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Agrahayana 4, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Twelfth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, November 25, 1970/
Agrahayana 4, 1892 (SAKA).*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tapuriah.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : No. 331. I do not think I was ever drunk enough to ask this question of Minister of Foreign Trade.

Mid-Term Poll in West Bengal

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*331. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRIMATI SUCHETA
KRIPALANI :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to hold mid-term poll in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND AGRICULTURE RESEARCH (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). The question of holding mid-term poll in West Bengal can be considered only when normalcy is restored in the

low and order situation and people can exercise their franchise freely and fearlessly.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : May I know whether Government also realises this that elections should not be held till normalcy in the situation is restored? But you are also aware of the way things are going on, especially indiscriminate murders, which are not only inter-party or intra-party.

MR. SPEAKER : This is about elections. He has already replied.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : May I know what steps Government are taking, in spite of its claim that the administration has been making about restoring law and order, to see that it is restored in as short a time as possible? And in view of the statement made by the Minister, what time do they think is the minimum necessary to bring about normalcy, so that elections can be held?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is very difficult to give any precise time, but all steps are being taken to help the law and order machinery to restore normalcy.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is not the UF Government to set a time-limit.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If it were a simple matter of bringing the situation under control by setting a time-limit, I would certainly have done it.

Various steps have been outlined by me in the House on various occasions, and broadly they include assisting the State law and other authorities in every way possible, by adding to the force, by sending CRP and BSF battalion, by providing more wireless sets, by improving their communications, by

streamlining their intelligence machinery and so on. All these steps are being taken.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The hon. Minister said that it was very difficult to give any precise time, and he has also claimed that the law and order situation is improving, but the recent indications are that rather than showing any improvement, the law and order situation in West Bengal is very fast deteriorating. Government is unable to improve the matter and as the hon. Member Shri Dwivedy pointed out, for the U.F. Government immediate remedies are found out. Now there is President's rule. Who will dismiss the President's rule if there is no improvement in the law and order position there? Therefore, a national solution must be found out with a view to tackle this problem. May I know whether the Government is thinking on those lines?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The question is not clear to me. I hope that a national solution is being found. I hope it is the nation's will that normalcy should be restored in West Bengal.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Not with incompetent machinery.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I hope it is the nation's will that the acts of violence and terror in West Bengal should stop. We who are charged with this responsibility are taking various steps which I mentioned.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We have not authorised anybody to kill people there.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Recently, we brought to Bills before the West Bengal consultative committee and they were approved by a majority of Members there. One of them is already being brought into effect and the other is being processed. One must also recognise the fact that as the law and order machinery is trying to get to grips with the situation and put down lawlessness, those elements which are bent on creating lawlessness are putting up stiffer resistance. It is a kind of continuing battle there. Even as the law and order authorities become more effective, a kind of last ditch battle is

fought by the other side and therefore also lawlessness increases.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Because the Government encourages these elements. It was due to this Government that lawlessness was created in West Bengal.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the fact that for about eight months now, since the imposition of the President's rule there has been deployment of large numbers of CRP and border security force in Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal and they have utterly, failed in bringing about any improvement in the situation; may I know if it is Government's intention not to provide the people of West Bengal with the just remedy of going to the polling station and securing a Government on their own, or is it the Government's idea to push them to the barricades even more than they had done already? Is the Government unaware that even in Canada the Quebecois movement goes on in a fashion which does not call for the sort of drastic, and punitive legislation and administration that you are trying to introduce? Are people being driven to prefer the use of bullets rather than the ballot boxes? Is that how the Government feels? Is the Government going to put a moratorium on elections till in its good time it is going to restore law and order according to its own computation? Or, are they going to leave it to the people and arrange for an early election so that by February or so, the people can have their own will reflected in the administration.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is not true to say that the law and order situation has deteriorated on all fronts...*(Interruptions)* I have here a list of the number of incidents of various kinds. The inter-party clashes which had reached 89 in July have come down in succeeding months. Agrarian lawlessness which had reached a figure of 53 in July, has come down to 39 in August, 5 in September and 20 in October. Gharaos have come down and strikes have come down. Other incidents of lawlessness have also come down. But this does not mean that there is no cause for concern. There is serious cause for concern. We have murders; we have also inter-party clashes. We have attacks on police almost every day;

and on high officials. We have had cases in which young boys had been dragged out and shot. I am not for a moment minimising the urgency or the seriousness of the situation but I am only trying to give you the total picture of the position.

The basic question posed by Prof. Mukerjee is whether to allow elections to take place there. If he recalls a last days of U.F. Government the situation there in respect of law and order was in many respects much worse, so far as the general population was considered, then it is today. People are today walking in the streets in the night without fear; cinema houses are full... (Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Why not fill the polling stations ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The limited point I am making is this. Merely having an elected Government, by itself, does not ensure that there is no violence or lawlessness.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Is that for you to decide in Delhi or for the people of West Bengal to decide ? Is there no adult franchise in West Bengal ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Unfortunately or fortunately the Central Government is charged with the responsibility of seeing that the State Government are carried on in accordance with the Constitution and so it has to keep an eye on what happens in the States ; it cannot disown this responsibility. Therefore, the mere presence of an elected Government is no guarantee that there will not be lawlessness. The question posed by Shri Mukerjee is : why not have elections now ? If it was merely going through the formality of election, there is no harm in having an election now but in this atmosphere of terror people will not dare to cast their votes freely and there will be intimidation, etc. We do not think that this is the atmosphere in which elections should be held.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह बात सही है कि बंगाल की कुछ पोलिटिकल पार्टियाँ

नहीं चाहती हैं कि इस एटमास्फियर में वहाँ पर एलेक्शन हो ?

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पोलिटिकल पार्टियाँ वहाँ पर एलेक्शन चाहती हैं वे वहाँ पर नामांसी लाने के लिए सरकार की क्या मदद कर रही है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : कुछ पार्टियाँ हैं जो कि चुनाव नहीं चाहती हैं जब तक कि वहाँ की स्थिति साधारण न हो जाये। कौन सी पार्टियाँ क्या मदद कर रही हैं वहाँ पर कानून और व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने के लिए, यह तो उन पार्टियों से ही आप पूछें।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या इसकी कुछ रिपोर्ट आपको है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : वहाँ पर इन्टर पार्टी क्लेशेज अब भी चल रहे हैं और कई अलग अलग पार्टियों के लोग मारे जा रहे हैं इसलिए इस मामले में वहाँ की स्थिति बहुत कुछ सुधरी नहीं है।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Do the Government realise that unless the head of the administration in the State is changed there is no possibility of restoring normalcy in the law and order situation ? Is there any truth—we shall be happy if it is so—that the Government has now realised that there should be a change in the head of the administration in West Bengal and that the Governor had ultimately agreed to be transferred to some other place ? If so, the sooner, the better for West Bengal.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The matter of transfer of West Bengal Governor was not discussed with him and there is no question of his having agreed to it. The larger question is whether it is fair to pin the entire responsibility for the happenings in West Bengal on one individual even though he the Governor. The Governor is the head of the administration and a lot of persons are involved in it. To focus attention on

one individual is to minimise the seriousness of the problem.

SHRI RANGA : My hon. friend is trying this morning, strangely for me—he does not generally do it—to merely score a debating point. The transfer or what is called the change of the Governor is only one of the many things that have to be done. But it is also one of the very important things. In view of the fact that this house itself has approved of President's rule there, it cannot be said that it is entirely a dictatorial regime there. We hold ourselves responsible for what happens there. I am prepared to agree with my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh when he says that this Government is failing. Therefore we have got to take this Government to task. To the extent that we are not able to change the mind of this Government in this aspect, this house has to take that responsibility.

Apart from that, has the attention of the Government been drawn to the suggestion repeated once again by Rajaji that these communal parties which are not prepared to take the responsibility of maintaining law and order there, either as part of the public or as partners in the United Front Government which has gone out of existence fortunately for us, should be banned and also the suggestion made by the *Hindu* in its editorial only two days ago that that area should be declared as an emergency area? Would the Government consider these suggestions also? I do not know how long they would take to take any action, and how much time they take in order to take any action in this directions. But these suggestions also must be kept in mind by the Government.

One of the very few statements made by the Prime Minister which some of us any how appreciated is this; that at long last she took courage in her hands in saying that the elections cannot be held for time being in West Bengal. Would the Government be could enough to ensure that elections are not forced upon those people, and are not rushed, and proper steps are taken to strengthen the morale, the equipment and the fighting accoutrements also

of all the forces which are entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining law and order including the police? Such of the sections in the public as are willing to co-operate with the police must also be assured of security for their lives and their properties.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I entirely agree with Prof. Ranga that those members of the public, of political parties, leaders of public opinion who want to assist the police in the matter of restoration of law and order and in creating opposition to the atmosphere of violence that is prevailing in West Bengal must be assisted in every way. It is not possible for the police alone to deal with this matter. It is necessary to create a proper climate in West Bengal. For that, unless all parties co-operate, it is not possible for the administration alone to do it. I entirely agree with that. So far as the specific suggestions are concerned, I have not seen the suggestions. I take them from Prof. Ranga.

So far as the supremacy of Parliament in respect of West Bengal is concerned, that is unquestioned. As it is, even in the case of other State Governments, subject to the provisions of the Constitution, it is supreme.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : May I know if the Minister would give us the figures showing how many murders, how many cases of arson, how many cases of loot and killing of the people in rural areas have occurred during the regime of the UF Government?

MR. SPEAKER : That is entirely a different question. Shri Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हाल में प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी पार्टी के कार्यकर्ताओं के सामने भाषण करते हुए यह कहा बताया जाता है कि अगर समाज व्यवस्था में शान्ति से परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया तो लोग हिंसा का आश्रय लेंगे। मैं नहीं जानता जो अखबारों में रिपोर्ट छपी है वह

ठीक है या गलत है लेकिन अगर इस तरह की बातें कही जायेंगी तो क्या यह सच नहीं है कि नक्सलवादियों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और वह हिंसा पर उतारू होंगे ? समाज व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन किया जाय इस से किसी का मतभेद नहीं है किन्तु क्या प्रधान मंत्री का इरादा हिंसात्मक गतिविधियों को उत्तेजन देने का है यदि नहीं तो फिर उन के भाषण से जो गलत-फहमी पैदा हुई है उस का उन्हें निराकरण करना चाहिए ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अख्य शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे भाषण से कोई गलतफहमी पैदा नहीं हुई है बल्कि जो अस-लियत देश में है उस को जनता के सामने लाना है। हम को मालूम है कि यह बातें क्यों हो रही हैं। बंगाल के जो प्रश्न हैं उस के कई पहलू हैं। इस के लिए मैं कई बार इस सदन में और बाहर भी कह चुकी हूँ कि जो अराजकता है, जो अत्याचार जनता पर हो रहा है, जो बेगुनाह लोगों को मारा जा रहा है या उन को और तरीके से परेशान किया जा रहा है यह सब बहुत सख्ती से रोकना चाहिए। इस बारे में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन संग संग यदि आवश्यक परिवर्तन के कार्य नहीं चलेगें तो इस में भी कठिनाई होगी ...व्यवधान

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन रोकता है चलाने से आप को ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : वह अप्रचलित विचारधाराएं रोकती हैं जो कि आज हमारे देश में फैलाई जा रही हैं। मेरे भाषण वाले दिन एक भाषण और भी हुआ था और माननीय सदस्य को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि क्या बात कही गई है इस भाषण में।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पूरी शक्ति आप के हाथ में है कौन आप को रोक रहा है ? पुलिस आप के हाथ में है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पश्चिमी बंगाल की चौथी योजना के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपया अगर प्रधान मंत्री और देना चाहें तो उन्हें कौन रोकने वाला है ? आप दीजिये हम उस का समर्थन करने को तैयार हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वह कपनी नाका-मयाबी को दूसरों के सिर पर क्यों डाल रही हैं ? उसे दूसरों के सिर मत डालिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Guha.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : What offence have we done with the Chair, Sir ? Myself and Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham are standing up repeatedly, and you are not calling us.

MR. SPEAKER : If you see from here, there are so many people standing.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Give their young Member a chance. Sir, I will sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I will like to know from the Prime Minister whether it is a fact that Shri Ajoy Mukherjee, the former Chief Minister of West Bengal and also Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray, after having talks with the Prime Minister in Delhi gave public indications which have been published in the press in big headlines that there is a possibility of mid-term elections in West Bengal. This information has also been corroborated by the Secretariat of the CPI. As a result, all these parties are making arrangements for the next election. I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether this is a fact that she indicated the possibility of mid-term elections to them. If not, may I know whether she will categorically make a statement, without any qualification like "not at present", "not at the moment" etc., that there will be no

mid-term election in West Bengal till 1972 ? This is essential. Otherwise, there is no possibility whatsoever of restoration of confidence in the mind of the administration. They are terribly afraid. I have a few close friends in the high-ups and they tell me confidentially, "What can I do ? I can arrest him, but tomorrow he may become Minister and he will cut my head".

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am amazed at the statement made by the hon. member, because I have made a very categorical statement about this not today but from the very beginning. In fact, when the UF Government fell, at that moment itself the statement was made. It is true that I have not mentioned the date as 1972, but we have very clearly said that until the law and order situation is normal, until there is a possibility of having fair and free elections without the terrorising of voters, there can be no elections. There never has been any doubt about this statement. I would also like to say that I have not discussed the matter of elections with either Shri Sidhartha Shanker Ray or Ajoy Babu in the recent past. I have made this very very clear to the officials also on every visit I made to Calcutta. I think it has also appeared in the press.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR : The question of recalling the Governor with regard to the turmoil in West Bengal very often comes up in this House. But there are advisers also. Are they not responsible for this turmoil in West Bengal because the Governor is to act on the advice of these advisers ? Have you gone into the character of these advisers, specially the Chief Adviser, B. B. Ghosh ? You should. They are responsible. Why do you not remove them ? The Governor is not at all responsible. The Governor is only a figurehead. The advisers are responsible. B. B. Ghosh is responsible. You should remove him.

MR. SPEAKER : Is this the way of asking questions, like sudden eruption of lava from a volcano, getting up and getting down and again getting up ? That is not the way to do it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I hope, one of

the advisers did not give cause to my hon. friend to be aggrieved. We do look into their work and see how they are functioning. There are changing from time to time among the advisers also.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The Minister has said that there would be mid-term elections if normalcy is restored. What are the *indicia* of normalcy ? Supposing, for 15 days there is not a single violent act or murder, will he consider that normalcy is attained and there can be election.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us have a cease-fire.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This sort of judgment will be reasonable if my hon. friend would apply it to such a situation and it could be applied by us also.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : The installation of a popular government, instead of the people being ruled by the bureaucracy, is a very demand of the people of West Bengal. This demand is particularly being made by those sections of the political parties who do not believe that parliamentary democracy will solve the misery and the anguish of the people. We must have a popular government ; we also believe so, but it must not be a popular government as we had which, instead of rendering service to the people, would be engaged in onslaughts on and killing of the political opponents. One rumour in West Bengal is that it is very likely that the Government of India will be holding elections in February or in the early part of 1971.

MR. SPEAKER : This has been denied.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : In view of this may I know as to whether Government has given any thought to holding elections in February 1971 ; if so, whether all the polling booths will be properly guarded by the police, the Border Security Force and others ?

MR. SPEAKER : "If so" comes as a hypothetical question. This question has been answered a number of times today. I am passing on to the next question. It has already taken half an hour. Professor Samar Guha should take some more rest. He can go now.

Demand by Textile Industry for upward revision of prices of controlled cloth

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*332. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

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

(b) if so, the reasons advanced for the revision ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

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

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

श्री सीताराम केसरी : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में अपने भाषण के दौरान कहा था कि अभी टेक्सटाइल पर कीमत बढ़ाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है, लेकिन स्टेटमेंट में वह कह रहे हैं कि परिस्थिति इस तरह की है कि जिस की वजह से यह सवाल ब्यूरो को सौंपा गया है कि प्राइम बढ़ाई जाय या नहीं कपड़े की। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है

जो काटन की उपज पहले 62 लाख वेल्स होती थी वह अब 57 लाख वेल्स हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि काटन विदेशों से फिक्स्ड प्राइस पर इम्पोर्ट होती है। इसलिये मिल वालों को फिक्स्ड प्राइस पर दे कर वह कंज्यूमर्स को कंट्रोल प्राइस पर कपड़ा क्यों नहीं दे सकते हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो काटन आप इम्पोर्ट करते हैं या जो काटन आप के पास है, चूंकि उस की प्राइस फिक्स्ड है इस लिये आप कपड़े के दाम नहीं बढ़ायेंगे ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : कपड़े का मूल्य बढ़ाने का प्रश्न अभी नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी की चर्चा की। उस की चर्चा यहां नहीं होनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन मैं यह बात कहूंगा कि मैं ने कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी यह बात कही थी कि हम ने इस को ब्यूरो के पास भेजा है। जहां तक काटन के दाम की बात है, हम काटन कारपोरेशन के जरिये से खरीदते हैं। कपड़े पर हम बहुत कम मुनाफा लेते हैं शायद एक बेल पर एक रुया। काटन कारपोरेशन के इस्टेब्लिशमेंट वगैरह पर खर्च करने के लिये वह लिया जाता है। काटन के दाम वैसे ही बढ़ गये हैं देश के भीतर। बाहर से काटन लाकर ला कर उस के दाम निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री सीता राम केसरी : चूंकि कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी का मंत्री महोदय का भाषण अखबार में निकला था इस लिये मैं ने उस की चर्चा की, नहीं तो न करता। जब कपड़े की कीमत बढ़ाते हैं, जिस की वजह से उपभोक्ता को अधिक मूल्य देना पड़ता है, तब उपभोक्ता की परेशानियों को मदे नजर रखते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कपास आप बाहर से मंगाते हैं और जो काटन यहां मॉकट में बिकती है उस का जो कंट्रोल रेट है उस पर वह मिलों को बीजाती है, इस लिये क्या यह उचित नहीं है कि

जो प्राइस पहले से ही ज्यादा है उस को और न बढ़ाया जाये ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैं ने कहा कि मिल वालों की कपास की कीमत बढ़ गई है, इस लिये दाम बढ़ गये थे। माननीय सदस्य को ज्ञात होगा कि सभी कपड़े की कीमत पर कंट्रोल नहीं है। कोर्स क्लाय पर है जैसे धोतियां हैं, लांग क्लाय है। इन पर ही कंट्रोल है, दूसरी चीजों पर नहीं है। मेरी राय यह है कि अभी कीमत बढ़ाने की परिस्थिति नहीं है। व्यूरो से इस के बारे में पूछा गया है। व्यूरो वाले इस को देखेंगे और समझेंगे कि उन की मांग सही है तो लपनी सिफारिश करेंगे। हम उस के बाद उस को देखेंगे कोई जरूरी नहीं कि उस की सिफारिश को हम मान ही लें। हम उस को एग्जामिन करेंगे, तब किसी निर्णय पर आयेंगे। लेकिन अभी उस की कीमत बढ़ाने की कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा करने से हमारे विदेश व्यापार में भारत की साख बढ़ेगी या घटेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Since May, 1968, when a trifling rise in the selling price was allowed by the Government of India, I want to know whether it is in their knowledge that the prices of cotton have shot up by 54 per cent, the prices of wages have gone up by 8 per cent and the overall index has gone up by 31 per cent—if this is not a fact, the Government can refute it—and, if this is a fact, whether under such circumstances, there is a single commodity or a product of any organised industry, textiles or otherwise, whose prices have been controlled and kept at 1968 level. My second question is in view of the compulsory closure of mills, in a block where a group of mills are going to close for a long time not only because the prices have

now become impossible, but to conserve the availability of cotton, would the Government reconsider its policy of allowing some interim price rise as far as the controlled varieties are concerned and in view of the overall shortage of cotton, what is the final programme of imports of cotton for this particular year in addition to the 8.25 lakhs bales that they have already announced ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : So far as interim price rise is concerned, it is ruled out. We are not going to give any interim price rise. The whole question has been examined in greater detail.

SHRI PILOO MODY : why ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : About imports of cotton, it is a fact that we have decided to import about 8.5 lakhs bales of cotton earlier. Now, our present decision is to import more cotton because the indigenous production has suffered on account of floods, etc., in Maharashtra. Therefore, we are considering a proposal to import 13 lakhs bales of cotton from Sudan, UAR USA under PL 480 and other global sources.

About the rise in prices of cotton, it is a fact that there has been an alarming rise in the prices of cotton. I may give the figures. To-day's price is Rs. 2580 as against Rs. 1575 last year. The price rise has been alarming, but, at the same time, we are also going into its reasons. Also we have to consider the reaction that imports might have on the producers of cotton, the peasants and the cultivators. Therefore, when we come to a decision, we have to take into account the interests of the growers also.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार का रूप डाकिन की तरह पर है। जिन जिन चीजों पर पर डाकिन नजर डालती है वह या तो बीमार हो जाता है या मर जाता है। वंसी ही सरकार की नीति है। सरकार ने रई का व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिया और राष्ट्रीय व्यापार निगम को दिया, फल यह हुआ है कि उस के दाम काफी बढ़ गये; आप ने देखा होगा कि देश में अकाल

भी पड़ चुका है, वर्षा नहीं हुई और रूई बहुत कम हुई तो भी इतने दाम नहीं बढ़े थे जितने ग्राज बढ़ गये हैं। हम को बतलाया गया है कि अकाल के समय जितने दाम बढ़े थे ग्राज उससे ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं। अब की देश में फसल भी काफी अच्छी है। जो दाम बढ़ गये हैं उस के कारण लोगों को रूई मिल नहीं रही है और कपड़ा उद्योग काफी मात्रा में बन्द होता जा रहा है। मेरे क्षेत्र में एक ताप्ती टेक्स्टाइल मिल है। उस में जो तीन हजार मजदूर काम करते थे वह बेकार हो गये हैं ऐसे ही और जगहों पर भी होता जा रहा है। क्या सरकार इस के लिये कोई उपाय करेगी जिस से कपड़ा उद्योग केवल उचित फायदा उठाये और हम को उचित दामों पर वह मिले तथा मजदूर बेकार न हों? कोई गारंटी देने के लिए सरकार तैयार है कि यह मिल बन्द नहीं होगी और मजदूर बेकार नहीं होंगे तथा कच्चा माल सस्ते दामों पर मिलेगा?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि कपास की फसल बहुत अच्छी है। मेरा ख्याल है कि शायद माननीय सदस्य को धोखा हुआ है। कपास की फसल बहुत खराब है, खासकर उन इलाकों में जहां कपास ज्यादा होती है। जहां तक ताप्ती मिल का सवाल है या और किसी मिल का सवाल हो, मैं अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकता। जो टेक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन है उस से हम कहेंगे कि इस को देखे और अगर उस मिल को चलाने की जरूरत होगी तो उस को हम चलायेंगे। मिल के बन्द होने की कोई बात नहीं है। श्री सोमानी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने कहा कि 8 लाख बेल के बदले हम 13 लाख बेल कपास बाहर से मंगाना चाहते हैं। 60 हजार बेल हम यहाँ रिलीज कर रहे हैं ताकि बाजार पर असर पड़े और कपास के दाम नीचे आयें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उत्तर नहीं

आया। जो मिलें बन्द हो गई हैं उन्हें तत्काल चालू करने के लिए, उनको तत्काल राहत पहुँचाने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये।

श्री मु० अ० खाँ : जब जब किसान को अपनी मेहनत की कीमत मिलने का सवाल आता है तब तब इस किस्म की कोशिश की जाती है कि किसी सूरत से उनको जो कीमत मिलनी है उसको घटाया जाए। गल्ला और दूसरी चीजों की कीमतें जो किसान मेहनत करके पैदा करता है, बराबर गिरती जा रहा है जबकि उसकी जरूरियात की जो चीजें हैं, जो उसको बाजार में खरीदनी पड़ती हैं, उनकी कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही है। अब काफी अर्से के बाद किसान को सही कीमत अपनी कपास की मिल रही है। काटन इम्पोर्ट करने के बाद सरकार ऐसी कोशिश तो नहीं करेगी जिससे जो मौजूदा कीमत कपास की किसान को मिल रही है, वह कम हो?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कपड़े के भावों के बारे में सवाल है।

श्री मु० अ० खाँ : कपास से ही तो कपड़ा बनता है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैंने बताया है कि पंद्रह सौ से पच्चीस सौ कीमत हो गई है। हमें देखना होगा कि कपड़ा बना कर उसको हम बाहर एक्सपोर्ट भी करें। अगर कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई और इस कारण से हमारा एक्सपोर्ट घट गया तो यह राष्ट्र हित के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं होगी। किसान को उचित कीमत मिले, इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं उसको उचित कीमत मिले। लेकिन पंद्रह सौ से पच्चीस सौ एकाएक हो जाए, तब बिन्ता भी थोड़ी सी हो जाती है।

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, the Minister, in reply to a question earlier said that they are not contemplating to raise the prices of the controlled cloth. But later on when there was a demand by Mr. Somani the Minister very cleverly corroborated the demand by saying that there has been alarming rise in prices and then he said he has referred the question to the Bureau of Cost and Prices. I would like to know specifically from him that even though this Bureau of Cost and Prices were to recommend that the prices of cotton cloth will go up or will be revised upward, will the Minister tell us firmly that in no circumstances he is going to revise upward the prices of textiles and controlled cloth ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As I said earlier we have referred the question to the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices. On receipt of report from them, we shall examine them. It is not obligatory on the part of the Government to accept the recommendations of the Bureau or the Tariff Commission. It is for the Government to consider the situation and come to a decision. About the price of raw cotton, we are rather happy, they are getting good price; but some balance has to be struck and the question is how to maintain that balance.

SHRI S. KUNDU : There is no reply to my question. You said earlier, you are not going to increase the price of cotton cloth; now you say, you will examine it. You should give a categorical reply.

श्री स० मों० बनर्जी : यह सही बात है कि चाहे पहने का कपड़ा हो और चाहे ओढ़ने का और चाहे कफन का कपड़ा हो, सब के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। जितनी कोशिश आप कम करने की कर रहे हैं, उसका उल्टा ही असर हो रहा है। दाम बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं। इसका कारण यह भी है कि काफी जो सूती मिलें हैं, वे बन्द हो गई हैं मितमनेजमेंट की बज्रह से या दूसरे कारणों से या उन्होंने इस वास्ते उनको बन्द कर दिया है ताकि और कंसेशन गवर्नमेंट से ले सकें। जो मिलें चलने लायक है, जिन की मशीनरी काफी अच्छी है, क्या टेक्टाइल कारपोरेशन उन मिलों को लेने के लिए तैयार

है ? यदि है तो कितने कारखाने अभी वह लेने वाला है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : टेक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन बीमार मिलों को लेने के लिए बनाया गया था। अभी तक वह 23-24 मिलों को ले चुका है। उन में से 12-13 की हालत काफी अच्छी हो गई है, उन में मुनाफा होने लग गया है। बंगाल की वारह मिलें बन्द पड़ो हुई हैं, यह भी एक चिन्ता की बात है। इस कारण वहाँ बेकारी भी बढ़ गई है। करीब पंद्रह हजार लोग बेकार हैं। बंगाल की मिलों को कैसे चलाया जाए, यह भी सोचना होगा। एक बात और भी है। जो पूँजी लगाई जाती है उसको 51 फीसदी तो हम देते हैं और 49 फीसदी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को देना पड़ता है। जहाँ जहाँ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसके लिए तैयार हो जाती है, हम आगे बढ़ते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में कानपुर शहर में तीन मिलें ली गई है और एक ओढ़ मिल लेने की बात सोची जा रही है। जहाँ तक कीमत बढ़ने की बात है इस में कोई भ्रम नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम कीमतें बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते हैं कपड़े की कुदूस साहब को सन्तोष नहीं हुआ लेकिन जब व्यूरो की रिपोर्ट भी आयेगी तो जैसे मैंने कहा कि इसकी जाँच की जाएगी इसको हम एजैमन करेंगे और देखेंगे और अगर जरूरी हुआ तो बढ़ाएंगे और जरूरी नहीं हुआ तो नहीं बढ़ाएंगे।

श्री स० मों० बनर्जी : कफन के कपड़े के दाम नहीं बढ़ने चाहिए।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : May I know whether it is a fact that the STC charges much higher prices for the imported cotton from the mills than is warranted by the business standards ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The STC does not deal in cotton at all. The Cotton Corporation of India deals with it. It came into existence about five or six months ago

and it dealt with this. The STC has nothing to do with it. Even the Cotton Corporation of India does not import cotton directly. There are agents on its behalf who do so. We do not make any profit on it. Perhaps, some commission is the original people who were importing cotton earlier. Probably, it is one rupee per bale or some thing like that. About 25 per cent goes for the establishment charges of the CCI and the balance 75 per cent goes to the agents, sub-agents etc. There is no question of making any profit so far as cotton is concerned.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It is our sad experience that Government succeed in increasing only prices. They cannot increase anything else.

Now, there are two factors which have contributed to this recent increase in prices. We must realise that the quantity of cotton available both indigenously and from import is nearly the same. Why has the price risen then? My first question is this. Is this not due to the operations of the CCI? The hon. Minister has just said that the import has not made any impact on prices. But what about the indigenous purchase? Now comes my second question. The hon. Minister has introduced mills in the public sector from the private sector. Is it not a fact that they are buying above the rate offered by private mills, and there by putting up the prices? So, these are two very important questions. I assert that Government are contributing to the rise in prices. What has the hon. Minister to say on this?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The Cotton Corporation has nothing to do with the indigenous production of cotton.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It has.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Our assessment was that we would have 62 lakhs bales of cotton this year indigenously. But the production has come up to only 57 lakhs, mainly because of floods in Maharashtra. About the rise in price of cotton, it is mainly because of the fall in production of indigenous cotton. There is no question of

creating any trouble because of the CCI or the mills managed by the National Textile Corporation of India. The public sector is not to be blamed at all. The hon. Member says that there is nothing except rise in prices. I would request him to look into the production figures also. Textile production has gone much higher than what it was two or three years ago.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What about the mills in the public sector? Are they not buying above the rate offered by the private mills?

MR. SPEAKER : I thought that the men who came from the Civil Service were a little calm.....

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : We are clam, but we expect also a certain response.

MR. SPEAKER : If he also does this, then I do not blame the others at all.

Action against Industrial Houses failing to fulfil Export Obligations

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***334. SHRI RABI RAY :**
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to penalise those firms which fail to fulfil the export obligations undertaken in return for licences for the import of capital goods or foreign collaboration agreements ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have got reports about firms which failed to meet export obligations ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A statement showing the brief particulars of Industrial undertakings which have failed to fulfil their export obligations against import of machinery either within the initial period of export obligation or within such extensions as were given subsequently and action taken against them for their non-fulfilment is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4379/70]

श्री रवि राय : लिखित जवाब में उन दस फर्मों की सूची दी गई है, जिन्होंने एक्सपोर्ट आबलिगेशन को पूरा नहीं किया है। क्या इस बारे में कोई परसेंटेंज निकाला गया है कि कितनी फर्मों को लाइसेंस दिये गये, उन में से कितनी फर्मों ने एक्सपोर्ट आबलिगेशन को पूरा किया और कितनी फर्मों ने पूरा नहीं किया ?

श्री० राम सेवक : कैपिटल गुड्स के कुल 166 केसिज ऐसे हैं, जो सी० सी० आई० के अन्तर्गत विचाराधीन हैं। उन में से 51 की फाइलिंग बलोज़ की जा चुकी है और उन के बारे में एक्शन लिया जा चुका है। 98 केसिज ऐसे हैं जिन पर सी० सी० आई० विचार कर रहा है। उन में से 10 के बारे में सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। 7 और पार्टीज हैं, जिन्होंने एक्सपोर्ट आबलिगेशन को फुलफिल नहीं किया है। उन पर एक्शन लिया जा रहा है।

श्री रवि राय : लिखित जवाब में जिन फर्मों का उल्लेख किया गया है, उन में से एक मेसर्स मद्रास मैटिंग कम्पनी है। उस के बारे में कहा गया है कि उस ने एक्सपोर्ट आबलिगेशन को पूरा नहीं किया है, लेकिन उस की तरफ से एक मेमोरेण्डम आया है, जो विचाराधीन है। मेसर्स एम० जी इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई के बारे में कहा गया है कि उस के बारे में सी० सी० आई० के द्वारा इनवेस्टीगेशन हो रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ की सी० सी० आई० की रिपोर्ट कब आयेगी। क्या मंत्री महोदय के सामने एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस की व्यवस्था

को स्ट्रीमलाइन करने के लिए कोई स्कीम है, ताकि भविष्य में कोई फर्म एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में सरकार को वचन दे कर उस को भंग न कर सके ?

श्री० राम सेवक : जब लाइसेंस दिया जाता है तो हम कुछ कन्डीशन्स इम्पोज करते हैं, जिन के अन्तर्गत या तो हम फर्म से बैंक गारन्टी लेते हैं या बांड एक्सीक्यूट करारते हैं या पर्सनल गारण्टी लेते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जिन दो केसिज को रेफर किया है, उन में से पहला केस विचाराधीन है, जब उस पर रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, तो हम एक्शन लेंगे। जहाँ तक दूसरे केस का सम्बन्ध है, उम्मीद है कि सी० सी० आई० की रिपोर्ट जल्दी आ जायेगी।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा : पिछले महायुद्ध में जब अंग्रेजी फौज पीछे हटती थी, तो अंग्रेज घोषणा किया करते थे कि अंग्रेजी फौज बड़ी बहादुरी से पीछे हट रही है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का एक्सपोर्ट घट रहा है, औद्योगिक उत्पादन घट रहा है और आमरेट आफ़ ग्रोथ कम हो रहा है, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से बयान आ रहे हैं कि नड़ी बहादुरी के साथ हमारा रेट आफ़ ग्रोथ और एक्सपोर्ट घट रहा है। माननीय मंत्री ने उन दस फर्मों की सूची दी है, जिन्होंने एक्सपोर्ट आबलिगेशन को पूरा नहीं किया है और जिन के खिलाफ कुछ कार्यवाही की गई है। इस बात की सम्भावना है कि सरकार का एक्सपोर्ट टारगेट प्राइवेट फर्मों के द्वारा पूरा नहीं होगा। इस संदर्भ में क्या सरकार एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड को नैशनलाइज करने जा रही है या नहीं ; यदि नहीं, तो किन बज्जहात से ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : हमने कहा है कि इस साल के अन्त तक लगभग 80 प्रतिशत इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड को हम नैशनलाइज कर देंगे और जो 20 प्रतिशत बच

जायेगा, उस को अगले साल और उस के बाद नेशनललाइज़ करेगे। एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड का हम अभी राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करने जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि हमारा लक्ष्य है कि देश का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़े और इस लिए नये नये लोग इम क्षेत्र में आये और देश के एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ायें। जवाब के के साथ बयान में बताया गया है कि जिन्होंने एक्सपोर्ट आवलिगेशन को पूरा नहीं किया है, उन में से जिन की बैंक गारण्टी थी, उस को जप्त कर लिया गया है। प्रामीक्यूशन बगैरह जो दूसरे लीगल एक्शन हो सकते हैं, वे हम लेने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI R. BARUA : May I know whether in the matter of foreign collaboration and in the field of industrial development, export obligation is a must, and that has become an irritation to the foreign capital to come in ? On the other hand, Government is not prepared to take over export and import in their hands. As a result, industrialisation with foreign collaboration has gone down. May I know what reply Government has to give with regard to these two aspects, whether they are encouraging foreign capital to come in and insisting on export obligation too much or they are going to take over export import trade ?

SHRI L. N. MIHRA : So far as foreign capital is concerned, it is mainly concerned with the Ministry of Finance but if they come in for collaboration, according to the Industrial Policy Resolution we give them licences, and you know the terms and conditions of the Industrial Policy Resolution. About export orientation, we have a settled policy that if the bigger foreign firms want to set up industries here, they have to be export-oriented. They have to export to the tune of 75 to 80 per cent. In the beginning they have to export 25 per cent and then go up to 40 and in the third year they must be export-oriented to the extent of 75 per cent of their production.

भाखड़ा, रिहन्द तथा राना प्रताप सागर बाँधों से बिजली की सप्लाई

*337. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्षा के अभाव के कारण भाखड़ा और रिहन्द बाँधों से सिंचाई द्वारा बिजली की सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध करने में भारी कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न हो गई हैं;

(ख) क्या उत्तरी क्षेत्र में बिजली को कमी को राना प्रताप सागर, सतपुड़ा में मोड़ा ढोंगरे दिल्ली के पावर हाउस स्टेशन (सी), और गंगा नहर के बिजली घरों से पूरा किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) . जी, हाँ। मःनयून ऋतु के दौरान अपर्याप्त वर्षावात के कारण भाखड़ा और रिहन्द जलाशयों का जल स्तर इस वर्ष सामान्य स्तर से कम रहा। इसके परिणामस्वरूप बिजली का कम उत्पादन हुआ है और सिंचाई उद्योगों के लिए पानी कम मात्रा में उपलब्ध हुआ है।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेगे कि यह जो कमी पहले भी आती रहती है और जिस का हमेशा रिकॉर्ड होता रहता है, या उस को दूर करने के लिए उन के पास कोई योजना है क्या सरकार

हमेशा बारिश पर ही निर्भर रहेगी—जब बारिश हो, ज्यादा पानी आये, तभी बिजली बनेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : It is true that there is a shortage of power in the Northern Region, and we have taken up a number of projects which I hope will be commissioned during the next three or four years, and that will make up the shortage. Even so, the demand is going up so rapidly that I am afraid that by the end of the Fourth Plan there will be a shortage of 3/4 million kilowatts in the Northern Region.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि आने वाले सालों में डिमांड और ज्यादा बढ़ जायेगी। उस डिमांड को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि पाँच साल के बाद स्थिति आज की तुलना में कुछ बेहतर हो ? अगर स्थिति इस से बेहतर नहीं होगी और कमी ऐसे ही रहेगी, तो फिर स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार क्या योजना बनाने जा रही है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is admitted that by the end of the Fourth Plan there will be a shortage of 3/4 million kilowatts in this region. Therefore, we are trying to take up some more projects. I have written to the concerned authorities to investigate and prepare the schemes, so that we may try to make up the shortage as much as possible rapidly in this Plan.

Allocation of Judicial Officers to Himachal Pradesh

*338. **SHRI HEM RAJ :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Judicial Officers allocated to Himachal Pradesh on the re-organisation of Punjab ;

(b) whether the cases of their function of seniority *vis-a-vis* their counterparts is

lying still un-decided and if so, for how long ;

(c) the reasons for non-finalisation and by what time it will be decided ; and

(d) the number of such Officers on the verge of retirement with their names and the way their cases are proposed to be decided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH : (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) 15

(b) The seniority of these Judicial Officers allocated from Punjab *vis-a-vis* their counterparts in Himachal Pradesh was finalised by the Government of Himachal Pradesh on 4th August, 1970.

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

SHRI HEM RAJ : This matter has been pending for the last four or five years. May I know how many *ad hoc* appointments were made during this period by the Himachal Pradesh Government to the posts of judicial officers ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I cannot say how many *ad hoc* appointments were made. I find the list is of 22. in the present cadre of Himachal Pradesh including District, Additional District, and Sessions Judges as on 1-11-1966. Of these, fifteen are those who have come from Punjab and seven are those who were in Himachal Pradesh. The period is long because the procedure that has been laid down is fairly long and the U.P.S.C. is consulted and the advisory committee is consulted. The persons concerned are given an opportunity to put forward their side of the case and objections if any.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Statement of Central Vigilance Commissioner regarding Corruption in Government Departments

*335. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :**

SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SARI RAM AVTAR
SHARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commissioner stated at a news conference on the 19th October, 1970 that the proliferation of Government activities had enlarged the scope of corruption in several Departments like the Customs, C. P. W. D., Licensing and Import and Export Control and, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the Vigilance Commissioner has made certain suggestion to Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Central Vigilance Commissioner, he had expressed the view that the proliferation of Government activities had enlarged the scope of corruption for public servants.

(b) and (c). Suggestion made by the Central Vigilance Commissioner from time to time have been given atmost consideration and appropriate remedial measures are taken by the Government.

Purchase of Cotton from U. S. A.

*336. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is purchasing 50,000 bales of Cotton from the U. S. A. ;

(b) if so, when the cotton is likely to be purchased ; and

(c) on what conditions ?

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

(b) Bulk of cotton has already been contracted for.

(c) Purchase have been made on conditions hitherto followed in respect of PL. 480 programme.

Setting up of Joint Commission for Expanding Trade between India and Bulgaria

*339. SHRI RAM KISHAN
GUPTA :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bulgaria has proposed to India the setting up of a Joint Commission to investigate the means of expanding trade and economic cooperation; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been discussed between the two Government and it has been decided that to start with working groups of experts from both sides may meet for exploring possibilities for bilateral collaboration in specific fields which will be identified by both sides from time to time.

Factors Responsible for Communal Riot in Ranchi

*340. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the factors responsible for the recent communal riot at Ranchi ;

(b) the forces at work behind this communal riot ;

(c) the number of deaths and the value of the property destroyed; and

(d) the preventive measures taken by the Central Government and the Bihar Administration in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). There is no information of any communal incidents having taken place recently in Ranchi town. However, in the villages of Ranchi district there were three communal incidents from October 15 to 18 following the molestation of a girl, a dispute over the route of a Jatra procession and a land dispute respectively. Six persons died in these incidents. The extent of damage to property is being ascertained from the State Government.

(d) The cases registered regarding the incidents are being investigated according to law. Armed force has been deputed to the areas concerned and the district administration have also taken other precautionary measures.

नई अमरीकी नीति के कारण भारत के निर्यात-व्यापार में वृद्धि

*341. श्री छोट प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति के उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने विकासशील देशों को दी जाने वाली सहायता की राशि से उन देशों से सामान खरीदने के बारे में अमरीकी कांग्रेस की सहमति मांगी है ;

(ख) क्या अमरीकी की इस नीति के कारण भारत के निर्यात व्यापार में वृद्धि होने की कोई सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त नीति से लाभ उठाने की दृष्टि से क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ला० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) भारत सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि अमरीकी सरकार की प्रस्तावित नई नीति द्वारा मिलने वाली सुविधा से किस प्रकार अधिकतम लाभ उठाया जा सकता है ।

Requests of Governors for Transfer

*342. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received requests from the Governors of the State for their transfer ;

(b) if so, the names of these Governors ;

(c) the reasons advanced ;

(d) whether Government have accepted their demands ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No request has been received from any of the Governors of State for transfer.

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

Study of Import Export Trade with Soviet Union

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

(a) whether several depth studies are being made by his Ministry to identify items which this country can import from, or export to, the Soviet Union from early next year ; and

(b) if so, the details of the studies so far undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). On

the eve of the finalisation of the new long-term Trade and Payment Agreement between India and USSR during 1971-75, both Governments have been mutually engaged in the task of identifying items which are to be exchanged between the two countries during this period keeping in view the changing requirements and possibilities of the economies of the two countries. The visit of an Indian Official Delegation to Moscow in August, 1969, the visit of a Soviet Expert team to India in July, 1970 and other such exchange of visits of expert teams of both countries have taken place to identify the range of commodities, including industrial and manufactured products which could be exchanged between the two countries.

Conversion of Joint Consultative Machinery into Statutory Body

*344. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have invited the opinion of the various Central Trade Unions' Organisations for making the Joint Consultative Machinery a statutory body ; and

(b) if so, whether the replies from those organisations have been received ;

(c) whether the Central Government Employees Organisations will be consulted before taking any final decision ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A note on the proposal to place the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government employees on a statutory basis, was circulated by the Department of Labour and Employment to the following Central Organisations of Workers, which are represented on the Standing Labour Committee :

1. Indian National Trade Union Congress, New Delhi,

2. Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay.

3. All India Trade Union Congress New Delhi, and

4. United Trades Union Congress, Calcutta.

(b) Replies from only two organisations, viz. the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the All India Trade Union Congress have been received by the Department of Labour.

(c) and (d). Attention is invited to the statement made by the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs in Lok Sabha on 16th December, 1968 in which the broad principles of and an outline of the proposed arrangements have already been placed before the House.

Progress made by National Integration Council

*345. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by National Integration Council in its work so far ;

(b) how far it has been successful in its aims and objectives ; and

(c) what further steps are envisaged in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (SHRI-MATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) A statement, indicating the latest position regarding the progress in the implementation of recommendations made by the National Integration Council at its Srinagar meeting in June, 1968 is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4380/70*].

(b) and (c). The task of promoting national integration in all its aspects, has to continue for a sufficiently long time before any assessment of success can be made there is no doubt however that such a concerted effort for national integration is vital for the country, and is being made through legislative enablements, administrative measures,

use of mass media and encouragement of people's association with activities promoting national integration.

A joint mass campaign by all political parties which subscribe to the statement issued by the all party conference held on November 3-4, 1969 would be an effective weapon to fight communal conflict and disintegration. To conduct such a campaign, an Organising Committee has been set up which will have its second meeting shortly. Steps have in the meantime been taken at the official level for an intensive publicity campaign all over the country against communalism.

Cashew Corporation in Public Sector

*346. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3322 on the 19th August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the details regarding the composition and functions of the proposed Cashew Corporation in the public sector has since been finalised :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the date from which the Corporation will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The Cashew Corporation of India was registered in New Delhi on 19-8-1970 from which date it started functioning. It has opened its Head Office in Cochin. On the Board of Directors, besides the Chairman, Managing Director and another member who are the nominees of the State Trading Corporation, there are three official members representing the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Finance and Food and Agriculture, and the Chairman, Cashew Export Promotion Council, Ernakulam and the Managing Director, Kerala Cashew Development Corporation.

The nomination of one non-official member on the Board is also under consideration. The Corporation's main function is to procure raw nuts through imports from

abroad and distribute to the industry in accordance with the policy laid down by the Government from time to time.

Deployment of Central Reserve Police and Border Security Force in Calcutta

*347. **SHRI P. GOPALAN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the units of the Central Reserve Police and Border Security Force have been deployed in the City of Calcutta and its suburbs since the U. F. fall of the Government this year ;

(b) what is the exact number of the C. R. P. units and B. S. F. at Calcutta and in its suburbs ; and

(c) whether Government are considering for withdrawal of these forces and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) 17 companies of the C. R. P. and one company of the B. S. F.

(c) These units have been made available to the Government of West Bengal for law and order duties.

As they are required by the State Government in the present situation, the question of their withdrawal does not arise.

Details of Police Officials including Police Clerks and office staff stabbed to death in Calcutta

*384. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Police officials including Police Clerks and Office staff who have been stabbed to death in Calcutta during the last six months ;

(b) whether all the incidents are reported to be the handiwork of the Naxalites : and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard ?

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) to (c). According to information available, between June and November 18, 1970 thirteen police of officials were stabbed to death in Calcutta proper. In addition, during the same period, six policemen were murdered in the suburbs of Calcutta in 24—Parganas district and four in the Howrah and Hooghly districts, parts of which also fall in Greater Calcutta. The naxalites and other similar extremists are suspected to be responsible for these murders. The State Government are taking all necessary steps to provide protection to police personnel.

Threats by Naxalite Leader,
Charu Mazumdar

*349. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the threats of the Naxalite leader Charu Mazumdar to annihilate Police, Army and Civil authorities in reprisal of certain Naxalities killed ;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to contain such heinous activities and to give proper protection to the persons threatened with annihilation ;

(c) whether letters have been received by several prominent business-men and big cultivators of Monghyr District in Bihar, intimating them of death sentences having been passed against them by the Maoists ; and

(d) if so, what protection is being given to them and what steps are being taken to contain such Naxalities ?

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) Government are aware of such writings.

(c) According to information available, some persons in district Monghyr had received such threatening letters.

(b) and (d). The State Governments and Union Territories Administrations are taking all possible steps under the law to deal with the activities of the Naxalites and other similar extremists. The steps taken include precautionary arrangements, wherever possible, for the security of the police personnel and other individuals threatened with attacks by Naxalites.

अमरीकी ढंग पर गांवों में बिजली लगाने के लिए सहकारी विद्युत समिति का गठन

*350. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अमरीकी ढंग पर गांवों में बिजली लगाने के लिए एक सहकारी विद्युत समिति बनाने की योजना के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए संघीय सहायता ग्राम विद्युतीकरण अधिनियम, 1936 द्वारा स्थापित ग्राम विद्युतीकरण प्रशासन के जरिये दी जाती है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण प्रशासन, ग्रामीण इलाकों में बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिए ऋण लेने वालों को ब्याज की कम दरों पर ऋण देता है। चूंकि बिजली कंपनियों ने विरल आवादी वाले ग्रामीण इलाकों में बिजली लाइन बनाने के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण प्रशासन की ऋण राह को इस्तेमाल करने में कोई रुचि नहीं दिखाई इस लिए ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारिताएं स्थापित कर दी गई है ताकि विद्युत सेवाएं बिना लाभ आधार पर दी जा सकें और ग्राम विद्युतीकरण प्रशा-

सन का अधिकतर घन ग्राम सहकारिताओं को दिया जाता है। भारत में विशेष परिस्थितियों के कारण उद्युक्त पद घति अपनाई गई है और जुलाई, 1969 में कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण बिजली निगम स्थापित कर दिया गया है। निगम के विशेष उद्देश्य ये हैं। राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों पर घन लगाना और देश में ग्राम विद्युत सहकारिताओं को घन देना और उनका विकास करना। निगम को ये निदेश दिये गये हैं कि आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य स्कीमों पर घन लगाने के लिए वे परियोजनात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाएं और व्यवहार्यता की इस शर्त को थोड़े समय के लिए, जिसकी अवधि पाँच वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होगी, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में लागू न किया जाए, तथा भारत सरकार द्वारा अन्य व्यय करने वाले संस्थानों को दी गई रकमों की व्याज के दरों के बराबर दरों पर ऋण दे। निगम ने अभी तक सभी राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की 77 स्कीमों स्वीकृत की है जिनमें से 38 स्कीमों पिछड़े इलाकों में संबंधित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त निगम ने पाँच ग्राम विद्युत सहकारिताओं के लिए लगभग 13 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकार किये हैं जो कि पाइलट आधार पर स्थापित की गई है।

Increase in number of licences and Quantity for Export of Tobacco

*351. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any consideration under the Government's proposal to increase the number of licences and quantity for the export of tobacco keeping in view the quantities lying in godowns ; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Governments to dispose of the stocks of tobacco lying unsold in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOW-

DHARY RAM SEVEK) : (a) No, Sir. The Tobacco exports are allowed freely without any quantitative restrictions.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Tobacco Corporation

*352. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to set up a Tobacco Corporation in public sector to give a boost to India's exports of tobacco as recommended by the U.S. Agency for International Development ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The report in question is yet to be received.

1966 में गिरफ्तार किए गए गौ भवनों के विरुद्ध अदालती मामले

353. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 7 नवम्बर, 1966 को पुलिम द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के दौरान गिरफ्तार किए गए गौ भवनों के विरुद्ध अभी भी अदालती कार्यवाही चल रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में श्रीर इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). 7 नवम्बर, 1966 की घटनाओं के संबंध में 5 मामले न्यायालयों में चलाये गये थे। आठ व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध 4 मामलों में निर्णय किया जा चुका है। 82 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध शेष मामला न्यायाधीन है।

Recall of West Bengal Governor

***354. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since the imposition of the President's rule in West Bengal, law and order situation has further deteriorated ;

(b) whether any demand has been made to recall the Governor of West Bengal; and

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

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) There has been improvement in the law and order situation in certain respects, however there has been an increase in the number of incidents of Naxalite violence directed against police personnel and Government servants and violent clashes between members of certain political parties.

(b) Such demands from some quarters have come to notice.

(c) Determined steps are being taken to restore normalcy and deal firmly with Naxalite violence. It is towards this end, that after consulting the Committee set up under the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) act the President has enacted the West Bengal (Prevention of Violent Activities) Act. The West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order Bill, which was also agreed to by the said Committee, is being processed for early enactment into law.

**Administrative Reforms Commission Report
on Union Territories Administration**

***355. SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK :**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have gone beyond the recommendations of the A.R.C. in the matter of grant of full Statehood to some of the Union Territories ;

(b) whether Government have so far done nothing in regard to recommendations of the A.R.C. regarding the Union Territory of Delhi ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discriminatory policy in regard to Delhi and by what time Government will take a decision about Delhi ?

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) The question of the grant of statehood to Union Territories was not covered by the terms of reference to the A.R.C., and they made no recommendations in this behalf.

(b) The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the Union Territory of Delhi are being examined.

(c) It is difficult to fix a time limit to finalize a decision in respect of Delhi. The problems of the national capital are different from those of other Union Territories.

Governments decision to invest in developing Countries Abroad

***356. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :**
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to invest in the developing countries abroad ;

(b) whether similar need exists within the country itself ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for deciding to invest abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). There is already a policy for encouraging Indian entrepreneurs in a limited way to set up industrial joint ventures abroad by contribution of indigenous machinery and equipment and technical know-how towards their share of equity capital. No cash remittance is allowed for

investment. Only for such industries where there is surplus machinery production capacity and where internal demand for the product is largely covered, the industrialists are encouraged to go abroad for participation in joint industrial ventures. Instrument in our joint ventures abroad does not in any way affect the industrialisation of our country. On the other hand, it has been adopted as a measure of export promotion and for promoting economic co-operation among the developing countries.

(c) In view of above, the question does not arise.

Demand from M.Ps. for Trade with Russia and East European Communist Countries through S.T.C.

*357. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently it was urged by some Members of Parliament that the Union Government should trade with Russia and other Communist countries of Eastern Europe through the State Trading Corporation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Suggestions to this effect have occasionally been made by some Members of Parliament in the past. However, it is not the policy of Government to canalise import and export with a particular country or a group of countries through a particular public sector trading agency.

Schemes for Drainage Work in Andhra Pradesh

*358. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have submitted schemes for drainage work in the State during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the particulars of the schemes submitted;

(c) the estimated cost thereof;

(d) the extent of financial assistance asked for by the State Government in this connection; and

(e) the amount of assistance proposed to be given to the State?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO): (a) to (c). Only, one scheme for improvement of drainage in coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh consisting of improvement of the Upputeru for a discharging capacity of 15,000 cusecs, a flood detention reservoir across the Thammileru for moderation of floods in the lower reaches and the improvement of drains in the Krishna and Godavari deltas was received from the State Government. It has been approved by the Technical Advisory Committee of the planning Commission for an estimated cost of Rs. 13.39 crores. The scheme has been taken up for implementation in 1969 and is continuing in the Fourth Plan.

(d) The State Government have asked for a special assistance of Rs. 4 crores during 1970-1971 for the speedy implementation of the scheme.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

Delay by Planning Commission in Sanctioning Pengha Hydel Project in Maharashtra

*359. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay by the Planning Commission in sanctioning the PENCH Hydel project in Maharashtra, even though the project had been technically cleared more than three years ago;

(b) whether the Maharashtra Government have communicated to the Centre their decision to start work on the project even if the Planning Commission's sanction is not obtained; and

(c) if so, the Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The PENCH Hydel project is in the Godavari Basin. The Government of India do not think it advisable to consider the clearance of any new projects in the Godavari Basin when the Water Dispute regarding the Godavari River is under the consideration of the Godavari Water Dispute Tribunal.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Deployment of C.R.P. BSP and C.I.S.F. at Durgapur during Strike

*360. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the units of the Central Reserve Police, Border Security Force and the Central Industrial Security Force were deployed during the strike at Durgapur;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum demanding withdrawal of the C.R.P., B.S.F. and C.I.S.F.; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No withdrawal of the forces deployed was considered necessary or advisable.

Indians Abroad who lost their Indian Citizenship

2187. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of citizens abroad, country-wise, who lost their Indian citizenship for not registering their citizenship periodically in the office of the India Consul or the Ambassador in accordance with the provisions of the Citizenship of India Act, 1955 during the last three years;

(b) the total number of Citizens who lost Indian citizenship because of acquiring voluntary citizenship of foreign countries and the number of persons who were granted foreign citizenship during the last three years, and

(c) the number of foreigners granted Indian citizenship during the last three years, country-wise?

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) During the last 3 years there was no case in which a citizen of India was deprived of his citizenship in pursuance of the provisions in clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, for failure to register annually at an Indian Consulate his intention to retain citizenship of India. There is no other provision in that Act under which citizenship is lost for failure to register periodically at an Indian Consulate.

(b) There is no provision in the Citizenship Act, 1955, requiring Indian citizens to report to Government the acquisition of Foreign citizenship by them. The precise information asked for is, therefore, not available. However, during the period 1st November, 1967, to 31st October, 1970, 206 persons were held, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of that Act, to have acquired the citizenship of another country.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Country	No. of persons granted Indian citizenship
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan	4
2.	Belgium	1
3.	U. K.	12

1	2	3
4.	Burma	32
5.	Ceylon	22
6.	Czechoslovakia	1
7.	China	9
8.	E. German	2
9.	West German	1
10.	Greece	1
11.	Indonesia	3
12.	Iran	10
13.	Iraq	2
14.	Italy	2
15.	Israel	1
16.	Japan	1
17.	Malaysia	2
18.	Nepal	6
19.	Pakistan	514
20.	Portugal	10
21.	Singapore	2
22.	South Africa	3
23.	Tanzania	1
24.	Tibet	7
25.	U. S. A.	1
26.	U. S. S. R.	1
Total		651

Note : The figures above do not include persons of categories (a), (b) and (d) eligible for registration under subsection (1) of section 5 of the Citizenship Act, 1955. The information available in respect of these categories is as given below :—

Category	No.	Period
Section 5 (1) (a)	47,968	1. 1. 67 to 31. 12. 69.
Section 5 (1) (b)	832	do
Section 5 (1) (d)	764	do

Information is not available country-wise. The authority to register a person as a citizen of Indian under section 5 (1) (a) or section 5 (a) (d) is the Collector and under section 5 (1) (b) the Consular Officer in Indian Missions abroad.

Film Producer found selling Imported Raw Films in Black Market

2188. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhupender Singh Bedi, a film producer, was found allegedly selling imported raw film worth Rs. 1. 2 lakhs in the black market ;

(b) whether there have been other instances of blackmarketing of imported raw film and indigenous film during the last two years ;

(c) if so, the names of persons arrested, with amount and value of raw film sold in the black market ; and

(d) the steps taken to check black-marketing of raw film ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Strike in Idikki Hydro-Electric Project Kerala

2189. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of strikes in the Edikki Hydro-electric Project in Kerala during the last three years and the number of workers who participated in the strikes and the precise loss on this account ;

(b) whether the Canadian High Commissioner Dr. James George on the 27th September, 1970 expressed concern at the slow progress of work at Idikki ;

(c) the original target date of commissioning the first unit and the present stage at which the project has come and the daily loss because of delayed commissioning ;

(d) the steps taken to rush up work ; and

(e) if no steps have been taken in the matter the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) : (a) There were fortyfour strikes at Idikki during the last three years resulting in a loss of approximately twelve lakh man-days. The number of persons participating in the strikes varied from a few to about 2300.

(b) At the meeting of the Idikki Review Board held on 28th September, 1970, and which was attended by the Canadian High Commissioner, the progress of the project was reviewed and recommendations made to accelerate the implementation of the project.

(c) The original target date for the commissioning of the first generating unit was towards the end of the 1970. At present, nearly 35% of work has been completed and the first unit is now expected to be commissioned in the second half of 1973. Since the returns on the investment in the project would be provided by the sales of power after the units are commissioned, the question of any direct loss of the project does not arise.

(d) and (e). Additional equipment has been procured to accelerate the progress of civil works. Labour disputes are being settled expeditiously and critical items of work have been taken up departmentally. Defaulting contracts have been either supplemented or terminated.

Raid on Houses of Pakistani Agents living in Poonch Border

2190. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware

that a Police Party led by Chowdhury Sherali raided several houses of the Pakistani agents living in the villages on the Poonch border, particularly in Beharamgala, and recovered huge quantities of arms and ammunition during the month of September, 1970.

(b) the names of persons whose houses were raided and particulars of the arms found ;

(c) the action taken against these Pakistani agents in Kashmir ; and

(d) if no action has been taken against the persons involved, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The State Government have reported that Sub-Inspector Sher Ali of Police Post Beharamagala recovered 32 guns from villages March, Poshana and Chandgarh and that this recovery had no concern with Pak. agents.

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

Import of Dry Fruits from Afghanistan and Iran

2191. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHON :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India imports dry fruits from Afghanistan and Iran and if so, whether the system of import is different in each case ;

(b) whether India has to pay four times more for importing the same quantity of dry fruits from Afghanistan which was being imported about five years back ;

(c) whether payment is much less for imports from Iran as compared to Afghanistan and, if so, the comparative position thereof ;

(d) whether the goods which we export to Afghanistan find their way to other countries as the goods are mostly dollar earning goods ;

(e) whether banking and licensing system is not prevalent in trade with Afghanistan and it is against the well established international conventions ; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation by incorporating and licensing system in trade with Afghanistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. During 1969-70 the import of dry fruits from Afghanistan amounted to Rs. 6.8 crores for 10900 tonnes as against Rs. 88 lakhs for 2500 tonnes from Iran.

(d) There have been reports about diversion of items like Indian tea to third countries via Afghanistan. During the discussions held in Kabul on November 13-14, 1970, it has been agreed that the Government of India and the Royal Afghan Government will cooperate with each other in preventing the diversion goods imported from each other to third countries.

(e) Indo-Afghanistan trade exchanges are regulated by special trade arrangements concluded between the two countries from time to time. Under these trade arrangements, imports from Afghanistan are permitted according to a special licensing procedure. Commercial transactions between the two countries are not normally channelised through banks. This question has been the subject of discussions between the two Governments.

(f) The improvements in the existing system, which the Indian side has been pressing, will be considered by the two

sides while framing the Trade Arrangement for the period commencing from 1st August, 1971. Meanwhile, the two sides will engage themselves in meaningful discussion on intended improvements at a mutually convenient date as early as possible and make every effort to persuade the trading communities to desist from abusing the existing system to the disadvantage of producers and consumers of Indian and Afghan products.

Basis of Block Loans/Grants to States for Irrigation and Power Projects

2193. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :
SHRI T. RAM :

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

(a) the basis on which block loans/grants are given to various States for executing their irrigation and power projects ;

(b) whether such block loans/grants are given *inter alia* on the basis of estimates of each Project prepared by the State concerned and approved by the Central Water and Power Commission ; and

(c) whether the Central Government exercise any supervisory control over expenditure of such loans/grants to see that the money so given to the State Governments is utilised for the purpose for which it is given ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Central assistance to the State Governments in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plan outlay as a whole and is not related to any individual scheme or head of development. After providing for the requirements of Assam, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir, the balance of Central assistance amongst the remaining States is given by the Planning Commission on the basis of the criteria laid down by the National Development Council as under ;—

(i) 60% on the basis of population ;

- (ii) 0% on the basis of the *per capita* State income assistance under this criterion going only to States having *per capita* State incomes below the national average ;
 - (iii) 10% on the basis of tax efforts in relation to State income ;
 - (iv) 10% on the basis of the spill-over of major irrigation and power project ; and
 - (v) 10% to meet the special problems of individual States.
- (b) No, Sir.

(c) The implementation of irrigation and power projects is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to ensure that the priorities for the Plan are generally maintained in the course of implementation, the Planning Commission earmark the outlays for certain specified continuing major irrigation schemes and specified schemes for generation and transmission of power after discussion with the State Governments. The outlays so approved are not divertible to any other programme/Scheme without the approval of the Planning Commission.

Delay in Completion of Badarpur Thermal Power Project

2194. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :
SHRI T. RAM :

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

(a) the causes which hampered the progress of the civil works at the progress of the civil works at the Badarpur Thermal Power project thereby delaying the commissioning of even the first unit ;

(a) the names of contractors who were responsible for the completion of the civil works ;

(c) the names and addresses of the indigenous manufactures who extended the de-

livery period of essential items of equipment as a result of which the commissioning of the first unit would be delayed and the details of such items ; and

(d) the total estimated loss which the Project would sustain as a result of the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The commissioning of the first unit at Badarpur has been deferred mainly because civil works have not progressed according to schedule and delivery periods of some essential items of equipment have extended by the indigenous manufactures.

(b) The following are the main agencies/contractors who have been entrusted with the execution of the civil works at the Badarpur Project.

1. Bharat Sewak Samaj.
2. National Building Construction Corporation.
3. National Project Construction Corporation.
4. Hindustan Housing Factory.
5. M/s Gammon India Limited.
6. M/s Charanjit Kochar.
7. Northern Railways.
8. Bharat Industrial Works.
9. Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department.

(c) The information is given below :

Equipment	Name and address of the suppliers
1	2
1. Turbogenerator sets and boiler feed pumps.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Hardwar.
2. Control and instrumentation.	Instrumentation Limited, Kota.
3. Coal handling plant.	Tata-Pobins-Fraser., Jamshedpur.
4. Circulating water pumps.	Flowmore Paivate Ltd., New Delhi.

1	2
5. Station Air Compressors (2 Nos.).	Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Limited, Bombay.
6. Turbine House Crane.	Jesser and Co. Limited, Calcutta.
7. 220 KV Air-blast Circuit Breakers.	Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal.

(d) Since the returns on the investment in the project would be provided by the sales of power after the units are commissioned, the question of any direct loss to the project does not arise.

Proposal to sell Lottery Tickets Aboard

2195. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to sell lottery tickets in foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and the States which are prepared to undertake the venture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMNIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. A proposal in this regard was made by the Government of Punjab which, after due consideration, was not accepted.

(b) Does not arise.

Price of National Cotton

2196. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had enhanced the price of natural cotton recently and, if so, what extent and the reasons for the same ; and

(b) when the new price would be given effect to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

(CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Government have not fixed any market prices for cotton but have in order to ensure minimum reasonable return to the growers announced support prices for different varieties of cotton. The support prices announced recently for 1970-71 are 5% higher than the support prices for 1969-70 and are effective from 1st September, 1970. The increase of 5% has been allowed in the light of the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Nylon fabric plants in Public Sector

2197. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up nylon fabric plants in the public sector ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in that direction so far ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Co-ordinated body for unified approach towards development of North Eastern Region

2198. SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIFF : SHRI MAYAVAN : SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the setting up of a co-ordinated body to provide for a unified approach towards a balanced development and security of the North Eastern region comprising of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, NEFA, Manipur and Tripura ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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) and (b). In the last

budget session Parliament had enacted the North Eastern Council Act with the object of promoting a well-coordinated approach towards development and security of the north-eastern region. The decision to grant Statehood to Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya calls for a further study of the needs of the region in regard to these matters. This has been undertaken.

Investment in Industrial Sector

2199. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the planning Commission has sent a communication to Government regarding investment in industrial sector ;

(b) whether the communication has argued against the inclusion of new projects in the State sector in areas not contemplated by the Plan ; and

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations as expressed in the note ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). In pursuance of the Government decision to allow public sector companies to approach the financial institutions for funds, procedures are being evolved for processing of proposals in this regard. The Planning Commission would ascertain from the Central Ministries their fresh proposals for projects in the public sector which are sought to be financed with assistance from the financial institutions. These will be considered by the Commission from the point of view of their viability and priority and in the context of the availability of institutional financed. The proposals received from the States will be referred by the financial institutions to the Planning Commission for ascertaining their priority.

गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, आसाम आदि बाढ़ प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत कार्य तथा वित्तीय सहायता की राशि

2200. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या सिंचाई

तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात, आसाम तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में प्रधान मंत्री के दारे के उपरान्त राहत कार्यों में किस हद तक तेजी लाई गई थी ; और

(ख) इस संकट का सामना करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को देश के भीतर से तथा विदेशों से इसके लिए कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी सहायता दी गई है ।

सिंचाई, विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Changing in Indian Penal Code to help the Poor

2201. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided in principle to make necessary changes in the Indian Penal Code of 1898 so that the poor section of the people can be benefited in the court cases ;

(b) whether the same is mainly based on the report of the Law Commission and whether more changes were recommended ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether a Bill is proposed to be brought before Parliament in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The Indian Penal Code is still under examination by the Law Commission whose report is awaited. The Law Commission have, however, examined the question of legal aid to the accused, at the expense of the State,

in their 41st Report on the Code of Criminal Procedure. There recommendations are contained in paragraphs 38 and 39 of Chapter XXIV of Volume I of the Report. The recommendations are being suitably processed for incorporation in the comprehensive Bill for enacting a revised Criminal Procedure Code which is intended to be introduced in Parliament during the current session.

टायर निर्माताओं द्वारा देशी उत्पादों से कच्चा रबड़ खरीदे जाने की शिकायत

2202. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री रामचरण :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि टायर निर्माता देशी उत्पादकों से कच्चा रबड़ नहीं खरीदते हैं और रबड़ का आयात करने पर जोर देते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश के रबड़ उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) निर्माताओं द्वारा कम माल उठाने के फलस्वरूप उत्पादकों के पास भंडार जमा होने के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम रबड़ बाजार में प्रविष्ट हो गया है और उसने रबड़ खरीदना आरम्भ कर दिया है ।

मणिपुर में मध्यावधि चुनाव

2203. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या

गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मणिपुर विधान सभा के लिए किस तारीख को चुनाव कराए जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए कि मणिपुर विधान सभा का केरल विधान सभा के कैवघटन से पहले ही विघटन किया गया था उक्त चुनाव को स्थगित किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :
(क) और (ख) : चुनावों के लिए कोई तारीख निश्चित नहीं की गई है । जैसा कि सदन को विदित है सरकार ने मणिपुर को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा देने की मांग की सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है । इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा तैयार किये जा रहे हैं । संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में यह भावना अत्यधिक बल पकड़े हुए है कि चुनाव पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा संबंधी कानून बनाने के पश्चात होने चाहिए न कि वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत

Delhi Municipal Corporation Elections

2204. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to hold the Delhi Municipal Corporation elections before March, 1971 ;

(b) the date of election so fixed ;

(c) Whether Government propose to revise the delimitation of constituencies ;

(d) whether the number of seats in the Corporation cannot be increased beyond 100 under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act and whether according to the standard laid down in the D.M.C. Act, the seats should

be more than 100 on the basis of the present population of Delhi ; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to solve it ?

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) to (c). Under section 11 of Municipal the Delhi Corporation Act, 1957, Commissioner of the Corporation is the competent authority to hold Municipal elections. The Commissioner propose to hold the elections on the 7th March, 1971.

Under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, the Corporation revise the Delimitation of constituencies with the approval of Government.

(d) and (e). Under proviso to clause (6) of Section 3 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, the total number of Municipal Councillors cannot be increased beyond 100.

Mayor-in Council for Delhi

2205. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government intend to form Mayor-in-Council before holding elections for the Delhi Municipal Corporation ?

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) : The proposal regarding Mayor-in-Council for Delhi is linked with the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commissions which are under the consideration of the Government of India.

Relief Measures for Flood affected people of West Bengal

2206. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism made by

the former Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal that Government have taken no immediate relief measures for the flood-affected people of West Bengal ;

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

(c) the reasons for the inordinate delay in providing relief measures to the flood victims ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have reported that they are not aware of any criticism made by the former Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal in regard to flood relief measures. The State Government have also reported that necessary relief measures were taken by them as promptly as possible immediately after the occurrence of floods.

A Central team has also visited the State and has made an on the spot assessment of damages caused by floods. On the basis of their recommendations, the Government of India have accepted a ceiling of Rs. 19.85 crores for various items of expenditure in connection with the recent floods. Rs. 7 crores has already been advanced to the Government of West Bengal to meet their immediate requirements of funds for flood relief expenditure. Further assistance subject to the approved ceilings, will be released in the light of the progress of expenditure.

Annual damage by floods exceeding Cost of Protective Measures

2208. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY-
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI :

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

(a) whether the annual damage by floods may soon exceed the estimated cost of protective measures therefor ;

(b) if so, what is the annual average loss from floods and what amount is needed to protect the vast areas of land in the country from flood damage ; and

(c) whether in view of this year's severe damage by floods he has suggested that flood control should be a Central subject and, if so, the details thereof ;

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

(a) The damage due to floods varies from year to year depending on the magnitude of the floods in different parts of the country. Even though there has been more damage in the last three years than in the previous years, it cannot be concluded that it is on the increase and is likely to exceed the estimated cost of protection works.

(b) The average annual damage due to floods during the period 1953-1970 is about Rs. 98. crores. The cost of future flood protection works has been estimated at about Rs. 1000 crores.

(c) The flood situation during 1970 was recently reviewed in the meetings of the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Central Flood Control Board. The Central Flood Control Board was of the view that flood control of inter-state rivers should be a concurrent subject. They will be examined.

Guidelines set by Planning Commission for Ministries for forwarding New Proposals

2209. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :**
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission had suggested certain guide-lines for the Ministries according to which they should forward to it the new proposals through their respective planning cells ;

(b) whether the Ministries are not adhering to these instructions and as a result, there is a delay in sanctioning the schemes ; and

(c) whether the essence of the instructions is again being conveyed to all the Ministries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Guidelines suggested by the Planning Commission to the Ministries from time to time referred to the various considerations the Ministries have to take into account, such as, resource availability, priorities, past performance, time phasing, etc., while formulating their Plan proposals. More adequate arrangements are being considered to ensure preparation of projects in sufficient detail to facilitate expeditious scrutiny and sanction. In this connection, attention is also invited to Part III (Scrutiny and sanction of Plan project) of the statement laid on the Table of the House on 11.11.1970 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 476.

Complaints from people of Fazilka and Abohar areas for neglecting development of the areas by Punjab Government

2210. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :**
Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the people of Fazilka and Abohar area of Ferozepur District in Punjab that in view of the likely transfer of the area to Haryana, the Punjab Government are neglecting the development of those areas ;

(b) whether Government have held any enquiry into the matter and, if so, the results thereof ;

(c) whether the per capita investment in that area is less as compared to other areas and also compared to the previous year in the same area ;

(d) whether some tube wells have been stopped and new ones are not being installed

as in the other area ; and

(e) whether the people have also demanded the taking over of the area by the Central Government and, if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

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) and (b). Some time ago complaints about slowing down of developmental activities in this area were brought to the notice of Central Government and the matter was taken up with the Government of Punjab. The State Government reported that there was no truth in these complaints. They have assured that due attention is being paid to the development of the area.

(c) and (d). Government have no information regarding these matters. It is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure that all the areas of the State receive adequate attention in the matter of development.

(c) A suggestion to this effect has been made by certain residents of the area. Government do not favour the suggestion.

विदेशी एजेन्सियों को ठेके पर दी गई परियोजनाएँ

2211. श्री भीठालाल मीना : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन उन परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके ठेके विदेशी अभिकरणों को दिए गए हैं और जिन्होंने परियोजनाओं को निर्धारित समय के अन्तर्गत तथा करारों और शर्तों के अनुसार पूरा करने में अपनी असमर्थता व्यक्त की है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) किसी भी परियोजना का कार्य, जिससे सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्रालय का सीधा सम्बन्ध है, किसी भी विदेशी अभिकरण को नहीं सौंपा गया है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) के संदर्भ में प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के नाम दिल्ली नगर निगम की बकाया राशि

2212. श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि 6 जून, 1970 के हिन्दी दैनिक "नव भारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार दिल्ली नगर निगम का राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के नाम 54 लाख रुपये की राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त राशि को वसूल करने के लिए निगम ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि उक्त समाचार गलत है, तो सम्बद्ध समाचार पत्र के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में श्रीर इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (घ). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने यह सूचित किया है कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के विरुद्ध उनकी कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है। वे संबद्ध समाचार पत्र के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करना आवश्यक नहीं समझते।

Storage Facilities at Calcutta Port

2213. SHRI M.L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a wide divergence of views between India and Nepal on matters relating to deflection and storage facilities at the Calcutta Port ;

(b) whether India will take steps to meet, as far as possible, Nepal's legitimate requirements ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to reach better accord in the future on this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOW DHARY RAM SEVEK): (a) to (c). Measures to prevent deflection of trade and provision of further facilities in Calcutta for Nepalese traffic in transit are two of various issues currently under discussion between officials of India and Nepal.

It is the earnest endeavour of the Government of India to find mutually acceptable and beneficial arrangements for trade and transit which while helping Nepal to maximise the export of goods of Nepalese origin to India and to third countries and facilitating the import of goods needed for consumption in Nepal for the development of the economy of Nepal, will take care to avoid diversions and distortions harmful to India's economic interest or injurious to Indian economic policies.

Floods in Burdwan and Arambag Sub-Division of Hooghly District of West Bengal owing to release of water from D. V. C. Dams

2214. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a part of the District of Burdwan and Arambag Sub-Division of Hooghly District, West Bengal had been severely affected by the recent flood ;

(b) whether unplanned release of water from the D. V. C. Dams aggravated the flood situation in these areas ;

(c) if not, what are the facts, besides heavy rain fall, responsible for the extensive floods in the areas served by the DVC system ; and

(d) the role played by the D. V. C. during heavy rain fall ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDEESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). The release of waters from the Damodar Vally Corporation reservoirs are carried out in accordance with planned schedules release to maintain the safety of dams. The release of waters from the DVC dams in September last were well below the releases prescribed in these schedules. The damages in the Lower Damodar Valley are mainly due to the drainage congestion in that Valley. A scheme for the improvement of drainage in this Valley is already under consideration of the State Government.

Persons killed and injured during communal Riots in Bombay

2215. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed and injured in the latest communal riots in Bombay during the months of September and October, 1970 ;

(b) the latest law and order situation in the city ;

(c) whether the cause of riots has been ascertained ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent of damage caused to property ; and

(e) whether any compensation has been given to the family of the deceased and to those whose property was damaged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra there were no communal riots in Bombay in October, 1970. In the riot that took place on 20th September, 1970, seventeen persons were killed and 121 injured.

(b) The law and order situation in Bombay is normal.

(c) The riot had broken out as a result of rumours about the clash between two gangs of gamblers and bootleggers.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected from the State Government.

भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों के आयुक्त द्वारा पंजाब के लिए निदेश जारी करने के बारे में सिफारिश

2216. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों के आयुक्त ने अपने झूठे प्रतिवेदन से यह सिफारिश की है कि राष्ट्रपति पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में 1956 के भारत सरकार के ज्ञापन के अनुच्छेद 2 के अधीन एक निर्देश जारी कर सकते हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) भाषागत अल्पसंख्यकों के आयुक्त ने अपने छूटे प्रतिवेदन में कहा था कि पंजाब में प्राइमरी स्तर की शिक्षा मातृभाषा में देने की गुविषाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उपयुक्त उपाय करने अथवा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा निदेश किये जाने की आवश्यकता होगी।

(ख) पंजाब में प्राइमरी स्कूलों में मातृ-भाषा में शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Import Licences to Mhatre Pen and Plastic Industries (Private) Ltd., Bombay

2217. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of import licences given to M/s. Mhatre Pen and Plastic Industries (Private) Ltd., Bombay during the last three years ;

(b) the various items for which these licences were granted;

(c) whether Government are aware that some of the imported raw material has been sold in the black market by the Mhatra Company ; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to institute immediate inquiries in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Particulars of all import licences issued by the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation are published in Weekly Bulletins of Industrials Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, copies of which are placed in the Lok Sabha Library.

(c) No complaint about the firm having sold material has, so far been received by Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Policy for Private Capital Investment
Abroad

2218. SHRI SHIVACHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are formulating any specific policy for the private capital investment abroad ;

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor vis-a-vis the shortage of capital for indigenous investment ; and

(c) the further details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) There is already a policy for encouraging Indian entrepreneurs in a limited way to set up industrial joint ventures abroad by contribution of indigenous machinery and equipment and technical know-how towards their share of equity capital.

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

Manufacture of chief TV Sets by small Entrepreneurs

2219. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any small entrepreneurs have submitted proposals to Government for setting up wholly indigenous cheap television manufacturing factories ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and the places where the factories are sought to be located ; and

(c) Government's reaction/decision 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) No, Sir.

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

Action taken against Assistant Director of Central Scientific Instruments organisation, Chandigarh

2221. SHRI SAMAR GUHA ;
SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigations by the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Vigilance Commission about the missing defence documents from the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh have been completed ; and

(b) whether these two investigating agencies have held the Assistance Director of the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation responsible for the loss of those documents, and if so, the action taken against him.

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) and (b). On the basis of the Report of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) thereon, action is being initiated against the Assistant Director concerned in accordance with the rules.

Recommendations made by Delhi Civic Finances Inquiry Commission

2222. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Delhi Civic Finances Inquiry Commission to the Central Government ;

(b) the decision of the Government on those recommendations ?

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) The Commission of Inquiry has so far submitted Five Volumes of its Report. The most salient points in these reports are as follows :—

Vol. I : (Delhi Municipal Corporation—General Wing). The Commission have listed a number of measures that the Delhi Municipal Corporation can adopt to increase its revenues. The Commission have also recommended the following Grants-in aid to the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

- (i) 100% grant in respect of non-remunerative Capital projects undertaken with the prior approval of the Government.
- (ii) Loan assistance for self-liquidating or semiremunerative projects.
- (iii) 100% grant for net-deficit expenditure on rural areas subject to certain conditions.

Vol. II : (Delhi Transport Undertaking) The Commission are of the view that satisfactory solution of the present difficult ways and means position will depend on simultaneous progress in numerous directions such as improvement in operational efficiency, prevention of leakage in revenue, rationalisation of routes, adoption of an appropriate fare structure and the building up of adequate funds and reserves for contemporary and prospective requirements. and have urged upon the Government to finalise as soon as possible the scheme for replacing the Delhi Transport Undertaking by a Road Transport Corporation to be set up under provisions of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

Vol. III : (Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking) The Commission have recommended that for the economical development of electricity in the Union Territory of Delhi the establishment of a single autonomous

service-oriented organisation, integrating all the functions of general and distribution of electricity is imperative, and in the opinion of the Commission the Government of India, should, consider the draft bill for the amendment of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, and revise it so as to include all distribution and generation operations under a unified agency. The distribution of electricity in the Corporation area should remain with the proposed Statutory Board, which should also be entrusted with distribution in the area of New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Cantonment Board.

Vol. VI : (Delhi Water Supply And Sewage Disposal Undertaking) Apart from suggesting various measures that the Delhi Water supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking should adopt for the improvement of its finances and stressing upon the Delhi Municipal Corporation (General Wing) to liquidate its past and present dues of the Undertaking, the Commission have recommended that the Delhi Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking—bill as passed by Metropolitan Council of Delhi should be modified as follows:—

- (a) The bill should contain a provision enabling the Statutory Board to receive sewage for disposal from the Cantonment area as well as from other areas the national Capital Region by agreement with the respective authorities having jurisdiction therein, as has been provided in respect of water supply in the said bill.
- (b) The Bill should contain specific provision for inclusion of the amount credited to the Development Fund in determination of the total net cost of sewage disposal as in respect of water supply.

- (c). The bill should include a provision that in the event of persistent default on the part of the local bodies to make regular and prompt payment in accordance with the law, the Central Government may issue orders vesting the function of distribution of water and maintenance of internal underground sewers in the Statutory Board along with powers for levy and collection of rates and charge for the two services. According to the Commission, the rate of contribution of the Development Fund should be 2 to 3 percent of the capital base for both water supply and sewage disposal accounts as may be fixed by the Central Government from time to time.

Vol. V: (New Delhi Municipal Committee) The commission have come to the conclusion that after taking into account the additional revenue likely to accrue by the implementation of their various recommendations and the normal growth in the revenue and expenditure at present levels, the committee is likely to have a revenue surplus of Rs. 103.75 lakhs in 1971-72 Rs. 169.53 lakhs in 1972-73 and Rs. 201.29 lakhs in 1973-74. The New Delhi Municipal Committee would thus be able to meet its obligations wholly from its domestic and external sources.

The Commission have therefore recommended that the New Delhi Municipal Committee would be given grants in respect of Central schemes for which it performs agency functions and that there is no justification for parity between the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the matter of grants-in-aid.

- (b). After carefully considering the report of the Commission (Vol. I) the Government have

decided to pay the following grants-in-aid to the Delhi Municipal Corporation during 1970-71.

- (i) *Education* : Continuation of the 50% grant for net expenditure on education.
- (ii) *Plan Schemes* : Grants and loans to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for the education of the Plan Schemes as heretofore; the Delhi Administration to decide what Plan Schemes should be executed through the agency of the Corporation.
- (iii) *Rural Grant* : Grant to meet expenditure only on such schemes/items and upto such limits as are duly approved by the Delhi Administration as a part of the annual Rural Development Plan within the annual Plan ceiling of the Delhi Administration, but no grant for non-Plant expenditure.
- (iv) *Services charges* : 100% service charges on Government properties instead of the existing rate of 75% ; proportionate reduction to be made in service charges where some of the civic Services are looked after by the Government themselves.

Vol. II : to V of the Report are under consideration with the Government.

Unearthing of Foreign Exchange Racket in Goa

2224. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Goan unit of the Enforcement Directorate has unearthed a racket dealing with unauthorised foreign exchange business ;

(b) whether one of those involved in this was a priest who had opened a tourist hotel at a well known place ;

(c) whether Government have received reports that the said priest was engaged in illegal exchange transactions with tourists ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Goa unit of the Directorate of Enforcement is enquiring into certain transactions by a priest in Goa which are alleged to involve violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir,

(d) Since the case is still under investigation and premature disclosure of facts may hamper the progress of investigation, it is not desirable to divulge more details at this stage.

Foreign Exchange Racket operating in Metropolitan Cities

2225. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a news item in the *Indian Express* of the 17th October, 1970 regarding the huge dollar racket operating in the Metropolitan cities in India ;

(b) whether Government have made any investigations into the various details given in the news item ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action, if any, taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). Intelligence in this regard is collected by the Enforcement authorities with a view to curb such activities. Specific cases of violation of the law detected by them are investigated and appropriate action taken according to law.

भूतपूर्व शासको को निजी खेती के रूप में दो गई राशि

2226. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) सरकार द्वारा भूतपूर्व शासकों को आज तक निजी खेती के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि दी गई है; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक को दी गई राशि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). भूतपूर्व नरेशों में प्रत्येक की प्रिवी-पर्स राशि तथा सभी भूतपूर्व नरेशों को इस प्रकार दी गई कुछ राशि के संबंध में दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे हैं। ग्रन्थालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये संख्या LT-4381/70]

चम्बल के बीहड़ों में सड़कों का निर्माण

2227. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों ने डाकुओं की समस्या को हल करने हेतु चम्बल के बीहड़ों में नई सड़कों का निर्माण करने के लिए भारत सरकार को लिखा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है तथा उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य के लिए क्या प्रभावी योजना बनाई गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, श्रीमान । मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान के राज्यों में चम्बल घाटी के प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से डाकुओं के आतंक का सफाया करने के लिए एक उपाय के रूप में चतुर्थ योजना अवधि में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इन राज्यों के भीतर तथा उन्हें आपस में जोड़ने के लिए सड़कों के निर्माण हेतु तीनों संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा एक रूपरेखा बनाई गई है । इन सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए संसाधन ढूँढने तथा धन लगाने की रीति विचाराधीन है ।

राजस्थान में भारत के भूतपूर्व राज्यों के शासकों से करों की वसूली

2228. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने भारत के भूतपूर्व राज्यों के शासकों से कर वसूल करने के लिए कोई अनुदेश जारी किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कर किस तिथि से वसूल किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) उन से कुल कितना कर वसूल किया जाना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने 22-9-1970 को भूतपूर्व नरेशों से भूमि-कर, चुंगी महसूल तथा वाहन-कर वसूल करने के लिए म्यूनिसिपल बोर्डों को अनुदेश दिये हैं । भवन तथा भूमि-कर विशेषाधिकारों को समाप्त किये जाने की तारीख से वसूल किये जाने हैं । चुंगी तथा महसूल नगर पालिका सीमाओं में सामान तथा पशुओं के प्रवेश पर वसूल किये जायेंगे । कर-निर्धारण राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा नियमानुसार किया जायेगा ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक वसूल किये जाने वाले कुल कर का अनुमान नहीं लगाया है ।

Promotion of National Rubber Industry

2229. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to promote national rubber industry in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(c) how much production of rubber is likely to be increased during the year 1971-72 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A Statement containing the required information is attached.

(c) The production of natural rubber during 1971-72 is likely to exceed that of 1969-70 by about 18,000 tonnes.

Statement

Promotion of National Rubber Industry

(a) and (b). The Rubber Board is implementing the following schemes to step up the production of natural rubber :—

- (1) A subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- per acre is being granted for replanting the uneconomic low yielding rubber lands with high yielding planting materials. In addition to the Replanting Subsidy, the small holdings upto 15 acres are eligible for the following additional assistance :

- (i) Subsidy for soil conservation work subject to a maximum of Rs. 30 per acre (Rs. 74 per hectare).

- (ii) Planting materials free of cost.

- (iii) Subsidised manure (50% of cost).

- (iv) Subsidised fungicides (50% of cost).

- (2) A loan of Rs. 1400/- per acre is being granted for raising the existing uneconomic units to economic ones. The loan is interest free upto end of 9th year of planting.

- (3) Interest free loans to small growers are paid for the proper maintenance of immature areas planted with high yielding rubber. The loan is payable at the rate of Rs. 900/- per acre in six instalments.

- (4) The Government of Kerala have set up the Kerala Plantation Corporation Ltd. with a view to undertake cultivation of rubber. The Corporation has already planted about 15,000 acres under rubber

and has plans to bring in additional acreage under rubber.

- (5) High-yielding planting materials are given to the small growers at subsidised costs.

- (6) The Board arranges to supply fertilisers, fungicide and sprayers to small growers through Cooperatives Societies. Free technical advice is given to the growers by the Board.

- (7) The Board has started a Rubber Pilot Project in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to establish the technical feasibility of rubber cultivation and to serve as a model for other entrepreneurs who may be encouraged to take up rubber cultivation in the Islands. The project has completed its target of planting in about 500 acres.

- (8) The Board is exploring the possibility of utilisation of new areas for rubber cultivation. The Board has advised the Governments of the States where certain areas are considered suitable for rubber cultivation, to release such areas for planting rubber.

2. There is at present only one unit at Bareilly under production of synthetic rubber with a licenced capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum.

The possibility of increasing the production of synthetic rubber using the petroleum complex of Gujarat refinery is also under examination.

Agreement with U.A.R. and Yugoslavia for Production of Glass Bulbs by Bharat Electronics

2230. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India had entered into an agreement with the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia for the production of glass bulbs for TV tubes at the Bharat Electronics;

(b) whether the production of bulbs has already started;

(c) whether the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia have expressed their inability to import the bulbs produced at the Bharat Electronics due to their difficult balance of trade positions; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to find out markets for these bulbs?

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) proposals to set up manufacture of TV glass bulbs and TV picture tubes India as a part of the Tripartite Industrial Cooperation between India, UAR and Yugoslavia, are under consideration. Projects reports are being prepared.

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

राष्ट्रीय सूती कपड़ा निगम द्वारा मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेना

2231. श्री मोठालाल मीना :
श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम ने अब तक जिन मिलों को अपने नियंत्रण में लिया है उन के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे कहाँ स्थित हैं ; और

(ख) निगम द्वारा अपने नियंत्रण में ली गई मिलों के कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम ने अभी तक कोई मिल अपने अधिकार में नहीं ली है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Invention of a Machine by Scientists of National Physical Laboratory

2233. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some scientists of the National Physical Laboratory have invented a machine with indigenous components, which can copy documents at a very high speed;

(b) if so, the cost of manufacture of that machine and how does the cost compare with the foreign made similar machine; and

(c) the way Government have recognised the research of the scientists apart from the shield they have won from the invention Promotion Board?

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 Electrostatic Photocopying Machine developed at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL), New Delhi is estimated to cost approximately Rs.15,000/- whereas it is learnt that a similar machine from abroad would cost Rs. 60,000/- approximately.

(c) A cash prize of Rs. 2000/- has been given to the team of scientists out of a corpus donated by a scientist of the N.P.L. for the most successful project (s) developed in the Laboratory during a year. Proposal for grant of merit promotions and advance increments to some of the scientists are also under consideration.

Training to the Wards of Handloom Weavers

2234. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up an institution at Nagpur or at any place in Maharashtra for giving training to the wards of the Handloom Weavers so that they may improve their trade.

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to consider this matter in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government do not consider it necessary to set up an institution specifically for the wards of handloom weavers in Maharashtra.

Loss in Cloth Production due to Strikes in Bombay Mills

2235. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total cotton cloth production lost during the strikes in October, 1970 by the textile mill workers in Bombay on the bonus issue ;

(b) the total profits made by each of the cotton textile mills in Bombay during the year 1968-69 ;

(c) whether Government have considered taking steps to bring about a more equitable distribution of profits by the textile mills ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The total cotton cloth production lost in October 1970, due to strike by workers in Bombay Mills is estimated at 8 million metres.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4382/70*].

(b) Does not arise.

Renewal of Licence of International Business Machines

2236. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the licence of International Business Machines, an American firm dealing with computers, is due to expire and Government are considering to renew the same for a further period of about ten years ;

(b) why this firm is being preferred to an Indian firm, with the same business, existing in the country ; and

(c) the total outlay of the firm ?

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) Government have not agreed to extend the period of the industrial licence issued to M/s. International Business Machines, for manufacture of 1401 series of computers by one year as asked for by the firm.

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

Credit Facilities for Modernisation of Textile Mills

2237. SHRI CHENGALARAY NAIDU: SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn some scheme to afford better credit facilities for the modernisation of textile mills in the country ;

(b) whether special grants will be given to the exporting textile mills in the country to improve their working ; and

(c) if so, the details of the decision taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The question of relaxation of terms which govern loans by the financial institutions to export-oriented mills is under consideration. A working Group have also been constituted to study the working of marginal and weak mills and

make recommendations with regard to their requirements for modernisation and relaxations, if any, in the terms under which loans are provided by the financial institutions.

Seizure of Naxalite Leader Charu Mazumdar's Property

2238. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that all movable property at the residence of Naxalite leader Charu Mazumdar was seized and attached under the court order and, if so, the details of such property and other things ;

(b) the reasons therefor ;

(c) the total number and details of other persons in West Bengal of whose such properties etc. have been attached ; and

(d) the reasons in each case ?

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) and (b). According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, Shri Charu Mazumdar was wanted in a case under sections 120B/109/147/148/379/302/395/396/397//121 IPC and under section 25A of the Indian Arms Act by the Court of the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. On the prayer of the police, the Court issued a warrant of proclamation and attachment of his movable properties, and thereafter the police attached all his movable properties at Siliguri. Details of the properties attached are being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

Setting up of a Cement Unit in Iraq

2239. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has agreed to the request of Iraq to build a cement unit in that country ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached in this regard ; and

(c) what kind of assistance India will provide ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :

(a) and (b). In response to a tender floated by the Government of Iraq for supply of machinery and erection and commissioning of a 2,50,000 tonnes capacity wet cement plant in Kufa (Iraq), the Associated Cement Companies of Bombay had submitted their offer in June, 1969. The contract has recently been awarded to the Indian firm and the contract was signed between a representative of the Associated Cement Companies and the Iraqi Minister of Industries at Baghdad on 7th October, 1970.

(c) This is an export contract entered into by a private Indian exporter. As such all assistance permissible, under the existing export policy is being made available to the Indian firm.

Murder of a C. R. P. Constable at Durgapur

2241. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a C. R. P. constable was murdered in the trainees hostel in steel township at Durgapur ;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated the incident ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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) No C. R. P. constable was murdered in the trainees hostel in the steel township at Durgapur.

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

Utilisation of Computers in processing Census Data for 1971 Census

2242. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to utilise the computers in processing the census data ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A considerable part of the Tabulation of 1971 Census data will be done with the help of electronic Computers as indicated below :

- (i) Tabulation of data on establishments.
- (ii) Tabulation of data on Housing.
- (iii) Advance tabulation of 1% sample of Census data to provide National estimates.
- (iv) Detailed Tabulation of Urban data.
- (v) Tabulation of data on Household composition.
- (vi) Tabulation of data on Degree holders and Technical Personnel.

Decline in prices of Handloom Products

2243. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of handloom products has gone down too much and the primary Weavers in Manipur are compelled to sell at very low price to private traders ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to enable the primary weavers sell the handloom clothes at reasonable price ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of cheap Pumping Sets and Diesel Engines for Irrigation purposes

2244. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to supply cheap pumping sets and diesel engines for irrigation purposes for the benefit of farmers with small holdings ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Under schemes sanctioned by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for assisting small farmers and marginal farmers in selected areas of the country, subsidies are being provided for construction and maintenance of minor irrigation schemes including installation of pumping sets and diesel engines for irrigation. In the case of small farmers, the subsidy would not exceed 25% and in the case of marginal farmers 33-1/3% of the capital cost.

Manufacture of Computers in Public Sector through Electronics Corporation of India

2245. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to manufacture computers in the public sector, through the Electronics Corporation of India ; and

(b) if so, the details of the Plant ?

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) and (b). M/s. Electronics Corporation of India already stand licensed to manufacture 10 Analogue and 10 Digital Computers per annum. It is planned to expand this capacity.

Amendment of Constitution to Specify Discretionary Powers of Governors

2246. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Constitution to specify the discretionary powers of the Governor in the light of the role of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh in the recent U. P. crisis ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

(b) It is proposed to resume discussions with leaders of political parties regarding the formulation of guidelines for Governors in the matter of appointment of a Chief Minister when no single party has a clear majority in the State Legislative Assembly.

Increase in price support of Cotton

2247. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow a uniform increase of 5 per cent in the support prices of all varieties of cotton for the current year in pursuance of the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission ;

(b) whether this is the third increase in the cotton prices since 1967-68 ; and

(c) the factors weighing with Government for this increase ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir ; increase in support prices was announced in 1968-69 and thereafter in 1970-71.

(c) The Agricultural Prices Commission after examining the available data on the cost of production of cotton and keeping in view the differentials in the market prices of different varieties of cotton, recommended a uniform increase of 5% in the support prices of cotton for 1970-71. On further consideration of the matter in all its aspects, Government have allowed this increase.

Murder of Three Harijans in Saharanpur District

2248. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported murder of three Harijans which took place within a fortnight in Kirpa of Thapal Village, Saharanpur District, U. P. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by the authorities concerned and, if so, the details thereof ?

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) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Tribunal on Cauvery Water dispute

2249. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether the Cauvery Water dispute is proposed to be referred to a Tribunal since the talks between the concerned Chief Ministers have failed ;

(b) if so, when the Tribunal would be set up ; and

(c) the personnel of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). At the meeting of Chief Ministers of Mysore, Tamil Nadu and the Minister for Public Works and Tourism, Kerala held on 27th October, 1970, it was not found possible to reconcile the points of view of the parties. Further action to be taken is under consideration of Government of India.

Steps to Eradicate Corruption

2250. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to states :

(a) whether Government propose to give more powers to the graft probe authorities to enable them to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(b) whether the vigilance Commissioners have recommended uniform conduct Rules for all the employees of the statutory Corporations under the Central Government;

(c) whether some elaborate programme has been recommended to Government to curb the evil of graft and corruption in the public services all over the country by the Vigilance Commissioners at there Second Conference held recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to fight out corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Necessary powers are conferred on Police Officers under the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Investigating Officers of the Special Police Establishment thus exercise these powers already. To overcome the difficulty now experienced in disciplinary cases against Government employees it is proposed to undertake legislation to empower the Inquiry Officers holding such departmental enquiries under the respective Disciplinary Rules, to call for documents and enforce the attendance of witnesses for the purpose of those enquiries.

(b) to (d). The suggestion for evolving a model conduct and disciplinary rules for the employees of public Undertakings and Statutory Corporations was made at the Second Orientation Course for the Chief Vigilance Officers held at the National Academy of Administration. This suggestion was also referred to at the Fourth Conference of Central and State Vigilance Commissioners held in October, 1970. The recommendations of this Conference have not been received by the Government so far.

(e) In order to intensify the drive against corruption, the Central Bureau of Investigation as well as the Vigilance Organisations in the Ministries are being strengthened from time to time. The Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill which is presently before the Parliament is yet another measure circulated to combat the evil.

An annual programme of vigilance and anti-corruption work is also drawn up and implemented. This includes surprise checks and intensified action in certain sensitive departments to prevent delays.

Set-back in Rayon Exports due to withdrawal of S.T.C from Direct Trading

2251. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH) :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

Will the the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the state Trading Corporation terminated exclusive right given to a Candian firm, Colonial Jute, for the import of ticking cloth from India;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation did not persuade the Candian Government to allow carry forward of export quota granted to India as it had reportedly made arrangements with another Candian firm, John Eltas, for lifting the entire quota;

(c) whether Johan Eltas have now informed the State Trading Corporation that they are no longer interested in importing Indian rayon due to its high prices;

(d) whether the State Trading Corporation thereupon decided to withdraw from direct trading in rayon textiles and asked exporters to make their own arrangements; and

(e) if so, whether the action of the State Trading Corporation has harmed the use of rayon exports and, if so, whether Government propose to review the whole question of concentrating more power of exports and imports in its hands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no quota for bed ticking for which export arrangements were made with M/s. Colonial Jute Company, as such question of its carry forward does not arise. S.T.C. had another exclusive arrangement with John Eltas for the export of rayon lining material. Since John Eltas refused in October, 1970 to life the entire quantity of rayon lining agreed to between S.T.C. and them, the exclusive arrangement has been

withdrawn by S.T.C and S.T.C. is taking up the matter with the Canadian Government now.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) S.T.C. have only withdrawn the two exclusively arrangements and have opened the Canadian market to all Indian exporters of rayon textiles for the remaining period of 1970. A procedure has also been announced to the industry through the silk and Rayon Textiles Export promotion Council.

(e) No, Sir.

Provision of Water and Power from Beas Multi-Purpose Project to Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan

2252. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

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

(a) whether the Beas multi-purpose project was conceived to jointly make available 504 mw of power and irrigation water for 65 lakh acres to three States, viz., Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan ;

(b) whether the above region already hit by power and water shortage would receive a further set-back if there is any delay in the completion of the project ;

(c) whether the cost of the project has reportedly gone up by over Rs. 70 crores from the original estimates and the concerned States would find it difficult to mobilise this amount ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed by the Central Government to ensure that the project is not delayed beyond schedule ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER) SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Beas Project, Unit I and II, on completion will provide 484 MW of power and irrigation water for 65 lakh acres to there States : Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Beas Construction Board, on which the concerned States are all represented, examines the various aspects relating to the cost and schedule of completion of the Project from time to time. Efforts are also being made to provide the additional funds to the extent possible. Advice of the Beas Board of Consultants on various technical problems is also obtained as and when necessary.

Destruction of Statues of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray in Calcutta

2253. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports that both the statues of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray in Calcutta have been desecrated on the 26th October, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have probed into the matter ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken on that score and the details thereof ?

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) to (c). According to information available the statues of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray, at College Square, Calcutta, were desecrated on the night of October 26, 1970, by some miscreants, suspected to be Naxalites. Such acts of vandalism are part of the violent and unlawful activities of Naxalites and allied extremist groups. The State Government are taking firm action under the law to counter such activities. Necessary measures to protect such statues against vandalism have also been taken.

Alleged use of C.R.P. for managing Patna Session of Congress (R)

2254. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Central Reserve Police was used for managing the Patna Session of the Congress (R) ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether similar help will be rendered for the sessions of other political parties also ?

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) to (c). It is not a fact that the Central Reserve Police was used for managing the Patna Session of the Congress (R). According to information furnished by the State Government some C.R.P. men who were on deputation with the State Government at that time were deployed along with the State Police personnel for maintaining public order at the time of the session. Required strength of police force is always detailed by the local authorities for maintaining public order whenever there is a big gathering or function.

Reorganisation of Uttar Pradesh

2257. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are contemplating to re-organise the State of Uttar Pradesh ?

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) : No, Sir.

Deal for Stainless Steel Sheets and Strips with Japan through M.M.T.C.

2258. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mines and Metals Trading Corporation placed orders recently on the Japanese manufacturers for the supply of 2,200 tonnes of stainless steel sheets and strips ;

(b) whether shortly after the contract, the prices of these came down to 100.00 per tonne causing a loss of Rs. 15.5 lakhs in foreign exchange ; and

(c) the reasons for this faulty deal and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to avoid mistakes of this kind ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. An order for 2000 tonnes of Stainless Steel sheets of 22 gauge and 185 tonnes of Stainless Steel strips of various gauges has been placed on Japanese manufacturers in August, 1970.

(b) It is correct that the price of stainless steel has dropped by \$ 100 per tonne, but the price contracted by MMTC is even lower than this reduced price, so that there is no loss in foreign exchange.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बीच सीमा विवाद

2259. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बीच सीमा विवाद के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के उन किसानों को निकालने के लिए शक्ति का प्रयोग किया है जिनके पास वह भूमि थी

जो स्तम्भ लगने के पश्चात् बिहार की सीमा में चली गई ; और

(ग) गांवों का विनिमय करने के बारे में निर्णय करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) बिहार से उत्तर प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश से बिहार को क्षेत्रों के स्थानान्तरण को, जैसा बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश (सीमाओं का परिवर्तन) अधिनियम, 1968 में निर्धारित किया गया था, 10 जून, 1970 से प्रभावी कर दिया गया है और तदनुसार विवाद तय हो गया है ।

(ख) बिहार सरकार ने, जिन्हें पत्र भेजा गया था; इस आरोप का खण्डन किया है ।

(ग) दिये गये उल्लेखित उत्तर के भाग (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हैदराबाद में पुलिस सम्मेलन

2260. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्टूबर, 1970 में हैदराबाद में अखिल भारतीय पुलिस सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त सम्मेलन में क्या क्या निर्णय किए गए ;

(ग) क्या उक्त सम्मेलन में दिल्ली पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ निर्णय किये गये थे ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). पुलिस विज्ञान कांग्रेस ने

अपना गत अधिवेशन हैदराबाद में 21 से 24 अवतूबर, 1970 को आयोजित किया था। यह व्यावसायिक ज्ञान तथा अनुभव के आदान-प्रदान एवं व्यावसायिक हित से सम्बन्धित विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श करने का एक मंच है। ऐसे विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने वाले पुलिस अधिकारियों को अपना ज्ञान बढ़ाने तथा अपने दृष्टिकोण को व्यापक बनाने की दृष्टि से किये गये थे। पुलिस विज्ञान कांग्रेस सामान्यतः संकल्प पारित नहीं करती है अथवा ना ही कोई सिफारिशें करती है।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Gaps between Allocations and Actual Investments by the States during Fourth Plan

2261. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in certain States there are wide gaps between the actual investment and allocations ;

(b) whether the Commission has written to the State Governments that unless steps are taken immediately to cover gaps in investment and allocations, Fourth Plan targets would be jeopardised ;

(c) whether Government propose to give Central assistance to the States depending largely on the size of a State's Plan during 1971-72; 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). The overall expenditure under States' Annual Plan 1969-70 is likely to be higher than the approved outlays, though in some States there would be marginal shortfalls in expenditure. The information for the year 1970-71 is not yet

available. The attention of the State Governments has been invited to the need for raising adequate resources for the Annual Plan 1971-72.

(c) and (d). Allocations of Central assistance to States for the Annual Plan 1971-72 has not yet been finalised.

Discussion between West Bengal Government and Army authorities Re : Law and Order in West Bengal

2262. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government and the Army authorities including the G.O.C. Bengal Area held discussions about the deteriorating law and order situation in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether the West Bengal Government have authorised the Army to shoot in self-defence in view of the recent attack on Army personnel in different parts of the State ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). No such special authorisation has been made by the State Government.

Revision of targets for Development Programme in Fourth Plan

2263. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have asked for revising the targets for development programmes in the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by the State Governments in this regard and the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The targets for development programmes of various States are regularly reviewed at the time of annual plan formulation as well as mid-term reviews. Their modification or revision through mutual consultation between States, Central Ministries and the Planning Commission in the light of concurrent experience and changing conditions is thus a continuous process.

Complaints of non-Registration of Cases by Delhi Police

2264. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints of non-registration of cases by the Delhi Police are on the increase during the last two years ;

(b) the number of such cases which were registered only after the intervention of higher authorities ; and

(c) the action taken against the defaulting Officers ?

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) No, Sir.

(b) 18.

(c) Following action has been taken against the defaulting police officials :—

- (i) Being dealt with departmentally —2 S. Is.
- (ii) Award of forfeiture of service —1 A.S.I.
- (iii) Award of stoppage of increment —1 SI

- (iv) Placed under suspension —1 DSP
—1 Inspector
—1 SI
- (v) Censured —1 ASI
—1 H. C.
- (vi) Warned —1 SI
—1 ASI
- (vii) Action pending against —2 SI
—3 ASIs
—1 H.C.
—1 Constable

Kidnapping of girls in Delhi

2265. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of girls kidnapped in Delhi during the last two years ;

(b) the number of girls recovered ;

(c) the number of the Scheduled Caste girls among the kidnapped girls ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to eradicate the crime ?

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) 550.

(b) 492.

(c) 61.

(d) Wireless vans are on patrolling duty round the clock. Plain cloths and uniform men are deployed at schools, Colleges and Bus Stops. Wide publicity is given on the subject for the guidance of the public. Watch is being kept on eve teasers and goondas. The recommendations of the Central Bureau of Investigation who had made a study of this problem are being implemented. Detailed instructions based on those recommendations have also been issued to Districts Police and the Criminal Investigation Department Crime Branch for prompt action for investigating such cases,

Decision to buy Tea from Gauhati Market by U. S. S. R. and U. A. R

2266. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. S. S. R. and U.A.R. have agreed to make their tea buying from the Gauhati market ; and

(b) if so, the stand of the U. K. on this question ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK) : (a) According to trade sources, representatives of buyers from the U. S. S. R. and U. A. R. have expressed their willingness to buy tea from the Gauhati auction centre.

(b) No information on this point is yet available.

Proposal to make Gauhati an international Tea Auction Centre

2267. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to make Guahati, an international tea auction centre ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK) : (a) and (b). The Tea Auction Centre at Gauhati has just started functioning from the end of September, 1970. The intention of the State Government of Assam is to develop Gauhati tea auction centre into an international one.

Frequent interruptions in Electrions Supply

2268. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission is concerned with the frequent interruptions in electrical supply,

as a whole and in specific areas and has it identified the causes ;

(b) the total period of interruption in Mangalore Town and the South Kanara District during the last year ;

(c) the loss in revenue arising to Government and the estimated loss to the trade, industry, agriculture and electrical equipment ; and

(d) the steps being taken to change the present unsatisfactory position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Under Section 18 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the State Electricity Boards are charged with the general duty of promoting the co-ordinated development of the generation, supply and distribution of electricity within the State in the most efficient and economical manner. The Central Water and Power Commission assists the State Governments and State Electricity Boards in generally promoting the efficiency of electricity supply. Such assistance has been given in general and also in respect of specific cases which have been brought to the notice of the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) The relevant information as reported by the Mysore State Electricity Board is given below :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Mangalore ... Town | 150 hours/consumer/ year |
| (ii) South Kanara... District | 175 hours/consumer/ year |

(c) It is not possible to assess the loss arising from interruptions in power supply to different categories of consumers viz.; domestic, commercial, industrial etc.

(d) New feeders with sectionalising arrangements are being constructed ; alternative power transformer of high capacity has been put into service in Hiriyaadka and transmission lines of Udipi, Karkala have been bifurcated by constructing new lines ;

higher capacity transformers with on load tap changers have also been put into service at Mangalore, Karkala, Udipi, Puttur and Belthangady; an additional 33/11 KV sub-station is under construction at Panambur; a separate receiving station at Mercada is under construction.

Brahmaputra-Ganges Water Treaty

2269. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state whether his Ministry has investigated a Brahmaputra-Ganges Water Treaty on the same lines as the Indus Water Treaty which the World Bank had supported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : No, Sir.

Arrest of a Pakistani in Srinagar

2270. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Pakistani was arrested in he Subji Mandi at Srinagar on the 1st November, 1970;

(b) whether this Pakistani had three previous convictions; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to stop the activities of this Pakistani permanently?

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) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

National Tea Company

2271. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 506 on the 29th July, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the details in regard to the setting up of National Tea Company have been finalised; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up and the main purposes that it will fulfil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Transfer of Staff within Irrigation and Power Ministry

2272. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a policy decision has been taken by Government to transfer the staff working in different sections of his Ministry for three years to another section;

(b) if so, whether it is being implemented uniformly;

(c) whether the employees of the Administrative section are exempted from it;

(d) if not, the reasons as to why they are not being transferred from one section to another; and

(e) the number of such cases with the names of the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (e). The general practice regarding periodical rotation of staff working in different sections is that Assistants and dealing hands are to be shifted from their sections or at least from their seats once in three years. While this is observed as a rule in the case of staff in sections dealing with the public, for staff in other sections such rotation is to be followed as far as practicable without causing dislocation of work in any section. Rotational transfers are made from various sections including those dealing with administration from time to time. However, in the interest of administrative convenience, in some cases in administrative as well as other sections, staff are being retained for longer periods. In the administration section dealing with the establishment of this Ministry, out of a total strength of nine, the undermentioned

two assistants have been on the same seat for more than three years :

1. Shri S. R. Sharma
2. Shri Nanak Singh

Stoppage of entry of Private Trucks from Jammu and Kashmir in Delhi

2274. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Delhi Administration has stopped the entry of private trucks from Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) its effect on the Kashmir Fruit Industry ; and

(d) the steps being taken to resolve the crisis ?

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) and (b). Under an agreement between the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the Delhi Administration, a certain number of public carriers belonging to either of the territories, was plying between Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir. From July, 1970, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir stopped giving permits to Delhi based public carriers. As this was a reciprocal arrangement, the Delhi Administration also stopped such facilities to Jammu and Kashmir based vehicles.

(c) and (d). Government have not received any reports that the Kashmir fruit industry has been adversely affected by the suspension of this traffic.

Legislation Re. Statehood to Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura

2275. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the legislation to grant Statehood to Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, when the Bill will be introduced in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A Bill to confer Statehood on Himachal Pradesh is proposed to be introduced in Parliament during the current session. Details of the legislation in respect of Manipur and Tripura are being worked out keeping in view the importance of a coordinated approach to the problems of development and security of the north-eastern region.

Two Youngs each carrying a Revolver intercepted by Police at Dum Dum

2276. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a front-page news-item "Police Firing at Halisahar" in the *Statesman* (Calcutta edition) dated the 18th October, 1970 regarding two youths, each carrying a revolver belonging to the U. S. Army, who were intercepted by the Police on the Jessore Road, Dum Dum and seized about 26 rounds of live cartridges ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the U. S. Army revolvers, seized by the Police, how those revolvers were secured, whether the live cartridges belonging to the U. S. Army and whether the U. S. C. I. A. has any hand in it ; and

(c) how many and from which places American-made weapons including rifles, guns, revolvers have been seized till date ?

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

(b) The required to information is being collected.

(c) A statement containing the information so far received from States Union Territories is attached. Information from the remaining States/Union Territories will be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of American-made Weapons seized	Names of Places
1.	Gujarat	2	Banaskantha and Baroda Distts.
2.	Punjab	10	Amritsar, Ludhiana and Sangrur Distts.
3.	Uttar Pradesh	9	Fatehgarh, Nainital, Shahjahanpur, Banda, Saharanpur, Allahabad, Meerut and Baheraich Distts.
4.	Manipur	2	Manipur East and Manipur Central Distts.
5.	Goa	3	Panaji, Pernem and Chinchinim.
6.	Haryana	Nil	
7.	Kerala		
8.	Meghalaya		
9.	Nagaland		
10.	Orissa		
11.	Himachal Pradesh		
12.	Tripura		
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		
14.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands		
15.	Nefa		
16.	Pondicherry		
17.	Chandigarh		

Cases of Corruption against Divisional Commissioners of West Bengal

2277. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vigilance Commission, West Bengal has found *prima facie* cases of corruption and other charges against two Divisional Commissioners of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the names of these two persons and the details of the charges levelled against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Vigilance Commission, West Bengal, after preliminary enquiries into certain allegations against two officers of the rank of Divisional Commissioner have recommended initiation of disciplinary proceedings against them. The charges against them relate to acquisition of disproportionate assets, abuse of power, and improper conduct. As the proceedings have not yet concluded, it would not be desirable to disclose the names of the officers.

1971 की जनगणना

2278. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971 में की जाने वाली जनगणना में सरकार ने कोई नई जानकारी एकत्र करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या 1961 के जनगणना प्रति-वेदन में शामिल की गई किसी जानकारी को 1971 के जनगणना-कार्य में शामिल नहीं किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या देश की आर्थिक अवस्था की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार देश में उन व्यक्तियों की, जिनके पास रहने के लिए अपने मकान नहीं हैं और जिनके लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है और जिनकी मासिक आय 100 रुपये से कम है, संस्था का पता लगाने का प्रयास करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एम० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् । निम्नलिखित मदों के संबंध में सूचना, जो 1961 की जनगणना में सम्मिलित नहीं थे, 1971 की जनगणना में एकत्रित की जायेगी ।

(i) सभी प्रतिष्ठानों के व्योरे ।

(ii) वर्तमान में 'विवाहित' महिलाओं के सात वर्ष पैदा हुए बच्चों की संस्था ।

(iii) गत निवासस्थान के सन्दर्भ में भ्रान्तरिक प्रवजन ।

(iv) गौण कार्य ।

(ख) 1971 की जनगणना में निम्नलिखित मदों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित नहीं की जायेगी यद्यपि 1961 की जनगणना में वे शामिल थे ।

(i) परिवारिक खेती का व्योरा ।

(ii) राष्ट्रियता ।

(ग) (i) 1971 की जनगणना में किराये के मकानों में रहने वाले परिवारों की संख्या तथा बेघरबार जनसंस्था के बारे में भी सूचना मिलेगी ।

(ii) ग्राम तथा नगर निर्देशिकाएं (डाइरेक्टरीज) तैयार की जा रही हैं जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ गाँवों में पीने के पानी के स्रोतों तथा नगरों में सुरक्षित जल-प्रदाय की उपलब्धि के बारे में सूचना मिलेगी ।

(iii) 1971 की जनगणना में व्यक्तियों की मासिक आय के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना एकत्रित नहीं की जा रही है ।

(घ) उपरोक्त (ग) (iii) के सम्बन्ध में, जनगणना जैसे विशाल तथा शीघ्रतापूर्वक होने वाले कार्य में मासिक आय के बारे में विश्वसनीय आंकड़े एकत्रित करना सम्भव नहीं होगा ।

पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के पुलिस कर्मचारियों और उच्च अधिकारियों पर नक्सलवादियों प्रभाव

2279. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) इस समाचार में कितनी सत्यता है कि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के पुलिस कर्मचारियों पर नक्सलवादियों का प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को पश्चिम बंगाल में उन पुलिस कर्मचारियों और

वास्तविक संह्या को जानकारी है जो नक्सलवादी विचारधारा के समर्थक हैं ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्रपन्त) : (क) से (ग). यह कहना सच नहीं कि नक्सलियों का प्रभाव पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के पुलिस कर्मचारियों तथा उच्च अधिकारियों पर पड़ा है। पश्चिम बंगाल के प्राधिकारी सावधान हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाई करते हैं।

गिरिडीह में नए बिजली घर की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

2280. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गिरिडीह में केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा नए बिजली घर की स्थापना संबंधी प्रस्ताव को इस समय क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है। जबकि वहां पर पानी और कोयला ही पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और इस संबंध में कार्यवाही कब तक की जाएगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). गिरिडीह में कोयला - खानों की क्षमता बढ़ाने में आने वाले व्यय तथा प्रस्तावित विद्युत, केन्द्रों से भार केंद्रों को विद्युत, को सप्लाई में पारेषण को उंची लागत के कारण, इस समय गिरिडीह में ताप विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने का

प्रस्ताव आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं समझा गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त गिरिडीह में प्रस्तावित केंद्र के लिए आवश्यक पूंजी—निवेश की तुलना में, बिहार ग्रिड से क्षेत्र को बिजली की सप्लाई करना अधिक मितव्ययी होगा।

सोन नदी से सोन नहर को पानी की पर्याप्त सप्लाई

2281. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने हाल ही में यह घोषणा की है कि सोन नदी का पानी बिहार में सोन नहर के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई नहीं किया जा सकता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सोन नहर के लिए पानी उपलब्ध कराने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार को क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त समस्या का हल निकालेगी ;

(घ) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार को इस बारे में बिहार सरकार से कोई सूचना मिली है ; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ङ). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बिहार सरकार द्वारा निर्माणधीन सोन उच्चस्तरीय नहर के प्रति अभिवेदन दिया है। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार यह कह रही है कि मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा प्रस्तावित वनसागर परियोजना में अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलू सम्मिलित है।

तीनों राज्यों को मान्य प्रस्ताव निकालने के लिए केंद्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग अध्ययन कर रहा है।

बिहार में बिजली पैदा करने वाले एककों का उपयोग

2282. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में बिजली पैदा करने वाले सभी एककों की क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) बिहार में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिजली की कितनी मांग होगी और उसको पूरा करने के लिए क्या योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं ;

(घ) क्या उन सब योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के बाद चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिहार में बिजली की सम्पूर्ण मांग को पूरा किया जा सकेगा, और

(ङ.) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) : बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के विद्युत केंद्रों की कुल प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता 308 मॅगावाट है जबकि उच्चतम भाग 280 मॅगावाट है। बिहार में प्राईमल लाइसेंसधारियों के संबंध में प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता 31 मॅगावाट है जबकि उच्चतम मांग 21 मॅगावाट है। इन केंद्रों की क्षमता का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग हो

रहा है। तथापि बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के कुछ विद्युत-उत्पादन केंद्रों में कार्य ठप हो जाने के कारण कभी-कभी उच्चतम मांग की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाती।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में बिहार में बिजली की आवश्यकता का अनुमान 735 मॅगावाट दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा सेबिन क्षेत्र को छोड़कर लगाया गया है। निम्नलिखित निर्माणाधीन स्कीमों के पूर्ण हो जाने से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 550 मॅगावाट तक अतिरिक्त लाभ प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है, जिससे लगभग 24 मॅगावाट के असरण (रिटायरमेंट) के लिए गुंजाइश रखने के बाद, कुल प्रतिष्ठित क्षमता बढ़ कर 865 मॅगावाट हो जाएगी :—

कोसी जल विद्युत	— 15 मॅगावाट
(3+5 मॅगावाट)	
स्वर्ण रेखा जल-विद्युत	— 65 मॅगावाट
(1×65 मॅगावाट)	
बरोनी ताप विद्युत	— 50 मॅगावाट
विस्तार	
(1×50 मॅगावाट)	
पतरातु ताप विद्युत	— 200 मॅगावाट
(2×100 मॅगावाट)	
पतरातु ताप विद्युत	— 220 मॅगावाट
विस्तार	
(2×110 मॅगावाट)	
कुल	— 550 मॅगावाट

उत्तरी बिहार में 110 मॅगावाट के ताप विद्युत यूनिट का प्रतिष्ठापन-कार्य हाथ में लेने के लिए चौथी योजना में धन का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

(घ) चौथी योजना के अन्त तक 865 मेगावट की कुल प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता के कारण लगभग 610 मेगावट की पक्की क्षमता हो जाएगी। पक्की क्षमता और निर्धारित मांग के बीच के अन्तर को पूर्वी क्षेत्र में पड़ोसी विद्युत प्रणालियों से विद्युत, का आयात करके तथा उत्तरी बिहार में प्रस्तावित ताप यूनिट के निर्माण में तेजी लाकर पूरा करना प्रस्तावित है।

(ड०) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Decline in Export of Carpet-backing

2283. SHKI P. L. BARUPAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an alarming fall in carpet-backing export and consequent rise in stocks and anxiety in trade and industry circles;

(b) the reason for the set back in carpet-backing; and

(c) the reaction of Government in the matter and the measures adopted to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Exports of carpet-backing cloth had shown a downward trend in the last few months owing to recession in the U. S. A. which is the principal market. Demand for carpet-backing is now picking up. Endeavour is being made to improve the exports of carpet-backing.

मध्य प्रदेश में कोसा उद्योग पर आधारित व्यावसायिक औद्योगिक बस्तियाँ

2285. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कोसा उद्योग पर आधारित व्यावसायिक औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना करने की भारी गुंजाइश है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के लिए कोसा के कोटे की मांग की है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश को कोसा का कोटा आवंटित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी नहीं। राज्यवार कोटे आवंटित करने की कोई प्रणाली लागू नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

बरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स लिमिटेड, (मध्य प्रदेश) के बारे में जाँच

2286. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स लिमिटेड (मध्य प्रदेश) के विरुद्ध कोई रिपोर्ट भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किसी जाँच समिति का गठन किया है ;

(घ) क्या उक्त समिति ने अपना कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है ; और

(ड०) यदि हाँ, तो उसके निदेश पद क्या हैं और वह अपना अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत कर देगी ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ड०). कुछ समय पूर्व मध्य

प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचना दी थी कि वित्तीय कठिनाइयों आदि के कारण बरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स लिमिटेड, मध्य प्रदेश के कार्यचालन में खराबी आ गई थी। उसने उद्योगों (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत इस मिल के मामलों की जांच करने का सुझाव दिया था। तदनुसार इस उपक्रम के मामलों की पूर्णतः जांच करने के लिए एक जांच समिति गठित की गई थी। उक्त समिति ने अभी हाल ही में अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है जो कि विचाराधीन है।

कम लागत पर कपड़ा बनाने के लिये नवीनतम मशीनों का लगाया जाना

2287. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्धन व्यक्तियों को सस्ते मूल्य पर कपड़ा उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने कपड़ा उद्योग में बड़े पैमाने पर नवीनतम मशीनों को लगाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश में उक्त योजना कब से क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दक्षिण कोरिया और इजराइल के साथ व्यापार

2288. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत और दक्षिण कोरिया और इजराइल के बीच किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात तथा निर्यात व्यापार होता है ;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 के दौरान उन देशों से कुल कितनी कीमत

की (भारतीय मुद्रा में) वस्तुओं का आयात तथा उन देशों को निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान उन देशों को किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जाएगा तथा उन से कुल कितनी कीमत की वस्तुओं का आयात किया जाएगा ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री चौधरी राम सेवक : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाले दो विवरण संलग्न हैं।

(ग) अधिकांश अन्य देशों की तरह इन देशों के साथ भी भारत का व्यापार निजी क्षेत्र के व्यापारियों के हाथ में है तथा इस समय 1970-71 के लिए व्यापार परिमाण तथा वस्तु-वार व्योरा बताना संभव नहीं है।

विवरण

(क) भारत का एक ओर दक्षिणी कोरिया तथा दूसरी ओर इजराइल के साथ हुए मुख्य वस्तुओं के व्यापार को दर्शाने वाला विवरण :

(1) दक्षिण कोरिया से आयात

कच्चा रेशम, टंगस्टन अयस्क, कंडे,म तथा जस्ता।

(2) दक्षिण कोरिया को निर्यात

लोहे तथा इस्पात के उत्पाद, मानव केश, जूट का सामान, लोहे तथा इस्पात की कतरन, नमक तथा अभ्रक।

(3) इजराइल से आयात

कार्बनिक तथा अकार्बनिक रसायन, औषधीय उत्पाद तथा मशीनें।

(4) इजराइल को निर्यात

बहुमूल्य तथा कम कीमत वाले हारे,

औषधीय उत्पाद, फिल्में, तम्बाकू तथा नारियल जटा के चागे, जूट का सामान ।

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में भारत का दक्षिण कोरिया तथा इजराइल के साथ व्यापार :

(लाखों रुपये में)

	1967-68	1968-69
दक्षिण कोरिया		
दक्षिण कोरिया से आयात	41	49
दक्षिण कोरिया को निर्यात	133	1046
व्यापार संतुलन (+)	92(+)	997
इजराइल		
इजराइल से आयात	7	16
इजराइल को निर्यात	11	29
व्यापार संतुलन (+)	4 (+)	13

भारत और जापान के मध्य व्यापार

2289. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन मुख्य वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनका इस समय भारत और जापान के बीच आयात-निर्यात व्यापार होता है ; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में जापान से कितने मूल्य का माल आयात किया गया और जापान को कितने मूल्य का माल निर्यात किया गया ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (चीवरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख) . एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें वर्ष 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 (जून 1970 तक) में भारत द्वारा जापान से आयातित तथा जापान को निर्यात की गई प्रमुख वस्तुओं के नाम और उन

के मूल्य दिये गये हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिए संख्या LT-4383/70]

Increased Supply of Power to Thumba Rocket Station

2291. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has, at a recent meeting with the Chief Minister of Kerala, suggested for the increased supply of power to the Thumba Rocket Station and for the other Station which is also coming up near Thumba;

(b) whether the State Government have approached for some assistance for the development of electricity in that region for this purpose; and

(c) if not, whether the Central Government are proposing to set up more energising projects in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission called on the Chief Minister of Kerala at Trivandrum on 28th October, 1970, and discussed the improvement of the transmission system in Kerala to maintain continuity of power supplies to the Indian Space Research Organisation. The development of ancillary industries was also discussed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) About 335 MW of additional generating capacity is expected in Kerala by the end of the Fourth Plan comprising 260 MW from the Idikki Hydro-electric project and 75MW from the Kuttiadi Hydro-electric Project.

Filling up Vacancies of Judges in High Courts

2292. SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRIMATI SUCHETA
KRIPALANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether her Ministry has issued directions to the State Governments to fill up the vacancies of permanent and additional judges in the High Courts ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such directions; and

(c) the number of vacancies in the courts in different States at present ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). In view of the arrears in the High Courts, the State Governments have been requested to ensure that vacancies in the High Courts are filled without delay.

(c) The present vacancy position in the various High Courts is given below :

Andhra Pradesh High Court

Assam and Nagaland High Court

Calcutta High Court

Gujarat High Court

Kerala High Court

Madhya Pradesh High Court

Madras High Court

Mysore High Court

Patna High Court

Punjab and Haryana High Court

One vacancy of permanent Judge and one vacancy of Additional Judge.

One vacancy of permanent Judge.

Three vacancies of Additional Judge.

One vacancy of Additional Judge.

One vacancy of Additional Judge.

One vacancy of permanent Judge and two vacancies of Additional Judge.

One vacancy of permanent Judge.

One vacancy of Additional Judge.

Two vacancies of permanent Judge and two vacancies of Additional Judge.

Two vacancies of permanent Judge.

Trade Agreements with U.S.S.R.

2293. SHRI M. H. GOWDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had sent the Foreign Secretary to Moscow on his way back from the U.N. to discuss some trade agreements with the U.S.S.R. Government ;

(b) if so, whether these talks were held; and

(c) the subject of discussion and trade agreements reached at these talks at Moscow ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The Foreign Secretary during his visit to Moscow had discussions with Soviet Officials on various matters of mutual interest including the forthcoming trade talks expected to be held in December, 1970, in New Delhi.

Bilateral Trade between India and Belgium

2294. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended an invitation to the Government of Belgium to send a team to discuss bilateral trade ;

(b) if so, what are the proposals ; and

(c) whether the Government of Belgium has made a request for such talks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of India invited a high-powered Belgian Delegation to visit India to explore the possibilities of expanding Indo-Belgian Commercial relations. The delegation visited India from the 6th November to 18th November, 1970.

(b) The discussions covered the possibilities of increasing bilateral Indo-Belgian

trade with special emphasis on exports of non-traditional products, Belgian collaboration in industrial development of India and Indo-Belgian commercial cooperation in third countries. The delegation has gone back to Belgium and specific proposals will come up as and when decided by the Belgian parties.

Visit to Andaman Islands by Indian Citizens

2295. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian citizens who visited the Andaman Islands during the three years, year-wise ; and

(b) whether Government are considering to make the visit easy ?

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) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are part of India and as such no record regarding number of Indian citizens visiting these Islands is kept. However, the number of Indian tourists who visited these Islands and for whom Government arranged accommodation in guest houses and cultural clubs during the last three years is as follows :

1968	...	461
1969	...	710
1970	...	379
(Upto 18.11.1970)		

(b) There are no restrictions on Indian citizens visiting the Andaman Islands. However, permission has to be obtained by persons desiring to visit tribal areas.

Persons travelling by air to and from the Islands have to obtain passport endorsed for Burma as the aircraft has to make a technical halt in Rangoon. The question of issue of a special passport to facilitate travel between the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the mainland on reduced fee is being examined.

The following facilities are available for visit to the Islands and for inter-island movements :

(a) Two passenger ships regularly ply between Calcutta/Madras and the Islands ;

(b) There is a Biweekly air-service between Calcutta and Port Blair ; and

(c) Regular ferry service exists for inter-island movements.

Cases of Human Sacrifice

2296. SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI KAMBLE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that cases of human sacrifice are on the increase in the country ;

(b) whether Government have collected figures of such cases from different States ;

(c) if so, the number of such cases which came to the notice of Government in each State during the last three years ; and

(d) the steps being taken to curb such tendency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). According to information received from State Governments the number of incidents of cases of alleged human sacrifice was as follows from 1967 to 1969 :

1967	Three	(one each in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh).
1968	Six	(two each in Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and one each in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh).
1969	Four	(two in Madhya Pradesh and one each in Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir).

In 1970 Government have received information of one such case, that took place in district Surat in Gujarat in the night between January 14 and 15. Government have received information during the current year regarding another case of district Bikaner, Rajasthan, in which the motive for murder is suspected to be human sacrifice. The evidence so far available in the course of the investigation is, however, not conclusive. Facts of the case have been furnished in answer to Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 472 dated November 11, 1970. It is being ascertained from the State Governments whether any other cases of human sacrifice have taken place during the current year.

(d) State Governments have been advised to ensure prompt investigation of cases of human sacrifice under senior police officers so that persons responsible for such heinous crimes are speedily brought to trial.

Arrest of some members of U.A.R. Submarine crew at Visakhapatnam

2297. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some members of a U.A.R. submarine crew have been arrested in connection with the stabbing of a Head Constable at Visakhapatnam ; and

(b) if so, the details of the case and the decision taken in the matter ?

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 details are contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4384/70*].

Ill-treatment of Arab young men in Jail

2298. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that

some of the Arab young men, who were arrested for demonstrating before the Jordan Embassy, were treated badly while in jail ;

(b) if so, whether this was brought to the notice of Government by some Member of Parliament ; and

(c) if so, what steps were taken ?

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) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Communal situation in the country

2299. S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the communal situation in the country has improved ; and

(b) if not, what further steps are being taken to restrict the activities of the communal organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The communal situation in some parts of the country continues to be cause for concern.

(b) The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1970, which sought to deal *inter-alia* with the activities of communal organisation had to be withdrawn at the stage of introduction in Lok Sabha in the last session. It is proposed to consult leaders of political parties regarding the further steps to be taken in this matter.

Fixation of Prices of Raw Jute

2300. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of raw jute has been fixed for 1970-71 ;

(b) if so, how the price fixed for 1970-71 compares with the price fixed for 1969-70 ;

(c) whether it has been done in consultation with the jute growers ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Mini-

mum support prices of raw jute have been announced for 1970-71.

(b) A statement showing the minimum support prices fixed for some of the important secondary markets is attached.

(c) and (d). The minimum support price is fixed in consultation with the Agricultural Prices Commission who take all aspects including the interests of the growers into account.

Statement

Minimum support prices fixed for jute (Bottom Grade) for seven secondary markets

(In Rs. per Quintal)

Name of secondary market	Variety and grade of jute	Minimum support prices	
		1970-71	1969-70
Dinhata (West Bengal)	Northern Jute White	87.96	86.68
Gulab bag (Bihar)	Western Desal Jute White	80.84	80.38
Nowgong (Assam)	Assam Jute White	89.75	86.54
Danpur (Orissa)	Cuttack Jute White	96.91	95.38
Agartala (Tripura)	Agartala Jute White	89.75	79.31
Lakhimpur (U. P.)	Lakhimpur Jute White	73.68	69.66
Vizianagaram (A. Pradesh)	Bimli	75.48	72.34

The support price for delivery at Calcutta has been maintained at the same level as for 1969-70.

राज्यों की योजनाओं के लिए निधि-नियतन के आधार में प्रस्तावित परिवर्तन

2302. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्यों की योजनाओं के लिए निधि नियतन के आधार में परिवर्तन करने का है ;

(ख) क्या राज्यों से इस सम्बन्ध में परामर्श किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) यदि इस मामले में राज्यों से परामर्श नहीं किया गया तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी) : (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं। केन्द्रीय सहायता का वितरण राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा स्वीकृत वस्तुपरक कसौटी के आधार पर किया जायेगा। अतः राज्यों से दुबारा परामर्श करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को वापस बुलाया
जाना

2303. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

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

(क) क्या अनेक राजनीतिक दलों ने
उत्तर प्रदेश के वर्तमान राज्यपाल डा० गोपाल
रेड्डी को तुरन्त वापस बुलाए जाने की मांग
की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन कारणों से वह मांग
की गई है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम
निवास मिश्रा) : (क) से (ग). 19 नवम्बर,
1970 को सदन में इस विषय पर विस्तृत रूप
में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था और उत्तर
प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को वापस बुलाने के लिए
प्रस्ताव को अस्वीकार कर दिया गया था ।

**Recommendations made by N.C. A. E.R.
on Export potential**

2304. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the recommendations made
by the National Council of Applied Eco-
nomic Research which recently conducted
a study on India's export potential ;

(b) whether according to this study
India's export to 26 countries in Asia and
Africa can be doubled by 1974 and, if so,
whether Government are in agreement with
the views and what effective steps have been
taken to achieve the targets ;

(c) the rate of growth of India's Export
Trade during last two years, how it com-
pares with the targets fixed and what steps
Government have taken to see that the
targets fixed for the Fourth Plan are achie-
ved ; and

(d) what are the hinderances to the
promotion of export trade and how these
hinderances are proposed to be removed ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). At-
tention of the Hon'ble Member is invited
to the answer to the Unstarred Question
No. 492 in this House on 11th November,
1970. Copies of the Report are available
in the Library of the Parliament.

(c) and (d). The percentage rate of growth
of India's exports in 1968-69 was 13.3%
and in 1969-70, the first year of the Fourth
Five Year Plan, it was 4.1%. There was no
target for the rate of growth fixed for
1968-69 and that for 1969-70 was 7% accord-
ing to the Fourth Five Year Plan. The
reasons for the shortfall in exports and the
steps taken by Government to achieve the
targeted rate of growth are listed in the at-
tached statement.

Statement

A. The cause for this shortfall were
mainly as follows :—

(a) The unit values of a number
of primary products declined
because of adverse trading
conditions. The most impor-
tant export products to suffer
from this were : jute goods,
tea, tobacco unmanufactured,
manganese ore, coffee, cashew
kernels etc.

(b) The external demand for two of
the country's major foreign
exchange earners, namely, jute
goods and tea was extremely
weak. Demand for jute goods
was affected by the depressed
economic conditions prevail-
ing in the United States and

that for tea was influenced both by the world over-supply of tea as well as the excessively high level of stocks held in the United Kingdom.

- (c) Industrial unrest affected the exports of several products and the production of some of the export products too. Important examples of the strikes which affected exports adversely during 1969-70 were those of the barg men's strike in Goa port, the strikes in the ports of Cochin and Calcutta as well as in the cashew factories of Cochin and the prolonged strike in Jamshedpur which affected the production of engineering goods.
 - (d) Domestic cost and price levels were steadily rising and tending to make exports unprofitable.
 - (e) The lifting of the recessionary conditions prevailing within the country also affected the size of the exportable surpluses of some of the consumer items because of an increase in home demand.
- B. Steps taken by the Government to achieve the targeted rate of growth.**
1. So far as the development of export oriented production pattern is concerned, various studies will be undertaken to identify the products with high export potential which the country can produce competitively in the long run and the modified industrial licensing policy which has been announced already is designed to bring about the necessary orientation of the production pattern in the light of these studies.
 2. In respect of the traditional exports, the process of product adaptation in order to improve export performance has already initiated and products, such as, instant tea, packaged tea (to be exported through the National Tea Corporation), carpet backing cloth made of jute, made-up garments and blended fabrics etc. are being developed and their exports being encouraged.
 3. In the case of cashew kernels, the Cashew Corporation has been set up for ensuring the steady and adequate supply of raw nuts for being processed and exported as kernels.
 4. In the mineral sector, for increasing the exports of iron ore, the MMTC has already entered into a long term contract with Japan for the export of iron ore over the next 9 years worth Rs. 467 crores.
 5. In the textile sector, the Cotton Corporation has been set up for effective organisation of the imports of raw cotton and its fair distribution.
 6. While the modified industrial licensing policy is calculated to orientate production in favour of exports, the Trade Development Authority which has been set up will give package assistance to individual exporters at the micro level.
 7. The All India Handicrafts Board is making special efforts to identify and organise the exports of handicrafts, other than gems and jewellery so as to achieve the target of about Rs. 100 crores by 1973-74.
 8. Subject to the constraint of maintaining a fair amount of stability for the export policies of the country, the quantum of compensatory support for

exports is kept under constant review and modified if and when necessary to accelerate the rate of growth of exports.

- 9 In the traditional sector, we have been participating in the Mauritius Agreement for voluntary restrictions on export supplies of tea so as to improve the unit value of tea. This has already started producing effects on export earnings from tea.
10. The role of the public sector in the country's foreign trade is being steadily expanded which is reflected in the assignment of greater responsibility to the State Trading Corporation, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, to the setting up of subsidiaries of the State Trading Corporation, such as the proposed Projects and Equipments Corporation, and the setting up of the Trade Development Authority, the Cotton Corporation, the Cashew Corporation, and the proposed Marine Products Development Authority.
11. Apart from the efforts which are continuously under way to expand the gross registered tonnage of the Shipping Corporation of India, the steps are being taken to improve the cargo handling capacity at the major ports and mechanise the facilities.
12. The recent agreement reached on the early implementation of a Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) at Geneva, is being studied with a view to determining the best way in which the new facilities can be exploited to the country's advantage.
13. A great deal of headway has been made in furthering the

economic cooperation with UAR and Yugoslavia especially at the recent Tripartite Meeting held at Bled in Slavania at the Ministerial level. Considerable progress has also been made in devising a complete frame work for economic cooperation for trade liberalisation and development in Asia under the aegis of ECAFE. This will be followed up further.

14. A long term trade agreement with the USSR is expected to be concluded very shortly.

Development of Backward Districts

2305. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many backward Districts have been selected in India for achieving accelerated rate of development, the criteria used for their selection and the names of the Districts, Statewise ;

(b) whether Jalore district of Rajasthan has also been selected and, if so, the manner in which the development programme will be taken up and the amount to be sent during the next two years ;

(c) whether backward Districts were selected on many occasions in the past, but no worthwhile development took place ;

(d) if so, how Government ensure that the developing results will be obtained in future as per expectation ; and

(e) whether the project of development will be taken over by the respective State Governments or by the Central Government ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The districts identified by the States as backward are placed on the Table of the House as Statement I. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4385/70*]. The

criteria suggested by the Planning Commission for the identification of backward areas are also put up as Statement II. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4385/70*]. The States are, however, free to use or evolve their own norms for the selection of backward areas.

(b) Rajasthan Government have not as yet indentified their backward areas. The matter is still under correspondence.

(c) to (e). Taking up of programmes for the accelerated development of backward areas is essentially the responsibility of the State Governments. The allocation of the State Plan resources to different programmes and different areas is expected to be made in the light of local conditions, potentials, problems and priorities. The Central Government has, however, initiated a number of pilot projects in connection with the development of certain under-privileged classes and areas faced with certain special problems.

Attacks on Policemen by Naxalites being Engineered by Ex-Polic Personnel

2306. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the attacks on the policemen by the Naxalites are being engineered and executed by ex-Police personnel; and

(b) if so, what is Government's information and reaction in this regard?

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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mid Term Appraisal of Progress made during Fourth Plan

2307. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission propose to undertake a mid term appraisal

of the progress made during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, when such an appraisal is likely to be made?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Appraisal of the progress of the plan is made annually and a progress report is brought out. The annual progress reports for 1971-72, the mid year of the Fourth Plan, will review the progress upto that year and its implications. The report will be duly placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready in 1972.

Exports of Power Cables

2308. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been exports of power cables during the last six months; and

(b) what has been the total foreign exchange earning as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of exports of electrical wires and cables during April-September, 1970 has been Rs. 478.04 lakhs.

Trade Fair at Singapore

2309. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the success of India in participation in Indian Trade Fair at Singapore has not been satisfactory ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to find out the shortcomings behind it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Except an isolated report which appeared in an India newspaper, from all available accounts and judging by the results achieved, the wholly Indian Trade and Industries Exhibition mounted at Singapore with special emphasis on heavy and light engineering products suitable for the South East Asian market proved a signal success. A part from goods valued at Rs. 4.997 lakhs sold and business currently under negotiate worth Rs. 3.75 lakhs, 321 Trade enquiries, 87 offers for agencies and 3 offers for joint ventures were received and passed on to the Trade for follow up action. A number of business representatives also negotiated large business but were unwilling to part with information. This however, does not reflect the totality of export prospects generated. The results in terms of specific orders booked can be gauged over a period of time. The Exhibition received exceptionally good notice in the press, T. V. and radio. 8 prominent newspapers brought out special supplements emphasising India's emergence as a modern industries and progressive country and the progress she has made in the technological, industrial and scientific spheres.

Irrigation Schemes sent by Maharashtra

2310. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some schemes regarding irrigation sent by the Maharashtra Government are pending with the Central Government for sanction ; and

(b) if so, the time when these schemes were sent and the reasons for the delay in sanctioning them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have proposed 7 new schemes using Krishna waters, 26 new schemes using Godavari waters, and 5 schemes in other basins.

The Government of India do not con-

sider it advisable to consider the clearance of any new projects in the Krishna and Godavari basins when the water disputes regarding these rivers are under the consideration of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal and Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal.

In so far as the projects in the other basins are concerned, one project is expected to be cleared shortly. The State Governments replies to CW and PC's comments on two other Schemes are awaited. The reports on the remaining two schemes were received only last month and are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

Cooperation between India and UAR in the field of Atomic Energy

2311. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any discussions were held between India and UAR in October/November, 1970 regarding their cooperation in the field of atomic energy and prospecting for atomic materials ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the detailed decisions arrived at ?

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

(b) These are in the context of our existing bilateral agreement with UAR for collaboration in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Discussions are in progress.

Robbery in Calcutta Reserve Bank

2312. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any arrests were made in the matter of robbery of Rs. one lakh from the Calcutta Reserve Bank on the 5th October, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

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) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is still under investigation.

Enquiry into death of Chowkidar in Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

2313. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held into the death of Chowkidar in Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking's office who was murdered on duty on the 7th October, 1970 ;

(b) whether any arrests were made in the matter and the detailed causes for the death ; and

(c) whether any help was given to the deceased family and, if so, the details thereof ?

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) and (b). A case was registered under section 302 I.P.C. on 7.10.70. and is under investigation by the Delhi Police. Two persons have been arrested and efforts are being made to apprehend one more person suspected to be involved in the murder.

(c) The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have reported that the funeral expenses of the deceased to the extent of Rs.100/ were met out of the Employees Welfare Fund. As a measure of relief to the family one of the major sons of the deceased has been given employment in the Undertaking as a Class IV employee. Out of the amount of Rs. 888/ admissible under the Benevolent and Compassionate Fund a sum of Rs. 424/ has already been paid to the widow of the deceased. Balance will be paid on completion of the necessary formalities. The question with regard to the admissibility of compensation under the

Workmen's Compensation Act to the heirs of the deceased is also being examined by the Undertaking.

Report of Administrative Reforms Commission on Scientific Departments

2314. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report on Scientific Departments was signed by the Chairman and Members of the Administrative Reforms Commission in the month of June, 1970 and it has not yet been forwarded to Government ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The last meeting of the Commission was held on 30th June, 1970, at 4 P. M. The Chairman of the Commission on 30th June forwarded a Summary of Recommendations to Government. He also mentioned that the report will follow. It is understood that though the main report was signed at 5.30 P.M. on 30th, June 1970, three members had indicated that they had dissenting minutes. One member handed over his minutes of dissent at the last meeting while those of the other two members were received after the Commission ceased to exist.

Japan's inclination to buy Small Industry products during Expo-70

2315. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to stage :

(a) whether Japan has shown keen interest during Expo-70 in buying large quantities of small industry products from India ; and

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sales of handicrafts, handlooms and jewellery in the Souvenir shops organised in the Expo '70 under the auspices of India Pavilion aggregated Rs. 129.12 lakhs.

In addition export enquiries worth about Rs. 58 crores were received by the office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries for items like bicycle parts, sewing machine parts, automobile parts and electronic and radio components. These enquiries are being processed by that organisation.

योजना आयोग द्वारा रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने का निर्णय

2316. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि योजना आयोग की बैठक में लिये गये निर्णयों में की गयी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं जैसा कि 9 अक्टूबर, 1970 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र "आज" में "रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने पर बल" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार में दिया गया है?

प्रधान मंत्री, ग्रन्थ शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री : (श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी) : योजना आयोग की बैठक में हुआ विचार विमर्श, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में शीघ्रता से रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने वाले अनेकों उपायों तथा दिशाओं की ओर ही केन्द्रीभूत रहा। रोजगार की गंभीर होती जा रही दशा तथा समाज के सभी वर्गों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए जाने पर बल दिया गया। इस संबंध में यह सुझाया गया कि प्रत्येक जिले में निर्धारित न्यूनतम संख्या में व्यक्तियों को, विशेष रूप से अर्द्ध कुशल तथा अकुशल श्रमिकों को रोजगार देने के लिए कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करके इसकी शुरुआत कर दी जानी चाहिए। इस

आधार पर एक विशेष योजना विचाराधीन है। अन्य सुझाव लघु तथा सहायक उद्योगों को बढ़ाने तथा योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न विकासात्मक क्षेत्रों की परियोजनाओं को अधिक से अधिक रोजगारपरक बनाने के निश्चय से संबन्धित थे। यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि कोई भी ऐसी बाधक नीति जो सामान्य विकास तथा विशेषरूप से रोजगार के विकास के मार्ग में आये उसे समाप्त करने के लिए कदम उठाए जायें।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए योजनाएँ

2317. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 9 अक्टूबर, 1970 के दैनिक "आज" में "ग्रामक्षेत्र के लिए योजनाएँ" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित सम्पादकीय की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री, ग्रन्थ शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी) : (क) और (ख) : जी हाँ। सरकार को ग्राम अर्थव्यवस्था के असन्तुलों जैसे विभिन्न वर्गों, छोटे किसानों व बड़े किसानों तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों—शुष्क क्षेत्रों व सिंचित क्षेत्रों के असन्तुलों की जानकारी है। इन असन्तुलों को दूर करने तथा कम सुविधा प्राप्त वर्गों के लिए अधिक रोजगार अवसरों की व्यवस्था हेतु सरकार कार्य क्रम के अंग के रूप में कई परियोजनाएँ चला रही है ताकि छोटे किसानों, सीमान्त-किसानों खेतीहर मजदूरों तथा शुष्क क्षेत्रों के किसानों का हित साधन हो सके। इन परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम वृहद् स्वरूप के होने पर भी किसी मानकीकृत कसौटी के अनुरूप नहीं होते परन्तु ये सम्बंधित क्षेत्र की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के अनुकूल होते हैं तथा इन्हें स्थानीय

साधनों तथा आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर बनाया जाता है।

‘रिहन्द’ तथा ‘चन्द्रभा’ बांधों में जल की कमी के कारण बिजली का संकट

2318. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 25 अगस्त, 1970 के दैनिक रिहंदी ‘हिंदुस्तान’ में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार रिहन्द तथा चन्द्र-प्रभा बांधों में पानी की कमी के कारण उत्पन्न बिजली संकट को दूर करने के लिए केंद्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : रिहंद बांधक्षेत्र में अल्प वृष्टि के कारण रिहन्द में जलाशय का स्तर नीचा रहा जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत की कमी रही है। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार के पड़ोसी राज्यों से यथासंभव विद्युत ली जा रही है। विद्युत की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत परियोजनाओं के निर्माण को प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं।

Bungling in purchase of Galvanised Wire by Kosi Project Department

2319. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Anti-Corruption and Department of the Bihar Government had made any investigation into the allegation that the Kosi Project Department had bungled Rs. 20 lakhs in the purchase of galvanised wire ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Government of Bihar have informed that the matter is under enquiry with the Appointment (Anti-Corruption) Department, Bihar.

Trade with European Countries and Iran

2320. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the total volume of the Indian trade with Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Iran during the last three years ;

(b) whether there is a great scope of stepping up Indian exports to these countries, particularly of Indian handicrafts, hoisery goods and engineering goods ; and

(c) if so, what specific steps have been taken or are going to be taken to step up exports to these countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4386/70]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT4386/-70]

Pakistani Agents active in Border States

2321. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistani agents Saboteurs and fifth columnists have been very active in the border States of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, West Bengal and Nagaland during the last few months ;

(b) whether ‘HATE INDIA CAMPAIGN’ is being stepped up in Pakistan with the approach of General Elections in that country ;

(c) whether the extension and intensification of the activities of the Muslim League and Jamat-i-Islami in the strategic States like Jammu and Kashmir and Assam is a part of the Pak. Plan to keep the ideology on the basis of which Pakistan was created alive in India ; and

(d) in view of all these, what steps Government have taken to checkmate Pakistan's propaganda and designs to disturb the internal peace and unity of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a), (b) and (d). Utmost vigilance is maintained by all agencies concerned to curb such activities. It is not correct to say that Pakistani saboteurs and fifth columnists have been very active in these States. 38 persons have been arrested for suspected espionage in Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and West Bengal during May-October, 1970. None was arrested in Nagaland.

The House is aware of the nature of propaganda made in Pakistan against India. Apart from lodging of protests, steps have also been taken to counter the propaganda by the presenting the correct picture.

(c) Government have no such information.

Proposal to seek assistance from Financial Institutions/Banks from Modernisation of Ailing Textile Industry

2322. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to seek assistance from the financial institutions and the Banks for modernisation of ailing textile industry in the Fourth Five-Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the number of such ailing textile mills at present in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) A working Group under the chairmanship of the Managing Director, National Textile Corporation is currently studying the working of weak and marginal cotton textile mills and will make recommendations regarding modernisation with special reference to the funds, required and relaxations, if any, in the terms governing loans from financial institutions.

(b) No comprehensive census of such mills is available.

Reduction in Quota of Coffee Exports to meet Domestic Demand

2323. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the additional quota of Coffee allotted by them for export in view of the requirements in the country ; and

(b) if so, whether this reduction in the quantity of export would be sufficient to meet the domestic demand ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

पाण्डिचेरी को राज्य का दर्जा

2324. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विभिन्न संगठनों और राजनैतिक दलों से एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें पाण्डिचेरी को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिये जाने की माँग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :

(क) ऐसा कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Trade with Australia

2325. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered some steps for developing the trade with Australia in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). It has been the constant endeavour of the Government of India to expand all diversify India's trade with her trading partners. Various export promotion measures have been adopted for the purpose. Special export opportunities available in Australia through the Less Development Countries Scheme of Preferences have been brought to the attention of various Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards. An Office of the State Trading Corporation has been recently opened in Sydney with a view to develop trade. India also participated in the Sydney International Trade Fair held in October, 1969.

Problems arising out of Lower Damodar Project in West Bengal

2326. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of recent problems arising out of the Lower Damodar Project in the State of West Bengal;

(b) whether Government propose to give top priority to the project;

(c) whether the Government of India will finance to accomplish the project immediately; and

(d) the action taken so far by Government in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). Government are aware of the problem of serious drainage congestion in the lower Damodar area. Detailed investigations have been taken up by the Government of West Bengal for the early formulation of a scheme for improvement of the lower Damodar areas.

The initiation, formulation and execution of flood control and drainage scheme are the responsibility of the State Government con-

cerned. The Central Government renders such technical assistance to the State Government as might be required and asked for by them. Beginning from the Fourth Plan, Central assistance to the State Governments for their plan schemes is being provided in the shape of block loans and grants and is not tied to any particular project or head of development. The State Governments are, therefore, free to allocate such sums as are necessary to different projects depending upon their relative urgency.

Creation of Vidarbha State

2327. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a deputation of the Maha Vidarbha Action Committee had met her in New Delhi a few months back to press their demand for a separate Vidarbha State carved out of Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, whether she asked the deputationists not to press hard their demand for the present but to carry on their agitation on a low key ;

(c) whether Government propose to consider the question of reorganisation of States in the country ; and

(d) Government's position on the demand for the Vidarbha State ?

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) A deputation of Maha Vidarbha Rajya Sangharsha Samiti met Prime Minister on 12th August, 1970 and presented a memorandum to her for the formation of a separate State of Vidarbha.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In reply to Unstarred Question No. 1980 answered on 6th March, 1970 in the House, it has already been made clear that Government are not in favour of creating a separate Vidarbha State.

Project reports for ten Plans by Kerala Governments

2328. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project reports for ten plans have been submitted by the Kerala Government recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have approved the plans ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and when they are likely to be approved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). Yes. Preliminary project reports for ten schemes have been received. Detailed project reports are awaited before any action can be taken by the Central Water and Power Commission.

American Companies' demand for Free Trade Zone

2329. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some leading Industrial companies of the U. S. A. have approached the Government of India, through the USAID, for free trade zone at some place other than Kandla, where they can manufacture goods, in collaboration with the Indian companies, for export to either U. S. A. or to third countries.

(b) if so, the precise nature of the proposal ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

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

Use of Radiation Medicine in India

2330. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is lagging behind in the use of radiation medicine despite the fact that the country is producing a vast range of radiopharmaceutical products and ranks 5th or 6th in this respect in the world ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the low uses of these medicines in the country and what specific steps are being taken to popularise their use for different ailments ?

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

(b) Inadequate facilities for large scale production of radio isotopes as well as insufficiency of trained personnel, of necessary sophisticated electronic equipment and ancillary facilities have been mainly responsible for the slow progress in the use of radiation medicine in the country. Apart from expanding production capacity for radio isotopes the Department of Atomic Energy is proposing the establishment of 5 radiation medicine centres and a large number of small isotope laboratories attached to the medical colleges throughout the country. The necessary electronic and other ancillary equipment will be manufactured by the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy.

Free Trade Zone in Haldia Port Area

2331. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has received any fresh proposal from West Bengal for setting up a free zone in the Haldia Port area bounded by rivers and waterways on all sides ; and

(b) whether the Engineering industry is interested in putting up export-oriented

factories in the suggested Haldia free trade area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHODHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No such proposal has been received from West Bengal. This point was however, raised for consideration at the meeting of the Consultative Committee on West Bengal Legislation.

(b) Government has not received any such proposal from any organisation representing the Engineering Industry.

Japanese Demands for Parts and Components from Small-Scale Manufactures

2333. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Japanese industrialists have been made requests for parts and components from the Small-Scale manufacturers ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to organise a separate unit in the public sector for the export of these items ; and

(c) if not, what are the plans to meet these demands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHODHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. Two officers of the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation went to Japan for a period of about 3 months each and contacted various associations of manufacturers, large scale enterprises, traders etc. in order to procure export enquiries for the products manufactured by the small scale industries in India. The samples of these products were also carried by these officers to Japan and shown to Japanese parties. As a result, enquiries for various items like parts of radios and electronic equipments, sewing machines, bicycles and automobile ancilleries etc. worth about Rs. 58 crores were procured by these officers from Japan.

(b) No, Sir. The SSIDO is handling these export enquiries. An Export Directorate has also been set up in the Head-

quarters, of the SSIDO. In addition the Trade Development Authority has also been set up in the public sector to give package assistance to the exporters from small and medium scale industries.

(c) Officers of the SSIDO, who went to Japan have brought back with them samples, specifications, drawings, etc. of the parts and components in which the Japanese buyers are interested. These samples are being shown to the small scale units who are interested in under taking production against these enquiries and are also capable of exporting their items to Japan. The drawings, specifications etc, are also being given to these units for preparing counter samples. These counter samples will be sent to interested parties in Japan and on their acceptance, they would be requested to place confirmed orders with the selected small scale units in India. All technical, commercial and marketing assistance is being provided to these selected small scale units in getting these orders from Japan. The small Industries Service Institutes all over India are actively engaged in identifying these units and in rendering all assistance to these units.

I. A. S. Officers on deputation from States to Centre

2334. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the police or the norms for the length of the tenure of I. A. S. officers of the State cadre deputed to the Central Ministries or Departments ?

(b) the number of I. A. S. officers from different State Cadres, presently in the Central Ministries ; and

(c) the number of those who are there for more than three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The tenure prescribed for various posts is as under :—

Under Secretary and equivalent	...	3 years
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Deputy Secretary and equivalent ... 4 years

For Posts above Deputy Secretary 5 years

(b) In Secretariat Posts in Central Ministries/ Departments ... 309

In non- Secretariat post under the Central Government, including Public Sector Undertakings 215

(c) 243.

जेलों में नक्सलवादी कैदी

2335. श्री रामावतर शास्त्री : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की विभिन्न राज्यों की जेलों में कुल कितने नक्सलवादी कैदी हैं ;

(ख) क्या जेलों में भी उन्हें सामान्य कैदियों की श्रेणी में रखा जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या नक्सलवादी कैदियों ने बार-बार यह मांग की है कि उन्हें राजनैतिक कैदी घोषित किया जाये ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :
(क) और (घ) . हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर तथा राजस्थान राज्यों तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणीपुर, अन्डेमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, दादरा व नागर हवेली, लकादीव, मिनीकोय और अमीनीदीव द्वीप समूह, नेफा, पांडिचेरी, गोवा, दमन और दीव तथा चण्डीगढ़ संघ राज्य

क्षेत्रों के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना शून्य है। शेष राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग). कैदियों की कौनसी श्रेणी होनी चाहिये, यह निर्णय उन्हें सजा देने वाले न्यायालय द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ङ) 'कैदी' एक राज्याधिकार क्षेत्र का विषय होने के कारण संबंधित राज्य सरकार को ही प्रत्येक मामले में गुणदोष के आधार पर विचार करना होता है।

Centre of Wool Industry in Jammu

2336. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRY will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to State:

(a) whether Badni, in Basohil Tehsil of Jammu can be developed into a centre of wool industry; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed before the House as soon as possible.

Revision of Procedures for Clearance under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act

2337. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments are proposing to change the import policy ;

(b) whether Government want to revise the provisions relating to the procedures for clearance under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :
(a) There is at present no proposal under

consideration of Government to alter the existing policy. However, suggestions received for a change in the import policy in respect of individual items are examined by an Inter-Departmental Committee and where considered necessary changes are made in the import policy in respect of these items.

(b) and (c). The Department of Company Affairs is considering the simplification of the procedure, consistent with the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, with a view to ensure expeditious disposal to the application under the said Act.

Total outlay for West Bengal in Fourth Plan

2338. SHRI NAMBIAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to fix the total outlay for West Bengal's Fourth Plan at Rs. 322 crores only ?

(b) if so, whether the Commission thinks this amount to be good enough for West Bengal to revitalise its stagnating economy ;

(c) whether the National Development Council has placed a handsome amount at the disposal of the Central Government for rendering special aids to the States requiring them and, if so, whether West Bengal falls in that category as prescribed by the National Development Council ;

(d) whether Government are considering the proposal to increase the assistance to West Bengal to meet the State's requirement and if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not granting additional assistance to West Bengal ?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State's Fourth Plan outlay has been placed at Rs. 322.5 crores on the basis of assessed

resources—Central assistance and State's own resources. The revitalisation of the State's economy would depend upon not only the investment under the State's Plan but on a variety of factors including investment by private individuals and financial institutions.

(c) The National Development Council endorsed the policy of special accommodation being made available to certain States in order to cover their non-plan gaps in resources. West Bengal is one of these States.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise as the entire Central assistance for State Plans has already been distributed among States in accordance with the formula approved by the National Development Council. It is however possible for the State to augment outlays on programmes such as rural electrification, land development schemes and house building activities by raising additional resources from agencies such as Rural Electrification Corporation, Agricultural Refinance Corporation and life Insurance Corporation for viable projects.

Judicial inquiry into Police Firings in West Bengal

2339. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was necessary in West Bengal that all the Police firings were required to be investigated with a judicial enquiry ;

(b) if so, the number of such enquiries held during the last one year ; and

(c) the result of each such enquiries?

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) No, Sir.

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

Attacks on Police personnel in West Bengal

2340. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that recently there were some attacks on the Police personnel in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, how many of such attacks were held mentioning details of each ;

(c) how many Police personnel were injured and died ;

(d) how much compensation has been paid to such persons and their family members ; and

(e) who are responsible for it, and what steps Government have taken to avert such attacks ?

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) to (e). The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Wanton attack on Police Personnel in West Bengal

2341. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether consequent on the frequent wanton attack on the Police personnel by the Naxalities and other anti-social elements in West Bengal, instructions have been given to the Police to resort to firing for self-defence and that as a matter of policy, Government have decided not to institute enquiries after such firings ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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) and (b). No such special instructions have been issued. The State Government have, however, decided that unless ordered otherwise by the State Government, the existing instructions contained in the West Bengal Police Regulations that any executive inquiry regarding use of fire-arms by the police should be held as soon as it can possibly be arranged, shall be kept in abeyance for a period of three months with effect from 6th October, 1970.

Negotiations with Rumania for exporting Iron Ore

2342. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has negotiated successfully with Rumania for the supply of iron ore ;

(b) if so, the details of the contract ; and

(c) whether similar negotiations are being carried out with other European countries and, if so, the progress achieved so far to get contracts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK) : (a) and (b). In July, 1969, a long-term arrangement was concluded by MMTC with Rumania covering the supply during the years 1970-80 of a cumulative total of 23.4 million tons. Out of this, a firm contract for supply of 1.4 million tons was concluded in July, 1969 for supply during 1970 and deliveries are in progress ; For 1970-80 the agreement covers a total quantity of 22 million tons of iron ore. Out of this, 8 million tons is firm and 14 million tons is at the buyer's option. The bulk of the ore is proposed to be shipped *via* Paradip Port. For 1971 MMTC has concluded a sales contract, with Rumania for export of 1.7 million tons covering both the firm and optional quantities envisaged under the long term agreement.

(c) Yes, Sir. Negotiations are currently in progress with a delegation from Poland.

Decline in Exports of Manganese Ore

2343. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for the Mines and Metals Trading Corporation not being able to arrest the declining trend of Manganese ore exports ;

(b) whether a study has been made as to why our traditional buyers are turning away from us ; and

(c) the measures that are being taken to revive our Manganese ore exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK) : (a) and (b). Exports of manganese ore during the last 4 years are indicated below :—

Quantity : in '000' tonnes

Value: lakhs of Rs.

Year	Quantity	Value
1967	1083	1241
1968	1185	1178
1969	1184	1089
1970	1345	1119

(Jan.—Oct.)

In spite of server competition from other sources of supply, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has been able to maintain exports of manganese ore around 1 million tonnes which is the average annual export of the last few years. Exports during 1970 in quantity have indicated and upward trend as compared to the exports made in 1967-1969. However exports of high grade manganese ore have been declining, as is indicated by the sale value. The main

reasons for fall in exports of high grade manganese ore are :—

- (i) Expansion of production by the captive sources (mainly Brazil, Gabon and Ghana) of grades with superior physical characteristics and chemical composition ;
- (ii) Emergence of new sources like Australia ;
- (iii) Relative handicaps of Indian ore e. g. higher cost of production, longer rail haul, inadequate port, and loading facilities ;
- (iv) Closure of the Suez Canal which has increased sea freight by over 2 per tonne for sales to West Europe and U. S. A., and
- (v) Increased domestic requirement of high grade manganese ore for production and export of ferro manganese, a high value commodity.

Value of exports has declined because of the fall in international prices as the world production of manganese ore has outstripped demand.

(c) Following measures have been taken to step up export of manganese ore :—

- (1) The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is continuing with its sale promotion measures to keep a hold in its markets despite unfavourable market conditions.
- (2) In order to utilise their contacts and good-will with the foreign buyers of manganese ore, private suppliers/mine—owners of manganese ore have been permitted to negotiate sales of manganese ore with the prior approval of M. M. T. C. in regard to prices and other terms and conditions of sale.
- (3) Delegations from the M. M. T. C. have been visiting West Europe,

U. S. A. and Japan to study the market conditions and negotiate sales. They have offered competitive prices and have prevailed upon our buyers to continue buying Indian manganese ore.

- (4) M. M. T. C. has developed liaison and agency arrangements in Japan and West European Countries to keep contact with international manganese ore market. Services of the Indian Missions abroad are also utilised for this purpose.
- (5) At home integrated projects for developing the transport and port facilities are under way. These when completed, would reduce the ocean freight thus improving the competitive character of the Indian ore.

Transmission lines for Exchange of Power

2344. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether new transmission lines for exchange of power have been established in the country ;

(b) if so, what will be the benefit derived from the completion of the long distance 220 kv transmission lines ; and

(c) how for this line will be helpful in meeting the shortage between Delhi and Calcutta ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The optimum distance for transmission of power at 220 KV is generally about 200—220 kilometres. 220 KV inter-State and inter-Regional transmission line have completed to enable exchange of power in the Northern, Western and Southern Regions. The Eastern Region is proposed to be inter-connected with the Northern Region by 220 KV link between Dehri in Bihar and Moghulsarai in Uttar Pradesh and with the Southern Region by a 220 KV link between Balimela in Orissa

and Upper Sileru in Andhra Pradesh. It would not be technically feasible to have a direct 220 KV link between the power systems of Delhi and Calcutta in view of the long distance of 1400 kilometres involved.

Opening of office of State Trading Corporation in Hong Kong

2345. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken by Government for opening the office of the State Trading Corporation in Hong Kong ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and by what time a decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK) : (a) and (b). Negotiation for collaboration agreement between STC and Hong Kong firms for setting up a Joint Company in progress. The setting up of an office of the STC in Hong Kong will depend on the final decision about the proposed company.

Property of Former Ruler of Manipur

2346. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the landed property of the former ruler of Manipur ;

(b) whether 125 acres of land granted as Khorpos and for use during the life time of late Maharani Iswari Devi have already been transferred to the former ruler ; and

(c) if so, when the land has transferred and mutation done, and the reasons for the transferring in that manner ?

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) The Government do not

consider it proper and therefore in the public interest that the value or the details of the properties recognised as the private properties of former Rulers should be made public.

(b) and (c). The Government of Manipur have intimated that out of 125 acres of the land which were given to the late Shrimati Iswari Devi (step-mother of the former Ruler) for her maintenance, 96.02 acres were, on her death transferred to the former Ruler in September & October, 1969 by the competent Court. The mutation proceedings for the remaining land are pending before the Court.

Charges against Security Commissioner of Manipur

2347. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make an enquiry into the activities of the Security Commissioner Manipur ; and

(b) the steps to be taken immediately to recall him from the Manipur scene ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTERS OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Government of Manipur have intimated that there are no grounds for making any enquiry against the Security Commissioner, Manipur, and that there is no proposal for his recall.

Village Volunteer Force in Manipur.

2348. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total strength of the Village Volunteer Force in Manipur ;

(b) the mode of payment to the members of this Village Volunteer Force and

the monthly payment to volunteers and leaders ; and

(c) their activities during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTERS OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) about 3450

(b) The volunteers are given assistance in the form of maintenance allowance, rations etc.

(c) The Village Volunteer Force has been constituted at the instance of the villagers in the hill areas of Manipur to enable them to protect themselves against the depredations of the hostile. In the last two years VVF have had 38 encounters with the hostiles, in which 11 hostiles and 1 VVF volunteer were killed. The VVF have also recovered considerable quantities of arms and ammunition from the hostiles.

Central Aid for Hydel Power Project (Himachal Pradesh)

2349. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Haryana State have approached the Central Government for financial aid for the Hydel Power Project comprising 4 dams, 4 tunnels and 3 power houses to generate 1000 MW electricity from waters of river Parvati at Larji in Kulu valley of Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the cost of the project and the proposed length of the Tunnels ;

(c) whether the Central Government have since considered the proposal ; and

(d) if so, its reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The scheme is under investigation by the Himachal Pradesh Government ; the cost of the project, and other details would be known after the investigations are completed.

(c) and (d). Question do not arise.

Naxalite Activities Shifting from Rural Areas to Urban Areas

2350. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in the Hindustan Times dated 31st October, 1970 wherein it has been stated that Naxalites are shifting their activities from rural areas to urban areas ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

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) State Governments and Union Territories Administrations are taking firm action under the law to counter the activities of the Naxalites and allied extremist groups.

Plan for making changes in the Organisation of Planning commission

2351. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to make a change in the organisation of the Planning Commission ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Animal Skins and Tusks

2352. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India exports animal skin of tigers and lions and tusks to foreign countries ;

(b) if so, to which countries and how much foreign exchange India earned therefrom within the last three years, year-wise and country-wise ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the value of exports of leopard and tiger skins, undressed, tanned or dress, and ivory and waste unmanufactured during 1967-68 to 1969-70 is attached. There have been no exports during this year up to July, 1970.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing value of exports of leopard and tiger skins undressed, tanned or dressed, and Ivory and waste, unmanufactured during 1967-68 to 1969-70.

S. No.	Description/ country	Value in Rs. '000'		
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1.	<i>Leopard and tiger skins undressed.</i>			
	<i>Switzerland</i>	47	—	9
	<i>U. K.</i>	51	743	270
	<i>U. S. A.</i>	1270	1100	131
	<i>Italy</i>	7	5	1
	<i>German Fed. Rep.</i>	11	9	—
	<i>Others</i>	25	2	—
2.	<i>Tiger and leopard skins tanned or dressed.</i>			
	<i>France</i>	2	—	6
	<i>U. S. A.</i>	14	8	4
	<i>Switzerland</i>	—	3	—
	<i>German Fed. Rep.</i>	2	2	—
	<i>U. K.</i>	47	—	—
	<i>Others</i>	13	—	—
3	<i>Ivory and Waste, unmanufactured Tusk</i>	—	—	—
TOTAL 1 to 3		1489	1872	421

Guidelines for States for Formulation of Annual Plan

2353. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has specified any guidelines for the States for the formulation of their Annual Plans for 1971-72 ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines and the reaction of the State Governments thereto ?

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

(b) It has been suggested to the State Government to keep the past performance and perspective to the Fourth Plan in mind

and formulate schemes and programmes for development on the basis of available resources and potentialities in the various regions in the State. They have also been requested to give information regarding the local conditions, potentials of development, intersectoral priorities and programmes for accelerated development in respect of their backward areas. Detailed guidelines have also been given for individual sectors of development separately.

Proposals for 1971-72 are being received one by one. The reactions of the Governments will be known by Planning Commission when these proposals are received.

U. K.'s Interest to buy Engineering Items from India

2354. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. K. has shown their

interest to buy more of our Engineering items ; and

(b) whether any order for the supply of Engineering goods has been received from the U. K. and, if so, the details of the order and the terms thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). In a recent meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group, consisting of representatives of Government and Industry of both the countries, it was agreed that there was room for considerable growth of Indian exports of engineering goods, both to Britain and third countries, specially of bulk components and sub-assemblies in view of lower Indian costs. Potential in this regard was agreed to be explored by encouraging Indian sales missions and British buying missions, from Motor and Electronic industry in the initial stages. No order for supply of engineering goods has been received so far as a result of this discussion. Value of engineering goods exported to U. K. for the past years are :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (Rs. lakhs)</i>
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1967-68	137.32
1968-69	196.37
1969-70	512.15
1970-71	112.15
(April-June only)	

**Report of Committee of Technical Experts
Re. Irrigated Areas**

2355. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of technical experts set up to collect facts relating to river flows, irrigated areas etc. in the States of Punjab and Haryana has since submitted its report to Government ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the report ; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : (a) No, Sir.

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

Wagon deal with Foreign Countries

2356. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have taken any steps to push up wagon deal with some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of those countries with whom the talks are going on; and

(c) whether any contracts for the supply of wagons are likely to be concluded and, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Exports of wagons are organised by participating in global tenders floated by various countries and individual negotiations. The value of exports of railway coaches, wagons and equipments thereof effected during April-September, 1970 has been Rs.1.4 crores. Further, orders have been secured by State Trading Corporation for supply of wagons, coaches and other equipments worth Rs.60 crores from Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, Sudan, Iran, Burma, Taiwan, South Korea and East Africa. Negotiations are in hand with the authorities in Syria, Iraq, Nigeria, G.D.R., Malawi, Argentina etc.

Progress of Power Generation in the Country

2357. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how many kilowatts the power generating is behind the schedule at present in the country; and

(b) the reasons thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to achieve the said target during the next five years?

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

(a) and (b). A review of the present schedules of power stations sanctioned for commissioning during the Fourth Plan indicates that there would be a shortfall of about 2.2 million KW by the end of 1973-74. This shortfall is generally due to slippages in the dates for delivery of generating plant and equipment and in the case of some of the projects it is also due to delay in the progress of civil works. Steps have been taken to expedite the deliveries of generating plant and equipment and to accelerate the progress of civil works. A Committee has been set up for periodically reviewing the progress of manufacture of generating plant and equipment and to coordinate it with the progress of civil works.

Setting up of Industries in Foreign Countries by Indian Industrialists

2358. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian industrialists have set up Industries in some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the places where industries have been set up and the names of industrialists who have set up these industries during the last three years; and

(c) the foreign exchange released for each industry by the Central Government and the amount of profit which has been repatriated to India during the same period from these Industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4386/70*]

Graduates Recruited in I.A.S. and other Specialised Services.

2360. SHRI M.N. REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of First Class, Second Class and Third Class Graduate among the candidates recruited to I.A.S. during the last

three years;

(b) the number of First, Second and Third Class Graduates among Engineers, Scientists, Doctors, Agricultural Scientists, Economists and other specialists recruited in Government service during the same Period;

(c) the scales of pay of I.A.S. personnel and these specialists; and

(d) the reasons for disparities between them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is given below :—

Year of recruitment	First Class	Second Class	Third Class	Total
1967	50	69	22	141
1968	39	54	29	122
1969	32	56	12	100
Total	121	179	63	363

(b) Engineers, Scientists, Doctors etc. are recruited to all India Services Central Services, State Services or isolated posts. These are further categorised with reference to classification, Department etc. As no specific service or category, has been indicated in the question, it is difficult to collect and furnish this information.

(c) The scales of pay admissible to a member of the Indian Administrative Service are as follows :

Junior scale : Rs. 400-400-500-40-700-EB-30-1000 (18 years)

Senior scale :

(a) Time scale: Rs.900 (6th year or under)-50-1000-50-1600-50-1800 (22 years)

(d) Selection Grade : Rs. 1800-100-2000.

There are also some posts carrying pay above the time-scale of Rs. 2500-125/2-2750 or a fixed pay of Rs. 2750, Rs. 3000/- or Rs. 3500/-.

It is difficult to collect the information regarding the pay of the specialists, in view of the reasons stated in the answer to part (b).

(d) Does not arise.

**अपर वार्धा योजना (महाराष्ट्र) में
हुई प्रगति**

2361. श्री देव राव पाटिल : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अपर वार्धा योजना (महाराष्ट्र) में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग ने अभी तक अपनी अनुमति नहीं दी है ; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने उक्त योजना को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करके उसको क्रियान्वित किया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). महाराष्ट्र को अपर वार्धा परियोजना गोदावरी बेसिन में है ? भारत सरकार यह उचित नहीं समझती कि जबकि गोदावरी जलविवाद न्यायधिकरण गोदावरी नदी से सम्बन्धित जलविवादों पर विचार कर रहा है, गोदावरी बेसिन में किसी नई परियोजना की स्वीकृति के बारे में विचार किया जाए ।

Export of Textile Machinery Abroad

2362. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries to which textile machines were exported during 1969-70 ; and

(b) the total value thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The

names of major countries to which textile machines were exported during 1969-70 are :

Afghanistan
Ceylon
Czechoslovakia
Ethiopia
Indonesia
Jordan
Kenya
Poland
Singapore
Uganda
U. A. R.
U. K.

(b) The total value of exports of textile machinery during 1969-70 is Rs. 643.28 lakhs.

Export of Small Scale Industry Goods through S.T.C.

2363. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of exports of goods of the small scale industries such as leather goods, chemicals, and handicrafts during the last three years ; and

(b) the efforts of Government to assist small scale industries to boost exports through the State Trading Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The S.T.C. assists the small scale industries by—

- (i) exploring possibilities of exporting their products to various countries ;
- (ii) giving wide publicity to their products abroad ;
- (iii) helping them in product development and arranging attractive packing ;
- (iv) providing them with credit facilities ;
- (v) assisting them in matters of shipping.

Statement

	<i>Value in Rs. lakhs</i>		
	<i>1967-68</i>	<i>1968-69</i>	<i>1969-70</i>
Agricultural products	—	—	1.508
Chemicals	0.11	2.40	16.92
Engineering	16.08	18.80	25.87
General products	3.01	9.38	78.065
Leatherwares	505.57	351.72	286.78
Textiles	71.53	195.30	871.56
	<u>596.30</u>	<u>577.60</u>	<u>1380.703</u>

कूच बिहार सीमा पर पाकिस्तानी सैनिक
टुकड़ियों द्वारा भारतीय जवानों पर
गोली चलाया जाना

2364. श्री शारदा नन्ध : क्या गृह कार्य
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्टूबर तथा नवम्बर, 1970 में
कूच बिहार स्थित भारतीय सेना के जवानों पर
पाकिस्तानी सैनिक टुकड़ियों ने गोली चलाई
थी ;

(ख) क्या कूच बिहार सीमा पर पाकिस्तानी
सेना का भारी जमाव है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने
क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, गृह- कार्य
मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी):
(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). पाकिस्तान ने कूच बिहार
सीमा पर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राइफल्स की कुछ
टुकड़ियों का जमाव किया था । सीमा सुरक्षा
दल ने पाकिस्तानी टुकड़ियों के जमाव का
मुकाबला करने के लिए आवश्यक एतिहासी
उपाय किये थे । 14-11-1970 को सीमा सुरक्षा
दल तथा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राइफल्स के सैक्टर-

कमाण्डर एक बैठक में सीमा पर टुकड़ियों के
जमाव को हटाने के लिए सहमत हो गये थे और
उन्होंने उन में तनाव को समाप्त करने के लिए
अपने इरादे को दोहराया था । दोनों तरफ
नियुक्त अतिरिक्त दल वापिस किये जा रहे
हैं ।

Export of Coal to Burma and Ceylon

2365. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the
Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metal
Trading Corporation is buying coal for ex-
port to Burma and Ceylon from the middle-
men, who are buying coal from collieries
which have not got certificates of clearance
from the R.L.C. ;

(b) whether the Ceylon Government has
suspended the contract from India due to
supply of bad quality of coal ;

(c) whether the Government of Burma
has also made serious complaints about the
quality of coal and coke supplied by the
M.M.T.C. ; and

(d) whether there is any truth in the
complaint that the Minerals and Metal
Trading Corporation prefer middlemen to
direct purchases from collieries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No,
Sir. In order to service its export contracts

of coal, MMTC floats open tender from such parties as have previous experience of coal shipments in substantial quantities. The tenderers are not only to produce documentary evidence of their ability to procure the coal but have also to produce certificates from the Regional Labour Commissioner (RLC) to the effect that coal would be drawn only from those collieries which have implemented fully the recommendations of the Wage Board Award on Coal Mining Industry.

(b) No, Sir. The curtailment in the requirement of coal by Ceylon Government Railways was due to progressive dieselisation of the Ceylon Railways. The Ceylon Railways have again asked the MMTC to commence shipments of coal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As MMTC floats open tenders for purchase of coal for exports, and anybody interested whether a trader or a colliery, is expected to respond to these tenders, there is no scope for preferring middlemen to collieries.

Setting up of a Jute Corporation

2366. SHRI DEO RAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Jute Corporation in view of the recommendation of a Study Team which surveyed the country's export potential for jute products recently ; and

(b) if so, when the Corporation is expected to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Jute Corporation is under active consideration of the Government.

Quantity of Cereals supplied to Police and Security Personnel in West Bengal

2367. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cereals supplied per head per week to the B. S. F., C. R. P., C.I.S.F. and other Central Police personnel stationed in West Bengal ;

(b) the prices at which cereals are supplied to these categories of people ;

(c) how do they compare it with the prices that are realised from other ration drawers in Greater Calcutta industrial region ;

(d) the total yearly loss through sale of subsidised cereals to the Central Police personnel ;

(e) whether non-Police personnel under the Central Government enjoy the similar facility of getting cereals at subsidised rates; and if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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) to (d). The non-gazetted personnel of the Border Security Force are provided 3.99 kgs. of atta or rice and rice-atta per week per head as part of their free rations. The required rations are procured in bulk or drawn from Army supplies.

The C.R.P. personnel are not entitled to any free rations and buy their rations from the market at their own cost. However, recently the West Bengal Government have agreed to make available cereals to the extent of 4.20 kgs. per head per week on payment at the same rate at which such supplies are made to their own police force.

The C.I.S.F. personnel are not entitled to any free rations and buy their requirements in the market. The cost of free rations to which the B.S.F. personnel are

entitled is borne entirely by Government. In the case of the C.R.P. and the C.I.S.F., the question of cost to Government or subsidy does not arise.

(e) and (f). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Setting up of Handloom Finance Corporation in Public Sector

2368. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Handloom Finance Corporation in the public sector ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, particularly when the handloom industry in the country needs huge finances for its development ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Financial assistance is already being provided by the Central Government to the State Governments in the form of block loans and grants for village and small industries which also include the development of handloom industry.

पश्चिमी बंगाल में नक्सलवादियों द्वारा
राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के स्थान पर लाल
झण्डा फहराया जाना

2369. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिम बंगाल में नक्सलवादियों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय

ध्वज के स्थान पर लाल झण्डा फहराये जाने सम्बन्धी प्रयासों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

आचार्य तुलसी कृत पुस्तक "अग्नि परीक्षा" पर लगा प्रतिबन्ध

2370. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आचार्य तुलसी कृत पुस्तक "अग्नि परीक्षा" पर मध्य प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध के सम्बन्ध में उक्त राज्य का कोई प्रतिनिधिमंडल उनसे मिला था ;

(ख) उक्त प्रतिनिधिमंडल में शामिल व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं तथा उनकी क्या मांग थी ; और

(ग) उन्होंने उक्त मांग को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की तथा क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आदेश देने से पूर्व दूसरे पक्ष का मत जानने हेतु उसे अवसर दिया गया था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : (क) से (ग) . आचार्य तुलसी कृत पुस्तक "अग्नि परीक्षा" को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जप्त करने के आदेश के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रतिनिधि हम से कई अवसरों पर मिले हैं । प्रतिनिधियों में मुनि नागराज, मुनि सुशील कुमार, श्री प्रभुदयाल दाब्रीवाला, मुनि विजय कुमार, श्री बाल चन्द जैन तथा अन्य सम्मिलित

ये ; प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने सामान्यतः प्रार्थना की कि आचार्य तुलसी के रायपुर में ठहरने के दौरान बचाव और सुरक्षा के पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किये जायें। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से, जिसने ऐसी सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक प्रबन्ध किये थे सम्पर्क बनाये रखा। प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 99 'क' के अन्तर्गत पुस्तक जन्तु करने के आदेश का भी उल्लेख किया था। उक्त आदेश अभी मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णयाधीन है।

Loans given to Jute Mills

2371. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans given to Jute Mills during the last two years, year-wise and mill-wise, by the Industrial Finance Corporation and/or National Industrial Development Corporation and/or the Industrial Development Bank, respectively ;

(b) what type of securities were taken from these mills against those loans ;

(c) what is the total amount of loans outstanding against each mill as on the 31st March, 1970 ;

(d) the names of mills which have not paid the required installments and since when ; and

(e) whether fresh loans are being given to the defaulting mills and, if so, the reasons therefor and the names of such mills.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4388/70]

Search of Premises and Offices of Bird and Co. and National Jute Mills

2372. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the premises and offices of the mills under the management of Bird and Co. and of the National Jute Mills were recently searched ; and

(c) if so, on what grounds, by which agencies, and what are the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK) : (a) and (b). The premises and offices of Messrs National Co. Ltd. were searched between 25th March, 1970 and 3rd April 1970 by the Central Bureau of Investigation. On the basis of the complaint from the Department of Company Affairs, a case against Shri R. N. Goenka, Chairman, National Co. and others was registered by CBI under Section 409 IPC on 14. 2. 1970. Searches were conducted with a view to seize the documents required for investigation. The case is still under investigation.

No recent searches were conducted at the premises and offices of the mills under the management of Bird and Co.

Shifting of Villages and Cities in Guja rat to avoid fury of flood

2373. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state whether the Chief Minister of Gujrat has expressed his views regarding the shifting of about 100 villages and even cities like Broach which have to face the fury of floods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The views of Chief Minister Gujarat with regard to shifting of villages and cities like Broach affected by floods have not been communicated to the Government of India. However, when the Union Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power inspected the flood affected areas of the State in September 1970 and had discussions with

Minister of Irrigation and flood Control, Gujarat State, it had been indicated that the State Government had undertaken a scheme for shifting of villages affected by floods. 30 villages had been shifted to higher areas after the floods of 1968. There was a further programme of shifting 44 villages fully and 26 partially.

It had then been suggested that the programme should be reviewed in the light of September, 1970 floods and steps should be taken to shift villages, which are vulnerable to floods, to higher areas and measures should be taken for protection of towns like Broach.

Token Strike by Damodar Valley Corporation Staff

2374. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff of the Damodar Valley Corporation of Calcutta had observed a one-day token strike in September ?

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the main demands of the staff ;

(d) whether Government had taken any steps to meet these demands and if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No staff of the Damodar Valley Corporation at Calcutta attended office on the 25 September, 1970.

(c) The demands of the two unions of the Damodar Valley Corporation employees mainly relate to the payment of bonus at an enhanced rate and the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Committee set up by the Damodar Valley Corporation.

(d) and (e). Though the National Industrial Tribunal has held that the Damodar

Valley Corporation does not come within the purview of the Payment of Bonus act, 1965, the Corporation had, as a gesture of goodwill, agreed to pay an *ex gratia* basis a sum equivalent to bonus. As the accounts for the year 1969-70 indicated a large deficit, it was not possible for the Damodar Valley Corporation to increase the amount already sanctioned. The recommendations of the Pay Committee set up by the Damodar Valley Corporation were received by the Corporation on the 1st, September, 1970 only and these require detailed examination before decisions are taken thereon.

C. R. P. Atrocities in Kashmir

2375. SHRI UMANATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the C.R.P. atrocities in Kashmir as published in the Patriot dated the 15th October, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of incidents which were brought to the notice of Government ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

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) A statement containing the details is attached.

(c) No other incidents in Jammu and Kashmir have been brought to the notice of the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

On 13-10-70 at about 16.45 hrs. the CRP sentry at gate No. 1 of the New Secretariat at Srinagar requested a visitor who had come to the gate from the Secretariat

building to show his identity card or gate pass. As the latter did not show the same, the sentry again made the request at which the visitor informed the sentry that he was a member of the State Legislative Assembly. When the head constable of the CRP who was in charge of the guard and also the receptionist of the New Secretariat came to that spot and requested the visitor to show his identity card or gate pass, the latter produced his visiting card fixed on the brief case he was carrying; the receptionist confirmed that he was a Member of the State Assembly and the latter was allowed to go. An apology was also tendered to the Member of the State Assembly by the head constable for the inconvenience caused. The State Government are making an inquiry into this incident.

There was another incident on 20.8.1969 at Sopore sub-division of Baramula when a mob had surrounded the local Superintendent of Police and almost crushed him to death. Fire was opened by the Station Commander of the CRP under the orders of the local magistrate on duty resulting in the death of one person and injuries to two.

Differences between Chief Minister and Lt. Governor of Goa

2376. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Goa's Chief Minister has represented to the Central Government against the interference by the Lt. Governor in the day-to-day administration in violation of the clear directive from the Central Government ;

(b) whether the Chief Minister has also represented that the Lt. Governor was intimidating and terrorising officials from whom he demanded every file etc. ;

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto ; and

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to resolve the differences between them and, if so, the details thereof ?

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) and (b). No representation has been received from the Chief Minister, Goa, against Lt. Governor recently to the effect that he had been interfering in the day-to-day administration or that he had been intimidating and terrorising officials. A Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4984 was answered on this subject on the 3rd April, 1970.

(c) and (d). The questions do not arise.

Schemes for Rural Electrification of Madhya Pradesh

2377. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes so far approved and the cost thereof for rural electrification in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the number of villages to be electrified and the number of rural population which will be benefited thereby ;

(c) how far these scheme have already been implemented ; and

(d) the total number of electrified villages of Madhya Pradesh, population and the comparative figures relating to rural electrification so far in respect of other States and the Union Territories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Five rural electrification schemes in Madhya Pradesh involving an outlay of Rs. 331.396 lakhs have so far been sanctioned.

ed by Rural Electrification Corporation. These schemes cover electrification of 295 villages and would benefit about 2½ lakhs people. The schemes will be implemented by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board

after they draw the loans sanctioned by the Corporation ;

(d) The requisite information is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

State/Union Territories

*Number
electrified
as on
30-6-1970*

*Approximate percentage of
Rural population compris-
ing the electrified villages
as on 30-6-1970*

Andhra Pradesh	7,346	48.7
Assam	580	5.8
Bihar	7,509	23.9
Gujarat	3,477	39.2
Haryana	3,525	64.8
Jammu and Kashmir	771	24.9
Kerala	1,166	82.9
Madhya Pradesh	4,904	16.5
Maharashtra	10,323	46.7
Mysore	6,642	40.3
Nagaland	50	11.4
Orissa	988	7.1
Punjab	5,581	63.1
Rajasthan	2,515	18.5
Tamil Nadu	9,531	75.8
Uttar Pradesh	16,035	28.5
West Bengal	2,734	16.1
Total (States) :	83,677	35.1
Union Territories :	4,633	31.7
Total (All India) :	88,310	35.4

Boycott of European History Paper by Candidates of I.A.S. Examination, 1970

2378. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 303 candidates appearing for the Indian Administrative Service Examination boycotted the European History paper on the 12th October, 1970 on the plea that the paper had already leaked out ;

(b) if so, the facts of the case ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Under the Rules, the IAS etc. Competitive Examinations is conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. As ascertained from the Union Public Service Commission, the facts in this case are as under :

Of the 416 candidates who appeared at the Jaipur Centre, only 169 candidates were registered to take the examination in European History.

On the 12th October 1970, the Supervisor of the Examination at the Jaipur Centre inadvertently opened the sealed packet containing Question Papers on European History a few minutes before the commencement of the morning session at 10.30 A. M. and distributed a few Question Papers to the candidates. The mistake was noticed by the Supervisor when about 15 Question Papers had actually been distributed. These papers were withdrawn and the Question Papers sealed by the Supervisor and kept by him in his personal custody for distribution in the after-noon session, when the examination in European History was to be held. Some of the candidates stayed away from the examination in the after-noon session, as a protest against this mistake on the part of the Supervisor.

(c) The Commission has cancelled the examination in European History held on the 12th October, 1970 and a re-examination in that subject has been held on the 6th November, 1970 at 10.30 A.M. In view of this, no further action is considered necessary.

Opposition to Import of Jute by Jute Balers Association of Calcutta

2380. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Balers Association, Calcutta has urged Government not to permit the import of jute on the ground that it would adversely affect savings in the next season ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The views of the Jute Balers Association will be taken into account when the question of import of raw jute is considered.

Raids made in Office Premises and Houses of Directors of Ananda Bazar Patrika, Calcutta

2381. SHRI B.K. MODAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the offices premises and houses of the Directors of the Ananda Bazar Patrika (P) Ltd., Calcutta were raided during the last three years on charges of black marketing of newsprint quota and the nature of documents seized;

(b) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation was asked to investigate in to the allegations against the Directors of the said Company, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been alleged that the Ananda Bazar Patrika Newsprint reels were found in a business godown on Brabourne Road, Calcutta; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No raid has been conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation on the office premises and the houses of the Directors of Ananda Bazar Patrika (P) Ltd. in connection with investigation into any case. Information is not readily available whether the State Police authorities had carried out any such raid. The factual position is being ascertained from the State Government and on receipt of their reply, the information would be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Political Murders in West Bengal

2382. SHRI B.K. MODAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the party-wise figures of political murders in West Bengal during the periods from March to December, 1969, and January to October; and

(b) how many of these murders (party-wise) were due to (i) inter-party clashes and (ii) police firing during January to December 1969 and January to October, 1970 ?

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) and (b). According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, 226 political murders have been committed in the State in the first ten months of this year. Other information is being collected from the State Government.

Persons Arrested on various Charges in Districts of Jalpaiguri and Burdwan

2383. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons arrested on various charges, in the districts of Burdwan and Jalpaiguri, Sub-Division-wise till date since the imposition of the President's rule in West Bengal ;

(b) the total number of persons released for want of evidence and number of persons bailed out during the same period in those two Districts, Sub-Division-wise ;

(c) how many persons are still in Jail facing trial and the nature of charges against the arrested persons in the above mentioned districts, Sub-Division-wise ;

(d) a party-wise list of persons in Jail in those districts ;

(e) the names and party affiliation of the members of the West Bengal State Legislature (now dissolved) who are in Jail ; and

(f) the reasons why the members of C. P. I. (M) in West Bengal are being indiscriminately arrested on one or the other pretext ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (f). Information is being obtained.

Arrest of Naxalites

2384. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Naxalites arrested so far ;

(b) the number of arrested persons with anti-social background ;

(c) the number of persons granted bail ;

(d) the number of persons arrested in the Jaduguda forest, Bihar ;

(e) the dates on which arms and ammunitions were seized from the Jaduguda forest ; and

(f) the details of the seized arms and ammunition that recorded by the Police ?

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) to (c). Uptodate information is being collected.

(d) to (f). According to information received from the Government of Bihar, 52 extremists including a British national, were apprehended in the Jaduguda forest area of district Singhbhum, Bihar, in May, 1970. Information about the details of arms recovered and dates on which they were recovered is being collected.

Removal of families from Pong Dam area and provision of Alternative Accommodation

2385. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how many families from Pong Dam (Himachal Pradesh) area will be removed

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by June, 1971, and at what rate they will be removed every month ;

(b) how many houses have been built in Rajasthan for them and in which area and what are the names of those places ;

(c) the measures adopted for the supply of drinking water there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) About 8000 families from Pong Dam are likely to be moved by June, 1971 at an average rate about 1500 families per month.

(b) About 3400 houses for the oustees have been constructed in abadies selected so far on the Suratgarh Branch and Anupgarh Shakha areas of Rajasthan Canal.

(c) Each Abadi is being provided with a Pucca Diggi with filtering arrangements for supply of drinking water.

Enquiries/Commissions Conducted by Shri G. D. Khosla after his Retirement from High Court Bench

2386. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which Shri G. D. Khosla retired from the High Court Bench ;

(b) the enquiries, commissions conducted by him for the Central and State Governments ;

(c) whether he is conducting any inquiry on the Academies of the Education Ministry on fixed remuneration ;

(d) whether he has also accepted the Netaji Death Enquiry at the same time ; and

(e) the total consolidated payment to him since his retirement besides the pension ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF

HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) 15. 12. 1961 when the retirement age of High Court Judges was 60 years.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4389/70].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The total payments made to him after retirement are not readily available. However, the nature of remuneration for each assignment is indicated in the attached statement.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO HAVE MAJORITY PARTICIPATION IN THE FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Reported decision of the Government to have majority participation in the foreign oil companies”.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : I would first of all like to inform the House categorically and clearly that no decision has been made by Government to have majority participation, or indeed any participation, in the foreign oil companies.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, we have constantly had under review the working of the Refinery Agreements with the foreign oil companies, in the background of our progress in developing self-sufficiency in both the refining of oil and the distri-

bution of petroleum products. As we have progressed in these matters, certain aspects of the Refinery Agreements have proved irksom. In particular, we have had in the recent year or to difficulties in regard to convincing the foreign oil companies about the price at which crude should be imported by them for their refineries. In this matter, as Hon'bler Members know, the oil companies have eventually agreed and accepted the Government proposed price and crude is now being imported at this price. Nevertheless, we have been anxious to evolve some method by which, in future, occasions for disagreement did not occur, by the adoption of a system which would ensure competitive prices.

There are also certain other aspects of the Refinery Agreements which required revision or which have now become out of date.

During the course of the last few months discussions have been undertaken with the foreign oil companies to examine how far Refinery Agreements could be revised in the changed circumstances. I am glad to inform the House that the companies have been agreeable to undertake consideration of the matter in a constructive manner.

The discussions are, even today, at an exploratory and tentative stage. Hon'ble Members will, therefore, appreciate that in these circumstances there is little advantage to gain, and there may be much loss, in discussing matters to which neither party has so far come to firm decisions. It is true that one of the proposals under discussion has been the suggestion of the foreign oil companies for the conversion of their companies to Indian Companies and the participation of the public sector in them to assist in the evolution of satisfactory arrangements. No decision on this matter has, however, been taken, nor even have any of the major details been discussed. I would, therefore, repeat as I started that there is no decision regarding participation by Government in the foreign oil companies.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When I read the news of participation of the Government in foreign oil companies, I had mixed reaction

of happiness and surprise happiness because I thought that something was being done to stop the exploitation of these oil companies and surprise because I could not imagine that this Government would take such a bold step as I know fully well the character of this Government. I am really disappointed at the statement of Dr. Triguna Sen for whom I have the greatest regard. It is full of apology, as if something very bad is being done. It started with a denial and ended with a denial to satisfy those oil magnates of Esso, Caltex and Burmah Shell. It is stated here :

"It is true that one of the proposals under discussion has been the suggestion of the foreign oil companies for the conversion of their companies to Indian Companies and the participation of the public sector in them to assist in the evolution of satisfactory arrangements."

This is something which I am unable to understand. What is this evolutionary method ? It goes on say :

"No decision on this matter, has, however, been taken nor even have any of the major details been discussed."

This is strange. Then what has been discussed is known only to the Minister and the oil companies. These oil companies have behaved in a shabby manner for years together and they are actually trying to bully this Government with a double-barrelled gun—firstly asking for a rise in price and secondly creating artificial shortages in the country. I want to know, apart from this discussion which will continue without any fruitful result and which will ultimately result in the benefit of these oil companies, whether the Government will take a decision to take over these oil companies and bid good-bye to them ? We had been exploited enough ; they have bled our country white by their exploitation. Has he got the courage of this conviction ? If there is some substance in their tall talk of socialism these oil companies should be taken over. I want a straight answer from the hon. Minister.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I am sorry ; my knowledge of English is rather meagre. He

said that he was happy when he read the news that the oil companies had asked for collaboration. Having said so he insists that the Government should nationalise them. I have not understood the meaning of both these sentences... (*Interruptions*). It is not correct to say that the private oil companies are coming to us with a double gun as he mentioned to try to raise prices of the crude nor is it correct to say that they cause artificial shortages. We asked them to reduce the price of crude to a certain level at which it was available and all of them agreed to that. About artificial shortage, it is something new; there is no shortage and they cannot create any artificial shortage of petroleum products. Recently we have taken power under the Essential Commodities Act to deal with such situations if any. The oil companies are obliged to produce petroleum products according to the needs of our country. Coming to the question of participation, it is true that there is a proposal to convert them in to Indian companies for participation with some public sector concern in the country, perhaps the IOC, but there are so many points involved in it. There are major issues involved in it. It is not easy to accede to that or even to consider that without considering the interests of the country. Let us take one point only. May be they may ask participation in management. Can we agree to that? No. There are so many points on which we cannot agree and we have to consider the major aspects first and then only we can decide. We have also to compare between nationalisation and participation and see which is good for the country and we shall pursue only that course which will be to the interest of the nation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The last part of the question has not been answered. It is high time that they were taken over. What is the answer to that? Will he consider that? They may want participation. Supposing, the negotiations fail, will the Government consider taking over the oil companies? In the interests of the nation, they must take them over. I want an answer to that. I am sure that he will reply.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I can assure the hon. House that we will not do anything which is against the interests of the nation.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : That is too general a statement.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : It is not too general a statement.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : (Calcutta-South) : Mr. Speaker, Sir believe it or not, the agreements that the Government of India—a free Government after 1947—have concluded are not with the Governments of the USA or Great Britain but with some foreign oil companies, and these agreements up till today have remained a source of insult, shame and humiliation to the people of India. The Government, it seems, is afraid to displease the Government of the USA or of Great Britain, lest they should without the sorely needed money for our fourth Five Year Plan, because, there is no attempt up till now, after 20 years of our freedom, to scuttle or cancel those agreements. But there have been shameless, disgusting attempts to by-pass these agreements, not scuttling them.

What does the Minister say? He says, "We have constantly under review the working of the refinery agreements." It is only "review the working of the refinery agreements in the background of our progress". Eventually, after much coaxing and prayers, these foreign oil companies "have agreed". The Minister is very happy to say that "they have eventually agreed" to accept the suggestions of the Government, the proposals of the Government. The Minister says that "We have been anxious to evolve some method; " not scuttle those agreements, not cancel them outright as humiliating for our national honour. But attempts are being made; they are "anxious to evolve some method" to by-pass those agreements. Long live those agreements, a source of eternal humiliation to the people of India.

Then they also say, "There are also certain other aspects of the refinery agreements which required revision..." Only revision, not scuttling, not cancelling them. These things are under the consideration of the Government. The Government is glad. The Minister says, "I am glad to inform the House..." That is, by-passing the agreements and keeping the agreements in tact, is under their consideration. They are very happy. Long live this Government and long live our eternal humiliation. (*Interruption*)

[Shri Ganesh Ghosh]

May be, after much prayers and after giving them much concession, they have agreed to accept one or two minor proposals of this Government. But I ask this Government, "Will this satisfy us?" Or, are they taking a firm stand to cancel these agreements by tomorrow morning? Will the Government kindly answer this question? That is my first point.

Secondly, all these things come to nothing. What are the facts today? The refinery capacity needed at the end of the fourth Plan is 28 million tonnes. This is what we require. On the 1st of January this year, the capacity was only 20 million tonnes. With the completion of Haldia refinery by 1972 and the expansion of Cochin refinery, etc., our total capacity will be augmented by only four million tonnes bringing the total to only 24 million tonnes. The requirements at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan will come to about 42 million tonnes; that is, our capacity will be 18 million tonnes less than our requirements. So, in the next nine years, to come up to the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, we would have to augment our capacity by 18 million tonnes, that is, two million tonnes every year. Where is the arrangement? Where is the Plan? What action have the Government taken to augment this capacity by the end of the ninth year from now? There is little possibility that this capacity will be realised by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Everybody knows that it takes about 5 years to complete a refinery and bring it under production from the stage of sanction. There are only 9 years and we have to take up a gap of 18 million tonnes. According to present estimates, after expansion of the present public sector refinery at Madras and after Haldia is commissioned and after the development of Koyali, Barauni and Assam refineries, we might reduce the gap by 6 million tonnes. Still there would be a gap of 12 million tonnes at the end of the fifth Five Year Plan. What action has the Government taken till today to make up this gap? Nothing. Only there are discussions and talks and certain proposals being made to the foreign oil companies. It means ultimately they will come to an agreement with the foreign oil companies, not take them over outright.

What little Cuba or tiny Ceylon could do, we in India with 55 crores of people cannot do! This Government is thoroughly incapable; they are cowards, cringing before the foreign companies...

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a public meeting.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : This is an all-India issue, not an issue about West Bengal. If it were a West Bengal issue, you would be quite correct in stopping me. This Government has decided to come to some collaboration arrangements with the foreign oil companies. Will the Minister clearly say, "No. I will scuttle these agreements with the foreign oil companies. I will not allow them to come anywhere near the public sector industries. I will nationalise them in the interest of 555 million people of India."

MR. SPEAKER : I think by scuttling, he means, rejecting.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I am very happy that my hon. friend, a member of the CPM has prayed for the long life of this Government. This is how he started. That means, indirectly he supports the action of the Government at least so far as this matter is concerned. (*Interruptions*). Next he said that the Government are coaxing and praying to the oil companies to reduce the price of crude. It is not correct. The House knows that we have never coaxed the oil companies nor have we made any request or prayer. We demanded it and they had to agreed to it. Then, he mentioned about the requirements of the petroleum products during the fifth plan period. We are aware of it. Perhaps he has quoted it from the plan document. It is good that he studies it. He also mentioned how we are going to expand our existing refineries. There is also a proposal to have another refinery—the eleventh refinery—somewhere to meet demands of north-east India. We are making all arrangements for that. We are discussing this issue with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. I am sure we would be able to meet the demands of the fifth plan. My friend asked, while small countries like Cuba and Ceylon have been able to nationalise the oil companies,

why a big country like India cannot do so ? As a matter of fact, I am trying to gain experience from Ceylon as to what difficulties or advantages they have gained by nationalisation. I hope my hon. friend, who shouts only that I must nationalise today or tomorrow, will also educate me whether they are facing refacing any difficulties. We must learn they experience of others. I would not like to make the some mistake that other countries did.

As I said before, we have not made any decision for collaboration. It is not our intention that we are seeing only to this aspect of the matter. We are studying the pros and cons of both the proposals. I can only assure the House, through you, that the Government will not take any decision or steps which will go against the interest of the country.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : We are thankful that the Minister without any cant or hypocrisy has just said that there is no change in the present policy. It is neither nationalising nor is it participating in the foreign companies. It is also seems that the Government has made no proposals on its own ; so far it is studying only one proposal which has come from a foreign oil company convert itself into an Indian company and participation of the Government in those Indian companies. I would like to know if the detailed outlines or at least the broad features of this proposal have been submitted to the Government. On the fact of it, it appears, whether Government policy changes or not, that this is totally unacceptable as these Indian companies would only be the subsidiaries of the international oil corporations and we would just be participants in the worldwide imperialist operations of the oil giants. At least so far as that aspect is concerned, we can straightaway tell them that we are not willing to do that. But he is considering it. So I want to know that are the specific proposals—at least some details, outline or contours of the proposal must have come to him—and what he is considering.

Secondly, one thing that has been agitating at least some of the hon. Members on this side of the House is the labour policy

of the foreign oil companies. It is well known that most of these oil companies are forcing their employees into resignation. They call it voluntary resignation. That has created a lot of problems and is causing considerable headache to union leaders, to his Ministry and to the Labour Ministry as well. Up till now no solution or no satisfactory answer from the foreign companies has been forthcoming. So long as the Government does not change its present policy, the oil companies should at least stop retrenchment. I want to know if he can hold out any assurance at least on that aspect of the matter.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Regarding his first question I can say that the oil companies have not come to us with any detailed outline of their proposal or with a written proposal ; they were just talking to the officers of the Ministry whether we could participate in this. I personally felt that, according to the present arrangement when we could fix the price of crude and could also determine the product pattern, it was no use thinking of this way or that. We are getting from them whatever we have wanted.

About their labour policy and the labour problems, I am aware of them. I referred this matter to the Ministry of labour also for their consideration. They considered it and asked the private oil companies not to retrench such personnel for one year. Now again it has been raised and my hon. friend, Labour Minister, is considering it. We are also discussing it with the labour leaders.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर ने यह बयान दे कर के कि अभी तक मेजर पाटिसिपेशन का कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है, एक हद तक हम लोगों को संतुष्टता दी है लेकिन साथ ही साथ उन्होंने जो लिखित वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें रूपान्तर से यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि हमारे मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों और इन तीनों विदेशी कम्पनियों के अधिकारियों के बीच इस तरह की

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

चीज पर रूपान्तर से बात हो रही क्योंकि इसमें कहा गया है :

“.....the suggestion of the foreign oil companies for the conversion of their companies to Indian Companies and the participation of the public sector in them to assist in the evolution of satisfactory arrangements.”

इस विषय पर दोनों पक्षों के बीच बात हो रही है। यह जो विषय है रूपान्तर से उस नतीजे पर हम को ले जायेगा जिस नतीजे पर मेजर पार्टिसिपेशन ले जायेगा क्योंकि इन कम्पनियों को इंडिया कम्पनियों में बदल देने से एक फायदा इन कम्पनियों को यह होगा कि इनको जो कुछ अधिक टैक्स भार लगता है उससे बचन हो जायेगी और दूसरी तरफ जो हमारे देश से अथाह मुनाफा लूट रहे हैं उस पर कोई बंदिश नहीं लगगी बल्कि उस पर हमारी नेशनल आयल कम्पनीज का एकसंरक्षण हो हो जायेगा। तो हम मन्त्री महोदय से आश्वासन चाहते हैं कि जिस तरह उन्होंने मेजर पार्टिसिपेशन के फैसले के सुझाव को अस्वीकार कर दिया है, इसको भी अस्वीकार कर देंगे क्यों की इसका भी वही नीतज्ञा होने वाला है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि तेल उद्योग का प्रश्न केवल आर्थिक और औद्योगिक प्रश्न ही नहीं है बल्कि हमारे सामरिक महत्व के लिए भी तेल एक बहुत ही विशेष स्थान रखता है। देश के औद्योगिक और आर्थिक हित के साथ साथ देश के सामरिक महत्व में यदि तेल की आवश्यकता हुई तो इन विदेशी कम्पनियों पर हमें निर्भर नहीं रहना पड़ेगा, इन दोनों हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना राष्ट्रीय हित के लिए सर्वोपरि आवश्यकता

है—इसलिए क्या मंत्री महोदय इसका आश्वासन देंगे ?

हम उनसे यह भी जानना चाहेंगे कि क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि इन तेल कंपनियों ने पिछले 14-15 सालों में जबकि हमारा एकरार-नामा इनसे हुआ था, हमारे देश से इतना अधिक मुनाफा भेजा है जितना मुनाफा, बाकी दूसरी जो विदेशी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनियों हैं वे कुल मिलाकर भी नहीं भेज सकती है? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सन 56 से लेकर 60 तक, चार सालों में इन तीन विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों ने प्रतिवर्ष 8 करोड़ रुपया मुनाफे के रूप में हमारे देश से बाहर भेजा है और इसी अवधि में दूसरी तमाम विदेशी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनियों ने केवल तीन करोड़ रुपए भेजे हैं? दूसरी चीज यह है कि इन तीन विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों में अभी फिक्स्ड असेट्स केवल 40 करोड़ रुपए है लेकिन अब तक वे करीब 80 करोड़ रुपया मुनाफे के रूप में बाहर भेज चुकी हैं। अब इस के बाद कौन सा आर्थिक औचित्य है, कौन सा सामाजिक औचित्य है या कौन सा न्यायिक औचित्य है कि इन कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीकरण न किया जाये जबकि इन्होंने जितनी पूंजी लगाई है उस पूंजी से दो गुना अधिक वे मुनाफे के रूप में अपने देशों को भेज चुके हैं? पहले इनकी क्षमता जो तीन मिलियन टन की थी उसको इन्होंने अब बढ़ाकर सात मिलियन टन कर लिया है। उसके बाद क्या औचित्य है कि उनका राष्ट्रीय - करण न किया जाये ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि तेल उद्योग का लाभालाभ मुख्यतः इस बात पर निर्भर है कि कच्चे तेल की क्या कीमत है। आज तक हमारी सरकार की लगातार कोशिशों के बावजूद भी और इस काम में हम अपने मन्त्री महोदय को

खन्यवाद भी देंगे कि वे पता लगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि किस कीमत पर ये तेल कम्पनियां कच्चा तेल खरीदनी हैं लेकिन ये कम्पनियां बताती हैं कि किस कीमत पर वे तेल खरीदती हैं और कहां से खरीदती हैं। फिर ये उनके साथ क्या बात कर रहे हैं ?

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आज उन तेल कम्पनियों से निबटने के मामले में हम अधिक सुविधाजनक और सामर्थ्यवान स्थिति में हैं ? दो कारण से हमारा राष्ट्रीय तेल उद्योग खड़ा हो गया है जिसके जरिए से केवल हम रिफ़ाईनरी का काम करते हैं बल्कि विश्व मार्केट में भी निर्यात और आयात का अनुभव प्राप्त कर चुके हैं जोकि पहले हमारे पास नहीं था।

दूसरी बात यह कि क्या जो विश्व का तेल बाजार है वह बहुत मंदा जा रहा है ? इस समय कच्चे तेल की बहुतायत है दाम गिर रहे हैं ऐसी हालत में यह जो दो विशेष परिस्थितियां हैं अर्थात्, बहुतायत है दाम गिर रहे हैं और तीसरी बात यह है कि आज तक विश्व के तेल बाजार पर 7 तेल सम्राटों का साम्राज्य था, संवेन आयल कार्टेलस, खुशी की बात यह है कि उन का यह साम्राज्य टूट रहा है और विश्व के तेल बाजार में फ्रांस, इटली, सोवियट यूनियन भी बहुत ही अच्छी पोजीशन में आ गये हैं। ऐसी हालत में आयल प्राइसिंग कमेटी ने इन बातों की छानबीन करके क्या यह सिफारिश की थी कि बाहर से जितने भी तेल खरीदे जायं वह सब एक केन्द्रीय एजेंसी के जरिए से खरीदे जायं, ग्लोबल टैंडर बेसिस पर खरीदे जायं ताकि हमें अधिक से अधिक सुविधा जनक दरों पर तेल मिल सके हम अपने देश से जो मुताफा बाहर भेज रहे हैं उस को हम कम कर सकें और अपने देश की समृद्धि बढ़ा सकें तथा अपने देश की आमदनी बढ़ा सकें ; क्यों नहीं सरकार ने आज तक आयल प्राइसिंग

कमेटी की इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार किया और यदि अभी तक उस ने नहीं किया है तो क्या सरकार यह अश्वासन देने के लिए तैयार है कि उस कमेटी की सिफारिश को स्वीकार करके एक सेंट्रलाइज्ड एजेंसी बनेगी जिसके द्वारा बाहर से तमाम कच्चा तेल देश के द्वारा ही खरीदा जाय, आयात किया जाय और देश में उस का वितरण किया जाय ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked many questions.

About his first question regarding collaboration, I have mentioned in my statement my hon friend must have a copy with him —

"It is true that one of the proposals under discussion has been the suggestions of the foreign oil companies for the conversion of their companies to Indian Companies and the participation of the public sector in them to assist in the evolution of satisfactory arrangements."

But I also said that no details have been worked out. The private companies have not submitted any written proposal to enable us to start negotiations with them. We just discussed about it and verbally made certain suggestions to the officers who are considering it. I agree that during an emergency we must be well equipped to meet our demands irrespective of private oil companies and my hon friend knows also that we are now better situated both in the production and in the refining and marketing. We are now in a dominant position in both. As we are going to expand and have another refinery, we will be in a far more dominant position to meet any such situation.

My hon. friend has quoted certain figures of profit that they have taken out during the last three years. The figures are not with me. May be he is correct. What they did in the past is known to us and known to you also and I do not ques-

tion that. But during the last one or two years, as I have said, we have fixed the price as it is obtainable in the world. Now, they are not in a position to make profits like that. We are regulating the product pattern of the refineries. So, it has gone down to a substantial amount.

Regarding the price of crude, Sir, as I said, now we are also in the market through IOC for having crude for our Cochin refinery and for Haldia. So, we know the price at which they are available in the world. And, as soon as we know that it is going down or up, it is also our bounden duty also to ask them to comply with the requirement and I do not think there will be any more hitch on this. What I said in my statement is this : I want to evolve a system by which I can be deter mined. It is very difficult to determine the prices at which they are available in the world because nowadays—for the last 7 years or so—there is the posted price, which is something, but they pay, what is called, under-the-table a discount, which is known to us. But since we are purchasing in the world market we know now what the pattern of the crude price is.

About the Centralised Agency, by and by, we are going into the market in the public sector. The IOC is contacting. In these ways, we are trying to take over the purchase of crude oil.

About the Agreement, as I mentioned though it is in the Agreement that they can bring their own crude from their own sources, one of the points of discussion is whether when we change the Agreement, they would agree to certain systems of purchasing oil. We prefer to purchase oil ourselves. They have a right to quote for it and we will see whether their price is favourable to us. We can only then allow them the price structure or whatever they suggest.

I think, Sir, there are the five questions which the Hon. Member has raised, which I have answered.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam) : I attentively heard what the hon. Minister said just now. I have also very carefully gone through his statement. One basic point comes out. It is this. Whenever the foreign capital question comes up, the Government are always very averse, whether it is about foreign banks, plantations owned by foreigners or oil companies. The Government do not dare to take any effective step. All these days they are discussing about the agreement. Even while discussing they are not prepared to touch the basic question. For the last so many years these oil companies have been exploiting the nation, and even now the Government are not prepared to go to the root of the question by nationalising these companies without paying compensation. Now also he is discussing about taking majority shares. But as yet, he has not gone in to the public problem.

He is always talking about the interest of the nation. I do not know what is the interest of the nation he is talking about. If it is the interest of the nation which alone is the criterion, the only way is to nationalise these oil companies without paying even a single pie of compensation. He is evading that problem. He is simply saying 'I am acting in the interest of the nation. 'May I know whether the Government is prepared to at least negotiate on this point, this basic point, of nationalising the oil companies without paying even a single pie as compensation ?

Also, I have got some other information. Sir, I want this point to be clarified by the Minister. One of the Ministers in his Ministry has got his son appointed to a convened post in a foreign oil company. It is a fact or not ? That kind of posting has influenced the Ministry officials.

I want to have the reply on the questions. I want to have the answers from, the hon. Minister.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : What is the second question ?

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : One of the sons of one of the Ministers in his Ministry has been appointed to a covenanted post in one of the foreign oil companies. It is a fact.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The first question is whether it is in the interests of the nation to nationalise oil companies without paying compensation. I am sorry, perhaps, it is not the policy of the Government to nationalise without paying any compensation. (*Interruptions*) Let me repeat, it is not the policy of the Government, as I know it, to nationalise without paying compensation.

Secondly, the hon. Member has said that one of the sons of the Ministers has got a covenanted post in the oil companies. Firstly, I have no son....

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: I know that he has no son. I was referring to a Minister in his Ministry.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I do not know about any of my colleagues, but far as I have heard from them, whether it be Shri D.R. Chavan or Shri Nitijaraj Singh Chaudhury, they have not got any of their sons in a covenanted post.....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr): Let him make inquiries.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN:... in the oil companies. So, I deny this.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it not better to have no sons at all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): For the information of the hon. Member, I may say that I have got only one son who is continuing his education in the USA.

12.41 hrs.

RE: UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION
 IN THE COUNTRY

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI

(Krishnagar) : I have an urgent submission to make?....

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : I should like to make a submission. Today, all over this country, tens of thousands of young men and women are observing day of unemployment and right of youth. We have already sent to you a calling-attention-notice on the subject.

As far as you are concerned, in Delhi also, they are observing this day. But as we have pointed out on many earlier occasions, whenever some people want to come to Parliament to meet the Prime Minister or the Minister concerned, or you, Sir, there is an army of policemen surrounding this building and they are not allowed to come and meet you or the Minister or the Prime Minister. Today, you should see what is happening in Delhi. Is this country being turned into a concentration camp or what else? There are people coming to make their representations...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): They are not tackling the basic problem of unemployment. But every day they come and say that Naxalites are growing in the country are breeding Naxalites by doing this kind of thing. Why don't you receive them and hear them? They are all young people, students and youth....

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : You should see what is happening in Parliament Street and Patel Chowk.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Where are they to go? If they have got no place to make their representations, where are they expected to go ?

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : In Russia, are they allowed to go to the Supreme Soviet?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There is no unemployment in Russia. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): When Parliament is in session, and people have come from all parts of the country, have they not got access to you?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Why don't you allow this deputation to come and meet you? We only want that they should be allowed to come and present their memorandum to the Hon. Speaker.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : First allow the youth to approach the Supreme Soviet (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It is part of parliamentary democracy that they should be allowed. When Parliament is in session and young people come in a deputation on an issue like unemployment, about which Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has given notice of a Bill, and so many other efforts are being made, could they not approach you? They want access to you or to the Minister to put their case before you or the Minister. This is a live issue, a burning issue before the country, and they have come from all parts of the country, I do not know, but they have come here, and they have met us, and they have talked to us, and they want to talk you, and we are merely intermediaries in the business.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : At least, the delegation should be allowed to come to you and present the memorandum, because this is a problem of unemployment. You should see what is happening outside...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not aware of what is going on outside the Parliament. I know only what is happening inside Parliament.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They are not allowed to hand over their memorandum either to the Prime Minister or to the Planning Commission or to the Hon. Speaker. Delhi has been converted into a concentration camp, because they cannot come and meet people. They have come all the way from distant places.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the procedure is concerned, any member can present it on their behalf.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will you allow me to lay it on the Table? I can do that (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : What is this daily practice of shouting at the end of the

question hour? Do not do it.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I cannot afford to shout.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We are all employed. That is why we do not think about them.

SHRI NATH PAI : May I know you the connection of the matter that is being raised in the House with your responsibility? When the SYS staged a mammoth demonstration before Parliament last year, the Prime Minister got up and assured us that unemployment 'is a grave issue engaging our attention and we are determined to do everything possible to combat it'. May we on this occasion request them to make a statement as to what are the steps that are being taken.

You will remember that last year my hon. friend, Shri Kundu and others arranged mammoth demonstration here. Then an assurance was given to Parliament. This is a question of implementation of that assurances. It is your responsibility to ensure that assurances given to this House by Ministers are implemented. Would you, therefore, direct the Finance Minister to make a statement as to what they have done to fulfil the promise the Prime Minister made? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Suddenly so many of you get up and speak simultaneously, about subjects on which I have no knowledge at all. Kindly do not do it every day. It is becoming automatic everyday (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : The blanket ban should be removed. They should be allowed to come in (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I have not so many ears. I can listen only to one member at a time.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक हफ्ता हो गया मुझे नोटिस दिये हुए। यहाँ पर पास ही मैं आकाशवाणी का

दफ्तर है। इस के लिए कुछ होना चाहिए।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया था। आज ने वादा किया था। उन के मोशन पर कुछ फंसला तो होना चाहिए।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : यहां पर पास ही में आल इन्डिया रेडियो है, मंत्रालय है, आकाशवाणी का दफ्तर है। उस के खिलाफ मेरा प्रिविलेज मोशन है। मैंने यह मोशन टेक्सेशन लाज (अमेडमेंट) बिल के सम्बन्ध में दिया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : ए० आई० आर० के बारे में यहां पर बहस जरूर होनी चाहिये।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : टेक्सेशन लाज (अमेडमेंट) बिल पर मैंने भी संशोधन रखे थे और श्री साल्वे ने भी रखे थे। इस तरह से तीन संशोधन थे। आल इन्डिया रेडियो ने कहा कि एक ही संशोधन श्री साल्वे का आया था। इस तरह से उस ने यहां की प्रोसीडिंग्स को डिस्टार्ट किया है और सदन की मर्यादा भंग की है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरे प्रिविलेज मोशन को स्वाकार किया जाय और आल इन्डिया रेडियो पर यहां बहस हो।

MR. SPEAKER : I have not received the reply yet.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI : Can I not be heard ? (*Interruptions*).

I have been trying to catch your eye so many times.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Unless you afford protection, she cannot speak.

MR. SPEAKER : I accepted his recommendation.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI : I have a very urgent submission to make. In West Bengal, businessmen are being killed one after another. Even yesterday, a businessman has been killed. I have a photostat copy of a letter here in which Charu Mazumdar and his party have been issuing threats to businessmen that unless they closed down their business and got out, they were going to be murdered. I would like to know what Government are doing to afford some protection to these businessmen. Otherwise, the economy of West Bengal is going to be shattered. All businesses will close down. Who will give employment to the people there? All this talk of employment will become meaningless then. Where will employment come from if businesses are closed down?

Here is the photostat copy. A businessman's only son has been murdered. The son's name is Indira Gadia, a brilliant student. Now his father, a businessman of Burdwan, has been sent this threatening letter, of which I have a photostat copy. The letter in Bengali is as follows : I will translate it. We have murdered your son, now it is your turn. Close your mills and business and go away. If you doubt go away, we will murder you.

Something has got to be done. I hope Government will give some extra protection to them. Otherwise, the economy of West Bengal will be threatened and shattered.

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल (सागर) : जनसंघ का कोई सदस्य नहीं बोला है।

श्री मधु लिमये : बाद में बोलिये।

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : अभी बोलूंगा।
छः बार मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him yet. I had called Shri Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : कल दोपहर सदन को एडजर्न करने के पहले आप इस तरह बोले थे। मैं आपका अन्तिम वाक्य पढ़ कर सुना रहा हूँ।

"Mr. Speaker : Why don't you allow him to make the statement ? Do youth ink by shouting, you can stifle the debate ? I am not going to allow that. If you go on interrupting, I will ask the Minister to lay it on the Table, and adjourn the House till quarter past two."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : (Delhi Sadar) : I want to raise a point of order on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order on his point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा भी तो प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर चल रहा है।

मिनिस्टर का न तो कोई वक्तव्य आया है और न सदन में कोई वक्तव्य रखा गया है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर आप पहले सुनिये।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्मा : जब एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर चल रहा है तो दूसरा कैसे आ सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER : All of you keep on speaking all the time. Let one Member speak. The hon. Member is already on his legs. Let him speak. Nobody should interrupt. एक बोल रहा है, दूसरे को नहीं बोलना चाहिये। यह क्या तरीका बना लिया है।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : This is a serious matter. You directed the Minister yesterday to lay it on the Table of the House. He did not do so.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि इनको आप बोलने का मौका न दें। मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ, इसको आप सुन लीजिये। मंत्री महोदय से मैंने जो मुद्दे उठाए हैं, उसके बारे में वक्तव्य नहीं दिया है। वह आए और उसके

बाद नियम 193 के तहत यहाँ पर बहस करने का आप मौका दें ताकि यह लोग भी बोल सकें और हम लोग भी बोल सकें। इस में किसी को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है, समझ में नहीं आता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मंत्री महोदय वक्तव्य दें, इस पर मुझे एक आपत्ति है। कल आपने मंत्री महोदय को कहा कि वक्तव्य रखिए, उन्होंने नहीं रखा। इतना ही नहीं। उन्होंने सेंट्रल हाल में जा कर अखबार वालों को कहा कि मैं कोई वक्तव्य रखना नहीं चाहता था। अब मंत्री महोदय वक्तव्य कहां से लाएं ? अगर उन्होंने कल वक्तव्य नहीं रखा तो क्यों नहीं रखा ? आपने कल उनको वक्तव्य रखने के लिए निर्देश भी दिया था। लेकिन उसके बावजूद उन्होंने नहीं रखा। इसका मतलब है कि मंत्री महोदय वक्तव्य नहीं रखना चाहते थे। आज अगर वह वक्तव्य रखना चाहते हैं तो पहले बतायें कि कल क्यों नहीं रखा और पहले क्षमा मांगें, फिर हम इजाजत दे सकते हैं वक्तव्य रखने की। यह मामला कल लंच के बाद भी उठाया गया था। आपकी जगह पर कल जो इस पीठ पर आसीन थे उन्होंने भी कहा था कि कोई वक्तव्य नहीं है। बाद में शाम को फिर श्री मधु लिमये ने यह मामला उठाया। तब आपने कहा कि मंत्री महोदय कोई वक्तव्य नहीं देना चाहते। उन्होंने कुछ कागज पर लिख लिया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय वक्तव्य देना चाहते हैं या नहीं ? अगर देना चाहते हैं तो पहले क्षमा मांगें, फिर वक्तव्य दें। दूसरी बात यह है कि वक्तव्य के बाद आप इस सारे मसले पर सदन को बहस करने का मौका दें। एक पक्षीय प्रचार नहीं चलेगा।

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : On behalf of our party also, I had requested that you should ascertain why the statement was not laid on the table of the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा भी प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। कल जब आपने मंत्री महोदय आदेश दिया कि वह वक्तव्य रखें और मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं रखा और इसके बजाय लाबी में जा कर उन्होंने कहा वह जो आज भ्रष्टाचारों में छपा है। लाबी में जा कर उन्होंने यह कहा...(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : You want to shut him out even outside the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या इस तरह से चल सकता है। जिस तरह से वह चिल्ला सकते हैं, हम भी चिल्ला सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ? He is on a point of order.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am on a point of order arising out of his remarks.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर कैसे चलेगा। जब मंत्री महोदय को यह आदेश आपकी तरफ से दिया गया था कि वह सदन में वक्तव्य दें तो सदन में वक्तव्य देने के बजाय बाहर उन्होंने वक्तव्य दिया और यहाँ यह कहा कि मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि यूनिवर्सिटी ने कमेटी बना दी है। मेरे पास लिखा हुआ था पैसिल से। लेकिन वक्तव्य कोई नहीं था। मुझे इतना ही कहना है और कुछ कहना नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सदन की मर्यादा को भंग करना यह नहीं या स्पीकर के आदेश की अवहेलना करना नहीं है कि बार बार इसको उठाया जाए और कम्युनलिज्म का प्रचार किया जाए। दिल्ली की हवा को बिगाड़ने की यह सरकार की कोशिश है।

MR. SPEAKER : What is all this stir about ? I fail to understand it. Yesterday, he rose and he wanted to say something. There were such shouts and noise that the poor Minister had to sit down. I enquired if he had anything to say, or to make any

statement. He said that he had just to say a few words, I told the House that he had not any written statement and he wanted to say something. As soon as he went to his room, he sent me a letter saying that he had no statement to make, except to say four or five sentences which he wrote in pencil to the effect that the University Executive Council had appointed a certain committee. You do many things in this House and later on second thoughts you approach me saying : this has happened and what shall we do ? I think we should fix some age limit so that the youngsters in this House would not be so strong. The Jan Sangh leader is very much enthusiastic, and I wish he had married and tamed down.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप बैठ जाइये, मुझे कुछ कहना है।

MR. SPEAKER : There is nobody to tame him at home; After all, there are parties. He can make a statement. We can have a discussion. He has already said yesterday. If you want to have a discussion about this, what for did you not allow him to speak ? Now you are asking him to apologise. What for ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : For making a statement outside the House.

MR. SPEAKER : He can make a statement.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आदेश आपके का यहाँ पालन होना चाहिये, काफ़ी हाउस में या चांदनी चौक में नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER : You do not allow him to make a statement here ; you obstruct him outside also. What wonderful Member are you ? I have this letter which he wrote to me and I shall circulate it. If you later on want a discussion, I shall have no objection. ... (Interruptions) I close it now.

We shall discuss about it. Now, papers to be laid.

12.56 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

U.P.S.C. REGULATIONS, I.A.S. RULES
AND INDIAN FOREST SERVICE
REGULATIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg (1) to re-
lay on the Table

- (i) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Supplementary Regulations, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution together with an explanatory note and a note showing reasons for re-laying the Notification. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4089/70.*]

- (ii) A copy of the Indian Administrative Services (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules- 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1164 in Gazette of India dated the 15th August, 1970, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4156/70.*]

- (2) to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1802 in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1970, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See No LT-4375/70*]-

TEXTILES COMMITTEE RULES AND NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
RAM SEWAK): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Textiles Committee (First Amendment) Rules, 1970

(Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 297 in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1970 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4376/70.*]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3118 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1970, regarding management of the Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Limited, Indore, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library See. No. LT-4377/70.*]

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.
I have already said that this may be laid
on the Table and this will be circulated.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V.
RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a state-
ment regarding the termination of services
of a lecturer in Salwan College, Delhi.

Statement

Shri Maddu Limaye has made certain observations in connection with the termination of services of Shri Javeed Alam, Lecturer, Salwan College. I have already made a statement in connection with this matter on the 20th November, 1970. I would only add that the Executive Council of the Delhi University, at its meeting held on the 21st November, 1970 appointed a Committee of three persons to enquire into the circumstances leading to the termination of services of Shri Javeed Alam and look into the complaint of the teachers of Salwan College who had represented that they apprehended insecurity in service. The Committee has been requested to furnish its report for consideration of the Executive Council at its meeting to be held in the first week of December, 1970.

12.58 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1970, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th November, 1970, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Agricultural Produce Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1970, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th November 1970, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

— — —

12.59 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

NINTH REPORT

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : I present the Ninth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1970-71.

— — —

13.00 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, that is the 24th November, 1970, Shri Kartik Oraon, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), during his speech on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967, on the issue of scheduling or descheduling of tribals converted into Christianity or Islam, made an allegation against me, that I accepted an amount of Rs. 10,000 from the Roman Catholic Church. This is a very wild allegation. I ask Shri Kartik Oraon to produce any evidence before Parliament on the same. If he cannot, he should gracefully apologise and withdraw the remark. I categorically deny the charge.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : There has been some mistake (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : No please.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : It was not Rs. 10,000, but Rs. 10,000 per month.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing any debate on it, Order, order.

Yes, Shri Hanumanthaiya.

13.01 hrs.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the debate on the motion ‘That the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration’ be adjourned.”

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He should give us an assurance that it will be taken up again in this session definitely.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha wants to say something.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I have made a statement in the course of my speech while introducing the motion that this is a problem which has given room to much controversy. The number of castes involved is 2,447 and the amendments I have received contemplate 225 new castes to be included. They want approximately 35 castes to be excluded. Therefore, the House is aware of the immensity of the task facing it. So, some leaders of the Opposition as well as the Prime Minister have wisely come to the conclusion that they need some more time to bring about adjustments. I am grateful to them all.

So far as the Government is concerned, it is very anxious to see that this Bill becomes law as soon as possible. If possible, with the co-operation of the House, we are prepared to see that this Bill comes up for further consideration before the end of this session.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : This Saturday.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The only thing is, we must all earnestly and impartially apply our mind to reconcile the various differing points of view. We have ourselves seen what passionate speeches

have been made. I consider this almost a non-party question, and I beg of all leaders to apply their mind in the true spirit of reconciliation and arrive at conclusions.

With this assurance, I request the House to support this motion.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो तीन दिन की बहस के बाद मंत्री महोदय इस विधेयक पर बहस को स्थगित कराना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने इस के लिए आधी दलीलें दी हैं, उन्होंने सफाई नहीं दी है कि इस के पीछे क्या बुनियादी वजह है। बुनियादी बजह यह है, जो उन्होंने नहीं बताया है, कि हरिजन आदिवासियों के मामले में सरकार का दिमाग साफ नहीं है, इस मामले को सरकार समझ नहीं सकती है, वह इस का निराकरण नहीं करना चाहती है और वह इस को अपने मतलब के लिए एक हथकंडा बनाना चाहती है। विधेयक को प्रवर समिति के पास भेजा गया, जिस ने उस पर विचार कर के इस सदन के सामने रखा। इस विधेयक पर बहुत से संशोधन रखे गये हैं और इस बारे में काफी बहस हुई है। लेकिन उन संशोधनों के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा है। एक संशोधन यह आया है कि जो आदिवासी इस्लाम या क्रिस्टियेनिटी को कुबूल करते हैं, उनको आदिवासी नहीं माना जायेगा। इतनी देर की बहस के बाद मंत्री महोदय की आंखें खुली हैं। जहां तक मजहब का सवाल है, हम लोग इस बात पर विश्वास करते हैं कि रिलिजन इज दि ओषियम आफ मासिज। चाहे कोई इस धर्म में रहे या उस धर्म में जाये, कोई बड़ा फर्म नहीं है। देश का भला इसी में है कि सरकार मन्दिरों, मस्जिदों और गिरजाघरों पर तब तक के लिए ताला लगा दे, जब तक कि इंडियन इकानोमी टेक आफ स्टेज पर नहीं पहुँच जाती है। लेकिन सरकार में वह हिम्मत नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : 13.10 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन बातों को एकसंज कर दोजीए। (व्यवधान)

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fifteen Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : कौन सी जातियां लिस्ट में जोड़ी जायें और कौन सी हटा दी जायें, यह कोई मुश्किल काम नहीं है और न ही वह कोई बुनियादी बात है। क्या इस तरह का कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाला जा सकता है कि यह संशोधन भी स्वीकार कर लिया जाये कि जो आदिवासी इस्लाम या क्रिस्टियेनिटी को कुबल कर ले, उन को आदिवासी न माना जाये। लेकिन यह प्रोवाइजो लगा दिया जाये कि उन को सुविधाओं से वंचित नहीं किया जायेगा ? यह भी निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए कि वे सुविधायें कौन कौन सी हैं। यह बिल्कुल साफ है कि यह सरकार मेहनत चोर है, इनएफिशेंट और निकम्मी है। वह हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को अपने स्वार्थ के लिए इस्तेमाल करना चाहती है। कल श्री कार्तिक उरांव कह रहे थे कि मैं अनशन करूंगा और यह सदन उन के लिए कानडोलेंसिज प्रकट करेगा। लेकिन आज वह ताली बजा रहे हैं।.... (व्यवधान)..... उन में हिम्मत नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... मैंने भी उस संशोधन पर दस्तखत किये थे। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ? I am not going to listen to you. I am going to put the motion to the House.

The question is :

“That the debate on the motion ‘That the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration’ be adjourned.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we adjourn for lunch.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up.....

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : On a point of order, Sir. Rule 15 says :

“The Speaker shall determine the time when a sitting of the House shall be adjourned *sine die* or to a particular day, or to an hour or part of the same day :

Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, call a sitting of the House before the date or time to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned *sine die*.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no business before the House now.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Kindly hear my point of order. The hon. Speaker did not adjourn the House for lunch today. I was present in the House and what happened was that Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha was making his submission on the motion for adjournment of the debate on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, and when this motion was adopted by the House, then the hon. Speaker just said that the motion was adopted and that Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha could go on speaking and the hon. Speaker left the House without informing the House as to when it was to be reassembled. He did not say that the House stood adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.15 P. M. He left the House saying that Mr. Shiv Chandra Jha could go on speaking.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : How have we assembled then ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The hon. Finance Minister asks : How have we assembled ? I say that we have assembled by force of habit, not under direction issued by the Speaker...(Interruption).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi-Sadar) : We never adjourned.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : What I am submitting is that under Rule 15, it is incumbent upon the hon. Speaker or whoever occupies the Chair to adjourn the House to a particular hour of the same day or to the next day or to adjourn the House *sine die*. Since it was a question of adjourning the House to a particular hour of the same day, he could have said it. But he did not say that the House stood adjourned to meet again at 2.15 P. M.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : My submission is that when Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha was speaking, he was allowing him but in the meantime...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You kindly hear the hon. Minister. Afterwards, if there is any new point, I will allow you.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I am one of those who have got great respect for the erudition of Chairman Goyal...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Hon. Member Goyal, not Chairman Goyal.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Hon. Chairman Goyal. I would like to say, first of all, if the presumption is correct that the Speaker did not say anything, then the natural corollary is that the House has never risen for adjournment and, therefore, the House is continuing. Apart from that, there are also certain conventions. Even if Mr. Goyal sitting in the Chair forgets it, it is certainly understood. It is a part of the convention of the House that we adjourn for lunch and meet after one hour. It is

impossible to function in the House if you stick to rules like that. (Interruptions)

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : क्या आप ने इस के बारे में अपनी रूलिंग दे दी है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : रूलिंग दे रहा है। On 14. 8. 70 before adjourning the House for lunch the Speaker observed as follows :

"May I request the hon Members to note that when we adjourn for lunch, we adjourn for one hour. Even if the Chair does not say it specifically, when we adjourn for lunch, we meet after one hour and there need not be any doubt as to when we reassemble."

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सभापति महोदय, सुबह आपने देखा होगा कि हम लोगों ने स्पीकर साहब की मारफत दरखास्त की थी कि जो हिन्दुस्तान भर से हमारे यूथ्स अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में आज पार्लियामेंट के सामने डिमॉन्स्ट्रेशन करने आये हैं, उन के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री या वित्त मंत्री कोई स्टेटमेंट दें ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : You wrote to the hon. Speaker and he has not allowed you to raise this point. So I am not allowing you to raise it.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य गोयल जी ने दुरुस्त बात उठाई है, जिस पर आप ने रूलिंग दी है यह पढ़ कर कि यदि स्पीकर न भी कहे कि कब तक के लिये सदन की बैठक स्थगित की जाती है तो भी यह मानना चाहिए कि एक घण्टे के लिए कार्यवाही स्थगित की जाती है। फाइनेंस बिल पर भी इसी तरह की बात हुई थी, यह पिछले फरवरी-मई सेशन की बात है...

सभापति महोदय : हम उस प्वाइंट को डिस्पोज कर चुके हैं।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं आप की रूलिंग के मुताबिक ही कह रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : रूलिंग के बारे में बात हो चुकी है, अब उस पर कोई नया प्वाइंट नहीं है, इस लिए हम एलाऊ नहीं करेंगे।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : आप सुन तो लें।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, हम रूलिंग दे चुके हैं, उस पर कोई बहस नहीं होगी। आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : आप सुन लें कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ।...

सभापति महोदय : आप मेहरबानी कर के बैठ जाइये, चेयर को डिफाई मत कीजिए। रिकार्ड पर कुछ नहीं लिखा जायगा...

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : X X X

सभापति महोदय : आप समझदार आदमी हैं, पढ़े लिखे आदमी हैं, प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर तब उठता है जब हाउस के सामने कोई सबजैक्ट हो। इस वक़्त यही सबजैक्ट है कि मैंने गोयल साहब को पुकारा है, अगर उस पर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है तो सुन सकता हूँ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : X X X

सभापति महोदय : इस पर हम रूलिंग दे चुके हैं, आप बैठ जाइये। श्री गोयल।

14.29 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION
AND
FOREIGN EXCHANGE REC-
ULATION (AMENDMENT)
BILL

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandi-
garh) : Sir, I beg to move :

“This House disapproves of the Foreign
Exchange Regulation (Amendment)

Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance No. 5 of
1970) promulgated by the President
on the 20th September, 1970.”

Sir, you will recollect that our last session
was adjourned *sine die* on the 3rd of Sep-
tember, 1970. (Interruptions)

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : X X X

सभापति महोदय : मैं रूलिंग दे चुका हूँ। अब श्री गोयल ने जो कहा है, उस पर कुछ कहना है तो कहिए। आप से प्रार्थना है कि मेहरबानी कर के बैठ जाइये।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : X X X

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप डिस्टर्ब करेंगे और हाउस को नहीं चलने देंगे तो मैं रिस्केस्ट करूँगा कि आप हाउस से बाहर चले जायें।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : X X X

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिये या बाहर चले जाइये।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Having
moved my Motion for disapproval of the
Ordinance, I was submitting that our House
was adjourned *sine die* on the 3rd Septem-
ber and it was prorogued on the 7th
September, 1970. This Ordinance has been
issued on the 20th September, 1970. The
plea taken is that since the period of one
year which has been prescribed for the
return of the documents was expiring some
time in October and the Parliament was
not to meet during this period, this Ordi-
nance has been issued.

Sir, it is a matter of some satisfaction
that this time very many Ordinances have
not been issued during the intervening
period. Otherwise, it has become a practice
with the Government to issue many

Ordinances and to pass legislation through the machinery of these Ordinances. Now they are making a sparing use of this and it is a matter of some satisfaction.

But, Sir, since this power of issuing Ordinances have been given to the President only to be exercised in very exceptional circumstances, I would appeal to the Government that they must be vigilant to pass legislative measures, and only when they must, only when there is no other way out, they should issue Ordinances. What are the circumstances of this case? The circumstances of this case are that writ petitions had been filed, and perhaps an order had been issued by the court sealing those documents, and, therefore, those documents could not be available to the Director of Enforcement for scrutiny; since the period of one year for the return was expiring, therefore, this, ordinance was issued.

I want to know from the hon. Minister the circumstances under which the order was issued. Why could Government not anticipate? Why could they not make a judgement that the period of one year for the return of the document was expiring? They could easily have brought forward a legislative measure during the monsoon session, because, after all, no new development had taken place, and the High Court had sealed those documents much earlier, and as far as my information goes, Government had not moved for the vacation of the stay order. Government even did not move to have the scrutiny of the documents, after breaking open the seal. In the Civil Procedure Code, there is a provision to the effect that if Government want to scrutinise a particular document, then they can apply to the court and the court would permit the scrutiny. So, it was not at all a difficult affair. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether he had actually moved the High Court for the vacation of the stay order so that they could take hold of those documents and have a copy thereof. I know from my practice in the High Court that the High Court in writ matters does not require all these documents in original; even certified copies could be made available for the High Court's record. Therefore, it was open to Government to move the High Court that since they had to

return those documents to the particular firm or firms, therefore they should be permitted to supply certified copies of the document for the use of the court and withdraw the original, so that they could return the documents in time. But it appears that they had not taken any step, because they know that they can issue any ordinance. If they had realised that ordinances should be issued only under exceptional circumstances, then they would have taken those steps, they would have either moved the court for the return of the document or they would have moved the court for taking the original and supplying the court with certified copies. Or they would have applied for the vacation of the stay order. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any such step had been taken.

Sub-clause (a) under the Explanation to section 2 of the Act reads :

"the said document could not be examined fully for the purpose of determining whether it would be evidence of the contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule, direction or order made there under."

I would like to know when this document came into their custody. When did they seize all these documents? When were the writ petitions filed, and when was the order sealing the document issued by the court? I want these dates in order to know whether Government had sufficient time to have a scrutiny of the document or not. When did the High Court issue the order either withholding the availability of the document to Government or sealing the document? I would like to know this particular date, because the suspicion arises from the expression that the document could not be examined fully. How long was the document in their possession before it was actually sealed by the court? In sub-clause (b) it is said :

"the said document could not be used for commencing any proceedings under section 23."

I would also like to know whether proceedings under sec. 23 have started because it was open to Government to start

these proceedings. If actually these proceedings had started or have started, they could have retained these documents with them until these proceedings concluded, because there is another provision which says that either it has to be returned within one year or if proceedings under sec. 23 have commenced, they can return these documents till the conclusion of these proceedings. So have proceedings under sec. 23 started? if not, what are the reasons therefor? Under (O), if an injunction order is issued, the period of the year is excluding the period of that order.

In the statement it has been said that before the Directorate could scrutinise these documents and initiate proceedings against the firm, a writ petition was filed by several firms before certain High Courts and interim orders restraining the Directorate from taking action on the documents were obtained. I have already made my submission in this behalf and have requested the hon. Minister to throw light as to how long the documents were actually in their possession before they were sealed by the court.

Since this eventuality arises in various cases under various enactments, would the hon. Minister consider the desirability of incorporating a clause in the General Clauses Act to the effect that where a period of one year is prescribed, if there is intervention by the court, it would be presumed that that period is to be excluded in calculating this one year? Just as you have provided in the Limitation Act that time spent in pursuing a matter in other courts and time spent in obtaining certified copies are automatically excluded from the period of limitation, instead of bringing these amendments from time to time under various enactments, would he consider putting in such a clause in the General Clauses Act? This can certainly be done. By this you will be saved of all this trouble of bringing these amending measures from time to time. After all, each time they have to ask the President to promulgate an Ordinance; now they are taking two or three hours of this House's valuable time on this little thing which can easily be arranged in the manner as I have suggested.

With these observations, I would appeal to the House to accept my Resolution disapproving of the Ordinance so that in future Government become careful and take timely note of the periods which are likely to expire instead of utilising the power of issuing Ordinances, and come to this House with measures which this sovereign body has the exclusive power to legislate upon.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

The purpose of the Bill is very simple. The hon. Member has unnecessarily tried to make it complex and complicated. The Bill proposes to amend section 19G. What is section 19G? It is a section which enables the Director of Enforcement or his officers, when certain documents are seized, to retain them for further scrutiny for not more than a year or the completion of the proceedings under section 23.

So far, this section has worked very well, but human ingenuity is such a powerful thing that sometimes it makes the Government and the legislature find out way so that we can also overcome these difficulties created by people's ingenuity.

SHRI KUNDU (Balasore): You mean the Judges also?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am talking about ingenuity. I am not commenting on the judgment as such, it is not my job.

What happened is that in a particular case—I do not want to go into the details of that case...

SARI S. KUNDU: You must tell us something about that case also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a case about the Birla group. Certain raids had taken place and certain documents were seized. I think they were about 7,000 in number. They had to be scrutinised to

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

take further action in the matter. Some writ petitions were filed by the people concerned, two in the Calcutta High Court and one in the Bombay High Court. The major issue that was raised in the writ petition was dismissed, but the stay order was continued, and the petitions were given time of nearly two months to make an appeal in the Supreme Court or before a Full Bench. Therefore, the difficulty arose that the very purpose of the investigation was being defeated. The time was supposed to end by the 3rd October or so.

Therefor, the main point to be considered here is whether we are going to allow the investigation to go to waste, and whether we should not find some other method, so that, while the courts will have the authority to pass stay orders, the purpose of the investigation will not, at the sametime, be defeated. Therefore, what we propose here is to give a clear one year for the scrutiny. The period during which the documents are sealed or action is stayed, will be excluded so that a period of one complete year is available for the officers of the Director of Enforcement to scrutinise them. This is such a simple thing.

Shri Goyal asks why Government could not come before the House earlier. We were expecting that when the writ petitions were heard and rejected on merits, the stay order would also be vacated, but unfortunately it was not done, and the party has also been given further time to go in appeal. So, there was no alternative but to go in for an ordinance. He says the Ordinance should be over-ruled. That is exactly what we are doing when we pass this Act. The Ordinance will cease to exist. I am requesting the House to accept this proposal so that the Ordinance now becomes an Act.

I have nothing more to say. Do we want to allow this sort of tactics to be adopted by people so that they can put obstruction in the process of investigation? This hon. House has always urged that in such matters investigations should be effective and prompt. This is exactly what we propose to achieve by this amendment. I do not think that I need more arguments to convince the House about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, both the Statutory Resolution and the motion regarding the Bill are before the House.

The time allotted for this Bill is two hours. I request hon. Members to be brief. Is Mr. Jha moving his amendment?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion there on by the 30 January, 1971. " (1)

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : Mr. Chairman, the Finance Minister has just now said that human ingenuity is great ; that is correct. But human failures are equally great and that is also true. If there is some loophole or defect in the law, that has to be rectified. For that purpose we are all with him. But our objection is only to this. The documents which were seized were seized sometime last year in October. There was one year time for them, That does not mean that every case has to be proved or all actions should be taken or punishments should be given in the last month. When the writ petition was filed, there must have been sufficient time before the Government to judge and anticipate things, and to foresee what be the result. Whatever it is if there has been some omission in the law, and if you want to rectify it, that should be rectified for the future and not retrospectively. Supposing somebody had committed a crime and the punishment for that crime was six months imprisonment and the trial goes on. During the course of his trial if you think that the punishment should be more you can decide that for a similar crime the punishment may be greater thereafter in further. But you cannot punish that person more than what it was provided at that time.

Here, because of the intervention of the court the scrutiny could not be made. There have been certain lapses, as my hon. friend Shri Goyal pointed out. Have the Government gone and asked the Court for permission to scrutinise the documents? The answer has not been given. Under section 23 there is an alternative way; it has been explained and I do not want to take the

time of the House. The answer to that also has to come. When the last session was continued up to the 4th September, the Government should have known that the court proceedings would not be over by October and they could have come with legislation before parliament. But they were indifferent; they had no time for this as there their time was taken in their party manouvres. We see the way the Government functions by what happened today to the Sheded Caste Bill. The amendments of the Government themselves ran into hundreds. If they could not come to any definite decision, why bring the Bill. The Joint Select Committee had already approved it. If they wanted to make a few vital changes one could have understood. But they did not do so. They have adjourned the discussion. Similarly, here also, if the Government had applied their mind and anticipated things, they need not have approached the President. The President's is an exalted office. That office should be used only to a very little extent, to the minimum possible extent, and our record should be that we have not ruled the country with the promulgation of ordinances. Even for a day, if it is found unnecessary, it should not be done. With all due respect to the office of the President, I am supporting the motion of Shri Goyal for the simple reason that there has been undue indifference on the part of the Government. Again, as has been suggested, there is only one party which has been involved, and because of one party, if you are not able to do something, you are going to change the law! Of course, there is an omission which should be set right for the future: If it is done for the future, we have no objection whatsoever to it. But we should like to know from the Finance Minister if it is proper to promulgate a law like this—they have done it in the past also—and if they are going to do like this, does it not show that because of one person, however big or however small, you are changing the law and making it applicable retrospectively? If it is for the future, it is nothing. But if you make it applicable retrospectively, does it not show some vindictiveness in the whole affair? A big House like this—the Parliament—which is the main law-making body in the country, should not be reduced to such a farce where we can or change the laws only because one

party or one individual is concerned about it. On this ground, we support the motion of Shri Goyal and we think that the Finance Minister will give proper explanation for giving retrospective effect to the law that is being made now.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this amending Bill. I submit that it is wholly erroneous, it is not right, to determine whether there is necessary or otherwise for this amendment with reference to a particular writ matter or a particular case or with reference to the predicament of the Government in one particular matter pending before the court. I think that was purely mentioned as one instance where hardship was caused to the Government or the Enforcement Directorate on account of the law that then existed. The matter will have to be determined and the amendment will have to be collated in juxtaposition with the entire Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, and then determined whether or not this amendment helps to achieve the very purpose and the objective so very ably explained by the Finance Minister in the matter. After all, there was some talk of human ingenuity—one is sure that human ingenuity is not so great that it can foresee everything every-time is advance.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आप जैसे वकील हों तो सरकार क्या करे। श्री नरेन्द्र साल्वे ; मधु लिमये जो कि इनके काबिल होते हुए भी उनसे कितनी ही गलतियां हो जाती हैं। हम लोग तो छोटे आदमी हैं ; हम लोगों से ज्यादा गलतियां होती हैं।

I was submitting that it is not fair to determine the merits of this amendment with reference to one particular case. The rationale will have to be judged, as I said, in the context of the larger objective.

Then, I am surprised at the contention raised by the hon. Shri Bajaj, that there should be no retrospective operation of this measure, for, it may have the odour of vindictiveness. I am surprised, because he is a very fairminded Member. Why should there not be retrospectivity? After

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

all, if there is a particular document to which the Enforcement Director has not been allowed access for a period of one year, because, during that period, the court's injunction or court orders stultified him from getting the access, the position must be rectified. He should be given access, but what is of importance is to determine whether or not there has been an infraction of law, and every possible help must be given by this House to the Enforcement Director to detect the infraction of law under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : If they have failed to approach the court for scrutinising the document, they have no right to come and ask the privilege of this House like that. If they have not failed, your contention is right.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The Finance Minister is capable of taking care of that point. I am on a larger issue, *viz.*, the retrospectivity of this legislation. Mr. Bajaj has accepted in principle that a court's order must not be used as a handle by anyone, howsoever ingenious he may be, to stifle the enquiry of an officer of the Enforcement Directorate from detecting the infractions and commercial offences. It must be a retrospective law and I do not think there would be any vindictiveness whatsoever.

The scope of the Bill has been very ably explained by the Finance Minister. It seeks to amend section 19G. The main feature has been explained in the Statement of Object the Reasons, *viz.*, one year's duration is generally adequate for the Enforcement Directorate to determine whether a particular document is necessary to determine the guilt or infraction of any of the provisions and for proceedings under section 23. But in exceptional cases, where because of some court order the Enforcement Directorate cannot get at it, the one year period must start after the court injunction is vacated. There is a similar law in income-tax. There are limitations on taking penalty proceedings. But the income-tax department sometimes issues notices indis-

criminately and writs are filed. The matter is stayed by the court. Now penalty proceedings have to be completed in two years. But the law provides that in proceedings stayed as a result of court injunctions, that period has to be excluded in determining the limitation. In fact, I welcome the suggestion made by Mr. Goyal why not have a clause in the General Clause Act itself? That may take care of this situation.

I would like to take this opportunity to make a few observations on the working of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. It is a very important Act to ensure that the invaluable foreign exchange, very much needed by our country, is properly accounted by all those who earn it abroad to the Government, so that Government may be able to divert it according to its own plan and priorities. Considering the continuous infractions of this law, one would feel that these who are responsible for accounting under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act observe this Act more in its breach than adherence. There is a growing tendency towards increased commercial offences. We seem to feel that the only way we can curb it is to make our laws more and more stringent. However, human ingenuity works both ways. You want to make it more strict to make sure that those who are contumacious and recalcitrant are punished heavily. Very heavy fines are postulated and there is imprisonment also. But human ingenuity works the other way also. The more you make it stringent, there is the human tendency to be more ingenious in devising means to avoid or evade it. Infraction becomes more skillful. Therefore, my submission is that a more pragmatic view may be taken. After all, this Act has a very basic purpose to serve in economy. But considering the way it is being administered, the infraction of this law is ravaging and devastating our economy.

This has a nexus with one activity in the country which is the most pernicious activity for our economy, namely, smuggling. Smuggling of gold is entirely the outcome of what we seek to do to our foreign exchange by regulating it; in other words,

since foreign exchange has come to acquire a certain preciousness and rarity in the hands of those who earn it, they want to amass it in all possible ways.

There is a very well organised gang in Dubai blessed by the Sheikh there himself. Banks finance the bringing of gold from Dubai to India. From there gold is smuggled into India and that gold is sold at a fabulous price. I do not know but I was told that smuggled gold is sold at 183 for 10 grammes whereas its price abroad is 32 an ounce. It is fantastic profit. Still, whether we like it or not, among Indian there is a weakness for gold. When we purchase gold at such a fantastic price, what happens? Every sort of device is fallen back upon to amass foreign exchange in India and to smuggle it outside. Smuggle gold in India and smuggle foreign exchange outside India in violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

This has a very intimate bearing on the value of the rupee itself. Even those who are going to abroad purchase foreign exchange at Rs. 13 a dollar and a pound is purchased at Rs. 31. If we really want to achieve the objective of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, I would make two suggestions. I would not have made these suggestions were I not sure that the Finance Minister is a person who is capable of dynamic thinking and of having a new look over the whole matter...*(Interruptions)*

श्री मधु लिमये : अब एनफोर्समेंट डायरेक्ट्रेट इन के नियंत्रण में नहीं है। वह प्रधान मंत्री ने ले लिया है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : मेरे लिए प्रधान मंत्री महोदय और वित्त मंत्री कोई अलग-अलग नहीं हैं।

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : अधिक समय नहीं लगेगा जब कि आप भी इनको अलग-अलग देखेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : My difficulty is that you are yielding every time there is an interruption.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Shri Madhu Limaye is a very able man and I am enable to resist yielding to him whenever he wants to interrupt. But his difficulty is that on every matter he superimposes his political philosophy and that is how he ruins it.

I want to make two suggestions to the Finance Minister. Firstly, he should consider liberal import of gold by the Reserve Bank and making it available in restricted quantities at reasonable price so that smuggling itself becomes unremunerative and unrewarded. Thereby it would tremendously help restore the purchasing power of the rupee. Secondly, either you do not allow people to go abroad or, if you do let them go abroad, for God's sake give them sufficient foreign exchange.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhanduka) : Mr. Chairman, I am not convinced by the introductory speech of our Finance Minister nor am I convinced by his supporter, Shri Salve's speech. On the contrary, I find his supporter, Shri Salve from the Treasury Benches, to be going against the Finance Minister himself. He suggests that the entire smuggling should be stopped and an Act should be passed in order to stop smuggling.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : The Board of Central Excise and Revenue must be scrapped.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : But here we are having an amendment of only three or four lines. He does not bring forward a comprehensive Bill to plug the holes in the Act for removing smuggling. Such a dynamic man or a dynamic Finance Minister brings forward only an amendment of three or four lines by way of an explanation. That is why he is not supporting him; on the contrary, he is going against him.

The second thing which my hon. friend, Shri Salve, suggests is to import gold and

[Shri R. K. Amin]

sell it at a reasonable price as was done during the war time by the Britishers. But the very purpose of having control over gold, which is an unproductive investment, will be defeated. The purpose for which we are having this Act is to stop the import of gold, and now Mr. Salve is asking him to import gold and defeat his own purpose. How can the Finance Minister accept his suggestion ?

But in this case my own difficulty is that by applying the touchstone of reasonableness or commonsense, one would certainly ask the Government that for an exceptional case for which you have some difficulty, are you going to issue an Ordinance which is to be done when there are grave difficulties ? Secondly, having issued an Ordinance, are you going to bring the Bill for such a small thing about which for 23 years you did not find any difficulty whatsoever ? The Act has been in operation from 1947. You must convince us that for all these 23 years, this difficulty was not visualised. But I am sure that you must be having a number of cases in which you must have seized the foreign exchange documents and other things. Did't you find any such case so far where the obstruction from the court was coming in the way ? If you had found such a difficulty, what prevented you from coming to the House in time ?

The Finance Minister has not convinced us that by the 5th September, when the House was adjourned *sine die*, it was not possible for him to visualise it and to bring the amendment at that time so that he need not have resorted to the issue of an Ordinance ? From what he says, we are not convinced that on 1st or 2nd of September, it was not possible to visualise that this would happen. He must convince us that by 5th September he was not in a position to visualise this and that something happened between 5th and 20th September that made him to go in for the Ordinance.

Another thing that you must convince is : Was it not possible to ask the court to show the documents which were sealed by

the court ? Was it not possible for the Government to ask for their examination ?

Then, he has not convinced that during the time the Government had documents with them, it was not possible for the Government to examine them thoroughly and bring whatever case they would like to bring against the individual.

Further, I ask : Is this an exceptional case which is so important as to impel you to go in for the Ordinance and bring an amendment with retrospective effect ?

Do you convince us that by having this Ordinance you were able to find out a particular guilt which you would not have been able to find out had there been no Ordinance like this ? By issuing this Ordinance and by keeping the documents longer, you were in a position to find out certain guilts which would not have been possible for you to find out from the seized documents without resorting to an Ordinance ? Will you be able to convince us about that ?

What benefits have you got in a particular case for which you issued this Ordinance ? Have you been able to prove certain things in a particular case of a particular individual, in so far as foreign exchange forgery is concerned which you could not have proved during the time the documents were with the Government ? You must convince us about the benefits you have got by this. Otherwise, what is the use of posing a question : Do you want a stricter and more severe application of a particular law ? When a law of any type is adopted, it is presumed that we want an application of it. We stand for rule of law. But we do not want that only one or two cases like this should impel you to give more and more powers to the Enforcement Department, even to retain a document longer than one year and tamper with it. That will jeopardise the freedom of the individual in this country. We will not stand for it. Is not one year a reasonable period ? Was it not possible to go to the court for examining the document ? Was it not possible for you to find out during the period you had the documents ? You

convince us about all that. You tell us also about the benefits you have accrued from a particular case which without this ordinance you could not have got.

On the face of it, by our own common-sense, it is not possible to accept the reasonableness of this Ordinance or the reasonableness of the explanation given by way of this amenament. That is why, in spite of the support given by his own party Members to it, I am not convinced about its reasonableness and I support my hon. friend, Shri Shri Chand Goyal in disapproving the Ordinance as well as the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have gone through the provisions of the Bill and Section 19G of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 which is going to be amended. If you read Section 19G, it says :

"Where in pursuance of an order under sub-section (2) of section 19 or of the provisions of section 19A, 19C or 19D, or of a requisition or summons under section 19E or 19F, any document is furnished or seized and the Direction of Enforcement or any other officer of Enforcement has reason to believe that the said document would be evidence of the contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule, direction or order made thereunder, and that it would be necessary to retain the document in his custody, he may so retain the said document for a period not exceeding one year..."

My hon. friends, Shri Amin and Shri Goyal have pleaded that they oppose this ordinance. We are generally opposed to ordinances when this House is supreme and sovereign and it can enact any law. But, Sir, in this particular case, I would request the hon. Members to kindly consider certain cases.

For instance, I would say the famous case of Associated British Machinery Manufacturers of Calcutta. This particular company was cheating and huge documents

were recovered from their Calcutta office and then what happened ?...(*Interruptions*) They were supplying all kinds of machinery to the Ordnance Factories. They are one of the biggest suppliers to Ordnance Factories in the matter of machinery, both automatic and semi-automatic. Now, what happened ? Huge documents, two truck-loads of documents were seized and they were kept in the Calcutta office and naturally they had to be sent to Delhi for further investigation. What happened ? They wanted certain documents back. Their representatives were asked to come to the Calcutta office and take photostat copies or copies of those documents which were needed, in consultation with them. In one year period it is not possible to scrutinise so many documents when these companies keep two or three sets of ledgers and four or five account books. Naturally their accounting procedure is such that all of them try to have so many books and it is very difficult. I must congratulate and thank those officers. They are only a handful, their number should be increased, who daringly seized the documents whether in the ABMDM or that famous case of Hind Motors. In Hind Motors it was done with the help of the local police officers because the staff was so lazy. A truck load of documents was seized. Naturally, one year may look more. But, to do justice to that particular firm and justice to the cause it is but necessary that the documents should be kept. Otherwise, somebody goes and files a suit in a court of law, almost a writ. Naturally, without disposal of that writ, they cannot touch the documents at all. This was done in the case of one industry headed by Sahu Jain. So, what I feel is that this amendmedt will help. If we are really sincere and earnest in stopping the foreign exchange racket which is going on unabated and unchecked, this is necessary and I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see that the staff is increased. The young Enforcement Officers, the Asstt. Enforcement Officers and even the Directors, and Asst. Directors—they are handful in number...

SHRI R. K. AMIN : You will solve unemployment problem.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not talking of unemployment. I know the reality.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I know certain cases, I know what happened, where certain important documents were seized at the airport long ago, that gentleman swallowed the entire document. He made it like this and swallowed it. You know, Sir, Mr. A.M. Chatterjee who is retired now, got him and that famous case is there.

I would request this hon. House to kindly apply its mind really. Because an Ordinance has been brought, it should not be condemned. . . (Interruptions) Power is there no doubt. But the question is: if they are forced to retain these documents for one year only, no big company can be raided, I can assure you, with my little experience in Government jobs, I know even taking of copies of files and even taking copies of important documents takes month and months together. While extending my support to this Bill, I would request the hon. Minister to throw light on two points. I want to know what are those particular cases. I want to know what are these cases which are pending, which necessitate this particular Ordinance. I want to know how many cases are pending today.

It is my submission that we should give more powers to these officers. The difficulty that we find is this. There are so many sincere and honest officers like for instance Mr. Srivastava, Director of Intelligence who was catching big shorts like Bird and Company or any other Company which were flying away with foreign exchange, and he was putting his hand on the various nefarious and nasty activities of these business houses. But what happened? He was transferred. From Calcutta he was transferred to Bombay; from Bombay he was brought here; and from here he has suddenly been transferred to some other place, on whose recommendation, I do not know. So, this is position, Sir. Instead of giving him some award, he has been transferred. He was daring enough to put his hand into the pockets of those big sharks. So, what I want to say is that these officers should be given more powers, and they should be suitably rewarded.

Also, the staff position should be reviewed once for all. Staff should be increased

if the aim is to run the department effectively. They should be properly rewarded and promoted. Otherwise, what is happening today is this. These few officers are not able to deal with the foreign exchange racket which is increasing. Their power and their numbers should be increased.

Also, I would like to know about one point from the hon. Minister. I want to know whether it is a fact that in 1969 the cases of foreign exchange violations were much more than in 1967 and 1968. If so, what is the reason?

With these words, I support the Bill and I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on the various points I have raised.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
सभापति जी, जो इस विधेयक के भाव हैं मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। आर्डिनंस का विरोध हो सकता है कि उस के वगैर भी यह शायद हो सकता था या कोई और इस की शकल हो सकती थी। लेकिन जो भाव हैं इस बिल में उन का मैं पूर्णतया समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा एतराज दो तीन बातों पर है। एक तो यह कि यह फारेन एक्सचेंज की स्मॉलिंग जितनी मात्रा में हमारे देश में बढ़ रही है कि शायद हमारे देश की एकोनामी पर उस का एक जबरदस्त प्रभाव हो रहा है। आप को आश्चर्य होगा कि एक साल में करीब सौ करोड़ से ले कर 150 करोड़ तक की स्मॉलिंग हमारे देश में होती है। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह सरकार ने जो फिगर मानी है वह है। मेरा ख्याल है कि चट्टाण साहब ने यह कहा है। इस से ज्यादा भी होगा। तो जब इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में यह सब कुछ हो रहा है तो सरकार को एक पीसमील लेजिस्लेशन लाने के बजाय एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए था और उस के लिए उन

को चाहिए था कि इस की एक स्टडी पहले करवाते। एक सांइटिफिक स्टडी इस की होनी चाहिए कि यह स्मगलिंग क्यों होती है, मोडस ऑपरेंडो इस का क्या है? जो बड़े बड़े स्मगलर्स हैं उन्होंने इस के बड़े बड़े तरीके निकाले हैं, उस के अन्दर क्या लूपहोल्स हैं, कैसे उस को पकड़ा जा सकता है, इन सब बातों की स्टडी होनी चाहिए थी। पर मुझे दुख है कि इतनी बड़ी प्राबलम होने के बाद भी सरकार ने अभी तक इस प्रकार की स्टडी नहीं की। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह इनकम्प्लीट बिल है और मैं सहमत हूँ इस बात में कि सरकार को इस में अधिकारियों को और ज्यादा अधिकार देने चाहिए। अभी क्या है? सजा का है या जुर्माने का है। उस में फिजिकल इम्प्रोजनमेंट जरूर होना चाहिए। मैंने कई सवाल इस पर पिछले तीन सालों में किए हैं। बड़े बड़े लोग काफी इस में पकड़े जाते हैं लेकिन किसी न किसी तरीके से वह छूट जाते हैं या थोड़ा बहुत जुर्माना देकर वह छूट जाते हैं। तो यह एक आश्चर्य की बात है।

मैं यह मांग करूंगा कि सरकार इस की एक सांइटिफिक स्टडी करे कि किस तरीके से इस को रोका जा सकता है। इस बात की भी जांच की जाय कि कहां ओवर इंडाईसिंग होता है; किन किन तरीकों से स्मगलिंग होता है। मैं एक उदाहरण आप के जरिये मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने उन को लिखा भी है। रामपुर के जो पहले नवाब थे, वे स्मगलिंग करते हुए पकड़े गये, वे कलकत्ता से प्लेन में पाकिस्तान जा रहे थे और अपने साथ अपने जवाहरात स्मगल करना चाहते थे। उस समय श्री रफी अहमद क़िदवई साहब को सूचना मिली—यह देश हमेशा उन के गीत गाता रहेगा उन्होंने मौके पर उन को पकड़ लिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उन के सारे जवाहरात स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्डिया, दिल्ली में रखे गये। होम

मिनिस्ट्री ने उन की इवेन्ट्री बनाई, उन की फोटो ली गई और होम मिनिस्ट्री के विशेषज्ञों ने उन का तीन करोड़ रुपये का एस्टीमेट लगाया। उन के मरने के बाद जब दूसरे नवाब आये, तो उन को 1966 में सरकार ने कुछ जवाहरात वापस कर दिये। ऐसा क्यों किया गया, क्या कारण था, उन पर कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं हुई—इस का सरकार के पास कोई जवाब नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, एक और बड़ी सेंसेशनल चीज आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, उस के बाद उन के जो एन्सेसट्रल हीरे, (Heirloom) मोती और जवाहरात थे, वे बदल लिए गए और उन को बिदेशों की कुछ पाटियों को बेच दिया गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिन जवाहरात की कीमत उस समय 3 करोड़ लगाई गई थी। आज उन की कीमत 8 करोड़ रुपये होती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि सरकार एन्कवायरी कर रही है, लेकिन मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह कैसे हुआ। जब उन जवाहरात को इम्पाउन्ड किया गया था, तो उन को वापस क्यों दिया गया, उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई? इस में कुछ बड़े अफसर शामिल हैं और उन की हमदर्दी उन के साथ है। मैंने संबस्टीचूशन को जो चार्ज लगाया है, मुझे मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान में यू० एस० ए० और ज़ैनेवा के दो बड़े ज्वेलर्स आये थे, उन के नाम हैं—ओस्कर गार्डन आफ ज़ैनेवा और वलेन्डे आर्लज आफ यू० एस० ए०, उन्होंने नवाब रामपुर से उन जब हरात को खरीदा और वे उन जवाहरात को ले गये, इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपये का फौरन एक्सचेंज का स्मगलिंग हुआ।

सभापति जी, आज कुछ लोग पॉलिटिकल प्रेशर डाल कर उस को हूश आप कराना चाहते हैं। नवाब रामपुर पहले ओल्ड कांग्रेस की तरफ से यू० पी० में एम० एल० ए० थे, लेकिन

अब वह नई कांग्रेस में चले गये हैं। इस तरह से अगर आप स्मगलिंग को हश-अप करेंगे तो काम कैसे चलेगा। मेरी इन्फॉर्मेशन तो यह है कि दो लाख रुपये में इस मामले को खत्म करने का सोदा हो गया है...

सभापति महोदय : आप बिल पर नहीं बोल रहे हैं, बिल पर बोलिए।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : बिल पर ही बोल रहा हूँ। रूलिंग कांग्रेस के कुछ लोगों ने, जो पदाधिकारी हैं, इस बात का बायदा किया है कि इस मामले को हश-अप करा देंगे। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि इस तरह के लोगों को छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए।

सभापति जी, अभी हम ने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि महाराष्ट्र के एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर * * * 600 पौंड यहां से स्मगल कर के इंग्लैंड ले गये...

सभापति महोदय : यहां यह नियम रखा गया है कि अगर आप किसी के बारे में हाउस में एल्लोवेशन लगाना चाहते हैं तो आप स्पीकर को लिख कर भेज दीजिए, अगर वह परमिशन देगे, तब रिकार्ड पर आयेगा..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is there in the papers, and it has been widely publicised.

सभापति महोदय : रिकार्ड पर से नाम हटा दीजिए। नाम न लिया जाय।

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : The report in the newspapers may be contradicted. But what the hon. Member says here cannot be contradicted, because the person concerned is not here to defend himself.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं नाम नहीं लेता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र के एक मिनिस्टर ने यू० के० के अन्दर एक बैंक को 600 पौंड के फोर्ड डायमण्ड्स दिये, जब गिरफ्तार करने के आर्डर दिये गये तब यू० के० पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया और हमारे हाई कमीशन के इन्टरफीयरेंस से उन का छुटकारा हुआ। अगर मिनिस्टर लेवल पर, एम० एल० ए० लेवल पर, पार्टी लेवल पर इस तरीके से स्मगलिंग में सहायता देंगे, तब तो मैं सकम्भता हूँ कि छोटी छोटी मछलियों को पकड़ने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि नवाब रामपुर के मामले में जो पोलिटिकल इन्टरफीयरेंस हो रहा है, उस को व्यक्तिगत रूप से देखें। मैंने सुना है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री ने पूरे कागजात एन्फोर्समेंट डाइरेक्टोरेट को नहीं दिये हैं, वहां कुछ बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स उन कागजात को दबाये बैठे हैं, न इन्वन्ट्री दी है, न फोटोग्राफ दिए हैं, क्योंकि फोटोग्राफ के देने से जो नकली हीरों का सक्स्टीचूशन हुआ है, वह मालूम हो जायेगा। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय व्यक्तिगत रूप से रुचि ले कर इस मामले को देखें और फिर सदन के सामने सारी तस्वीर आनी चाहिए कि किस तरीके से नवाब रामपुर को छोड़ा गया है, उन को वे जवाहरात क्यों लौटाये गये, उस का सक्स्टीचूशन कैसे हुआ, उन के खिलाफ अभी हाल में जो रेड हुआ था, वह भी इसी कड़ी की एक लड़ी थी।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एक कम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लाये, इस की साइंटिफिक स्टडी करे और एक कमीशन बैठाया जाना चाहिए जो इस तरह के सब पुराने केसेज को देखे, बड़े बड़े इन्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स, बड़े बड़े व्यापारी, मिनिस्टर,

किसी भी ब्लास के लोग हों, जो इस तरह की गड़बड़ी करते हैं, इन सब मामलों को स्टडी कर के तब यहां पर बिल लायें। इस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सजा देनी चाहिये। मैं बनर्जी साहब का समर्थन करता हूं कि जो आप के यहां ईमानदार लोग हैं, जैसे अभी 58 लाख रुपये का स्मॉलिंग का मामला पकड़ा गया, इस के लिए मैं उन अफसरों को बर्खास्त देना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने ईमानदारी से, मजबूती के साथ यह काम किया। क्योंकि कई बार मुझे आश्चर्य होता है, आज कल के जमाने में, इस वेइमानी के युग में भी कुछ ऐसे अफसर हैं जो करोड़ों लाखों रुपये के स्मॉलिंग रैकेग को बिना किसी लालच को परवाह किये पकड़ कर सामने ले आते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर महोदय उन को रिवाइंड करें, इनाम दें और कहें कि जो भी इस तरह के काम करेगा सरकार उन की सजा देगी।

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BASU (Diamond Harhour): My party will support any real measure to stop the drainage of the country's wealth, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act could easily be called a law of loopholes. It has been deliberately kept that way.

We have not the least doubt that this Government has no intention of stopping the looting by foreign monopolists. that if why it has deliberately kept this Act as a law of loopholes, because this Government is supported by foreign monopolists and also their Indian counterparts. So they can not possibly be expected to upset or put hindrance in their field of plunder.

We have been suffering from a basic evil from the time the Britishers came. This is the under-sale of our products and over-buy of theirs. In both cases, you had no say. You sold your commodity at their price and you—bought their commodity again, at their price. So the plunder was there both ways.

Take, for example, one item, export of iron ore. It is being done at a cost struc-

ture where there is no real value of the precious metal included. In one case, in paradeep, even the cost of exploitation and transportation is not fully covered. You are losing at the rate of Rs. 15 per f.o.b. paradeep but are trying to shield it from the people of the country. The same thing is happening with tea and jute.

From Goa iron ore is exported. You do a little manipulation with Llyods World Register of ships and mark a 15,000 tonnes as a 12,000 tonner. You load 15,000 tonnes of iron ore and send it to Japan invoiced for 12,000 tonnes and have the value of 3,000 tonnes in Japan untouched by income-tax, untouched by foreign exchange regulations.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : It is not done that way, it is very crude.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BASU : Another way is that if the metallic content of the iron ore is 75 per cent, you show it as 62 or 60 per cent. If the landed value of a particular ore in a European Port for a metallic content of 80 per cent is Rs. 400 you show it as having a content of 40 per cent and invoice it at Rs. 120 and retain Rs. 280 in a foreign country untouched by Mr. Chavan, his Directorate and Mrs. Gandhi because they are greatly in love with those people who are doing it.

I would cite one example. I am quoting from the prospectus issued by the Imperial Tobacco Company. That is how I would like to call them because they are nowhere Indian. If you look at page 9 when you go back to office and send for a copy, you will find how you are allowing us to be plundered. Goodwill and trade marks—something which does not exist, is valued at Rs. 4,90,34,487. It does not involve importation of machinery or anything else, it is something which your country generated. You prefer to have "King of Kings" as a smoker, and there is goodwill generated. You not only pay 10 times the cost of production or what the tobacco grower gets, you give another unseen amount. Profit at the rate of seven to twelve per cent, seen, unseen, backdoor, front door, all these you are allowing them to repat-

riate every year on an item which does not exist to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs in foreign exchange because politically for your own existence you dare not touch them. Therefore, you must allow them to plunder us here.

I was talking the other day with one of your brilliant Secretaries, Mr. K. B. Lall.....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Please do not mention names.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am going to say nothing against him.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am telling you that you should not do it. I am objecting. Point of order. Better withdraw.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We are talking about the importation of rubber, Mr. Vasudevan Nair, a very dear friend of mine, said, "Oh, the State Trading Corporation is handling it, you do not have to worry about over-invoicing." But an item which cost Rs. 20 is shown as Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 by over-invoicing. This is how it is done. Dunlops are the ultimate consumers of rubber in this country. They have a Subsidiary firm with its office in "Plantation House", Menzing Lane, London. They are running a rubber plantation. Dunlops say they want Latex variety X-1 which costs internationally Rs. 100 landed Calcutta. Their subsidiary will agree and the STC; a beast of burden, comes in between. Actually, the subsidiary firm will send Latex X-3, the international value of which is Rs. 70, and mark it X-1 and take Rs. 100 for it. This is how over-invoicing done. It is done through value, through quality, through quantity and in a hundred and one other ways. You know all these things, but you keep your eyes shut because it goes against your interest.

The Administrative Reforms Commission has very mildly put it that the drainage due to over-invoicing and under-invoicing is to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. I have been closely associated with international firms and I know the stories of both sides of the river. I can say safely that your under-invoicing and over-invoicing is

taking not less than Rs. 400 crores. a year in foreign exchange and you are losing income-tax also to that extent. Today because we have a blind love for the foreigners and foreign manufacturers, we are paying 42 per cent of our export earnings as interest and service charges on foreign loans. Quoting world Bank officials, I can tell you that within 15 years it will become 100 per cent and you will have no foreign exchange earnings left with you unless you borrow again from them. In Rajya Sabha yesterday, there have been speeches. There have been 38 companies penalised and 175 suspected cases amounting to more than Rs. 30 lakhs; all soft pedalling and gross underestimate. From the list which I collected from the Library this morning I could see to very well-known set of people. One is Jardin Henderson Ltd. I was once associated with them and they pushed me to this faith and belief that unless the foreign hand of exploitation is stopped in this country, we shall never survive, not to speak of prosper. The other is Thomas Duffer and Company. I should tell Mr. Chavan that they are very good friend of yours. Sir John Brown told me Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu, what can you do? I am a great friend of Finance Minister so and so; I shall write to him; if you want a job as a commercial attaché in an embassy, I can arrange it but do not try to harm us. That is what he said. You must read the article I wrote in *Blitz* in 1960-61.....(Interruptions.) This is Jardin Henderson and Company have been sworn smugglers and they are agents of the Indo-China Steamship Company. If you read a very world renowned book titled, *Foreign Mud*, written by an Englishman you will know this. The indulge in opium smuggling. Their ships smuggle gold, silk and silver. Since 1950 their ships had been caught times without number carrying on gold and smuggled goods and so many other things. They had been been penalised 101 times. At the last stage they get out; come to Delhi where they maintain a high-powered contact office and you cannot touch them. I should like to know from Mr. Chavan either here or afterwards in a letter; what are they going to do against this really sworn smugglers and evaders of the laws of the soil? Mr. Girdharilal Mehta is a director of Jardin

Henderson Ltd. and also a director of the Thomas Duff—Company.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : On a point of order, can he mention the name of a person like this ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I have every right to do so. I shall show past precedents from our records.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a convention that if you want to bring a charge against somebody you must write to the Speaker ; or you can quote from some documents.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : If this rule is pushed to its logical extreme what will happen is that we cannot name anybody except 523 Members of the Lok Sabha. We shall be stultifying ourselves if we do so. Really the rule means that where there is a Minister to defend, do not use the name of the officer. If something goes on in the market and if there are smugglers and if you say that we cannot mention their name, what is the point in it ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He can name them after writing to the Speaker in advance and getting his permission,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Now, another group of people. Goenka's of Calcutta, R. P. Goenka and all that. They purchased Balmer Lawrie and Duncans. They had to struggle with Mr. Wahi of the UPCC and to fight for securing foreign exchange in London. How much and how quickly they could do it, they competed with each other. Government must enquire and tell this House how these persons have acquired control of foreign business houses on payment of their dues in foreign exchange ?

About the Hindustan Motors, the Birlas, we have heard about them. Cases about foreign exchange transactions are going on. They can hire very big lawyers and hoodwink the laws which are full of loopholes. You cannot touch them because they are your masters and patrons, You will only

go in for some petty legislation to hoodwink the people of the country.

Then, about shipments to banned areas at a fantastic premium. This Jardine and Henderson was caught smuggling things to Portuguese, East Africa with whom you have a trade ban. They have also created a dummy firm to cheat East Germany ; a firm called Nelson and Kelson ; Jacker and Alibrook. The name of the firm is Nelson and Lyons in Hamburg. The business was to go to an Indian firm, and it diverted to their own people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, I will finish in five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. Do you know how much time you have taken ? More than the time allowed for your party. *(Interruptions.)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I will take just two minutes more. Then there is the question of Mundhras shifting all their wealth to England. How is it being done right under the nose of the Government ? Because he can pull out a cheque from his pocket and blackmail any Minister because he is collecting funds for them.

What about Modella Woollen Mills' scandal, committing fraud in the importation of wool ? What are the Government doing about it ? ...*(Interruption)* A former Auditor-General, who is is director in the Modella Woollen Mills a involved in this fraud. You are hand in glove, and that is why Bird and Co., could run away and Mr. Sachin Chowdhuri reduced the fine.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Member every-time has insinuated that something is, being done right under the nose of the Minister and said that there is also an unholy alliance. Once he said—I am pointing this out because I have been able to check it—something about Imperial Tobacco Co.

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

I have nothing to do with it, and I have no sympathies with it. The sooner it is wound up the better. But one statement he made, and let us see how irresponsible it is. I want to bring to your notice one thing. Here is the prospectus. In accordance with section 24 (2) (b) of the Companies Act, they are required to determine the total assets less liabilities and determine the net wealth. That is how they have determined the net wealth. One of the items of the asset is goodwill, trade mark at cost, at Rs. 4.90 crores which they must show as required by the Companies Act. Now, where is the smuggling of foreign exchange, and how is he saying that it is done under Mr. Chavan's nose? If it is possible for him, let him explain it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am coming to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. There is one thing. This has become the habit of the House to attack anybody with motives.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Not the House.

AN HON. MEMBER : Some say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is wrong. It is not proper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I will quote from the published document.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In the House, you should not raise that matter, and you cannot go on maligning anybody and everybody at any time. I request you to finish the speech. *(Interruption)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I do not know why there is so much passion for those who are running the economy of the country. In the capital structure, that amount has been shown, and it is shown as the capital which they never brought. *(Interruption)*

It was never genuinely created, and they are taking dividends out of that money, what is the wrong I have talked about it? Mr. Salve is objecting. I really fail to understand him. *(Interruption)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am concluding, Sir. I wish to draw the attention of the House to the 56th report of the Public Accounts Committee, wherein they have said that in one case, overinvoicing was done to the extent of 2,000 per cent. I can quote 10 instances where money has been drained out.

Now, the remedy is, start with nationalisation of international trade, and set up checkpoints at every port abroad where you have business dealings.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : This will be expunged.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot impute motives always to the Ministers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am sorry you are curbing our rights.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not curbing your rights.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am saying, do not expunge those words. I have made a remark at the Government and they can certainly get up and reply. Mr. Chavan is here. All this is happening because of the political patronage. Sir, please do not curb our rights. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You must observe some decorum in the House. Mr. Jha.

*Expunged as order by the Chair.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा : सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक बहुत ठीक है, लेकिन इसका जो शीर्षक है वह बहुत अहम है। उस की अहमियत है कि इसमें लिखा हुआ है फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज रेगुलेशन (अमेंडमेंट) बिल। इस की अहमियत इस के लिख देने से ज्यादा हो जाती है। मैंने संशोधन दिया है कि इसको सर्कुलेंट कर दिया जाए जनता की ओपीनियन के लिए 30 जनवरी, 1971 तक। इसके सर्कुलेशन के जरिये जो खास मुद्दा है इस बिल में उस के बारे में जनता की राय मालूम हो जायेगी।

इस विधेयक में लिखा गया है कि जो भी कागजात पकड़े जायेंगे उनको सरकार इन्वेस्टि- गेशन के लिए एक साल तक रोक सकती है और अगर कोई सुपीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट में इस के खिलाफ अपील करेगा तो उसमें लगने लगने वाला समय इस एक साल के अलावा होगा। इस मुद्दे के अलावा होगा। इस मुद्दे के अलावा फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज रेगुलेशन का जो बायोलेशन होता है, उस में जो धांधलियां होती हैं उन सब के मुतालिक बातें आ जायेंगी यदि इस को सर्कुलेंट कर दिया जाये। उचित होगा कि यह जनता के सामने तफसील के साथ जाये। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर जनता की ओपीनियन ले ली जाये।

मंत्री महोदय ने विधेयक को पेश करते हुए अपने भाषण में कहा कि एक खास घटना हुई बिड़ला ग्रुप के द्वारा, जिसके कारण विधेयक को लाना पड़ा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बिड़ला ग्रुप ने ही नहीं, पिछले सालों में कई दफे आप के रेगुलेशन्स को बायोलेट किया गया है। जरा आप अपने हिसाब को तो देखिए क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज के बायोलेशन का केवल यही एक तरीका नहीं है। जब 1966 में रुपये का अवमूल्यन हुआ तब सीक्रेटरी बिड़ला ग्रुप को उस के बारे में

पता चल गया और इस सीक्रेट के मालूम होने के कारण बिड़ला ग्रुप ने करोड़ों रुपये का मुनाफा कमाया। मैं मंत्री महोदय का जवाब चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है। चौबीस घंटे पहले बिड़ला ग्रुप को पता चल गया और उन्होंने करोड़ों रुपये बना लिये।

फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज रेगुलेशन के बायोलेशन की जो बात है उस को ग्रुप को ह्यूमन इन्जेनुइटी नहीं कहना चाहिये। आप को कहना चाहिए कि यह कंपिटलिस्ट इन्जेनुइटी है। पूंजीवादी पालिसी की वजह से फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज रेगुलेशन का बायोलेशन होता है और उस पर आप कड़ा करना चाहते हैं। आप ह्यूमन इन्जेनुइटी को बदनाम न करें। आज के अखबार में दिया हुआ है कि फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज का 54 लाख रुपये का रैकेट है, जिसके मुतालिक कल कालिग अटेंशन आ रहा है और उसका जबाब मंत्री महोदय देंगे। इस तरह के रैकेट चल रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रपति के पिछले दोरे में नहीं, उस के पहले के दोरे में जो लोग गये थे उस पार्टी के लोगों के मुतालिक फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज रेगुलेशन के बायोलेशन की बात आई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की है इन बातों के मुतालिक कुछ साल पहले तिवारी कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई थी। उस की खोज है कि हर साल 100 करोड़ रुपये के लासेज होते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन से तिवारी ?

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा : श्री डी एन तिवारी। आप बतलायें की तिवारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद मंत्री महोदय, किसी हद तक आगे बढ़े हैं या नहीं। श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने कहा कि इस की स्टडी होनी चाहिए। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

हूँ कि आप कमेटी बनाएं जो इन तमाम बातों की तपसील में जाए जो इस फारेन एक्सचेंज की चोरी के मामले में जाए और बताए कि कितनी फारेन एक्सचेंज की चोरी हो रही है और उस को रोकने के लिए मौजूदा परिस्थितियों में कौन से कारगर कदम उठाये जाने चाहियें। यह जो रैकेट है, यह बन्द होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मे समझता हूँ कि सरकार की फारेन एक्सचेंज के मुताबिक जो नीति है वह बुनियादी तौर पर गलत है। इस का कारण यह है कि फारेन ट्रेड जो है, इंटर-नैशनल ट्रेड जो है, उस पर इस सरकार का बिल्कुल भी कब्जा नहीं है। छोटी मोटी बातें तो सरकार ने की हैं। लेकिन मोटे तौर पर असल बात यह है कि इंटरनैशनल ट्रेड पर सरकार का कब्जा नहीं है और यही बजह है कि ये सारी घाघलियां होती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो अर्थ व्यवस्था है उस में पूंजीपतियों को आपने इस तरह से छूट दे दी है कि वे जब चाहें और जैसे चाहें कानून का उल्लंघन कर सकते हैं। आप उस में कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इंटरनैशनल ट्रेड के बारे में जो आपकी नीति है वह बुनियादी तौर पर गलत है। उस में सुधार लाने की बुनियादी आवश्यकता है, उस में परिवर्तन की जरूरत है साथ ही साथ अर्थ व्यवस्था में बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है। आपने मुनाफाखोरी को बढ़ावा दिया है। मुनाफाखोरों को आपने खिलाया है, पिलाया है, बड़ा किया है। इस बास्ते जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप इस सब की जड़ में जाएं। आपने ह्यूमन इंजुइटी की बात कही है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि इसको जब आप पास करवा लेंगे तो इस को वायोलेट वे नहीं करेंगे? इसको भी वायोलेट करने के रास्ते भी वे लोग खोज निकालेंगे।

इस बास्ते अर्थ व्यवस्था में आप सुधार लायें। अगर हकीकत में आप चाहते हैं कि फारेन एक्सचेंज का जो समाज को लास हो रहा है वह न हो तो पहली बात तो यह है कि आप एक कमेटी बनाएं जो तफसील में इस समस्या में जाए। वह कमेटी सुझाव दे कि जिस तरह की घटनाये घटी हैं जो जो स्थितियां पैदा की गई हैं, उन में कौन कौन से कारगर कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं। साथ ही इंटर-नैशनल ट्रेड पर जो पूंजीपतियों ने अपना पूरा कब्जा कर लिया है, उन से इस कब्जे को आप वापिस लें। जो मुनाफाखोरी का सिलसिला है, इसको भी आप खत्म कराने की कोशिश करें। जब तक कमांडिंग हाइट्स आपके हाथ में नहीं होंगी, बिड़ला ग्रुप, टाटा ग्रुप आदि को आप अपने हाथ में नहीं लेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। यह फारेन एक्सचेंज की तो मामूली बात है और भी बड़ी बड़ी अनुचित बातें इसके बगैर हो जाती हैं। अगर इनको अपने आपने हाथ में लिया तो अर्थ व्यवस्था के लिए और भी बड़ी प्राप्तियां होंगी, और भी बहुत से लाभ होंगे।

जहां तक इस विषय का सम्बन्ध है इसके जरिये आप चाहते हैं कि एक साल या इससे ज्यादा जब तक केस चलता है, तब तक आप कागजात को रख सकते हैं यह मामूली बात है। इस में असहमत होने की कोई चीज नहीं है। लेकिन जनता के जो विचार हैं फारेन एक्सचेंज रैकेट के बारे में उससे बहुत यह होगा कि आप इसको सक्विलेट करें और तीस जनवरी तक लोगों की राय जानें। सरकार द्वारा पूंजीपतियों को जो प्रोत्साहन मिला है और जिस तरह से फारेन एक्सचेंज की चोरी हो रही है, उन तमाम बातों की जाँच के लिए आप एक कमेटी बनाएं जो स्ट्रुटेजी निकाले की किस तरह से इस चोरी को रोका जा सकता है, कौन से कदम इसके बारे में उठाए जा सकते हैं और सुझाव कमेटी से लेकर आप उन पर अमल करें।

SHRI S. KUNDU : Mr. Chairman, I welcome this Bill but while welcoming this Bill, I think, it is necessary that we should also incidentally go into the question of regulation of foreign exchange and the entire Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

I have submitted an amendment to this Bill. Since this Bill came up so suddenly, because the discussion on the other matter was adjourned, I request you to use your discretion profitably and to allow my amendment to come over here.

This Bill, as has been explained, is a very simple one. The period for which the Judges hold up certain documents should be excluded from counting the period provided in the earlier Act, that is, about one year. But when this Bill was brought before this House, I do not understand why Shri Chavan did not look up the recommendation given by the Estimates Committee in 1967-68. The Estimates Committee went in depth into this point particularly of foreign exchange regulations. It recommended that the entire Act needs comprehensive, foolproof, changes. That was in 1967. Now, we are at the fag end of 1970. I do not understand why Mr. Chavan rushes through only an innocuous portion of this Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. I will come to this point later. Coming to the provisions of the Bill, I would like to draw the attention of Mr. Chavan to various provisions. Personally, I think, there is no need of this provision. If he wants to eliminate the time which has already been consumed by the court or the time consumed by an order or an injunction of the court in holding up these documents, he should have simply said, as I have given in my amendment, that the time which has been used by the court in holding up these documents should be excluded from calculating one year. Here, he has given so many ifs and buts. One of them is that this document could not be examined fully.

The question whether the documents have examined fully, half-fully or partially can be interpreted differently. It will be open to the court to interpret it as they like. The court may also refuse it by saying, "We feel this document has been examined fully. Therefore, you cannot get it."

Coming to another provision, he has said that the document could not be used for commencing any proceedings. Now the court may also interpret it by saying that any commencing of the proceedings may start right from the initiation of the investigations or from the time the document was seized. So, I do not understand why so many ifs and buts have been put here. It should have been simply put, in 1 line or in 2 lines, that the time which has been consumed by the court, by its order an injunction, should be deducted from one year.

The amendment which I have given is that this provision should be deleted and I have suggested that the time of the continuance of the injunction orders granted under authority of law by the courts, the day of its passing or issue and the day on which it was withdrawn shall be excluded. This will make it simple and quite clear. Otherwise, Mr. Chavan will be coming to this House whenever he finds some pinpricks here and there. To avoid this, I think, some serious thinking should have been done.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Have you given the amendment ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Yes. I have requested the Chair to allow it and to circulate it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your amendment has not come in time. I have my difficulty in allowing it.

SHRI S. KUNDU : You have the discretion to allow it and you can circulate it. Since the Bill came up suddenly for discussion. I gave notice of it a bit late. Let it be discussed. Let Mr. Chavan look into it. It is a simple one.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It should have been given on the previous day. You have given it only today.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I explained why I could not give it earlier. You have got the discretion. In many cases it has been done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. I allow it. But it will not be circulated.

SHRI S. KUNDU : This is the amendment I have given :

"Pages 1 and 2,—

for lines 15 to 18 and 1 to 6, respectively substitute—

"the time of the continuance of the injunction order granted under authority of law by the courts, the day of its passing or issue and the day on which it was withdrawn shall be excluded."

As I explained, once you accept my amendment, this will not go against the spirit of this Bill. On the other hand, it will support the real intention of this Bill. It will eliminate the various 'ifs' and 'buts' which are there.

In this clause and the provisos (a), (b) and (c), as I explained to you a little earlier, one of the 'ifs' which is there is that if the said document which has been held up by the court, could not be examined fully, the court can only grant exemption or the exemption can be granted once the court thinks that that document could not be examined fully. Now it will depend upon different courts to interpret how it was examined fully or how it was not. It will create a chain of litigation.

Similarly, in (b) also the said document could not be used for commencing any proceedings under Sec. 23. If you want to get the exemption, you have to convince the court that you could not commence the proceeding. Now 'commencing' is such an elaborate word that nobody knows when the court and at what particular time, it will think as to what is the meaning of this word 'commencing'. As I said, 'commencing' could be considered right from the time the documents were seized or when some investigation was started. Such other complications will arise. Therefore, I thought that these (a), (b) and (c) could be easily eliminated and a straight and simple language can be put in saying that the period when the court holds up these documents under injunction order, should be excluded.

Coming to the earlier point about the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, my hon. friend, Mr. Salve, said 'Yes,' when I asked him, "Are you satisfied that this Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is foolproof and is deterrent?"

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, I am misunderstood. I was asked, 'Are the punitive measures contemplated sufficiently strict and stringent?' To that I said, 'Yes'

SHRI S. KUNDU: I take it. He said 'Yes'. What are the punitive measures provided in this Act? Anybody who smuggles crores of rupees gets a maximum punishment of 2 years rigorous imprisonment. I will just give you the example of Pakistan under martial law. The Pakistan administration has announced a deterrent punishment and said that anybody who does not surrender his earnings abroad under their Act will be punished with 7 years rigorous imprisonment and this information was given in the Estimates Committee meeting. The Estimates Committee said that this entire Act has to be completely changed.

Now that is the power of the Director of Enforcement? The Director under Sec. 23 will decide what sort of proceeding has to be initiated. The Director can assume jurisdiction and try himself or if the Director wishes, he can file a complaint. When he assumes jurisdiction and tries, the maximum punishment is a fine of Rs. 5000. He cannot give imprisonment. He decides whether the case should be sent up. Otherwise, it cannot be done. The Director means the Government. The Government decided whether this will be sent up or it will be decided by the the Director. So it gives a lot of elbow room for the Government to decide individual cases and help those people who come and move around Delhi get some sort of excuse from it.

So all this sort of shouting is going on here as to why these people are allowed. The real thing is that there is a defect in the law and this defect has been very deliberately kept in there.

Then there is the second proviso about appeals. These cases linger on for years and

once it lingers on for years, documents are there and evidence is eliminated and no evidence is traceable. Why? Because in the provisions you have given the right of appeal. Like Income Tax Appellate Board you have constituted another Board. Again there is an appeal to the High Court. When there is appeal to the High Court, that man can go to the Supreme Court as well. I do not know why you have kept an Appellate Board. What is the function? If you file prosecution and if there is any punishment that man goes to the High Court. Why should there be a Board? The Board is appointed by the Central Government. When he comes to the Board again he comes to you. He wields certain political influence and somehow he wins his case and gets the relief. There are many such things happening.

The hon. Minister would have seen the Estimates Committee's report. It is really very strange, Sir, that the Reports of our Sovereign Parliament's most important Committees like the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee are not given their due weight. When such Bills are brought in, the foolproof changes suggested by the Committee are not given due regard.

I wish to say something on foreign collaboration and foreign remittances. These are all inter-connected matters. What is our attitude to foreign collaboration? In 1967-68 only, the foreign companies here have remitted Rs. 67.55 crores to their friends and to their brothers outside India. During the fourth Plan, it has been assessed that Rs. 666 crores would be remitted outside the country. There are various cases of smuggling which are indulged in by these people and they find out some excuse or the other. I do not say that foreign collaboration should be stopped. But, I only say that we should not have foreign collaboration for biscuit factory or chocolate factory or brassiers. I do not want to shut away foreign collaboration completely, knowledge of Technology and improved techniques should come from foreign country and it is necessary for the country's development and progress. You should see that modern technology is used by dynamic entrepreneurs and not by old hags who are working only for profit. There are various cases involving smuggling and other activities and I would

like to cite a few of them. I hope Shri Chavan will tell me as to what happened to the case of R. Manilal Saha who smuggled away Rs.40 crores worth of money. (*Interruption*) These are cases where they have filed prosecutions. Rs. 40 crores worth was involved in these racket, but what happened? He was bailed out for Rs.20 lakhs. He would like to give Rs.20 lakhs and become another Dharma Teja! There is the case of another Nainmal Panjaji Shah who got himself photographed with Mr Sukhadia...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you quoting cases?

SHRI S. KUNDU: Yes, these are various cases in which action has been taken. What has happened to the case of Messrs. Aminchand Pyare Lal? What has happened to the Mundra Case? In case of Aminchand Pyare Lal, there was *prima facie* case under Section 4 (1) of the Act; but no action was taken. There is another case of Misrilal Jain, who has been alleged to have exported or imported or smuggled diamonds in violation of the Act. What has happened to these cases? The hon. Minister should give a reply about these cases. These and other big cases are still lingering. People would like to offer smaller amount for bail and get out of such violations, unless you change the law radically. Thank you.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: In some of the speeches made by hon. Members, they have made interesting suggestions and would look into them.

A suggestion was made by Shri Shri Chand Goyal that instead of amending these individual Acts, why cannot we include some Clause in the General Clauses Act, covering all such cases. It is rather too wide a suggestion for me to say yes or no, because, one will have to find out the implications of having this general clause in the General Clauses Act. Wherever it was found necessary administratively and also legally, the individual Acts had made this provision, and a reference to this was made by Shri N.K.P. Salve in the case of income-tax Act. Possibly, this is a much better thing. If some sort of blanket law covering every thing under the sun is there then possibly it may lead to unnecessary in-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

convenience and hardship. But anyhow, since the hon. Member has made the suggestion, one will have to go into it.

Many hon. Members have mentioned certain individual cases and the names of certain individuals. I hope you would not expect me to answer in respect of all those cases, because I am not fully posted with all the facts, but I shall carefully peruse the speeches of the hon. Members and see what I can do about it.

Coming to the legislation itself, there are one or two amendments. One is an amendment by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha seeking to circulate the Bill for eliciting opinion thereon. I do not know what is the advantage of sending it for circulation. Really speaking, that means undoing the Bill itself. This Bill has been brought forward here to replace the ordinance which had already been issued. So, if his amendment is accepted, the very purpose of bringing forward this legislation will be ultimately defeated. So, it is very diviuos that I cannot accept that amendment.

Certain very important points were made by my hon. friend Shri N.K.P. Salve. He has raised a very basic issue namely whether the law of foreign exchange regulation is serving its purpose. He has said that this Act has resulted in increasing the scope of smuggling. I do not deny that there is smuggling and quite a sizable amount of smuggling. But I do not know how I can link up the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act with smuggling.

In order to restrict or avoid the possibility of smuggling and other such illegal activities, one has to have something like foreign exchange control. If it were the position that foreign exchange was not a scarce commodity, in our country, then perhaps there may have been no need for such control, but I think many other countries and some of the richer countries are also having this foreign exchange control. If foreign exchange control was not there, then there would have been complete economic anarchy in this country.

So far as smuggling is concerned, it is a serious question and it will have to be faced, and one has to find some remedies against it. There, I entirely agree. The real point is that it is not merely the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act or any particular which would suffice, because there is a blackmarket economy in the country and it has its own operation in the foreign exchange field as well. This is a fact and this has to be faced not only by the Finance Minister, but by the nation as a whole and a also by this whole House.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Let him do his job first.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : The Finance Minister can do a lot of things to minimise it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am trying to do that, but my hon. friend is opposing it.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : But the method is wrong.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He is trying to oppose even what little I am trying to do, and yet he says that everything should be done to minimise it. What a logic !

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : His method is wrong, because he wants to do it retrospectively. If he wants to do it prospectively, then we have no objection.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What is retrospective is to cover what really speaking is a loophole in the law. It is demonstrated by one single case, and it is an illustrative case. I am not against any particular individual. It is not a question of prosecuting or causing harassment to any particular individual. But when a loophole in the working of a law is demonstrated, then I think it is the duty of every wise man to correct the situation. This is exactly what we are doing. I am merely mentioning this as an illustration. I entirely agree with the reply that was given so very ably by Shri N.K.P. Salve on this question.

Coming back to the question of foreign exchange troubles, there was mention about

gold. This is one of the very important matters which need consideration by all those who think in terms of the economic prosperity of the country. Many a time, this question has been discussed on the floor of the House, when the Gold Control Act was passed, and later on, when the administration of the Gold Control Act came to be discussed here, and this point has been fully explained. The difficulty about gold in this country is that there is a very heavy demand for it. The real solution to the problem of gold smuggling lies in the direction of seeing how we can reduce the demand for gold. Because of this very unreasonable and overwhelming demand for gold, there is a gap between the internal and international price of gold. We wanted to do something about it. Therefore, we had enacted Gold Control Act, but we found it difficult and impractical to administer.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Then scrap it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : To a certain extent, it is restricted. Many things have been restricted in that. The basic approach in regard to gold control is to reduce the demand for gold in the country. Unless we do that, whenever there is a gap between the two prices, naturally there is bound to be this problem. When this much of demand is there, supply also takes place.

He made a suggestion for dynamic action on my part : why not import some gold through the legal processes and make it available to the people ? If we look at this problem alone, superficially it seems rather a good suggestion. But may I ask : when you are looking at the entire economic field, can you afford to invest your very scarce foreign exchange, blocking your capital in foreign exchange in an unproductive activity like gold import ? This is the difficulty before us. We have scarcity of resources in the country and every ounce of the resource available has to be used for developmental and productive purposes, may be in industry, may be in agriculture, may be in other things. Therefore, there is no choice.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : We are prepared to discuss this with him.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am always prepared to discuss any good proposal with anybody.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Do not discuss merger.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Any good suggestion coming from any quarter is always welcome.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : He is very much wiser. So I will not be able to go together with him.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I expect certain co-operation from him.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : I can only talk with commonsense.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We welcome merger.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The suggestion may be a good one. But I do not think we can go through with it. These are very complicated and complex questions. Merely to oversimplify them and say they are capable of a simple solution is, I am afraid, not a practical proposition.

Another criticism made or question asked was : what is being done about the suggestion of the Estimates Committee about a comprehensive legislation on this subject ? This is exactly what is being considered now. In connection with a series of problems, very detailed discussions had to be held; many times inter-ministerial groups have sat together, and I think they have taken some view, and legislation on comprehensive lines is, if I may say so, on the anvil, in the process of being drafted. I have no doubt that the Act will have to be comprehensively amended, because we have learnt through many years that certain new problems have to be faced and new methods evolved and certain loophole plugged.

SHRI S. KUNDU : When is it likely to come ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It depends ; there are many prices of legislation before the House. We know what happens.

SHRI S. KUNDU : But it is not introduced yet.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is yet to be ready. But I will try and expedite that process.

I think I have tried to touch the important points raised. I do not want to go into details on this occasion as this is not the time to go into other discussions. But there is one point which I would like to touch upon.

Shri Kundu has suggested certain amendments. First, when I heard him, I thought them plausible in the sense that we have provided certain conditions under which this exclusion operators. But when I saw the draft itself, he wanted to make some sort of blanket exclusion. That gives me an occasion to reply to Shri Bajaj also. As a matter of policy, we do not want to vest in Government or government officials blanket power.

SHRI S. KUNDU : On this, he and Shri Bajaj both are one—I agree.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If I find some good reasons or good suggestions made for a particular course of action by Shri Bajaj I am not going to reject them.

SHRI S. KUNDU : He would agree with him only on good points.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Wise points, good points.

That is the approach of any democratic person. When we try to take more powers in the hands of the executive and officials, we have to see whether we are taking them under certain conditions or not. Taking blanket powers for the executive is certainly a matter to be carefully considered. Therefore, we do not want to extend operation of this clause to every case. His amendment does not cover stay orders also.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Order includes stay order.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You are giving further scope to the ingenuity of lawyers also. Why do that ?

The main point is that we wanted to balance the interests of the citizen and the effective and efficient functioning of the executive. I see the point that the hon. Member had in mind. When I heard his speech, it looked rather good, but when I see the amendment in cold print before me, I am sorry I am unable to accept it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will you have a scientific study of this problem? Secondly, will you reward those officers who are honest ? Thirdly, will you give an assurance that the cases mentioned here will be looked into and a thorough enquiry will be made ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot give a blanket assurance because it is a serious responsibility. I can peruse these cases and shall see what I can do. As far as a scientific study is concerned, it is entirely right. Who can refuse to have a scientific study made of the problem ? It is a good suggestion that officers doing good work should be rewarded. I shall certainly consider it.

SHRI S. KUNDU : There is an omission in my amendment. After "injunction" the word "or" has been omitted. It may be corrected.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will have an opportunity to say later.

SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL : The hon. Minister has stated that he will look into the matter whether an amendment can be brought to the General Clauses Act so that this House and the Government can be saved a lot of trouble. I hope he will get it examined in the near future in consultation with the Law Ministry.

In his reply the hon. Minister has not explained why they could not for see that they would have to bring forward this sort of legislation and he has not given the date

on which the High Court allowed an appeal to be filed in the Supreme Court without vacating the stay order. Unless that is indicated we will not be able to say whether the Government was negligent or could have foreseen and brought forward a legislation when Parliament was in session. Since they are in the habit of bringing ordinances whenever an urgent need arises, they did not take the timely step. I would request the Government to be more careful in future so that these ordinances may not become routine.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1970) promulgated by the President on the 20th September, 1960."

The motion was negatived.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भ्वा : मैं अपने संशोधन पर एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस में सब बातों का जवाब नहीं दिया है। इन्होंने कहा कि बिरला ग्रुप ने एक बात उठाई थी, हाई कोर्ट में मूव किया और उस में कुछ दिक्कतें, उनको हटाने के लिए यह संशोधन लाया जा रहा है। लेकिन इन्होंने यह जवाब नहीं दिया कि इसके पहले कितने कैसेज में बिरला ने वायोलेशन किया ?

दूसरा सवाल था कि तिवारी कमेटी के बाद सरकार के पास कितने आंकड़े हैं, कितना फौरन-एक्सचेंज का रिकेड प्रति साल हो रहा है—इस का जवाब भी उन्होंने नहीं दिया।

सभापति महोदय, चूंकि फौरन एक्सचेंज के मामले बढ़ रहे हैं, इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता का ओपीनियन लेना जरूरी है। इन्होंने सक्लिट करने के खिलाफ जो दलील दी है, वह भी संतोषजनक नहीं है। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इसको पहले सक्लिट करवायें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I said in my reply, once we send it back the very purpose of having this power in the hands of the government will be defeated. Therefore, I cannot accept his amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
 "That the Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 (Amendment of section 19 G)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up clause 2. There is an amendment by Mr. Kundu.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am moving my amendment. There is a correction and I shall move it as corrected, I move :

Pages 1 and 2,—

for lines 15 to 18 and 1 to 6. respectively substitute.

"the time of the continuance of the injunction or orders granted under authority of law by the courts the day of its passing or issue and the day and which it was withdrawn shall be excluded."
 (2)

I am glad that Mr. Salve appreciated this amendment.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I say that the suggestion is good. But the amendments is not properly worded.

SHRI S. KUNDU : You give a draft.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The draftsman of the law Ministry are there and they can suitably reward it necessary.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I can visualise even now that Mr. Chavan has to come here

[Shri S. Kundu]

again for an amendment. With so many 'its' and 'buts' the real attention of this Bill would not be fulfilled if we pass the Bill as it is now before us. Therefore, I have suggested that the provisions which restrict the operation of the complete exclusion of the time when the court was holding up these documents should be excluded. If that is not done the Bill will be redundant. I again plead with him that he should accept my amendment. During his reply he said that 'order' does not mean whether it is a stay order. I can point out to him with all humility that the Bill which he is piloting also contains the word 'order'; so it means stay order. Let us forget about that. Order always includes stay order. Would he agree with Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj who wanted that the documents should be held up on certain pleas and certain considerations by the court and it should assume that jurisdiction? If he agrees with that, I have nothing to say. I still request him in the greater interest of the country and in fairness to officers who may want to work more effectively, he should accept this amendment.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस कलाज पर जो संशोधन पेश किए गए हैं उन पर मैं भी अपनी कुछ राय आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन में इस बिल पर काफी बहस हो चुकी है और उसके दरमियान कई किस्से भी यहाँ पर बयान किए गये हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि जिस कम्पनी या बड़े पूँजीपति के मामले को लेकर आज यहाँ पर मन्त्री महोदय या सरकार को यह विधेयक लाना पड़ा है वे श्री बिरला साहब हैं जिनका कि समाज में और आज देश की सारी व्यवस्था में महत्व है, कि जिनकी एक ताकत है, एक दबदबा है इसको जब हम देखते हैं तो मन में एक डर लगता है कि क्या सरकार इतनी हिम्मत करेगी, इस किस्म के धन्यों को करने वाले, गलत काम को करने वाले तमाम लोगों के खिलाफ जितनी सख्ती से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए वह करेगी ? इस मामले में हमारा मन कुछ परेशान है चूँकि

हम कई ऐसे मामलों को जानते हैं जहाँ सिर्फ अदालत में जाकर बिड़ला जैसे आदमी ने स्टे-आर्डर ले लिया और जिस को लेकर सरकार को परेशानी हो गई। इतनी ही बात नहीं है सरकार की तरफ से भी इन लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमे चलाने के बारे में जो निर्णय होना चाहिए। वह नहीं होता है। खम्बाटा एविएशन और इस रोज सिनेमा को लेकर एक भ्रष्ट हुआ लेकिन घात्र तक आपने बम्बई के इस बहुत बड़े पूँजीपति के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए कदम आगे नहीं बढ़ाया। इसी तरह से बम्बई के एक मशहूर वकील मर्जमान मिस्त्री के मामले को लीजिए—आपकी तरफ से जो ठोस निर्णय जाना चाहिए था वह नहीं गया। ये दोनों फारेन एक्सचेंज वायलेशन के मामले हैं। उनके विदेशी एकाउंट्स हैं और उनके एकाउंट्स की सारी जानकारी आपके हाथों में है। एक असें से फैसला करने के लिए आपके पास पड़े हुए हैं। हो सकता है कि वह प्रधान मंत्री के पास हों चूँकि आपके अर्थ मंत्री बनने के पहले के यह मामले हैं। लेकिन जो असल काम इस चीज को लेकर के करना है वह शायद प्रधान मंत्री के हाथों में हो। बम्बई के खम्बाटा एविएशन और मर्जवान मिस्त्री के लोग हम बात को कहते हैं कि हम लोगों की पहुँच प्रधान मंत्री के ब्रेक फास्ट टेबिल तक है उनकी कितनी ताकत है उसका एक उदाहरण मैं आपको देता हूँ। वैसे ही श्री मनु नारायण हैं जिन्होंने एम्बेसेडर होटल को खरीद लिया। 12 साल पहले दिल्ली के इम्पीरियल होटल के बाहर फुटपाथ पर एन्टीक्स बेचने वाला आदमी आज बम्बई शहर में दो करोड़ रुपए का मालिक बन गया है और अब तो वह फिल्म का हीरो बन रहा है—रार्डजिंग स्टार मनु। क्या किया इस आदमी ने ? वही फारेन एक्सचेंज वाली भ्रष्ट चलाई। इस सदन में प्रधान मंत्री ने मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि सी बी आई के मुकदमे इस आदमी के खिलाफ चल रहे हैं लेकिन उसकी पहुँच भी

इतनी सख्त और इतनी तगड़ी की कोई हिम्मत नहीं कर सकता है ... (व्यवधान) ... सभापति महोदय, इस पर और तो कोई बोलने वाला नहीं है। इस क्लोज पर सेकेन्ड रीडिंग चल रही है, थोड़ा सा समय और बीजिए।

तो ऐसा व्यक्ति मनु नारायण समाज का एक प्रतिष्ठित आदमी है। चव्हाण साहब को शायद मालूम न हो लेकिन महाराष्ट्र मंत्रिमंडल के तमाम मंत्री या अधिकांश मंत्री उसके दोस्त और वह उनका दोस्त। हो सकता है कि मंत्रियों को शायद मालूम न हो कि इस आदमी के साथ क्या क्या भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है। लेकिन आप का सिर्फ यही कानून नहीं बल्कि आप के जितने भी कानून हैं उन तमाम कानूनों का उल्लंघन करने वाला यह व्यक्ति है।

श्री वेंकटराव हीरे का मामला भी यहाँ पर आ गया। मैं कोई राजनीतिक प्रश्न के रूप में उसको नहीं उठाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने इस मामले को लेकर बम्बई में पूना में औरंगाबाद में और नासिक में बयान दिया। श्री हीरे ने उसका खण्डन जरूर किया है। उन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा है कि :

“If I have committed an offence, I am prepared to face the consequences.”

वे यह कबूल करते हैं कि 565 पाउंड का बैंक ड्राफ्ट वे लंडन बैंक के सामने ले गए। वह बैंक ड्राफ्ट फ्राड निकला। तब उन्होंने बम्बई के एक मित्र का नाम लिया जिस ने उन को वह ड्राफ्ट दिया था। आगे चल कर उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि यह जो ड्राफ्ट है वह उनके इस मित्र ने बैंक आफ न्यूजीलैंड की लंदन ब्रांच पर कुछ सामान खरीदने के लिए डाक से भेजा था। मैं खुद बैंक में गया और जब वह ड्राफ्ट दे दिया तब मुझे पता चला कि यह बैंक ड्राफ्ट बोगस है। इसलिए मैंने खुद जाकर पुलिस में शिकायत की लेकिन यह झूठ बात है। आप कहते हैं कि

मेरे मित्र ने सामान लाने के लिए ड्राफ्ट भेजा। लेकिन वह बैंक ड्राफ्ट झूठा निकला। और जब नकली निकला तो आप जा कर दोस्त के खिलाफ लंदन के पुलिस स्टेशन में शिकायत करते हैं। यह आदमी बेवकूफ बना रहा है। एक तो इसने खुद बेवकूफी की और अब दुनिया को बेवकूफ बनाने का काम कर रहा है। अब प्रश्न केवल इतना ही नहीं है कि वह ड्राफ्ट कैसे ले गए। बल्कि प्रश्न यह भी है कि क्या ऐसा आदमी मंत्रिमंडल में रह सकता है और हिम्मत से हम को चैलेन्ज देकर कह सकता है :

I am prepared to face the consequences.

मुझे अर्थ मंत्री से पूछना है। अगर आप के पास न हो तो एह मंत्री से पूछा लीजिएगा कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उनको लंदन के पुलिस थाने में ले जाया गया और क्या यह कानून जिन पर आज बहस हो रही है कि उसका प्राइमफेसी उल्लंघन श्री हीरे ने किया है या नहीं और फिर भी मंत्रिमंडल के मंत्री बन कर क्या वह रह सकते हैं? मैं पूछता हूँ कि फिर इस कानून की क्या कीमत रहेगी; और कौन आप की परवाह करेगा? तो यह समाज में जो इतने बड़े प्रतिष्ठित लोग हैं और उन प्रतिष्ठित लोगों की खिलाफत करने के लिए आप यहां पर विधेयक लाए, उन का मुकाबला करने के लिए, विधेयक लाए उस पर अगर आप सही मानो में अमल करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए आप के पास बड़ी हिम्मत और ताकत होनी चाहिए जिस का कि आज मुझे इस समय अभाव दिखाई देता है।

अर्थ मंत्री ने साल्वे साहब के जबाब में कहा कि स्मगलिंग और फारेन एक्सचेंज का बंसा कोई रिश्ता नहीं है।

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : ऐसा मैं ने नहीं कहा। मैंने कहा

Smuggling is not the result of foreign exchange regulations.....

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आप ने एक बहुत बड़ी बात आज कही है। आप ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में ब्लैक मार्केट एकोनामी चल रही है। आज इस विषय पर हम ज्यादा नहीं जायेंगे। लेकिन इस सरकार के अर्थ मन्त्री के मुँह से यह बात आज इस सदन में कही गई कि हिन्दुस्तान में ब्लैक मार्केट एकोनामी चल रही है तो फिर उसके बाद क्या रह जाता है? इंदिरा गांधी को समाजवादी सरकार ब्लैक मार्केट पर आप-रेट कर रही है।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : It is wrong. This is not fair. I must protest against it.

सभापति महोदय : आप रांग इन्टरप्रेशन दे रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : ठीक है। जो भी सफाई हो जाए वह हो जाय। मैं उस पर झगड़ा नहीं करूँगा।

He said "we have a black market economy operating in the country"...We have socialist economy in the country. In addition we have a black market economy.

हो सकता है कि इस को-एग्जिस्टेंस में जैसे पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर हैं ऐसे ही सोशलिस्ट एकोनामी में ब्लैक मार्केट एकोनामी भी चले। खैर, उस पर अलग से कभी बहस हो सकती है। लेकिन इस समय मुझे मन्त्री महोदय से बहुत आग्रह से कहना है कि तस्कर व्यापार और फारेन एक्सचेंज की स्मॉलिंग एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। क्यों कि फारेन एक्सचेंज की चोरी और बदमाशी के बिना विदेशों से कोई भी चीज हिन्दुस्तान में तस्कर ला नहीं सकता है। यहाँ पर अन्डर-इनवायसिंग और ओवर-इनवायसिंग करो, हसीस सिलवर और तमाम चीजों को बाहर भेजो। फिर वहाँ विदेशी मुद्रा को जमा करके रखो और उस

विदेशी मुद्रा से फिर सोना, लज्जरी गुड्स नायलान और तमाम चीजों को लाने का काम करो। यह बिल्कुल गुड़ा हुआ मामला है। मैंने जब भी इस सदन में इस को उठाने का काम किया तब आपने रोका है। पिछले दो सालों में हम प्रधान मन्त्री को आग्रह के साथ चिट्ठी लिखते लिखते थक गये और अब तो लिखना भी छोड़ दिया है। हमने कहा कि एक कमिशन आफ एनक्वायरी बिठाइए जो यह देखे कि तस्कार का मामला हिन्दुस्तान में कितना गहरा है। सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ एक्साइज से ले कर नीचे के इंस्पेक्टर तक, राजनीतिक नेताओं से ले कर मन्त्रि-मण्डल के मन्त्रियों तक और साधारण व्यक्ति से लेकर बम्बई के मवालियों तक कहां कहां कौन कौन लोग इस में फंसे हैं? तस्करी का जमीन व्यापार करने वाला गरीब आदमी होता है, लेकिन उसकी तमाम पूंजी का फायदा उठाने वाले हिन्दुस्तान के सब से बड़े और सब से प्रतिष्ठित समाज में वह लोग होते हैं जिन की वेटियों और बेटों की शादियों में आपके प्रधान मंत्री और अल्प लोग आ जाते हैं। वह लोग उसमें फंसे रहते हैं और यह मामूली मामला नहीं है।

इस लिए अगर हम इस विधेयक का सही मानों में अर्थ समझना चाहते हैं और इस विधेयक की जो असलियत है उस को पूरी करना चाहते हैं, तो वित्त मंत्री से मेरा बहुत ही नम्रता के साथ यह निवेदन है कि इस तस्करी के व्यापार को बन्द करने के लिए आप कुछ ठोस और सख्त कदम उठावें। उन को इस सदन के सामने रखें और उनका हम समर्थन करेंगे, लेकिन जो यह सारा मरहम पट्टी करने वाला मामला है उस से न तो तस्करी को रोकने का काम होगा और न देश का भला होगा। केवल ब्लैक मार्केट एकोनामी और स्मॉलर्स एकोनामी हिन्दुस्तान में चलेगी।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I do not want to reply to every arguments that he made;

will mention only one or two things. One thing he mentioned was about Shri Hiray. I had deliberately not said about it in my previous speech. The matter is under investigation.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : He should resign in the meantime.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is a matter for him and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You can certainly advise him both as the Union Finance Minister as well as the leader of Maharashtra Congress.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That I will see.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : इतना तो कीजिये ।

श्री यशवन्त राव खन्हाण : यह उन के सोचने की बात है मैं यहाँ से कोई इन्स्ट्रक्शन दूँ, या सलाह दूँ यह ठीक नहीं है ।

The matter is under investigation and whatever the results of investigation are will be given a consideration. There is no question of protecting or hiding or concealing anything in this matter. Only because he is a Minister I do not think he will get any special privilege to have some sort of an exemption in these matters. But as long as the facts are under investigation, I think it would be fair not to criticise a young man out of proportion. This is all that I can say.

The second point he mentioned was this. I think, arguments are very welcome because in this House it is only by exchange of arguments that we can try to convince each other. But why make unnecessary allegations and other aspersions against the Prime Minister ? He said that black-marketers go to the breakfast table.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : वह कह रहे हैं हम नहीं कह रहे हैं । मैंने नहीं कहा वह जाती है । मैंने कहा कि आप लोग इस में सक्ती के

साथ और तत्काल कोई कदम नहीं उठाते । जब आप ने पिछले अप्रैल महीने में कम्वाटा ऐविगेशन पर रेड किया और जब पिछली अप्रैल में मजद्वान मिस्त्री का मामला आया तो शायद वह वित्त मंत्री साहब से छिपा हुआ नहीं है । सार्वजनिक तौर पर उस बहस होती है । मैं नाम नहीं लेता हूँ, लेकिन कम्वाटा ऐविगेशन के एक बड़े आदमी ने मुझ से खुब कहा कि कि हम लोगों की पहुँच वहाँ तक है । उन को यह कहने का मौका मत दीजिये । हमें यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में या हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार चलाने वालों के बारे में बम्बई के तस्करों की तरफ से इस तरह की बहस चले ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have some faith in the wisdom of Shri Fernandes. If any crook claims any relation with the highest person in the country, do you believe that ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : ऐक्शन नहीं हो रहा है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : How do these crooks come in your association ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : हमारा तो घन्घा है उन का पीछा करना ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to carry on the debate with him. But I would say that if we are to function through argument, because this House is meant for a dialogue—you make an argument and convince us ; we make an argument and convince you—merely bringing in aspersions and allegations amounts to unfairness. That is all I have to say.

As far as the amendment is concerned, I have said already that I do not accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Shri Kundu's amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed".

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, असल में जिस उद्देश्य से मंत्री महोदय ने विधेयक रक्खा है उस के बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं है। लेकिन सवाल यह है इस विधेयक के पास करने के बाद या इस तरह के पचास विधेयक पास करने के बाद क्या वित्त मंत्री स्थिति में रहेंगे कि विदेशी मुद्रा की जो बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी चल रही है उस को वह नियन्त्रित कर सकें ? इस के कई कारण हैं। सब से पहला कारण तो प्रशासन के इन्तजाम में है। उसमें मुझे कुछ दोष दिखाई दे रहा है। जैसे फारेन एक्स्चेंज रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट की तहत कार्रवाई करने के लिये डाइरेक्टोरेट बनाया गया है उस के ऊपर वित्त मंत्री का नियन्त्रण अब नहीं है। यह विधेयक तो वह अवश्य ला रहे हैं, लेकिन इस विधेयक की तहत, इस कानून की तहत कार्रवाई करने वाला जो डाइरेक्टोरेट है वह प्रधान मंत्री के नियन्त्रण में है। क्या वित्त मंत्री यह आश्वासन देने की स्थिति में है कि उन की इच्छा के अनुसार इस डाइरेक्टोरेट के जरिये काम होगा क्योंकि उस पर उन का नियन्त्रण नहीं है ?

दूसरा सवाल मुझे यह उठाना है कि उन के मंत्रालय का और उन का पूरी अर्थ-

व्यवस्था पर नियन्त्रण है क्योंकि वह वित्त मंत्री हैं, लेकिन अर्थव्यवस्था में सब से बड़ा स्थान विदेशी व्यापार का है, और विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक ऐसे विशेष व्यक्ति के हाथ में दे दिया है जिस की विदेश व्यापार को बढ़ाने में शक्ति कितनी है, शक्ति कितनी है, यह अलग बात है, लेकिन किसी राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से प्रेरित हो कर यह महकमा उन्हें दिया गया है।

मैं तीन चार साल से यह विदेशी व्यापार का मामला उठा रहा हूँ। असल में इस में तीन नामले हैं। एक तो आयात निर्यात का मामला जिसमें अन्डर इन्वायसिंग और ओवर इन्वायसिंग का मामला आ जाता है। इस में मंत्री महोदय का अधिकार ही नहीं चलता है। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन बनने के बाद भी अगर आप के अधिकारी और आप के सरकारी लोग भ्रष्ट हैं तो जो निजी क्षेत्र में चोरियां होती हैं, तमाम चेनलाइजेशन के बाद भी होती हैं। उन को आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। उदाहरण के लिये नेपाल का मामला है। इधर तीन सालों से मैं इस के बारे में लिख रहा हूँ। सभी लोग जानते हैं कि नेपाल नाइलोन फिलमेंट याने पैदा नहीं करता। सारा माल जो बनता है रेडी मेड गारमेंट्स से लेकर, मैं ने उस का सन्तुष्ट दिया है पिछले साल दशहरे की एक भेंट मैं ने विदेश व्यापार मंत्री, श्री भगत, को दिया था। वह माल जापान से आया था। उस के ऊपर मेड इन नेपाल की मोहर लगी थी और यहां पर वह बेचा जा रहा था। इतना ही नहीं, मैं ने अशोक कारपोरेशन सर्कुलर को पकड़ कर आप के पास भेजा था इस में कहा गया था कि रेडी मेड गारमेंट्स के बारे में कोई रोक नहीं है। आप जानते थे कि माल मंगवा सकते हैं, हम दे सकते हैं। बम्बई के बाजार से खरीद कर हम ने उस को रक्खा था और आप के पास भेजा था

16.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

अभी भी नेपाल क साथ संधि वाला मामला चल रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि आप इसके बारे में सच्ची से काम क्यों नहीं लेते हैं। नेपाल की सहायता करने का मैंने कभी विरोध नहीं किया। आप हर साल पच्चीस करोड़ उनको दें, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। उनके कच्चे माल का, उनके साधनों का विकास करने के लिए आप जितनी सहायता चाहे उनको दें। लेकिन आप विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत तो करें। कारण यह है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व के ऊपर ही तो आपकी इकोनोमी चलती है। यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। उस में से अगर लीकेज होता है और नेपाल के जरिये होता है तो क्या वित्त मंत्रालय उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहेगा? लेकिन जिस ढंग से आप नेपाल के साथ बात कर रहे हैं, उस पर हमारा एतराज है। आपको उनकी मदद करनी है तो बजट में उसकी ध्यवस्था करके आप मदद करें। और भी करनी है तो करे। मेरा खयाल है कि इस सदन में कोई ऐसा गैर जिम्मेदार आदमी नहीं है जो पड़ोसी देश की सहायता करने के बारे में आपका विरोध करे। लेकिन यह तरीका नहीं है कि स्टेनलैस स्टील, नायलोन फिलेमेंट, माइका, रेडी मेड गारमेंट्स आदि के बारे में इस तरह से तस्करी चले। कई किसिस सरकार के सामने हमने पेश किये हैं। जूट का नेपाल को निर्यात होता है, माइका का निर्यात होता है। क्या नेपाल में माइका पैदा होता है? इसके लिए क्या कमिशन की जरूरत है? क्या किसी सबूत की जरूरत है, समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। नेपाल में माइका पैदा नहीं होती लेकिन नेपाल के जरिये माइका विलायत में कैसे निर्यात होता है, उसकी विदेशी मुद्रा नेपाल में कैसे जाती है? आखिरकार भारत के व्यापारी ही वहां जा कर यह सब काम करते हैं। इसके बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी के ऊपर मुझे रहम है।

आप यह भी देखें कि विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय पर इनका कोई कब्जा नहीं है, कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है, इनकी बात कई सुनता नहीं है। यह चलता रहेगा? क्या यह सरकार हमारे सामने इसी तरह से विधेयक पेश करती रहेगी? अगर ऐसा होता है तो कोई नतीजा निकलने वाला नहीं है।

औद्योगिक विकास और कम्पनी विभाग भी अलग है। हमारी अपनी राय है कि नीतियों के मामले में वित्त मंत्रालय से बातचीत करके इनको काम करना चाहिये क्योंकि वित्त मंत्री एक नीति 'चलाएं' और उसके विपरीत नीति अगर उद्योग मंत्रालय या कम्पनी कानून मंत्रालय चलाए तो यह सरकार चलेगी कैसे, देश चलेगा कैसे, यह समझ में नहीं आता है...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): सरकार चल रही है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर इसको चलना या प्रशासन का चलना कहते हैं तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चलती का नाम गाड़ी है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस माने में यह सरकार चल रही है। उद्योग विकास मंत्रालय के एक नहीं कई मामले इस वक्त मैंने विदेशी कम्पनियों के बारे में और एकाधिकारशाही के बारे में उठाए। क्या वित्त मंत्रालय की इस में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ब्रिटानिया विस्कुट—कम्पनी क्या आने वाले पांच साल में पंद्रह करोड़ रुपया और विलायत भेजने वाली नहीं है? श्री दिनेश सिंह को यह सब मैंने लिख कर दिया है। क्या आप उस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

में दिलचस्पी नहीं लेंगे ? क्या आप कहेंगे नहीं कि हम लोगों की नीति ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि विदेशी कम्पनियों का प्रभाव हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में कम हो ? इम्पीरियल टोबैको का मामला चल रहा है। वजीर सुल्तान टोबैको कम्पनी को साठ लाख रुपये में इन लोगों ने खरीदा है, विदेशी कम्पनी ने खरीदा है और आज वह छः करोड़ की मालिक बन गई है। क्या तमाशा है? समाजवाद की आप बातें करते हैं। साठ लाख में जिस कम्पनी ने खरीदा वह छः करोड़ की मालिक बन गई है। मैंने सुना है कि हमारे तेलैंगाना के कुछ सदस्य अपना पत्र भेज रहे हैं और पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्या वजीर सुल्तान की फैक्ट्री तेलैंगाना में नहीं रहेगी ? मैं कहता हूँ कि आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। उसके बाद कितना विस्तार वजीर सुल्तान कम्पनी का आपको करना है करें, मैं खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि तेलैंगाना का विकास हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहां भी तम्बाकू पैदा करने वाले जो किसान हैं, उनको उचित दाम मिलें। विदेशी कम्पनी के द्वारा उनकी जो छूट हो रही है, उसको रोका जाए।

17 hrs.

यह हिज् मास्टर्ज वायस कम्पनी का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है, यह साठ साल से चल रही है (व्यवधान) यह हिज् मास्टर्ज वायस नहीं हर मास्टर्ज वायस गवर्नमेंट है, आप ठीक कहते हैं। उस ग्रामोफोन कम्पनी आफ इंडिया की सी प्रतिशत एकाधिकारशाही है। इनके सारे काम एक हजार डीलर्ज के जरिये होते हैं और उनके जरिये ही यह काम करती है। इन डीलर्ज के बारे में उनका यह कहना है कि अगर किसी भी दूसरी कम्पनी के ग्रामोफोन रिकार्ड आप बेचेंगे तो आपकी डीलरशिप को हम रद्द कर देंगे। आपने जो मोनोपोलीज एंड ट्रेड रेस्ट्रिक्टिव प्रैक्टिस एक्ट बनाया है, उसके तहत यह जुर्म है। लेकिन इस जुर्म में इस कम्पनी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई कौन करेगा जबकि औद्योगिक मंत्रालय के अफसर रात

दिन काम कर रहे हैं कि ऐसी कम्पनी के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई चले ही नहीं और उसके लिए वे सबूत इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ यह कह रहा हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि आठ बम्बई के डीलरों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई एच एम वी के द्वारा कि गई है और इस वास्ते की गई है कि उन्होंने पालीडाल नाम की जो नई कम्पनी निकली है उसके रिकार्डिंग को बेचना पसन्द किया है। क्या एक हजार डीलर इस कम्पनी के इस तरह से गुलाम रहेंगे, सारे संगीतकार इस कम्पनी के गुलाम रहेंगे ? पांच पांच और दस दस साल का—काट्रेक्ट उनके साथ किये रहते हैं। उनको कहा जाता है कि कैसे आप दूसरी कम्पनी को अपना संगीत दे सकते हैं ?

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : क्या डीलर्ज को कम्पीटीटिव विजनेस करने से रोका जा सकता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : रोका जा सकता है अगर हिम्मत हो, इच्छा हो। यह जुर्म है। मैं यहां किसी की वकालत नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ जब तक कि आप पूरा समाजवाद नहीं लाते है तब तक विदेशी कम्पनियों के खिलाफ मैं जरूर चाहूंगा कि आप देशी कम्पनियों को आगे बढ़ाएं आज बड़े एकाधिकारशाह, मोनोपोलिस्ट उनके खिलाफ चल रहे हैं। नए लोगों को आप आगे बढ़ायेंगे। जो संगठित उद्योग हैं, उसके बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि जो छोटे लोग हैं, ग्रामोद्योग करने वाले लोग हैं करघे चलाने वाले लोग हैं, उन लोगों की आप मदद करें। समाजवाद की तो मैं चर्चा ही नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

अगर वित्त मंत्रालय की इन चीजों में दिलचस्पी नहीं है तो यह काम कौन करेगा ? इसका दुसरा पहलू है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन चीजों का सामरिक महत्व है, जो एसशल सेक्टर है, जिस के बारे में हमारे यहां जानकारी नहीं है, तकनीक नहीं है, उसके बारे में आप विदेशों से कॉलैबोरेशन करें। वह बात तो समझ में

आती है। लेकिन जिन चीजों के बारे में कोई विदेशी सहायता की या कोलंबोरेशन की जरूरत नहीं है आप ऐसी चीजों के बारे में भी फारेन कोलंबोरेशन लेते चले जा रहे हैं इस देश में सी साल से बीयर बन रही लेकिन अब बीयर बनाने के लिए एक डेनिश कम्पनी के साथ कोलंबोरेशन किया गया है। यह कुछ नहीं है, यह ब्रांड नेम है, नाम का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। विड़ला बंधुओं से जुड़ी हुई एक कम्पनी है जो आर्टिस्टों के लिए रंग बनाती है, कलर बनाने का काम करती है। रीव्ज के साथ उसको कोलंबोरेशन करने की इजाजत दी गई है। रीव्ज नाम का इस तरह से इस्तेमाल न किया जाए जिससे ऐसा आभास हो कि यह कम्पनी विदेशी कम्पनी है या विदेशों में माल ला कर बेच रही है। यह विड़ला की कम्पनी है लेकिन कौटन वगैरह जो होते हैं, उनके ऊपर रीव्ज है। आपके देश में ऐसे नौजवान लोग हैं जो विदेशों से विद्या हासिल करके सीख करके आते हैं और चाहते हैं कि वे कुछ करें। लेकिन उनको कोई काम नहीं है, मौका नहीं है। एंटरप्राइज की बात की जाती है। इन बड़े लोगों को कितनी सहायता पब्लिक इंस्टीट्यूशंस से मिलती है? अगर यह सहायता न हो तो इनका एंटरप्राइज कहां जाए? क्या छोटे लोगों को, नए लोगों को यह मौका मिलता है? इस तरह का मौका नहीं मिल रहा है। एंटरप्राइज वाली बात भी मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि स्पर्धा रहे, एकाधिकारशाही खत्म हो और जो ग्राहक लोग हैं उनको भी मौका दिया जाए ताकि उसको भी राहत मिले।

फारेन कोलंबोरेशन के साथ साथ सरकार के बारे में भी मैं एक बात उठाना चाहता हूं। अभी इन्होंने कहा कि यहां पर आरोप प्रत्यारोप नहीं होने चाहिये, उससे कोई लाभ नहीं है। लेकिन एक सवाल मैं पूछना चाहता हूं। यहां

मैं ने फंडको का मामला उठाया। आप जानते हैं किननी मुश्किल होती है इन लोगों को पकड़ना। लेकिन आपके अधिकारियों ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जा कर सजा दिलाई। आपके महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने क्या किया? उस समय आप वित्त मंत्री नहीं थे। मोरारजी भाई वित्त मंत्री थे। उन्होंने मुझ को कहा कि मैंने उनको लिखा है। यह बहुत बुरा हुआ है। लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ किया क्या? न प्रधान मंत्री ने कुछ किया और न उन्होंने कुछ किया। मैं जानता हूं कि आप भी कुछ करने वाले नहीं हैं। एक दिन में सब लोगों को दिल की बीमारी हो जाती है, एक साथ सभी भाइयों को हो जाती है और उनको छोड़ दिया जाता है।

अभी अभी कुली मस्तान का मामला हमारे मित्र जार्ज फरनेंडीज ने उठाया और उसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा था। उन को अस्पताल में रखा गया और एक हजार, डेढ़ हजार रुपया उन पर एक दिन में खर्चा किया गया, इतना उनका एक दिन का खर्चा था। जब वह जेल में थे तो महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने उनके साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया और हम लोगों के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कैसा व्यवहार किया, दूसरे लोगों के साथ बिहार की सरकार ने क्या व्यवहार किया, यह जानने की बात है। राजनीतिक दलों के कार्यकर्ताओं के साथ इस तरह से व्यवहार जेल में होता है और जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा दोषी पाए गए हैं, विदेशी मद्रा की जिन्होंने चोरी की है और जो समाजद्वीहों हैं उनको दिल की बीमारी हो जाती है या कुछ और हो जाता है तो उनको छोड़ दिया जाता है।

यहां पर श्री कानूनगो का मामला उठाया गया था। उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को कहा कि मेरे हस्ताक्षर से जो पत्र कुली मस्तान ने दिखाया

[श्री मधु लिमये]

था, जिस के बल पर उन्होंने पासपोर्ट पाया, वह फोज्ड लैटर है। मैं ने प्रधान मंत्री को कहा कि अगर यह फोज्ड लैटर है, तो क्या वजह है कि सरकार कुली मस्तान के खिलाफ फोज़री का केस नहीं चला रही है।— इस लिए कि वह फोज्ड लैटर नहीं है। बिहार का गवर्नर झूठ बात बोल रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह फोज्ड लैटर है, तो वह फोज़री का केस चलायें और अपराधी को सजा दिलायें। लेकिन सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर रही है और हम को कहा जाता है कि वह फोज्ड लैटर है। इस तरह के आदमी को यह सरकार गवर्नर बनाती है। उन की टर्न खत्म हो गई है, लेकिन सरकार उन को उस पद से नहीं हटा रही है, क्योंकि बिहार में प्रशासनिक संकट है और सरकार चाहती है कि वहां ऐसा गवर्नर रहे, जो बिहार में उसके दल की सरकार को बचाये।

इसी लिए मैंने कहा कि चव्हाण साहब पर मुझे दया आती है, रहम आता है। न एनफोर्समेंट डायरेक्ट्रेट उन के हाथ में है। न विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय उन की बात सुनता है, न कम्पनी कानून मन्त्रालय उनकी बात सुनता है और न औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उनकी बात चलने वाली है। इस स्थिति में यह बिल पास करें—मैं भी इस के पक्ष में वोट दे दूंगा—, लेकिन इस से कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलने वाला है, जब तक बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has made general points, but I do not think that they related to this Bill, except the one point which he made namely that this Bill was a good and innocent Bill,—which was more or less the summing up of his argument—but it was not going to solve the entire problem facing the

country. I never made that claim. This is the only thing that I can say. He has very sympathetically said : “मुझे उन पर दया आती है।” ईश्वर की दया है कि हम पर उन की दया है।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

17.07 hrs.

ARCHITECTS BILL

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V.
RAO) : I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the registration of architects and for purposes connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

As the House knows, this bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 10th December, 1968. The motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee of both Houses was discussed in the Lok Sabha on the 16th May 1969 and concurred in by the Lok Sabha on the same day.

The Joint Committee held nine sittings in all, and after considering all memoranda, representations, references and so on, and after hearing a number of witnesses submitted its report on 28th November, 1969. I would like to take the first opportunity in this House which is available to me to thank the chairman and the members of the Joint Committee for their fine report which is practically a unanimous document. Only one member of the Lok Sabha has thought it worth-while to append a minute of dissent.

I would now like to refer to some of the more important provisions of the Bill as amended by the Joint Committee. The original Bill visualised the definition of an architect as a person qualified to de-

sign and supervise the erection of and building. This definition implied that no person other than the one who was styled as an architect and registered under the Act would engage himself in any activity concerned with the design, construction and supervision of any building. This attracted, and naturally, I think, the protest of a large number of other professions, particularly, engineers who felt that the designing, supervision and construction of buildings was not the exclusive responsibility of architects.

As the House knows, the engineering profession is vast and important. A large number of our engineers are engaged in various aspects of designing and construction of buildings. Any attempt to deprive them of their legitimate professional responsibilities would be unfair to the engineers. It is on this issue, that the Joint Committee deliberated at length and also heard evidence of the representatives of the Institution of Engineers, of the Institute of Architects and other professional bodies. After talking all factors into considerations, the committee agreed that the definition of the term 'architect' should be so amended that the title can be used by all persons irrespective of their qualifications whose names are borne on the register of architects to be maintained by the Architects Registration Council. In essence, what we are now doing is to protect the title of 'architect' to ensure its use only by those persons who are registered under the proposed Act. This amendment fully meets the viewpoint of the Institution of Engineers and other professional bodies. The Institute of Architects is also satisfied with the proposed definition of the title 'architect', through, in the first instance, they wanted something much more.

The original Bill visualised that an Architects, Registration Council should be set up as a body corporate to maintain a register of architects for India. The Bill also visualised that the Council shall consist of 35 members including an architect of the Government of each State or an architect under the services of the Government and a person to be nominated by the Institution of Engineers. The Joint Committee felt that the Council constituted in this manner gave a heavy weightage to those person holding

office under Government, leaving inadequate scope for the representation of non-official professional bodies and particularly architects in that profession. The Committee has, therefore, amended the constitution of the Registration Council in such a manner that the Government of a State need not necessarily be represented on the Council by an architect of the Government concerned or by an architect serving under that Government. Instead, the Government of a State should have the discretion to nominate any architect from that State, whether he serves under the Government or not.

Further, the Committee has suggested that the representation of the Institution of Engineers on the Council shall be increased to two persons. In addition, the Institution of Surveyors of India, which is another important professional body, should also be represented on the Council. The amendment proposed by the Joint Committee gives adequate representation to all the interests concerned on the one hand, and on the other maintains a balance between practising professional architects and architects in the employ of the Central and State Governments.

Then, according to the original Bill, whenever any dispute arose regarding any election to the Council, the matter shall be referred to the Central Government and the Central Government's decision thereon was to be final. It was felt that the Central Government should not be involved in any disputes concerning elections to the Council and all such and all such disputes should be referred to a tribunal appointed by the Central Government. Accordingly, the necessary amendment has been made to the concerned clause of the Bill.

Then the original Bill provided that a person shall not be eligible for election or nomination as a member of the Council if he has been convicted by a competent court for any offence involving moral turpitude and sentenced in respect thereof to imprisonment for not less than two years. There was considerable discussion in the Committee on this provision, particularly the interpretation of the term "moral turpitude." It was ultimately felt that this clause should

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

be brought in line with the provision for elections to the Houses of Parliament. The amendment accepted by the Committee is that a person shall not be eligible for election or nomination as a Member of the Council if he has been convicted by a court for any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years and shall continue to be ineligible for a further period of five years after his release.

I should like to remind the House that the standards of architectural education and training are important both in the interests of the profession and in the interests of the general public. Whenever the standard of a recognised architectural qualification falls below the minimum, it is necessary to examine the matter in detail and consider whether a person holding that qualification should be entitled to be registered. For the purpose of assessing on a continuing basis the standards of architectural qualifications and for taking necessary action on the assessments made, the original Bill visualised a very detailed procedure. The Committee felt that this procedure proposed for withdrawal of recognition was time-consuming and cumbersome and, therefore, a simpler procedure should be evolved. Accordingly, a simplified procedure has been suggested by the Committee. The reports of the Inspection Committees will be examined by the Council which will make appropriate recommendations to the Central Government. The Central Government, after further enquiries if necessary, will, by notification in the Gazette, remove that particular qualification from the Schedule. I may also add at this stage that the Bill also provides for additions to the list of qualifications. It is not merely removal of qualifications which have gone below par, but it also provides for addition to the list of qualifications mentioned in the Schedule because new diplomas are being created and old diplomas or old qualifications may be getting upgraded, and we must be flexible enough to include in the list all eligible qualifications, including new courses of education in architecture which may be coming up from time to time.

An important aspect of the Bill, and

this is what I want to emphasise, is registration of persons who do not hold architectural qualifications but are engaged in practice as architects. There is a great deal of apprehension that people who have been functioning as architects, designing and constructing buildings for a long time, may suddenly find themselves displaced from their employment because of the passing of this Bill. Therefore, an important aspect of this Bill is the registration of persons who may not be holding recognised architectural qualifications but are engaged in practice as architects. For this purpose the original Bill had prescribed two conditions to be fulfilled. The first was that the individual concerned should have been practising architecture as the principal means of livelihood and the other was that he should be a member of the Indian Institute of Architects. It was felt by the Committee, and I entirely agree with their feeling, that these conditions were rigid, particularly since it is difficult to interpret the term "principal means of livelihood." I can tell you as an economist statistician that we have found it extremely difficult to interpret this expression. It was, therefore, considered necessary to liberalise that provision by deleting both the conditions. The liberalised provision goes a long way in meeting the representation of a large number of persons who feared that they would be deprived of their means of livelihood. The main purpose is to protect the expression "architect". After the coming into force of this Act, a person who is not entitled to use the title and style of an architect cannot claim himself as an architect. If, therefore, a plan or a certificate in respect of any building is required by or under any law from an architect, it must be signed by a person whose name is borne on the register to be maintained under this Act. In the original Bill, "no plan or certificate in respect of any building required by or under any law from an architect shall be valid unless the person signing it is registered as an architect under this Act." This was found to be redundant and therefore, the Joint Committee has deleted that provision from the Bill.

Then, the original Bill visualised that "if any person not being a registered architect takes or uses any title or description of an

architect, or uses any name, style or title containing the word "architect", he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees." Here, if I may digress for a moment, I wish there were a similar clauses regarding economists. Unfortunately, economists cannot be defined as well as architects can be defined. The Committee rightly held the view that if the clause is allowed to stand as it was, every architect, irrespective of the fact whether he is or is not eligible for registration, might after the commencement of the Act and before the register is completed be liable to punishment. Because it will take some-time before the register is compiled, as pointed out by the Committee, this clause needs to be deleted.

Then, I would like to say that the original Bill contemplated both protection to the profession of architecture or the practice of architecture and the title of the architect. When I say, profession of architecture, I mean not only construction but also designing, supervision and all that. The Bill, as now amended by the Committee, however, provides for the protection of the use of the title and style of architect only. I want to underline that : that this Bill only protects the title.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Rai-ganj) : Not the profession ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Because engineers can function, design and construct and supervise and so on, but they cannot call themselves architects. To call yourself as an architect, you must be registered. That is the whole purpose of the Bill. Therefore, even the original Bill precluded any person other than a registered architect from practising the profession of an architect. So, it needs to be amended and brought in line with the protection and title only. The amendment proposed by the Committee, therefore, is that after the expiry of one year from the date appointed for the purpose, no person other than an architect or a firm of architects shall use the title and style of architect. Hence, the term here, of architect, means a person who is registered under the Act, and there-

fore, you will see it will also cover those people who have been practising in this profession even though they may not have all the academic qualifications which are spelt out in the Schedule. The Schedules to the Bill have also been revised to make them more comprehensive. The revised schedule, Parts I and II, now includes all the architectural qualifications which have been recognised by the UPSC and the Central Government for the purpose of recruitment to the post of architect. I am aware that a number of persons have been writing letters and sending telegrams for adding a large number of other items to the schedule. I want to point out that all those which have been included are recognised by the UPSC and the Central Government. There is nothing to preclude the Central Government after consultation with the Council from adding new items to the schedule, provided they satisfy the required academic qualifications.

In conclusion, I wish to point out that the question of registration of architects has been before the Central Government for nearly 25 years. During this period, we prepared several drafts of Bill, consulted State Governments, the All-India Council of Technical Education, and other authorities. We wished to bring forward a Bill which would satisfy the legitimate demand of architects on the one hand, and on the other, give adequate safeguards to engineers and others in the pursuit of their vocation in life. It is only after these consultation discussions and so on, that the Bill was introduced on the 10th December, 1968. Many important issues were still raised about the scope of the Bill, and how it affected the wide spectrum of constructional work in our country in which many different types of professional particularly, engineers are engaged. It may be school buildings or municipal buildings or other buildings. So many building are being constructed all over the country and many people have been engaged in designing and constructing the buildings, who would not be what we call professional architects. We wanted to see that their interest were not adversely affected by the passing of this Bill.

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The joint Committee has gone into all these matters with great care and deliberation. I would again pay my tribute to the committee. We used to have heated discussions. Even my friend Mr. Piloo Mody who is normally very clamorous except when he is interrupting, was violent in his statements. But after all the violence and heat in the discussions, we came to unanimous conclusions. We took care to see that the title of architect was properly protected. We did no harm to those who are practising this profession provided they do not call themselves by the official title of architects. In this process the fundamental change the Joint Committee has made in the original Bill is to protect the title and style of architect only and not, would repeat not, to make the designing, construction and supervision of buildings the exclusive responsibility of any one particular group of professionals. I have no doubt that this fundamental change will satisfy the legitimate demand of the architects and also allow engineers and other professionals to pursue their legitimate avocations in life.

The Bill, with the amendments suggested by the Joint Committee, represents the greatest possible measure of agreement. The report of the Joint Committee was passed on 7th May, 1969 with only one amendment of clause 27 (2), viz.,

"Where the renewal fee is not paid within one month after the due date, the Registrar shall remove the name of the defaulter from the register."

Otherwise, the entire report of the Joint Committee was passed. I would now commend the Bill, as it has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, to the House for its consideration and I hope it will unanimously be adopted by the house.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the registration of architects and for purposes connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, to begin with, I would like to congratulate the Government of India on having brought forward this Bill, as the Minister admitted, after 25 years of consideration. This matter has been under active debate for the last 25 years and therefore, I must particularly congratulate the Minister-in-charge that it has fallen to his lot after I do not know how many predecessors have taken a hand at it, to bring it before the House, to steer it through the Joint Committee, have the Rajya Sabha approve of it and finally come to last hurdle, which is the Lok Sabha.

As the Minister said, the Bill is really non-controversial on a great many fronts.

MR. SPEAKER : You may continue tomorrow. It is now 5.30 and we have to take up the half-hour discussion.

17.29 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE : PRICE OF SUGARCANE

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गन्ने के मूल्य का मामला इस देश के किसान और इस उद्योग में लगे हुए मजदूर—दोनों के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और रुचि का विषय है। इसी 12 नवम्बर को यहां लोक सभा में मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने बतलाया था कि इस फसल के लिए, जो अभी चालू हुई है, गन्ने का भाव नियत करने के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के सुझाव मांगे थे और उन सुझावों को देखने के बाद सरकार ने तय किया कि गन्ने का भाव 7 रुपए 37 पैसे रखना चाहिए। एक सब से बड़ी दिलचस्प बात यह है कि जितनी सरकारों से इन्होंने सुझाव मांगे, वे 11 सरकारें हैं और उन 11 सरकारों में जिन राज्यों में गन्ने का उत्पादन एक मुख्य उत्पादन के रूप में है, उन सभी सरकारों ने, जो स्वयं

बड़े बड़े राज्य हैं, 9 रु० से लेकर 10 रुपये किंवदन्ती की मांग की है। कुछ ऐसे राज्यों ने जो छोटे-मोटे राज्य हैं और जिन का गन्ने के उत्पादन से विशेष सम्बन्ध नहीं है, उन्होंने 7 रुपये 37 पैसे की मांग की है। एक-आध राज्य, जैसे गुजरात, ऐसे भी हैं जो इस मामले में उदासीन रहे और उन्होंने कोई सुझाव नहीं भेजा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अधिकांश राज्यों ने 9 रुपये से लेकर 10 रुपये तक न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने की मांग की है। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी सरकार एक साल के बाद भी जहाँ कि तहाँ ही है। पिछले साल 7 रुपये 37 पैसे भाव था, इस साल भी 7 रुपये 37 पैसे ही रखा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों से सुझाव मांगने का नाटक क्यों किया गया। आप छोटी छोटी बातों के लिये मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाते हैं, खाद्य मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाते हैं, लेकिन इतने बड़े काम के लिए, जो देश के करोड़ों किसानों के भाग्य से सम्बन्ध रखता है, क्या कभी आपने खाद्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाया, मुख्य मंत्रियों के सामने आप ने यह बात रखी? मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि प्रति वर्ष आप को खाद्य मन्त्रियों या मुख्य मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाना चाहिए और उनकी अनुमति ले कर, उन की सहमति से गन्ने का मूल्य तय करना चाहिए।

हमें बताया जाता है कि एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन के परामर्श से केन्द्रीय सरकार भाव तय करती है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय कृपा कर अपने वक्तव्य में बतायें, इस का आधार क्या है, किन आधारों पर आप भाव तय करते हैं। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, जहाँ वे और बातों का ख्याल रखते हैं, मुझे एक बात के संबन्ध में सब से बड़ी आपत्ति है। जब किसी चीज का मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता

है तो उस समय अनेकों छोटी छोटी चीजों का ख्याल रखा जाता है लेकिन जब गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है, उन बातों का ख्याल नहीं रखा जाता। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय जमीन के सम्बन्ध में आप क्या सिद्धान्त अपनाते हैं? जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, केवल जमीन का जो लगान है, जो 4-5 रुपए प्रति एकड़ पड़ता है, केवल उसी को कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में लेते हैं। जब आप कारखानों के उत्पादन का मूल्य निर्धारित करते हैं, उस समय कारखाने की सारी प्रापर्टी, उस के सारे एसेट्स को पूंजी मान कर, उसका व्याज लगा कर, तब उस कारखाने की उत्पादित वस्तु का मूल्य निर्धारित करते हैं, ठीक उसी तरह से किसान की उत्पादित सामग्री का भी मूल्य निर्धारित होना चाहिये। जमीन की कुल सम्पत्ति को आधार मान कर, उस सम्पत्ति पर जो व्याज बनता है, उसको खर्च मान कर, तब इसको निर्धारित करना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से इनपुट्स की बात है—खाद, बिजली, पानी और श्रम ये सब लगातार मँहगे होते चले जा रहे हैं। पिछले साल के बजट में खाद पर 10 प्रतिशत का उत्पादन शुल्क लगाकर खाद को आपने मँहगा कर दिया। इसी तरह से दूसरी चीज भी मँहगी होती चली जा रही है। यदि इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखा जाए तो गत वर्ष जो मूल्य था, उस से काफी अधिक मूल्य इस वर्ष होना चाहिए था।

किसान को बहुत सी चीजें बाजार से खरीदनी पड़ती हैं — उन को देखते हुए बड़ा अचम्भा होता है कि किसान के साथ कितना बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है। श्रीमन् श्री भीम सभा में 10 नवम्बर को वित्त मन्त्री चम्हाण साहव ने मूल्यों की चर्चा करते हुए बतलाया था कि अक्टूबर, 1969 से लेकर अक्टूबर, 1970

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तक एक वर्ष में थोक मूल्यों की सूची के अंक में 6.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 7.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और खाद्यान्न के मूल्यों में 0.5 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। इस का अर्थ है कि जहां अन्य चीजों में 6-7 या 8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य गिरे हैं। एक तरफ किसान को जितनी चीजें लेनी पड़ती हैं उन सब के मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं। बाजार में हर चीज के मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं और किसान द्वारा उत्पादिन चीजों के मूल्य गिर रहे हैं। इस तरह से तो किसान की कमर टूट जायेगी और वह इसको किस तरह से बर्दाश्त कर सकेगा ? इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि जब आप इस तरह के मूल्य निर्धारित करें तो उस के साथ साथ यह भी देख लें कि बाजार में साधारण चीजों की होलसेल प्राइस क्या है, इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट्स की प्राइस क्या है, दूसरी चीजों की प्राइस क्या है ? इसी तरह से लिविंग इन्डेक्स भी देख लें कि दिन पर दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है और जिसको देख कर आप मजदूरों को राहत देते हैं, सरकारी कर्मचारियों को को राहत देते हैं, उसके वेतन भत्ते बढ़ाते हैं—हर साल आपको इस सम्बन्ध में परेशानी होती है लेकिन आपको कुछ न कुछ करना पड़ता है, कुछ न कुछ देना पड़ता है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप किसानों की परेशानी पर, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। इस लिए जब कभी ऐसे मूल्य निर्धारित करें तो इन बातों का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

जो गन्ने की फसल होती है उसका काफी बड़ा हिस्सा फैक्ट्रियों में जाता है और उससे भी ज्यादा बड़े हिस्से से गुड़ और खांड-सारी बनती है। गुड़ और खांडसारी की हालत तो और भी खराब है। मैं बताऊं तो आपको अचम्भा होगा कि गुड़ और खांडसारी के भावों की क्या हालत 19 अप्रैल को सन् 68-69 में गुड़ का

औसत भाव 86 रुपये प्रति क्वीन्टल था लेकिन अगले साल 1969-70 में उसी 19 अप्रैल को 45 रुपये रह गया यानी आधे के करीब रह गया। इसी तरह से खांडसारी का भाव भी देखिए। 19 अप्रैल, 1969 को 205 रुपये था और सन् 1970 में 19 अप्रैल को 110 रुपये रह गया। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि गुड़ और खांडसारी के मूल्य पहले साल की अपेक्षा आधे से भी कम हो गए।

टैरिफ कमीशन ने भी कहा है कि जब गन्ने के भाव सरकारी तौर पर, स्टैंड्यूटरी तौर पर सात रुपये 37 पैसे निर्धारित किये जाते हैं, तो खांड और गुड़ के माध्यम से भी किसानों को कम से कम 6 रुपये प्रति क्वीन्टल मिलने चाहिए लेकिन आज किसान को मुश्किल से साढ़े तीन या चार रुपए ही मिल रहे हैं। किसानों के साथ यह कितना बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है ? इस अन्याय को भी दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक बात की तरफ और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। किसानों के साथ एक बड़ा अन्याय यह हो रहा है कि किसान सस्ते भाव पर अपनी फसल को डाल आता है लेकिन, बावजूद इस के, उसका जो मूल्य है उसका भुगतान भी उसको नहीं होता है। संसार में कहीं भी आपको ऐसा उदाहरण नहीं मिलेगा कि कोई अपने गाढ़े पसीने और खून की कमाई डाल आये और उसके बाद उसको यह भी पता न हो कि कीमत उसको कब मिलेगी। इस समय जहां तक मुझे पता है, पिछली फसल का 35 करोड़ रुपया किसानों का बाकी है। कुछ तो इस प्रकार की मिलें हैं जिन्होंने दिसम्बर और और अप्रैल के बाद कोई पेमेंट ही नहीं किया है। मिल मालिक यह कहते हैं कि हमारा स्टॉक बन्द पड़ा है, हमारी पोजीशन टाइट है, हम पैसा कहां से लायें ? हमारी बैंक लिमिट खत्म हो चुकी है, जो बैंक लिमिट बढ़वाई थी वह भी खत्म हो चुकी है। फैक्टरी भी अपनी जगह पर

ठीक हैं लेकिन क्या किसान 6 महीने, 8 महीने और साल भर तक इन्तजार कर सकते हैं ?

इसके साथ ही साथ कई दफा सरकार ने यह कहा कि किसानों के जो एरियस रहते हैं उस पर किसान को ब्याज मिला करेगा। बहुत दफा यह बात कही गई है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या खाद्य मन्त्री इस बात की जाँच पड़ताल करेंगे कि आजतक कहीं भी किसानों को ब्याज मिला है या नहीं ? मुझे जहाँ तक पता है, किसानों को कहीं भी कोई ब्याज नहीं मिला है। फँकटरी वाले इतनी चालाकी करते हैं कि कहीं अगर ब्याज देने की बात आई भी तो जो सोसायटी के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स हैं उनको बहला लेते हैं और उनसे वह ब्याज राइट आफ करवा लेते हैं। तो मेरा खाद्य मन्त्री से यह कहना है कि ऐसे मामलों में आप सख्त नियम बनाइये कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स को भी कोई अधिकार न हो कि किसानों के ब्याज को माफ कर सकें। जब सरकार की कोई नीति हो तो फिर किसी को भी अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसानों के ब्याज को वह माफ करे।

अब मैं आपको एक उपाय भी बतलाता हूँ। इसी साल हमारे यहाँ मुजफ्फरनगर में जो रोहाना शहर मिल है वहाँ की सोसायटी ने एक बहुत अच्छा उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया है। उन्होंने मिल मालिक और बैंक से बातें करके अपने असेट्स और सम्पत्ति के आधार पर बैंक से रुपया ले लिया और उस रुपये से किसानों की एक-एक पाई का भुगतान कर दिया और साथ साथ मिल मालिक से यह एग्रीमेंट कर लिया कि जब वे पैसा देंगे तो उसके साथ ब्याज भी देंगे। तो अगर यह तरीका बन सके कि सोसायटीज अपनी सम्पत्ति के आधार पर बैंक से पैसा लेकर किसानों का भुगतान कर दें और सोसायटी मिल मालिक से ब्याज ले लिया करे

तो यह एक बहुत अच्छा तरीका हो सकता है। इस बात पर भी सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, चीनी उद्योग वाले कहते हैं कि हमको प्राफ़िट नहीं है लेकिन मैं ने जो आंकड़े देखे हैं उनसे मुझे बड़ा अचम्भा हुआ है। तीन चार सालों के जो आंकड़े मुझे मिल सके हैं वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 1962-63 में सारा टैक्स देने के बाद चीनी उद्योग को 2.1 परसेंट का मुनाफा हुआ था। 1963-64 में 7.8 परसेंट का मुनाफा हुआ। 1964-65 में 8.7 परसेंट का मुनाफा हुआ और 1965-66 में 9.6 का मुनाफा हुआ। इस प्रकार से मिल मालिकों का मुनाफा हर साल बढ़ रहा है। चार सालों में बढ़ करके वह चौगुना हो गया है। 1962-63 में जो 2.1 परसेंट था वह 1965-66 में बढ़कर 9.6 परसेंट हो गया। अगर मिल मालिक कहते हैं कि हमें मुनाफा नहीं है तो यह आंकड़े बता रहे हैं कि मिल मालिकों का दावा गलत है और वह सरकार को शांति में डालना चाहते हैं।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक बात की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान और खींचना चाहता हूँ। 12 तारीख को खाद्य मन्त्री ने जो जवाब दिया था कि हमने ये मूल्य निर्धारित किए हैं उसमें एक बड़ी चालाकी की गई थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि 9.4 रिकवरी जो है, शुगर की इस प्रतिशत उपलब्धि के साथ हम ने मूल्यों को जोड़ दिया है और जब 9.4 से ज्यादा रिकवरी होगी तो किसानों को हम और ज्यादा देंगे। लेकिन कितना ज्यादा प्रीमियम आपने दिया ? पहले 5.36 पैसे देते थे हर एक प्वाइंट के ऊपर और अब इन्होंने कहा कि 66 पैसे देंगे यानी पैसे का दो तिहाई हिस्सा इन्होंने दिया है। इस तरह से आप किसानों को भ्राम में धूल भोंकना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिकवरी के साथ मूल्यों को जोड़ने की बात बार बार सरकार

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कहती रही है लेकिन किसानों के साथ इससे बड़ा कोई धोखा नहीं हुआ है। आप किसी भी मिल को बताइये जहाँ पर कि रिकवरी के आधार पर आपने पैसा दिया हो? इस प्रकार का कोई एक मामला भी आप हमें बतायें? मैंने मेरठ, मुजफ्फरनगर और सहारनपुर की मिलों से पूछा है, वहाँ पर आज तक किसी भी किसान को रिकवरी के आधार पर कोई पैसा बढ़ा हुआ नहीं मिला है। तो यह सब किसानों की आंख में धूल भोंकी जाती है, उनके आंसू पोछे जाते हैं।

इन सब बातों से मालूम होता है कि सरकार की नीति केवल एक है और वह यह कि किसी तरह से जो उपभोक्ता हैं उनका हित होना चाहिए। कारण यह है कि वे लोग शहरों में रहते हैं, उनके पास अखबार हैं, प्लेटफार्म है और झंडा है। उनके साथ प्रदर्शन करने वाले आदमी है। इसीलिए वे अपना सारा काम करवा लेते हैं। लेकिन ये जो थोड़े से लोग शहरों में रहते हैं उनके उद्योग के लिए आप 70 या 80 फीसदी किसानों का गला क्यों काट रहे हैं? आप जब कभी इस तरह के मूल्य निर्धारित करें तो उसमें केवल उपभोक्ताओं का ही ध्यान न रखें बल्कि किसानों का भी उसमें ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। अगर किसान जीवित रहेगा, किसान का ढाँचा बना रहेगा तो उपभोक्ताओं को भी सस्ती चीनी मिल सकेगी। आप मूल्यों को निर्धारित करते समय उपभोक्ताओं का ध्यान रखें लेकिन किसानों की कास्ट पर उनको संतुष्ट करने की कोशिश न करें। अगर आप सस्ती चीनी देना चाहते हैं तो शोक से दीजिए लेकिन जो आप कहते हैं कि हम उनको सस्ती चीनी देना चाहते हैं वह कैसे देंगे? किसानों के गन्ने का भाव कम कर देंगे। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ मूल्य गिर रहे हैं, स्टॉक की पोजीशन टाइट है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप एकसाइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा रहे हैं।

1969-70 के बजट में प्रपोजल्स में मूल्यानुसार आपने जो एकसाइज ड्यूटी लगाई उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि एक साल में 42 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा मिला। बजट अनुमान यह था कि 27 करोड़ मिलेगा लेकिन मिला 42 करोड़ यानी 15 करोड़ ज्यादा। उसके बाद 70-71 में तो कमाल कर दिया। इस प्रगतिशाली समाजवादी सरकार का जो बजट आया उसमें चीनी पर एकसाइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाई गई। जो लेवी की शुगर थी उस पर तो आपने रखा 23 के बजाय 25 प्रतिशत और फ्री शुगर पर 23 के बजाये 37.5 प्रतिशत कर दिया। यानी इतनी ज्यादा एकसाइज ड्यूटी आपने बढ़ा दी।

मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप को उपभोक्ता की फिक्र है तो आप ड्यूटी क्यों बढ़ा रहे हैं? आप ड्यूटी कम कीजिए और उपभोक्ता को सस्ती चीनी दीजिये, लेकिन सस्ती चीनी देने के लिए आप किसान के साथ क्यों खिलवाड़ करते हैं? क्यों अन्याय करते हैं? इस लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार जो कुछ भी करे वह इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर करे और किसान के साथ अन्याय न हो। राज्य सरकार की जो सिफारिशें हैं उन पर ध्यान दिया जाये, और जब आप मूल्य तय करें कम से किसान को संतोष होना चाहिये कि उस के हितों को, उस की लागत को, उस की मांगों को, उस की भावनाओं को, ध्यान में रख कर काम किया गया है।

गन्ना के विषय में हर समय किसान को शिकायत रहती है कि जब भाव तय करने की बात होती है तब किसान के साथ अन्याय किया जाता है। यह जो किसान की भावना है और यह जो किसान का सोचना है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, वह आप को मंहगा पड़ेगा। चीनी आप को सस्ती पड़ जायेगी लेकिन किसान की आह मंहगी पड़ेगी और आप को उस से निपटना पड़ेगा। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ

कि चीनी सस्ती पड़े इस के लिए किसान की आह मंहगी मत कीजिये। आप किसान के साथ सहानुभूति रखिये और किसान को सन्तोष दीजिये। कम से कम पार्लियामेंट में जो किसान मेंबर हैं उन की एक कमेटी बना कर आप उन से इस बारे में पूछ लिया करें। लेकिन आप का वही पुराना ढर्रा चल रहा है। पिछले साल 7 रु० 37 पैसा था, इस लिए अब की भी वही कर देंगे। आप की थैली में बने बनाये बजर बट्ट हैं। 1968-69 में भी वही दे दिया, 1969-70 में भी वही दे दिया, इस लिए 1970-71 में वही दे दिया जाये। कहां 1968 के भाव थे और कहां 1970-71 के भाव हैं।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए आज हमारा बड़ा सौभाग्य होगा अगर परमात्मा खाद्य मंत्री के हृदय में अच्छी भावना पैदा करे और पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की मांग उन के हृदय पर कोई प्रभाव कर सकें। मैं बड़ा सौभाग्य-शाली हूंगा अगर आज मंत्री महोदय यहां यह घोषणा करें कि इन सब बातों का ध्यान रख कर गन्ने के मूल्य नियत किये जायेंगे। सरकार द्वारा जो मूल्य तय किये गये हैं उन में किसानों की उपेक्षा की गई है। मंत्री महोदय को चाहिए कि गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ा कर घोषित करें जिस से सारे किसानों में हर्ष की लहर दौड़ जाये। दूसरी बात यह है कि किसानों के जो एरियर्स हैं उन को निपटाने का कोई उपाय सरकार करे और जो उपाय मैं ने सुझाया है उससे करें जिस से उन के एरियर्स खत्म हों। तीसरी बात यह है कि अगर आप उपभोक्ता को सस्ती चीनी देना चाहते हैं तो उस का कोई और तरीका सोचिये। आप की जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी है उस को कम कीजिए चाहे कुछ कीजिये लेकिन किसान के खून का सोदा कर के उपभोक्ताओं को, जिन की 7 प्रतिशत आवादी है, सन्तुष्ट कर के किसान के साथ अन्याय मत कीजिये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। जब

आधे घंटे की चर्चा होती है तब चार सदस्यों को प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति है। जिन सदस्यों के नाम प्रश्न पूछने के लिए थे उन में से दो ही मौजूद हैं और दो नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो दो लोग नहीं हैं उन के स्थान पर हम लोगों को जोगन्ने के क्षेत्र से आते हैं, प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति दे दी जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा खयाल है कि तीन मेंबर मौजूद हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप देख लें, जिन चार सदस्यों के नाम हैं उन में से लेवल दो हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हैं, श्री शर्मा हैं, श्री कुंड़ हैं। आप किसी एक को गैर हाजिर कर दीजिये।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that this topical question has been raised here in this house. I am surprised to see that this Government is not at all giving any attention to the needs of the farmers—more particularly—to the sugar cane growers.

I have every appreciation for the work that is being done by Shri Shinde. But this does not lie under his purview. He is made to reply here, but the policy is determined elsewhere.

As Shastriji pointed out, the Mills have to pay the arrears to the tune of Rs. 35 crores to the sugarcane growers. If the Government possesses any heart, if it has any sensitivity about getting justice done to the sugarcane growers, it should see that this amount is paid to them immediately. I would, therefore, like that those arrears should be got immediately paid.

This price, as usual, has been fixed on the basis of 9.4 per cent recovery, and it is Rs. 7.37. Last year, as you know, in this area, more particularly, UP etc., huge crops of sugarcane remained standing in the field and were not utilised...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It was burnt in some cases.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : ...due to the faults of the millers and due to the fault of the Government who could not induce the millers to get them crushed in time.

While determining the price, as my hon. friend has pointed out, one has to take into consideration the increase in the cost of cultivation which the sugarcane grower has to meet. For instance, the cost of fertiliser has gone up, the cost of power has gone up in your area, Sir, and more particularly in Haryana, where it is 38 paise per unit. How can any sugarcane grower pay water rate if it is that high? Last year and also the year before last, the price was Rs. 10 per quintal, and it used to be sold at Rs. 12 or 13 or 14 or at some places even at Rs. 16 per quintal. But they purposely kept the price down, because there was a link between the Government and the sugar manufacturers. Even in regard to this exercise of free sugar and levy sugar, I charge that it was due to that combine because they had to keep them going, and the Government had to keep Government them going. Even now, good sense can dawn on Government, and they should see that the price is brought up at least to the limit suggested; I would like the hon. Minister Shri Annasahib Shinde to exercise his good office, because his own State Government has said that the minimum price should be Rs. 10 per quintal. If this Government pays any attention to the views of the State Governments, then barring the State Governments which are in the hands of the millers, as for instance, Rajasthan etc., the other State Governments have all recommended a higher figure. For instance, it is only Rajasthan and Haryana which have suggested Rs. 7.37. The Maharashtra Government has suggested Rs. 10 per quintal. The Punjab Government has also recommended Rs. 10 per quintal, and UP, Rs. 9. Tamil Nadu Rs. 9, Bihar Rs. 9 and Andhra Pradesh Rs. 9. Therefore, I suggest the minimum price should be Rs. 10 per quintal, and the Government should also see that the maximum is allowed to be paid to the growers because they have to meet so many other charges such as so the digging operation or to ploughing opera-

tion or on tractors etc. Government are so incompetent that the tractor prices have gone up by 300 per cent and they are not being made available to the farmers or sugarcane growers. Even in your State, Sir, hundreds of tractors are lying idle. Only the other day, we saw about 150 tractors lying idle in Andhra Pradesh and other places.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : They were East German tractors.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Wherever they may have come from, they came through the Government sources, and the STC imports them. So, they should give freedom to the growers to import the tractors. If the Government and the STC have become so incompetent that they cannot import any good quality tractor, then they should resign from that responsibility and leave it to the growers to import tractors and also fertilisers, because fertiliser is also not made available to them at the price operating elsewhere.

The cost of power is equally high. As regards recovery, who knows what the recovery is. There is no sugar factory in India where the Government are having their own apparatus to determine the sucrose recovery. It may be that in UP in one or two factories, they may be having such facilities. But in UP there are about 100 sugar factories, and in not all of them do such facilities exist. I would like the hon. Minister to let us know where the apparatus is to determine whether the recovery is 9.4 per cent or 10 per cent or 7 or 8 per cent. In that way also, the growers are made to suffer. In respect of realisation of the cost of production, the cane growers are made to suffer. Then in regard to the cost of fertiliser, power and water, due to the inefficiency of Government, they are again made to suffer.

Therefore, I suggest that a Commission consisting of representative of the cane growers and some experts should be constituted to go into the sugarcane prices and they should be asked to report within 15 days, because this is the cane season. This hotchpotch announcement of Rs. 7.37 per

quintal is something which must be withdrawn immediately because you are playing with the lives of the cane growers. They should also see that the arrears should be paid immediately. Government should also appoint a committee to go into the cost of production of cane because sugarcane is as crop which requires plenty of intensive labour. This is a cash crop. Without knowing the cost of production, without taking into account the price suggested by the majority of State Governments, is there any sense in determining the price of cane on an *ad-hoc* basis ?

To recapitulate my four suggestions, they should get the arrears paid, institute a committee to report on the price structure of cane in relation to the price of sugar and also constitute a committee of MPs to go into the cost of production. Whenever there is anything on sugar, they immediately get it referred to some body and increase the price, but about cane, they do nothing. Then the cost of fertiliser, power and water and tractor should be brought down.

MR. SPEAKER : The proper procedure should have been for the Minister to reply to the member who initiated the discussion and then questions should follow. Now that it has proceeded this way, let it continue.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I can reply any time you desire.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I think it is in the interest of the democratic system that those who have been in power should speak sometimes so that members like Dr. Ram Subhag Singh could come out with their past experience and enlighten this House that the Government was in league with the sugar manufacturers.

DR RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It is. He is wrong because he is league with this Government,

SHRI S. KUNDU : Anyway, all along we have been accusing this Government and they say because we are in the Opposition 'What you say is not true'. Now it has come from the horse's mouth. I hope Government would reply to that point.

I remember in this House Shri Jagjiwan Ram had assured us that the sugarcane price should be at about Rs. 10 per quintal. I do not know what catalytic change has occurred to retrace that assurance and bring down the price to Rs. 7.37.

With all respect, I would not agree with Shri Shastri that all these things are enjoyed by the consumer. There should be real wages given to labour and fair price paid to the growers ; at the same time, the consumers' interest should be protected. A *via media* has to be found. What is that ? We know how this industry has operated for the last many many years. Some of these factories are 50 years old. The people who started them initially have got so much profit that they have diverted it and built up other industries. Ultimately they made this industry like scrap and they have almost left this industry. Something has to be done to see that the workers and the cane growers get a fair price as also the consumers. I would like the Government to go into this matter in depth and look into the matter with all seriousness, instead of merely depending on the reports from the States and the Agricultural Prices Commission.

18 hrs.

The Government can, for instance, levy a high rate of excise duty on fine sugar and spare the other consumers of sugar, because sugar is not a luxury and still the poor consumers of sugar are fleeced. The levy on fine sugar can be diverted to the producers of cane.

I would like to know from the Minister on what silly pretext Charan Singh backed out of his announcement to nationalise all these sugar mills.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : What can Charan Singh do ? They did that.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
They were together at that time.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरा भी नाम है।

SHRI S. KUNDU : Mr. Shastri was very eloquent, but I do not think he would ever plead that these sugar factories should be nationalised. The only solution to the problem is that the sugar industry should be nationalised throughout India. The person who is suffering in the sugar industry every day is the common worker, whose condition is so miserable that it cannot be described. The Sugar Wage Board took four or five years to give their recommendation, but these mill owners are not agreeing to it, and it has been left to the State level to decide. The workers are worst hit in the lean period when they do not have work. He must see that the award given by the Wage Board is implemented by the employers.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सीरियल वाइज चलता हूँ। I think I am going out of the rules. I am very much afraid that once we do that, later on this is quoted as a precedent I am not going to treat this as a precedent.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं एक किसान परिवार से आते हैं, इसलिए गन्ने से सम्बन्धित किसान की कठिनाई और गन्ने के मूल्य से आप स्वयं भी कुछ परिचित होंगे। सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि आज हमारे देश में सूखी लकड़ी का भाव साढ़े पांच रुपये मन है और घुटने घुटने तक जाड़ों में खड़े रह कर किसान जिस गन्ने को पानी देता है, उसका भाव ढाई से ले कर तीन रुपये मन के बीच में है। यानी चूल्हे में जलने वाली लकड़ी का भाव साढ़े पांच रुपये मन और गन्ने का भाव पाने तीन रुपये मन।

I am happy that sugar production has gone up, but I hear a lot of things about exports, and the Government is making an all-out effort for exports. What is the real situation in exports? How much subsidy are we paying for exporting sugar, and what is the price here and in other countries, and to which section of the people does this subsidy go? Does the subsidy go also to some of the factory owners?

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Half an hour is over.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हम को भी अवसर दे दिया जाए और मंत्री महोदय बाद में जवाब दे सकते हैं। सामान्य सा प्रश्न ही पूछना है, कोई लम्बा चौड़ा प्रश्न करना नहीं है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हम लोगों का नाम बैलट में नहीं आया।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : एक छोटा सा सवाल मैं करना चाहता हूँ। जिन चार के नाम थे उन में से दो नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम बैलट में था ?

किसान को हिसाब किताब बहुत कम आता है। श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री की बात को अगर छोड़ भी दें तो कुछ दिन पहले इसी सरकार के एक मंत्री जिन का नाम श्री रफी अहमद किवदई था उन्होंने गन्ने के मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में एक सामान्य सा सिद्धांत बनाया था कि कितने रुपये मन चीनी उतने घाने मन गन्ना। यह श्री रफी अहमद किवदई का सिद्धान्त था।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार के अपने एक मिनिस्टर ने गन्ने के मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में जो सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किया था, सरकार उस व्यावहारिक व्यक्ति के सुझाव को इस विषय में आदर्श क्यों नहीं मानती है।

कुछ दिनों पहले श्री जगजीवन राम ने इसी सदन में गन्ने की कीमत के सम्बन्ध में एक

आश्वासन दिया था हम ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि सरकार गन्ने का मूल्य 7-35, 8, 9 या 10 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल या जो भी निर्धारित करे, वह तो किसान को उस का गन्ना लेते ससय ही दे दिया जाये और बाद में चीनी मार्केट जिस भाव पर बिके, उस के अनुपात से किसान का जो और भाग बँटता है, वह उस को दे दिया जाये। तब श्री जगजीवन राम ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि यह एक व्यावहारिक सुझाव है और सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी। मैं श्री सिंघे से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब तक सरकार ने उस सुझाव पर विचार किया है या नहीं; यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार किस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँची है।

गन्ने के तोल में भी किसान के साथ धोखा होता है। किसान तो दोहरा छूटा जाता है: एक तो उस को पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता है और दूसरे, उस के गन्ने का पूरा तोल नहीं किया जाता है। इस व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए सरकार क्या पग उठा रही है?

बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारें गन्ने का सँस बसूल तो कर लेती हैं, लेकिन वे उस को गन्ने के डेवेलपमेंट पर खर्च नहीं करती हैं। उस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या निर्णय लेने जा रही है?

केवल एयर-कन्डीशन्ड कमरों में बैठने वाले लोगों की राय ले कर गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित न हो, बल्कि उस में किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों का भी हाथ हो क्या इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था कृषि मंत्रालय ने की है?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि चीनी के कारखानों के मालिकान जो मुनाफा करते हैं, वह केवल चीनी का ही मुनाफा नहीं है, बल्कि बगास का भी मुनाफा है,

जो कोयले के बजाये बायलर में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। मैंने खुद चीनी के कारखाने में तीन साल काम किया है और इस लिए मुझे मालूम है कि चीनी के मुनाफे के अलावा चीनी कारखानों के मालिक बगास, प्रेंस मड और मोलैसिज से भी मुनाफा करते हैं। उस मुनाफे पर कभी कोई नियंत्रण नहीं किया गया है। जब कभी काश्तकर के गन्ने के दाम को बढ़ाने की बात होती है, तो चीनी कारखानों के मालिकान कहते हैं कि हम गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन एक्साइज ड्यूटी की छूट दी जाये। वे कभी भी गन्ने का उचित मूल्य देने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं। जैसा कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा है, गन्ने का मूल्य कम से कम दस रुपये होना चाहिए। मेरे खयाल में दो प्रान्तों को छोड़ कर हर एक प्रान्त ने 9, 10 रुपये का भाव तय करने के लिए लिख है। वह भाव सही है और वह माना जाना चाहिए।

गन्ने तोल में भी कमी की जाती है। मैंने खुद देखा है कि किसान चालीस मन गन्ना लाता है, लेकिन जब वह काटे पर लाया जाता है, तो सिर्फ तीस मन लिखा जाता है। मालिकान उस दस मन गन्ने की चीनी ब्लैंक के लिए बनाते हैं। ग्रास एंड टेयर से किसी तरह निजात पा कर बेचारे किसान गन्ने को डोंगे में डालते हैं। इस के अलावा क्वालिटी सुपरवाइज़र गन्ने की क्वालिटी खराब बतल कर किसान से पैसा लेते हैं। किसान को लीक सुपरवाइज़र को भी पैसा देना पड़ता है। यह सब खर्च करने के बाद ही किसान का गन्ना बिकता है।

जब सरकार को किसान की ये सब मुसीबतें मालूम हैं, तो फिर क्या वजह है कि वह बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के चीनी कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करती है, ताकि किसान को सही तरीके से गन्ने के दाम मिलें, मजदूरों

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

ठीक तन्खाह मिले और चीनी के मुनाफे पर नियन्त्रण हो ? ऐसा तो नहीं होना चाहिए कि लोग सफर करते रहें और चीनी के कारखानों के मालिकान अपना मुनाफा बढ़ाते रहें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शिंदे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह डबल स्सेंडर्ड ठीक नहीं है । यह उचित नहीं है कि आप मुंह देख कर बात करें । जब आप ने कुछ लोगों को मौका दे दिया है, तो फिर आप मुझे भी मौका क्यों नहीं देते हैं ? नाम तो मेरा भी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूल्स यह एलाऊ नहीं करते हैं । मैंने आउट आफ दि वे जा कर दो मेम्बरों को इजाजत दी है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जब आप ने औरों को मौका दिया है, तो मुझे भी देना चाहिए । आप का बिहेवियर पार्श्लिटी का है ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Sir, I am thankful to Mr. Raghubirsingh Shastri for having raised this discussion in which many hon. members of this House and a large number of farmers in the country are interested. Quite a few prominent members of this House including Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Mr. Banerjee and Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri have participated in this brief discussion. I would like to dispel the impression of hon. members in regard to Government's policy on cane price. The interest of cane-growers is most dear to us, because sugar ultimately is not produced in the factory alone. The farmers have to produce the cane in the farms. Our approach has been that the cane-growers should get a reasonable price. Some hon. members referred to the assurance given by Shri Jagjivan Ram, the then Minister for Food and Agriculture, that the minimum price of Rs. 10 per quintal would be paid to the growers. I do not know hon. members are interpreting the assurance like this. It was related to that particular year. Hon. members are

aware that cane prices are announced every year and they are not the same every year.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : He said it while replying to the budget discussion in April. That means, it is for this reason and not for the previous reason.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : 1966-67 and 1967-68 were very difficult periods because cane production had gone down and there was acute shortage of sugar. The problem before the Government was, how to encourage more cane production. So, the Government adopted the partial decontrol policy and the intention was that the benefits should go to the growers. I am glad that as a result of the policy, millions of farmers benefited in that particular year and got much higher prices than the minimum price announced by Government for two years. As a result of that encouragement, the cane acreage has substantially gone up. In the two difficult years, it was 50 lakh acres. Now it has reached 67 lakh acres. Last year, the prices of jaggery slumped. Despite the incentives given by the centre to the sugar factories, they could not crush all the sugarcane. Both Mr. Raghubir Singh Shastri and Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri are aware that in UP sugarcane remained unharvested on thousands of acres.

Ultimately 60 to 65 per cent of the cane in this country is used for the manufacture of khandasari and jaggery. A large number of farmers had no protection whatsoever and millions of farmers in this country suffered. The reason was overproduction of cane. Do hon. Members want that cane acreage should be increased still further so that it would multiply the difficulties of farmers ? Already cane acreage is so much that it would not be desirable, it would not be in the national interest, it would not be in the interest of farmers to increase the acreage. It would add still further to the difficulties of farmers. I wish Members appreciate this fact.

Members have raised two issues : firstly, that we taken an arbitrary view of the

matter in determining the price and, secondly, that we do not consult the State Governments. First of all, we necessarily consult the State Governments not only by correspondence but in every Chief Ministers' Conference we consult the Chief Ministers and the Food Ministers. Of course, various State Governments have informed us in writing about their views about sugarcane price.

Then, we consult the Agricultural Prices Commission and the Commission has recommended that the *status quo* should be retained in regard to the minimum price of cane. Therefore, Government have retained the *status quo* during the last two years and the same price has been announced this year with the slight modification that in regions where there is higher recovery a result of the report of the export committee which has gone into this.

Shastriji has also made a point whether anywhere in this country the price is paid according to the recovery. I think, Shastriji is a knowledgeable person and he must be knowing the fact that prices of sugarcane are notified on the basis of average recovery of each factory. It is a criminal offence to pay anything less than the minimum price which has been notified by Government.

I come from a district where there is the largest number of cooperative and joint stock factories and the minimum prices which are notified differ even for adjoining factories because it is based on recovery. All over the country the prices are linked to recovery.

A contention can be made that some factory owners are dishonest and do not perhaps show the proper recovery. Individual cases apart(Interruption)

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : आप इस की एन्क्वायरी करेंगे क्या ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am not denying the fact that there may be some dishonest people.

SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH SHASTRI : The majority of them are like that so far as UP is concerned.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is a doubtful proposition. But so far as prices are concerned, they are notified on the basis of recovery.

The third important point raised by Shastriji and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was about the arrears of sugarcane prices. I quite appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Member that this year the arrears of sugarcane prices have been very large. For instance, last year on 30th September the arrears of cane price were Rs.12,52,00,000 ; a year earlier to that the arrears were Rs. 479 lakhs but this year on 30th September the arrears of sugarcane price have been Rs. 20,82,00,000. It is very distressing. The figure which was quoted by Shastriji related to July. Thereafter some payments have been made but even then Rs. 20 crores or Rs. 21 crores is a very large amount and we, as the Food and Agriculture Ministry, are very much concerned about it.

We have drawn the attention of the State Governments to see that these arrears are recovered by using coercive measures. As far as the Sugarcane Control Order is concerned, it says that the sugarcane prices must be paid within a stipulated period of 14 days after the cane is delivered and if it is not paid within that time the State Governments have to recover the arrears of cane price as arrears of land revenue.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Do you charge interest when you recover it ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Our advice to the State Governments is that if there are arrears, interest at 9 per cent should be added to that. But, unfortunately, we could not incorporate this in the statute because when we consulted the Law Ministry, the Law Ministry gave the advice that it would not be legally feasible to incorporate this. But our advice to State Governments and to factories would be that they must necessarily pay interest if they are not likely to make payment of sugarcane price within the stipulated period.

Various other issues have been raised. It is not possible to go into the gamut of all questions because all questions relating

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

to the broad sugarcane policy have been raised. However, I would like to go into two or three important points raised by my hon. friends. The hon. Members, Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Kundu, raised an issue, why not nationalise the sugar industry and give better justice and fairplay to workers and farmers. As the House is well aware, the Government of India has appointed the Sugar Enquiry Commission to go into this specific problem. They will, naturally, take care of it.

As far as the implementation of the wage award is concerned, the Wage Board has recently made recommendations in regard to the workers in the sugar industry and the Government have accepted those recommendations. We have suggested to State Governments and the industry that the Wage Board's award should be implemented.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : What about Mr. Jagjivan Ram's assurance ?

जगजीवन राम जी ने कहा था कि बाजार में जिस भाव पर चीनी बिकेगी बाद में उस हिसाब से उतना पैसा किसानों को मिलेगा ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : When partial decontrol was there, naturally, the farmers got higher than the minimum price. Now the prices of sugar has come down and I do not think in the present set of circumstances it is feasible to suggest to pay any thing higher than the minimum price. Of course, the cooperatives have been giving higher price.

Lastly, a reference has been made to the formula of late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai...

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जगजीवन राम जी ने जो अभी कहा कि बाजार में जिस भाव पर चीनी बिकेगी उसके अनुसार दाम बाद में किसानों को दिया जायेगा ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : At that time, we suggested to the factories that if as a result of free sale of sugar in the open market they get additional thing, they should pay to the cane growers. The cooperative

paid it; some sugar factories also paid it, not all the factories. I am aware of that. But ultimately there is no statutory control by the Government whereby we can make them pay. This year, the sugar prices are ruling at such a level.....

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जगजीवन राम जी ने कहा था कि हमें इस पर एक कमेटी बैठायेंगे ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : That way, the terms of the Sugar Enquiry Commission are very wide and some of the matters pertaining to this can be gone into by the Sugar Enquiry Commission.

As regards the formula of late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai to which a reference was made, I think, the set of circumstances which were prevailing at that time late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was the Minister of Food and Agriculture, the cost structure, the sugarcane price, the taxation structure, and all that, were quite different. I would like to dispel the impression of the House. The sugar prices are determined by the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission goes into all aspects of it. As far as the prices of controlled sugar is concerned, they are based on the formula evolved by the Tariff Commission.

Sir, I have nothing more to say. There should not be any misunderstanding about the Government policy in regard to this. We have tried our level best to do justice to cane growers. The Sugar Enquiry Commission has already been appointed by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : In future, I have to bring it to the notice of the House that when we adjourn, if I say till tomorrow, it means till 11 A. M. tomorrow, as is under the rules. Similarly, when we adjourn for lunch, if I say we adjourn for lunch, it means, we reassemble after one hour. I can do away with saying every time that we adjourn to meet again at such and such time. That is already in the rules.

So, we adjourn till tomorrow, that means till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 26, 1970/Agrahayana 5, 1892 (Saka)