I think Mr. Nambiar's objection is quite valid. But then if you obstruct each other then the others are also provoked to do it. It is better that both of you do not do it. I think both of you should not obstruct. Let the Minister reply; let the proceedings go on peacefully. This is a house of the Legislature. You have to listen to both the views.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : The Controller, Films Division is the final authority to decide the contents of the newsreel. Under that, they have done it. They are not bound to consult the Government before it is released.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक लैंड ग्रैंविंग मूवमेंट का सवाल है, पिछले 23 वर्षों से लैंड रिफार्म न होने के कारण आज जो भूमिहीनों की स्थिति है, उसके कारण है, इस लिये लैंड ग्रैंविंग मूवमेंट लीगल है, इल्लिगल नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ—क्या यह सही है कि 1959 साल में इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री लकप्पा ने सब से पहले इस देश में लैंड ग्रैंविंग मूवमेंट मैसूर में शुरू किया था। उस गवर्नर्म में 1500 आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए थे और 500 एकड़ जमीन ग्रैंव हुई थी। जब यह मूवमेंट

आप के माननीय सदस्य ने लैंड लैंस लेवरसं को लेकर चलाया था, क्या आप के फ़िल्म डिवीजन की तरफ से उस बक्त कोई फ़िल्म ली गई थी? यदि नहीं ली गई थी, तो यह विभेद आपने क्यों किया?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह: 1959 की बात मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन 1966 से लेकर आज तक ऐसे इवेन्ट्स को भी कवर किया गया है जो गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ़ रहे हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Impact of decreased production on the Prospects of Exports

***211. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : SHRI J. M. BISWAS**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that the phenomenon of the shortage of production is seriously hampering the prospects of our exports ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government intend to take to overcome this ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A broad outline of steps that Government consider necessary is contained in the Export Policy Resolution placed on the Table of the House on the 30th July, 1970.

Submarines and other Naval Vessels from U.S.S.R.

***216. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO : SHRI R. K. AMIN :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India has decided to buy more submarines and other Naval-vessels from the Soviet Union ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The question of acquisition of additional Naval craft including submarines is under consideration.

Prime Minister and Home Ministers' Statement on Communal Riots in India providing handle to Pakistan to malign India

***217. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : SHRI HARDAYAL DEVIGUN :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the statements of the Prime Minister and of the Home Minister on communal riots have provided a handle to Pakistan to malign India ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that our diplomatic personnel did nothing in the matter when Pakistan's publicity machinery released speeches of the Indian Prime Minister to say that minorities were not safe in India ; and

(c) the extent to which India's image has been demeaned in foreign countries as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) Pakistan did make an attempt so to use the statements, but the attempt was not successful.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is the assessment of the Government that Pakistan's attempt to damage India's image has not succeeded.

Replacement of Indian Labour in Ceylon

***218 SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the recent statement made by the Minister for Plantation Industries of Ceylon that their Government would soon replace Indian estate labour with Sinhala labour ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any arrangement to receive these repatriated Indian labourers ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the Press reports.

(b) and (c) The Hon'ble Member may kindly refer to the information given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 614 answered on the 30th July, 1970.

Purchase of Missile Boats From USSR

*219. **SHRI N. SHIVAPP** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is approaching Moscow for purchasing missile boats in the Navy, fighters helicopters and transport aircraft in Air Force and missiles, medium guns and tanks in the Army ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry is not in a position to produce these in India ; and

(c) if so, how much time it will take to become self-reliant in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) To meet our requirements, we are procuring some military supplies from the USSR and other countries for our Defence Forces and it would not be in public interest to disclose the details.

(b) and (c) : Our policy is to produce in the country important defence requirements. Frigates, Fighter aircrafts, helicopters and transport aircraft are already under production in the country. Some imports are necessary to supplement quantities produced in the country or of types, which it is not economic to manufacture. With increasingly high sophistication in weapon systems, efforts towards self-sufficiency is a continuous process and each year, there is significant improvement in this respect.

Mysterious murder of Military Officers posted in Jammu and Kashmir

*220. **SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE** :

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some military officers posted in Jammu and Kashmir have been murdered mysteriously during the last few months ;

(b) if so, the number of Military officers thus murdered mysteriously during the last six months and the number of Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Officers out of them ;

(c) whether Government has instituted an inquiry into it ; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir. (b) to (d) : Do not arise.

Opening of a S.T.C. Office in Hongkong

*221. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL** :
SHRI R.K. BIRLA :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation is planning to open an office in Hong Kong ;

(b) if so, when and the cost of running the office ; and

(c) the name of the local company with which the STC will enter into collaboration with salient details of collaboration agreement ?

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

(b) and (c) : Negotiations for collaboration agreement with Hongkong firms are in progress and a final decision has not been taken so far.

Soviet Peace Plan For Indo-China States***222. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
 SHRI D.N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister gave the broad outline of the Moscow Plan for restoration of peace in the Indo-China States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government of India thereto ;

(c) the names of countries from which Government received proposals for the restoration of peace in this Sector and their details ; and

(d) the Government's stand on this issue ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) His discussions with the Ministers and officials of the Government of India covered the present situation in Indo-China, but he did not propose or give any plan or the broad outlines thereof.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India is in constant contact with a number of countries, including the Soviet Union, regarding the restoration of peace in Indo-China. Various proposals have been put forward by different countries. It is not customary to divulge the details of such confidential exchanges.

(d) Government have declared its stand on various occasions and it is well known.

Allocation of Funds for the Development Projects in West Bengal***223. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :**
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of development projects

included in the Fourth Five Year Plan for West Bengal ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government is ready with 30 schemes and work could start at once, if the Centre gave the assurance about providing funds ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the reasons why the necessary funds have not yet been provided by the Centre ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The details of the State's Fourth Five Year Plan outlay fixed at Rs. 322.5 crores have yet to be finalised.

(b) and (c). It is not known which particular schemes the Honourable Member has in mind. It is presumed that the reference is to the schemes of Calcutta Metropolitan area ; 28 schemes are already continuing Water Supply (7), Sewerage & Drainage (10), Traffic & Transportation (7) and Miscellaneous (4).

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Marine Products***224. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :**

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has estimated that the exports of Marine Products will double by 1974 ;

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to help the exporters and processors of marine products ; and

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of processors and exporters of marine products are languishing and facing many difficulties due to lack of resources and facilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In addition to providing the required inputs, like fishing trawlers, marine diesel engines and plate freezers for increasing the availability of marine products for exports, a proposal for setting up a Marine Products Export Development Authority is also under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Government is aware of the difficulties the processors and exporters of marine products are facing. Efforts are being made to resolve their difficulties of raising finances ; to provide adequate water, electricity, ice etc. and ensure regular and timely shipping facilities.

Jawans and officers killed in encounter with rebel Nagas, Mizos and Kukis

*225. SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of jawans and officers of the Indian Defence Forces killed in encounters with the rebel Nagas, Mizos and Kukis since the 1st January, 1967;

(b) the number of rebel Nagas, Mizos and Kukis killed and arrested separately as also of those who surrendered themselves since that date ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to solve this problem expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) The figures pertaining to the period 1st January, 1967 to 27th July, 1970 are—

15 Officers

9 JC0s

217 other personnel

241

(b)	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Captured</i>	<i>Sur- rendered</i>
Underground Nagas	118	2873	2490
Mizos/Kukis	595	2911	3774

(c) The Government are taking all necessary steps to contain the violent activities of the extremist elements in the region and to enable the vast majority of the peace-loving citizens to improve their standard of living by participation in a variety of development projects undertaken by the State Government. An increasingly large number of people have realised the benefits accruing from peace and have been cooperating with the Civil Authorities and the Security Forces. By and large there is peace in Nagaland and the writ of the State Government runs all over the State.

Tariff Commission's Report re. Pricing of viscose filament yarn

*226. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 9495 on the 13th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether Government have since concluded examination of the Tariff Commission's Report on the pricing of viscose filament yarn; and

(b) if so, when Government's Resolution thereon is likely to be issued ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not possible at present to indicate a firm date.

Meeting of Chief Secretaries of States regarding unemployment in the country

*227. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI MOLAHU PRASHAD :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Conference of Chief Secretaries of State Governments held recently in New Delhi has made a number of recommendations to tackle the problem of unemployment in the country ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Conference ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement these recommendations.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) : A Conference of Chief Secretaries of all States and Union Territories was held on the 26th and 27th June, 1970, at New Delhi to discuss the various measures to tackle the problem of unemployment in the country. The main conclusions arrived at in the Conference are briefly stated in the enclosed statement.

Many of these schemes are in the State sector. The Central Ministries concerned are providing advice and guidance to the States in formulation of the schemes and assistance in their implementation, as may be necessary. The Planning Commission has set up a Central Committee for the Coordination of Rural Development and Employment, which is concerned with the coordination, review and evaluation of some of the special schemes for promoting rural employment as well as existing Plan schemes of rural development and programmes for the benefit of weaker sections of the rural population.

Statement

The Conference discussed in detail various schemes drawn up at the instance of the Centre with a view to promoting employment in the country. Some of these schemes are in the central sector and others in the State sector. It was generally agreed that the States will give high priority to the schemes discussed at the Conference, and arrange to provide the necessary funds and personnel for execution of the schemes. The Centre and the States will also arrange to

establish machinery for coordination and liaison for the successful execution of these schemes.

2. The success of the schemes would depend on the interest and initiative shown by the States in proper execution of these schemes.

3. In practically all the schemes there is adequate flexibility so that they could be adjusted to suit local conditions, while retaining their basic purpose and essential structure. Many of the schemes are of a pilot nature and the experience gained in their execution will help determine the manner in which they could be extended in future.

4. The discussions covered mainly the following :—

- (1) Scheme for development of small but potentially viable farmers.
- (2) Scheme for marginal farmers and agricultural labour.
- (3) Scheme for rural works and labour intensive activities in chronically drought affected areas.
- (4) Scheme for establishing agro-service centres for providing custom service, maintenance and servicing of tractors and other farm machinery, soil analysis, sale of fertilizers, seeds, etc.
- (5) Advance of agricultural credit from commercial banks.
- (6) Scheme for dry farming ; establishment of research centres and demonstration areas to be attached to these centres.
- (7) Development of infrastructure facilities including rural markets, feeder roads etc. ; market surveys ; development of regulated markets and the role of market committees ; institutional finance for market committees.
- (8) Development of small scale industries and ancillary industries with

special reference to distribution of raw materials, credit support and terms for hire-purchase of machinery.

- (9) Facilities provided by various States to promote employment among engineering graduates and diploma-holders ; in-service training.
- (10) Expansion and re-orientation of training programmes ; amendment of Apprentices Act to cover engineering graduates and diploma-holders ; re-orientation of engineering curricula and training of engineering graduates, diploma-holders and III certificate holders and apprentices, so as to fit them towards self-employment ; training of wiremen and electricians ; organisation of small artisans' programme.
- (11) Career advising and vocational guidance ; establishment of career study centre at the headquarters of DGET ; strengthening of the employment service ; strengthening of employment market information ; expansion of vocational guidance facilities ; area skill surveys ; district surveys regarding new possibilities of employment.
- (12) Organisation of the work relating to manpower administration and planning in the States ; arrangements for liaison with the Centre.

Liberalisation of Travel Restrictions to Foreign Countries

- *228. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is considering to liberalise travel rules to foreign countries like Ceylon, Pakistan, Burma, Malaysia and Afghanistan, for the Indian people ;

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of the concerned countries with regard to this proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government's decision in this regard was announced through a press note issued on the 6th July, 1970, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, Sec. No. LT-3848/70].

(c) It is our hope that this facility which would enable our people to have greater contacts with friendly countries would be welcomed by them.

Trade with Zambia

- *229. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state.

(a) whether India offered equipment and expertise to Zambia to help her in the present stage of her economic development ;

(b) whether any concrete proposals have been worked out in this connection ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) During the recent visit of a Zambian Delegation led by their Minister of Trade and Industry, the matter of increased economic cooperation between Zambia and India was discussed. We offered Zambia our co-operation in her economic development.

(b) and (c). Concrete proposals are awaited from the Zambian Government.

Effect of Erosion by Brahmaputra in Hamidabad and Fakirganj

- *230. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND

POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1,500 people have been rendered homeless and another 1,500 are preparing to shift to safer places following large scale erosion by the Brahmaputra in Hamidabad and Fakirganj Bazar areas of Goalpara district's Dhubri sub-division ;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ;

(c) whether it is a fact that several requests have been made in the past year to check said erosion which is a recurring feature; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon and the outcome there to ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). It is understood that on account of erosion in Hamidabad and Fakirganj Bazar areas of Goalpara District's Dhubri Sub-division, about 3000 people have been rendered homeless. The affected people have been given gratuitous relief. Land is also being acquired in nearby areas for their settlement. The State Government have already taken up temporary protection measures at a cost of Rs. 73,000.

(c) and (d) : A representation received by the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power in this connection was forwarded to the State Government for necessary action.

Opening of Model Tea Factories in North and South India

*231. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tea Board has taken any decision for the opening of Model Tea Factories for the small tea-growers of the North and South ;

(b) if so, the number of such tea factories to be established in the North and in the South respectively with the names of the places where they will be established ;

(c) what will be the contribution of the Tea Board for each of such factories, what

will be the contribution of the State Government and the tea growers ; and

(d) will it be in the form of grant or loan and if loan, the interest to be charged upon it ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). Tea Board has not taken any decision to open model tea factories for the small tea growers of the North and South. But, a number of cooperative tea factories on modern lines in North and South India have, however, been established for the benefit of small tea growers with the assistance of the tea Board.

Nine cooperative tea factories have already been set up. Of these, one is in the Kangra area of North India, one in the Kerala region of South India and seven in the Nilgiris region. Besides two other factories in South India—only at Bikatty and the other at Gudalur are to be set up shortly. A proposal to establish one more factory at Palampur in Himachal Pradesh is under consideration. In addition three cooperative tea marketing societies, two in Himachal Pradesh and one in Nilgiris have been set up with the assistance of the Tea Board.

Assistance has been rendered by Tea Board to these tea cooperative factories in the form of loans and grants. So far, a total loan of Rs. 49.70 lakhs and a grant to the extent of about Rs. 1.90 lakhs have been disbursed to these factories and marketing societies. Participation by the concerned State Governments in the scheme of nine cooperative factories has been to the extent of Rs. 15.26 lakhs either as outright loan or as share capital loan. In respect of grants in the shape of fertiliser subsidy and staff subsidy, the share of the Tea Board and the State Governments is 50 : 50. The State Governments have contributed a grant to the extent of about Rs. 1.90 lakhs as subsidy. The small tea growers have purchased shares of these cooperative factories.

In the loans given by Tea Board earlier, the cooperative tea factories had to pay 3 $\frac{1}{3}\%$ interest. In the loans now being advanced by Tea Board, the rate of interest is 5%.

Visa Tax on Indians in Ceylon

*232. SHRI NARAYANAN :
 SHRI DHANDAPANI :
 SHRI MAYAVAN :
 SHRI SAMINATHAN :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Ceylon have decided to introduce the annual visa tax on Indians, who are temporary residence permit holders ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government ;

(c) whether this tax was discontinued by the earlier Government ; and

(d) whether Ceylon Government have agreed to expedite disposal of the Indian applications under the Sirimavo-shastri pact ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) The Government have seen pressreports but have no official information yet of the Ceylon Government's proposal to reintroduce the Visa Tax on non-Ceylon nationals resident in Ceylon. The Visa Tax Act of 1961 was applied not only to Indians but to all foreigners resident in Ceylon. When in force it did not cover holders of Temporary Residence Permits.

It is not possible to say at this stage what form the Visa Tax Act will take if the Ceylon Government reintroduces it.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir, the tax was discontinued in 1965.

(d) The Government of India and the Government of Ceylon are both keen to implement all phases of Indo-Ceylon Agreement expeditiously.

Production of 45 to 50 Million Kw of Power by 1980

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had stated at a recent Press Conference in New Delhi that if India failed to generate 45 to 50 million KW of power by 1980, the country will be in bad shape ;

(b) whether he had also stated that there are many limitations to achieve this target ;

(c) if so, what are these limitations ; and

(d) how do Government propose to overcome these limitations ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main limitations in achieving a target of about 50 million KW by 1980 are :

(i) Considerable time taken for the formulation and implementation of schemes in view of long gestation period of five to eight years involved in the case of hydro projects, four to six years in the case of thermal projects, and seven to eight years in the case of nuclear projects.

(ii) Constraint on financial resources.

(d) Following steps have been taken to formulate proposals for achieving the target of about 50 million KW by 1980 :

(i) Efforts are being made to achieve the target of 23 million KW by end of 1973-74 and if possible 2 to 3 million KW more.

(ii) In addition to 3.37 million KW which will spill over into the Fifth Plan, the Working Group on Power has drawn up a list of new schemes aggregating 15 million KW for consideration under the Fifth Plan.

*233. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

(iii) Various State Electricity Boards and project authorities have been requested to formulate schemes for additional power generation during the fifth Plan at an early date.

After the specific schemes are finalised, further action will be taken to get the necessary sanction for implementation of the schemes. Efforts will also be made for securing the funds required for the achievement of the target.

Sale of Weapons smuggled out from Kanpur Ordnance Factory

*234. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that automatic weapons of latest make, manufactured at the Ordnance Factory, Kanpur are reported to be smuggled out of the factory ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the police have recently arrested seven persons red handed belonging to a 'gang' involved in such smuggling ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that according to Senior Superintendent of Police, the 'gang' could supply any number of arms and ammunitions to any body who wants them ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that one of the arrested persons has confessed that the 'gang' had supplied weapons to Chambal Valley decoits ; and

(e) if the answers to the above questions be in the affirmative the corrective measures being taken to remove serious lacuna which appears to exist in the security arrangements of the Ordnance Factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian High Commissioner's statement at Dacca on exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan

*235. SHRIMATI SHARDA MU-

KERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a spokesman of Ministry of External Affairs has stated that the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, during his recent visit to Dacca, had not made any statement to the effect that the reports of the exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan were exaggerated ;

(b) whether any official reports have been received by Government regarding the reasons for the recent exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes Sir. The High Commissioner did not make any such statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The exodus is taking place on account of generally insecure conditions, economic distress and discriminatory treatment meted out to the minorities there. Insidious propaganda carried out in certain areas by communal parties of East Pakistan has further accentuated the sense of insecurity of the minorities there.

Installing bigger units for generating more powers

*236. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had stated at a recent press conference in New Delhi that while advanced countries were installing power generators of 500 KW, we in India were clinging to smaller units ;

(b) whether he had also stated that bigger units not only produce more power, but they were more economical ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal to instal bigger power units in India ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At present, the largest of generating units being manufactured in the country are as follows :

Thermal	120 MW
Hydro	165 MW

It is proposed to instal bigger sizes hereafter. A technical Committee has been appointed by the Department of Industrial Development to go into the question of manufacture of 200 MW Thermal units indigenously for installation during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan and during the Fifth Plan.

पश्चिम कोसी नहर, गण्डक नहर और राजस्थान नहर की खुदाई के काम को पूरा करना

*237 श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी कोसी नहर गण्डक नहर और राजस्थान नहर की खुदाई के काम को पूरा करने और चौथी योजना में इन परियोजनाओं को चालू करने के लिये पूर्ण व्यवस्था कर ली गई है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा करने में कौन सी कठिनाइयां हैं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

गण्डक परियोजना :

बराज पूर्ण हो गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में नहर प्रणाली का कुछ भाग

पहले ही पूर्ण हो चुका है और वह कार्य कर रहा है। चौथी योजना में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि नहर-प्रणाली के शेष कार्यों को पूर्ण किया जाए और इन कार्यों को शीघ्र पूर्ण करने के लिए राज्य अधिकारिक वित्तीय सहायता की मांग कर रहे हैं।

राजस्थान नहर :

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य को सक्षमता और सुदृशता से चलाने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रशासनिक एवं तकनीकी व्यवस्था पहले ही विद्यमान है। सरकार इस बात का ध्यन कर रही है कि उपलब्ध साधनों के अनुसार परियोजना के चरण-को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए अभीप्तम धन प्रदान किया जाए। 1968-69 के दौरान राजस्थान सरकार को इस परियोजना के लिए 3.5 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त सहायता दी गई थी। 1969-70 के दौरान भी इस परियोजना के लिए 3.2 करोड़ रुपये की योजनेतर सहायता का प्रबन्ध किया गया है।

चौथी योजना के दौरान, योजना के प्रारूप में राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिए मूलतः जिस 27 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रावधान किया गया था उसे अब बढ़ा कर 40 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है; इससे चौथी योजना के दौरान इस परियोजना का चरण-1 बहुत हद तक पूरा हो जाएगा और चरण-2 बाद की योजनाओं में पूरा होगा।

पश्चिमी कोसी नहर :

इस नहर के प्रथम 22 मील, जो नेपाल के क्षेत्र में पड़ते हैं, के संरक्षण के लिए नेपाल सरकार की स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा

है और उनसे उच्चतर स्तर पर शीघ्र कारवाई करने के लिए कहा गया है।

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

Three-Nation Asian Task Force

*238. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that "Three-nation Asian Task Force" visited Delhi ;

(b) if so, what was their discussion with the Government ; and

(c) what was Government's attitude towards their proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the discussions are confidential and cannot be divulged. The discussions were frank, cordial and useful.

(c) Some of the views expressed by the Government of India have found place in the communique issued by the Djakarta Conference. Government of India is in constant touch with the parties concerned Governments who participated at Djakarta and others with a view to finding a peaceful settlement.

Embargo on Shipments of Handloom Goods

*239. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imposed an embargo on further shipments of handloom goods ;

(b) if so, under what circumstances ; and

(c) how it would affect overall balance of trade for the current year, vis-a-vis last year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

General Ne Win's visit

*240. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma visited India on the 8th July ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he met the Prime Minister of India many times ; and

(c) if so, the topics discussed between the two and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) to (c). General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, paid a visit from the 8th July to the 10th July, 1970. During his stay the Prime Minister met the Chairman on several occasions and had exchange of views on a variety of topics in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendliness. It is not customary to make public the subject matter of such discussions.

Import of Cotton from Uganda

1401. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) how much cotton India is getting from Uganda annual; and

(b) whether Government have any plans to increase the imports from that country ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) About 35,000 to 40,000 bales.

(b) There are no plans to increase imports of cotton from any country. Imports are arranged to the minimum extent necessary.

Seizure of weapons from a Naga Leader near Mokokchung

1402. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a rebel Naga Leader with 100 others surrendered to the authorities on the 8th June, 1970, near Mokokchung with a large number of weapons ;

(b) if so, the details of the weapons seized ; and

(c) what was the make of these weapons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) An Underground Naga Leader, Nivito Sema of the so-called Revolutionary Group of the Underground Nagas, surrendered with 99 followers and 100 weapons to the civil authorities in Nagaland on the 6th June, 1970.

(b) The particulars of the surrendered weapons are given below :

(1) Light machine guns	3
(2) Rifles	87
(3) Sten guns	5
(4) Tommy gun	1
(5) Rocket launcher	1
(6) 2 inch mortar	1
(7) Pistol	1
(8) Pistol signal	1

(c) Information is being collected.

Expenditure on Delegations sent to secure release of Dr. Teja

1403. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number delegations with names of members sent to Costa Rica during the last two years to secure the extradition of Dr. Dharam Teja ;

(b) whether in view of the Costa Rican Supreme Court verdict against extradition, Government has given up further efforts to get back Teja ;

(c) total amount of money spent so far in sending Indian diplomats to Costa Rica for securing extradition of Dr. Teja ; and

(d) total cost so far of the extradition proceedings in the above case.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No delegations as such have been sent to Costa Rica during the last two years to secure the extradition of Dr. Dharam Teja and his wife. Dr. P. K. Banerjee, who was accredited as Indian's Ambassador to Costa Rica until May 1969 and Shri V. K. Ahuja, who succeeded Dr. Banerjee as Ambassador to Costa Rica, visited San Jose, periodically and dealt with the question of the extradition of the Tejas from Costa Rica. In addition a few other Government of India officials also visited Costa Rica in the same connection.

(b) The Government of India have continued their efforts to get back the Tejas. As the House is aware, Dr. Dharam Teja was arrested in London last month. The Government are taking all necessary steps to get him extradited from the U. K., as early as possible.

(c) The expenditure on the visits of our diplomats to Costa Rica from the U.S.A. comes to Rs. 71,250/- (approx). This expenditure was incurred partly in connection with the Teja's case and partly on the concurrent accreditation of our Ambassador to Costa Rica and periodic visits by him to that country. It is difficult, in such cases, to separate the expenditure on the handling of an individual case.

(d) A total sum of Rs. 5,01,500/- (approx) has been spent up to the 30th June, 1970, on the extradition of Dr. Dharam Teja and his wife.

I. A. F. Planes Accidents

1404. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of accidents to I. A. F. planes from January, 1969 to June, 1970, type of aircraft involved in the accident, places where they occurred with names of pilots who either died or were injured ;

(b) whether in view of the frequency of such accidents, Government would consider the grounding of HF-24 aircrafts ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) It will not be in the public interest to give this information. Such information is also not generally given by other countries. However, from the limited information available of accidents to military aircraft in other countries, our accident rate, on the whole, is lower than in most other countries. Our total accident rate has been coming down progressively during the recent years.

(b) and (c). Between January 1969 and June 1970, there was no serious accident involving HF-24 aircraft in squadron service of the Indian Air Force. Therefore, the question of grounding this aircraft does not arise.

Export of Pepper

1405. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the volume of export of pepper showed a sharp decrease in 1969-70 ;

(b) if so, by how much and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indonesia and Brazil have captured partly the Indian market in U.S.A., Australia, Italy and Japan ;

(d) whether Government are contemplating an international agreement on price stabilisation through Food and Agriculture Organisation ; and

(e) if so, the nature of proposed agreement and when it will come into force ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Import of Tool and Alloy Steel from Austria

1406. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and the cost of the first bulk purchase of tool and alloy steel from Austria by the Industrial Raw Materials Centre (IRMAC) for sales to the Indian industry against import licences ;

(b) whether it is a fact that an IRMAC team headed by Shri B. B. Gujral visited Calcutta and Madras to induce the lesser industrialists to support the new scheme ;

(c) total amount of capital invested by Government in the IRMAC ; and

(d) what other industrial raw materials are proposed to be imported by IRMAC in the near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) 1785 tonnes.

(b) The S.T.C. team visited Calcutta and Madras to explain to the trade and industry, the main features of the scheme for import of raw materials by the Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre.

(c) Nil.

(d) The list of Industrial raw materials is being prepared by the S. T. C. in consultation with trade and industry.

Indo-Ceylon Talks for furthering Economic Ties

1407. **SHRI D. AMAT :** Will the Minis-

ter of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether talks have recently been held or are likely to be held for furthering closer Indo-Ceylon economic ties ;

(b) if so, the precise subjects discussed or to be discussed ; and

(c) in respect of which specific items new prospects for exports to or imports from Ceylon have been or are to be explored and the results of the talks if already held ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The Joint Working Group on Trade, set up by the Indo-Ceylon Committee on Economic Co-operation (ICCEC), had, some time back, studied matters relating to expansion of mutual trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. Its recommendations will be placed for approval before the Indo-Ceylon Committee at its next meeting. We are in touch with the Ceylonese authorities through our High Commission in Colombo, for a mutually convenient date for the Committee's meeting.

While India's exports to Ceylon have diversified and a number of new items of manufactures have been introduced in the Ceylonese market, it is not possible, at this stage, to indicate the precise item or items of exchanges that may emerge as a result of the exercise undertaken by the Working Group, till the recommendations are considered and cleared by the aforesaid Indo-Ceylon Committee set up by the two Governments.

Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi

1408. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the organisation and functions of the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis, New Delhi ;

(b) the main purposes behind the establishment of the Institute ;

(c) the Annual expenditure on the Institute ; and

(d) the mode of financing the Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d). The Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses is an autonomous institution registered under the Societies Registration Act III of 1860 (Punjab Amendment) Act 1957, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. Management and administration of the affairs of the Institute vest in an Executive Council, which comprises the President of the Institute and 8 to 10 members elected by the General Body at its annual meetings every two years. The Director of the Institute, who is appointed by the Executive Council, is its administrative head and is assisted by a complement of supporting staff.

2. The Institute has been set up with the following objectives :—

- (i) To initiate study, discussion and research on problems of National Security and impact of Defence measures on economic, political and social spheres.
- (ii) To promote the study and discussion of, exchange of information upon, influence of the method of warfare upon, the problem of Defence techniques in Defence studies and analyses strategy, disarmament and International relations.
- (iii) To build up a body of trained personnel to undertake such studies.
- (iv) To publish through a periodical journal or otherwise the activities of the Institute and contributions to constructive thought in the field of Defence Studies and Analyses.

3. The Institute is mainly financed by Government grants from the Defence Budget. Subscription from members, sale-proceeds of publications, etc. are its other sources of income. The expenditure incurred by and amounts of Government grants paid to

the Institute during the last 3 years are given below :

Year	<i>Total expenditure reported</i>	<i>Amount of Government Grants</i>	Rs.	Rs.
1967-68	1,86,320	2,00,000		
1968-69	3,39,120	3,00,000		
1969-70	5,53,839	4,95,000		

The excess of expenditure over the grants made by Government was met by the balance carried forward from 1966-67 and by receipts from other sources.

Disbursement of C.S.D. (India) Benevolent Fund *ad hoc* Fund among its Employees

1409. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 16.50 lakhs was allocated by the Government to the Canteen Stores Department (India) Benevolent Fund/*Ad-hoc* payment for disbursement to the C.S.D. (India) employees during the previous three financial years ;

(b) if so, whether this whole amount had since been disbursed to employees of C.S.D. and whether a list of recipients and amount given will be laid on the Table of the House ;

(c) if not, the reasons for not disbursing the whole amount till date ; and

(d) the criteria for its disbursement and when it is likely to be disbursed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 16.50 lakhs was allocated in respect of the years 1966-67 to 1968-69.

(b) to (d). The entire amount has been disbursed. The principal criterion adopted in determining the amount is the pay drawn by each employee. There are nearly 2,500 recipients and the effort involved in collecting information regarding the exact amount disbursed to each of them for the three years will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Appointment of General Manager for Canteen Stores Department (India)

1410. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a serving Army General had taken over as General Manager of C.S.D. (I) at Bombay ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions offered to him ;

(c) whether any "Gentleman's Agreement" had ever existed in the Board of Control of C.S.D. to rotate the General Manager's post among officers of all the three wings of the Armed forces ;

(d) if so, whether the Air Force officials had protested over the present incumbent's appointment, and also for not taking an Air Force official this time as General Manager of C.S.D. (I) ; and

(e) the action being taken by Government to see that the Air Force officials also get a chance to hold such posts in C.S.D. (I) ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir. The new General Manager is a retired Army General.

(b) The terms and conditions are contained in the statement enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

Statement

The Broad Terms and Conditions of Appointment of the new General Manager C.S.D. (I)

(a) The initial tenure of appointment is three years. This is extendable at the discretion of the Board of Control by one year at a time upto 5 years or upto the age of 58 years, whichever is earlier.

(b) The appointment is initially on probation for a period of one year and confirmation in the post thereafter will be considered by the Board of Control.

(c) The scale of pay is Rs. 2000-100-2500 -125/2/2750. The initial pay however is to be fixed according to the orders applicable to the re-employed pensioners. In addition to pay, the City Compensatory Allowance admissible to the Civilian Officers of the CSD (I) at Bombay for corresponding amounts of pay will be admissible.

(d) Leave provision of accommodation, medical attendance and travelling allowance and termination of service are governed by the rules applicable to Civilian Officers of the CSD (I).

(e) The General Manager will be entitled to subscribe to the CSD (I) Employees Provident Fund at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the basic pay and the CSD (I) will contribute an equal amount in case the service exceeds one year.

Shifting of Grocery Shop of Canteen Stores Department (India) at A.H.Q. New Delhi.

1411. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.S.D. (I)'s Grocery shop at A.H.Q. in New Delhi is to be shifted shortly at some new place ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any other suitable site has been selected for the location thereof ;

(d) if so, the location and other details of the same including cost of new buildings etc. ; and

(e) by what time the shifting would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) No final decision has yet been taken in the matter.

(b) to (e). Do not arise by virtue of answer to (a) above.

Housing Construction Works by Canteen Stores Department (India)

1412. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of housing construction works carried out by the Canteen Stores Department (India) at various places during 1966-67 and 1968-69 on which Rs. 5.74 lakhs was purportedly said to have been spent ; and

(b) the details of other capital projects which are about to be taken up in a phased manner for residential accommodation in the near future by this Department ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) The amount of approximately Rs. 5.74 lakhs in question was spent on the construction of 16 Class III quarters and 24 Class IV quarters in the Ghatkopar Estate of the CSD (I) at Bombay.

(b) It is proposed to provide in a phased manner residential accommodation in each installation to the key personnel comprising the Manager, one Accountant, one Senior Storekeeper and the Security Incharge. No further details have been worked out.

Offer by Danish Government for setting up Ammonia Heavy Water Plant in India

1413. SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI MAYAVAN :

SHRI NARAYANAN :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Danish Government has offered to set up an ammonia heavy water plant in India ;

(b) if so, when the plant is likely to be set up ;

(c) the location of the plant ;

(d) to what extent Danish Government will help ; and

was sold by the S. T. C. is given below :—

Year	Range (Rs. per M/T.)
1967-68	3150/- 2700/-.
1968-69	2145/- 2850/-.
1969-70	2200/- w.e.f. 8.5.69.

(d) The S. T. C. was allowed a service charge of 2% on the landed cost.

प्रैषण और प्रहण उपकरणों (ट्रान्समिटिंग एण्ड रिसीविंग इक्विपमेंट) का बेश में निर्माण करना

1418. श्री भीठा लाल भीना : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि देश में प्रैषण और प्रहण उपकरणों के निर्माण के लिये की जा रही व्यवस्था का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : आज कल भारत इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर इस उपस्करणों के निर्माण में लगा हुआ है। वे रक्षा आवश्यकताओं की यथा सम्भव पूर्ति कर रहे हैं तथा अन्य सरकारी विभागों के लिए ट्रान्स-रिसीविंग उपस्करणों की पूर्ति करते हैं। वे आकाशवाणी के लिए अपेक्षित ट्रान्समिटिंग उपस्करणों का भी उत्पादन करते हैं तथा टी० वी० ट्रान्समिटिंग उपस्करणों के उत्पादन की व्यवस्था बनाने के लिए भी आवश्यक कदम उठा रहे हैं।

Action taken against certain Officers of National Botanical Gardens, Lucknow for indulging in Corrupt Practices

1419. SHRI M. A. KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that two Scientists and the Administrative officer, National Botanical Gardens, Lucknow have long been indulging in all sorts of corrupt and irregular practices ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and disciplinary action taken ;

(c) whether it is a fact that serious corruption charges were brought against one of the scientists while, in the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu, regarding his approval of a forged amount of Rs. 1812/- (eighteen hundred and twelve rupees) as price of a single book 'Ferns of Southern India' supplied by M/s. Student Stores, Jammu whereas the price of the book was Rs. 82/- (eighty two rupees only), and for his false certificate that quotations were invited, while quotations were not invited ;

(d) if so, disciplinary action taken against him ; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken, to tone up the administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Some written complaints from a former Junior Librarian of the Regional Research Laboratory (R. R. L.), Jammu, (who was removed from service in June, 1964 on the basis of disciplinary action against him for irregular practices such as tampering of records etc.) were received against a scientist and the Administrative Officer of the National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow, who were previously employed at the R. R. L. (Jammu). Certain anonymous and pseudonymous complaints against TWO Scientists and Administrative Officer of National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow were also received by the C. S. I. R.

(b), (c) and (d). It was alleged in the complaints of the former Junior Librarian that these officers had indulged in corrupt and irregular practices while working in the R. R. L., Jammu.

Some reports about irregularities in Library purchases had come to the notice of the CSIR when the said two officers were in R. R. L. (Jammu) and a special audit by the A. G. C. R. was arranged. Following consideration of the audit report, the Special Police Establishment was requested to undertake an investigation. On the basis

of these investigations, the Special Police Establishment registered five cases including the one mentioned in part (c) of the Question, against the said former Junior Librarian and other officials, including the scientist and the Administrative Officer of the R. R. L., Jammu, now working in National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow.

Of the 5 cases, the Special Police Establishment has sent final reports in respect of 4 cases. In regard to the fifth case, the S. P. E. has merely intimated that challans

against the said former Junior Librarian and OTHERS have been filed in the Court at Jammu. Details of the remaining four cases are given in the Statement attached.

(e) The Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu have since taken measures to implement the purchase and accounting procedure laid down for the purpose and as a result thereof no case of embezzlement or irregular practices has/have occurred in the Laboratory since then.

Statement

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Case No. and date</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3
1.	RC. No. 52/65-Amb. dated 15.6.65.	On the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission, the Scientist and the Administrative Officer, among others, were cautioned to be more careful in future.
2.	RC. No. 1/65-J. dated 13.12.65.	On the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission the Scientist, among others, was cautioned to be more careful in future and the lapses were brought to his notice.
3.	RC. No. 53/65-Amb. dated 15.6.65.	<p>1. Criminal Proceedings were instituted by the SPE, with the concurrence of the Central Vigilance Commission, against the individuals concerned including the said scientist. The case is still in progress.</p> <p>2. Departmental action against certain other officers also involved in this case was deferred on Central Vigilance Commission's advice till the result of the criminal case is known. The said Administrative Officer was not involved in this particular case.</p> <p>3. A civil suit has also been filed by the CSIR on the recommendation of the Special Police Establishment, against the suppliers of books etc. for recovery of Rs. 5,600/- obtained by them by fraud.</p>
4.	RC. No. 33/65-Amb. dated 7.4.65.	<p>1. Criminal proceedings were instituted by the Special Police Establishment, with the concurrence of the Central Vigilance Commission, against the said Junior Librarian of the Regional</p>

1

2

3

Research Laboratory, Jammu and the suppliers of books etc. The case is still in progress.

2. Departmental action against certain officers involved in this case, including the said Scientist and the Administrative Officer, has been deferred, on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission till the result of the criminal case is known.
3. A civil suit has also been filed by the CSIR, on the recommendations of the Special Police Establishment against the suppliers of books etc. for the recovery of Rs. 3,857.50 obtained by them by fraud.

Ban on a British Book "The Man from Moscow" by Greville Wynne

1420. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
 SHRI RAM CHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a British book, Greville Wynne's 'The Man from Moscow', recently in London has been banned in India ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the book contains startling revelation that the K. G. B. and the G. R. U. provide the major personnel in bodies such as the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for banning the book ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) The import of the book 'The Man from Moscow' by Greville Wynne into India has been banned.

(b) It is not customary to discuss the contents of a book whose import has been banned.

(c) A copy of the notification banning the import of the book which gives the reasons for the ban is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3849170].

भारत संघ संदर्भ वार्षिक में भारत के क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में असंगति

1421. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
 श्री अंकोराल लाल बेरवा :
 श्री तुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत संघ संदर्भ वार्षिक, 1953 में भारतीय संघ के क्षेत्र को 1269640 वर्ग मील (3299795 किलोमीटर) दिखाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1965 में "युनाइटेड नेशन्स एट टेबेन्टी" में भारतीय

संघ का क्षेत्रफल कुल 3046322 किलोमीटर भी दिखाया गया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे भारतीय संघ का क्षेत्रफल 258243 किलो-मीटर घटा दिया गया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के इस प्रकाशन के विरुद्ध कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है और उनसे आवश्यक संशोधन करने को कहा है; और

(ड.) यदि हां, तो क्या आवश्यक सुधार इस बीच कर दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

बंदेशिक-कार्य बंद्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल तिहार) : (क) भारत के महासर्वेशक के अनुसार 1-1-1966 को भारत का क्षेत्रफल 3268090 वर्गकिलोमीटर था।

(ख) यह क्षेत्र जैसा कि अमरीकी सूचना सेवा द्वारा प्रकाशित 'युनाइटेड नेशन्स ऐटटेवेन्टी' में उल्लिखित है, 3046232 वर्ग किलो-मीटर है।

(ग) उपरोक्त खित (ख) में जिस क्षेत्र का उल्लेख किया गया है, उसमें जम्मू और काश्मीर का सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र नहीं आता। अमरीकी सूचना सेवा प्रकाशन में उल्लिखित क्षेत्र वहीं है जो यू० एन० स्टेटिस्टिकल इयर बुक 1965 की सारिणी सं० 19 में प्रकाशित है।

(घ) और (ड) उस समय अमरीकी राजदूतावास से इस भूल के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया था और उसने इसे ठीक करने के लिए कहा गया था। इस प्रकार की भूलों के सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में विरोध भी प्रदर्शित किए गए हैं।

Himalayan Institute of Mountaineering

1422. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Himalayan Institute of Mountaineering in training young-men as mountaineers ;

(b) the number of mountaineers trained since the Institute was started ;

(c) the amount spent on the various training courses during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(d) how far this training has proved to be useful ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (d). The Himalayan Mountaineering Institute was set up at Darjeeling in November 1954. At the outset the Institute was conducting four Basic and two Advance Courses each year with a capacity of 24 students in each Basic and 6 in each Advance Course. The strength was subsequently increased for each Basic Course to 30 and of Advance Course to 10. The number of Basic and Advance Courses per year was also increased to five. One Basic and one Advance Course has been run for girls each year since 1961.

2. The Institute also runs 2 Adventure Courses per year for boys in the age group of 15—19½ years with about 40 boys in each course. The first such course was started in 1964.

3. Apart from the normal courses, the Institute sends its Instructors to various parts of the country to conduct Rock Climbing Courses which have become very popular.

4. The number of mountaineers trained in regular courses since the Institute started is given below—

Basic 1942 including 239 girls

Advance 337 including 54 girls

Adventure 538 boys

5. The net expenditure of the Institute is shared by the Central Government and the Government of West Bengal in the following ratio :

	<i>Central Govt.</i>	<i>Govt. of West Bengal</i>
Recurring/		
non-recurring	50%	50%
Capital	70%	30%

The Central Government's share, in turn, is borne by the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in the ratio of 2 : 1.

Net Budget estimates of the Institute after deducting receipts of training fees etc. during the last three years, and the share of Defence Budget are given below :—

	<i>Net Budget estimates of the Institute</i>	<i>Share of Defence Budget</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1967-68	4,53,951.00	1,55,000.00
1968-69	5,11,920.00	1,68,845.00
1969-70	4,37,053.00	1,46,153.00

6. Mountaineering training has contributed a great deal in promoting qualities of courage, team spirit, self-reliance, discipline, and adventure. A large number of our nationals are now participating in mountaineering expeditions and treks in the Himalayas. A large proportion among them are ex-students of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling. Out of the eight Indians who climbed the peak of Mt. Everest in 1965, 7 were ex-students of H. M. I. and the eighth was the Deputy Director of Field Training, H. M. I.

Creation of a separate Ministry of Justice at the Centre

1424. SHRI NATH PAI :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to a statement made by the Governor of West Bengal advocating the creation of a Ministry of Justice at the Centre ; and

(b) the Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) The suggestion made by the Governor of West Bengal is closely allied to the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on the Machinery of the Government of India and its Procedures of Work, that the present functions of the Ministry of Home Affairs in respect of judicial administration (including appointments) should be transferred to the Department of Legal Affairs in the Ministry of Law. This recommendation, and also other recommendations on the grouping of subjects, made by the Administrative Reforms Commission, are under consideration of the Government.

पद्मापोल झील से पाकिस्तान के खेतों की सिचाई के लिए जल

1425. श्री तृकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या वेदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1970 तक पाकिस्तान के लोग अपने खेतों की सिचाई के लिए पद्मापोल झील के पानी का उपयोग कर रहे थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पद्मापोल तथा वहां की झील भारत के क्षेत्र में है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान बालों ने सीमा खम्भों को हटा दिया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा क्या इस समय पाकिस्तान

वालों द्वारा इस शील के पानी का उपयोग किया जाना बन्द किया गया है ; और

(ड) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल तिंह) : (क) और (ख) : पवापोल ग्राम तथा पवापोल बील नामक उसकी उथली शील दोनों ही भारतीय क्षेत्र में हैं। लेकिन, कुछ स्थानों पर बील का पानी ज्यादा बहने लगता है और पाकिस्तान के निचले इलाकों में वह जाता है और मई, 1970 तक पाकिस्तानी अपने सेतों की सिंचाई के लिए एक ऐसे ही स्थान से पम्प द्वारा पानी निकालते थे। मई 1970 के बाद, पाकिस्तानियों ने इस पानी का उपयोग करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा क्योंकि वर्षा प्रारम्भ हो गई थी। यह पम्प तथा पानी लेने का स्थान दोनों ही पाकिस्तान में है।

(ग) जहां तक सरकार को मालूम है, पाकिस्तान द्वारा कोई सीमा स्तम्भ नहीं हटाए गए हैं लेकिन उनमें से कुछ पानी के बीच में आ गए हैं।

(घ) और (ड.) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

सैनिक स्कूल

1426. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सैनिक स्कूलों, अन्य सामान्य स्कूलों के पाठ्यक्रमों तथा पाठ्य पुस्तकों में क्या विशेष अन्तर है ;

(ख) शिक्षा के स्तर को बनाए रखने के लिए सैनिक स्कूलों में निरीक्षण करने की क्या प्रणाली है ;

(ग) इन स्कूलों में प्रवेश शुल्क और छात्र-वृत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में कौन से नियमों का पालन किया जाता है ; और

(घ) क्या छात्र-वृत्तियां और शुल्क में छूट परीक्षा में प्राप्त अंकों अथवा संरक्षकों की आर्थिक स्थिति के आधार पर दी जाती है ?

प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) सैनिक स्कूल नई दिल्ली के, उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड से सम्बन्ध हैं; और देश में अन्य स्कूलों की तरह उन द्वारा निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम का अनुसरण करते हैं। तदपि सैनिक स्कूलों में शिक्षा सैनिक सुझाव सहित दी जाती है और विशेष व्यायान एन० सी० सी०, पबंतारोहण, अश्वारोहण, तैराकी, खेलों और अन्य ऐसी गतिविधियों की ओर दिया जाता है।

(ख) सैनिक स्कूलों का समय समय पर किसी सैनिक स्कूल के प्रधानाचार्य और किसी राजकीय स्कूल के प्रधानाचार्य पर सम्मिलित एक दल द्वारा किया जाता, जो सरकार द्वारा चुने जाते हैं। यह दल पाठ्य पुस्तकों, पाठ्यचर्चा, वैज्ञानिक साजड़ामान अध्यापन के ढंग की ओर व्यायान देता है, और शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा करने के उद्देश्य से सुझाव देता है।

(ग) स्कूल में प्रवेश पाए प्रत्येक लड़के को 2150 रुपये वार्षिक फीस देना होता है। तदपि यदि उसके पिता/अभिभावक की आय कहीं निर्धारित सीमाओं से कम हो तो लड़के को फीस में पूरी, तीन चौथाई या आधी रियायत दी जाती है। यह रियायतें स्कूलों को केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए अनुदानों से जुटाई जाती हैं।

(घ) छात्रावृत्तिएं और फीस में रियायत पिता/अभिभावक की आय के आधार पर दी जाती हैं।

भारत द्वारा अनु बम का परीक्षण करने के लिये विस्ट्फोट

1427. श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री ब्रज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री शारदानन्द :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी द्वारा हाल में दिये गये वक्तव्य की ओर आकर्षित कराया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि भारत में अनु बम के परीक्षण के लिये विस्फोट करने की तैयारी गुप्त रूप से चल रही है तथा मतदाताओं को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए चौथे आम चुनाव के ठीक पहले प्रधान मंत्री इस सम्बन्ध में एक घोषणा करेंगी ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि इस सम्बन्ध में इस समय संसद और जनता को विश्वास दिलाया जाना चाहिए ; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु-ज्ञाक्षित मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग) : सरकार ने समाचारपत्रों में छपे उन समाचारों को देखा है जिनमें वह वक्तव्य जिसका उल्लेख आदरणीय सदस्यों ने किया है, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी द्वारा दिया हुआ बताया गया है। तथापि, परमाणु ऊर्जों का उपयोग शान्तिपूर्ण कार्यों के लिए करने की भारत सरकार की नीति इस सदन में अनेक बार बताई जा चुकी है।

जाम्बिया में गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों का सम्मेलन

1429. श्री विभूति यिथ :

श्री बंधु शंकर शर्मा :

श्री शिव नारायण :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों का तीसरा शिखर सम्मेलन सितम्बर, 1971 में जाम्बिया में होने जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सम्मेलन में किन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किये जायेगा ;

(ग) किन देशों को निमंत्रण भेजा जा रहा है ; और

(घ) उक्त सम्मेलन भारत के लिए कहां तक लाभकारी है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) शिखर सम्मेलन अपनी कार्य-सूची स्वयं स्वीकार करेगा। लेकिन अप्रैल, 1970 में दारेस्सलाम में गुट-निरपेक्ष राज्यों की जो प्रारम्भिक-बैठक हुई, उसमें इस बात की मिफारिश की गई कि राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता, संभूता, प्रादेशिक अखण्डता और राज्यों में समानता को सुरक्षित तथा सुदृढ़ करने तथा आत्म-विश्वास बढ़ाने और आर्थिक विकास की गति तेज करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति पर सामान्य रूप से विचार-विमर्श हो।

(ग) 1961 और 1964 में निर्धारित, गुट-निरपेक्ष के सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर, मेजबान देश के रूप में जाम्बिया, उन सभी देशों को निमंत्रण भेजेगा, जो दारेस्सलाम में हुई गुट-निरपेक्ष राज्यों की प्रारम्भिक बैठक में निमंत्रित थे।

(घ) भारत सरकार ऐसा मानती है कि गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के शिखर सम्मेलन से शान्ति, स्वतंत्रता और आर्थिक विकास का संबद्ध होगा और गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों में सहयोग बढ़ेगा।

Disregard to Permits Issued by British High Commission in India by British Authorities

1430. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADOURIA** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.K. Immigration authorities disregard the permit issued by the British High Commission in India to the bonafide travellers to England ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Government in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Entry certificates issued by the British High Commission in New Delhi are not disregarded by the U.K. Immigration authorities, but there have been some cases where in spite of the issue of such entry certificates Indians arriving in Britain had to go through interrogation and search.

(b) Our High Commission in London has taken up such cases with the British authorities with a view to avoiding their recurrence.

Non-distribution of Powerlooms Allotted to West Bengal

1431. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN** : **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 6000 power looms allotted to West Bengal by Central Government are lying idle as no decision has been taken on their distribution ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to distribute them ; and

(c) whether Government have looked into the matter and fixed the responsibility for the non-distribution of the powerlooms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The matter of

the distribution of power looms allotted to the various States actually concerns the state Governments. The Government of West Bengal have reported that for the distribution of 6,000 power looms allotted to that State in 1966, a State-level Selection Committee was formed in August that year. But the Selection Committee could not finalise the Selection of applicants. The Committee was reconstituted in June, 1967. In 1968, fresh District-level Committees were formed for selection of applicants from the respective districts. These Committees were formally constituted in some districts and proposals for forming Committees for the remaining districts were being processed when, in March 1969, it was decided by the State Government that the District-level Committees should be kept in abeyance until further orders. It had been decided in 1968 that 8 additional looms should be allotted to the existing power loom co-operative societies in order to make these units viable provided they fulfilled certain conditions. 264 looms were distributed to 33 existing co-operative societies.

2. The West Bengal Government is at present considering revival of the District-level Committees and formation of Selection Committees in districts where no such Committees were constituted and completion of the selection of applicants for power looms expeditiously.

3. The West Bengal Government have stated that, in view of the position explained in paragraph-1 above, the question of fixing responsibility for non-distribution of power looms does not arise.

Cotton Traders against taking over of Cotton Imports by Government

1432. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY** : **SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY** : **SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF** :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cotton trade disapproved and protested against Government's move to take over cotton imports and eventually the trade itself ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The cotton trade protested against the proposal of the Government to set up a Cotton Corporation in the public sector, through newspaper advertisements, representations and organisation of meetings and demonstrations. The decision to set up the Cotton Corporation of India to take over cotton import and to make a beginning with handling domestic cotton for specific purposes has been taken, after taking into account the points of view expressed by the trade. There is no question of reconsidering this decision.

Restarting of Navjivan Textile Mills at Kalol in North Gujarat

1433. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the closed down Navjivan textile mills at Kalol Gujarat is to be restarted under the management of the Kohinoor Mills of Bombay ;

(b) if so, when it will be started ;

(c) the terms and conditions with the management of Kohinoor Mills and the State Textile Corporation ; and

(d) the action taken to restart, other mills at Kadi, Siddpur, Petlad, Bhavnagar and Rajkot etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Messrs Kohinoor Mills Ltd., Bombay, had submitted a scheme of merger of Navjivan Textile Mills Ltd., Kalol to the Gujarat High Court and it has been approved by the Court. Government are not aware of the details of the scheme, but it is understood that the Bank of India was unwilling to sanction fresh facilities required for running Navjivan Textile Mills Ltd., Kalol. Gujarat State Textile Corporation has since decided

to give guarantee for Rs. 45 lakhs to the Bank for sanctioning fresh advances to this mill and the mill will restart working as soon as the Bank of India agrees to sanction facilities again this guarantee.

(d) As at the end of June, 1970, eight other cotton textile mills were lying closed in Gujarat State, excluding three mills considered fit to be scrapped. Out of these mills, the management of one mill in Rajkot has already been taken over by the Government and the Gujarat State Textile Corporation has been appointed as its Authorised Controller. Order appointing an Authorised Controller in respect of another mill in Bhavnagar is expected to be issued shortly. Two mills in Petlad and Ahmedabad have already been investigated under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and the reports of the Investigation Committees are under examination. The cases of three mills in Petlad and Ahmedabad are pending in the High Court with regard to their liquidation, etc. The affairs of one mill in Ahmedabad are being looked into by an Investigation Committee appointed under the said Act and its report is awaited.

Export of Iron Ore and other Minerals

1435. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the export of iron ore and other minerals to various countries of the world upto 30th June, 1970 ;

(b) what are the total quantities of the above minerals which are to be exported during the current year 1970-71 and how they compare with the quantities exported in the last three consecutive years ; and

(c) the steps being taken to see that our minerals stock is not depleted by export and that the expansion of our steel plants is maintained ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Export of

iron ore and other minerals during the last three years and targets for 1970-71 are indicated below :—

	<i>Value in Crores of Rs. Qty. in million tonnes</i>							
	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71 (Targets)	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
Iron Ore	14.1	79.33	15.9	89.60	17.7	100.45	23.0	133.0
Manganese Ore	1.0	11.3	1.2	11.9	1.2	11.50	1.34	14.0
Coal	0.36	3.43	0.45	4.5	0.3	2.38	0.62	6.25
Mica	23,631	16.18	20,949	15.49	24,250	1.75	24,500	18.0

(in 000 kgs.)

(c) Plans for production and export of these minerals have been worked out, on a careful assessment of the reserves, so as to meet adequately not only the requirements of our own expanding steel industry but also to maximise the foreign exchange earnings from the export of these items so essential for the development of our economy.

Export Order for Indian Products Exhibited in the Expo-70 Osaka

1436. SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any success has been achieved by Government in acquiring orders for Indian products for sale abroad on account of their being exhibited in the Expo' 70 at Osaka ;

(b) the quantum of export orders which have already been placed or are likely to be received during the current financial year ; and

(c) which of these products have been liked most ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Expo'70 is a universal exposition under the

Paris Convention of 1928 and not a trade fair. Keeping in line with the Central Theme of the Expo, "Progress and Harmony for Mankind", the display in the India Pavilion projects the image of emerging India against the background of its heritage of arts, culture and traditions, opportunity has been utilised to show the exportable products and manufactures of India.

Trade enquiries received on various items on export have been passed on to suppliers for conducting negotiations. Sales in the shops and restaurants, organised in the Expo under the auspices of India Pavilion, upto July 23, 1970, aggregated to Rs. 116.40 lakhs. Handicrafts products have featured prominently in the aggregate sales of these shops.

Orders for Supply of Excavators

1437. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one engineering unit has got an order for 30 excavators worth Rs. 3 crores from the Railway and Harbour Department of Turkey against world-wide stiff competition ;

(b) the salient features of terms and

conditions on which these excavators will be supplied to the party ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Turkish Government is insisting that the terms be approved by the Government of India ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government of India to the deal and whether Government have approved the terms of the deal and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The quotation submitted by M/s. Hindustan Motors Limited for the supply of 30 excavators valued at Rs. 3 crores to the Railway and Harbour Department of Turkey is still awaiting the approval of the Turkish authorities.

(c) and (d). The Turkish authorities expect deferred payment terms for 10 years at 5% rate of interest. Hind Motors have already approached the IDBI which has agreed to re-finance this transaction.

Recommendation of Mica Development Advisory Committee

1438. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mica Development Advisory Committee set up by Government has recommended complete abolition of export duty and revision of minimum export prices of mica products ;

(b) whether the prevalence of export duty and high floor prices have proved detrimental to mica exports ; and

(c) the final decision of Government on all the recommendations made by this Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Mica Advisory Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

Consideration of Santapau Committee Report

1439. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3774 on the 20th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the C. S. I. R. had considered the report of the Santapau Committee and had asked the Director concerned to submit his explanation and if so, whether the explanation of the said Director has since been received ; and

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Setting up of a Nuclear Power Plant in Eastern India

1440. SHRI DHIRESWAR :

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a nuclear power plant in Eastern India ;

(b) if so, the main details thereof ;

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal ; and

(d) the name of place where the plant is to be located ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No Sir.

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

**Increase in the cost of continuing
Irrigation Schemes**

1441. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of continuing irrigation schemes has gone up by Rs. 240 crores within a year ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) and (b). Based on the information received from the State Governments, the draft Fourth Plan had indicated that the estimated cost of the continuing major and medium irrigation schemes was Rs. 2215 crores. At that time, certain projects were due for revision, but the revised costs of such projects had not been indicated by the various State Governments. Taking into account the updatting of the project estimates, the estimated cost of continuing schemes has been assessed as Rs. 2460 crores in the finalised Fourth Plan.

The main reasons for the rise in costs has been lack of adequate resources to construct the projects at the optimum rate of construction which is technologically feasible, leading to a long period of construction during which costs of labour and material have risen.

Balance of Payment between India and Yugoslavia

1442. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI VIRENDRKUMAR SHAH :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the current balance of payment situation between India and Yugoslavia ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Yugoslavia is pressing in for future trade terms of hard currency ; and

(c) if so, the decision of the Government.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The latest data which is available for the period January-September, 1969 indicates a surplus of Rs. 8.8 crores in the current account.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No decision has yet been taken as the matter is to be examined by the two Governments in 1971.

**Effect on Hydel Station at Tilaiya due to
Drying up Water in Reservoir**

1443. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hydel Station at Tilaiya was affected due to the drying up of water in the reservoir ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). According to the schedule of operations of the Tilaiya reservoir, the hydel station (4 MW) at Tilaiya is operated mainly during the monsoon months and immediately thereafter with a view to minimising the evaporation losses of waters stored at Tilaiya and transmission losses in the river in its course to the Maiton Reservoir downstream. The question, therefore, of the hydel station at Tilaiya being affected due to drying up of water in the Tilaiya Dam does not arise.

Gherao of Director, Defence Science Laboratories, Metcalfe House, Delhi

1444. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Director of Defence Science Laboratories, Metcalfe House, Delhi was gheraoed and manhandled by extremist Communist workers in June, 1970;

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

(c) the detailed steps taken by Government in this regard to prevent such activities in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The fact that the Director was gheraoed is correct. It is not known whether the industrial workers belong to any political party or not.

(b) According to information received by Government on 24th June, 1970, one industrial worker from Defence Science Laboratory was suspended on disciplinary grounds. At about 1300 hours on 25th June, some industrial workers of the workshop are reported to have entered the room of the Officer-in-Charge, workshop and demanded his explanation, why disciplinary action was taken against one of their colleagues. The Officer-in-Charge is said to have expressed his inability to give any reason and directed them to contact the Senior Administrative Officer. This reply is stated to have made the workers violent who allegedly manhandled him. On hearing the noise of the skirmishes in the room of the Officer-in-Charge of the Workshop, other workers rushed to his room. During the disturbance the telephone and glass panes are stated to have been broken and some people are said to have been injured. The Director who was in a meeting came out on hearing of this incident and instructed the Senior Administrative Officer and the Security Officer to go to the troubled spot and also to inform the police. Immediately afterwards, the Director moved towards the workshop in the staff car, but he could hardly go about 50 yards when the car is said to have been stopped by the demonstrators

shouting slogans and he reported to have been surrounded by about forty industrial workers. The Director, therefore, could not visit the place where the incident took place. The tussle is stated to have continued for about 10-12 minutes, when some scientific and ministerial staff rescued the Director. The demonstrators are said to have followed the Director and stayed in the corridor outside his office. In about half an hour one unit of flying squad of Delhi Police came to the Laboratory and recorded the F.I.R. after preliminary investigation on the spot.

(c) The case has been taken up by the Delhi Police and ten industrial workers of the Laboratory are reported to have been arrested and later produced before a Magistrate who released them on bail.

The workers have been suspended as required under the rules.

The case is now subjudice.

Slow work at Northern Border Roads

1445. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been slow work on Northern Border Road during this financial year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The progress of construction of border roads has been satisfactory during the first three months of the financial year 1970-71 taking into account the restricted construction period available.

Construction of Water Reservoirs at Dhauj and Kot in Delhi

1446. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration sought Centre's intervention against the Haryana Government's decision not to allow Delhi to

construct two water reservoirs at Dhauj and Kot ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have sought the assistance of the Central Government in obtaining the concurrence of Haryana Government to the proposed construction of Dhauj and Kot projects intended to augment the water supply to Delhi. The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power is proposing to discuss this matter further with the Chief Minister, Haryana.

Winding up of Indian Business in Ceylon

1447. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian businessmen in Ceylon have desired to wind up their business in Ceylon and are anxious to come to India due to the restrictions imposed on them by that Government ;

(b) if so, the number of such persons who have intimated to the Government of India ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give some facilities to those Indian businessmen and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No such information has been received by the Government of India so far.

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

Import of Paper Manufacturing Machines

1448. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of printing paper at present in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to relax rules in regard to import of paper manufacturing machines to meet the shortage of printing paper and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Complaints regarding shortage of printing paper have been received. These complaints pertain to light weight printing paper of 56 GSM which are mostly used in the manufacture of exercise books. The production of printing paper is not catching up with the demand because no additional capacity has been coming up in the field for the last few years. The paper industry has, however, agreed to and is already effected additional supplies of writing and printing papers of 56 GSM at the rate of 5,000 tons per month during April, May and June, 1970 to various consuming centres in the country. It has also agreed to continue these supplies in the coming months. With these additional supplies and when the scheme for enhancing the existing capacity by 10.15% by the provision of balancing equipment materialise, it is expected that the supply position of common grades of writing and printing papers would improve considerably.

(c) The import of pulp and paper making machinery which is not being manufactured in the country is permitted. No further relaxation in the import policy is contemplated at present.

Assistance to Latin American Countries for Irrigation

1449. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India have offered its expertise in the field of irrigation to Latin American countries ;

(b) whether any concrete proposals have been worked out to render assistance to Latin American countries in this respect ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS) have been registered with various International Agencies including the United Nations, World Bank and Asian Bank so that its consultancy services could be provided to countries abroad. The Indian Missions abroad have been requested to give wide publicity to the scope of services and the range of expertise available with WAPCOS in the fields of irrigation, power and flood control. In respect of Latin American countries, WAPCOS have also been registered with the Inter-American Development Bank. During my recent visits to Argentina and Columbia in June, 1970, I availed of the opportunity to explain the developments in India in the fields of irrigation and power and the work that has been done in these sectors. There was general appreciation of India's developments in this regard and of the competence of our engineers. Specific proposals for utilising the services of our engineers in the fields of irrigation power, and flood control are awaited.

Effect on Power Supply by D.V.C. due to Heat Wave in Bihar

1450. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR

SINGH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent heat wave in Bihar and Chotta Nagpur area have affected the power supply by D.V.C.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. .

Uranium Deposits Fund in Kulu Region of Himachal Pradesh

1451. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI CHANDER SHEKHAR
SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether uranium deposits have been recently discovered in the region of Himachal Pradesh ;

(a) if so, the quantity of the deposits discovered ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to extract uranium ore in the region ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). As a result of surveys carried out by the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy in the area, some indications of uranium have been found in the Kulu region of Himachal Pradesh. Investigations are in progress to find out the commercial potentiality of the deposits in the region. The nature and extent of deposits can only be known after completion of these investigations.

Likelihood of Power Famine in 1972

1452. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE :

SHRI J.M. BISWAS :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal is likely to face a power famine as early as in 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to avert such a famine ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). According to the latest assessment, power shortage to the extent of 63 MW is anticipated in West Bengal during 1972-73. However, surplus power of about 78 MW is likely to be available during that year in the Eastern Region taken as a whole. The power shortage anticipated in West Bengal could thus be met.

Removal of Police Guards from Gates of Chinese Embassy, New Delhi

1453. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to remove the Police Guards from the gates of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have decided to stop issuing any memoranda or warning to the Chinese Government for its anti-Indian propaganda and its enthusiastic praise of the Naxalite movement ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There has been no such decision. The Government makes appropriate representations whenever necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

P.M's Meeting with Industrialists

1454. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two top

Indian Industrialists met the Prime Minister on 6th July, 1970 ;

(b) whether any industrial or financial matters were discussed ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Fans

1455. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Fan Industry stands for reliability and technique of the highest orders in foreign markets ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which our fans are being exported at present ; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned during 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Indian fans are appreciated in foreign markets for their reliability, design and technical performance.

(b) Aden, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Kuwait, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan are the main countries to which Indian fans are exported.

(c) The value of exports of fans during 1969-70 was Rs. 2.13 crores.

रूसी दूतावास द्वारा प्रकाशन संहिता
का उल्लंघन

1456. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बुज भूषण लाल :

श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार शाह :

क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का व्यापार 7 जून 1970
के "स्टेट्समैन" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के
समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि
विभिन्न दूतावासों द्वारा प्रकाशित किये जाने
वाले प्रकाशनों की जांच करने के बाद, मंत्रालय
को यह पता लगा है कि रूसी दूतावास ने इस
प्रकार के प्रकाशनों को विनियमित करने वाली
संहिता का उल्लंघन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्यों का
व्यौरा क्या है और संहिता का कब से उल्लंघन
होता रहा है, किस प्रकार का तथा कितनी बार
उल्लंघन किया गया ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की
गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं तथा
भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) :
सरकार ने यह समाचार देखा है
जिसमें केवल एक विशेष दूतावास के
प्रकाशनों के बारे में कहकर वास्तविक चित्र
को तोड़-मरोड़ कर प्रस्तुत किया गया है।
विधान अभियान के अन्तर्गत अधिकार तरंग सरकार
राजनीतिक मिशनों द्वारा प्रकाशित और प्रसारित
प्रचार साहित्य के लिए कुछ मोटी रूपरेखा

निर्धारित कर सकती हैं और करती हैं। हम
भी इस मामले की निरन्तर समीक्षा करते
रहते हैं। जब भी आवश्यक होता है, विभिन्न
दूतावासों का व्यापार, इस सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित
रूपरेखाओं तथा उनके किसी उल्लंघन की ओर
आकर्षित कर दिया जाता है।

**Supply of Arms to Pakistan by Russia
and other Countries**

1457. SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

SHRI SHARDA NAND :

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN :

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :

SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA :

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :

SHRI ABDUL GHAI DAR :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the armaments received so far by
Pakistan from Russia and various other
countries with the quantum thereof ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto
from the point of view of the security of
India as also the attitude of Russia towards
our reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a). The
House has been kept informed from time to
time of the efforts made by Pakistan to
acquire arms from various countries. Prior to
the 1965 conflict, Pakistan received massive
military assistance from the USA under the
Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement. The
equipment supplied by the USA comprised
mainly weapons of offensive capability like
Patton and Chaffee tanks, F-86 and F-104

aircraft, modern artillery and Napalm bombs, etc., as also cash assistance for raising and maintaining a large number of troops. After the 1965 conflict, Pakistan received military equipment from various countries, mainly they are :—

CHINA—Complete equipment for two infantry divisions T-59 tanks, MIG 15/19 aircraft, IL-28 bombers, artillery pieces, ammunition, rockets, spares for tanks and aircraft.

FRANCE—Mirage III E aircraft, Matra 530 air-to-air missiles, Daphne Class submarines, helicopters, and ammunition.

SOVIET UNION—T-54/55 tanks, 130 mm guns, ammunition, radar sets, helicopters, spare parts for tanks and aircraft and other miscellaneous stores.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY—‘Cobra’ anti-tank missiles, surface-to-air missiles, Electronic Counter Measure equipment.

(b) Government are alive to the situation created by the arms build up by Pakistan and its repercussions in regard to our defence responsibilities and have taken suitable measures to ensure the security of our country.

Our point of view regarding the supply of arms to Pakistan by the Soviet Union was again made clear, during the recent bilateral consultations held in Moscow. The Soviet side expressed understanding of our position and assured us that they would not do anything against India’s interest.

Self-Sufficiency in Manufacture of Ammunition for Arms and Armaments in India

1458. SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND
 KACHWAI :
 SHRI SHARDA NAND :
 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
 SHRI BHARAT SINGH
 CHAUHAN :
 SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
 SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI RAM AVtar SHARMA :

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
 KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ammunition for all types of arms and armaments acquired from USSR is being manufactured in India in adequate quantity ;

(b) whether India would have to depend on Soviet imports in war time ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor and how Government propose to achieve self-sufficiency in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Our policy is that indigenous manufacture should be established for important items of weapons and ammunition, where such manufacture will be economic. Where such a right of manufacture is not likely to be given, alternative items are chosen. This general policy has also been applied to arms and ammunition, acquired from USSR. The necessary licences in a number of cases have already been obtained and the projects have been sanctioned. Arrangements have also been made for imports to cover the period while an item is not available from indigenous manufacture.

Crash of an I.A.F. Trainer Aircraft in Jamnagar (Gujarat)

1459. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
 SHRI SHARDA NAND :
 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
 SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
 SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND
 KACHWAI :
 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
 SHRI RAM AVtar SHARMA :
 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
 MANDAL :
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an I.A.F. plane crashed on 13th July, 1970 in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to check such incidents ;

(c) the compensation paid to the families of the victims ;

(d) whether the report of the inquiry has been received ; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (e). An accident involving on IAF aircraft occurred on the 13th July 1970 near Jamnagar Railway Station. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident. The Report of the Court of Inquiry has not yet been received. Necessary steps required, if any, will be taken after the findings and recommendations of the Court of Inquiry become available.

2. The I.A.F. Pilot of the aircraft was killed in the accident. There were 15 civilian fatal casualties. 44 civilians were injured. There has also been some damage to civilian property.

3. As regards the payment of compensation to the families of the victims of the accident, the next-of-kin of the Service Officer will be paid Death Gratuity, Dependant's Pension and *ex-gratia* payment, as admissible under the Service rules. The admissible amount of Death Gratuity in this case is Rs. 667.50 out of which Rs. 500.60, representing 75%, has already been paid to the next of kin and in addition Rs. 1000.00 have been paid from the Air Force Benevolent fund. The amount of compensation payable in respect of the civilian casualties or damage to property will be assessed after the receipt of the Report of the Court of Inquiry. Meanwhile, *ex-gratia* interim payment at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per adult and Rs. 350/- per child killed in the accident has been made to the next-of-kin of 14 out of the 15 civilians who lost their lives in the accident. The next-of-kin of one civilian killed in the accident, has declined to receive *ex-gratia* interim payment. The Government of Gujarat have

also given immediate relief to the victims and their families through the District Collector.

Power Generating Centres under Durgapur Project

1460. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units of the power generating centre under the Durgapur Projects Ltd., a West Bengal Government Undertaking ;

(b) the total installed capacity and actual power generation by each unit till date, year-wise, during the last three years ;

(c) whether there is any shortfall in power generation and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the total sale of power, year-wise, during the last three years ; and the cost of generation per unit, year-wise, during the last three years ; and

(e) the average selling price per unit, year-wise, during the last three years ; and the profit and loss account year-wise during the last years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) There are three units of 75 MW each and two units of 30 MW each in the power station of the Durgapur Projects Ltd.

(b) The total installed capacity is 285 MW. While details of unit-wise generation of energy are not available, the total of energy generated during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Energy Generation
	(Mill. kWh).
1966-67	994.52
1967-68	805.62
1968-69	942.30

(c) Since all contractual demands were met from the Durgapur Power Station, the question of shortfall does not arise. *Prima Facie* generation at this Station is low due to high peak and off-peak ratio of system

demand resulting in poor plant utilisation factor.

(d) and (e). The requisite information is given in the table below :—

Year	Total energy sold (Mill. kwh)	Revenue (Rs. lakhs)	Average rate per unit sold (P/kwh)	Average cost of generation (P/kwh)	Profit (Rs. lakhs)	Loss (Rs. lakhs)
1966-67	880.39	466.06	5.29	4.82	51.39	—
1967-68	702.90	385.40	5.48	7.14	—	113.00
1968-69	812.90	459.50	5.65	6.75	—	102.00

Closing Down of Hydel Power Station at Jaldhaka (North Bengal)

1461. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jaldhaka Hydel power station in North Bengal which stopped power generation from June 2, has been closed down for the rest of the rainy season ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether, according to the Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) Divisional Commissioner, the decision to close the power station will adversely affect the life and economy of North Bengal ; and

(d) if so, what steps, if any, are being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to heavy rains in the catchment areas followed by high floods, excessive silt was being carried into the tunnel.

(c) and (d). To reduce to the maximum extent possible the adverse effects of closing

down of the power station, alternative supply in North Bengal has been arranged by commissioning diesel generating sets and about 50% of the demand is being met. Domestic and small power consumers have not been affected. Bulk consumers having captive generating plants have switched over to their own generation ; other industrial demands are being met by turn at specified hours.

Shortage of Raw Jute

1462. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there will be severe raw jute shortage in the jute industry by the end of August, 1970 ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported Press Conference of the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association on 12th June, 1970 ;

(c) if so, the reason for the severe shortage thereof ; and

(d) the action taken by Government to make the raw jute available to the Industry thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Government do not apprehend any serious shortage of raw jute. The Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association had suggested that arrangements should be made to import mesta from Thailand. The question of imports will be considered at the appropriate time in the light of the current indigenous jute crop and the demand from the mills.

Non-renewal of Passports of Kenyan Indians

1463. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
 SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
 SHRI RAM CHARAN :
 SHRI K. RAMANI :
 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
 SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the pitiable condition of thousands of Indian people who are likely to be forced to quit Kenya within two or three months because of Kenyan Government's decision not to renew their passports ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereof ;

(c) whether Government has protested against the decision to the Kenyan Government ;

(d) if so, the nature of protest thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
 (a) According to Government's present information, no such situation has arisen. The Government of Kenya have recently passed regulations to the effect that those persons who had registered themselves as Kenya citizens but had failed to renounce any other citizenship held by them within

90 days, as had been required under Kenya Rules, would be deprived of their Kenya citizenship. These regulations are reported to affect a small number of Asian and British persons. It is not known whether these persons would be required to leave Kenya.

(b) These decisions of the Government of Kenya are in the exercise of their sovereign rights of regulating their rules of citizenship.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Power generating capacity of Plants under Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

1464. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total power generating capacity in Meghawatt of the plants under the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation ;

(b) the total bulk purchase of power from each source by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, year-wise from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ;

(c) the total distribution of power, in megawatt as well as in unit through Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation year-wise from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ;

(d) the sales or main income of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation in rupees through power distribution, year-wise from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ;

(e) the total amount remitted by the Company to its parent Company in London as dividend, accumulated profit, current profit, interest and other charges, year-wise from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ; and

(f) the total loss, if any incurred by the West Bengal State Electricity Board through sale of power to Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation year-wise from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The power generating capacity of CESC Ltd. is 321 MW.

(b) Bulk purchase from D. V. C. in 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 was 120.8, 107.6 and 107.5 MVA respectively. Bulk purchase from the West Bengal State Electricity Board during these years was 120.1, 192.2 and 153.3 MVA respectively.

(c) Peakloads of distribution in 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 were 500, 519 and 520 MW respectively. Corresponding sale of energy amounted to 2501.0, 2564.6 and 2594.4 million kWh respectively.

(d) Annual revenues in 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 were Rs. 28,20,07,455/-, Rs. 29,69,15,233/- and Rs. 29,79,05,538/- respectively.

(e) The approved remittances of profit were as follows :—

1967-68	Rs. 1,78,09,441
1968-69	Rs. 1,77,92,184
1969-70	No remittance has so far been approved for this year.

(f) No loss has been incurred by the West Bengal State Electricity Board in supplying bulk power to CESC Ltd. from 1967-68 to 1969-70.

Army Educational Corps in the Indian Army

1465. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is one Army Educational Corps (A. E. C.) in the Indian Army ;

(b) if so, the purpose it serves ;

(c) a list of subjects taught by them ;

(d) who are the students ;

(e) the annual expenditure for maintaining this Corps ; and

(f) Whether it is a fact that A. E. O. and N. C. O. cadres have been given the

duty of teaching the children of Army Officers also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A statement is attached.

(f) No, Sir.

Statement

The Army Education Corps is a combatant corps, which provides the staff for organising, directing, supervising, and examining the educational training of the JCOs, Other Ranks Recruits and non-combatants of the Army. Education is imparted to the ORs and JCOs up to Higher Secondary Standard in all subjects which are commonly taught in civilian schools. Examinations are conducted periodically and those who qualify are issued with the Army Education Certificates, which are recognised by the various Boards of Education.

2. The Army Education Corps also trains Unit Educational Instructors in the methodology of teaching. It sponsors and prepares selected candidates from the three services for the B. A. degree examination of the University of Saugor.

3. The Corps prepares its own members for the following post-graduate courses of the Saugor University :—

(a) Audio Visual and Fundamental Education.

(b) Library Science.

(c) Bachelor of Education (B. Ed.).

(d) Master of Education (M. Ed.).

4. The Officers of the Corps are also employed on teaching duties at the National Defence Academy, Kharakvasla, Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, Army Cadet College, Poona and Officers Training School, Madras.

5. The annual estimated expenditure on the Army Education Corps is about Rs. 2.95 crores during 1970-71.

Submission of the Report by the Committee on Jaldhaka Hydro Electric Project

1466. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Commerce and Industries Department of the West Bengal Government appointed on August 26, 1969, a Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Sudhangshu Mohan Banerjee, to enquire and report on all points relating to the execution of the Jaldhaka Hydro Electric Project ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Commission have already submitted their report to the Government ; and

(c) if so, (i) the main findings and recommendations of the Commission ; and (ii) what action, if any, has been taken by the Government on them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(d) The main findings of the Committee are :—

(i) The Tender Sub-committee of the West Bengal State Electricity Board failed to exercise reasonable caution in dealing with tenders and in allotment of the major works to the contractors.

(ii) The advice of the consultants was not always observed.

(iii) The delay was due to :

(1) inadequate investigations ;

(2) award of contract to one firm who did not have adequate experience of the work involved and who did not employ adequate labour and equipment ; and

(3) delay in submission of design by the consultants.

The important recommendations are :

- (a) The outstanding barrage work should be completed expeditiously.
- (b) Additional alternative generating capacity should be provided in North Bengal.

The report is under examination by the Government of West Bengal at present. The question of taking further steps, if any, by the Government of India will arise only after the observations of the State Government are received.

Dinner to Indian Diplomats in Hong Kong

1467. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some organisations acting on behalf of China are encouraged to extend invitations to our diplomats in Hong Kong ;

(b) whether the relations between India and China are sought to be made friendly through such gestures ; and

(c) if so, whether China has left some other feelers also in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government is not aware whether some organizations in Hong Kong are being encouraged to extend invitations on behalf of China. The Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce has recently shown signs of stepping up its social activities and along with Commercial Officers of other foreign missions in Hong Kong, they have also invited our Commercial Secretary on two occasions.

(b) The Government is not aware of this.

(c) No, Sir.

**Publication of a Series of Volumes on
"Transfer of Power to India in 1947"
by British Government**

1468. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Government have decided to publish a series of volumes of documents covering the "Transfer of Power to India in 1947" ;

(b) whether they have asked for some documents from India for scrutiny ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Disparity in the Development of Urban and Rural Areas

1469. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any statistics as to how much has been spent on the rural and urban schemes in the country so far ;

(b) whether neglect of the rural side where bulk of Indian population lives has suffered on all counts of education, food, clothing, employment, communications and medicines, due to the selfish and clever manoeuvring of the affairs by the urban society ; and

(c) whether, in the light of declaration of the Second World Food Congress, the Government will immediately pay attention to the development of the rural side to bring about social changes there ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answers given to Unstarred Question No. 2796 answered on 12th March, 1969. Major part of development outlays are intended to strengthen the national economy as a whole. It is, therefore, not possible to break up the plan outlay between urban and rural areas.

(b) No, Sir. In this connection, attention is invited to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3626 answered on 19th March, 1969. The outlay on social development in the rural areas has substantially increased over the last three five-year plans.

(c) Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4671 answered on 14.4.1970. Programmes of rural development which will be given special emphasis, with the help of augmented plan provisions and institutional finance, have been indicated in the documents Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 ; Revised Outlays laid on the Table of the House on 24th March 1970 and Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 laid on the Table of the House on 18th May, 1970. In this connection attention is drawn also to the Memorandum "Towards Growth with Social Justice" circulated to the Hon. Members with the Budget papers.

Setting up of a Water Grid by Linking Rivers

1470. SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARGHA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to set up a water grid by linking the river system in the North and the South ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken towards achieving this end ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A large volume of water, after allowing for all possible upstream development and the requirements downstream, would be available in the Ganga during the monsoon months for diversion. On the other hand, in most of the other rivers, particularly in the peninsula, the flows are inadequate and erratic. These depend largely on the south west monsoon, which is quite often delayed or withdraws early or has a long break leading the scarcity conditions in these basins.

The possibility of diverting a small portion of the surplus waters of the Ganga by connecting it with the Cauvery and further south, with feeder canals to serve areas in Rajasthan and the peninsula, therefore, has been examined in a preliminary manner. The link canals from the Ganga from near Patna to Mettur Dam will have to cross the various major river basins of the country, namely Sone, Narmada, Godavari, and Krishna and smaller basins like Palar, Pennar, etc. The links will require the construction of a number of dams and barrages on the various sub-basins to store up the water, more than 2,000 miles of canals with cross-drainage works, adequate pumping stations, etc. The work involved is of a considerable magnitude and would require substantial investments. The project has first to be thoroughly investigated if necessary in stages, and this may take about 10 to 15 years.

Only office studies are proposed to be carried out in the immediate future.

Trade Relation With Switzerland

1472. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for furthering our trade relations with Switzerland especially after the visit of our President to that country recently ;

(b) the steps also being taken by Government to reduce the ratio of imports to that of exports from and to Switzerland ; and

(c) whether any high-powered body is looking after this aspect and if not, whether Government are proposing to appoint such a body ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). A Trade Arrangement was entered into between India and Switzerland in 1959. Among other things this also provided for a Joint Commission. It has now been decided to re-activate this Joint Commission and make greater use of it for establishing better commercial, economic and industrial cooperation between India and Switzerland.

(b) Our trade deficit with Switzerland is being reduced in size progressively. From Rs. 14.17 crores in 1966-67, it has already come down to Rs. 3.41 crores in 1969-70. A programme of action has also been suggested to the Swiss Government for increasing and diversifying our exports to Switzerland. Necessary steps are also being taken here to take advantage of the openings in the Swiss market both for our traditional and non-traditional products.

Indianisation of Indian Embassy in U. K.

1473. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 350 Officers in the Indian High Commission in London, more than 150 are foreigners ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one third of these Indian Officers have foreign wives ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to Indianise the High Commission Office in London ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) On 30-7-1970 the High Commission's total strength stood at 710—(India-based 176 and local 534, including minor and manipulative grades). All India-based officers and staff members are of Indian nationality. Out of 534 local recruits 189 are either foreigners or persons of Indian origin who now hold

British passports and the remaining 345 are of Indian nationality.

(b) There are no India-based personnel with foreign wives. Out of 345 local recruits of Indian nationality 44 have married aliens.

(c) The following steps are being taken to Indianise the High Commission of India, London :

- (i) grant of premature retirement benefits to permanent local staff under a voluntary scheme ;
- (ii) conversion of local posts into India-based ones ;
- (iii) under the London Local Cadre Scheme, recruitment is made through competitive examination conducted by India by the Union Public Service Commission ; and
- (iv) reduction of locally recruited posts.

S.T.C. Chairman's visit to African Countries

1475. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the State Trading Corporation had visited African countries to study and explore the possibilities of Indian exports ; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries visited, amount spent on it and the results thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). During the period from 24th May to 28th June, 1970, the Chairman of the State Trading Corporation visited some African Countries, e.g., Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Zambia, Congo and Nigeria as also some European countries, e.g., France, Belgium, West Germany,

Holland, U. K. and Soviet Union. The cost of the trip to the African countries was Rs. 13,447/-

So far as African countries are concerned the Chairman's tour was concerned with the investigation of marketing possibilities of Indian products as also an exploration of the possibility of a closer cooperation, at the institutional level, between the public sector trading agencies in some of the emerging African nations and those in India. Follow up action is being taken.

Export Trade

1476. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the items now being exported through the State Trading agencies ; and

(b) the items being exported by the private agencies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). All items excepting those items whose export is canalised through State agencies are exported by private agencies. A list of items whose export is canalised through the State Trading Corporation is attached.

Statement

List of Items Canalised for Export Through S.T.C./M.M.T.C.

A. S.T.C.

- (1) Dried fish other than Prawns, Shark fins, Fishmaws, Beach-de-Mer and Bombay Ducks.
- (2) Human hair, wigs and wiglets and other articles made partly or wholly of human hair.
- (3) Cellulosic art silk fabrics.

- (4) Nylon fabrics.
- (5) Lemongrass oil.
- (6) Kuth.
- (7) Salt, all sorts.
- (8) Footwear, uppers of which are made wholly or partly of leather.
- *(9) Cement.
- *(10) Knitwear (woollen and mixed).

*Canalised During 1969-70.

B. M.M.T.C

- (1) Iron ore other than ore of Goan origin.
- (2) Manganese ore [except ore produced/ acquired by Manganese Ore (India Ltd)].
- (3) Coal and Coke (certain grades).
- (4) Ferro-manganese and Ferro-manganese slag.

Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre

1477. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
 SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
 SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has set up an Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre ;

- (b) if so, what are its functions ; and
- (c) how far it will prove to be effective ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre will assist the actual users in obtaining off—the shelf delivery of the raw

materials required by them against value of import licences.

(c) The actual users will be able to execute export orders expeditiously and improve their production and export performance.

Adoption of Modern Methods for Generating more Power

1478. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
 SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :
 SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :
 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had stated at a recent news conference in New Delhi that in order to generate more power, India will have to adopt modern methods and techniques which were in vogue in advanced countries like the United States, Canada and United Kingdom ; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme is being worked out to adopt these modern methods and techniques in increasing power generation in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In formulating new schemes due regard is being paid to the adoption of modern techniques which have been successful in countries like USA, Canada and United Kingdom.

Tractor Import Policy

1479. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in *Times of India* on the 12th July, 1970 under the caption "Centres tractor import policy criticised" ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of Government.

Enforcement of Northern India Canal Act

1480. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the news-item published on page 6 of *Times of India* dated the 6th July, 1970 on the subject of the Northern India Canal Act seeming to have become a farce and if so what steps have been taken or are being taken to ensure easy redress against wrong decisions by canal officials ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : Information is being collected from the State Governments and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sainik School in Himachal Pradesh

1481. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh Government is proposing to start a Sainik School ; and

(b) if so, whether it has approached the Central Government with its proposal and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government have not received any proposal from Himachal Pradesh Government to start a Sainik School.

Meeting of Northern Regional Electricity Board

1482. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting of the Northern Regional Electricity Board was held recently ;

(b) if so, the main items discussed and conclusions arrived at ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is shortage in the generation of electricity due to the low level in the Govind Sagar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The last meeting of the Northern Regional Electricity Board was held recently on 3rd and 4th July, 1970.

(b) The main items discussed were the steps to be taken to meet the power shortage in the Northern Region, the scheme of setting up a Central Load Despatch Station in the Northern Region, the representation of the Atomic Energy Department on the Northern Regional Electricity Board, the progress of rural electrification schemes and of the construction and commissioning of power development schemes in the Region.

The main conclusions arrived at were as follows :—

(i) In view of the poor in-flows in the Govind Sagar Lake of the Bhakra Complex and the consequent restrictions on the power generated at Bhakra, it would be necessary to import some diesel generating sets and also to provide for full utilisation of power from the Satsura Thermal Power Station in Madhya Pradesh so that maximum relief could be afforded to the Northern Region.

(ii) The scheme of the Regional Load Despatch Centre should be examined by a Team of Experts so that there could be an effective power pool centre in the Northern Region to effect the integrated operation of power systems in the Region. The staff required for the Regional Load Despatch Centre would also be examined in the light of the recommendations of the experts.

(iii) A representative of the Department of Atomic Energy should be nominated on the Northern Regional Electricity Board in view of the

commissioning of the Ranapratapsagar Atomic Power Station in Rajasthan during the Fourth Plan.

(iv) Steps would be taken to electrify as many villages as possible as a part of the countrywide programme to achieve the target of electrification of one lakh villages by the end of Gandhiji's Centenary Year i.e. by 2nd October, 1970. Steps would be taken to ensure that the Hissar-Ballabgarh line is completed by 5th July, 1970 (this line was completed by that date and is now in operation).

(c) The in-flows this year into the Bhakra reservoir are poor and the lake level is lower by 90 feet than what it was last year at about this time. If the pattern of in-flows continues to be as at present, the power production would be reduced by 30 to 40%.

Joint Meeting of Underground Naga and Kuchin State Independent Army of Burma

1483. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that joint meeting of underground Nagas and the so-called Kuchin State Independents Army of Burma was held at Hukaur Valley in Upper Burma ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Government have no information of any such meeting having taken place recently in the Hukawng Valley of Burma.

Misleading Information given by an Indian Embassy Abroad to a Girl Student coming to India

1484. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7180 answered on the 22nd April, 1970 regarding misleading information given by an Indian

Embassy abroad to a girl student coming to India and state :

(a) whether necessary enquiries have been made ;

(b) if so, the results of such enquiry ; and

(c) details of suitable action taken in the matter as promised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Enquiries have shown that the report has no basis. The facts are that (i) a foreign girl student had at her own request got admission to the M.A. course as a full time scholar in a College in Bombay ; (ii) she subsequently changed over voluntarily to a College under the University of Poona; and (iii) later left India for personal reasons, before she could complete her studies.

(c) Does not arise.

अहमद बूलन मिल्स अम्बरनाथ, कल्याण (महाराष्ट्र) को लाइसेंस दिये जाना।

1485. श्री शशि शूब्ध : क्या बंदेशिक उत्पादर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में विदेशों से ऊन तथा ऊनी धागा आयात करने के लिये अहमद बूलन मिल्स, अम्बरनाथ, कल्याण महाराष्ट्र को कुल कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने के लिये कोई जांच की है कि उपर्युक्त ऊन का उपयोग उसी मिल में किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की कोई शिकायत मिली है कि उपर्युक्त मिल में बिलकुल कोई उत्पादन नहीं हुआ है और मिल द्वारा आयात की गई ऊन का आयोग कहीं और हुआ है ; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार भंगालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) 25-11-1967 से कच्ची ऊन का आयात राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से मार्गिकृत है इसलिये अहमद वूलन मिल्स को सीधे लाइसेंस देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । तथापि विगत तीन ऊन लाइसेंस वर्षों के दौरान वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा निम्नोक्त निकासियां की गईं :—

1. अक्टूबर, 1967/सितम्बर, 1968 :

14,85,271 20 रुपये ।

2. अक्टूबर, 1968/सितम्बर, 1969 :

15,67,300.00 रुपये ।

3. अक्टूबर, 1969/सितम्बर, 1970 :

16,25,484.00 रुपये ।

(ख) जी हाँ । वस्त्र आयोग ने मैसर्स अहमद वूलन मिल्स को, जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है, आवंटित ऊन के उपयोग की सत्यता प्रमाणित की है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Irregularities with regard to replenishment licence by Shri R. K. Soni

1486. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per policy if two units belong to the same management, raw material from one unit to another is transferable but replenishment licences which are not saleable are not transferrable ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Shri Raj Kumar Soni has been allowed conversion of raw material for his R. K. Machine Tool for

utilisation by his Kabir Woollen Mills and R. K. Machine Combers ;

(c) whether it is a fact that R. K. Machine tools were not registered for manufacture of brassware and utensils ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that M/s. Kabir Woollen Mills have only 120 spindles and as such it was beyond their capacity to spin the yarn ; and

(e) the action taken by Government against such irregularities and malpractices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Raw material imported against a licence issued to a unit with "Actual Users' condition" is not transferable to another unit in the same management without permission of the licensing authority. However, raw materials imported against replenishment licences obtained by a group of units which form one entity could, in the past, be used in any of their units. The replenishment licences are themselves not transferable to other entities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Messrs. Kabir Woollen Mills have licensed capacity of 1,860 worsted spindles and 2,000 woollen spindles. Certain points have been raised regarding the grant of replenishment licences etc. to R. K. Machine Tools group of firms which are under examination.

Allocation of Funds for Defence Research

1488. **SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :**
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allot 18 crores of rupees for defence research this year ; and

(b) if so, how far it would help to achieve self-reliance in defence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The exact allocation for the year 1970-71 is Rs. 18.8132 crores ; Rs. 17.5632 crores under Revenue and Rs. 1.25 crores under Capital Head.

(b) The investments in Defence research have been progressively built-up over the years in order to create the necessary base within the country for development of sophisticated weapons and equipment for the Services. Since its inception in 1958, the Organisation has also developed a large number of weapons and equipment for the Armed Forces and in addition number of major projects are currently in the advanced stages of development. Substitutes for imported materials, propellents, and components required for the indigenous production effort have also been developed.

As a result of the above measures, the savings in foreign exchange against firm orders on date is expected to be of the order of Rs. 160 crores and this figure will increase sizably when other equipments nearing completion go into production. In this manner, efforts of the R & D Organisation will continue to bring about progressively increasing self-reliance in defence equipment.

Purchase of Jute by the State Trading Corporation

1489. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 10327 on the 20th May, 1970 reg. production, consumption and purchase of jute and state :

(a) the causes for low-level purchase of jute by the State Trading Corporation in 1967-68, particularly in Bihar ;

(b) whether extremely inadequate purchase by the State Trading Corporation in 1967-68 led to fall in jute prices resulting in steep fall in production in 1968-59 with consequential rise in imports ; and

(c) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The S.T.C.'s purchases of raw jute were confined to the Price Support Scheme. The Corporation accordingly organised purchases in all the jute markets of Bihar and whatever quantities of jute were offered under the Scheme were purchased by them.

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

Construction of Multi-Purpose Project in Nepal

1490. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1758 on the 20th May, 1970, regarding construction of multi-purpose project in Nepal and state :

(a) whether matters with regard to the Karnali Hydro-Electric Project have, since, proceeded forward :

(b) if so, the details, thereof ;

(c) if not, the reaction of Government to the original proposal ;

(d) whether any proposal for hydel/multipurpose projects near the falls of Bagmati ; Kamla and one branch of Kosi has, since, been received ; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The proposal regarding the development of Karnali Hydroelectric Project in Nepal is still under consideration.

(d) and (e). No proposals in regard to the construction of hydel/multipurpose projects near the falls of Bagmati, Kamla and one branch of Kosi in Nepal have been received.

हरियाणा में भूतपूर्व संनिकों को भूमि से हटाना

1491. श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से भूतपूर्व सनिक गत 20 वर्षों से हरियाणा के करनाल जिले में परती भूमि को उत्पादक बना रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या कितनी है जो सरकारी, पंचायती और भू-स्वामियों की भूमि पर खेती करते रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि हरियाणा सरकार ने इन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को वहां से निकालने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया है जिसके कारण वहां गिरफ्तारियां, लाठी प्रहार, जब्ती आदि की घटनाएं हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य भंडी (श्री नरेन्द्रसिंह महीडा) : (क) 1951-52 में करनाल जिला में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की 30 सहकारी समितियों को पूर्वी पंजाब उपयोग अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत 20 वर्षों के लिए भूमि अलाट की गई थी।

(ख) 420

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारत-नेपाल बार्टा

1492. श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और नेपाल के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच दोनों देशों के आपसी सम्बन्धों को अधिक सुदृढ़ करने के लिये हाल ही में बातचीत हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी हां। भारत और नेपाल के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच 18 जून से 24 जून, 1970 तक काठमांडू में बातचीत हुई। दोनों प्रतिनिधिमंडलों ने अन्य विषयों के साथ-साथ इन विषयों पर चर्चा की : व्यापार के दिशा परिवर्तन की समस्या, भारत के विशुद्ध विभेद-कारी नेपाली टैरिफ़ का प्रश्न, अतिरिक्त तथा विशेष उत्पादन शुल्कों की वापसी, मूलतः नेपाली कच्चे माल से निर्मित होने वाली नेपाल के लिए तत्काल हित की मदों का भारत में बिना शुल्क प्रवेश, भारत में आयात के लिये स्वीकृत नेपाली संशिलिष्ट वस्त्रों और अविकारी इस्पात से बने माल के परिमाण का निर्धारण आदि।

(ख) मूलतः कच्चे नेपाली माल से निर्मित नेपाल के तत्काल हित की मदों के भारत में बिना शुल्क प्रवेश पर लगभग सहमति थी।

2. भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने, भारत द्वारा वर्ष 1967-68 के स्तर पर माने गये परिमाण तक संशिलिष्ट वस्त्रों और अविकारी इस्पात से बने माल के सामान्य व्यापारिक मार्गों के माध्यम से अपनी आयात की अनुमति देने की रजामंदी व्यक्त की। भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने अक्टूबर, 1970 के अन्त तक संशिलिष्ट वस्त्रों तथा अविकारी इस्पात से बने माल के आयात के बारे में नेपाल के अनुरोध पर विचार करने की भी रजामंदी व्यक्त की थी, बशर्ते नेपाल भारतीय राज्य व्यापार मार्गों के माध्यम से मात्र भेजने के लिए सहमत हो।

3. इन तथा परस्पर हित के अन्य मामलों पर स्पष्ट एवं मैत्रीपूर्ण बातचीत हुई और एक दूसरे के दृष्टिकोण को अधिक अच्छी तरह समझा गया।

Leather Export

1493. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the *Times of India* on the 7th July, 1970 regarding leather exports ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken with a view to giving new incentives to the industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India is fully alive to the need to step up the export of finished leather, leather manufactures including leather footwear. A statement showing important steps taken in this connection, is attached.

Statement

With a view to increasing the export of finished leather, leather manufactures including footwear, the Government have taken the following steps :—

(1) Two Export Promotion Councils—(i) the Leather Export Promotion Council at Madras and (ii) the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures at Kanpur, have been set up. These two Councils undertake promotional activities such as sponsoring trade delegations and sales-cum-study teams to visit markets abroad, participation in exhibitions abroad, developing new designs and samples to meet exact foreign requirements, collecting market intelligence and guiding new exporters.

(2) Basic raw materials required for this industry, such as raw hides and skins and tanning barks and extracts, are permitted for import under Open General Licence.

(3) "Leather and leather Goods" are one of the 59 priority industries. Units in this industry can, therefore, secure import licences on the basis of actual consumption.

(4) Import licence is allowed against exports of various leather and leather products, to replenish the import content in such export products.

(5) There is provision for drawback of duty on export of Blue Chrome tanned goat

skins and vegetable tanned leather. There is provision for drawback duty on export of blue chrome tanned goat skins and vegetable tanned leather. Data to facilitate formation of drawback of duty rates for leather manufactures and finished leather is under preparation.

(6) Export of Goat skins is allowed on quota basis which is reduced annually. The present quota is at 15% of the best years' export made during 1954 to 1958. This step helps in retaining substantial quantities of skins for purposes of exporting the same in more processed, tanned, and finished form earning the country more foreign exchange. It is expected that the export of raw skins from India would be almost negligible by 1973-74.

Chinese Activities in Tibet

1494. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Government are aware of the news item published on page 5 of *Times of India* dated 7th July, 1970 on the subject 'Chinese working fast on highway in Tibet' and if so, how far the news is correct ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The Government of India are aware of the news item referred to but have no direct or authentic information on the subject.

Non-utilization of Irrigation Facilities

1495. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that enormous irrigation facilities have remained unutilized ;

(b) if so, whether Government have probed into the reasons for such non-utilization ; and

(c) what are the plans under contemplation by the Government to develop areas served by irrigation projects and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The developmental period for full utilisation from big irrigation projects used to be about 10 years before Independence, for the construction of field channels, land shaping etc. by farmers. In view of the need for reducing this time lag in the interests of food production, the problem was looked into and the State Governments were requested to take up area development programmes for providing the farmers with credit facilities, improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, communication to market centres and guidance on scientific methods of cultivation (crop planning) and application of water. The Irrigation Departments were also asked to excavate water courses upto 2 cusecs and dig field channels where the farmers delay them. As a result of the efforts made, the percentage of utilisation, which was 50% at the end of the First Plan has risen to 88% now.

Hunger Strike by Indian Holding British Passports in Cairo

1496. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to news reports that thirteen Uganda Indians carrying British passports resorted to two-days hunger strike at Cairo on the 8th July, 1970 ;

(b) if so, has the Government probed into reasons of such hunger strike ; and

(c) the details of the steps the Government have taken to take up their issue with British authorities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The hunger strike was in protest against the refusal of the United Kingdom authorities to allow them to enter the U. K.

(c) Does not arise. The United King-

dom Government later granted their nationals permission to enter the U. K.

सिचाई परियोजना कार्यों सम्बन्धी समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करना

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 6 जुलाई, 1970 के हिन्दी के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार यह बात ठीक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के सिचाई तथा विद्युत उपमंत्री की अध्यक्षता में बनाई गई सिचाई परियोजना का कार्यों सम्बन्धी समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपयुक्त प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 26 और 27 मई, 1969 को नैनीताल में हुए सिचाई और विद्युत राज्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों पर, सिचाई और विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए अपेक्षित निर्माण-उपस्कर तथा फालतू पुर्जों की प्राप्ति में देरी को दूर करने के उपायों की सिफारिश करने के बास्ते मंत्रियों की एक समिति बनाई गई थी। केन्द्रीय सिचाई और विद्युत उप-मंत्री ने, जिन्होंने समिति के विचार-विमर्श का सभापतित्व किया, सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है।

(ख) और (ग) : समिति की रिपोर्ट राज्यों के सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रियों के आगामी सम्मेलन से पहले प्रस्तुत की जाती है। इसलिए सभा-पटल पर रिपोर्ट की प्रति रखने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**सांख्यिकी विभाग में सरकारी काम-काज
में हिन्दी का प्रयोग**

1498. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री 25 फरवरी, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 543 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सांख्यिकीय विभाग में समय समय पर जारी किये गये सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार फ्रियान्वित समिति के माध्यम से सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अनु शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री और योजना मंत्री (श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) : सांख्यिकी विभाग स्थित हिन्दी कार्यान्वय समिति की दो बार बैठक हुई है जिसमें कई एक सिफारिशों की गई हैं। इन सिफारिशों के आधार पर हिन्दी में सहायक साहित्य तथा इस विभाग में साधारण रूप से प्रयुक्त प्रशासनिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दों की एक पुस्तिका अधिकांश अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों में वितरित की गई है। हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी टिप्पणी लिखने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है। सावंजनिक (व्यापक) कोटि के परिपत्रों को द्विभाषी रूप से परिचालित किया जाता है और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से सम्बद्ध अधिकांश पद्ध-व्यवहार केवल हिन्दी में किया जाता है। हिन्दी एकांश के कर्मचारियों की भरती के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है, एक हिन्दी अधिकारी, एक वरिष्ठ अन्वेषक (हिन्दी) और एक हिन्दी टंकक इस समय कार्यरत हैं। महत्वपूर्ण प्रपत्रों (फार्मों) पत्रों तथा आदेशों के अनुवाद में सहायता करने के अतिरिक्त इन कर्मचारियों ने केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रकाशनों का अनुवाद भी प्रारम्भ किया है।

Indo-Burma Boundary Talks

1499. श्री E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the result of the talks between government of India and Burma officials which took place in the last week of May, 1970 regarding the Boundary dispute between India and Burma ;

(b) if so, the details of the India-Burma Boundary dispute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no dispute between India and Burma regarding the boundary. There is only a difference of opinion on the exact location of seven boundary pillars in the Manipur sector. At the Joint Boundary Commission meeting in Rangoon held from the 24th May, 1970, to the 30th May, 1970, it was agreed that the demarcation work, left uncompleted during the 1969-70 field season, would be completed during the 1970-71 field season. In this connection, consultations are continuing between the two Governments on the location of the seven boundary pillars. It is hoped that this matter will be brought to a speedy and mutually satisfactory conclusion.

**भारत पाकिस्तान पार पद (बीजा) व्यवस्था
समाप्त करना**

1500. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच बीजा (पारपत्र) व्यवस्था समाप्त करने के लिये पाकिस्तान को सहमत करने का प्रयत्न करेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह पहले कब तक की जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) हमने पारपत्र एवं

चीन पद्धति को सरल करने के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार को अनेक बार सुझाव दिया है।

(ख) तथा (ग) : यह बात पाकिस्तान के जवाब पर निर्भर करती है।

अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को परोक्ष रूप से विमान तथा टैंक सप्लाई किया जाना

1501. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान को पुराने विमानों के नाम पर ईरान और ईंगक के माध्यम से नवीनतम माडल के अमरीकी विमान तथा टैंक प्राप्त हो गये हैं या प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अमरीका द्वारा परोक्ष रूप से हथियार आदि सप्लाई करने को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
 (क) तीसरे बिचौले देशों के माध्यम द्वारा यू० एस० साजसामान प्राप्त करने के पाकिस्तान द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों के सम्बन्ध में सदन को सूचित किया जाता रहा है, उन में अन्तिम या तुर्की के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान द्वारा यू० एस० निमित 100 एम-47 टैंकों की सप्लाई के लिए प्राधना कि जिसे मन्त्री, बैदेशिक कार्य ने 3 अप्रैल, 1970 को एक बक्तव्य दिया था। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को उससे अधिक कोई पक्की सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) सरकार ने यू० एस० सरकार राजनीतिक और उच्चस्तरीय माध्यमों से यह बात स्पष्ट कर दी है कि पाकिस्तान को सैनिक साजसामान की सप्लाई हमारे रक्षा उन्नरदायित्वों और उप-महाद्वीप में शान्ति बनाए रखने के उद्देश्य, दोनों के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिकार उत्पन्न कर देंगे।

हिन्द महासागर में चीन के जहाजों का गश्त

1502 श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन के जहाज हिन्द महासागर में गश्त लगाते हैं और इससे हमारी जल सीमा में हमारी नौसेना की सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री :
 (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा) : (क) तथा (ख) : अपनी सत्ता के सामर्केतों में कोई चीनी पोत नहीं देखे गए। हिन्द सागर में खुले सागर में चीनी पोतों के गश्त करने का सरकार को जान नहीं है।

भूटान तथा सिक्किम में चीन का प्रभाव

1503. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूटान तथा सिक्किम में चीन का प्रभाव अत्यधिक बढ़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ पर चीन की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या ठोस कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि भूटान और सिक्किम में चीनी प्रभाव बढ़ रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Meeting between Chief Ministers of
 Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala on
 Cauvery Waters

1504. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND

POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any talks were held in May, 1970 in New Delhi among the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala on sharing of Cauvery waters ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, at Madras.

(b) The differences amongst the States were considerably narrowed down. It was agreed that certain technical details of the Hemavathi and Kabini reservoirs should be worked out by the Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission, in consultation with the concerned Chief Engineers of the three States.

Sharing of Water of Parambikulam and Aliyar Rivers by Madras and Kerala

1505. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement was signed by the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala on 29th May, 1970 over the sharing of waters of the inter-state river Parambikulam and Aliyar ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a). Yes.

(b) A statement giving the details of the agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. L.T. 3850 70]

Trade in Steel through M. M. T. C.

1506. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has insisted that all steel imports be channelled through

the Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation and whether this proposal has been contested by the Hindustan Steel Limited and the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering ;

(b) if so, what are their respective claims ; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). This is an administrative matter and such matters are always settled by mutual consultations.

Reprinting of Fourth Five-Year Plan

1507. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) if it is a fact that the Fourth Five-Year Plan was not signed by the members of the Planning Commission before it was sent out for printing and publication ; and

(b) whether the Fourth Five-Year Plan had to be reprinted as its first print contained too many printing errors ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No Sir. The Commission prepared and accepted the Fourth Five-Year Plan 1969-74 which was forwarded by the Deputy Chairman to Prime Minister-and-chairman for presentation to Parliament. It was authenticated by the Prime Minister and presented to Parliament.

(b) It was desirable to present the final Fourth Plan before the Parliament concluded its Budget Session. This was done on 18.5.1970. The 480-page document was, therefore, printed in some hurry and some printing errors crept in. These are being removed in the reprint.

Aid to Bhutan

1508. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the recent visit of

the erstwhile Minister of External Affairs, any details of the aids to be given to Bhutan by India were discussed ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the aid to be given ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). During the visit of the former Foreign Minister the question of Indian Aid to Bhutan was generally discussed. Shri Dinesh Singh reiterated to the Bhutan Government the willingness of the Government of India to continue to associate themselves with Bhutan's Development and render all possible assistance that Bhutan requests in that behalf. No details, however, were discussed.

Non-Supply of West German Arms to Pakistan

1509. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that West German Government has assured India that in future it would not supply any arms to Pakistan either through Governmental or private agencies ;

(b) if so, whether talks with other countries are also going on in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) So far as Government are aware there has been no change in the decision taken by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1965 not to supply any weapons to areas of tension or issue licences for supply of weapons by German firms.

(b) and (c). India's well known views regarding arms supplies to Pakistan are constantly brought to the notice of foreign Governments through diplomatic channels. The concerned Governments have been in-

formed that any further arms build up by Pakistan poses a threat to the security of India, creates tension in the sub-continent, and retards the chances of normalisation of relations between the two countries.

Taking over Rupar, Harike and Ferozepur Dams by Bhakra Control Board

1510. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 66 on the 25th February, 1970 regarding taking over Rupar, Harike and Ferozepur Dams by Bhakra Control Board, and state :

(a) whether formal decision for taking over Rupar, Harike and Ferozepur Dams from Punjab Government and handing them over to Bhakra Control Board have been taken ; and

(b) if not, the time by which the final decision will be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Government of India and a decision is likely to be reached by the end of this year.

Report by Expert Committee of Engineers of Ganga River Commission

1511. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3453 on the 18th March, 1970 regarding submission of the report by Expert Committee of Engineers of Ganga River Commission, and state :

(a) whether the Government have since received the report of Expert Committee of Engineers of the Ganga River Commission ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The report is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Water on Expiry of Canal Water Agreement with Pakistan

1512. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 514 on the 18th March, 1970 regarding utilisation of water on expiry of canal water Agreement with Pakistan, and state :

(a) whether Government have examined the petition of Haryana Government regarding the utilisation of surplus water likely to be available to India on the expiry of the Canal Water Agreement with Pakistan : and

(b) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A Committee of technical experts has been set up to collect facts relating to river flows, areas irrigated etc., in the States of Punjab and Haryana and such other facts as are relevant for discussions leading to the determination of the shares of the respective States in the surplus Ravi Beas waters allocated to erstwhile Punjab. The work of the Committee is in progress.

बिहार से लीची का निर्यात

1513. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष बिहार से लीची का निर्यात किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका किन-किन देशों को निर्यात किया गया था तथा प्रत्येक देश को कितनी लीची का निर्यात किया गया था ; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) तथा (ग) : पुनरीक्षित भारतीय व्यापार वर्गीकरण में लीची नामक मद अलग से वर्गीकृत नहीं है, अतः उसके निर्यात आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। फिर भी इस वर्ष के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा बिहार से निर्यात की गयी लीची का कुल परिमाण 8,029 किग्रा. है और इसका निर्यात निम्नलिखित देशों को हुआ जिससे 26,000 रु की आय हुई :—

परिमाण किग्रा. में		
ब्रिटेन	—	6,577
पश्चिम जर्मनी	—	475
स्विटजरलैंड	—	497
फ्रांस	—	480
	—	—
योग :	—	8,029
	—	—

Trade Relations with China

1514. SHRI R.K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any efforts for resumption of trade relations with China ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the response from that country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Defence Colony, Chandigarh

1515. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families intended to be settled in the defence colony at Chandigarh ;

(b) whether all the plots of lands have been allotted to the defence personnel or the ex-armymen ;

(c) whether there are some plots yet to be allotted ; and

(d) if so, the number thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) 3,000.

(b) The plots of land in the colony have been allotted both to serving personnel as well as ex-servicemen.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Roses

1516. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of the roses exported from Chandigarh ; and

(b) the steps taken or contemplated to be taken to increase the production of roses at Chandigarh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) This information is not available as the item 'Roses' is not separately classified in the Revised Indian Trade Classification.

(b) An additional area of 6 acres is being developed in Chandigarh where about 20,000 rose plants of exportable varieties are proposed to be planted.

Congratulatory Message sent by the Prime Minister to Miss Anuradha Mazumdar for Topping the I.A.S. List

1518 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that she had sent a message of Congratulations to Miss Anuradha Mazumdar, who topped the list in the recent I.A.S. Examination if so, the text of the message ;

(b) whether the words that I.A.S. is the most effective instrument of doing good to the people or words on similar lines used in message, represent the Prime Minister's considered view of the role of the I.A.S. in India's public life and administration ; and

(c) whether she would like to reconsider this matter and restate her views in respect of the role of I.A.S. and other services as well as the role of public opinion, political organisations, class organisations, youth organisations and mass action in bringing about social change and doing good to the people ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The text of the message is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Yes. The IAS, being an all-India Service, shared and controlled jointly by the Central and State Governments, has a special role in our federal system. Apart from general administration, the members of this Service are also entrusted with the implementation of various development programmes. But this does not, in any way, minimise the importance of other Central and State Services.

(c) Does not arise.

*Statement***TEXT OF THE MESSAGE SENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER TO MISS ANURADHA MAZUMDAR FOR TOPPING THE I.A.S. LIST**

I should like to congratulate you on your fine success. The I.A.S. bears heavy responsibility for it is the Government's most important tool to bring a better life to our people.

My good wishes for your career in the country's service. If you aim always to give your best to the people, you will have no regrets.

Trade with Nepal**1519. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :**

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the import through Nepal of goods of third country origin apart from the known imports of synthetic yarn and fabrics, ready-made garments, stainless steel products and bottled whiskey ;

(b) if so, the names of such goods and the magnitudes involved ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop these imports into India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Import of third-country goods from Nepal is prohibited under a notification issued by the Ministry of Finance under the Indian Customs Act. However, in view of the complaints about flow of such goods into India, the preventive efforts by the concerned authorities have been intensified. While it is not possible to estimate the precise magnitude of goods that may have been smuggled into India, the value of such goods seized at the Indo-Nepal border has been as follows :—

<i>Period</i>	<i>Total value in Rupees</i>
1966	3,21,001
1967	5,87,651
1968	24,71,073
1969	47,95,864
1970 (Upto June 1970)	23,71,026

These goods cover, *inter alia*, cameras, watches, spectacles, textiles, transistors, liquors, fountain pens, etc.

(c) Some of the more important measures taken to prevent smuggling across the Indo-Nepal border, include :—

- (i) Posting of additional customs staff at the border ;
- (ii) enlisting co-operation of other Central and the State Government enforcement agencies functioning on the border ; and
- (iii) setting up of a Committee consisting of representatives of the Central and concerned State Government to review the position from time to time, and recommend remedial measures to check smuggling across the Indo-Nepal border.
- (iv) Utilise the forum of the Inter-Governmental Joint Committee meetings, and the diplomatic channels to persuade HMG of Nepal to take suitable measures on their side also to prevent flow of such goods to India.
- (v) The Customs Act, 1962, has been amended to facilitate detection of smuggled goods by the Customs authorities.

Misuse of Export Licences**1520. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :**

(a) whether it is a fact that certain cases have come to light where export licences granted for the export of particular items were converted into import licences for certain items ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the export licences for the export of certain items were granted to certain concerns which were neither the manufacturers of these items nor were registered as required under the Industrial Development Regulation Act ;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into these cases ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by Government as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Export licences are not converted into import licences. The Honourable Member is perhaps referring to import entitlements earned against exports under the import policy for registered exporters which enables a manufacturer-exporter or a manufacturer nominated by a registered exporter to import against his import replenishment licence the items of raw materials and components covered by his Actual User licence subject to certain conditions as laid down in the policy. The policy also provides in certain cases for the grant of import replenishment licences to merchant exporters, recognised merchandising Export Houses and STC/MMTC even though they are not manufacturers of the exported products. It is in the case of manufacturers nominated by registered exporters where the licensing authorities have to check whether the nominee is engaged in the production of goods as a manufacturer of which he has been nominated. Some licences have been issued to nominees on the basis of certificates, as evidence of their manufacturing activities, issued by a State Director of Industries. In the case of certain licences the question whether the nominee is registered with the Director of Industries is under enquiry.

Alleged poor and inferior quality of merchandise exported from India

1521. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the reports of the Indian Envoys abroad submitted to Government, certain countries have complained about the poor and inferior quality of merchandise exported from India ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) the extent to which Indian trade has

suffered in these countries because of the inferior quality of goods ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the period, January-December, 1969, complaints about quality of 95 consignments and for the period January-June, 1970 of 46 consignments were received. These relate to Chemicals, textiles, engineering and agricultural commodities.

(c) Viewed against the annual exports of over Rs. 1400 crores involving tens of thousands of consignments, the number of complaints is insignificant and the Indian trade cannot be said to have suffered due to these.

(d) Government has enforced compulsory quality control and/or pre-shipment inspection for nearly 300 commodities.

India shown as suffering from poverty and hunger in a pavilion at Expo' 70

1522. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a Pavilion of a Japanese concern at the Expo'70, India has been depicted with scenes of poverty and hunger along with brighter side of things in respect of other countries ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any objection to the manner in which Indian image has been presented by the Japanese Firms ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and if the answer to part (b) above be in negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Pak Activities on Tripura Border

1523. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news published in Tripura Times dated the 14th June, 1970 (Agartala) in which it has been reported that the Third Division Mujahid Army of Pakistan has become active along Tripura border and Chinese military personnel have also been sighted along with the Pakistan armed forces ;

(b) if so, the details and the reason for such military disposition of Pakistan Army along Tripura border and other borders along Pakistan ;

(c) whether this army provided cover to Mizo-Naxalite combine in their recent raid in Tripura ; and

(d) whether the Government of India protested against such military activities of Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Government are aware of the existence in East Pakistan of the para military force called the Mujahids and also the presence of Chinese instructors.

(b) Pakistani forces are deployed all along our borders including the border between Tripura and East Pakistan. They are known to have lent support to some raids into our territory from across the border.

(c) and (d). On 2nd July, 1970, in the early hours of the morning, a large number of Mizo hostiles led and guided by Pakistani personnel entered the site of Gumti Hydel project in Tripura from East Pakistan and indulged in extensive looting and arson. The Government of India have strongly protested to the Government of Pakistan against the assistance given by the Pakistan authorities to the Mizo hostiles.

Working Conditions of Kuttiyadi and Kanhira-puzha Irrigation Schemes

1524. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the major Irrigation Schemes work like Kuttiyadi and Kanhirapuzha and others are not working according to the previous decisions ; and

(b) whether the Government will take necessary steps to fulfil the work of the Major Irrigation schemes in Kerala State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The provisions being made by the Kerala Government in their Annual Plans for the major irrigation projects are inadequate. The State Government have made a request for some special assistance from the Centre during 1970-71 to speed up the irrigation programme.

The costs of the projects as now reported show very large increases over what was indicated last year. The State Government have been requested to examine in detail the reasons for such high increases and finalise any changes needed in their construction phasing in consultation with Central Water and Power Commission, before the matter could be considered further.

Pak. High Commissioner in India Summoned to Foreign Ministry Reg. Anti-India Statement by President of Pakistan

1525. SHRIMATIILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani High Commissioner in India was summoned to the Foreign Ministry on June 10, 1970, to find out whether the Pakistani Press reports of a recent anti-Indian statement by President of Pakistan were correct ;

(b) if so, the brief details of the enquiries made from the Pakistani High Commissioner and his replies thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken to counter the 'hate-India' campaign which has been going on in Pakistan unabated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In a note delivered to the Pakistan High Commissioner on this occasion, the High Commissioner was requested to ascertain the correctness or otherwise of the reports attributing certain anti-Indian comments to the President of Pakistan, and to ensure the issue of a contradiction at the earliest possible opportunity if the reports were not correct. No reply to the note has yet been received.

(c) The Government of India have on several occasions in the past drawn the attention of the Government of Pakistan to the anti-Indian propaganda in Pakistan. The Government will continue to urge the Pakistan Government to take effective steps to stop all such propaganda. We also continue to counter such false and hostile propaganda through All India Radio and other publicity media as well as through diplomatic channel.

Study of Catchment and Command Areas of Various River Valley Projects by Centre and States

1526. SHRIMATIILA PALCHOURI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Scheme for a joint study of the needs of catchment and command areas of various river valley projects by experts of Central and State Governments is under the consideration of the Government ;

(b) if so, details thereof including its financial implications and benefits which are likely to accrue ; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, who are incharge of Soil conservation

and ayacut development programmes, have indicated that three Regional Pilot Soil and Water Management projects located at Bellary (Tungabhadra Command area), Dohrighat (Dohrighat Pump Canal area in U. P.) and at Patiala (Bakra system in Punjab) have been already set up in order to make necessary studies of soil conditions and water management problems in order to advise farmers with regard to cropping patterns and irrigation practices best suited to the area. Four more projects are proposed to be taken up during the current financial year one each in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa and Rajasthan.

The Ministry of Food & Agriculture have initiated Integrated Area Development Programmes in selected command areas during the Fourth Plan. Under this scheme, the State Governments are expected to provide all the necessary inputs and supporting services, e.g., consolidation of holdings, supply of farmers' needs in respect of credit, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural machinery, etc., research facilities, processing and agro-industries, town planning, supplemental irrigation from groundwater source, land levelling and land shaping, diversification of agricultural and mixed farming programmes etc. The Central Government is extending financial assistance for strengthening infrastructure facilities regarding rural communications and market facilities, and there is a provision of Rs. 15 crores in the Fourth Plan in the Central Sector for this purpose. Under this programme, Rs. 1.5 crores will be made available for improvement of link roads and market complexes in each command area during the Fourth Plan, subject to the condition that the State Government concerned agrees to provide all other necessary inputs and supporting services including proper administrative machinery.

A beginning has already been made in Kosi, Tungabhadra and Nagarjunasagar Commands. It is proposed to extend this programme during 1970-71 to Kangsabati (West Bengal), Mahi Kadana (Gujarat), Cauvery delta (Tamil Nadu), Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan) and Pochampad (Andhra Pradesh) commands. The matter is now under correspondence between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the State Government concerned with a view to draw up detailed schemes.

Under a Centrally Sponsored programme of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, State Governments are being given funds to carry out soil conservation programmes in the catchments of 13 river valley projects. During the Fourth Plan, this work is proposed to be continued and work will be started on eight additional projects. A provision of Rs. 27 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan for this purpose.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture also propose to initiate intensive studies of the needs of watersheds as well as of command areas of major river valley projects by joint Government of India-State Teams of Experts with a view to prepare project reports containing specific schemes for implementation. The Conference of the Agricultural Ministers held recently endorsed the recommendation that a beginning should be made by taking up one important river valley project for such an intensive study in each State. This Conference also agreed that while drawing up State Agriculture programmes, priorities would be given to the needs of the command areas. Treatment of catchment areas of reservoirs is also proposed to be given the highest priority while drawing up State Soil Conservation Programmes.

Reservation of Power for Agricultural Electrification

1527. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have advised States to reserve and earmark 50 per cent of power generated for agricultural electrification ;

(b) if so, how much power is earmarked and connected for agriculture in Gujarat ; and

(c) the total power generated in Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) : Loads for agricultural pumping are an integral part of the power system load. Priority is already being given to rural loads particularly pumping and other agricultural loads in view of the emphasis placed on rural electrification schemes for energisation

of pumpsets. It is, therefore, not necessary that any portion of power should be specifically reserved for agricultural purposes.

In respect of the areas served by Gujarat Electricity Board, the total connected load for agricultural purposes as at the end of March, 1969, was of the order of 204 MW against the total connected load for all purposes of 830 MW. During the year 1969-70, the gross generation in Gujarat was 3705 million KWh/inclusive of energy supplied from the Tarapur Nuclear Project. The total consumption during 1969-70 was 2980 million KWh against which the total consumption for agricultural purposes was 360 million KWh.

Optimum Load Centres for Power for Agriculture

1528. SHRI D.R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the optimum load centres for using power for agriculture in Gujarat ;

(b) the transmission lines which are underloaded for connecting power for agriculture in such centres in Gujarat ; and

(c) whether Government have made any survey or propose to do so in near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c). Mehsana, Baroda, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Surat and Junagadh districts are the optimum agricultural load centres. None of the transmission lines are under-loaded as these have been designed to cater to the loads expected by 1973-74. Regular load surveys are conducted by the Central Water and Power Commission on the basis of data furnished by the State Electricity Boards.

Trade with Nepal for import of stainless steel and synthetic fibres

1530. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE

be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to import stainless steel and synthetic fibres from Nepal ;

(b) if so, whether this stainless steel and synthetic fibre is manufactured in Nepal ; and

(c) if not, whether these items are routed through Nepal from the countries in which these are originally manufactured ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c) : Perhaps the reference of Honourable Members is to synthetic fabrics and stainless steel products manufactured in Nepal. As far as the Government is aware, Nepal has not so far manufactured synthetic yarn/fibre of stainless steel.

During the talks between the representatives of the Government of India and H.M.G. Nepal, India expressed its willingness to consider the Nepalese request for import into India of synthetic fabrics and stainless steel manufactures until the end of October, 1970, provided Nepal agreed to route the goods through the Indian State Trading Channels.

Public Statements made by High Defence Officials after Retirement

1531. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Generals, Air-Marshals and Admirals have made public statements after their retirement about the present situation in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such Army, Navy and Airforce personnels ; and

(c) the gist of their statements ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Government have seen some Press reports of the statement said to have been made or views expressed by certain retired Service officers e.g., General K.M. Cariappa, General P.P. Kumaramangalam, Lt. Gen. Nathu Singh,

Maj. Gen. Jung Shumsher Singh, Maj. Gen. Rajinder Singh "Sparrow", Major Gen. Habibullah, Maj. Gen. S. N. Antia, Vice Admiral B. S. Soman and Rear Admiral Chakravarty. The gist of these views or statements, as could be made out from the Press reports, is indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

I. Political Situation in the country :

General K. M. Cariappa suggested a Presidential rule with the Army temporarily taking over administration in the chronically troubled States. He said that he was not in favour of any type of dictatorship or military rule as such. His statements were discussed in the House on 13th March, 1970 in response to a Calling Attention Notice.

General P.P. Kumaramangalam said that military rule was the last resort of a frustrated people in a democracy and could come about only if politicians failed to restore the confidence of the people in a democratic form of government.

Lt. Gen. Nathu Singh ruled out the possibility of military coup in our country since it is firmly wedded to democratic traditions. Maj. Gen. E. Habibullah blamed the non-Muslim leaders of undivided India for the partition of the country which, in his view, was the reason why the Muslims in India were feeling insecure.

II. Defence Aspects :

Vice Admiral B.S. Soman said that India must be prepared to ensure the security of our island territories and her sea-borne trade routes against threats from Pakistan and China.

Maj. Gen. S.N. Antia referred to certain weaknesses in the military intelligence organisation and re-

commended the setting up of a National Intelligence Authority with the Prime Minister as the Chairman and the appointment of National Commission to examine in depth the whole range of military intelligence.

III. *Ex-servicemen's Welfare :*

Maj. Gen. Jung Shumsher Singh regretted attempts made to drag in ex-servicemen in the controversial issues between Haryana and Punjab.

Maj. Gen. Rajendra Singh 'Sparrow' pressed for increased pension benefits and concessions to dependents of those killed in action. He also stated that the Ex-Servicemen's League would create an opinion against corruption and nepotism.

Rear Admiral Chakravarty pleaded for unity among ex-servicemen and suggested that non-official organisations could help in the rehabilitation of the ex-servicemen.

American and Russian Naval Units in Indian Ocean

1533. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed by Vice-Admiral N. Krishnan while speaking on the Maritime Problems in India at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay mid-town on 17th June, 1970 that the submarine proliferation and the presence of American and Russian Naval Units on the Indian Ocean were phenomena that required constant vigilance by India ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the script

of the speech made by Vice-Admiral Krishnan at the Rotary Club on the 17th June, 1970. No reference was made in the speech to any new development in the Indian Ocean area which is not already known as stated in answer to questions in the Parliament, Government are aware of the increased sailings of foreign ships in the Indian Ocean, including those of USSR and U. S. A.

All developments having a bearing on the security of our country will continue to be watched.

Meeting between Prime Minister and a Delegation from Kerala regarding Problems of Kerala

1534. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation from Kerala led by Dr. Henry Austin submitted a memorandum to her drawing her attention to the pressing problems of land, hunger, unemployment and languishing industries in the State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether she has since taken a decision to set up a special cell to study the problems of the people of Kerala in depth ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). A delegation from Kerala which included Dr. Henry Austin, brought a letter from the President, Pradesh Congress Committee, Kerala, which contained the following suggestions :—

- (i) Expedited implementation of approved projects, e.g., Cochin Shipyard, Newsprint Factory, Precision Instruments Project, improvement of Beypore Port ;
- (ii) Location of new projects in Kerala, e.g. Steel Plant, Automobile Tyre

Manufacturing, Printing Machinery, Marine Products Development Authority ;

- (iii) Transfer to Kerala of industrial production centres and Extension Centres ; and
- (iv) Revision of the price of raw rubber.

(c) and (d). A reply giving the latest position in regard to all points raised has already been sent. It is not considered necessary to set up a separate cell to look after these matters as effective and expeditious action is being taken by the Ministries concerned to deal with them.

U. S. Ambassador Keating's Comments on Closure of American Libraries

**1535. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARGHA :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in Indian Express dated the 19th June, 1970 under the caption 'Keating feels India not neutral' in which it has been mentioned *inter-alia* that the closing down of some of the American Libraries in India was still serving as a major irritant in Indo-American relations and Indian attitude for withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam would be definitely regarded in Washington as not in keeping with India's policy of non-alignment ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's policy is well known and needs no reiteration.

Violation of Terms by Contractor of Rajghat Power Station, Delhi

**1536. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARGHA :**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the contractor entrusted with the job of removal of ashes and cinder from Rajghat Power Station is reported to have violated the terms of his contract by raising a "paying" colony of huts on public land adjacent to the power station ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the contractor has been tardy in his work of removal of ash and cinder ; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) According to the terms of the contract for the sale and removal of ashes, cinders etc. at Rajghat Power Station for 1969-70 as also for 1970-71, the contractor is required to take the permission of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in writing for putting up any tent or structure on the property of the undertaking. DESU are making enquiries to ascertain whether the area is in the area leased by Government to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and which has not been demarcated so far. It is reported that the contractor is not charging any rent from the hutment dwellers.

(b) and (c). DESU have reported that the performance of the contractor in respect of his work has been satisfactory.

Trade with Sudan

**1537. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARGHA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's

exports to Sudan declined during 1969 as compared to that in 1968 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to boost up the exports to Sudan ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the value of exports of jute goods to Sudan during the first half of the current year and how does it compare with the corresponding period of the previous year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) India's exports to Sudan in 1969-70 have been of the order of Rs. 19.85 crores as against Rs. 18.47 crores in 1968-69, a net increase of Rs. 1.38 crores in our exports to that country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir ; in the trade arrangement for the period July, 1970 to June, 1971, we have planned for exports to the extent of approximately Rs. 29.25 crores to Sudan as compared to Rs. 23.58 crores during the same period last year.

(e) Our exports of jute goods to Sudan in the first half of 1970, have been of the order of Rs. 3.16 crores as compared to Rs. 0.21 crores approximately during the same period in the previous year.

Alleged Discrimination against Punjab in Allocation of Central Assistance to States

1538. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the statement made by the Chief Minister of Punjab at Delhi (Tribune dated the 25th April, 1970) that there has been discrimination against his State in the Central assistance to the states and that services of the people of the State have been ignored, Government have made any reference to the State of Punjab for ascertaining the facts ;

(b) if so, whether a reply has since been received in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ; and

(d) whether Government took any action on the request made by the Chief Minister for providing more power to Punjab to enable it to increase food production ; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). The State Government has forwarded a copy of the news item but has not been able to confirm or deny the details of the report. The State Government has however, referred to the earlier requests regarding (i) additional assistance for special problems for water logging and drainage and (ii) approval of Bhatinda Thermal Plant and Thein Dam for meeting the power shortage in the State.

The special problem of water logging and drainage has been duly considered while determining the State's Fourth Plan outlays. The Bhatinda Thermal Project has been approved and the Thein Dam Project is under technical examination.

International Samples Fair at Barcelona

1539. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India pavilion in the Barcelona International Samples Fair became a big success ;

(b) if so, the number of people who visited the pavilion ;

(c) whether Government have been able to secure some orders for export of the items displayed therein ; and

(d) if so, the details with value thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The

India Pavilion was popular and attracted about a million visitors.

(c) and (d). Trial orders worth about Rs. 8.25 lakhs were booked for export of automobile parts, handicrafts and handlooms etc. Besides, retail sale of handicrafts, handlooms and tea packets to the extent of Rs. 60,000 was also effected in the Pavilion. A local agent was appointed by a private party for import of Indian handicrafts of a minimum of Rs. 1 lakh per annum. Judging by the interest evinced in the products, larger business is expected to materialise in course of time.

Import Licences issued to Shri R. K. Soni of Ludhiana

1540. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances in which the import licence for Rs. one crore was issued to Shri R. K. Soni of Ludhiana and whether the licences were saleable ; and

(b) the other conditions of the licence ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Import licences/release orders have been issued to firms in which Shri R. K. Soni is a partner. Information about the exact value of licences is being collected. The circumstances in which a licence or release order is issued depend upon the particular import policy in pursuance of which an import application is made. Import licences are not saleable. The conditions pertaining to licences of different categories have been announced in Appendix 31 of the Import Trade Control Hand Book of Rules and Procedure, 1970.

Supply of 81 MM Bomb Shells by M/s. R. K. Machine Tools.

1541. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Order for the supply of 81 MM Bomb Shells has been given to Messrs R. K. Machine Tools owned by one Shri R. K. Soni ;

(b) if so, the value of this order and the circumstances in which the order was placed with this company ;

(c) the terms and conditions of the order and whether it has been executed ;

(d) whether Government have received report from a Member of Parliament that the Company in question had sent the specifications of this order to some West German firm ; and

(e) whether Government would take action against the firm for leaking out our defence matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE DEFENCE PRODUCTION (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A contract has been placed on this firm for supply of 81 mm Bomb Shells.

(b) Total value of the order for 25,000 nos. of Bomb Bodies is Rs. 12 lakhs with the stipulation that on successful development of the store, the order may be increased to one lakh number of Bomb Bodies at a negotiated price. The order was placed after the verification of the capacity and capability of this firm by the Defence Inspectors.

(c) The terms and conditions of order are similar to the orders for this item placed on the other firms. The firm has so far supplied 3,059 nos. of the store.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No action is necessary since the firm has completely denied the allegation. Reply has already been sent to the Hon'ble Member.

Indian Officials Facing Trial in Ethiopia

1542. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two Indian Officials of Bahr Dar Textile Mill in Ethiopia, an Ethiopian Government owned mill, managed by the Birlas are facing prosecution in the High Court in Addis Ababa ;

(b) if so, the nature of the charges filed against them ;

(c) what were the circumstances in which these Indian officials were appointed to manage the mill ; and

(d) whether Government have sought any clarifications from the Birlas in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Among the charges filed against them are misappropriation of funds and goods, concealment of losses and attempts to bribe the auditors.

(c) In 1964, the Government of Ethiopia approached Birla Brothers to take over the management of the mill as the mill previously managed by another foreign concern was incurring heavy losses.

(d) The Indian Embassy in Addis Ababa is in close touch with the case to see that all protection available under the law is offered to our nationals. The Birla Brothers have brought to Government's notice some aspects of the case.

विजयन्त टैक तथा लड़ाकू विमान के लिए आयातित पुर्जे

1543. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विजयन्त टैकों तथा लड़ाकू विमानों का निर्माण करने के लिये कितने प्रतिशत आयातित पुर्जों का प्रयोग किया जाता है और उनका आयात किन देशों से किया जाता है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में भारत के कब तक आत्मनिर्भर बन जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, (प्रतिरक्षा उत्तराधिकारी) (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) विजयन्त टैक — उत्पादन होने वाले विजयन्त टैकों के वर्तमान बैच में 40 से 45% के

लगभग आयातित अंश है। आयातित मददें यू० के० से प्राप्त की जा रही हैं।

लड़ाकू विमान

हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड में निर्माणाधीन लड़ाकू विमानों में कच्चे धातु से निर्माण की अन्तिम अवस्था तक आयातित अंश 30 से 40% है। इस समय पुर्जे और अन्य सामान मुख्यता सोवियत संघ और यू० के० से प्राप्त किया जा रहा है। कुछ मददें पश्चिमी जर्मनी, फ्रांस और यू० एस० ए० से भी प्राप्त की जा रही हैं।

(ख) विजयन्त टैक के मामले में देशी अंश को ऋणशः बढ़ाने के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य को रखा जा रहा है। आयातित अंश अन्त में ऐसी मददों के रूप में घट कर 15% रह जाएगा जोकि केवल ऐसी ही मददें होंगी जिनके आयात का औचित्य होगा। जहां तक लड़ाकू विमानों का सम्बन्ध है, आयातित पुर्जों और माल को बिल्कुल हटाने में काफी समय लगेगा लेकिन इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने का हर सम्भव प्रयत्न निया जा रहा है।

बीड़ियों का निर्यात

1544. श्री ग० च० दीक्षित : क्या बैंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार मध्य प्रदेश से कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने मूल्य की बीड़ियों का निर्यात किया गया ?

बैंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : निर्यात के आंकड़े राज्यवार नहीं रखे जाते।

Providing Electricity to Rural Areas

1545. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the slow development in the matter of providing electricity to the

rural areas ; when even after 20 years of Independence, only 20 per cent of the villages have been electrified in the country ;

(b) whether the reasons for it is that very little supply is left for the villages, as most of the supply is consumed in the cities ;

(c) whether it is also a reason that the rules for the supply of electricity in the rural areas are very strict and the supply cannot be made according to the plan ;

(d) if so, whether Government will amend the rules ; and

(e) if not, what effective steps the Government is taking to ensure speedily supply of electricity to the rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (e). Since the beginning of planned development in the year 1951, the progress of village electrification has been appreciable. Since the beginning of 1966-67, rural electrification schemes have been reoriental with a bias towards energisation of pumping sets and tubewells for increasing food production and village electrification is an incidental part of this programme. The progress in the energisation of pumpsets/tubewells since 1966-67 has been appreciable. Out of a total number of 5.67 lakh villages, the number of villages electrified up to 15th July, 1970, is 88,559 (15.8%) as compared with 3,132 villages (0.6%) electrified up to March, 1951. The number of pumpsets/tubewells energised upto the end of March, 1970, was 13,48,842 as compared with 18,709 at the end of March, 1951. Further acceleration of rural electrification schemes is limited by the constraint of financial resources for extending the transmission and distribution networks in rural areas.

For facilitating the supply of electricity in rural areas, the Indian Electricity Rules have been relaxed in respect of voltage limits, specifications of sub-stations, line supports, minimum clearances of low-voltage lines, dispensing with guards between low-voltage and high-voltage conductors and omission of certain protective devices.

A provision of Rs. 285.15 crores has been provided in the Fourth Plan of the States and Union Territories for rural electrification schemes. In addition, the Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up in the Central Sector with a Plan outlay of Rs. 150 crores for providing additional assistance to State Electricity Boards in respect of rural electrification schemes.

Strikes in Ordnance Factories of India

1546. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many strikes had taken place in the Ordnance Factories in the country during the last one year and the loss in production on that account ;

(b) whether Government instituted enquiries to know the reasons for the strikes and who were responsible for the strikes ;

(c) the number of Ordnance Factories which had completed their targets ; and those which could not complete the target ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to improve and expand the Ordnance Factories so that the country becomes self-sufficient in the matter of Arms etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) During the last one year there has been strike one a few occasions in three Ordnance factories. The loss in production is being evaluated and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No enquiry has been instituted, but the reasons are known.

(c) By and large the targets in the Ordnance Factories have been maintained except in cases when there was temporary shortage of material, particularly Steel items.

(d) Rehabilitation/modernisation of the older Ordnance Factories is being undertaken

in stages and new projects are being set up for the manufacture of more sophisticated equipment. Development and production of weapons and other defence equipment are, however, continuously evolving processes. Consequently, self-sufficiency can only be conceived in relative terms.

Balance of Trade

1547. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the position of the Balance of Trade of the country as on the 31st March, 1968, 1969 and on the 31st March, 1970 ;

(b) the targets fixed for 1971 and 1972 ;

(c) the target of export for the current year and which items form the major part and whether Government feel that the target will be achieved ;

(d) whether Government propose to cut down import of unimportant items at least and which are produced/manufactured in

India ; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement is attached (Statement I).

(b) and (c). Another statement (Statement II) indicating the targets fixed for 1970-71 and 1971-72 of 21 major commodities is enclosed. It is not possible to forecast whether the export targets will be fulfilled but every effort is being made to achieve the targets.

(d) Government has a continuing policy of cutting down imports of unessential items and restricting as much as possible the imports of items which are being produced within the country at present, or can be produced/manufactured in the immediate future without unduly raising the cost or sacrificing the quality.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement I

(Value in crores of Rs.)

Year	Imports	Exports including re-exports	Balance of Trade
1967-68	2007.61	1198.69	(—) 808.92
1968-69	1908.63	1357.87	(—) 550.76
1969-70	1567.49	1413.21	(—) 154.28

Statement II

(Value Rs. crores)

<i>Products</i>	<i>1968-69 (actuals)</i>	<i>1969-70</i>	<i>1970-71</i>	<i>1971-72</i>
1. Jute manufactures	218.0	230.0	250.0	260.0
2. Tea	157.0	153.2	151.0	153.0
3. Cotton Textiles (mill-made)	96.0	103.0	109.0	111.0
4. Iron ore	88.0	97.0	98.0	105.0
5. Manganese ore	13.5	11.4	11.8	12.3
6. Leather and Leather mfrs. (excl. footwear)	73.0	68.8	76.0	83.3
7. Footwear	9.0	12.5	15.0	17.5
8. Hides and Skins (raw and tanned)	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.0
9. Cashew kernels	61.0	60.0	61.0	62.0
10. Oil cakes	50.0	47.0	48.0	49.0
11. Tobacco (unmanufactured)	33.0	30.0	30.0	31.0
12. Coffee	18.0	21.0	22.0	23.0
13. Black pepper	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
14. Raw cotton	11.0	14.0	15.0	15.0
15. Mica	14.0	16.2	16.8	17.5
16. Coir Yarn and mfrs.	14.0	14.0	15.0	16.0
17. Engineering goods	85.0	110.0	140.0	165.0
18. Iron and Steel	70.0	80.0	85.0	90.0
19. Chemicals and Allied products	36.7	41.7	49.6	55.7
20. Fish and Fish products	23.0	21.0	27.0	34.0
21. Gems and jewellery	45.0	45.0	55.0	65.0

रावतभाटा (राजस्थान) स्थित आणविक विद्युत परियोजना को पूरा किया जाना

1548. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या रावतभाटा (राजस्थान) स्थित आणविक विद्युत परियोजना को अगले वर्ष तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ; और

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने उससे उत्पन्न होने वाली विजली का उपयोग करने के लिए विद्युत लाइनों का जाल बिछा दिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अबू शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :
 (क) राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना में 200-200 मेगावाट क्षमता के दो यूनिट हैं। जबकि पहले यूनिट के सन् 1971 में चालू होने की आशा है, दूसरे यूनिट के सन् 1974 में चालू होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) पहले यूनिट के चालू होने तक विजली के टांसमिशन की व्यवस्था पूरी कर लेने का काम राजस्थान स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने शुरू कर दिया है।

Repatriation of Indian Assets from Ceylon

1549. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in regard to the repatriation of assets of Indians from Ceylon ;

(b) if so, the total amount of assets that are to be repatriated and out of that how much has already been repatriated ; and

(c) the programme, drawn, if any, for the repatriation of the remaining assets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Under the existing foreign exchange regulations of the Government of Ceylon, all Asians (including Indians) leaving Ceylon are permitted to repatriate assets upto a ceiling of Rs. 75,000/- This covers the vast majority of persons who have come or are likely to come to India. Individual cases of blocked assets in excess of this limit are taken up by the Indian High Commission in Colombo. Among the cases referred, no relaxation has so far been obtained.

(b) and (c). No estimates can be framed nor can a programme be drawn up until the repatriation programme has proceeded for some time.

Manufacture of Arms in Private Sector

1550. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI ARJUN SINGH
 BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have taken any final decision with regard to the manufacture of arms in the private sector ;

(b) whether any offer has been given by any industrialist for manufacture of arms ; and

(c) if so, Government's decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of an Atomic Power Plant in North India

1551. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy has approached the Planning Commission for setting up of an Atomic Power Plant during the Fourth Plan somewhere in North India ;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has agreed to the proposal ; and

(c) if so, whether any decision with regard to the location capacity of this plant etc. has been taken, and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Planning Commission have agreed that technical studies may be undertaken for selecting a suitable site for locating an Atomic Power Station in the Northern Region.

(c) No, Sir.

इसरायल में होने वाले अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मेले में
भाग लेने के लिये निम्नलिखित

1552. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इसरायल सरकार से उस अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मेले में भाग लेने के लिये निम्नलिखित प्राप्त हुआ है जो कि इस समय 'तेल अबीब' में हो रहा है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां हम किस रूप में

भाग लेंगे और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) हमने डेमसकस और दारेस-सलम के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों में किस रूप में भाग लिया था ; और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में मिश्र, इसरायल और अन्य अरब देशों के साथ हुए हमारे आयात-निर्यात व्यापार के आंकड़े, अलग-अलग, क्या हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) दार-ए-सलम के राष्ट्रीय कृषि तथा व्यापार मेले में भारत के भाग लेने का प्रबन्ध भारतीय व्यापार मेला तथा प्रदर्शनी परिषद्, बम्बई के माध्यम से किया गया था । अनेक भारतीय फर्मों और संगठनों ने मेले में भाग लिया । इसमें इंजीनियरी सामान, घरेलू तथा भवन निर्माण सामग्री, लोहे का इमारती सामान, रासायनिक उत्पादों आदि का मिलायुला प्रदर्शन किया गया ।

भारतीय व्यापार मेला तथा प्रदर्शनी परिषद् निकट भविष्य में होने वाले दमिश्क अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मेले में भी भाग लेगी । यह मिलायुला प्रदर्शन होगा जिसमें इंजीनियरी सामान, वस्त्र, रासायनिक माल शामिल किये जायेंगे और इंजीनियरी सामान पर बल दिया जायेगा ।

(घ) एक विवरण (अनुबन्ध 'क') संलग्न है जिसमें विगत तीन वर्षों में इजरायल, मिश्र, तथा अन्य अरब देशों के साथ हुए आयात-निर्यात व्यापार के आंकड़े दिये गये हैं ।

विगत तीन वर्षों में सं० अरब गणराज्य, इजराइल तथा अन्य अरब देशों से किये गये आयातों तथा उनको किये गये निर्यातों को दर्शनि वाला विवरण

(मूल्य लाख रुपए में)

क्रमांक	देश का नाम	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
		आयात	निर्यात	आयात	निर्यात	आयात	निर्यात
1.	अदन	62	543	45	773	137	677
2.	बहरीन	18	259	12	319	9	355
3.	इराक	373	481	313	114	385	939
4.	जोर्डन	498	212	626	185	402	320
5.	कुवैत	795	1165	326	1816	419	1687
6.	लेबनान	8	153	2	180	5	141
7.	लिबिया	नगण्य	113	नगण्य	145	नगण्य	124
8.	मस्कत तथा ओमन	18	112	7	127	7	110
9.	सऊदी अरब	2273	589	195	1097	1749	1500
10.	सीरिया	6	211	नगण्य	115	नगण्य	242
11.	सं० अरब गणराज्य	2678	2150	4141	2181	2169	3463
12.	कत्तार तथा द्रश्शल ओमान यमन	1	438	6	700	573	1007
13.	बल्जीरिया	—	4	—	7	1	2
14.	मोरक्को	58	54	4	20	नगण्य	51
15.	सूडान	153	26	168	40	316	91
16.	द्यूनिशिया	1172	2075	2150	1847	2722	1985
17.	इजराइल	42	200	127	145	नगण्य	180
18.		7	11	15	29	10	76

Assistance to Quake Victims of Peru

1553. SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the assistance that has been given by the Government of India to the victims of the recent earth-quake in Peru ; and

(b) if in addition to the help which the Government of India has given, there are private agencies which have rendered assistance of any kind and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Prime Minister has donated Rupees one lakh worth of relief supplies for the victims of the recent earth quake in Peru.

(b) In addition to the Prime Minister's donation the Indian Red Cross Society has sent Rs. 5000/- worth of blankets. The Rotary Club Bombay has also donated one hundred blankets. Indications have also been received of possible supplies being sent from some private business houses.

कलकत्ता गन फैक्टरी पर लाल झंडे के फहराये जाने का समाचार

1554. श्री भृत्युजय प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया का यह समाचार कहां तक सही है कि कलकत्ता गन फैक्टरी पर लाल झंडा फहरा रहा है ;

(ख) इस आयुष फैक्टरी में अनधिकृत प्रवेश को रोकने तथा अधिकृत रूप से प्रवेश करने के उपरान्त विविध विरुद्ध कार्यवाहियां करने को रोकने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और इस फैक्टरी में माओ के भारत विरोधी पक्ष वितरित किये जाने के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) लाल झंडा वहां में कब हटाया गया था और इस झंडे को फहराने के उत्तरदायी

व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय (प्रति रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) 2 जुलाई 1970 को प्रातः गन तथा शैल फैक्टरी कासीपुर के ड्राइंग आफिस छत पर एक लाल झंडा लाइटिंग अर्सेस्टर पर लहराता हुआ देखा गया ।

(ख) फैक्टरी के अन्दर सुरक्षात्मक प्रबन्धों को और कड़ा कर दिया गया है तथा सब पोस्टरों/स्लोगनों को जो दीवालों पर चिपकाए गए थे हटा दिए गए हैं। इस प्रकार की घटना की भविष्य में पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सुरक्षा कमंचारियों को चौकन्ना तथा सजग रहने के लिए चेतावनी/अनुदेश दे दिए गए हैं। फैक्टरी के अन्दर सुरक्षा कमंचारियों/दरबानों के द्वारा अतिरिक्त गश्त की व्यवस्था प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है ।

(ग) दिनांक 2-7-70 को कमंचारियों के द्वारा पता चलते ही लाल झंडे को तत्काल उतार दिया गया था। अपराधियों को पहचाना नहीं जा सका है। अतः कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

India's Position in Submarines Vis-A-Vis Pakistan and China

1555. SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state that in view of the fact that China has more than 33 submarines with long range missiles with high-hitting potency and that Pakistan had been building up submarines force regularly, how far India is prepared to face the eventuality of the submarines being used against us ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : Government are aware of the nature and extent of likely threat from submarines of China and Pakistan. All possible steps are being taken to strengthen and improve the anti-submarine forces-both surface and airborne.

Names of Embassies where Work is not being Done in Hindi

1556. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA :
SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the Indian Embassies, Missions and High Commissions etc. abroad where no work is transacted in Hindi and by what time they will be equipped with this facility ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : While it is not possible for any of our Missions abroad to transact all their official work in Hindi at present, they are endeavouring to do so to the extent required. Efforts will continue towards a gradual switch over to Hindi ; but it is not possible to fix a time limit for achieving this goal.

Indo-French Cooperation

1557 SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the specific ways proposed by Government for increasing cooperation between India and France, particularly in the economic trade, cultural, scientific and technical fields, as stated in the joint communique issued by the delegations of both the countries after conclusion of talks in the first week of July, 1970 at Paris ;

(b) in what manner the bilateral relations between the two countries are developing satisfactorily ; and

(c) What are the subjects to be discussed in a similar meeting to be held in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The two Governments have agreed to support all public and private efforts which help to promote bilateral co-operation in the economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technical fields. In a few months France will send a high-level delegation of export, import and manufacturing interests on a visit to India to survey India's

growing export potentials. France has also agreed to give greater importance to joint Indo-French ventures. In the scientific and cultural fields, the two countries have agreed among other things to exchange Professors, Research Scholars, and also radio and T.V. programmes.

(b) There is closer understanding and mutual sympathy between France and India. France has agreed to improve the terms of her aid to India and has also offered her cooperation in a number of technical and scientific fields. In trade too the trend is generally satisfactory.

(c) Bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest will be discussed. The agenda for such meetings is usually finalised shortly before the actual meeting.

Re-export of goods of Indian origin by Nepal

1558. DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to put a stop to the re-export of goods of Indian origin from Nepal ;

(b) how many cases of such re-export have come to light already and what are the goods re-exported by Nepal ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of Nepal on requests by the Government of India for putting a stop to such practices by Nepalese Exporters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) In order to prevent smuggling to Nepal of goods which are subject to the Indian Export Trade Control, for diversion to third countries various steps have been taken, including.

- (i) Posting of additional customs staff at the border ;
- (ii) enlisting co-operation of other Central and the State Government enforcement agencies functioning on the border ; and

(iii) setting up of a Committee consisting of representatives of the Central and concerned State Government to review the position from time to time, and recommend remedial measures to check smuggling across the Indo-Nepal border.

(iv) the forum of the Inter-Governmental Joint Committee and the diplomatic channels are availed of to persuade the H.M.G. of Nepal to take suitable measures on their side also to discourage deflection of trade.

(b) According to available information, 5 consignments of goat-skins were detained in 1967 and 30 consignments of Masur Dal or split Red Lentils were detained during 1969.

(c) During the discussions at the meetings of the Indo-Nepal Inter-Governmental Joint Committee, it has *inter alia* been suggested by the Indian side that a joint study be made to determine the export surplus in Nepal of sensitive items for which complaints about diversion of goods to third countries via Nepal have been received. The suggestion has not so far been accepted by the Nepalese side.

Imports of Materials

1559. DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the suggestion of his Ministry of allowing imports of certain materials has been approved by the Cabinet ;

(b) the other suggestions of his Ministry accepted by the Cabinet ;

(c) the improvements likely to take place in trade on account of these concessions ; and

(d) the guidelines on export policy and if the same has been finalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No proposal for allowing the import of certain materials has

been submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Trade to the Cabinet.

(b) A copy of the Export Policy Resolution, 1970, as approved by the Cabinet was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29-7-1970.

(c) It is too early as yet to say anything definite in this connection but the expectations have been mentioned in the Export Policy Resolution.

(d) A copy of the guidelines for industrial licensing of export-oriented units which have recently been issued is given in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade (Dept. of Industrial Development)

Consequent on the announcement of the new industrial licensing policy, Government have considered the facilities in licensing that should be accorded to industrial undertakings in the interests of stepping up production for export. The Cabinet has approved the guidelines to the Licensing Committee which were submitted by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and other concerned authorities.

2. It is recognised as part of Government's policy that industrial capacity would have to be consciously and specifically built up in order to facilitate production for exports, particularly in respect of these items where India has a comparative advantage and where favourable trends are emerging in the international markets. In considering and dealing with applications for industrial licences regard will be had to the creation of capacities in such manner that export supplies are generated. Export potential of undertakings belonging to the small and middle sector entrepreneurs will be developed to the maximum possible extent. Special attention will be paid to the development of export production of small-scale sector units in respect of items specifically reserved for them. Undertakings belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses and foreign concerns, which are expected, according to the new

licensing policy, to participate mainly in the core and heavy investment sectors, would be able to establish undertakings or expand production in areas other than in these sectors provided they undertake specific export commitments. The minimum export obligation in such cases will be 60% or more of the new or additional production which should be achieved within a period of three years. In examining such cases it will be ensured that the proportion of production to be allowed for internal sales is not so large as to swamp other producers.

3. In the interests of stepping up exports, units other than small-scale units can be considered for expansion or creation of new capacities in respect of items reserved for the small scale sector, if they undertake an export obligation of a minimum of 75% of the new or additional production, to be achieved within a maximum period of three years. It will, however, be ensured that the proportion allowed for indigenous sales is not so large as to swamp the small scale units. Any relaxations of the minimum percentages mentioned in this and the previous paragraph considered necessary in the national interest will be subject to Cabinet approval.

4. The Cabinet has also decided that in respect of export oriented units, applications for industrial licences and other clearances will be accorded the highest priority by the Government. The Ministry of Foreign Trade will, with the active assistance of concerned administrative Ministries and the technical authorities attached to them, draw up concrete export production plans in respect of specific commodities and implement them. That Ministry will also strengthen the administrative machinery needed to enforce uniformly and strictly the export obligations imposed on industrial units and accepted by them.

Progress of Loktak Project

1560. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in Loktak Project ; and

(b) nature of Project staff and their

strength to be recruited this year category-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Progress on Loktak Hydro-electric Project is briefly as follows—

- (i) Acquisition of land for the construction of Colony and Power Channel has been completed ;
- (ii) The tenders for construction of Colony have been issued ;
- (iii) The earth work in cutting on Hill Road from Colony to Power House has been taken up and completed ;
- (iv) Orders have been placed for construction plant and Machinery.

A Control Board and a Committee of Direction have been constituted for the implementation *Inter-Alia* of Loktak Hydro-electric Project in an efficient economical and expeditious manner.

(b) The required details are furnished below :—

Regular Project Staff (category-wise) recruited/proposed to be recruited during 1970-71 for the execution of Loktak

Project :—

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>No. Category of Post</i>	<i>Number of Posts</i>
------------	-----------------------------	------------------------

Gazetted Staff :

1. Chief Engineer.	1
2. Superintending Engineer.	1
3. Executive Engineers.	3
4. Assistant Executive Engineers.	9
5. Accounts Officer.	1

Non-Gazetted Staff :

1. Superintendent.	1	broad details of the Fourth Five Year Plan of Manipur are as under :	
2. Supervisors.	24	<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Rs. lakhs</i>
3. Head Clerks.	3	Agricultural Programmes	310
4. Divisional Accountants.	3	Cooperation and Community Development	97
5. Stenographers.	5	Irrigation and Power	425
6. Upper Division Clerks.	15	Industry and Mining	117
7. Senior Draftsman.	1	Transport and Communications	1171
8. Lower Division Clerks/Typists.	10	Social Services	825
9. Assistant Store Keepers.	2	Miscellaneous	80
10. Junior Draftsmen.	3		
11. Tracers.	4		
12. Peons.	9		
13. Chowkidars.	2		
		Total	3025

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The draft plan was considered by the State Planning Board on August 30 and September 2, 1968.

Separate Electricity Grid Organization for Manipur

1562. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electricity Supply in Manipur is being placed in a separate Electricity Grid separately organised ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the organisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Electricity Supply System in the Union Territory of Manipur which essentially comprises distribution lines at 33 KV and below was under the charge of the Manipur P. W. D. Since February, 1970, the Government of Manipur have organised a separate Electricity Circle for dealing with matters relating to electricity supply in Manipur. This Circle is functioning as an independent Circle with a Superintending Engineer as its Head of Department.

Note : Work-charged staff will be recruited depending on the work-load from time to time.

Finalisation of Plan for Manipur

1561. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 4th Five Year Plan for the Union Territory of Manipur has been finally drawn up ;

(b) whether the said draft Plan was placed before any local Planning Committee or Board ;

(c) if so, the Committees or Boards which discussed the draft Plan and the dates on which the discussion was held ; and

(d) the main outlines of the plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (d). Yes, Sir. The

Appointment of Coffee Curers in the Coffee Board

1563. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the time for which the post of statutory representative of the Coffee Curers in the Coffee Board remained vacant and reasons therefor ;

(b) Government's reaction to the objection of the Coffee Curers of South Kanara that the representative should not be a planter or their employee as their interests are different from those of curers ; and

(c) since the appointment is a statutory one, the action Government are taking against those responsible for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The post of statutory representative of the Curers on the Coffee Board remained vacant for over ten months.

The time lag in the appointment of the member representing Curers was due to administrative/procedural reasons.

(b) No objection from the Coffee Curers from South Kanara has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Ex-Army Personnel in Mysore State

1564. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any reserved posts in Mysore State for Ex-Army Personnel as in Maharashtra and Punjab and other States ;

(b) if not, whether Central Government propose to suggest the State Government for such reservation ;

(c) whether it is a fact that while recruiting ex-army personnel in the Mysore State only their educational qualifications are considered and the subsequent qualifications in the Army ignored ; if so, the position in other States in this regard and whether it was brought to the notice of Mysore Government ; and

(d) the total number of ex-service personnel given land grants in the Mysore State, during the last three years and in which areas and whether Mysore Government is aware of the existing disenchantment of ex-service personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) and (b). It has been decided by the Government of Mysore that recruitment to several Class I and II gazetted posts will be reserved by the Government of Mysore to released Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers who are Graduates and who are within prescribed age limits. 10% of all vacancies in the State/Civil Services for direct recruits are also being reserved to be filled by persons who have rendered military service. Mysore Government have stated that these orders are likely to issue shortly.

(c) No, Sir. Mysore Government have recognised the Army educational certificates of 1st Class, 2nd Class and 3rd Class, as equivalent to Civil standard of VIII Class, VI Class and IV Class, respectively, for purposes of civil employment of ex-servicemen. The trades of ex-servicemen have been equated and are recognised by all the Employment Exchanges. The question of equating the Services trade qualifications with those issued in the civil is under consideration of the State Government. However, generally, the State Governments insist on educational qualifications while considering employment of retired/released officers.

(d) Information is not readily available and the time and labour involved in collecting the same will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Import of Cotton from Sudan

1565. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : SHRI G. VENKATASWAY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India will import long staple cotton from Sudan during the year, under a new trade plan ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of cotton to be imported and the cost of the same ; and

(c) the broad outlines of the new trade plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The provision made in the Trade Plan is expected to be adequate for about two lakh bales of cotton of 180 kg. each.

(c) Under the Trade Plan India will import from the Sudan, apart from cotton, gum-arabic and raw hides and skins. India will export to Sudan tea, jute manufactures, textiles, engineering goods, chemicals, spices, lentils and perfumes. The total trade between the two countries is projected to be of the order of £33 million.

Imports from Nepal

1566. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in Nepal's Official newspaper 'Rising Nepal' of the 25th June, 1970 that India had completely blocked the import of synthetic fabrics and stainless steel goods from Nepal after having agreed to maintain it at the 1967-68 level ; and

(b) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) At the Ministerial level talks held in Kathmandu in November, 1968, HMG of Nepal had agreed to limit their export, to India, of synthetic fabrics and stainless steel manufactures to the level of 1967-68. In the absence of agreement on actual quantities forming the level of 1967-68, there have been no imports either of synthetic fabrics or of stainless steel manufactures since July, 1969. In meetings of the Indo-Nepal Inter-Governmental Joint Committee, the Indian Delegation has expressed its willingness to permit import through normal trading channels of the quantities considered by India to be the level of 1967-68. The Indian delegation has also expressed its willingness to consider the Nepalese request for import of synthetic fabrics and stainless steel manufactures until the end of October, 1970, provided Nepal agrees to route the trade through Indian State Trading channels.

Completion of Gandak Project

1569. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) when the Gandak Project was sanctioned and the progress of its execution made till 26th of July, 1970 and total amount spent till this period;

(b) whether it is a fact that the pace of work is very slow ;

(c) if so, is it also a fact that the Central Government is responsible in retarding its progress in execution; and

(d) by that time the project is expected to be completed and irrigation work expected to be started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Gandak Project was sanctioned in July, 1961. The barrage had been completed. Part of the canal system in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has also been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 97.72 crores have been incurred on the project upto May, 1970, against the estimated cost of Rs. 158.57 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In Bihar, partial irrigation is already being provided from the Tirhut Canal System of the Project since Kharif, 1968. Irrigation from Deoria Branch of Gandak Canal System in Uttar Pradesh has been started from December 1969. All the engineering works of the Gandak Project, both in Bihar and U.P., are expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan.

कम्बोडिया में लड़ने वाले चीनी स्वयंसेवक

1570. श्री विश्वति मिश्र : क्या बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी स्वयं-सेवक कम्बोडिया में अमेरिका के विरुद्ध लड़ रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार को इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Pak Advertisement Campaign over Communal Riots in India

1571. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

Will the MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that under signatures of several Islamic countries Pakistan is launching an advertisement campaign against India on communal riots and trying to approach U. N. and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRAPAL SINGH) : (a) Government have noticed an advertisement containing

Pakistani propaganda on communal incidents in Maharashtra under the signatures of some Muslim organisations of America, which appeared in New York Times of Sunday, the 12th July, 1970.

(b) No reply, in kind, is called for as the advertisement itself shows the inability of Pakistan to secure publicity through normal channels. It appears to be a desperate reaction to a news story published earlier in the same paper regarding the influx of refugees from East Pakistan. Diplomatic and other means have already been used to counteract this move by Pakistan.

Settlement of the Narmada Project dispute

1572. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that no progress has been made towards resolving the Narmada project dispute between Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra for about the last two years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether delay in setting the dispute and consequent protracted delay in the execution of the project is causing enormous loss of the nation ; and

(d) if so, the steps which are being taken to resolve the said dispute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) to (d). Despite prolonged discussions held on different occasions with the concerned States at various levels with a view to bring about an amicable settlement, the disputes on the Narmada Waters between Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan could not be settled by negotiations. A Tribunal was therefore constituted by the Central Government on 6th October, 1969 for adjudication of the Narmada water disputes. The adjudication proceedings are now in progress.

Construction capacity of Halali Dam Project

1573. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

2. Jute manufactures.
3. Cotton Yarn.
4. Truck chassis, buses and automotive spare parts.
5. Textile Machinery.
6. Steel items.
7. Diesel engines, centrifugal and turbine pumps, components and accessories.
8. Railway track materials.
9. Electric control gear, switchgears, meters, accessories and appliance.
10. Dry batteries.
11. Electric fluorescent tubes, lamps fittings, and accessories.
12. Electric wires and cables.
13. Radio and public address equipments.
14. Electrodes and welding equipments.
15. Bicycles and spares.
16. Tyres and Tubes.
17. Drugs, pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals.
18. Synthetic coal tar dyes.
19. Textile auxiliaries.
20. Sulphates and alums.
21. Resins, pigments and other paint products.
22. Paper and paper products.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का पुनर्वास

1576. श्री भीठा लाल भीना : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार की योजना के

अनुसार भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का पुनर्वास किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो ऐसी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रति-रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्रसिंह महोड़ा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के सम्बन्ध में बनाई गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के सम्बन्ध में बनाई गई योजनाओं और व्यवस्थाओं की संक्षिप्त रूप से सूची नीचे दी गई है :—

1. रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण

(क) अन्य पद कार्यक्रम

पुनः नोकरी पर लगने के इच्छुक सेवामुक्त अन्य पद कार्यक्रमों ने अपना नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज करा लिया है । रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज करा दिया है । रोजगार कार्यालयों ने केन्द्रीय सरकारी रिक्त स्थानों के लिए भेजे जाने वाले नामों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को तृतीय श्रेणी की प्राथमिकता में शामिल किया दृष्टा है । (प्रथम प्राथमिकता में वे कर्मचारी होते हैं जिनकी छटनी किफायती यूनिटों की सिफारिशों के परिणामस्वरूप हो गई होती है और द्वितीय प्राथमिकता में वे लोग आते हैं जो उत्तर-पश्चिम सीमान्त प्रदेश, सिंध और विलोचिस्तान से आए हुए स्थाई विस्थापित सरकारी कर्मचारी होते हैं) राज्य और जिला स्तर पर बने सैनिक नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोर्डों के रोजगार कार्यालयों के अधिकारियों से मासिक और तिमाही बैठकों की व्यवस्था के लिए और सक्रिय किया जा रहा है ताकि भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को [समुचित रोजगार मिलने में सहायता मिल सके । भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के सर्विस

ट्रैडों को उनके तदनुरूपी सिविल ट्रैडों के बराबर माना गया है जिससे कि रोजगार कार्यालय उपयुक्त कार्यभार के लिए उपयुक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का चयन कर सके।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रक्षा संस्थापनों, अद्य सैनिक संगठनों, रेलवे के पहरा और निगरानी आदि के कामों के लिए जिनमें कि उनका पूर्व अनुभव और प्रशिक्षण उपयोग में आ सकता है प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के आधीन पहले पहल 2 वर्ष के लिए चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों में 20 प्रतिशत स्थाई रिक्त स्थानों की और तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों में 10 प्रतिशत रिक्त स्थानों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए जुलाई 1966 में आदेश जारी किए गए थे। इन आदेशों की तारीख 30 जून, 1971 तक बढ़ा दी गई है और सभी अस्थाई रिक्त स्थानों को भी आरक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है। लेफिट० कनेल के पद एक अधिकारी को अम तथा रोजगार मंत्रालय के रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय में तेजात किया गया है जो आरक्षित स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में जारी किए गए आदेशों के कार्यान्वयन पर पूरी निगरानी रखेगा।

कुछ पदों में भर्ती के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को आयु सीमा और न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यताओं के सम्बन्ध में छूट दी गई है।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण और वृत्तियां देने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) अफसर

सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद जो रेगुलर कमीशन अफसर पुनः नौकरी करना चाहते हैं वे पुनर्वास महानिदेशालय में रक्षा सेवा सम्पर्क अधिकारी के यहां अपना नाम दर्ज करा सकते हैं। पुनर्वास महानिदेशक (रक्षा सेवा सम्पर्क अधिकारी) उनके गोपनीय रिपोर्ट को अपने पास रखेगा

और उनकी योग्यताओं और अनुभवों के आधार पर अद्य सैनिक संगठनों, केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकारों के विभागों और सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्रों के संस्थानों में समुचित पदों के लिए उनका नाम भेजेगा। पुनः नौकरी पाने वाले अफसरों की संख्या रोजगार के उपर्युक्त विभागों आदि में पदों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है। सीमित संख्या में सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले या सेवानिवृत्त अफसरों के लिए व्यवसाय औद्योगिक कार्यिक, फार्म एवं होटल प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था के विभिन्न पहलुओं में अल्पकालीन पुनर्विन्यास कोर्सों का आयोजन किया जाता है जिससे कि उन्हें सिविल पदों में लगाया जा सके।

2. स्वयं नियोजन

(1) भूमि तथा हृषि

बहुत से राज्य सरकारों ने अशक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और उनके आधिकारियों को, जिनकी कि लड़ाई में मृत्यु हो गई हो, अपने यहां भूमि आवंटन के मामलों में प्राथमिकता देते हैं। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का नेफा, ग्रेट निकोबार द्वीप समूह, लक्षदीप, मिनिकोय और अमन दीव द्वीप समूहों और किपुरा में नए इलाकों में बसाने की योजनाएं तैयार की जा चुकी हैं और अब उन्हें कार्यान्वयित किया जा रहा है।

अस्थाई रूप से फालतू सैनिक भूमि खेती वाड़ी करने के लिए सबसे पहले भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को या उनकी समितियों को पट्टे पर दी जाती है। जहां इस प्रकार की भूमि स्थाई रूप से बेचने के लिए उपलब्ध हो वहां भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भी सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित दर पर उन भूमि को खरीदने के लिए प्राथमिकता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों में माना जाता है।

आयात किए गए ट्रैक्टरों का निर्धारित प्रतिशत सैनिकों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों में आवंटन के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाता है।

(2) गाड़ियाँ

पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय की रक्षा मंत्रालय की फालतू गाड़ियों के निलाम करने की सूचना देने से पूर्व भूतपूर्व सैनिक उन्हें खरीदने के हकदार हैं। इसके अलावा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और उनकी सरकारी समितियों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आवंटन के लिए व्यापारिक गाड़ियों (अन्वेषेडर, तीन पहियों वाले स्कूटर और टैप्पो) का एक निवारित कोटा है।

(3) लघु उद्योग आदि

लघु उद्योगों में स्वयं नियोजन का अवसर का फायदा उठाने के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को निदेशन एवं सहायता देने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, रक्षा मंत्रालय के पुनर्वास महानिदेशालय में लघु उद्योग से एक विशेष कार्य अधिकारी तैनात किया गया है जो कि भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को स्वयं अपना ही कोई लघु उद्योग चलाने के लिए तकनीकी ज्ञान और निदेशन देता है।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को अपना कार्य व्यापार शुरू करने के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य संघ शासित क्षेत्र शासन के स्तर पर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्निर्माण एवं पुनर्वास के लिए विशेष संविधि से उन्हें व्यक्तिगत रूप से या फिर उन ती सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से भी ऋण दिया जाता है।

Investments in Public Sector During Third and Fourth Five Year Plan

1577. SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no increase in the percentage of the public sector investments in the Fourth Plan as compared to the Third Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF

HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Investment in the public sector in the Fourth Five Year Plan as now recast is more than double of that of the Third Plan in absolute terms and is of about the same order as in the Third Plan in terms of percentage.

(b) The Fourth Plan postulates a rate of growth of 5 per cent in agriculture and by about 8 to 10 per cent in industry. Adequate allowance had to be made in the Plan for the increased financial requirements of economic activity in the private sector so as to sustain a rate of growth of this order. The bulk of the estimated increase in outlay in the private sector as compared with the Third Plan relates to larger investments by the farming community, and in small scale and village industry, road transport and housing. Provision in these fields has to be mainly in the private sector.

Taking over of Mills at Kanpur

1578. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of Kanpur Textile Workers met him on the 8th and 9th July, 1970 and discussed the taking over of New Victoria Mills, and Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur by Government ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The management of the New Victoria Mills had already been taken over by Government with effect from the 1st September 1969 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. It has, however, not been possible to restore the full working of the mill, since after participating in the initial loan assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs advanced to the mill company, the U. P. Government wanted to be relieved of further financial liability. The matter was taken up with that Government and they have now agreed to share in the financial assistance to be given to the mill company.

(b) The Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills is working partially. The question of this mill is proposed to be discussed with the State Industries Minister.

Committee to investigate Service Conditions and Grades of Reviewers

1579. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed to investigate into the service condition of Reviewers and their grades has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof ; and

(c) whether the same has been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) The reference is presumably to Viewers. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) A statement containing the main recommendations of the Committee is attached.

(c) Not yet ; the matter is under examination.

Statement

The main recommendations of Technical Committee constituted for the examination of the Grade Structure, scales of pay and other allied matters in regard to Viewers employed in Defence Establishments, including Ordnance Factories.

Sl. No. Recommendations

(1) Viewers should continue as a separate category of industrial workers both in the Ordnance Factories and Inspectorates. In certain Inspectorates, e.g. Chief Inspectorate of Armaments, Kirkee ; Chief Inspectorate of Textiles and Clothing, Kanpur ; Chief Inspectorate of Materials, Kanpur ; Chief Inspectorate of Military Explosives, Kirkee, Inspectorate of Military

Explosives, Khamaria ; Inspectorate of Military Explosives, Bandhana ; no viewers will be required as actual inspection is not handled in these establishments or the work done is of scientific nature.

(2) The designations of Viewers may be changed to Examiners.

(3) The following grade structure should be adopted both in the Ordnance Factories and Inspectorates with revised designations as indicated :—

Examiner

(Selection Grade) Rs. 175-6-205-7-240

Examiner Grade I Rs. 150-5-180

Examiner Grade II Rs. 110-3-131-4-143-EB.155.

Junior Examiner Rs. 85-2-95-3-110-EB-3-128.

The Viewers in AOC should be recategorised as Armourers or Armourer's Mates. The Viewers in the R & D Organisation should be wasted out except in Proof and Experimental Establishment, Balasore where they may be absorbed as examiners as in the DGI Inspectorates. Shooters and Proof Firers should be merged with the new grade of Junior Examiners.

A Committee/Committees should be constituted to fix the proportion of Examiners in the above grades in Ordnance Factories and Inspectorates with reference to the degrees of complexities of work involved. The ratio system in the DGI Inspectorate should be abolished.

(4) Examiner (Selection Grade) should be filled by promotion of Examiners (Grade I) upto a ceiling of 10% of the total strength of Examiners Grade I and II on the basis of annual confidential reports over a period of not less than 3 years. Vacancies in the grades other than Examiner (Selection

Grade) should be filled by promotion to the extent possible from existing employees subject to passing the prescribed trade tests, failing which by direct recruitment of candidates with the following minimum qualifications :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>
	Junior Examiner—8th class pass plus one year's shop experience.
	Examiner Grade—Matric/ITI Certificate plus 2 years shop experience which is not necessary in the case of person who has undergone ITI training for not less than 2 years.

- (5) While the trade test specifications for promotion and direct recruitment may be revised or laid down centrally by the DGOF or Director concerned in the DGI, the actual trade tests may be conducted by a trade test Board consisting of one Member from the Factory/Inspectorate concerned and two Members from other Factories/ Inspectorates.
- (6) Existing Viewers in the Factories and Inspectorates should be adjusted in the new grade structure of Examiners as proposed with protection of scale of pay where necessary.

काढ ना बांध (गुजरात) की ऊंचाई के बारे में निर्णय

1580. श्री मोठा लाल मीना : क्या सिवाई
तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने काढ ना बांध (गुजरात) की ऊंचाई के बारे में कोई अन्तिम नियंत्रण कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त निर्णय क्या है :

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार पहले से तय की गई ऊंचाई को कम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान को हो रही हानि के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

सिंचाई तथा विशुद्ध मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (धी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). यह मामला विचाराधीन है और गुजरात तथा राजस्थान सरकारों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है।

पूर्व अफ्रीका के देश मलबी में भारतीयों के प्रवेश पर रोक

1581. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व अफ्रिका के एक देश मल्वी ने अपने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भारतीय आप्रवासियों के प्रवेश पर रोक लगाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य भवालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।
मलावी सरकार ने ऐसे विनियम बना दिये हैं
जिनके अनुसार मलावी के यामीन क्षेत्रों में सिर्फ
मलावी के नागरिक ही व्यापार कर सकेंगे।
इस समय भोजान्धीक के सीमावर्ती यामीन क्षेत्रों
में भारतीय मूल के गैर-नागरिक जो व्यापार
कर रहे हैं उन्हें अन्य व्यापारिक केन्द्रों में भेज
दिया गया है जहां उन्हें व्यापार करने की
स्वतंत्रता है। इन लोगों में अधिकांश ऐसे व्यक्ति
हैं जिनके पास ब्रिटिश पारपत्र हैं।

(ख) मलावी सरकार का यह प्रभुसत्तात्मक अधिकार है कि वह अपने देश में व्यापार और वाणिज्य का अफीकीकरण करे और अपने इसी अधिकार का प्रयोग करते हुए उसने ये निर्णय लिये हैं। बलेनटायर स्थित भारतीय मिशन स्थिति पर बराबर निगाह रख रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश की स्वीकृत परियोजनायें

1582. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश ने जो परियोजनायें केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग के विचारार्थ भेजी थीं उनमें से केन्द्र सरकार से गत एक वर्ष में किन-किन परियोजनाओं के लिए अपनी स्वीकृत की सूचना मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दी है ;

(ख) शेष परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत प्रदान करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के जिला शिवपुरी में सिन्धु नदी परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिंद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) पिछले एक वर्ष में योजना आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश की विकासात्मक योजना में शामिल करने के लिए बारगुर परियोजना (सियोनी जिला) और पुटका परियोजना (रायगढ़ जिला) को स्वीकृत कर लिया है।

(ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सिंध परियोजना उनके परीक्षाधीन है।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित और केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग में परीक्षाधीन सिचाई और बिजली स्कीमें

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत	लाभ	जांच की स्थिति
	बृहत् स्कीमें	लाख रुपये		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	महानदी जलाशय चरण-1	1548.18	चरण-1 भिलाई को पानी सप्लाई के लिए है।	परियोजना रिपोर्ट की जांच कर ली गई है और इस पर आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है।
2.	सुकता	632.17	0.41 लाख एकड़ सिचाई	नमंदा बेसिन में है जिसके लिए एक न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित कर दिया गया है।

1	2	3	4	5
3.	नर्मदा सागर	11,133.00	6.18 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई। 100% भार अनुपात पर 248 मैगावाट (आरंभिक)	—वही—
4.	बारी	6,627.00	8.25 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई	—वही—
5.	बाणसागर	12,600.00	6.15 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई। 100% भार अनुपात पर 405 मैगावाट (आरंभिक)	उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के साथ अन्तर्राजीय पहलू शामिल हैं।
			100% भार अनुपात पर 253 मैगावाट (अन्तिम)	

मध्यम स्कीमें :

1.	नहलेसरा	190.02	0.11 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई	गोदावरी बेसिन में है जिसके लिए एक न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित कर दिया गया है।
2.	हरसी सिंचाई प्रणाली सिंध व्यपवत्तन बीयर स्कीम में कमी को पूरा करना।	443.00	0.59 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई	राज्य सरकार ने 25-2-70 को सूचित किया कि संशोधित प्रत्तावों को शीघ्र भेज दिया जाएगा। ये अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।
3.	कसियारी	147.71	0.25 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई	उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की स्वीकृति और संशोधित प्रोफार्मा अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नहीं भेजा है।

1	2	3	4	5
4.	चंदोरा	59.84	0.09 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई	राज्य सरकार से टिप्पणियों का उत्तर तथा संशोधित प्रोफार्मा प्रतीक्षित है।
5.	मयन ताल	51.40	0.04 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई	राज्य सरकार से टिप्पणियों के उत्तर प्रतीक्षित है।
6.	जोहिला	44.28	0.055 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई	राज्य सरकार से टिप्पणियों के उत्तर और संशोधित प्रोफार्मा प्रतीक्षित है।
7.	बिलिया ताल	58.16	0.05 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई	नर्मदा बेसिन में है जिसके लिए एक न्यायाधिकरण बना दिया गया है।
8.	पैरी नदी स्कीम	418.27	0.50 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई	केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग में जांच हो रही है।
9.	हलाली	420.00	0.73 लाख एकड़ सिंचाई	राज्य सरकार से संशोधित प्रस्ताव प्रतीक्षित है।

नदी-धाटी पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच समझौता

है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

1583. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत भवालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) नदी धाटी पन-बिजली स्कीमों से बिजली की सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच कोई हस्ताक्षरित समझौता नहीं है। बहरहाल, केन्द्रीय सेक्रेटरी परिषद् द्वारा नियुक्त सचिव समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर दोनों राज्य सरकारों ने यह स्वीकार कर लिया था कि रिहन्द और मातातिला पर क्रमशः उपलब्ध बिजली का 15% और 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % मध्य प्रदेश को उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा सप्लाई किया जाएगा।

(क) क्या दोनों राज्य सरकारों ने समझौते के अनुसार ही कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या

(ख) और (ग). जबकि, जैसा स्वीकार किया गया है, मातातिला से बिजली मध्य प्रदेश की सप्लाई की जा रही है, रिहन्द बिजली के सम्बन्ध में कुछ मतभेद था। मेरे द्वारा अप्रैल 1970 में बुलाई गई बैठक में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच एक समझौता हुआ था जिसके अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड 1969-70 के दौरान लगभग 60% भार अनुपात पर मध्य प्रदेश को 20 मैगावाट बिजली का भाग देगा, किन्तु यह कुल उपलब्ध ऊर्जा के 15% से अधिक नहीं होगा। इस मामले पर 1970 की मानसून के पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा।

Export of Chemical Products

1584. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries to which Indian chemical products are exported and the value of such products annually ;

(b) whether Government have made any effort to ascertain as to what are the other countries to which our chemical products can be exported ; and

(c) the names of the countries from which we are importing chemicals and the details of the scheme for becoming self-sufficient regarding these chemicals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Exports of chemicals from India amounted to Rs. 221 lakhs in 1967-68, Rs. 329 lakhs in 1968-69 and Rs. 443 lakhs in 1969-70. Indian chemicals are being exported to about fifty countries. A statement giving the names of these countries is attached.

(b) The Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Soaps Export Promotion Council, as well as individual exporters are exploring the scope for exports of chemicals to other countries as well.

(c) A list of the countries from which chemicals are imported is attached. Plans

for increased indigenous production of chemicals are part of the country's Fourth Five Year Plan. In order to make the country self-sufficient as far as possible industrial licences and letters of intent are being issued for the establishment of adequate capacities.

Statement

List of countries to which chemicals have been exported

1. Australia.
2. Afghanistan.
3. Argentina
4. Burma
5. Bahrain
6. Bulgaria.
7. Canada.
8. Ceylon.
9. China Republic
10. Czechoslovakia.
11. Denmark.
12. Ethiopia.
13. France.
14. Fiji Islands.
15. Greece.
16. Hongkong.
17. Italy.
18. Iraq.
19. Iran.
20. Japan.
21. Kenya.
22. Kuwait.
23. Lesotho.

24. Malaysia.

Statement

25. Mauritius.

List of countries from which chemicals have been imported.

26. Muscat.

27. Malawi.

1. Austria.

28. Nepal.

2. Australia

29. Netherlands.

3. Belgium.

30. Newzaland.

4. Bulgaria.

31. Nigeria.

5. Brazil.

32. Phillipines.

6. Canada.

33. Qatar.

7. Chile.

34. Singapore.

8. Czechoslovakia.

35. Sudan.

9. China, Republic of.

36. Switzerland.

10. Denmark.

37. South Yemen.

11. East Germany.

38. Saudi Arabia.

12. Finland.

39. Spain.

13. France.

40. Thailand.

14. Hongkong.

41. Tanzania.

15. Hungary.

42. U.K.

16. Italy.

43. U.A.R.

17. Israel.

44. U.S.A.

18. Indonesia.

45. U.S.S.R.

19. Japan.

46. Uganda.

20. Lebanon.

47. Vietnam.

21. Malaysia.

48. West Germany.

22. Netherlands.

49. Yugoslavia.

23. Norway.

50. Zembia.

24. Poland.

25. Rumania.

26. Sweden.

27. Switzerland.
28. Singapore.
29. U.S.S.R.
30. U.K.
31. U.S.A.
32. West Germany.
33. Yugoslavia.

Assets and Income of Indians in South Vietnam

1585. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of the members of the Indian community presently settled in South Vietnam ;
- (b) the details of their total assets, movable and immovable ; and
- (c) the details of their average annual income ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). This information has already been furnished to the House in answer to unstarred question No. 4714 on the 1st April, 1970.

Taking over Charge of Assam State Electricity Board Control Room by Army Engineers

1586. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Army Engineers took charge of Assam State Electricity Board Control Room on the 13th June, 1970 ; and
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). It is not a fact that Army Engineers took charge of the Assam State Electricity

Board Control Room on 13th June, 1970. During the strike by some of the employees of the Assam State Electricity Board from 12th to 20th June, 1970, some linemen and diesel operators from the Army assisted the Assam State Electricity Board. All power stations and grid sub-stations were manned by officers and other staff of the Assam State Electricity Board.

Reduction in Training Period of ECOs. and RCOs.

1587. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to Emergency, the training period for Emergency Commissioned (E.C.O.) as well as Permanent Regular Commissioned (P.R.C.) Officers was reduced ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that E.C. Officers on their regular absorption in the Army have been made to lose their seniority for the period by which their training period was reduced whereas the PRC Officers whose training period was also similarly reduced have not been affected adversely ;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that this has resulted in an anomaly in as much as such PRC Officers who were otherwise junior have now become senior to E.C. Officers ; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) There is no difference in the period of training in AMC and Remount & Veterinary Corps. In the case of officers belonging to other Arms and Corps, the period varies from one year to two years, depending on the nature of entry, i.e. whether the cadets are direct recruits from the open market or are from the National Defence Academy, Officers Training Unit (N.C.C.) or are technical Graduates.

(b) As a general rule, approximately 18 months' service is deducted for purposes of seniority of Emergency Commissioned Officers

on being granted permanent Commission. In the Remount and Veterinary Corps, those who are granted Permanent Commission as a result of passing the qualifying test at the second attempt lose one year's seniority. In the AMC, the entire service as ECO is reckoned for purposes of seniority but the period of antedate is adjusted in the same way as for AMC officers who are recruited direct as permanent Commissioned Officers.

(c) and (d). Some representations have been received. They are under consideration.

Rules Regarding Admissions in National Defence Academy

1588. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules regarding the educational qualifications of the entrants to the National Defence Academy have been recently changed ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demands made by the protesting entrants ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It was felt by Government for some time that the syllabus of the 3 years' course at NDA should be further revised so that the cadets achieve a degree standard in SCIENCE or HUMANITIES on completion of the NDA training and are able to adequately handle the latest generation of equipment and weapons used in the Armed Forces. These issues were remitted to a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mahajani, Vice Chancellor, Udaipur University and the Committee completed its task in August 1969. The Committee upgraded the syllabus both in Humanities and Science. In regard to conditions of eligibility for admission to the Union Public Service Commission Examination, the Committee recommended that the minimum educational qualification for entry into the academy should be raised to Higher Secondary or equivalent with the age limit of 16 to 18 or alternatively it might remain at Matriculation or equivalent, with the age limit of 15 to 17 years, and with a preparatory

course of one year added to the three years training at NDA. After consideration of the recommendations, it was decided to raise the minimum educational qualification to Higher Secondary or equivalent and the age limits were prescribed as 16 to 18 but the second alternative was not found feasible.

After the issue of the UPSC Notification on the above lines, a number of representations were received by Government stating that the maximum age limit of 18 prescribed for candidates appearing for the next UPSC Examination for admission to the Army, Navy, and Air Force Wings of the National Defence Academy would cause hardship to candidates hailing from those States where the boys start their education at the age of 5/6 years and complete the Higher Secondary or equivalent examination after 12 years' study.

To accommodate these cases and to allow for some time for necessary adjustments, Government have decided to raise the maximum age limit of candidates who wish to appear for the above examination from 18 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ years for a period of one year.

Incidents of fires in STC godown

1589. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the stocks of jute stored in the Union South Mills in Calcutta owned by the State Trading Corporation of India, Ltd., was gutted in April and loss exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs was incurred ;

(b) if so, the number of fires in jute stocks owned by the STC and the amount of loss sustained during the last three years ;

(c) the causes of the fires ; and

(d) the steps which the STC is taking to avoid recurrence of such fires ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). During the last three years, one fire broke out in April 1970 in S. T. C.'s Godown at Calcutta resulting in loss of jute valued over Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) The matter is under investigation.

(d) Security measures are being taken and fire fighting arrangements are being strengthened and small capacity godowns are being hired to restrict losses arising due to fire.

Complaints made by share-holders of the Bharati Mills Ltd., Pondicherry

1590. SHRI UMANATH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received any memorandum from various share-holders of the Bharati Mills, Pondicherry alleging irregularities regarding accounts, cotton purchases from certain firms etc.;

(b) if so, the names of the complainants ;

(c) the nature and details of the allegation ;

(d) whether any investigations have been requested for ; and

(e) the action taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. Shri S. Chenniappa Mudaliar.

2. Shri S. C. Ayyavoo Mudaliar.

3. Shri Krishnaswamy Mudaliar.

4. Shri S. Sundaresan, and certain others.

(c) The allegations mainly relate to :—

(i) mistake in the accounts of old stock of cloth and yarn left by the previous management.

(ii) irregularities in the purchase of cotton,

(iii) the loss still being sustained by the

mill company after its take over by Government, and

(iv) withdrawing of the notice for the holding of the Annual General Meeting of the company by the Authorised Controller.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter is being looked into.

Liquidation of Bharati Mills Ltd., Pondicherry

1591. SHRI UMANATH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Authorised Controller Bharati Mills, Pondicherry, has approached the Court for liquidation of the Company ;

(b) the reasons for the decision ;

(c) the stage at which the liquidation proceedings are ; and

(d) the reasons for not approaching for liquidation immediately after taking over by Authorised Controller and before huge accumulation of losses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

(d) The Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967, which empowers Government to liquidate cotton textile mills taken over under Section 18A of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, as running concerns was enacted in December, 1967, only, and liquidation proceedings under that Act, in respect of the mill in question could be started only after the matter had been fully examined under the provisions of the Act.

S atement

(b) In pursuance of Section 3 of the Cotton Textile Companies (management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruc-

tion) Act, 1967, the Authorised Controller of Sri Bharathi Mills Ltd., Pondicherry, submitted a report to the Government. On examination of the report, the Government satisfied that the financial conditions and other circumstances of the Undertaking were such that it was not in a position to meet its current liabilities out of its current assets. The Government, therefore, under the provision of section 4(1) of the said Act, ordered in September, 1969, that the undertaking would be sold as a running concern at the reserve price determined by the Government under Section 5(1) of the said Act, and that proceedings would simultaneously be started for the winding up of the Undertaking. Accordingly, the Authorised Controller of the Undertaking, filed a winding up application in the Madras High Court in October, 1969.

(c) The Indian Bank, Madras, filed a Civil Miscellaneous Petition in the High Court of Judicature at Madras praying for stay of all proceedings under the provisions of sections 4, 5 and 8 of the Cotton Textile Companies Act, including the sale of Sri Bharathi Mills as a going concern. The High Court has issued an interim stay order and also called upon the respondents to show-cause why the application of the petitioner should not be complied with. The stay order has yet to be vacated.

Financial Assistance given to the employees of the Bharati Mills Ltd., Pondicherry

1592. SHRI UMANATH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the outstandings to the employees of Bharati Mills Ltd., Pondicherry in terms of retrenchment compensation, lay-off compensation, retirement benefits, bonus dues, P. F. contribution and other items due by the old management and since the taking over by authorised controller separately ;

(b) whether provisions for payment was made in the balance sheets at any time ;

(c) whether payment was made as provided for ; if not the reasons for the same ;

(d) the extent of loss the workers are likely to incur on the basis of the amount for

which liquidation is proposed ; and

(e) action proposed to protect all the dues to the workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reservation of Seats for S. C./S. T. Students in Sainik Schools in the Country

1593. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any reservation of seats in the Sainik Schools in the country for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). There is no reservation of seats as such in Sainik Schools for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes candidates. It was however decided by the Board of Governors in 1963 that such candidates belonging to these communities as obtained the minimum qualifying marks in the Entrance Examination would be admitted to the Sainik Schools irrespective of their place in the merit list. This relaxation has for the present been extended till the end of 1973.

Reservation of Posts for S. C./S. T.s in Ordnance Factories in the Country

1594. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Ordnance Factories in the country ; and

(b) if so, how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applied for them in the year 1969-70 and how many have been recruited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :
 (a) Yes, Sir, in accordance with the quota prescribed under the rules.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-Execution of Pandian Punnaumpuzha Project

1595. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pandian Punnaumpuzha Project is kept in abeyance ;

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

(c) when the project is likely to be executed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Government of Tamil Nadu have decided not to proceed with this scheme till the finalisation of the question of diversion of Pandiyar—Punnapuzha river into the Moyar Valley for irrigation.

High Power Air-Route Surveillance Radars

1596. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that high power air-route surveillance radars costing Rs. 3.90 crores are lying in storage ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the guarantee period given by the foreign firm of supplies will be over by the time they are commissioned ;

(c) the reason for the delay ; and

(d) the action being taken for the early installation of the radars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

NARENDRA SINGH MEHIDA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Construction of Teesta Barrage Project by Pakistan

1597. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan has decided to build a multi-million rupees worth Teesta Barrage Project just across the Indian Border in Rangpur District of East Pakistan ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of West Bengal has requested the Centre to apprise the State Government about the same ;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) It was intimated by the Pakistan Delegation at the 5th Experts Level meeting between India and Pakistan held in May, 1968 regarding the Eastern Rivers that the Government of Pakistan had given clearance to the Pakistan Teesta Barrage Project. However, in the subsequent Secretary-level meeting held in December, 1968, they intimated that in view of the floods of 1968, some of the design criteria relating to the project were under re-examination.

(b) No request to apprise the West Bengal State Government about the same has been received.

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

Saigon Envoy leaving Delhi

1599. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Saigon Envoy in Delhi left for Saigon as a mark of protest to the Government of India's invitation to Madame Binh ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Consul-General of the Republic of Vietnam informed the Government that he proposed to absent himself from India for the duration of Madame Binh's visit to India. It is understood that his Government dis-approved of this action.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for Nuclear Power Generator at Bhakra

1600. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the lake's level at Bhakra is 72 feet lower than it was in June last year and that another fall of 19 feet will bring the giant generator to a halt ;

(b) whether it is a fact that as an alternative source of power a nuclear generator has been proposed as far back as 1967 ; and

(c) if so, why the proposal has not been implemented so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The lake touched the lowest level on 25.6.1970 which was about 77 ft. lower than the level at the same day last year. Thereafter the lake started filling.

(b) Both Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have been pressing for sometime for the establishment of a nuclear power station in their territory.

(c) The Department of Atomic Energy has undertaken alternative studies for 3-4

suitable sites in the Northern Region. The most suitable location for establishing a new nuclear power station in the Northern Region will be decided upon after the detailed studies, as indicated above, are completed.

12.37 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RISE IN PRICES

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इसके सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें—

“साबुन, बनस्पति, औषधियाँ, इस्पात, आदि जैसी विभिन्न अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य में हाल ही में हुई वृद्धि ।”

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : There was a similar calling attention notice saying that interim relief should be paid immediately because of rise in prices. Has that been allowed or not ? That was clubbed along with this.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let us hear the statement.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, The price of essential commodities affect all sections of the society and particularly the poorer sections. No Government can, therefore, afford to be complacent if prices of these commodities rise sharply. As I mentioned in the Lok Sabha on the 3rd August, Government are concerned about the increase in prices of some of these commodities and are determined to ensure that price stability is restored early.

The prices of most essential commodities have remained stable in recent weeks but due to the short supply of industrial raw materials, there has been some increase in the general price index for wholesale prices. Some price rise during the slack season is

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

a normal occurrence. However, during the current slack season so far (April 25 to July 18, 1970), the general price index has shown a rise of 2.4 per cent which is substantially smaller than the price rise of 6 per cent recorded in the corresponding period last year. Compared to the prices prevailing a year ago, while the general price index for the week ended July 18, 1970 is higher by 3.5 per cent, the price index for foodgrains has shown a decline of 1.3%. Except for rice which has shown an increase of 1.7%, prices of wheat, jowar, bajra and gram are ruling lower than what they were last year. The pressure on prices in recent months has emanated mainly from a decline in the production levels of commercial crops and particularly oilseeds and raw cotton. A part of the recent pressure on prices is also attributable to seasonal factors.

The hon. members have made a specific mention of recent rise in prices of some essential commodities such as soap, vanaspati, drugs and steel. The factual position in regard to each of these commodities is as follows :

Soap : There is an informal arrangement whereby the soap manufacturers in the large-scale sector are required to consult the Department of Chemicals in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals before effecting any price revision. The request for any enhancement in the prices is examined by the Government in the light of the oil prices prevailing over a period of time as also the availability of cheaper imported raw materials like tallow, palm oil, etc. The Government was approached for a revision of soap prices in January, 1970 on the ground that the supplies of tallow were inadequate and irregular, and that the ruling prices of indigenous oils had gone up sharply. The industry's request was examined by the Government and it was considered that an increase in prices to the extent of 5 paise per cake of 100 gms. of toilet soap 4 paise per cake of carbolic soap (150 gms.) and 14 paise per kg. of laundry soap would be reasonable. These increases took effect from July 20, 1970, but are subject to further review as soon as it is possible to have a clearer picture regarding the availability of imported tallow and palm oil.

Vanaspati :- Prices of vanaspati are being controlled statutorily under the Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947. The prices are fixed on a zone-wise basis, there being four zones covering the four geographical regions. Separate prices are notified for the producers, wholesalers and retailers in terms of fixed formula, in which, among other items, weightage is given to the average purchase price of raw oils. With a view to impart a measure of stability, vanaspati prices are ordinarily being continued unchanged over a period of at least two months at a time ; a change in the intervening period is considered only in the event of a very substantial increase or decrease occurring in oil prices. During the current year, prices of vanaspati have so far been revised four times, in each zone, mostly on account of higher prices of groundnut oil ; the latest increase took place on June, 23, 1970.

Drugs : As Honourable Members are aware the Prices of drugs were recently investigated by the Tariff Commission. Following a details study of the Triff Commission's Report, the Government issued the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. In terms of this order, selling prices of 17 essential bulk drugs have been fixed and, among other things, a revised formula has been devised for recalculating the prices of all formulations; the medium and large-scale units were required to furnish the revised price lists to the dealers by August 1, 1970. It is estimated that, as a result, the prices of broadly 40 to 45 per cent of the medicines have been reduced, while those for another 40 to 45 per cent have remained unchanged.

Steel : Although at present there is no statutory control on steel prices, the prices of the various steel products sold by the main producers are fixed by the Joint Plant Committee of the industry after getting the approval of the Government. There has been no increase in steel prices as announced by the J. P. C. since the beginning of the current year. However, the Government are aware that the open market prices of various categories of steel products are higher than the J.P.C. prices. Measures have already been initiated by the Government to tighten the distribution procedures,

to expand production and to supplement the indigenous availability through additional imports.

I share the anxiety of the Hon. Members on the increase in prices of certain essential commodities. I would like to assure the Hon. House that the Government do not take a complacent view of this matter. We propose to keep under constant review the price level of all commodities and especially those which are subject to the control whether informal or statutory. All efforts are being made to make a continuous assessment of the various aspects of the economic and fiscal policies which have a bearing on the price level.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लेद है कि वित्त मन्त्रालय ने नये वित्त मन्त्री को जो जानकारी दी है वह ठीक नहीं है। सरकारी सूचीों से प्राप्त सूचनायें वित्त मन्त्री के इस कथन का खंडन करेंगी कि अधिकांश आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। यह कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट है—दिल्ली में जो दाम है उनके सम्बन्ध में कमिशनर ने जो जानकारी एकत्र की है उसमें से कुछ की ओर मैं वित्त मन्त्री का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि चावल का दाम नहीं घटा है। नहीं घटा, इतना ही नहीं, चावल का दाम बढ़ा है... (अवधान) ...बजट के पहले और बजट के बाद चावल के दाम में वृद्धि हुई है। मक्खन के दाम में 33 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है और दूध का दाम 7 फीसदी बढ़ा है। पांच सौ ग्राम चाय का मूल्य 14 से 33 फीसदी तक बढ़ा है, बनस्पति धी में 16 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है, सरमों का तेल 26 फीसदी बढ़ा है, कपड़े धोने का साबुन 55 फीसदी बढ़ा है और नहाने के साबुन में 7 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है—क्या ये आवश्यक वस्तुयें नहीं हैं? क्या जनसाधारण इनके बिना अपना काम चला सकता है? जब प्रधान मन्त्री ने बजट पेश किया था तो उम बजट के साथ एक अधिक समीक्षा रखी गई थी जिसमें स्वीकार किया गया था कि गत वर्ष चीजों के दाम 7 फीसदी बढ़े हैं। उसके बाद फुटकर

चीजों के मूल्यों में 15 से 20 फीसदी तक की वृद्धि हुई है। प्रमेण यह है कि सरकार की कोई मूल्य नीति है या नहीं? वित्त मन्त्री महोदय के वक्तव्य को मुनने से यह नहीं मालूम होता कि गवर्नरमेंट की कोई प्राइस पालिसी है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक और प्रमाण पेश करना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी योजना भारी-भरकम पोर्थी है लेकिन उसमें प्राइस पालिसी पर कोई भी चैप्टर नहीं है। इस योजना के साथ एक प्राइस पालिसी का चैप्टर होता या जिसमें पिछले पांच वर्षों में मूल्यों में किस तरह से वृद्धि दिखाई है उसका विश्लेषण करते हुए भविष्य में मूल्यों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाये जायेंगे, इसका निर्देश किया जाता या लेकिन इस बार योजना आयोग ने अपनी चौथी पंचयवर्षीय योजना में से प्राइस पालिसी के चैप्टर को निकाल दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जब कभी व्यापारी दाम बढ़ाते हैं तो उन्हें मुनाफाबोर कहा जाता है लेकिन जब सरकार की सहमति से दाम बढ़ाये जाते हैं तो सरकार को किस नाम से सम्बोधित किया जाना चाहिए? वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि उन्होंने साबुन के दाम में थोड़ी सी वृद्धि की इजाजत दी है। क्या वित्त मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम है कि उस दाम पर साबुन नहीं बिक रहा है, साबुन बेबने वालों ने दाम अधिक बढ़ा दिये हैं? फिर साबुन निर्माताओं के साथ समझौता करने का अर्थ क्या है? वित्त मन्त्री ने कहा कि कपड़ा धोने के साबुन का दाम हमने 14 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम बढ़ाया है। कपड़ा धोने का साबुन बजट के गहले 280 रु. प्रति क्वींटल था, फिर 290 हो गया है और अब उसका दाम 303 रुपए 50 पैसे है। यह वृद्धि 14 पैसे नहीं, उससे ज्यादा है। यही बात स्टील के बारे में, दवाओं के बारे में भी लागू होती है। यह कहा जाता है कि दवाओं के दाम कम कर दिए हैं लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि कम दाम पर दवाइयां मिल नहीं रही हैं और कुछ मामलों में दवाओं के दाम कितने कम किये गए हैं उसके बारे में

[श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

निर्माताओं की ओर से दाम विक्रेताओं को कोई सूचना नहीं है। क्या वित्त मंत्रालय का काम केवल दाम कम कर देना ही है या उसका काम यह भी देखना है कि उस दाम पर उपभोक्ता को माल मिलता है या नहीं? मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि साबुन और बनस्पति तेल में यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि टैलों, चर्बी हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं इसलिए साबुन का दाम बढ़ाना पड़ा और ग्राउन्डनट की कमी हो गई इसलिए हमको बनस्पति का दाम बढ़ाना पड़ा लेकिन क्या मंत्रालय में, सरकार में कोई ऐसा तन्त्र है, कोई ऐसी मशीनरी है जो इस बात का पता लगाये कि किसी माल पर लागत कितनी आती है, कितना उचित मुनाफा है और किस मूल्य पर वह चीज बेची जानी चाहिए? जब टैलों सस्ते दर पर आ रहा था तब साबुन के दाम कम नहीं किए गए, तब साबुन निर्माताओं ने अपने मुनाफे में कमी नहीं की, लेकिन आज थोड़े से दाम टैलों के बढ़ गए हैं तो उपभोक्ता की जेव काटी जा रही है। बनस्पति के दाम लगातार बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं। मैं कोई आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन जनता में प्रवाद चल रहा है कि ये दाम राजनीतिक कारणों से बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं। वित्त मंत्री को इन आरोपों का खंडन करना होगा और आम आदमी को उचित मल्यों पर आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उपलब्धि का प्रयत्न करना होगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केवल चिन्ता प्रकट करनी काफी है? पहले प्रधान मंत्री कहती थीं कि दाम बढ़ने नहीं दिये जायेंगे लेकिन अभी दाम बढ़ गये। अब कहा जा रहा है कि हम इन को बाच कर रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि भले ही चब्बाण साहब गृह मंत्रालय से वित्त मंत्रालय में आ गये हों मगर उन की भाषा नहीं बदली है।

The price rise will be arrested. A strict watch will be kept.

यह गृह मंत्री की भाषा है यह वित्त मंत्री को भाषा नहीं है। उस बबतव्य में कोई भी ठोस उपाय नहीं बतलाया गया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उचित मूल्य पर चीजें आम आदमी को मिलें इस के सम्बन्ध में वह क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं?

जब वह इनकोरमल कंट्रोल की बात करते हैं तो तेल, बनस्पति आयल तथा साबुन आदि के निर्माताओं के साथ बैठ कर कितना उनका मुनाफा बढ़ाया जाय। क्या इसकी चर्चा करते हैं? मैं जनना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय में कौन ऐसी मशीनरी है, क्या इसे कोई डिप्टी सेकेटरी करता है अथवा अंडर सेकेटरी करता है? क्या इसके लिए कोई विशेषज्ञों की समिति नहीं बनाई जा सकती जो तय करे कि उन की लागत कितनी है और उस पर उन को कितना मुनाफा मिलना चाहिए और उपभोक्ता के लिए कौन सी उचित दर हो सकती है?

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : Sir, I was very much interested in hearing the observations of the hon. Member which were quite...

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : It is revealing.

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : I know. It was a privilege. The point is that I never made a statement that the prices have not risen. I did make a statement that there is an increase in the whole price index as compared to last year. What I said was about certain essential commodities of which I have made a mention. In respect of the foodgrains and particularly Bajra and Jowar the wholesale index was somewhat lower less than last year. I have not made a statement that there is no increase in the overall price level. The price of certain essential commodities have shown a tendency to rise. There is no question of ignoring the realities. Hon. Member mentioned certain increases. I have got the same list. I have never denied that. The increase in the case of rice is there. Increase in the case of vegetables, edible oils and milk is there. In raw cotton there is an increase. In lubricants there is an increase. In fuel and

power there is an increase. I have also said that in jute manufacture there is an increase. In a large number of things there are increases. There is no question of denying that there are increases. (*Interruptions*) It is not necessary to have some Commissioner in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. The point is : when we have to take care of the price level, what do we have to do. This is the main question the hon. Member has asked.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Give interim relief.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He also said that the Government has no price policy. But to say so would be trying to be blind to what exactly is being done. Price policy does not mean merely an isolated price policy. Price policy of a country depends upon many different policies affecting the general economy. The price level in a country depends upon the level of production in agriculture as well as industry. It depends upon the rate of investment in the country.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal) : It depends upon the political stability also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It depends upon the rate of export from the country. It depends upon many other factors. The price level is not something independent of these important factors. (*Interruptions*) When there is a policy in respect of these important economic sector, it means that the Government has a definite price policy. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : It is to keep the prices increasing all the time.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It cannot be said that the prices go on increasing or decreasing.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Stabilise it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Our effort must be to stabilise it. I quite agree with it. Now the hon. Member made a mention about the price of soap. He said that the price of soap increases whenever the price of either tallow or indigenous oil increases. It is not so. He asked, whether we have any precise

information. We have got that. We have got the figures for November, 1966, January, 1967, and September 1967. We find that the prices decreased by 70 paise per kg. in case of laundry soap and by Rs. 1.10 per kg. in respect of toilet soap. In November, 1968, however the prices had to be increased. My point is this, whenever there was reason to decrease prices by informal control, the prices were decreased. When it was necessary to increase prices they were also increased.

It is not true to say that the increase of rise in the prices of raw material which is essential is not taken into account. It is always taken into account.

Another point was made whether Government has got any machinery to see whether the prices which are fixed are actually prevailing or not. I don't think it is possible for any administration to guarantee that sort of machinery where at every level we will be able to enforce control. I quite agree that there are some unscrupulous people who are taking advantage of this position.

For example, in the case of steel, my hon. friend said yesterday in the House that there is unconscionable profiteering which has been going on. But I cannot guarantee a total elimination of such tendencies at all levels. What we can do is to create such economic conditions whereby the level of prices will be kept reasonably stable.

The hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee made one point. I did not expect that statement from him. He said that the price rise of vanaspati was done for political reasons. It is not so. I repudiate it just now.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : At the time of the presentation of the Budget by the Prime Minister who was then holding the Finance portfolio also, we on this side of the House, pointed out that there have been persistent increase in prices and since the presentation of the Budget also, there have been increases and when this was pointed out, the Prime Minister who was also Finance Minister, assured the House and the country that the prices will not be allowed to be increased by the Government. I would like to give certain figures to show the price increase on various items.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

In respect of steel, from Rs. 840 to Rs. 850, now the market price is Rs. 1350 to Rs. 1400 per tonne and the hon. Minister can go and see and check whether this is correct or not. The Tatas' and Indian Iron's selling price is Rs. 1,000. There is difference of Rs. 350 or Rs. 400 in each case, in spite of what the Committee said, which prescribed the manner and form of control. I want to know why there should be such difference in the price offered by the recognised companies and the price available in the market.

About groundnut, the price has fallen from Rs. 550 to Rs. 500 per tonne. There is a downgrading in respect of groundnut price, whereas Government has gone on increasing the price of Dalda. The price has been changed 7 times, in these two months. I do not want to level any charge, but this kind of price increases gives one the feeling that some sort of pressure is exercised in all these matters. It simply does not appeal to our commonsense how when the price of groundnut goes down, the price of Dalda should be increased.

13 hrs.

We have seen various reports in the papers that the rising price-line is due to the credit policy and that these have got to be examined, whether it is the credit policy or whether it is the import substitution or the deficit financing or any other factor which is responsible for this price rise. This statement does not indicate the concern of the Government about how much deficit financing has raised the price-line. Is it not a fact that the production has gone down? The hon. Minister makes a mistake when he talks about stability of prices. Stability of prices is all right if the production is maintained. You can allow the prices to increase if the production increases simultaneously. That is called stability of prices. What we are concerned about is static price-line, that is, the prices remaining at that level while production goes down; the result is that the prices increase genuinely because of economic malformation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how far the downgrading of production, deficit financing and credit policy have affected the price-line. As regards credit policy, the hon. Minister himself had pointed out in his meeting with the officers of the bank that credit expansion had taken place in a very haphazard manner. Credit

expansion is all right if it really builds up the small people, the small artisans and the small producers and small manufacturers. But the hon. Minister himself has stated that credit expansion has taken place in a haphazard way. We want to increase the production. But it is a vicious circle that is going on. On the one hand, increased production has to take place, and on the other, the hon. Minister says that there should be credit squeeze. If there is more credit squeeze, how can production go up? Then, take the case of this indiscriminate import-substitution. Government believes in a paraphernalia of creating an image. Behind the image, all kinds of rot may exist, but the image has to be built up and therefore, they are re-thinking about the prices. That image has been built up in order to show that there is a favourable balance of payments. But the country knows how you have been able to increase the foreign exchange balances so much. I would like to point out that the foreign exchange balances have been increased at the cost of the common man because of the loss in production.....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : That is correct.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I thank Shri M. L. Sondhi for prompting me and for suggesting that I have used the correct phrase. It has been done at the cost of the common man. That is why today import licences are being sold at such high prices, and all that high price has to be paid by the person who purchases those import licences but ultimately it has to come from the pockets of the consumer, and the consumer is paying for that.

The hon. Minister says nothing in his statement about economic policy, about what the trends are and how those trends are to be corrected, and how credit policy, how down-grading of production, deficit financing and import-substitution have all affected the price-line.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he is in a position to place before us a kind of White Paper giving all the details, indicating the economic factors which have led to the price-rise and how that price-rise is to be controlled, because this kind of price-rise will create for him a political problem.

In his speech, the hon. Minister may say that the political problem is also an economic problem. Can we take it then that a law and order problem is also an economic problem? Today, the Central Government employees are demanding interim relief. Why should he not give them interim relief? Interim relief to the Central Government employees must be paid, if this kind of price-rise takes place. So, according to our plea, Government must give interim relief to the Central Government employees because they have themselves admitted that there is price-rise.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he has to say about the points which I have raised. Let him please reply to every point that I have raised.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has raised many points which are important enough, but I do not know whether they are all relevant to the issue that has been raised through the calling-attention-notice. I shall, however, try to meet the points as far as possible.

As I said earlier in my reply to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's question, the price-level is related to many other things, and unless we try to take many steps in those different sectors, we would not be able to do anything to arrest the price-rise.

The hon. Member referred to credit policy, and if I have understood her aright, she said that credit facilities had been reduced...

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Squeezed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN.. or that there is some sort of squeeze in credit policy. My information is, and I can give figures if necessary, that there has been credit expansion or money expansion. The only thing that has been done as a measure of policy to control the prices is that wherever some speculative elements were working and taking advantage of the credit not for genuine production but for other purposes, certainly the squeeze has been applied, and is being applied and will be applied if necessary. I have no doubt about it. But as far as genuine production needs are concerned, there has been

further expansion of credit facilities. I think I am right about it when I say that it is Rs. 200 crores more, as compared to that in the corresponding period last year.

As for deficit financing, I find from my information here that as far as the governmental part is concerned, the actual out-turn of receipts and expenditure of the Central and State Governments for 1969-70 reveals that it is much smaller than what was anticipated earlier. At the Centre, deficit financing is now estimated at Rs. 58 crores as against the earlier estimate of Rs. 290 crores. This change in position is on account both of higher tax collection and shortfalls in expenditure.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : This is a continuing evil.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It may lead to some other criticism which I am not trying to meet, but the allegations made in regard to this matter that the price rise is because of a certain government policy is not tenable. This is the only point I am making.

These were the major points she made.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : About interim relief?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is a matter to be considered on its own merits.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : He should give it.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : As Finance Minister, he is concerned with it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This was one of the questions which I said were not related to this particular question. This can be asked on the relevant occasion when the concerned Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : May I say about steel to which a reference was made?

MR. SPEAKER : No. Why does he want to get himself involved?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I was listening very quietly and very patiently to

[Shri S. Kundu]

the hon. Minister while making his statement as well as replying to questions. I must say that his statement is disappointing, because it never analyses the reasons for the price rise. Every time you try to avoid this burning issue, you will only create a mockery of everything. You cannot control prices in this way. The more you avoid this issue and fail to tackle it, the more you will be compelled by forces, by the alliance of the vested interests, monopolists, profiteers and traders to increase prices once every two months. How long can this go on? The price spiralling is going on at such a rate that it is like a wild fire. One day it will burn up everything, the system itself. I warn Government. They will be held responsible if they do not take courage and initiative to check spiralling of prices. If they do not do it today, there will be no time to do it tomorrow.

Every six months this sort of statement is made saying they are reviewing the situation. Ultimately, what is the result? Take vanaspati prices. During the current year, the prices have so far been revised four times. Under some statutory procedure, you are compelled by the monopolists to raise prices.

What about soap? They know very well that in the case of the manufacture of soap by the small scale industry and cottage industry, it is 15 per cent less than the price fixed by the big monopolies. Still Government gives these monopolies licence to import tallow to the tune of crores in foreign exchange and grants expansion. What is Government's policy in regard to the manufacture of consumer goods? What is the cost of the consumer goods? Have Government ever gone into its price structure?

In things like chocolate or even biscuits, the profit is about 45 to 55 per cent. What are Government doing about it? Then again in regard to hosiery and other things which affect the life of the common man, what is Government's policy on prices? The Government have no policy.

What do Government say about the problems which have been raised here? During

the years 1939 to today, the real wage of the workers has gone down by 47 per cent whereas the *per capita* productivity of the worker has gone up more than 60 per cent. This is what the worker has given to the nation. And what have Government given to the worker in return? Increase in direct taxes, increase in prices. This is a burning problem and Government cannot solve it by such statements. During these four or five years the *per capita* consumption of foodgrains has gone down by 3.5 per cent, the *per capita* consumption of edible oils and such other things has gone down by 11 to 17 per cent, while the *per capita* consumption of motor cars has gone up by 27 per cent, of refrigerators by 292 per cent and confectionery by 52 per cent. This is the world in which we are living. There has been a 57 per cent rise in prices because of inflation, printing notes in your press.

The price index figure which you are showing is 20 per cent below the actual level, and the correctness of your figure has been challenged by various people. You make a sample survey and fix the index, and then when you finally arrive at the figure you again take the average. Both the calculations are wrong by 10 per cent.

Government servants have been agitating about this interim relief.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This is the most important issue.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Recently 50,000 workers belonging to the All India Railwaymen's Federation staged a demonstration. Only two-rupee increase in dearness allowance is given in every two years to the Government employee. They have been demanding interim relief, and the Government has only said that the Pay Commission will decide it. But the Pay Commission will take five or six years to decide. The workers will not take it lying down. If any thing happens Government will be responsible because the Government compelled the workers to precipitate action. In a country where the feudalist and capitalist elements have combined to ruin the common man, it is only the toiling

and poor masses who, through their organised action, can compel the Government to take some steps in their favour. Otherwise, this Government will go on increasing the price for the monopolists four or five times in a year.

The point that Mr. Vajpayee raised is very relevant. What is your price policy? It is your policy that when the cost of manufacture of penicillin is 30 paise and you sell it at Rs. 3 per unit in the public sector? The FCI which gets crores of rupees from the banks gives it to millowners to procure rice. You have increased interest on credit 10 per cent, but the traders pass on this back to the consumers or poor people. The poor peasants are robbed and they have to part with their food-grains at a cheap price at the time of production.

So, I would like the hon. Minister to answer my question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member made a very impressive speech, but I did not get any question. Even then, I would like to answer him because I had expected a better treatment from him. We are not discussing some excitable question. The price matter is certainly connected with the lives of the people. One can get concerned, but when we are considering some basic reasons for the price level, I think it is necessary to apply an analytical mind.

His main criticism was that there was no analysis of the reasons for the price rise. On the contrary, I have indicated, pointed out and emphasized the reasons for the price increase. I have tried to give some analysis of it. Firstly, I have stated that particular commodities which are very important for industrial production like cotton *kapas* and oilseeds like groundnut etc., are in short supply and therefore there is a rise in the prices. The answer to that would be either to increase the production in the next season or try to compensate the short supply by importing those particular items, which is being done.

The hon. Member asked why prices were raised four times in a year in the case of soap. I gave figures that during 1966-67 four times they were decreased also. The only point that I was making was that price rise or price fall depends upon the prices of the raw materials like tallow or palm oil or other oils.

The hon. Member tried to make fun by saying that there is decrease in *per capita* consumption of certain items and at the same time a rise in the *per capita* consumption in the case of the refrigerators, motor cars etc. I do not know what is wrong about it, because we do want more and more people to have them. They are also now becoming, as a matter of fact, essential commodities of life. How can we say that it is not so?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Then, under the Essential Commodities Act you fix the prices for them.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : They have become a necessity for the lower middle class also. So, I do not agree with the hon. Member on this point.

He has also repeated the point made by Mr. Vajpayee and Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha about interim relief to Government servants. It is a very important point, but I do not think that at this stage I can say anything.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order. That is exactly what I was saying and you stopped me. Kindly allow me to develop my point of order.

There were two Calling Attention notices. One was about the interim relief arising out of the rise in prices; and another was this. We thought that either both would be clubbed together or you would admit both. Every Member of this House has said that an increase should be given to the Central Government employees. Either the Minister should make a statement on that now, or let him make another statement. You should ask him to do so. That is the point of order.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : On a point of clarification. He said the relevant Minister would talk about the Pay Commission and interim relief. Who is the relevant Minister?

MR. SPEAKER : The relevant Minister for this motion is Mr. Chavan. About the other things, we will consider later on.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली शहर) : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जोर दे कर कहा है कि सरकार

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

की प्राइस पालिसी है। इस प्राइस पालिसी का अगर कोई व्यावहारिक अर्थं साधारण आदमी समझता है तो वह यही है कि पिछले दस साल से ऐसा होता आया है कि आज सुबह किसी चीज़ की कीमत इतनी है तो अगली सुबह वह जरूर बढ़नी चाहिए। आप देखिये कि 1961-62 से ले कर 1966-70 तक होलसेल प्राइसिंस जो हैं वे साडे 71 परसेंट बढ़ गई हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको चैक करें। जो रूपये की कीमत 1961-62 में थी उसके मुकाबले में अब वह केवल 58 पैसे रह गई है। अगर इसी प्रकार से और इसी तेज़ी से कीमतें बढ़ती गईं तो 1975 में जो कीमत आज रूपये की है, उसकी आधी कीमत ही रूपये की रह जाएगी, पचास पैसे ही रह जाएगी।

साधारण जनता पर इसका बहुत धातक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। इस बारे में राष्ट्रपति श्री गिरि ने कहा है :

"social stability of the country is closely linked with price stability"

यह बिल्कुल ठीक है। इस का एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि एक साल में मनी सप्लाई 630 करोड़ रूपये बढ़ गई है। यह एक रिकार्ड है। इस के अलावा जो पैसा लगता है, वह कन्ज़म्शन परपत्रिज़ के लिये दिया जाता है, ज्यादातर प्रोडक्शन परपत्रिज़ के लिए नहीं दिया जाता है। सरकार के प्लानिंग कमीशन के एक मेम्बर, श्री वैन्टरामन्, ने इस सम्बन्ध में यह राय जाहिर की है :

"The rise of more than 7 per cent in the wholesale price index during the first five months of this year has been attributed to the nationalisation of banks. The banks are reported to have advanced money more for consumption purposes rather than for productive purposes."

पंच-वर्षीय योजना में यह प्रोविजन किया गया है कि एक साल में ज्यादा से ज्यादा 2 परसेंट प्राइस राइज़ होना चाहिए, जब कि पिछले साल 9 परसेंट हुआ और इस साल अब

तक 7½ परसेंट हो गया है। इस तरह तो सारा प्लान अपसेट हो जायेगा। हमारे देश में आज 20 परसेंट ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन को खाने-पीने की चीज़ें नेशनल मिनिमम से बहुत कम मिलती हैं। अगर यही हालत रही, तो अगले तीन चार सालों में वह संख्या बढ़ कर 25 परसेंट हो जायेगी। प्राइस राइज़ से गरीब आदमी ही पिसता है। अमीर आदमियों, लैंड-लाडज़ और पैसे वालों को इस से लाभ होगा, जिनकी सरपरस्ती यह सरकार करती है।

अगर जेनेरल प्राइस इन्डेक्स 4 या 5 परसेंट बढ़ता है, तो उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन सरकार को सब से पहले यह देखना चाहिए कि कामन मैन के इस्तेमाल की चीजों के दाम बिल्कुल न बढ़ें। अगर एक-आध परसेंट बढ़ें, तो कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन वे 8, 10, 15 या 20 परसेंट बढ़ जाते हैं। क्या सरकार यह गारंटी देगी कि कम से कम सर्व-साधारण जनता के इस्तेमाल की चीजों के भाव एक साल में इन्हें राइज़ न हों, और अगर वे बढ़ें, तो क्या वह इस्तीका देने का ड्रास्टिक कदम उठायेगी ?

हर एक देश में ऐसा होता है कि जब टेक्स का रेट बढ़ता है, तो प्राइसिंज गिरती हैं और सेविंग बढ़ती है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ हमेशा उल्टा होता है। जैसे ही टैक्स इन्क्रीज़ होता है, वैसे ही प्राइसिंज इनक्रीज़ होती है और सेविंग कम होती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में एनक्वायरी करायेंगे ?

क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कमीशन बिठायेगी, जो यह मालूम करे कि पिछले बीस सालों में हर साल बढ़ाये जाने वाले टेक्सेशन, मनी सप्लाई और इन्ट्रेस्ट रेट का प्राइसिंज पर क्या अमर पड़ा है, जिससे सरकार को कुछ गाइडेंस मिल सके कि किस तरीके से सरकार की इकानेमिक पालिसीज़ उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। हो सकता है कि कभी टैले या काटन वारौह का प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ हो, लेकिन सरकार की इकानेमिक पालिसीज़ इतनी ग़लत है, जिन के कारण

लगातार प्राइस इनकीज हो रहा है। शायद 1968-69 के एक साल को छोड़ कर लगातार प्राइस राइज हो रहा है।

क्या सरकार सेविंग्ज को बढ़ाने के लिए कनजम्प्शन पर कोई इस तरह की सीरिंग लगायेगी कि कोई परिवार अगर दो हजार रुपये प्रति-मास से ज्यादा खर्च करता है, तो उस पर हैरी टैक्स लगाया जाये? इस बक्त इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस ब्लैक मार्केट में बिकते हैं। क्या सरकार उन को आवश्यन करने की किसी स्कीम पर विचार करेगी?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has certainly made some good suggestions which can be considered. His main point was that money expansion is mainly responsible for the present situation and he quoted our hon. colleague, a member of the Planning Commission, Shri Venkatraman. I have not got the precise statement that he has made but if he has said what he is quoted to have said, then I beg to differ from Shri Venkatraman in this matter. Because, money expansion is certainly there. But there are one or two more reasons for it. As I said, there is growing economic activity. When the economic activity is expanding, naturally there will be more money expansion. But this time, after nationalisation, we tried to approach and reach the neglected poorer sectors of our society. Naturally, there was bound to be some sort of money expansion. This type of money expansion because of expanding economic activity or reaching the poorer sections is not dangerous. What is dangerous is the exploitation of money expansion for unproductive purposes where there is more scope for speculation, where it is used to control more factories and more companies. Some sort of check is necessary in such cases and that has certainly to be looked into. It is for this very purpose that the Reserve Bank has started from the month of January this year to apply a squeeze on credit of this type, more rate of interest, more margin etc. These steps have been taken. Therefore, there is a complaint from certain sectors about squeeze on credit, as we have just now heard. As you are talking of money ex-

pansion, some people are talking about squeeze on credit. This squeeze on credit on such elements is absolutely necessary and essential, as far as I am concerned.

The hon. Member asked me whether I can give any guarantee. Nobody can give any guarantee. Then the hon. Member wants resignation from us. We are not going to oblige him on that.

As I have said in my statement, it will be our duty to see that the poorer sections of the society are not put to any difficulty. So, as far as essential commodities are concerned, we have to be very watchful to see that the prices remain stable as reasonably as possible.

Then he asked about the effect of taxation and whether we are prepared to entrust this matter to a commission. I do not think any commission is necessary for this purpose. This matter is constantly being reviewed by the Finance Ministry every day.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about the ceiling on consumption?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I began with the statement that he has made some very interesting suggestions. This was one of them.

धी प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : आय की दृष्टि से उपभोक्ताओं की तीन श्रेणियां हैं। जहां तक उच्च श्रेणी का संबंध है, उस पर इस महंगाई का कोई विशेष प्रभाव नहीं हो सकता है जो श्रेणियां इस समय महंगाई से प्रभावित हैं, वे ही निम्न और मध्यम श्रेणियां। जहां तक निम्न श्रेणी का संबंध है, वह भी किसी प्रकार से परिस्थितिवशात अपना समय निकाल लेती है। लेकिन इस महंगाई से अगर कोई सब से अधिक परेशान है, तो वह मध्यम श्रेणी है। मध्यम श्रेणी की परिभाषा मैं यह करता हूँ कि जिसकी जेब नम्बर हो और दिमाग गर्म हो, जो कपड़े सफेद पहनती हो और पेट जिसका खाली हो, वह मध्यम श्रेणी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार महंगाई बराबर बढ़ती चली जा रही है, लोगों की क्य-

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

शक्ति भी उसी अनुपात से बढ़े, क्या वित्त मंत्रालय इस दिशा में कोई विचार कर रहा है।

बजट के समय सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि महंगाई धीरे-धीरे कम होगी और वह नहीं बढ़ेगी। उसके बावजूद महंगाई बराबर बढ़ रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की योजना में कोई कमी है, जिस के कारण वह अपना आश्वासन पूरा नहीं कर पाई है या उस समय जो आश्वासन दिया गया था, सरकार को उसे पूरा करने की आशा नहीं थी और उसने केवल लोगों को प्रसन्न करने के लिए वह आश्वासन दे दिया था। वह आश्वासन व्यावहारिक नहीं, अव्यावहारिक है। दोनों में से कौन सी बात है?

तीसरी बात—जो चब्बाण साहब ने यह कहा कि कोई भी गवर्नेंट इस बात का नियंत्रण नहीं कर सकती, मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ, दुनिया के साम्यवादी देशों के अन्दर भी और पूर्णवादी देशों के अन्दर भी इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है कि जो मूल्यों के ऊपर नियंत्रण करते हैं। इंग्लैंड और अमेरिका में तो इस प्रकार के बोर्ड हैं कि जो मूल्य नियन्त्रण बोर्ड कहलाते हैं और अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैं ईरान में था। मैंने देखा, वहां रोटी बाजार में बिकती है। एक व्यापारी ने रोटी के भाव पर एक पाई की वृद्धि की। एक सप्ताह के बाद गवर्नेंट को पता चला तो उसकी दूकान भी बन्द ही, उसको सजा भी मिली और उस को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसी प्रकार का मूल्य नियंत्रण बोर्ड भारत में भी लागू करेंगे कि जो इस प्रकार की जानकारी लेते रहें कि मूल्य इस प्रकार से बढ़े नहीं और सामान्य उपभोक्ता को किसी तरह से भी कठिनाई में पड़ना न पड़े? यह मेरे तीन प्रश्न हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the middle-class people are concerned, what he says is right. I agree that the impact of the price rise is normally felt at its most by the

middle-class people because their income is fixed and, therefore, certainly, they get the worst part of it. I entirely agree there.

The hon. Member made the point about the assurance of the Prime Minister that she gave at the time of the Budget session. It was a genuine assurance. Naturally, she had in mind particularly the tax efforts that were being undertaken in the course of the budget, i.e., whether they are going to have some sort of an inflationary tendency or give a further push to the price level. As I mentioned the other day, when I was replying to a question on the subject and I gave certain statistics also, as far as the tax proposals as such are concerned, they did not have much impact on the price rise.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Prime Minister made a general statement.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I did say that. It did contain a general statement. But one factor that she had in mind must have been also this. I am only stating a fact, as I understand it.

Then, the hon. Member, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, made a specific suggestion as to whether we are going to have some sort of a Price Control Board as other countries have it. I am not condemning anything, but the countries having Price Control Boards are also suffering from the same malady of inflation. Take U. K. or U. S. A. They are suffering more from inflation and the price rise. Therefore, a Price Control Board is not the solution to that. The real solution to the problem lies in these five to six sectors to be carefully planned and checked, that is, the agricultural production, the procurement of foodgrains, the export policy, the credit policy and the investment policy. These are some of the things, if we balance them well and go according to our Plan, prices will take care of themselves.

13.33 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT, 1957

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957 :—

- (1) The Navy (Pension) Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. S. R. O. 294-A in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1970. [Placed in library See. No. LT-3845/70].
- (2) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 21-E in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1970. [Placed in library. See. No. LT-3846/70]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951.

वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 18क की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत माडल मिल्स नागपुर, लिमिटेड, नागपुर के प्रबन्ध के बारे में अधिसूचना संख्या एस० ओ० 2377 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ जो दिनांक 14 जुलाई 1970 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी। [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3847/70]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 1970, agreed without any amendment to the Army, Air Force and Naval Law (Amendment) Bill, 1970,

which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th May, 1970.”

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (AUTONOMOUS DISTRICTS) : I beg to present the Sixty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

MR. SPEAKER : The Short Notice Question and the Call Attention Notice take a lot of time and we get late for the lunch to re-assemble at 2.30 P.M.

13.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : A very serious thing has happened in Durgapur. The Central Reserve Police has clashed with the Durgapur Steel plant security force

[Shri Nambiar]

Sir, there is a clash between the two wings of the same force. This is a serious matter. 10 Members were injured and admitted into the hospital and there is a general strike in Durgapur. This is a very serious situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, will you ask the Government to make a statement regarding the situation there and tell us what they propose to do or will they allow this sort of thing to continue ? Sir, will you request the Government to make a statement ? Imagine two sets of forces of the Government clashing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your point is before the House. It is for the Government to consider.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Would you kindly tell us whether you are willing to ask the Government to make a statement ? This is a very serious situation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is for the Government to consider. Kindly listen to me. The Government has heard you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : They pretend to be deaf.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They are in a position to make an inquiry about what you have stated. It is for them to consider. I cannot make any inquiry. I cannot come to any conclusion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You can ask the Government to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is before the House. It is for them to consider.

SHRI NAMBIAR : You can direct. I call upon the Government to make a statement.

SHRJ S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, the Assembly is not functioning in West Bengal. So the Government should make a statement on this important issue. You know we have been giving Calling Attention Notices on very many urgent matters. Since the 22nd of July, Sir, the Clothing Factory

at Avadi, Madras is under a lockout. About nearly 2,000 workers are affected ; they are just on the streets. The Defence Minister must make a statement. Mr. Mahida is here ; Mr. Sethi or Mr. Mahida may make a statement on this situation immediately. It is a question of closure, a lockout declared by the Defence Ministry. If this thing continues, this may affect the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi, Madras. The All India Defence Employees Federation have taken a decision that if this lockout is not lifted within a couple of days, they will be compelled to resort to other methods.

SHR1 SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : The law and order situation in Chandigarh is deteriorating day by day. So many sensational things have appeared in the papers. There have been thefts from the post office and bond, and many rare paintings have disappeared from the museum and have been stolen. Yesterday one person has been robbed of Rs. 15,000. Chandigarh is being directly administered by the Central Government. It is therefore the duty of the Central Government to see that law and order situation is maintained there. I request that the Minister should make a statement.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South) : West Bengal is in possession of President's rule. It is at the mercy of CRP, the Contra Reserve Police. The other day it was Jadhavpur university ; then at was Siliguri and then it was some other place and now it has come to Durgapur. We submitted a Calling Attention Motion on this subject but we are sorry to see that it has not been admitted. If this is not discussed on the floor of the House, where can we discuss these matters ? Are we to be treated like this ? I want to tell the Government : This will not go on like this. The people of West Bengal will pay in the same coin. The people of West Bengal will not tolerate such things. They have not taken notice of these incidents and it is time they take note of these things and take action.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Raghuramaiah.

14.35 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF
OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953.

श्री शिवचन्द्र ज्ञा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक से आपका भी सम्बन्ध है, अफिसर आफ पार्लियमेंट में स्पीकर, डिप्टी स्पीकर, चेयरमैन, डिप्टी चेयरमैन आ जाते हैं, इस में आप लोगों की सुविधा के बारे में व्यवस्था है, यदि यह अफिसर रिजाइन कर दे या गुजर जाय, तो जहां वे रहते हैं वहां जो सुविधा पहले 15 दिन की थी अब उसको बढ़ा कर एक महीना करने की बात है। यह बात आपको खाब तो लगेगी, लेकिन मैं इस का विरोध इसलिये करता हूँ कि जो अफिसर इस चेयर पर बैठ कर इस चेयर को स्प्रिंग-बोर्ड बनाता है, जिस तरह से पिछले स्पीकर ने इस को स्प्रिंग-बोर्ड बनाया, जिससे देश का बातावरण भीषण बन गया, उनको रहने की सुविधा भी नहीं मिलनी चाहिए, 15 दिन तो क्या एक दिन का भी उनके लिये प्रोवीजन नहीं होना चाहिए।

इस शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

14.38 hrs.

CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) BILL—*Contd.*

Clause 5—(Power to Constituted Committees)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now resume further consideration of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Bill. We take up Clause 5. There is an Amendment, No. 77, to Clause 5, by Shri B. P. Mandal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : There have been certain very necessary amendments given by all sections of the House. There are amendments moved by Shri Nambiar, Shri Shri Chand Goyal and Shri Shiva Chandra Jha which are crucial. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to accept them and whether he is ready to accommodate in this regard ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will see that when we come to the Clauses concerned. Now, Mr. Mandal, do you want to say anything ?

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhopur) : Sir, I want to substitute the words 'Government officer'.

I beg to move :

Page 6, lines 7 and 8,

for "an officer" substitute "a servant" (77)

I think it will be better if we put the words 'Government servant'. I have nothing further to add. I commend my amendment for the acceptance of the House.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : I think the term 'Government officer' is a well-known term. Therefore, there is no need to accept the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 5-8-70.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
put amendment No. 77 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 77 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 9 were added to the Bill.

New Clause 9A

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhuban) : I beg to move :

Page 7, after line 10, insert :

"Abolition of female contract labour. 9A. The female contract labour is hereby abolished". (24)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन जो है वह किमेल कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को उठाने के मुतालिक है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि क्लाऊ 9 के बाद क्लाऊ 9-ए के रूप में इसको जोड़ दिया जाये :

"The female contract labour is hereby abolished."

मन्त्री महोदय ने दबी जबान में इसको कबूल किया कि एक न एक दिन हमें कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को उठाना है, खत्म करना है। इस बिल का जो क्लाऊ 10 है उसमें एक शब्द है, भले ही वह कमज़ोर हो कि एम्प्लायमेंट आफ कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर का प्रोहितिशन हो सकता है। इस तरह से कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को बिल्कुल बन्द कर सकते हैं, खत्म कर सकते हैं। एक दिन वह भी आयेगा जबकि कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर, चाहे वह मेल हो या फिमेल, उसका खात्मा होकर रहेगा। अब थोड़ी देर के लिए मान लीजिए कि हम पूरे कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को खत्म नहीं कर रहे हैं तो कम से कम जो फिमेल कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर है जिसमें कि बेहद एक्स्प्लायटेशन होता है जिसको बन्द

कर दिया जाये। कहीं से तो हमें इस बात की शुरूआत करनी ही चाहिए। फिमेल कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर की जहाँ तक बात है उसमें चूँकि एक्स्प्लायटेशन बहुत होता है, वेजेज के मामलों में और दूसरे मामलों में इसलिए उसको खत्म करने की बात इसमें जरूर आनी चाहिए। इसी के मुतालिक मैंने अपना संशोधन रखा है। इस चीज को इस जगह पर न रख कर मन्त्री महोदय किसी दूसरी जगह पर रखना चाहें तो उस बात की सुविधा मैं उनको दे सकता हूँ लेकिन फिमेल कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर जिसकी तादाद बहुत काफी है, जिसके लिए रहने खाने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है, इस कदर एक्स्प्लायटेशन है तो उसका खात्मा इस विधेयक के जरिए जरूर होना चाहिए।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : I would like to record my strong support to the new clause which my hon. friend is trying to introduce in the Bill. We know that in this country thousands and lakhs of women workers are being put to hard labour by the contractors, and only a very small amount is paid to them by way of wages. These poor workers, I may say, these poor creatures are seen in the villages, on the roadside, on the railway line and everywhere else, and they are all working there for eight annas a day or sometimes even four annas a day, and absolutely no amenities or privileges or concessions are available to them. Therefore, it is absolutely right on the part of my hon. friend to have sought to move an amendment to the effect that female contract labour, that is contract labour of female or women workers should be prohibited. That does not mean that women should not be employed in this labour. What he means is that you must make a start somewhere. If contract labour is not going to be abolished totally, at least let Government make a start with the abolition of contract labour of the womenfolk who are put to so much misery and hardship in this country. It does not redound the credit of this nation which claims to be one of the biggest nations of the world with a population of 55 crores, half of which are women, that from among them millions are put to this hard labour more or less like slaves. I fully appreciate and support the amend-

ment and request the hon. Minister to accept it and show to the country that he is one with labour.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I am surprised that my socialist and communist friends who have spoken are set on depriving poor women of the right to earn a livelihood. These women do not go there because they are forced by the contractor or employer ; they go there by force of circumstances.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Their husbands are employed there.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : As my leader has said, their husbands are also employed there and these women go there to earn something to supplement the family income. I do not know if my friends have thought of the implications of their suggestion.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He has not understood the spirit of our suggestion.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am concerned with the fact and substance. Do they want to deprive these people of their right to earn something ? Therefore, this amendment is misconceived.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतवर्ष एक गरीब देश है। यहां पर पति पत्नी दोनों मिल पर टेके पर मजदूरी करते हैं और इस देश में कई इलाके तो ऐसे हैं जैसे कि पहाड़ों पर जहां के आदमी बहुत ज्यादा लेखांकिक हैं, औरतें ही अधिकतर काम कर रही हैं। हमने बराबर के अधिकार पुरुषों और महिलाओं को दिये हैं इसलिये जो भी मेहनत कर सकते हैं उनको मेहनत और मजदूरी करने की आजादी होनी चाहिए। यह बात तो मैं मान सकता हूं कि जितने भी कन्ट्रैक्ट दिये जायें वह औरतों को दिये जायें ताकि वह आदमियों से काम ले सकें लेकिन यह कहना कि औरतों से काम ही न लिया जाये, इस बात को मैं नहीं मानता। इस गरीब देश में महिलाओं को जो रुपये डेढ़ रुपए की मजदूरी मिल रही है वह भी न मिले यह उचित नहीं होगा जब तक कि कोई दूसरी ऐसी एजेन्सी

न हो जो कि उन महिलाओं को रोजगार दे सके। इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस संशोधन का विरोध करता हूं और उसका आधार यह है कि भारतवर्ष में कमाने का अधिकार पुरुष ने ही अपने पास ले रखा है और स्त्री जाति का बुरी तरह से एक्स्प्लॉयट किया जाता है। इस हित से भी स्त्रियों को स्वतंत्र रूप से कमाने और स्वाभिमान के साथ रहने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। आज भारतवर्ष की आधी शक्ति (स्त्री) बेकार पड़ी हुई है और उसको यदि आप इस तरह काम करने से रोकेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं यह बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि एक नहीं, हजारों इंस्टांसेज इस प्रकार के हैं जहां आदमियों ने अपनी औरतों को छोड़ दिया है तो फिर वे अपनी आजीविका कमाने के लिए कहां जायेंगी ? इस आधार पर मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस संशोधन की भावना का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उसकी ताईद करता हूं क्योंकि एक बात हम जहर देखते हैं कि कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर में जो हमारी बहने काम करती हैं उनको जो सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिलती हैं। लेकिन अगर इसके पीछे भावना यह हो कि कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर में औरतों को काम न मिले तो मैं उसकी ताईद नहीं करता। आदमियों के साथ साथ औरतों को भी मिलना चाहिए। मैं श्री लोबो प्रभु जी से कहूंगा कि मैं इसके डिलाफ नहीं हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि औरतों को काम मिले। लोबो प्रभु जी यहां पर हैं लेकिन अगर मिसेज लोबो प्रभु भी आयें तो उनको भी काम मिलना चाहिए। मैं कहता हूं कि औरतों को भी मौका मिलना चाहिए। इस संशोधन के पीछे भावना यह है कि हम औरतों को यह सहूलियत न दें। अगर ऐसा कर दिया जायेगा तो दिक्कत पैदा हो

[श्री स०मो० बनर्जी]

जायेगी। इसी भावना से यहां कहा गया है कि हमारे देश में औरतों और मर्दों को समान अधिकार मिलना चाहिये। देश की प्रधान मंत्री आज एक औरत है और हमारे राष्ट्रपति एक मर्द हैं। इसलिए यहां औरतों और मर्दों में भेद करने का सवाल नहीं होना चाहिये। दोनों को समान अधिकार होना चाहिये और समान रूप से नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये। यह सही बात है कि अगर हम इस पर बैन लगा देंगे तो बड़ी मुसीबत हो जायेगी।

अभी यहां एक बात कही गई कि बहुत सी औरतें होती हैं जिन को पति निकाल देते हैं। अगर वह श्रम न करने पायेंगी तो उनके लिये बड़ी दिक्कत होगी। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस अमेंडमेंट को प्रेस न किया जाये, बल्कि उनको स्पेशल केसिलिटी दी जाये।

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : Sir, women workers are employed in factories, plantations and so many other places. Therefore, there is no question of abolishing female contract labour. They should not be deprived of their earnings. In fact, the wages paid are very low as pointed out by Mr. Nambiar. It is all the more reason why both husband and wife should work together and earn something more, so that they may live a more comfortable life. It is more so in the case of widows and destitutes. They have to work and eke out their livelihood. If female contract labour is abolished, probably in this country, where there is so much of unemployment, it will become difficult for them to eke out their livelihood. So, I cannot accept the amendment.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Our point has not been understood. I want you to make them permanent and not try to keep them as contract labourers. Give them permanent rights and better facilities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I shall put the amendment to the vote.

The question is :

Page 7, after line 10 insert —

"Abolition of female contract labour. 9A. The female contract labour is hereby abolished." (24)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 7] AYES [14.56 hrs

Mishra, Shri Janeshwar

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Amat, Shri D.

Amin, Shri R.K.

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Babunath Singh, Shri

Barupal, Shri P.L.

Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri

Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri

Chandika Prasad, Shri

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Dass, Shri C.

Deoghare, Shri N.R.

Deshmukh, Shri K. G.

Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dixit, Shri G. C.

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira

Ganesh, Shri K. R.

Gautam, Shri C. D.

Gavit, Shri Tukaram

Ghosh, Shri Parimal	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand	Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Jagdhav, Shri Tulshidas	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Jadhav, Shri V. N.	Parmar, Shri, D. R.
Jai Singh, Shri	Partap Singh, Shri
Jamna Lal, Shri	Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao	Patil, Shri Deorao
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Patil, Shri S. D.
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal	Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Kikar Singh, Shri	Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Kinder Lal, Shri	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Ranga, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.	Rao, Shri Jaganath
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Lobo Prabhu, Shri	Reddi, Shri G. S.
Lutfal Haque, Shri	Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand	Saigal, Shri A. S.
Marandi, Shri	Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Master, Shri Bhola Nath	Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal	Sayyad Ali, Shri
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.	Sen, Shri P. G.
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Mohsin, Shri	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.	Shinkre, Shri
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya	Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri

Sudarsanam, Shri M.

Sursingh, Shri

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash

Uikey, Shri M. G.

Venkatswamy, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes 2 ; Noes 89.

The motion was negatived

Clause 10—(Prohibition of Employment of Contract Labour)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, I move

Page 7, after line 31, insert—

"(e) whether it is in the interest of the economy and of the claims of other unemployed labour available." (65)

I would begin by saying that I am very sympathetic to labour. I will go further and say that I am more sympathetic than our socialists and communist friends here. If further proof is required, it is at hand. These Members opposed employment to women, refused employment to half the population of this country and we had to tell them that there is something more, some humanity, in other parties than there is in socialism.

On this amendment, I have raised two points ; first, whether it will do good to the economy to have this contract Labour Bill and second, whether it will do good to the whole body of labour. I will take up the question of the whole body of labour first.

The total number of workers in this country is 189 million. Of this, about two-thirds are self-employed. About 31 per cent are landless labourers, who are working in the fields, they go, according to the latest survey, for a total number of 196 days in the year. There are nine classes which have been shown in the Labour Statistics of 1970. It discloses two million workers in construction ; and two million workers who are not specified. This constitutes contract labour for whom this Bill has been introduced.

15 hrs.

I would like to establish these figures correctly. A total of four million at the most will be concerned with the benefits of this Bill. That total will have to be reduced by those who are already in regular employment. Although the Minister said that there were three lakhs employed in the railways and possibly about two lakhs in the PWD, actually, my calculation is, at the outside, a population of one million workers are employed. This Bill applies to one million workers. My heart goes out to them. I have got a question, which will be coming up next week about contract labour in Bombay which goes for construction and is not employed as soon as the rains begin, when they have nowhere to go and they lie about the pavements and their condition should make us very ashamed of ourselves. I have enquired from the Minister why at least Labour exchanges should not find some work for them. But this is a Bill which provides for all these facilities for only a small class. This class is going to be the elite in the Contract Bill. Landless labourer gets, according to the latest survey—I do not say it is correct because you do no proper survey at all—only about 96 paise. That is the earning of a landless labourer. According to this Bill, the wage of the contract labour will more or less approximate to the wage of an ordinary worker, say, between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4. What will be the result ? If you insist that this wage should be paid, the contractor will employ only 19 workers and not more. And, you have no means of checking it. The minister and myself were together in the Madras Government. I was responsible for passing the Kangani Act, abolishing contract labour in the plantations. Now what do they do ? They employ people only for 16 days in the month. After that, the workers move to

*Shri Shiva Chardha Jha also recorded his vote for 'AYES'.

the next plantation and they are completely out of the purview of the Act. This subterfuge will come in. Instead of 20, they will employ 19 even by dividing or sub-contracting the work. The labourer is not going to benefit. So, when this Act is going to be applied, you must consider its effect on the whole body of workers, a fluid body of workers who are seasonal. They come and they go back to the fields. If you say they should remain there on the rolls of the contractor and they should be paid this or that wage, you are preventing other workers, the stream of labour coming from the villages, from taking their place. You must consider the effect of favouring a small section of one million workers as against 32 million landless workers when you enforce this Act. In any locality that test can be applied. If there is no competition for labour there, by all means treat it under the Act. But when there is a large body of workers waiting, do not create a small elite. Landless labour is 90 per cent Harijan labour. If you are thinking in terms of being good and kind to Harijan labour, think of doing your best for landless labour.

Secondly, if you are going to raise the cost of the projects, the result will be, there will be fewer of them. Government will simply say, according to the new schedule of rates, contract labour is very expensive and instead of having 10 schemes, we will have to be content with 7 schemes. Therefore, fewer people will be employed and may be they will get more. Sir, I have spent my service serving labour. I was Labour Secretary, Industries Secretary and Home Secretary and I know what it is to have too many rules. Corruption and irregularities, to which my good friends Mr. Nambiar, Dr. Ranen Sen and others referred, will multiply. Therefore, with all our affection for labour and feeling for a better order for them, let us not rush in this way. When we apply this Act, let us consider these two things that it does not affect our economy adversely and it does not discriminate against other labour which is prevented from flowing in and taking the place of contract labour. Subject to these two considerations, I support the Bill.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : I am not surprised at the speech of Mr. Lobo Prabhu. This is the psychology born out of profit motive of the employers, who in the name of doing service to millions of agricultur-

lural labour, want to depress the wages of the factory labour and other labour. By saying that it will create an elite section of labour, the wages and other amenities of a vast majority of the working population are being depressed.

As a matter of fact, the position is this. In the factories the workers are getting more than the average contract labour. If the idea is to raise the wages of the contract labour, the village agricultural labour are not affected. In fact, the contract labour is recruited from agricultural labour. Therefore, it is not proper to say that elite sections of the labour are created through this Bill. In fact, the criticism is the other way round, that proper wages are not given by the contractor to the labour and the move of the government is to raise the wage of contract labour. Therefore, this plea is completely out of place. This is the plea which is always made by the employers in order to deprive the workers of their legitimate dues.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have heard with rapt attention the very educative speech of my hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu, who was the Labour Secretary and Secretary of so many other departments. But the question is very simple. If this argument is accepted, what will happen ? Whenever the Central Government employees ask for wage increase, they will be told : look, the State Government employees are getting less. When the State Government employees ask for increased emoluments they will be asked to look at what the Corporation employees are getting. And the Corporation employees will be asked to look at the employment exchanges for the condition of the unemployed people. So, this argument does not hold good. After all, we have to start somewhere. We have to pass some legislation which should be taken as an example for all other industrial workers, wherever they are working, whether they are landless labour or working in the field. I know that Shri Lobo Prabhu has all the sympathy for the working class and the landless labour. Only this morning when the question of land grab by the landless came he opposed it. So, with all our sympathies and with all our affections for labour we oppose this provision.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : Clause 10(2) of the Bill reads :

"Before issuing any notification under sub-section (1) in relation to an establishment, the appropriate Government shall have regard to the conditions of work and benefits provided for the contract labour in that establishment and other relevant factors, such as....."

Then (a), (b), (c) and (d) are given, which are only illustrative and not exhaustive. My hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu, wanted to add (e). Certainly, the point raised by Shri Lobo Prabhu is relevant in the sense that whenever we take a step, we must take into consideration the general economic situation in the country and how it is going to affect the other sections of labour. When we take up this question with regard to other sections of labour, we have to see that steps are taken to improve the conditions of those sections also. Take the case of agricultural labour. They are not paid properly. The Minimum Wages Act is there and the minimum wages are fixed. But they are very low and they have to be revised. We have to take it up with the State Governments to see that these wages are revised upwards so that their conditions may improve. Therefore, I am not in a position to accept this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 65 by Shri Lobo Prabhu to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 65 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(Licensing of Contractors.)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 8, line 13, —*after "may" insert—* "consistently with the interests of the economy and of claims of other unemployed labour available" (66).

My amendment is nearly the same as my previous amendment that the interest of the unemployed labour available and of the general condition of the economy should be considered when any conditions of the licence are made out. I am not going to repeat what I said already, but I would like to say this, because I have to prove my *bona fides* to my good friend who said that I was speaking for the employees. I have said this not today but for several years ; at least for ten years, since I wrote my book, "*New thinking*", I have been pressing that there should be an employment insurance for all labour.

When I said there should be no discrimination in favour of contract labour, I was thinking of all the labour if it had a minimum wage. Today we have a minimum wage. But we have no employment. It is the duty of the State before it passes such a legislation to undertake that every man who has labour in his hands should be provided with work. If the Government does not do it, not only it is failing in the Directive Principle in respect of the right to work, the right to minimum wage, the Government is also failing even in the very economics on which it depends for the prosperity of the country. When you have such a large reservoir of unemployed labour which requires housing, clothing, etc. and which does not contribute anything in return, you are just making an idle workshop of the country which will lead you nowhere.

I would request you to read my amendment along with my persistent desire for years which I have been pressing to this Government in my books, in my questions and all that, that there should be employment insurance for fulfilling the right to full employment. The right to employment must be recognised in this country.

In this connection, I would like to mention one thing. I am glad the Minister of State is also present ; last time, he was not aware of certain provision and there was some dispute between us as to whether it

was in the Draft Fourth Plan or not. There is a scheme for providing employment to those who ask for it. That scheme is now confined to only one small block in Maharashtra. I would suggest to this House, to the Minister, to give some assurance that he will consider the extension of that scheme to the rest of the country, so that no man in this country will suffer because there is no work which he wants to do and which the State or the private enterprise can provide.

Sir, with this request, I am not pressing my amendment, but I am pressing my request to the Minister at least to accept that the right to employment will be sooner than later recognised in this country.

SHRI D. SANJIVYYA : I entirely agree with the hon. Member that the provision of unemployment insurance is ideal. But how soon we will be able to reach the ideal is a question. Some pilot projects have been started and we hope, if finances permit, that we will be able to extend to other areas also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes,

Amendment No. 66 was by leave withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is :

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Grant of Licences)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 8, line 23.—

after "make" insert-

"within the period of one month" (67)

Sir, this is a very small amendment to the effect that the official is bound to accept an application for a licence and pass orders on it within a month. I am pressing this amendment. It is for the reasons my friend mentioned about corruption and the officials taking advantage of the necessities of the contractors. A contractor cannot wait indefinitely while his application is being considered. You may say that you can have an executive direction but that is not enough. The Act itself should indicate an attitude of strictness towards delay by officials. If they dispose of the application within a month or give reasons for the same, that will be better. It is such a simple amendment that, I hope, the Minister will accept it.

SHRI D. SANJIVYYA : I thought an executive direction will suffice....

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : That may or may not come. This is a very simple amendment.

SHRI D. SANJIVYYA : We can always get it done through an executive direction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put amendment No. 67 in the name of Shri Lobo Prabhu to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 67 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15—(Appeal)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (CHANDIGARH) : I beg to move :

Page 9, lines 10 and 11,—

for "who shall be a person nominated

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]

in this behalf by the appropriate Government."

substitute—

"Who shall be appointed out of the District Judges or other judicial personnel of same rank and status..."
(12)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I beg to move :

Page 9, line 10,—

for "person" *substitute* "judicial person" (49)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 9, line 10,—

for "person" *substitute*—

"judicial authority" (68)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL . My amendment No. 12 relates to an appellate officer and I have suggested that the appellate officer instead of being a person nominated in this behalf by the appropriate Government shall be appointed out of the District Judges or other judicial personnel of same rank and status. My purpose in moving this amendment is that judicial work should always be performed by a judicial officer. You will be pleased to notice that under Cl.15 powers have been given to the aggrieved persons to prefer an appeal under Sec. 7A, 12 and 14. Sec. 7 relates to the registration of certain establishments. Supposing a particular establishment is wrongly registered or it is refused registration on some flimsy ground, he can prefer an appeal. If the case is to be decided by a person who has absolutely no legal acumen, no judicial training or no legal background, he is not likely to take a judicial view and an objective and dispassionate view, but he is likely to be swayed by considerations weighing with the Government. Therefore, in all such enactments care is always taken to appoint persons who have judicial experience and legal acumen and I do not know why in this case the Government have left it to its own discretion to choose a person to decide these appeals. It is better to safeguard the

interests of all persons who are likely to be aggrieved under Sec. 7A, 12 and 14 by providing that their cases are decided by a person about whom there can be absolutely no doubt regarding integrity and competence. Therefore, I am suggesting that these words must be substituted and I hope the hon. Minister who always takes a very reasonable view of things, certainly will concede this small amendment and will safeguard the right of persons who are to be governed by this Act.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी अच्छे राश्य में, जिसका प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास है, हर एक व्यक्ति को न्याय पाने का अधिकार है। और वह न्याय असंदिग्ध होना चाहिए, उसमें किसी प्रकार का सन्देह नहीं होना चाहिए। इस विषेयक में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि अगर काम करने वाले किसी मजदूर के साथ अन्याय हुआ है या उसको कोई शिकायत है, तो वह न्याय-प्राप्ति के लिए उस व्यक्ति के पास अपील कर सकता है, जिसे गवर्नर्मेंट ने नियुक्त किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस अवस्था में उसको न्याय मिल भी सकता है और नहीं भी मिल सकता है। सब जानते होंगे कि जब किसी ठेकेदार को ठेका मिलता है, तो उससे पहले ही आफिसर्ज का परसेटेज तय हो जाता है, अन्यथा उसका नाम ही ठेके में नहीं आता है। और उसमें कितना इंजीनियर लेगा, कितना ओवरसियर लेगा, कितना कौन लेगा, ऊपर तक यह इस तरह से चलता चला जाता है। हर डिपार्टमेंट में सब ने ज्यादा करप्ट मशीनरी अगर कहीं है तो वह यह है कांट्रोलर, वाली। इसमें ऊपर से नीचे तक रिस्वत चलती है जिसे कोई भी नहीं सुटला सकता है। किसी भी दफ्तर में आप चले जाइए, सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० में चले जाइए या कहीं भी देख लीजिए हर जगह यह चलता है। तो जब गवर्नर्मेंट आफिशियल्स में ऊपर तक रिस्वत खाए हुए आदमी हैं तो उनके नियुक्त किए हुए आदमी से उस मजदूर को न्याय मिल सकेगा यह बिलकुल संदिग्ध बात है। बल्कि वह भी उस प्रस्ताचार में एक और भागीदार हो जाएगा। इस प्रकार मजदूर को न्याय मिल सकेगा, इसमें

बिलकुल संदेह है। दूसरी बात—आपने ऐनी परसन रखा है। यह न्याय का सवाल है तो यह प्रत्येक व्यक्ति से तो प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता जिसको न्याय देने का ज्ञान नहीं है, जिसने कानून पढ़ा नहीं है वह न्याय कैसे देगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अकबर कैसे देता था।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अकबर का न्याय आप चाहते हो लेकिन आप को ही उस में फिर मुश्किल पड़ जायगी। उसमें न्याय और अन्याय दोनों बातें आ जाती हैं। प्रजातंत्र में अकबर खड़ा नहीं रहता। प्रजातंत्र में राजा के बिलाफ भी हम अपनी शिकायत रख सकते हैं और हमारे यहां की जो जूडिशियरी है उस में हमको न्याय मिलने की आशा है। अभी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, सुप्रीमकोर्ट ने उसे रिजेक्ट किया हालांकि बड़ी बैंचेनी यहां रही और बहुत से मेम्बरों ने इम्पीचमेंट भी करने की कोशिश की जो कि इतिहास में एक काले धब्बे के रूप में रहेगा। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो कुछ किया वह शानदार इतिहास उसने पेश किया है हम उससे सहमत हों या न हों। तो मजदूर को न्याय मिले इस दृष्टि से मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इसमें से कोई पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है, मजदूर को न्याय दिलाना है इसलिए एनी परसन की जगह ऐसा, आदमी रखिए जो जूडिशियल मैन हो और न्यायाधीश रहा हो, यही मेरा संसोधन है।

SHRI LOBO PARBHU : I am glad I am in good company; there are two other people supporting the amendment. So I have no feeling of loneliness at present. The simple issue is this, whether the Minister is willing to substitute the word 'judicial authority' for "person". That is all. I wish this is done, because that will give confidence to all concerned, to the workers and everybody else. I cannot add to what my learned predecessor has already said because it has been very extensive.

But I would like to say only this that we

here are working on these amendments and we who speak on them satisfy a certain provision of Parliamentary Procedure. If every amendment is to be rejected, I think, we may as well ask the speaker to amend the rules to say that no amendments are necessary.

When the amendments are small, not affecting the basic structure or purpose of the Bill, I would like the Minister kindly to accept them even though they are for a Bill which has been approved by a Select Committee.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : In this matter, under Clause 15, either the Establishment or the Contractor goes in appeal when any registration or licence is revoked. There is no question of any interest of labour being involved here. That is number one. Secondly, Sir, if we appoint 'judicial authority' the whole usual procedure will be brought in. Perhaps it will be a long-drawn out affair and delay matters and we want quick decisions. In all those matters we will take care to see that 'competent officer' is appointed. As such, I am not in a position to accept those amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I put all the amendments together?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : No, Sir. separately. We are asking for a Division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. I will now put Amendment No. 12 of Shri Shri Chand Goyal to vote. The question is :

Page 9, lines 10 and 11,—

for "who shall be a person nominated in this behalf by the appropriate Government":

Substitute

"who shall be appointed out of the District Judges or other judicial personnel of same rank and status :" (12)

Let the lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha Divided.

Division No. 8]

[15.29 hrs.

AYES

Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Majhi, Shri Mahendra
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Naik, Shri G. C.
Nambiar, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sheo Narain, Shri
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Viswanathan, Shri G.

Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chaudhary, Shri Valmiki
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jamna Lal, Shri
Karan Singh, Dr.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Amjad Ali, Shri Sardar
Atam Das, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kikar Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati

Lutfal Haque, Shri	Ram Dhan, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Ram Swarup, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand	Randhir Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh	Rao, Shri Jaganath
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Marandi, Shri	Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Master, Shri Bhola Nath	Reddi, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Misra, Shri S. N.	Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri	Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Mohsin, Shri	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila	Sher Singh, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.	Shinkre, Shri
Paokai Haokip, Shri	Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Parmar, Shri D. R.	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Partap Singh, Shri	Sonavane, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.	Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Patil, Shri Deorao	Sursingh, Shri
Patil Shri S. D.	Swaran Singh, Shri
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Radhabai, Shrimati B.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Raj Deo Singh, Shri	Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Ram, Shri T	Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : *Ayes* : 19 ; *Noes* : 93.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 49 and 68 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 49 and 68 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(Canteens.)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 9, line 26—

for 'one hundred' substitute 'fifty'. (25)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I beg to move :

Page 9, line 26—

for 'one hundred' substitute 'twenty-five'. (50)

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : I beg to move :

Page 9, line 26—

for 'one hundred' substitute 'fifty'. (78)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These amendments are now before the House.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कलाज वेलफेर एण्ड हेल्थ आफ कन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर से सम्बन्धित है जिस में सरकार कहती है :

"The appropriate Government may make rules requiring that in every establishment (a) to which this Act applies (b) wherein work requiring employment of contract labour is likely to continue for such period as may be prescribed, and (c) wherein contract labour numbering one hundred or more....."

मैं चाहता हूँ कि 100 के बजाय 50 कर दिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस इस्टेब्लिशमेंट में 100 या उससे ज्यादा कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर काम करते हैं, उसके लिये ये वेलफेर की बातें करते हैं, यह अच्छा नहीं है। जब ये इस बात को मानते हैं कि 20 या उससे ज्यादा मजदूर जहां काम करते हैं, वहां कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर का कानून लागू हो जाता है, तो जब उनके वेलफेर की बात आती है, सुविधा की बात आती है, तो यह 100 या उससे ज्यादा के लिये ही क्यों हों, कम लोगों को कैन्टीन की सुविधा क्यों न मिले, इस तरह से तो कन्ट्राडिक्टरी पोजीशन पैदा हो जाती है। जहां 50 आदमी काम करते हैं, वह काफ़ी बड़ा इस्टेब्लिशमेंट हो जाता है, इसलिये मेरे इस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लेने से इस विधेयक का मकसद पूरा हो जाता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि भंती महोदय मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा अभी मेरे बन्धु ने कहा है, जब आपने 20 आदमियों की संख्या पर इस विधेयक को लागू करना स्वीकार किया है, परन्तु जब सुविधा की बात आती है तो कहते हैं कि 100 आदमियों पर कैन्टीन लगेगी—इसके पीछे कौन सी युक्ति है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। जहां पर 20 आदमी काम करेंगे वहां भी इन सुविधाओं की ज़रूरत पड़ेगी, खाना न सही, कम से कम चाय का प्याला तो उनको मिलना ही चाहिए। जहां मजदूर काम करते हैं,

*Shri Gurcharan Singh also recorded his vote for NOES.

उनको इतनी सुविधा अवश्य होनी चाहिये कि वे लोग वहीं कैन्टीन में बैठ कर चाय का प्याला पी सकें और चाय के लिये उनको बाहर न जाना पड़े। अगर आप यह सुविधा 100 आदमियों के लिये ही रखेंगे, तो कोई भी कान्ट्रूक्टर इतनी सुविधा नहीं देगा। इसलिये मैंने अपने संशोधन में कहा है कि 100 आदमियों के स्थान पर 25 रखा जाय, 25 आदमियों पर कैन्टीन होना ही चाहिये।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : My amendment is the same as Shri Jha's. I am sorry the Minister has come with a closed mind determined to reject almost all amendments. So as a matter of fact, I did not like to move my amendment. Anyway, I think it is reasonable that when there are 50 workers Government should have power to compel the contractor to have a canteen. Eating arrangements are very necessary ; without food, a worker cannot work efficiently. The number 100 is too large ; even if there are 50, there should be canteen facilities available. I support the amendment of Shri Jha's. Instead of displaying a closed mind determined to reject all amendments, I think the Minister should apply his mind to the reasonability of our amendments and accept them. He will kindly accept this amendment as a necessary one in the light of what I have explained.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : This is a very important facility. After all, the Labour Minister wants to give some facilities to labour. But he says if there are 99 workers, they will not have a canteen, but if they are 100, they will get it. This approach is quite wrong. Even if he does not accept the figure of 20 or 25, he must accept the amendment saying that if there are 50 workers, this facility must be provided. Otherwise, the entire Act will become futile and devoid of purpose.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : Only with regard to canteens the number hundred is fixed. With regard to rest house, drinking water, etc., even if there are 21 there, they are eligible for all this. With regard to canteens I must plead with the House to be practical. What is the kind of contract labour we have got ? They cook their own food, they

bring their own food with them and drink water there. Very rarely they go to the canteen.

AN HON. MEMBER : Because no facilities are available.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : It must be a viable unit. Therefore, I think the number hundred is reasonable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put Amendment Nos. 25, 50 and 78 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 25, 50, & 78 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was Added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are still 48 Amendments left and 20 Clauses. We allotted five hours, we have exceeded that time. So if the members agree, they may kindly press only those Amendments which they consider really important.

The question is :

“That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Other Facilities)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 10, line 17,—

after “labour” insert “exceeding fifty”
(70)

Clause 18 provides that the contractor will make available a sufficient supply of whole-some drinking water, a sufficient number of latrines and urinals and washing

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

facilities. My difficulty is this. If the contractor has a very small body of men, he cannot go on constructing these things and providing these facilities. So, as you have allowed in Clause 16 that the number should be hundred, in respect of these facilities the number may be at least fifty because it will not be realistic otherwise to provide these facilities. Drinking water is available. There are public sources of supply. He need not bring a pipe for 20 workers. If it is fifty, it becomes a sizeable body of workers. I think without really losing the purpose of the Bill, you will be serving both the interests of the economy and of the workers if the number is raised from 20 to 50.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Even if it is five, drinking water must be given. Let him bring a pot of water and put it there. Why are you objecting?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : The number should not be fixed. If there are 21, it should apply, but with regard to the scale as to how many canteens should be there, how many latrines, etc., that will be fixed according to the rules to be framed under Clause 35. Clause 35 (2) (j) says that the number and types of canteens, rest-rooms, latrines and urinals that should be provided and maintained will be fixed by the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put Amendment No. 70 to the House.

Amendment No. 70 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 19 and 20 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then we come to clause 21.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am not moving my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clause 23—(Contravention of Provisions Regarding Employment of Contract Labour.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then we take up clause 23.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I move :

Page 12, line 5, for "three"

substitute "six" (26)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I move :

Page 12, Line 9, add at the end

"and with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months." (51)

श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें सज्जा देने की बात है। जो कानून का उल्लंघन करेंगे उनको कैसी सज्जा मिलनी चाहिए उसके लिए ये चाहते हैं कि तीन महीने की सज्जा और एक हजार रुपए तक का जुर्माना हो। अभी उस दिन श्री देवेन सेन जी ने कहा था कि एक हजार का फाइन रखकर आप उन ठेकेदारों को डरा नहीं सकते हैं। वह ठेकेदार तो ऐसे हैं जोकि आपको भी खरीद सकते हैं। इसीलिए मैंने इसमें यह संशोधन रखा है कि इसमें जो सज्जा देने की बात है वह तीन महीने से बढ़ाकर 6 महीने का रिगरस इम्प्रिजनमेंट देने की बात रखी जानी चाहिए ताकि उनके ऊपर उसका कुछ असर पड़ सके।

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : In most of the labour enactments, this period of three months is fixed. With regard to the fine, my

hon. friend Mr. Jha might not have read this clause fully. If he reads it fully he will find the provision saying, "with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues" etc. Therefore it is severe enough. And so I do not accept the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put the amendments to the vote.

Amendments No. 26 & 51 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

Clause 24—(Other Offences)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take clause 24.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I move :

Page 12, line 13, for "three" substitute "six" (27)

अभी तीन महीने की सजा को जो 6 महीने करने की बात मैंनेरखी थी उसपर मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि मैंने सारा क्लाऊ पढ़ा नहीं है। उसमें तो यह लिखा है :

"...with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for everyday during which such contravention continues."

इसमें तो यह लिखा है कि जब कंटिन्युइंग कन्ट्रावेशन होगा यानी जब दूसरी बार, तीसरी बार कोई जुर्म करेगा तो उसके लिए यह रखा गया है। इन्होंने दोनों बातों को एक साथ मिलकर अप कर दिया है। इसलिए मैंने अभी तीन महीने की सजा को 6 महीने करने के लिए जो तर्क दिये थे वही बात यहां भी लागू होती है।

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : We are on clause 24. He speaks on : clause 23.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No. 27 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 24 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

Clause 25 (Offences by Companies)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then we come to clause 25.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I move : Page 12, line 22, after 'proves' insert

"and the contract labour generally approves of." (28)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No. 28 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clause 26 (Cognizance of Offences)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then we come to clause 26.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I move :

Page 13, lines 2 and 3,

for "by, or with the previous sanction in writing of, the inspector."

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]
substitute

"by an office-bearer of a recognised trade union or by the inspector" (13)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I move

Page 13, lines 2 and 3,

omit, "or with the previous sanction in writing of," (52)

Page 13, line 3,

after "inspector" insert

"or the office bearer of the recognised trade union" (53)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : This is a very important amendment. This is a basic one. My amendment No. 13 suggest that for the words "by or with the previous sanction in writing of, the inspector", substitute the words "by an office bearer of a recognised trade union or by the inspector." The right to move the machinery of this Act, has been given only to the inspector. The labour and recognised trade unions have been omitted, even though usually this right is always invested in the leader of a trade union to move the machinery under similar Acts. I do not know why the entire thing has been left to the discretion of the inspector. If the inspector is dishonest or inactive the machinery under this Act will not come into motion at all. Therefore, I have said that the office-holders of recognised trade unions should be given the right to file these complaints instead of the present position in the Bill under which the complaint can be made only by the inspector.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is a very reasonable amendment. When an offence has been committed, cognizance has to be taken by the party affected or by Government. Here Government means the police or the magistrate. Why do you want an inspector appointed under this Act to make a complaint? There is every possibility of a collusion between the inspector and the culprit. Therefore, labour will not get justice. The trade union representing labour must have that right, not the inspector. He should not stifle justice.

Justice must not only be done but also appear to be done.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : The inspector to be appointed under this Act has powers to enter any premises of an establishment or the contractor's office, inspect and seize records, etc. He is in a better position to prove the case in a court of law than the labour leaders or workers who have no access to those records.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put the amendments Nos. 13, 52 and 53 to the House.

Amendments Nos 13, 52 & 53 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 26 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

Clause 27—(Limitation of Prosecution)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I beg to move :

Page 13, line 7

for "three" substitute "six" (14)

Page 13

omit lines 10 to 13. (15)

I want that instead of 3 months it should be 6 months for filing a complaint. Sometimes it may not be possible to file a complaint within 3 months. Why take away this valuable right by limiting it to three months? It should be six months.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : If more time is given, there is possibility for complication. 3 months is quite sufficient.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendments Nos. 14 and 15 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 14 & 15 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 27 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 28 to 30 were added to the Bill.

Clause 31—(Power to Exempt in Special Cases)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I beg to move :

Page 15, lines 5 and 6,—

for "if in its opinion it is necessary or expedient so to do"

substitute

"in the case of an emergency or in an extraordinary situation" (16)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I beg to move :

Page 15, lines 5 and 6,—

for "if in its opinion it is necessary or expedient so to do"

substitute

"in an extraordinary situation" (54)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : This clause deals with the power to exempt certain establishments from the purview of this Act. At the moment, this power has been made absolutely discretionary with the appropriate Government. As it is, the clause says "if in its opinion it is necessary or expedient so to do". No guidelines or guiding principles have been provided. I am suggesting the substitution of these words by the words "in the case of emergency or in an

extraordinary situation." After all, when the government wants to take out certain establishments from the purview of the Act, there must be some valid and cogent reasons. It was argued by the Minister in the Select Committee that an emergency or an extraordinary situation may arise which may necessitate the taking out of certain establishment from the purview of the Act or may be that certain government commitments may have to be fulfilled. Unless those guiding principles are provided in the statute, the government will have the discretion to abuse this power and the State will take out certain establishments from the purview of this Act, at its fancy and whim.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महांदद्य, इस क्लाज के आने से जो भी लाभ मजदूरों को दिया गया है वह उससे वंचित किया जा सकता है। यह क्लाज गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में इतनी पावर दे देता है कि जो लाभ गवर्नमेंट देना चाहती है उस को वह एक ही नोटिफिकेशन से खत्म कर सकती है। गवर्नमेंट को इतनी पावर दे देना कि "अगर उस की राय में आवश्यक हो तो वह अपने एक नोटिफिकेशन से किसी भी समय एक्ट को खत्म कर सकती है" मेरी राय में बिल्कुल गलत है। इसमें यह अवश्य आना चाहिए कि

"in any extraordinary situation"

गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो उस पर नोटिफिकेशन कर सकती है, लेकिन इसमें जो इस प्रकार के शब्द हैं कि :

"The appropriate Government, may, if in its opinion it is necessary or expedient so to do, direct, by notification in the Official Gazette".

अर्थात् अगर गवर्नमेंट की ओपीनियन में आवश्यक हो, मैं समझता हूँ इस प्रकार की पावर गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में देना मजदूरों के हित में भी नहीं होगा और सरकार के भी हित में नहीं होगा। गवर्नमेंट केवल विशेष अवस्था सिच्चुएशन में ही ऐसा कर सके उपरांत विधान होना चाहिए।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I wish to support this amendment. I think the Minister was on the right foot when he said the other day that there is scope for abolition by gradual stages the contract labour as a whole ; in the mean while, it would be there and it would be regulated, guided and controlled by the government and so on. But, at the same time, yesterday one or two of our members drew our attention to this fact that the local governments have also the right to exempt any of the establishments from the operation of this Bill, which itself is not adequate, which is only a partial answer to the recommendation made by the Whittly Commission so long ago ; nearly 35 or 36 years ago, they suggested that contract labour should be abolished. From that time onwards the government have been moving in an elephantine manner, slowly, and they have reached only up to this particular stage. This is only a kind of apology, but it is good so far as it goes. But the evil of contract labour would still be there. In order to overcome these evils, so many of these clauses have been provided here where some protective steps are mentioned. But here is this clause by which the local governments would get the opportunity to favour some contractor or employer by excluding his establishment from the operation of this Act. In that case, it is a very dangerous provision. May be, in the present circumstances, some such provision is necessary and that is why it is incorporated here. But why should the local government be given complete discretion ? It may publish it in the Gazette and very few people would read the Gazettee ; especially the workers, would not be able to read the Gazette at all. So, should there not be some such condition, as suggested by my hon. friend, Shri Goyal ?

He himself has made us wise about it. The Joint Committee, the hon. Minister and those behind him advanced this very same reason for providing this particular power for the local Governments. Let us also be very clear about one thing. The local Governments are not the local Governments of those earlier days when the ICS people or some other people were looking at these things very carefully. Today, politics has come in. The politics cuts both ways. It may favour labour, as my hon. friend is fortunate enough to have this House in favour of labour. All of us are in favour of

labour. But there is no guarantee when we come down to brass-tacks that the local Government at the local level will always be in favour of labour. It might possibly be in favour of scrupulous or unscrupulous employers.

We may be willing to give this power to the local Government but subject to those conditions which have been suggested. If my hon. friend so chooses, he may suggest some amendment to this. He has used two words, either emergency or extra-ordinary situation. He may drop one or the other word, either emergency or extra-ordinary situation. Let him accept at least one of those conditions so that there will be some check upon the vagaries of politicians who are coming to control the local Governments.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am opposed to this clause in toto. There are two important clauses, that is, clause 10 and clause 31. Clause 10 gives the right to bring about abolition of the contract system in a particular process or manufacture. Clause 31 gives complete relaxation about it. These are the two operative clauses.

Let us see the wording of clause 10 which says :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the appropriate Government may, after consultation with the Central Board or, as the case may be, a State Board, prohibit, by notification in the Official Gazette, employment of contract labour....."

The appropriate Government can prohibit a particular process from the operation of the contract labour after consulting the Central Board or the State Board, as the case may be. Then, clause 31 takes away the right from the labour. It says :

"The appropriate Government, may, if in its opinion it is necessary or expedient so to do, direct, by notification, in the Official Gazette....."

It need not even go and consult the Central Board or the State Board where the labour is represented. Therefore, what little

is given by the right hand is taken away by the left hand. The privilege given to the worker is too small and the right taken away from the worker is too big like a mountain. So, as I said in the beginning, this Government does not want to abolish the contract labour by looking at the wording of these two clauses. What is the harm if clause 31 is not there? Suppose tomorrow there is an emergency. Then, in an emergency, the Government can do anything, take over this, that and so on. In every legislation, there need not be a clause for emergency. Emergency will look after itself. In an emergency, the Government or the President will have absolute power and he can do whatever he wants.

Clause 31 can be conveniently deleted. There is no necessity of it. But there is one difficulty. The re-numbering of the clauses will have to be done. For that, I will agree. That can be done. Clause 10 as such may have some benefit which, after all, is a wishful thinking. They want to abolish contract labour. If that is the real intention, let not clause 31 be there. As regards the re-numbering of the clauses, I am prepared to accept the amendment of my hon. friend, Shri Goyal. Whatever is given by the right hand should not be taken away by the left hand.

16 hrs.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : May I also add my appeal to the Minister not to depend upon the voting strength which he has to-day but to act upon his commonsense without depending upon merely the official outlook.

In fact the entire Act is nullified if that section stands. To-day, as you know, in the States contractors are very influential in politics. As our expenditure is mounting up, the volume of work done by the contractors, the value of work done by the contractors and the role of the contractors, particularly, during election time is something about which I need not detail here. Therefore, the State Governments will only clutch at this power and instead of using it properly, they will be certainly tempted to abuse it. I want this young Minister not to throw temptation in the way of these State Ministers. Therefore, even if he is not able

to get at the word 'extraordinary' because it is not judicially defined anywhere 'emergency' is a constitutional term and I would appeal to him to accept it.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : When we framed this clause, we also felt a little nervous because it gives ample power. But I thought responsible governments will exercise this power in the case of emergency and extraordinary circumstances. But in view of the strong feelings expressed in this House I would like to accept this : 'in the case of emergency'.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We will agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is some difficulty here. Either you accept the amendment which has been moved, or if you accept only part of the amendment, then it means amendment to amendment.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : If I am permitted to move, I move that the words 'in the case of emergency' be substituted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please send it in writing.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Whatever mercy is given, Sir, we are prepared to accept.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 15, lines 5 and 6,—

for "if in its opinion it is necessary or expedient so to do".

substitute "in the case of an emergency." (81)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In view of the Minister's amendment, does Mr. Goyal press his amendment?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : If my amendment is being amended by the Minister, I have no objection, Sir.

Amendment No. 16 was by leave withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am now putting the Minister's amendment which has been moved. The question is :

Page 15, lines 5 and 6,—

for "if in its opinion it is necessary or expedient so to do"

substitute "in the case of an emergency" (81)

The motion was adopted.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

The Amendment No. 54, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER THE question is :

"That Clause 31, a; am ended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 31 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 32 to 34 were added to the Bill.

Clause 35 (Power to make Rules)

SHRI HEM RAJ : I wish to withdraw my amendment No. 72.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has not been moved at all. Now, the question is :

"That Clause 35 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 35 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short title, Extent, Commencement and Application)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up Clause 1. There are a large number of amendments which may be moved.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : I beg to move:

Page 1, line 6,—

for "1969" substitute "1970" (2)

Page 1, lines 7 and 8,—

omit "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir." (3)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 2,—

for "twenty" substitute "ten" (6)

Page 2, line 6,—

for "twenty" substitute "ten" (7)

Page 2, line 12,—

for "twenty" substitute "ten" (8)

Page 2, lines 23 and 24,—

for "one hundred and twenty days" substitute "ninety days" (9)

Page 2, line 26,—

for "sixty days" substitute "thirty days" (10)—

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 13,—

for "not" substitute "also" (20)

Page 2, lines 23 and 24,—

for "one hundred and twenty" substitute "sixty" (21)

SHRI NAMBIAR : I beg to move :

Page 1, lines 5 and 6,—

for "(Regulation and Abolition)" substitute "(Abolition)" (29)—

Page 2,—

omit lines 13 to 26. (32)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I beg

to move :

Page 2, line 2,—

for "twenty" substitute "fifteen" (37)

Page 2, line 6,—

for "twenty" substitute "fifteen" (38)

Page 2, line 12,—

for "twenty" substitute "fifteen" (40)

Page 2, lines 23 and 24,—

for "one hundred and twenty days" substitute "one month" (44)

SHRI J. M. LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move:

Page 2, line 3,—

for "any day" substitute "an average" (56)

Page 2, line 6,—

for "any day" substitute "an average" (57)

Page 2, line 8,—

after "may" insert

"after consulting the appropriate Advisory Board, and" (58)

Page 2, line 14,—

after "casual"

insert "or non-commercial" (59)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : As at present the Bill applies to Establishments which employ 20 persons. I am suggesting that this number should be replaced by 10. There are so many small-scale industries which employ less number of persons where contract labour is being utilised. If we retain the figure 20, it means, the establishments where they employ 10 people or more, will not come within the purview of this Act. Therefore, they will not get advantage.

The evil practices which are at the moment existing in contract labour and the inhuman and subhuman conditions in which contract labour is passing its days and the misery which they are undergoing will not be over unless we apply the provisions of this

measure to establishments which have even ten persons as their employees and also to contractors who are working with ten persons. Therefore, I would suggest that these three amendments should be accepted.

I shall not take the time of the House by quoting the overwhelming and exuberant evidence which has come on this point. So many witnesses who had appeared before the Select Committee as representatives of the trade unions were by and large of the view that this should apply also to establishments employing ten persons. The hon. Minister then gave one argument namely that since in the Factories Act and other similar legislation including the Minimum Wages Act the figure 20 appeared, therefore, they were taking this convenient figure. But the point is that this new measure is being adopted in the year 1970, whereas those labour legislations came into existence 15, 20 or 30 years ago, when conditions were entirely different. Then, we were not able to do much for labour. But now that we have a person like Shri D. Sanjivayya heading the Labour Ministry, we hope he will keep in mind the misery and the sad lot of the persons working in establishments employing ten or less number of persons and agree to replace the figure 20 by 10.

श्री शिव चन्द ज्ञा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय

यह कानून उन एस्टाब्लिशमेंट्स और कंट्रैक्टर्ज़ पर लागू होने जा रहा है, जहां बीस या उस से अधिक कंट्रैक्ट लेबर काम करते हैं। शुरू से ही यह मांग की जा रही है कि इस संस्था को घटाकर दस कर दिया जाये। आखिर इस सरकार का मुकासद एक बेलफेयर स्टेट कायम करना है और उसने इस विधेयक के शीर्षक में "एबालिशन" शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है। तो फिर मंत्री महोदय क्यों नहीं ऐसी व्यवस्था करते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग इस कानून के अन्तर्गत आ जायें? माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा है कि देहात में जो छोटे उद्योग लगाये जा रहे हैं, उनमें दस से कम लोग कंट्रैक्ट पर काम करते हैं। इस लिए सरकार को यह देखना चाहिए कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग इस कानून से कवर हो सकें। जब सरकार कंट्रैक्ट लेबर

[श्री शिवचन्द्र शा]

को खत्म करने का दावा करती है, तो फिर उसको यह संशोधन मान लेना चाहिए कि यह कानून उस एस्टाब्लिशमेंट्स और कंट्रैक्टर्ज़ पर भी लागू हो, जहां दस या उससे अधिक कंट्रैक्टर लेबर काम करते हैं। इस प्रकार यह विधेयक ज्यादा मीनिंगफुल हो जायेगा। वैसे मैं देखता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी ही कुल्हाड़ी से अपने विधेयक को काटती चली जा रही है—एक तरफ वह लिखती जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ मिटाती जा रही है। कलाज 31 के द्वारा उस ने इस विधेयक की सब व्यवस्थाओं को खत्म कर दिया है।

कलाज 1(5)(ए) में कहा गया है कि यह विधेयक उन एस्टाब्लिशमेंट्स पर लागू नहीं होगा, जहां केवल इन्टरमिटेंट या कैंजुअल नेचर का काम होता है—“इट शैल नाट स्प्लाई टु—”। मेरा संशोधन संख्या 20 यह है कि शब्द “नाट” के स्थान पर “आलसो” रख दिया जाये, ताकि यह विधेयक उन एस्टाब्लिशमेंट्स पर भी लागू हो।

एक्स्प्लेनेशन में कहा गया है कि किसी एस्टाब्लिशमेंट का काम इन्टरमिटेंट नहीं माना जायेगा, अगर पिछले बारह महीनों के दौरान वहां 120 दिनों से ज्यादा में काम होता रहा है, अर्थात् अगर वहां पर 120 दिनों से ज्यादा में काम होता रहा है, तभी यह विधेयक उस पर लागू होगा। सरकार की तरफ से कैंजुअल लेबर को पर्मानेंट करने की बात दूही गई है वह यह भी चाहती है कि इस विधेयक से ज्यादा लोगों को कवर किया जाये। मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या 21 के द्वारा यह चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को ज्यादा मीनिंगफुल बनाने ले लिए 120 दिनों के बजाय 60 दिन कर दिया जाये।

SHRI NAMBIAR : I have three sets of amendments. One is to reduce 20 to 10. Other hon. members have spoken on this. I do not want to repeat all that. Sub-cl. (5)

as amended by the Joint Committee does not improve the clause. I tried my best in the Committee to improve it. It says :

“It shall not apply to establishments in which work only of an intermittent or casual nature is performed.

“If a question arises whether work performed in an establishment is of an intermittent or casual nature, the appropriate Government shall decide that question.....”

The words in italics appearing in page 2 were added by the Joint Committee, but still it has not improved it.

The point is that if it is a work of an intermittent or casual nature, the employer can employ the workmen to perform it and pay them. Why should the contractor come in. Their argument is that if it work of an intermittent or casual nature, how can he employ? How can the contractor come in?

Suppose there is a sugar mill. When cane is available, there is work to crush it and people are employed. When it is the off season, there is no work. So the employer can employ him for six months when cane is available and pay him for it. But why do you bring in the contractor? I do not know how he comes in. To save the employer from difficulty? Whether it is intermittent or casual or other work, the poor worker has to do the work under the contractor or some employer. But here why do you bring in the contractor? So that the worker can be fleeced? Thereby he is paid less. The employer keeps quiet getting the benefit out of it.

Therefore, in work of an intermittent or casual nature, it is all the more necessary to remove the middlemen. Therefore, this clause even after amendment in the Joint Committee does not improve the situation; on the other hand, it gives a licence to legalise it. This is brought on the statute book. I say it is a blur, a black dot on the statute book. It must be taken away. If (5) is removed, what is the harm? We may have sub-clause (4) with the proviso and then we can have the definition clause. Why do you want 5(a)? Delete it. (4) (a) and

(b) will be there. Then (5) (a) and (b) and *Explanation* will go. The Bill will look better after that. It will have some respectability. The workmen will feel that something is being done for them. Do not bring in the 'intermittent and casual nature' condition. That will confuse the whole thing and deprive the worker of his legitimate right and allow the contractor to come in to eat away the hard earned portion of the fruit of his labour. Please remove the contractor from here at least. Shri Lobo Prabhu may have some contractor in view; he may be in touch with contractors. We are the representatives of the workers, not of the contractor or the employer. We have an audience of 10 lakhs. We represent 99.9 per cent of the electorate who are under this category. Let us speak for them and not for the 0.1 per cent.

Therefore, even Mr. Lobo Prabhu himself would agree with me and support me.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने 20 आदमियों की संख्या रखी है कि न्यूनतम 20 आदमियों रहेंगे तो यह नियम लागू होगा । लेकिन अगर कोई कांटूक्टर 19 आदमी रखता है तो यह समूचा विधेयक वहां लागू नहीं होगा और कान्टूक्टर जानवृत्त कर 19 ही रखेगा चाहे वहसे वह 25 रखे लेकिन उन पांच को वह रजिस्ट्रर में रखेगा ही नहीं । तो यह आप ने एक ऐसा मार्ग दे दिया है कि इन मजदूरों को इस बिल के द्वारा कोई लाभ पहुँचेगा इसमें सदैव है । दूसरी बात में एक और कहना चाहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय खास तौर से बताएंगे कि अगर वहां 20 आदमी नहीं 15 या दस आदमी काम करते हैं तो क्या वह आदमी नहीं है ? उन आदमियों को लाभ क्यों नहीं मिलना चाहिए ? अगर एक कान्टूक्टर ने आदमी लगा रखे हैं, गेंग लगा रखा है दस का ही लगाया है या 15 का ही लगाया है तो उनको इसका लाभ क्यों नहीं पहुँचना चाहिए इसका आप के पास क्या उत्तर होगा । मैंने हलांकि 15 आदमियों का मिनिमम रखा है लेकिन मैं दस से भी सहमत हूँ कि दस होने चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 31वीं धारा के द्वारा आपने तमाम सुविधायें देने के पश्चात् उसे गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में दे दिया कि बाई नोटिफिकेशन चाहेतो यहां कुछ भी हो सकता है । आपने बड़ी कृपा की आप ने अपने ढंग से इस अमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार किया । लेकिन यहां वही चीज दे दी :

"If a question arises whether work performed in an establishment is of an intermittent or casual nature, the appropriate Government shall decide that question after consultation with the Central Board of, as the case may be, a State Board, and its decision shall be final."

एक्सप्लेनेशन आप ने दिया है :

"*Explanation*.—For the purpose of this sub-section, work performed in an establishment shall not be deemed to be of an intermittent nature—

(i) if it was performed for more than one hundred and twenty days in the preceding twelve months"

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, 120 दिन आप ने रखा है । 120 दिन से ज्यादा काम हुआ है तब आप का यह विधान लागू होगा । लेकिन 120 दिन आपने अनुभव किया है कितने दिन होते हैं ? आपने मेरे रुपाल में मजदूरों के पास रहकर कभी अनुभव नहीं किया है । मजदूरों के पास रहकर अनुभव करेंगे तो आपको एक महीने में तारे दिखलाई पड़ने लग जाएंगे । दिन में आकाश में तारे दिखलाई पड़ेंगे एक महीने में ; तो 120 दिन के लिये आप जो यह नियम लागू करते हैं यह मजदूरों के साथ अन्याय है । आप रखना ही चाहते हैं तो कम से कम एक महीना जिसने काम किया है उसको यह सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए । यह मेरी मान्यता है ।

दूसरी बात यह भी है । आपने कहा है :

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

"(ii) if it is of a seasonal character and is performed for more than sixty days in a year."

यहां भी आप 30 दिन कर दीजिए तो अच्छा है। मैं समझता हूँ आप यह बिल लाए हैं, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, आप ने मजदूरों की भलाई के लिए कदम बढ़ाया है लेकिन जब कदम बढ़ाया है तो फिर कंजूसी क्यों कर रहे हैं? कंजूसी करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारा अमेंडमेंट मानना यदि आप के लिए अपमान है तो आप अपनी ही ओर से रख लीजिए लेकिन उन गरीबों पर जिन्होंने कम से कम एक महीना काम किया है दया करिए।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Updi): It is the common endeavour of all of us to serve contract labour. The question is how that can be done in the best possible way. When you are thinking in terms of reducing the number from 20 to 10, you must think of the number of licences which you have to issue, the number of registers that will have to be checked, and you will have then to ask yourself this question whether there will be any reality in this Bill. It is a very ideal thing, you can even go down to two or one contract labourer, but can you enforce the Act if you over-complicate it by reducing the number of workers and the number of days which qualify for this? This is a matter very seriously to be considered by those who are interested in labour. And if you do not consider it, you will render this whole Act infructuous.

I come next to the point about contractors. There is an idea that every contractor is a very rich man. I think there is a confusion that a contractor is a millionaire. My good friends do not know that if you want to give a certain contract in Government or even for a private purpose, there are 10 to 20 men who come and tender and the profit which a contractor gets is reduced by this competition, to the barest minimum. This is a factor which you must keep in view. If a contractor was a zamindar or a trade union leader who has a monopoly, one can understand this, but when you know that the contractor is bound by competition, you must

know that the profit that he takes is very small and that profit is again reduced by what he gives to the officials to the trade union and by what he has to give to the various intermediaries. So, let that point be cleared.

Now, coming to my particular amendment, it is a very simple one; about the number 20, the words used are "on any day during the preceding year." Instead of that, my colleague who was on the Joint Committee, Mr. Amin, argued that it should be on an average 20 because it may be that on one day the contractor exceeds 20 and on the remaining days he might have had only five or 10 workers. It was a very reasonable amendment that it should be on an average 20, because that would represent a substantial contractor who should be subjected to this Act. I would like to say that if this Act proves successful and if there are more contractors and more workers, no difficulty for the Government will arise and they can come and reduce the number of days, but do not begin in such a way that the whole Act becomes a dead-letter and the whole Act is still-born.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Even as it is, it is a dead-letter.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : So, I am in agreement with Mr. Nambiar that it is a dead-letter. But he is trying to make it more dead. I do not know if it is possible. I am just stating that my point should be considered very carefully.

I do not want to take up the time of the House. Although my other amendments are important, I am not pressing them; I would just say to my good friends, let us have a workable Act, something which will benefit the workers and not something which only pleases us because it is on paper.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : The first point is with regard to the number. Some hon. Members desire that 20 should be reduced to 10. My hon. friend Shri Lobo Prabhu answered that question very well. In fact, some of the hon. Members who took part in the general discussion made it a point to say that it is no use to pass a legislation and it should be implemented and implemented

effectively and satisfactorily. Therefore, we have to take into consideration the amount of work involved and the amount of staff you are going to employ and the manner in which we are going to implement this legislation. Therefore, if you reduce the number from 20 to 10, probably the work will be more than doubled. So, it is better to have limited work and then implement it properly. That is why I am not in a position to accept this amendment aiming at reducing this number from 20 to 10.

With regard to Mr. Nambiar's amendment, he suggests that sub-clause (5) of clause 1 should go. In fact, most of that clause is on account of the suggestion made by the Joint Committee by a majority. I think they have wisely made the suggestion, and this should not be touched. In the case of intermittent employment, if it is more than 120 days, naturally such employment or such establishment or such contractor would be covered by this enactment and in the case of a factory of a seasonal nature if it works for 60 days or more it will be covered. Therefore I think it is quite good.

Coming to the last point raised by hon. Member Shri Lobo Prabhu that it should be on an average and not on any day, I want him to realise one point. He was Labour Secretary and he knows all the labour laws. Let him see what the Factory Act says ; it also says that on any day, if 20 workers are employed, the Factory Act applies. In a similar way, we have said that if on any day in the preceding year if they employ 20 or more people, it applies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendments Nos. 2 and 3 of Mr. Sanjivayya. The question is :

Page 1, line 6,—
for "1969" substitute "1970" (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1, lines 7 and 8,—
omit "except the State of Jammu and
Kashmir" (3)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the other amendments to vote.

*Amendments Nos. 6 to 10, 20, 21,
29, 32, 37, 38, 40, 44, & 56 to
59 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 1, as amended, was added
to the Bill.*

Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1. line 1,—
for "Twentieth"
substitute "Twenty-first" (1)
(*Shri D. Sanjivayya*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*The Enacting Formula, as amended,
was added to the Bill.*

Title

SHRI NAMBIAR : I have my amendment No. 29.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That relates to clause 1, not to the Title. Clause 1 is over now.

SHRI NAMBIAR : This is about the Bill's name. I want to put forward my arguments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. As a special case, I am allowing you.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I beg to move :

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1,—

for the Long Title

substitute—

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

"A BILL to abolish the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and for matters connected therewith." (82)

The long title of the Bill is Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Bill. I want that "Regulation" should be taken away and only "Abolition" should stand. After accepting all these clauses, I agree that it is more of regulation than abolition. But I have a wish that abolition must take place. I want to give importance to abolition. The minister built up the entire case on the edifice of clause 10.

Clause 10 deals with abolition. If that is the purpose for which he is bringing the Bill, let it be called Contract Labour Abolition Bill. He wants piecemeal abolition. Let this be the beginning of the abolition of contract labour. Let us see that the process of abolition begins so that it can be completed in a short time. So, let us dedicate this Bill to the purpose of abolition and call it by that name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put the amendment of Shri Nambiar to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 82 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

16.37 hrs.

DELHI SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954 was enacted by the then Delhi Legislative Assembly. The Act regulates the hours of work, payment of wages, grant of leave and holidays, terms of service and other conditions of work, of persons employed in the shops, commercial establishments, establishments for public entertainment and other such establishments. The Act which extends to the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi has been in force since 1st February, 1955 and is administered by the Delhi Administration. It was last amended through Parliament in May, 1961.

The Bill under consideration has been framed to meet certain difficulties that have been experienced in the working of the Act. The proposals for amendment embodied in the Bill have had the approval of Delhi's Metropolitan Council and Executive Council.

I shall briefly refer to some of the more important proposals.

It is proposed to redefine the term "employee" to cover apprentices, piece-rate workers and persons employed on commission basis who were not included in the Act. Section 10 of the Act is proposed to be elaborated to provide that the interval fo

rest and meals shall be fixed by the employer and intimated to the Chief Inspector. Another proposal is to take away the discretion from employers to choose "close day" and to vest in the Government the power to specify by notification the "close day", locality-wise, trade-wise or uniformly for the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi.

It is also proposed to provide that a claim application arising out of delayed payment or non-payment of wages can also be filed by any official of a registered trade union if authorised in writing by the employee and to increase the time limit for filing claims from six months to twelve months. The ceiling for accumulation of privilege leave is to be raised from thirty days as at present to fortyfive days. It is also proposed to provide for grant of sickness or casual leave in proportion to the period of service rendered in a year. Such a provision does not exist in the Act now. At present, the employee is prohibited from contracting out of the benefits of the Act only with regard to wages for the closed day, the holidays and the days of leave. It is now proposed to prohibit contracting out of any of the benefits extended by the Act.

Sir, it is a very simple amending Bill and I commend it for the consideration of the House.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : On a point of order, Sir. I draw your attention to Rule 75(2) which says :

"At this stage no amendments to the Bill may be moved, but—

(a) if the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee....."

So, at this stage, I can move my amendment for referring the Bill to the Select Committee. There is my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, you may move your amendment now, if you want.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : I beg to move

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 14 members, namely :—

1. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
2. Shri Benoy Krishna Daschowdhury
3. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta
4. Shri Hem Barua
5. Shri Bhogendra Jha
6. Shri K. Lakkappa
7. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal
8. Shri Nirel Enem Horo
9. Shri N. G. Ranga
10. Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri
11. Shri Ramavtar Shastri
12. Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
13. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha ; and
14. Shri Gunanand Thakur.

with instructions to report by the 16th November, 1970" (53)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The motion and the amendment for referring the Bill to the Select Committee are before the House.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act was passed in 1954 and since then it has been in operation.

This is the legislation which is intended to protect the interests of persons who are employed in various business concerns and shops. There are three parties who are

[Shri J. Mohamed Imam]

intimately concerned with the operation of this Bill. Firstly, the shop-owners or businessmen ; secondly, the employees and, thirdly, the general public. It is desirable to find out what is the reaction from each of these sections. The Minister in charge of the Bill just now said that this amending Bill has the approval of the Delhi Metropolitan Council and, perhaps, the Municipal Committee. I would like to know if he has ascertained the views of the three parties concerned, that is, the shop-owners, the employees and the general public.

16.43 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL]
in the Chair

Sir, it would have been very desirable and prudent on his part if he had ascertained from them the various difficulties that are encountered by them in the enforcement of this Act. The Government does not think of consulting persons who are affected by this Act. 15 years have elapsed. It would have been better if he had ascertained the reactions of these three organs which are directly and intimately concerned with the operation of the Act. Regarding this amending Bill or any other amendment that may be proposed by the Government, it is always a wise policy to have previous consultation with the parties concerned that are directly and immediately affected by it and then bring in a comprehensive amending Bill instead of bringing it in a piecemeal manner.

Regarding the Act, I would like to express some of the doubts or misgivings that have been entertained. For example, there is the term "commercial establishment". Now, that includes any business concern or a shop or a place where business is done, cinema house, hotel and various other places. In fact, this Act gives very wide powers to the Government and the Government is empowered to include any establishment that is not included in the definition. They may include petty shops or shops which are purely run and managed by the owners or any petty merchants who sell their goods in an open place. If this is done, it will be a great hardship to these petty shop-keepers and it will give an occasion for all those

officers or inspectors to harass them or even to misuse their power.

I submit it is always desirable to apply the Act to only such concerns where there are regular employees. For example, there are any number of shops which are run only by the owner himself. In fact, an employer means a person who has employed persons. If there are no employees, then that shopkeeper cannot be called an employer. But according to this Act, a business concern or shop, even though there are no employees there, comes under the operation of this Act. In fact, what is the difference between a shopkeeper and an employer ? A shopkeeper is one who may have employees or who may not have employees. Of course, this Act should apply to a concern where there are a number of employees but if there are no employees at all and it is a small shop purely run and managed by the owner himself, then, I think, this Act should exempt such small shops, especially hawkers. I hope the Minister will consider this submission. They must give certain amount of latitude to such petty shopkeepers and others who have no employees at all in their concerns.

Again it is intended to include apprentices among the employees. Apprentices come on their own accord. They want to learn a trade or a business. Many of them want to get in without any remuneration. It is in the interests of the employees that they get in there. We must create the condition and environment that more persons are recruited as apprentices. But if you seek to apply this Act to apprentices also, then the shop-owner or the business people may hesitate to recruit more employees. So I am anxious that more apprentices should get in and learn the trade and should be trained in business concerns. But it should not be an additional burden on the owner to recruit him in the same way as a regular employee. Employee is one who receives regular monthly payment. He has certain obligations, but that is not the case with an apprentice. Apprentice goes there to learn work. He goes there voluntarily and all these rigours of the law should not be applied in the case of an apprentice.

Again I must submit regarding the

definition of employees who work there day and night. There may be employees who work piecemeal and on piece rates. Do you want to include the employees who work on commission ? There may be employees who are not regularly attending the shop and who are not in the same place where the shop is situated. They may be posted to work as commission agents. Is it your intention that the benefit of this Act should go to these persons who work on commission basis ? They come under a separate category and under a separate agreement. But, here, if you include the commission agents also, it will create a good deal of complication. Various business concerns have got their own commission agents residing in different places, not merely in Delhi. There are many number of shops here in Delhi who have their own agents. In fact a business concern at Mysore may have its agents here. If you want to include these persons who are working on commission basis, then it will create more complication.

One radical change I find in this Act is this, regarding fixing of the closed days. Under the present Act the occupier or the owner of the shop was entitled to declare his own holiday. He would select a day convenient to him and convenient to the public on which the shop is to be closed.

Now, the Government wants to take the power to declare on which day the shop should be closed. They want to take away the discretionary power of the shop-keeper. This will work very harshly so far as the general public is concerned. I wish to give one example.

Take the case of the various restaurants and hotels. They must be kept open every day. That is to be kept open in the interest of the public, in the interest of the floating population, in the interest of the tourists. That is why many of these hotels and restaurants come to some understanding among themselves and they decide on which day which hotels will be closed. If there are 100 hotels in one place, they decide 10 or 15 hotels will be closed on a particular day and the rest will work. The rest 10 or 15 will be closed on the next day and so on. By this arrangement it will be ensured that some hotels and restaurants will be open so that

they may be able to cater to the needs of the general public while at the same time ensuring that the employee of each and every hotel or restaurant is assured of one closed day holiday every week.

If the Government takes away this discretionary power of the shopkeeper, if they want to issue a notification on which day a shop should be closed, I think, it will be a source of great hardship not only to the shopkeepers but to the workers and to the general public. Therefore what I submit is that the present system may be continued. And, determining which day should be a closed day for any shop should rest with the proprietor, with the owner or with the shop-keeper as at present.

Sir, we are always sympathising with the aspirations and demands of the workers and the labourers and I find here in this Bill due provision is made for giving them the facility of privilege leave, casual leave, sick leave, etc.

Lot of persons work in concerns all their lives ; when they come back after retirement, what is it that is there for them to fall back upon ? There is no provident fund ; there is no provision for pension. When a person has worked for some number of years, I think, such facility must be given to him. Some portion of provident fund may be contributed by the owner himself and another portion by the employee as is the case in many factories. In England and other places, where people work in so many concerns, they do make a provision that on the retirement of a worker he will be entitled to a life-pension etc. The concern which employs him, makes certain contribution for this old age pension every month. The employee also is expected to make a contribution and thus the amount gets accumulated in the Fund, he gets the benefit on his retirement. He is given a life pension and old age pension and he remains happy till his death.

Our Government in India, in spite of their tall talk of socialism, have not taken any steps to introduce life pension or old age pension to those employees who are working in non-Governmental concerns.

[Shri J. Mohamed Imam]

These are some of the factors which I desire to point out.

With these observations I wish to reiterate the stand of our party that we always help and sympathise with the aspirations of those workers who are not very well placed. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to tell Shri B.P. Mandal that I have got his letter already. His motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee has already been moved. At present consideration motion is being discussed, and at the end, when all Members have spoken, he will be given a chance to speak in support of his motion, and then it can be put to vote also, if he likes, not in the midst of the present discussion.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। खास तौर से सरकार पर सामाजिक न्याय करने के सम्बन्ध में यह एक जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है क्योंकि हमारी एक बेलफेअर स्टेट है और हम समाजवादी व्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं।

आप जानते हैं कि पिछले दिनों तक बड़े-बड़े दूकानदार, जो भी हों, इतनी अधिक तादाद में लोगों की कम तन्हावह पर दूकानों पर रखते थे और उन का शोषण करते थे, जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। सुबह से लेकर शाम तक उनसे काम करते थे और दूकानों में काम करने वाले लोगों की दशा ऐसी होती थी मानों वह लैंडलेस लेवरर हों। सरकार ने पहले कानून बनाया, उसके बाद उसमें संशोधन किया। अब उनको थोड़े से अधिकार मिले हैं छुट्टियों के सम्बन्ध में और इस सम्बन्ध में कि उनकी तन्हावह उनको समय पर मिले और छुट्टी के दिन निर्धारित हों। यह कुछ अच्छे कदम है। लेकिन यह बहुत बड़ा मसला है।

जब हम दूकानों और दूसरे इदारों को सामने रखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि अभी इस कानून में बहुत सी चीजें छूट गई हैं। मुझे आशा है कि अगर इस बार नहीं तो भविष्य में कभी उन

प्रान्तों को हमको लेना ही होगा। मिसाल के तौर पर जहाँ इंडस्ट्रियल एक्ट लागू नहीं होता, जैसे जिमखाना कलब है, चेम्स्फोर्ड कलब है, वहाँ बेअरसं से जानवरों से भी ज्यादा काम लिया जाता है, जो वहाँ के स्टोर कीपर तथा अन्य कर्मचारी हैं उनसे भी उसी तरह काम लिया जाता है, रात को दो-दो बजे तक कलब चलते हैं, और वहाँ जो कुछ होता है उसका वर्णन मैं यहाँ नहीं करना चाहता। कहीं-कहीं तो यह होता है कि जिम्मेदार अधिकारी लोग उनके सेक्रेट्री या अध्यक्ष होते हैं, जिनमें आई० सी०एस० अधिकारी भी होते हैं। जब वह शाम से लेकर रात तक वहाँ बैठे रहते हैं तो उन्हें कभी इसकी चिन्ता नहीं होती कि जो आदमी सुबह से लेकर शाम तक काम करता है वह कितना काम करेगा। उन लोगों को तो यूनियन बनाने का भी अधिकार नहीं। वह जब चाहें कर्मचारियों को निकाल दें और जब चाहें रख लें, हैरानी है। फिर वह इस एक्ट की तहत नहीं आते।

इसी प्रकार के और भी कलब होते हैं, नाइट कलब होते हैं शहरों में। दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लोगों ने और दूसरे पार्लियमेंट के सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि डिफेन्स तथा अन्य कालोनिज में क्या-क्या होता है। मैं उनके डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन जो लोग वहाँ काम करते हैं उनके प्रति आपकी हमर्दी जरूर होनी चाहिए, चाहे वे नाचने वाले हों या बजाने वाले हों अर्थात् दर्शकों के अलावा जो भी कर्मचारी होते हैं।

जो आइती होते हैं उनसे भी आप वाकिफ हैं। आप जानते हैं कि उनके यहाँ जो हमवाल बोरी ढोने वाले होते हैं उन्हें सुबह से लेकर शाम तक जानवरों की तरह काम करना होता है। इसी तरह से टेले वाले होते हैं जो कि थोक के व्यापार से सम्बन्धित होते हैं। यह लोग इस बिन के तहत नहीं आयेंगे। उनको भी आपको किसी न किसी रूप में इस विल के अन्दर लाना चाहिए क्योंकि आखिर वह भी तो इस देश के

नागरिक हैं, उनके भी अपने कुछ अधिकार हैं।

इसी तरह से घरों में काम करने वाले घरेलू कर्मचारी हैं। सुबह से लेकर बारह बजे रात तक घरेलू देवियां उनसे काम लेती हैं। कई बार तो उनको पांच-पांच और छः-छः सात तक तन्त्वाह नहीं दी जाती हैं और उसके बाद जबर-दस्ती घरके देकर निकाला जाता है। पिछले दिनों इसी शहर में कपड़े उतारकर नंगा एक घरेलू कर्मचारी को शहर में छुमाया गया। कई बार शराब पीकर कलबों में रईस लोग उनपर इतने नाराज होते हैं कि बुरी तरह मारते हैं और कड़ियों को तो इतना मारा गया कि उनकी जानें चली गईं। कई बार यह हुआ कि साहब नौकर को कोठरी में बन्द करके छले गए, उसके बाद उसकी याद नहीं रही और तीसरे चौथे दिन, दम खोट वह मर गया। जब इस तरह से होता है तब किसी न किसी तरह से यह केसज खत्म कर दिए जाते हैं। क्योंकि बहुत बड़े-बड़े लोगों के यहां यह लोग काम करते हैं जहां न्याय के हाथ नहीं पहुँचते हैं। इन लोगों के लिए भी कानून बनाना होगा।

कुछ व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जो राजनीतिक संस्थाओं में काम करते हैं। उन बेचारों को तन्त्वाह नहीं मिलती। सुबह चार बजे उठकर परेंड़े करते हैं, झंडा सलामी में अन्य मामले सम्भाले रहते हैं, नेताओं के थैले उठाए रहते हैं। रात दिन वह काम करते हैं। पता नहीं किस सुनहरे स्वप्न के आधार पर, और पता नहीं उन्हें क्या दिया जा रहा है—सिर्फ धोखा और भूख।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
समाजबाद।

श्री शशि भूषण : उनको धर्म का स्वप्न दिखलाया जाता है। पता नहीं इसमें क्या उद्देश्य है। उन बेचारों को एक्सप्लायट किया जाता है इन तथा कथित सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं के द्वारा मै चाहूँगा कि उनके लिए भी कुछ किया जाए। वह भी एक तरह की साम्रादायिक दूकानें हैं।

17 hrs.

इस शहर में सबसे अधिक ज्ञान की दूकानें हैं। बौद्धिक शाखाओं की बात सिर्फ नहीं करता है। मैं उनकी बात करता हूँ जैसे करोल बाग में बी०८० और एम०ए० की दूकानें चुली हैं, पांचवी जमात से लेकर एम०१० तक की पढ़ाई एक ही जगह पर होने के साइन बोर्ड आपको मिल जाएंगे। सुबह से लेकर रात तक ये शिक्षा की दूकानें चलती हैं। वहां शिक्षकों को पैसा मिलता है या नहीं, कोई नहीं जानता, वहां चौकीदारों की क्या हालत है, उसका किसी को पता नहीं हो सकता। उनके बारे में भी हमारे हाथ कुछ लम्बे होने चाहिए। शाप्स एण्ड एस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स बिल पर जब चर्चा करते हैं तो ये सारे प्रश्न भी उस में शामिल होते हैं। यह जो कदम आपने उठाया है यह बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन इसमें हम कितनी दूर तक कामयाब होंगे, यह भविष्य में देखने वाली बात है। ये जो दूसरे कर्मचारियों की बात मैंने आपको बताई, उनके बारे में भी इस बिल पर विचार होना चाहिए।

मैं खास तौर पर हाकर्ज़ की बात भी करना चाहता हूँ। सुबह से लेकर शाम तक वे अखबार बेचते फिरते हैं, उनको क्या मिलता है, क्या नहीं, उनकी क्या शक्ति है, कभी-कभी तो उनको कमीशन बेसिस पर रखा जाता है, उनकी दशा पर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। कई बार तो ऐसा भी होता है कि अखबारों का कोई बड़ा ठेकेदार ठेका ले लेता है और आगे कमीशन एजंट रख लेता है और उसके बाद आगे काम चलता है और हाकर वर्गेरह रख लिए जाते हैं। कुछ को तो माहवारी तन्त्वाह मिलती है, कुछ को कमीशन पर रख लिया जाता है। ऐसे लोगों की तादाद बहुत बड़ी है, जो हमबाल हैं, घरेलू कर्मचारी हैं। जो रंगीन कलबों में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, इनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान पुँज़ाना चाहिये। पहले तो इन कलबों पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिये। सब कर्मचारियों के लिए कानून एक होना चाहिए। यह कानूनी अधिकार भी होना चाहिए कि ये लोग अपनी यन्त्रियंज बना सकें। ये मेहनतकश भी देश के नागरिक हैं। अगर यही हालत रही तो

[श्री शशि भूषण]

दस साल के बाद ये जुल्म करने वाले नज़र नहीं आएंगे। ये सिसकती हुई जिन्दगी न बितायें, सीना तान कर और सिर उठा कर चल सकें, इस ढंग का न्यायपूर्ण माहौल आपको बनाना चाहिये। इस कदम के लिए तो मैं घन्यवाद देता हूँ लेकिन दूसरे कर्मचारियों को भी इस बिल में शामिल किया जाए जिनका मैंने चिक किया, यह मेरी दरखतास्त है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादावाद): इस प्रगतिशील बिल के लिए मैं आपको हार्दिक घन्यवाद देता हूँ और इस बिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं दिल्ली प्रशासन को भी घन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उसने एक नई दिशा दी है इस देश को; और इस शहर में दूकानों पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों के प्रति सहनुभूति प्रकट की है। सरकार ने जल्दी इस बिल को उपस्थित किया, इसके लिए मैं उसको भी घन्यवाद देता हूँ। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने और भी कई अच्छे-अच्छे बिल बनाकर यहां भेजे हुए हैं लेकिन उनके साथ सरकार सौतेली मां का सा अव्यवहार कर रही है। अगर देशहित को आप अपने सामने रखें तो आपको उन बिलों को भी जिनको दिल्ली प्रशासन ने पास करके आपके पास भेजा हुआ है, जल्दी से यहां लाना चाहिए। उन बिलों को यहां न लाने का कारण शायद सरकार के दिमाग में यह हो कि दिल्ली प्रशासन का नाम होगा अगर वे बिल पास कर दिए गए, उनको यहां लाया गया और हो सकता है कि उसकी जड़ें दिल्ली में जम जाएं। लेकिन दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अपनी जड़ें जमाने के लिए बहुत कुछ कार्य जनता में सीधे कर रही है, इस बाते आपको धबराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। फिर भी आप जो इस बिल को यहां लाए, इसके लिए मैं आपको घन्यवाद देता हूँ।

दिल्ली शहर में ही नहीं भारतवर्ष के प्रत्येक बड़े शहर में नौकरों की अवस्था बहुत दयनीय रही है। दूकानें खुलने या उनके बन्द होने का कोई समय नहीं था। आदमी दूकान में बैठकर

चिराग जलाकर दस घ्यारह बजे तक काम करते हैं और मजदूर भी उनके साथ काम करते थे। सुबह बिना नहाए या भुंग धोए आकर छः बजे दूकान खोल दी और नौकर को भी बुला लिया और रात के घ्यारह बजे तक दूकान खुली रही और बन्द होने के बाद नौकर को कहा कि मेरा सामान यहां से धर ले जा, कपड़े धो अर्थात् दुनिया भर के काम उस बेचारे से लिए जाते थे। इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1954 में दिल्ली विधान सभा ने इस विधय को अपने हाथ में लिया और एक एक्ट बनाया। लेकिन वह अधूरा था। उसमें बहुत से मजदूर आने से रह गए थे। एप्रेंटिस लोग, ऐसे लोग जिनको कमिशन पर काम करने के लिए लगाया गया और वे लोग जो ठेके पर काम करते हों, ये लोग उनके परव्यु में आने से रह गए थे और वे लोग उम एक्ट से बचते थे, अब उनको भी इस में शामिल किया जा रहा है। एक्ट की इस कम-जोरी को दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस विधेयक के द्वारा दूर किया है।

अभी हमारे भाई इमाम साहब ने कहा कि उन लोगों से जो इससे सम्बन्धित हैं, सलाह ली जानी चाहिये थी। मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस बिल को पारित करने से पहले बहुत गहराई के साथ इसका अध्ययन किया और सलाह मिश्वरा भी दिया। मैं यह जानकारी भी उनको देना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली प्रशासन में अधिकांश लोग बड़े दूकानदार नहीं हैं, अपितु मजदूर लोग हैं जो वहां पहुँचे हुए हैं। उन्हें मजदूरों की कठिनाईयों का अनुभव है। उन लोगों में जो बेचनी थी उसको अनुभव करके ही इस विधेयक को वहां किया था।

अभी कहा गया है कि इस विधेयक को उन्हीं दूकानदारों पर लागू किया जाना चाहिये। जो नौकर रखते हैं, जो स्वयं काम नहीं करते हैं। जो स्वयं काम करते हैं उन प० यह लागू नहीं होना चाहिये। उनको शायद ध्यान नहीं या उनको अनुभव नहीं दूकानों का। मैं ऐसे

दूकानदारों को जानता हूँ जो प्रातःकाल बच्चों को सोते हुए छोड़ कर आते थे और दूकान खोलते थे और रात को जब वे घर जाते थे दूकान बन्द करके ग्यारह बजे के बाद तो बच्चे सोये हुए वे पाते थे । बच्चों को यह पता ही नहीं होता था कि हमारा बाप कौन है । बाप तो होता था वे उसे पहचान नहीं सकते थे । उनका पारिवारिक जीवन लगभग समाप्त सा हो गया था । इस बिल को लाकर मैं तो समझता हूँ कि उन लोगों पर बहुत बड़ी कूपा हुई है । अपनी दूकान पर बाप काम करने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि कोई आदमी आत्महत्या करें । वह यह कहे कि मैं खुद का स्वयं मालिक हूँ, इस वास्ते मैं आत्महत्या करना चाहूँ तो खा सकता हूँ, अपने को रिवाल्वर से मारना चाहूँ तो मार सकता हूँ । आप मुझे रोकने वाले कौन हैं । परन्तु जो पैदा हुआ है उसको सरकार द्वारा मरने नहीं दिया जा सकता है । आत्महत्या करना पाप है, और कानून जुर्म है । इस प्रकार से कोई दूकानदार अपने और अपने परिवार के साथ अगर अन्याय करता है तो उनको ऐसा करने की इजाजात नहीं दी जा सकती है । इंलैंड में मुझे लंदन में जाने का मौका मिला । वहाँ मैंने देखा कि अपने बच्चों के साथ भी अगर कोई अन्याय करता है और पड़ोसी उसकी शिकायत कर दे और कह दे कि यह अपने बच्चों को बहुत मारता है और उनको बहुत तंग करता है तो उसके खिलाफ भी गवर्नरमेंट कानूनी कार्रवाई करती है । इसलिए वहाँ बच्चों तक को प्रसन्न रखने की चेष्टा की जाती है । इसलिये बिल को सब पर भी लागू करके बहुत अच्छा काम किया जा रहा है ।

नियम बना दिया गया है कि अमुक समय पर दूकानें खुलें और फलां समय पर बन्द हों । नहा धो कर और बच्चों के साथ जलपान करके आराम से जाओ और शाम को सूर्य छिपने के बाद जलदी दूकान बन्द करके जाओ और बच्चों के साथ बैठ कर भोजन करो । इसके अतिरिक्त एक दिन की छुट्टी भी तय कर दी गई है और कहा गया है कि एक दिन की सप्ताह में छुट्टी

हो । छुट्टी के दिन आप अपने बच्चों को लेकर अपने रिश्तेदारों के साथ मिलने के लिए जाओ । ताकि सामाजिक जीवन बना रहे । इतना ही नहीं, मंदिर, मस्जिद, गुरुद्वारे जाने का भी आपको समय मिल सके । दूकान खुलने और बन्द होने का समय नहीं रखा जाता है तो वह यहाँ जा नहीं सकता है । तब सामाजिकता से शून्य उसका जीवन बन जाएगा और उस अवस्था में राक्षसी प्रवृत्ति का पैदा होना स्वाभाविक है । अगर वह धर्म स्थलों पर जाएगा तो धार्मिक जीवन भी बिताएगा और पाप करने से कुछ तो वह डरेगा । इमाम साहब ने दूकानें बन्द होने के दिन का जिक्र किया है । इसके बारे में भी यहाँ प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है । इसकी उसको पहले से सूचना देनी होगी कि फलां दिन वह दूकान बन्द रखेगा । यह इसलिए किया गया है ताकि इंस्पेक्टर जाकर देख सके कि उस दिन वह बन्द करता है या नहीं करता है । इस सब के बावजूद भी मैं ऐसे लोगों को जानता हूँ दिल्ली तक मैं कि वे छुट्टी के दिन दूकान का सामने वाला दरवाजा तो बन्द रखते हैं लेकिन अन्दर बैठे रहते हैं और ग्राहक को चुपके से अन्दर बुलाते रहते हैं । छुट्टी के दिन भी वे दूकान चालू रखने की कोशिश करते हैं । इस वास्ते इस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध बहुत आवश्यक था ।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि यह कानून ऐप्रेनटिसिज, कमीशन पर काम करने वालों और पीसमील काम करने वालों पर लागू नहीं होना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके प्रति अन्याय होगा । आप मुझ से सहमत होंगे कि दूकानदार इस प्रकार के रास्ते जानता है कि इस कानून से कैसे बचा जाये । वह किसी व्यक्ति को नौकर के रूप में रखते हुए भी उसको नौकर न कह कर ऐप्रेनटिस कहता है । कोई व्यक्ति अपनी ग्रीबी के कारण दूकानदार के पास नौकर होता है । उसकी ग्रीबी का नाजायज़ फायदा उठा कर दूकानदार उसका नाम रजिस्टर में न लिख कर कहता है कि वह ट्रेनिंग ले रहा है, ऐप्रेनटिस है । आप को सुन कर आश्वर्य होगा कि ऐसे व्यक्ति भी ऐप्रेनटिस कहे जाते हैं, जिन को काम करते

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

हुए पांच दस साल हो गये हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस प्रकार की शिकायतों को देखने के बाद ही यह निश्चय किया कि ऐसे लोग नौकर समझे जायेंगे। जहां तक कमीशन एजेन्ट का प्रश्न है, जो व्यक्ति पेड बकर के रूप में काम करते हैं, और कमीशन अलग से लेते हैं, जो नौकरों की तरह काम करते हैं, उन पर भी यह विवेयक लागू किया गया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है।

यह भी कहा गया है कि इस विवेयक में प्राविडेंट फंड और पेन्शन के बारे में भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। प्राविडेंट फंड के बारे में तो कोई व्यवस्था कुछ सीमा तक हो सकती है, लेकिन पेन्शन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती है। पेन्शन तो वहां दी जाती है, जहां एक स्थाई विभाग हो। जो टूकान है, अगर कल उस का दीवाला निकल गया, तो नौकर को पेन्शन कौन देगा? इस लिए इस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था इस विवेयक में नहीं की जा सकती है।

यह भी कहा गया है कि घरेलू मजदूरों पर विवेयक को लागू नहीं किया गया है। मैं श्री शशिभूषण से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह उन लोगों के हमदर्द तो हैं, लेकिन कभी कभी मूर्ख दोस्त भी घातक सिद्ध होता है। मैं उनको मूर्ख तो नहीं कहता हूं। वह बहुत समझदार है। लेकिन उन्होंने पाठ्य उसी का अदा किया है। उदाहरणार्थ घरेलू मजदूरों की जो यूनियन बनी है, उस के द्वारा कुछ धरों के सामने 'हाय हाय' करने का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जो लोग पहले अपने घर में नौकर रखते थे, उन्होंने भी उन को निकाल दिया है और अपने हाथ से रोटी बनाना शुरू कर दिया है। इस प्रकार सैकड़ों लोगों को धरों से निकाल दिया गया है। आखिर यूनियन वालों को तो कोई बाम चाहिए। उन्होंने एक एक, दो दो रुपये चन्द्र जमा कर के लाखों रुपये जमा कर लिये हैं। उनके 'हाय हाय' करने से कई लोगों ने अपने घरेलू मजदूरों को निकाल दिया है। अगर इस कानून को घरेलू मजदूरों

पर भी लागू कर दिया जायेगा, तो वाकी घरेलू मजदूरों को भी भगा दिया जायेगा।

श्री शशिभूषण ने राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की शाखाओं के बारे में कुछ कहा है। मैं उनकी मूर्ची में एक ऐडीशन करना चाहता हूं। कैंजुअल लेबर का एक और बग है, जिसे दो रूपया दे कर किसी बड़ी पसंनेलिटी का स्वागत करने के लिए पालम हवाई अड्डे पर ले जाया जाता है। उनको ट्रकों में भर कर वहां ले जाया जाता है और वे 'जय' के नारे लगा कर आने वाले व्यक्ति का स्वागत करते हैं। एक बार की घटना है कि किसी व्यक्ति का स्वागत करने के लिए ऐसे लोगों को तीन ट्रकों में भर कर ले जाया गया। कोई अन्य अधिकारी भी आ रहा था। उन बेचारों को पता नहीं था कि किस का स्वागत करना है। जब उस व्यक्ति के गले में मालायें पहनाई गईं, तो उन्होंने भी 'भारत माता की जय' के नारे लगाये। इसके बाद वे वापिस जाने के लिए ट्रक पर जा बैठे। तभी उनके टेकेदार को पता लगा कि अभी उन का लीडर नहीं आया है। उन्होंने ट्रक रोकने के लिए कहा। उन मजदूरों ने कहा कि टेका तो एक का स्वागत करने का हुआ था; हम दूसरे का स्वागत नहीं करतें; अगर दूसरे का स्वागत कराना है, तो तीन-तीन रुपये और दो। सो उन बेचारों का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं और इस विवेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जो बिल सदन के सामने आया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि हमारे देश में दो तरह के विचार रखने वाले लोग हैं और जब तक बुनियादी रूप से इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक मजदूरों की समस्या हल नहीं होगी। प्रथम विचार तो यह है, जो जनसंघ के एक साथी ने आज सुबह व्यक्त किया, कि हमारे देश में कुछ दुर्जन लोग हैं, जो दूसरों

की सम्पत्ति को देखकर जलते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जनसंघ के नहीं, स्वतंत्र पार्टी के ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के होंगे । मुझे मालूम नहीं है । वैसे, दोनों दलों में कोई फँकँ नहीं है । दोनों की विचारधारा एक ही है । व्यास ने बताया है कि सही मानों में सम्पत्ति का मूल आधार क्या है : “न छित्वा परमर्मणि, न कृत्वा कर्म दुष्कर्म, न हृत्वा मत्स्यधातीव, प्राप्नोति महतीं थीं ।” बड़ी सम्पत्ति कैसे मिलती है ? जब तक तुम निर्दयतापूर्वक मछुए की तरह दूसरे का मर्मस्थल नहीं छेदोगे, तब तक बड़ी सम्पत्ति नहीं मिल सकती है । जब तक यह उपरोक्त विचार रखने वाले लोग (दूसरों की सम्पत्ति देख कर जलने वाले दुर्जन लोग) चाहे उधर या इधर रहेंगे—ज्यादा इधर मैं, यह मैं मानता हूँ—, तब तक देश में मजदूरों का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है ।

हम मजदूरों के बारे में छोटी-छोटी एमेंडमेंट करते हैं । कभी दुकानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को ले लिया, कभी घरेलू मजदूरों, कभी गांवों में बर्तन मांजने वाली, कभी हलवाहों और कभी बाल बनाने वालों को ले लिया । सरकार को मूल रूप में मजदूरों की स्थिति में कोई सुधार लाना पड़ेगा ।

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि चूंकि मजदूर यूनियन के लोगों ने कुछ घरों के सामने “हाय हाय” की, इसलिए कुछ मजदूरों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया । लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि संकड़ों घरों में मजदूरों को मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती है । अगर उनकी यूनियन बनती है, तो कहा जाता है कि मजदूर यूनियन वाले झगड़ा मचाते हैं और इसलिए लोगों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है । लेकिन 75 फीसदी घरों में नौकरों के साथ जानवरों का सा व्यवहार किया जाता है । उस को कैसे रोका जाये ? या तो यूनियन उसके लिए लड़े और या सरकार कानून बनाये । बीच का कोई मार्ग नहीं है ।

इसी तरह हमारे देश में संकड़ों अनैतिक व्यापार चलते हैं । होटलों में नगे डांस होते हैं । उनमें नेता भी बैठते हैं—वैसे वाले नेता, दरिद्र आदमी वहां नहीं जा सकते हैं—और ज्यादातर अफसर भी बैठते हैं । (व्यवधान) इस तरह के नौकरों के लिए क्या किया जाये ? इस देश में ये अनैतिक व्यापार बन्द किये जायें और लोगों को कम से कम आदमी का सा बताव तो मिले, यह नियम इस देश में बनना चाहिए ।

सरकार चाहे कोई भी कानून बनाये, लेकिन कानून को लागू करने वाले लोगों की क्या स्थिति है । कहा गया है कि छुट्टी के दिन भी दुकानें खुली रहती हैं । सरकार कुछ दिनों को ड्राइ डे घोषित करती है, लेकिन उन दिनों भी शराब बिकती रहती है । सरकार प्राहिविशन लागू करती है, लेकिन इलाहाबाद में हमारी जुडिशरी ने कहा कि प्रोहिविशन नहीं कर सकते । आपने अखबार में यह बात पढ़ी होगी । जिस जुडिशरी के बारे में माननीय सदस्य बड़ी श्रद्धा रखते हैं, उसने ही ऐसा किया है । (व्यवधान) शायद मुझ पर भी कनटेम्प्ट का केस चलाया जाये कि तुम ने हाऊस में यह बात क्यों कही । लेकिन मुझे परवाह नहीं है । जो हकीकत है, वह तो कही जायेगी । या तो प्राहिविशन का घन्था ही खत्म कर दिया जाये । कौन पीता है, कौन नहीं पीता है, खाह-म-खाह ऐसा सवाल करने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है । जो पीना चाहता है, वह पीये । ऐसा कानून बनाने से कोई लाभ नहीं है, जिस पर अमल न हो । तो यह जो ऐक्ट आया है, यह तो आपने ठीक ही किया है कि इसमें संशोधन आप कर रहे हैं लेकिन ऐसे लोगों को भी इसमें लेना चाहिए । घरेलू मजदूरों के लिए नियम बनाने चाहिए । हमारे देश में हजारों लाखों आदमी स्टेशनों पर काम करते हैं, कुली लोग हैं उनके लिए भी कानून बनाना चाहिए । इसके अलावा और दूसरी जगहों पर भी लोग काम करते हैं, बेयरा और दूसरे लोग हैं इनके लिए भी इसके अन्दर व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । आप यूरप की बात

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

करते हैं। पूरप में कहीं कुली होते हैं? वहां सब लोग अपना सामान अपने हाथ ढोते हैं। त्यागी जी कह रहे थे, लंदन में कोई कुली आप को नहीं मिलेगा। क्यों यहां कुली रखे जाते हैं? क्यों किसी आदमी को स्पीकर रखते हैं? आजादी के 22 वर्ष बाद भी किसी आदमी को मजबूर किया जाय पाखान साफ करने के लिए यह हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है। इस आजादी का कोई मतलब नहीं है। आप एवालिश कर दीजिए इस चीज को। कहा जाता है काम नहीं मिलता है। काम इसलिए नहीं मिलता कि पूँजीपतियों की नीति ऐसी है। काम तो इस देश में इतना है कि यह लोग मुनाफा कमाने के लिए गरीबों को रात दिन जान से मारते हैं और उनके लिए कोई एक बार आवाज उठाने वाला नहीं है, न इस सदन में और न बाहर। रात दिन गरीबों पर हमला करके उनको मारना, उनकी मजबूरी काटना, उन्हें बर्बाद करना और इसी से उनके यहां सम्पत्ति का अम्बार लगा हुआ है। इसके बारे में सरकारी रिपोर्टों में यह बात कही गई है कि अरबों और खरबों की सम्पत्ति हो गई है। जो कल तक मुई बेच रहे थे वह आज हिन्दुस्तान में दौलत के मालिक बन गए। करोड़ों रुपया इन्होंने, करोड़पतियों ने कमाया है और सिर्फ गरीबों का गला काटकर कमाया है। इसलिए उनको हम, कम्पनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग आदमी की केंट्री में रखना नहीं चाहते हैं। त्यागी जी उनके बड़े एडमायरर हैं, उनकी बड़ी तारीफ किया करते हैं..... (अध्यवधान) ...वहीं जो धनी लोग हैं, बिड़ला, टाटा, डालिया, सिंधानिया और उनके प्रतिनिधि यहां बैठ कर नवसलवादियों को गाली देते हैं कि यह बम मारते हैं। यह सैकड़ों हजारों मजबूरों को रोजाना मारते हैं तो कुछ नहीं कहते।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : हम नवसलवादियों को भी गाली देते हैं और टाटा, बिड़ला को भी गाली देते हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आप उनको गाली नहीं देते हैं। इसी सदन में आपने उनकी मदद करके दिखाया है। हमारा कहना यह है कि हमारे देश में बुनियादी परिवर्तन आप लाइये। छोटे मोटे कानून बनाने से कुछ नहीं होगा। इस देश में शोषकों को समाप्त कीजिए। जब तक यह विचार देश से मरेगा नहीं, गरीबों को आराम मिल नहीं सकता है। यह छोटे मोटे परिवर्तन करने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। यों से कुछ भी आप करेंगे उससे कुछ लाभ होगा, बड़े बड़े दो चार आदमी लाभ उठायेंगे। मगर हमारा कहना यह है कि इसके स्कोप को बढ़ाइये और एक काम्प्रिहेसिव बिल ले आइए अपने देश के मजबूर वर्ग के लिए जो सही माने में प्रताड़ित है, दुखी है, जिसको यहां का आदमी आदमी नहीं समझता है। वह तभी हो सकता है जब उसके लिए कानून और साथ साथ जरा मजबूत डंडा हो ताकि उसपर अमल कराया जा सके। यह नौकरशाह क्या कभी उस पर अमल करा सकते हैं जो रात दिन चुद शोषण करते हैं? आप इंसेप्टर को रख रहे हैं। इंसेप्टर क्या कभी न्याय कर सकता है? वह कभी नहीं करायेगा। इंसेप्टर उल्टे कुछ और कमाने के लिए रास्ता पा जायेगा, कुछ और उसको पैसा मिलेगा, वह कुछ और मजे से रहेगा और उस लेबर से भी लेगा। इसलिए हमारा कहना इस सिलसिले में यह है कि यह कानून ठीक है, इससे हमारा कोई इतराज नहीं है, लेकिन इसके स्कोप को बढ़ाइये, घरेलू मजबूरों को भी इसमें लाइये और दूसरे पेशे के मजबूरों को भी लाइये, उनकी यूनियन बनाइये। बहुत सारे लोग कहते हैं कि अपरेटिस को क्या ला दिया? त्यागी जी ने ठीक जवाब दिया कि फिर आप अपरेटिस बनाकर रखेंगे। आपने कानून बनाया कि एक फर्म में जहां दस आदमी परमानेट रखते हैं वहां यह लागू होगा तो उन्होंने परमानेट किसी को रखा ही नहीं, हर आदमी को टैम्पोरेरी रखा और उनका कभी रिकार्ड दस्तर में रखा ही नहीं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह कानून पास हो लेकिन इसके साथ साथ एक काम्प्रिहेसिव कानून हमारे

देश में लाया जाये ताकि बुनियादी परिवर्तन हो और सही माने में हम जो समाजवाद इस देश में लाना चाहते हैं वह पूरा हो । वह तभी हो सकता है जब उसके लिए मजबूत कदम उठायेंगे और देश में ऐसा कानून लायेंगे । इस तरह से हम इनका भी दिमाग बदलेंगे क्योंकि कानून बनाने वाला कोई और है और अर्थ लगाने वाला दिल्ली में और बैठा है और अमल करने वाला गांव में थानेदार है । असल में रीयल मालिक कौन है ? रेवन्यू में लेखपाल, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में थानेदार और अर्थ लगाने के लिए जुड़ीशियरी बैठी है । हम कानून बनाते हैं कुछ तो, वह अर्थ लगाते हैं कुछ । जबतक यह चीज रहेगी तबतक इस देश में कुछ चलेगा नहीं । लेजिस्लेचर की जो मंशा हो और जो हम इस देश में चाहते हैं अगर उसी तरह से हम देश को ट्रेन करेंगे तब इस देश में कुछ हो सकता है ।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकुरु) : सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली शास्त्र एण्ड इस्टर्नबिलिश-मेंट अमेंडमेंट बिल जो यहां लाया गया है उसके सिलसिले में मुझे यह कहना है कि जहां तक शास्त्र एण्ड इस्टर्नबिलिशमेन्ट एकट का ताल्लुक है, यह हमारे प्रान्त का और दूसरी जगहों का तजुर्बा है कि जिन भाइयों के बेनिफिट के लिए यह बनाया गया था वहीं सबसे ज्यादा करपाण शुरू हुआ । इस एकट के मात्रहृत चीफ इंस्पेक्टर और उनसे इन्स्पेक्टर तमाम दूकानदारों से महीना ठीक कर लेते हैं कि दो रुपया, तीन रुपया महीना एक एक इलाके का देंगे और वहां पर जो नाम रजिस्टर में नहीं रखते हैं, जैसे भी चाहे मजबूरों को इस्तेमाल करें, उनका राज उसी प्रकार से चल रहा है । यह एकट जो है आल इंडिया, इसमें दूकान बन्द करने के लिए कुछ कुछ सुविधायें ही हैं मगर वह भी स्टेट को जरिए से नहीं कि स्टेट को सामने रखकर किया हो । आन्दोलन करके किसी जगह वह कुछ हासिल कर सके हैं तो वह उन्होंने किया है । इसी तरह से मैं इस एकट में देख रहा हूं कि इसका जो उद्देश्य

है उसमें सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जो एम्प्लाईज दूकानों में काम कर रहे हैं, होटलों में काम कर रहे हैं उनको कुछ सुविधा पहुंचाई जाये मगर जानते हैं इस एकट के अन्दर वह नहीं आते हैं जो प्राइवेट ड्राइवर्स हैं और लाखों की तादाद में वह हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में हैं । वह न किसी शास्त्र एण्ड इस्टर्नबिलिशमेन्ट एकट में आते हैं, न किसी और एकट में आते हैं । उसके बाद ट्रकों में काम करने वाले कुली और ड्राइवर्स हैं, वह भी किसी कानून के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं । इस शास्त्र एण्ड इस्टर्नबिलिशमेन्ट एकट के अन्दर भी नहीं आते हैं और लाखों की तादाद में वह हैं । दिल्ली के प्रशासन में अभी त्यागी जी ने कहा है कि हमने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है पर मैं कहता हूं दिल्ली में ट्रकों के ड्राइवर और कुली लाखों की तादाद में हैं, एक ने भी उनका जिक्र नहीं किया कि उनको इसके अन्दर क्यों नहीं लाया गया ? उनको क्यों छोड़ दिया ? क्यों उनकी तनख्ताह मारी जाती है ? किस तरह से उनके साथ व्यवहार होता है, यह किसी ने नहीं बताया । दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने कहा है कि जो कमीशन में काम करते हैं या जो अपरेंटिस हों उनके लिए भी यह लाश्य होगा । ठीक बात है । मगर इसके साथ साथ जो मुलाजिम धरों में बड़े लोगों के काम करते हैं उनकी तो इन्सानों में गिनती ही नहीं है । किसी कानून के अन्दर वह नहीं पड़ते हैं । गुलामी करने के लिए उनको रख दिया गया है । 22 वर्ष की स्वाधीनता के बाद भी आज जितने बड़े बड़े धरों में नौकर काम करते हैं, औरतों काम करती हैं उनकी हालत इतनी बदतर है कि एक एक जगह का बयान करें तो शर्म से माया नीचे कर लेना पड़ता है । आजादी के बाद यह हालत है । हमें उम्मीद थी त्यागी जी से कि वह कम से कम यह चीज कहते । दिल्ली बड़े लोगों का शहर है । यहां लाखों आदमी काम करते हैं मगर कोई प्रोटेक्शन उनको नहीं है, कोई बचाव नहीं है । मारते भी हैं, पैसा भी नहीं देते, तनख्ताह भी नहीं देते और मारकर निकाल देते हैं तो वह बेचारे कहां जायेंगे ? यह हालत उनकी है । मारे

[श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल]

मारे फिरते हैं। अगर इसका जिक्र वह करते और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उनके बारे में कुछ कहता तो मैं मान सकता था लेकिन मैं देख रखा था कि हमारे आनरेवल मेम्बर वाजेपेयी जी ने कहा कि उसको छोड़ो, उसको टच मत करो। उनकी यूनियन बनी तो कहते हैं कि उन्होंने धरों में जाकर हाय हाय किया। वह हाय हाय किस लिए करते हैं?...

समाप्ति महोदय : अब आप अपना भाषण कल जारी रखिएगा।

अब साढ़े पांच बजे से आधे घंटे की चर्चा आरम्भ होगी।

17.29 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Contract with Japan for Iron Ore Export

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Half-an-Hour discussion arises out of my Short Notice Question of 17th April, 1970. As I did not get satisfactory replies to my supplementaries that day on this very important matter, I am raising today this discussion.

The M.M.T.C. has entered into an agreement to supply 71.7 million tonnes of ore to Japan in the next 10 years, that is, upto 1980, at a fixed price. The price has been fixed. This is one of the very big contracts entered into for the export of iron ore.

But if we examine the terms of the contract, we will find I will place before you this contract—that the terms are not at all favourable to us. The contract is more favourable to the buyer country. It is not done on an equal basis. If you go into the terms minutely, you will see that the terms are more favourable to the buyer country than to us. My first point is this : that out of this 71 million tonnes of iron ore for which we have agreed to the price, upto the year 1974 i.e. in the next four years, we will be only supplying one-third of this

quantity. About 18 million tonnes will be supplied in the next four years and the bulk supply will start after 1974. Is it reasonable? Is it a business proposition to agree to the price to-day for the bulk supply which we are going to start from 1974? If so, what are the advantages?

Secondly, according to the figures which have been given by MMTC itself, what price they have agreed to in the contract has not been disclosed, but we can calculate from the figures given by them. The entire quantity is of the value of Rs. 535 crores. On that basis we can calculate. The per tonne realisation will be about Rs. 74. The present price is about Rs. 94. If my figures are correct and if my calculations are correct, in that case, we have entered into a contract and we have taken a big risk of supplying for a long period of 10 years at a low price. Is it a business proposition? What are the considerations?

Thirdly I want to say one thing. We have not taken into account the demand and supply and the price trend. The demand for iron ore is going to increase. Japan at present requires 80 million tonnes a year. In the next 10 years, after 1974 their production will increase gradually and they will require more ore. Their requirement will be 150 million tonnes, almost double. So, there is no need to hurry up and make the sales. When the demand is increasing, no business man will like to make a commitment in advance. If the demand is declining, then we can hurry up. When the demand is increasing and we know it and when their requirement is going to increase from 80 to 150 million tonnes and also in other countries the demand is increasing, at that stage we now enter into an agreement at a fixed price for 10 years—this thing is not understandable to me. Therefore, I would like to know as to what the considerations are when we made this commitment.

Another thing. Iron ore is the basic material for steel. Steel is in short supply. In the last 8 months the price of steel has increased by 40% and the present trend is that it is likely to go up further. When the prices of steel are likely to increase, the price of the basic raw material will also increase.

But that factor is not taken into account. When the steel price is increasing, we are committing to sell below the world market price.

Now, I come to the third point. Instead of agreeing to make these transactions under c.i.f. it is agreed on f.o.b. basis. I do not understand why it should be so. We are undertaking upon ourselves the risk of depending on the buyers to make shipping space available to lift the ore. We have to take more responsibility under this system because of this dependence. Why should we take more responsibility and what is the advantage of changing this system from c.i.f. to f.o.b.? I would like to know this. It may lead to losses and dislocation of free movement of ore. That is one point on which I wish the hon. Minister will enlighten us. Let him clarify why we changed it from c.i.f. to f.o.b. in this case. Let him tell us what is the advantage.

Sir, previously the reject percentage in respect of this grade ore worked out to about 58 to 60 per cent; now it is 63 per cent. Why have they agreed to increase the reject percentage now? It is decidedly to our disadvantage. Previously we can deliver this grade of ore upto 60 per cent reject percentage; but now this reject percentage has been increased to 63 per cent. It is also against us, unfavourable to us.

The cost of production is increasing in the iron ore mines. How much will the N.M.D.C. lose? What will be the cost of production in 1980? Have all these things been worked out? I would like to know this. In this connection, I want to quote from a report of the Committee of Public Undertakings. This is from para 92, Eleventh Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings. It says, and I quote :

"From an analysis of the figures it has been observed that while the devaluation of the pound sterling has certainly had adverse effect on the profitability of the project (that is Kiriburu Iron Ore Project), the other factors such as imposition of export duty at the rate of Rs. 10.50 per tonne and increased cost of production of Rs. 6/- per tonne are equally responsible for making the project an uneconomic one."

The cost of production is increasing. Have we made analysis about it? Because, when in the mine you go to get ore deeper and deeper, your cost of production is bound to go up. How much increase will take place for raising iron ore? Has this been calculated, I would like to know. How is it going to affect the working of the N.M.D.C. who are in charge of production? M.M.T.C. is entering into the selling-agency business; they are commission agents; they are not producers but they are working on commission. Now, what is the position?

For the last so many years, for the last 4 or 5 years especially, we find this NMDC incurring losses. In 1967-68 the loss was Rs. 1.589 crores and it is Rs. 1.653 crores in 68-69. Every year they are making losses. Upto what extent loss will be suffered by N.M.D.C. due to the rise in the cost of production of iron ore, I want to know.

When the M.M.T.C. took over the export of ore, some of the East European countries were buyers of our iron ore. What efforts were made to look to the demands of those countries?

The demand is there, because their source of supply from the USSR has been affected. Instead of entering into a bulk deal with Japan at a fixed price over a period of ten years, I would like to know why Government have not made any effort to capture those large markets in the East European countries. I think Government have not made any efforts in this direction. They found Japan willing to enter into an agreement and, therefore, they entered into a bulk contract with them and thereby shown to the public that they have made a big deal for Rs. 535 crores. They have not taken any pains to sell our ore at a profit to different countries, but they have entered into a contract on easy terms with Japan.

Since they took up export of ore, our export of manganese ore has dwindled. The manganese mines have closed down, and hundreds of thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment. It is a well known fact. What have we done in regard to the export of manganese ore? Japan is also purchasing manganese ore. While entering into a bulk contract for export of iron ore to Japan, I would like to know why our Government

[Shri S. R. Damani]

did not insist on Japan purchasing manganese ore also from us on a long-term basis, say, on a ten-year basis. If they had done that, then I would say that the MMTC has done a service to our country because the mines have closed down and the workers have been thrown out of employment and the export of manganese ore would help in the reopening of the mines.

Now, I would like to put some pertinent questions to the hon. Minister. If any third party would have entered into such an agreement, so many arguments would have been advanced. On what considerations did Government enter into a bulk contract at a fixed price over a period of ten years? When the demand is increasing and the steel prices are increasing, what were the reasons for entering into this type of contract? This matter should be gone into properly. Further, why have they neglected manganese ore exports? Why did they enter into a contract for export of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs tonnes of manganese ore along with 71 million tonnes of iron ore, which is not even half per cent of the iron ore contract? Why has the MMTC not insisted on Japan to purchase manganese ore? If they had done that, that would have given us some advantage.

Now, I would like to pose some very relevant questions, and I hope that the hon. Minister will note them and give me specific answers to them. Is it true that the price of iron ore exported through Visakhapatnam inner harbour is less than that exported through the outer harbour, and if so, what is the reason for that? What is the scheduled date by which the outer harbour will be ready? What is the penalty in the agreement, which can be imposed if the outer harbour is not ready in time? Is the hon. Minister in a position to assure the House that the outer harbour will be ready within the time schedule, and no penalty will have to be paid on account of any delay? What is the loss per tonne at present in the export of iron ore and how is it distributed among the different heads? There is a loss, but it is distributed. We would like to know how it is distributed. How much is the railway freight subsidised? Will the MMTC also share some loss, and if so, to what extent? Is the hon. Minister aware that there are technological developments in the structure and design of blast

furnaces which require processed iron ore and that instead of exporting iron ore, we could export it in the processed form? What efforts are being made in this respect so that we can get benefited thereby? For, by exporting processed ores, we can make profits instead of the losses which we are making on exporting iron ore, as it is. Has the hon. Minister considered this development, and if so, what action is he going to take in this direction? The hon. Minister is a very experienced person and he is also a very able person, and I hope he will look into the matter and will consider the points seriously and take the House into confidence and give suitable replies and prove that this agreement is in the interests of the country and not in the interests of the buyer-country.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE: (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I am thankful to Shri Damani for raising this important debate in the House. I would first mention some points and then go into further details of the problem. Instead of answering his questions one by one, I would like to give a detailed answer mentioning the advantages we have gained out of this contract.

His first question was whether the contract was not favourable to us. I say it is very much favourable to us as will be borne out by the facts I shall give in a minute.

He mentioned the price as Rs. 94. I do not know wherefrom he got this figure. I only say that it is not correct. I cannot divulge the price because it will not be in public interest to do so, to say at what price we are selling iron ore to Japan because it will jeopardise our further negotiations with other countries.

He mentioned about East European countries. We have got offers from East European countries and we have entered into arrangements with East European countries like Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland. We have a 11-year contract with Rumania.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: What is the quantity and what is the period?

SHRI L.N. MISHRA: He asked what

was the hurry to make this long-term contract. It was necessary to make this long-term deal with Japan. I would request him to realise that today in iron ore it is not a seller's market but a buyer's market. Many countries are coming up, transport is developing fast. Even Latin American countries and other countries are coming into the field. Therefore, we had also to take into account at what price Japan would be prepared to buy from us. The price M.M.T.C. has been able to get from Japan and the other terms of the contract are very very favourable to us. Here I would like to express my deep sense of appreciation of the work done by the M.M.T.C. and its Chairman and other people. They have done a really good job.

He asked about the escalation clause. If he wants to have an escalation clause to take advantage of higher prices, he should also be prepared to accept the position that the price will have also to be lowered when the price goes down. Our estimate is that the price of iron ore is not going to rise in the near future because of the developments that are taking place all over the world. So if we have not put in an escalation clause, there is justification for it.

I would now mention some of the advantages of the long term fixed price contract. (1) It has guaranteed our exports without uncertainties of negotiations each year on price settlement with the Japanese steel mills. (2) It has enabled us to take investment decisions on opening up an additional mine and constructing a larger and modern harbour. (3) It has strengthened our position vis-a-vis the other buyers and this result has already been reflected in the price we have been able to obtain in the markets elsewhere even this year. (4) It has safeguarded our interest against the risk of any trends towards a fall in prices or reducing our bargaining position in the year to year negotiation of price in a buyer's market where as far as can be foreseen, the production of iron ore might outstrip the demand. (5) It has strengthened our bargaining position even with the Japanese steel mills for further supplies of iron ore to them. (6) In actual practice, this annual exercise in price negotiation led to a settlement more or less on a fixed price,

from year to year. The declining trends in the world market were in favour of the buyer and it was quite an effort to maintain the *status quo* on our part as sellers. (7) The contract has been concluded at a level of price which is higher than the prevailing one and will have a great effect on firming up the market in favour of the suppliers of iron ore. (8) Indian shipping interest has been adequately safeguarded by suitable provisions in the contract.

Firstly, there is a stipulation that at least 15 per cent of the ore will be carried in Indian vessels if ships of the required size are available at competitive rates. As you know, we have difficulties in transport and it is not easy for the Transport Ministry at the moment to provide us with the ships.

Secondly, preference is to be given to Indian ships over third country flag ships. Indian shippers can carry cargo even beyond this 15 per cent depending on their own performance and capacity.

Further, an understanding has been reached with the buyers that when, on the stabilisation of the freight market, we are in a position to make an offer on a C & F basis for transportation of iron ore in Indian vessels, such an offer will be given due consideration by the Japanese.

The greatest risk would have been to shy away from a fixed price basis, resulting in a serious set-back to our plans for a rising level of exports in iron ore.

We have settled a firm price which is substantially higher than the one we were getting previously, thereby augmenting our foreign exchange earnings. There is no question of our having incurred any loss. In fact, by this firm price we covered ourselves against the then prevailing downward trends set by the Australian contracts.

We have moved a step forward, in line with the changing world market, in our technique of selling iron ore abroad.

It is not in the business interest of the MMTC or even in the larger public interest, to discuss here the detailed provisions of the particular contract, but we have reason to

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

be satisfied with the deal as it has been finalised. As I said earlier, we have only appreciation for the good work done by the MMTC.

The principle of fixed price contract on long-term basis has more or less, already been accepted by the world market and even by us; the spirit and manner in which it has been implemented in this deal with the Japanese steel mills augurs well for the development of our iron ore exports and the general promotion of trade between our country and Japan.

Lastly, the prices negotiated, both for the inner harbour period and the outer harbour period covered by this contract, were specially conceded by the Japanese because of the historical commitments arising out of the Kiriburu long-term agreement of 1958 and the Bailadila long-term agreement of 1960 and cover only the balance of the historically committed quantities. On a careful study of the long-term supply and demand position of iron ore in the world market, there is no prospect of prices appreciating to an extent, as the hon. Member referred, that would turn to the disadvantage of India during the period of this contract. There is, therefore, no risk of India later having to regret concluding this contract.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I asked whether our prices are lower than those of other countries or higher or equal. I can prove that our prices are lower. Japan is purchasing from the United States at 14.95 dollars per tonne, and from Chile at 14 dollars, whereas our price is lower.

Secondly, what are the reasons for changing from CIF to FOB ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is wrong information.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Why has rejection percentage been increased from 58 to 63 ?

The most important question which has not been answered is why they have not entered into an agreement for the export of manganese ore. I want to know this because hundreds and thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment and mines are closing down. Not a single word has been uttered by him about manganese ore export.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : About the prices, I have not said that we have accepted lower prices than other countries, but we have to think what were the prices we were getting earlier and what are the prices we have accepted this time. I said earlier that we have got a higher price which is more favourable to us. This contract in much more favourable to us than before.

A contract has also been concluded with Japan for the export of three lakh tonnes of manganese ore for 1976.

17.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 6, 1970 Sravana 15, 1892 (Saka)