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**Wednesday, August 2, 1972
Sravana 11, 1894 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fifth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, August 2, 1972/Sravana 11, 1894
(Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our friends, namely, Shri J. K. Choudhary and Dr. Dharam Prakash.

Shri J. K. Choudhary was a member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-70 representing Tripura West constituency of the then Union territory of Tripura. A very amiable person much liked and respected by his colleagues and very soft and gentle in his manners, he used to take active interest in educational matters. He had founded a number of educational institutions in Tripura and Cachar. He passed away at Bankura in West Bengal on the 6th July, 1972 at the age of 75.

Dr. Dharam Prakash was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during the years 1946-52. Later he was a member of Rajya Sabha during 1958-68. He was a veteran freedom fighter and used to take active interest in the uplift of the Harijans and other backward classes. He was associated with a number of social and educational institutions. He passed away at New Delhi on the 31st July, 1972 at the age of 72.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER

OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I shall like to associate myself and this House with the sentiments you have expressed on the sad demise of two former Members of this House. They were both familiar figures to us all and active in diverse fields of activity.

Shri J. K. Choudhary was with us in the Fourth Lok Sabha. At the young age of 14, he had joined the terrorist movement but later he came under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and was active in our movement. He was a prominent educationist and served as Principal in several colleges in the eastern region of the country. He was deeply interested in social work and had founded a number of welfare institutions.

Shri Dharam Prakash was, as you have told us, a member of the Provisional Parliament and the Constituent Assembly. He was an ardent social worker and was actively associated with several organisations working for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes. He was also active in organising conferences of tribal people and of the Gujjars.

Both these members used to come to me bringing various problems and they continued their interest in what was happening in parliament, even though they had not been with us lately.

May I request you to convey our sincere sympathy and condolences to the members of the bereaved families ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Passing away of these two eminent sons of the country will bring shock and grief to all of us. Late Shri J. K. Choudhary was not only a freedom fighter and a good social worker but was also an eminent scholar and all the time struggled to further the cause of education. The other gentleman also, I hear, I did not know him personally—as eminent in his own field of social welfare and education. Passing away of both these members will bring grief to all of us. Sir, will you kindly convey on our behalf our condolences to the members of the bereaved families ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : It was a shock to me to hear of the sad demise of Shri J. K. Choudhary. I knew him here when he was a Member. He was the most sincere person and was very unassuming. We were all well acquainted with the social work which he had been doing for many many years both in Bengal and in Assam.

I wish to associate my Group with the sentiments which you and the Prime Minister have expressed on the sad demise of both Shri J. K. Choudhary and Dr. Dharam Prakash. I would request you, Sir, to convey our condolences and sincere sympathies of our Group to the members of the bereaved families.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and others.

Shri J. K. Choudhary was an hon. Member here in the Fourth Lok Sabha and I had occasions to come across with him. Though unassuming in his character, he took an abiding interest in education and social welfare activities not only here but in other parts of the country. I associate myself once again with the sentiments expressed and request you to convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गुवाियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने दिल की ओर से और अपनी ओर से श्री चौधरी और डा० धर्म प्रकाश के दुःखद देहावसान पर अपना शोक प्रकट करता हूँ। डा० धर्म प्रकाश से मेरे घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध हैं। राज्य सभा में हमने साथ साथ काम किया। स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई के साथ साथ वे सामाजिक स्वाधीनता और समता के लिये निरन्तर संघर्ष करते रहे। हरिजन परिवार में जन्मे लेकिन प्रयत्न से, परिश्रम से उनकी गणना हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं में होने लगी। जीवन के अन्तिम क्षणों में भी वे इस बात से बहुत दुःखी थे कि अभी तक परिणामित जातियों और जन-जातियों की समस्याओं को एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या मान कर उस को हल करने का कोई प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

उन्होंने स्वयं मानव सेवा संघ के रूप में समाज का कल्याण करने वाली संस्था का निर्माण किया। अनेक भागों में उसकी शाखाएँ

खोलों और वे निरन्तर अपने दंग से समाज सेवा के व्रत का पालन करते रहते थे। उनके निधन से सचमुच हमारी बड़ी क्षति हुई है।

मैं दोनों दिवंगत आत्माओं के प्रति अपनी विनम्र श्रद्धान्जलि प्रकट करता हूँ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेपुसराय) : श्रीमन्, मैं अपने दिल की ओर से इन दोनों दिवंगत आत्माओं के प्रति श्रद्धान्जलि अर्पित करता हूँ और उनके शोक संतप्त परिवार के प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I had the privilege to know Dr. J. K. Choudhary who was an eminent educationist and an honest and sincere public worker. He was in fact a reluctant entrant into politics. His patriotic spirit rebelled against slavery and that is why he entered into the Freedom Struggle. I express my deep condolences and also express my sympathy to the bereaved family.

Dr. Dharam Prakash was a known leader of the depressed community and he was fighting for their cause and upliftment and as already said by my friends, he wanted to serve those people not in a spirit of serving them only but to bring them into the community of the Indian nation as a whole with equal status. I also express my grief and associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my other friends.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi) : On behalf of the Group of Independents I would like to associate myself with the sentiments expressed on the floor of the House and request you to convey our Group's heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

MR. SPEAKER : The House may stand in silence for a shortwhile to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a shortwhile.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री बाबल साहू, राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

*42. **श्री बलराम दास :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या सरकार को गांव चंडावल, तहसील सोजत, जिला पाली (राजस्थान) से वहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के बारे में कोई मांग-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी यह मांग कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) चंडावल (जिला पाली) में पी० सी० ओ० खोलने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की गई है । चूंकि यह विभाग के लिए घाटे का प्रस्ताव था, इसलिए इसकी मजूरी नहीं दी गयी । तथापि यदि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी विभाग को होने वाला घाटा पूरा करने के लिए तैयार हो तो किराये और गारंटी के आधार पर यहां पी० सी० ओ० लगाया जा सकता है ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या मंत्री महोदय आम जनता की सुविधा को देखते हुए यह काम करते हैं अथवा घाटे या मुनाफे के आधार पर करते हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : दोनों बातों का ब्याल रख कर इसे किया जाता है ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अगर घाटे की कोई गारंटी दे तो बतलाइये कि वह घाटे की गारंटी कितनी होनी चाहिए ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : 7338 रुपये की गारंटी अगर आप दें तो पी० सी० ओ० बहुत जल्द खुल जायेगा ।

Ceiling in respect of Investment in Small Scale Industries

*43. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to place ceiling on the investment by a family in the small scale industry ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) No such proposal is at present under Government's consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Are the Government aware of the fact that rich families invest in large number of small industries in different names so as to take certain concessions and advantages available to small scale industries sector ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : There are certain cases brought to our notice ; for the present we are not taking any step in the matter.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : In view of the reply given by the Minister, may I know from him whether rich families have diverted their investment to the small-scale industries sector in different names ? Will the Government contemplate any measure to curb these tendencies ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I don't know which particular rich family he refers to. If he gives any specific case we will look into it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : There is an element of subsidy for the small scale industries ; there are certain facilities granted and it may well be that some persons establish large number of small-scale industries only to get these facilities and subsidies. His question was whether Government keeps an eye on this aspect of the matter. Keeping that in view, he wants to know whether Government propose to put a ceiling on that. That is the point of the question which he has not answered.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : That stage has not arisen. If there is large scale abuse of this matter, certainly steps will be taken ; meanwhile we shall try to find out whether any large number of units have been monopolised by any particular house and if it is found to be so, we will certainly take action.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Are the big industrial houses precluded from investing in small-scale industries ? If so, it is more honoured in its breaches rather than in its acceptance.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : Big houses have not been precluded from investing in small-scale sector. Special care is taken when they want to register in the small-scale sector to know what amounts are made available and what ordinarily can be done. The other things are not applicable to them. They have to apply specifically and under the licensing Act that is also taken care of.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In view of the fact that some big houses are investing in small-scale industries in some other names, will Government at least see to it that they start these small-scale industries in the under-developed sectors with a view to removing regional imbalances ?

MR. SPEAKER : What a simple question is carried to what limits ? I am really surprised. The question was whether there was going to be a ceiling on family investments....

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If the ceiling is not going to be there, at least let the investment be made in the under-developed regions.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry that this is not relevant to the main question.

SOME HON MEMBERS rise —

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members should now confine themselves to just a few supplementary questions. We have not been able to cover even half the number of questions printed daily. So, Hon. Members would excuse me if I do not go beyond three supplementary questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There is a real crisis in the question world, Sir. Your Secretariat is getting about 500 questions a day. The total number admitted is only about 200 plus 20, which comes to not even half the total that is given notice of. So, there is a real crisis.

MR. SPEAKER : The number of questions is running into thousands. Many of them do not come up at all, and yet Government money is spent on them.

Shifting of Vividh Bharati Office from New Delhi to Bombay

*44. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the

Vividh Bharati Office of A. I. R. ;

(b) whether some of the employees of Vividh Bharati have protested against the decision of shifting the office from New Delhi to Bombay ;

(c) whether some of the employees have resigned on this account ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) 109.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो विविध भारती के कार्यालय को पहले वहाँ बम्बई से यहाँ दिल्ली में ले आये और अब यहाँ से उसका कार्यालय फिर बम्बई भेज रहे हैं तो आखिर इस आवागमन की क्या आवश्यकता थी ?

यहाँ जो स्टाफ रक्खा था अब उसे वहाँ बम्बई जाना पड़ेगा और उसमें जाहिर है कि उसे दिक्कत है। वैसे भी इस विविध भारती की सेवा कोई ज्यादा उपयोगी नहीं है। उससे पब्लिक सेक्टर को कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती। उसके यहाँ पर हिन्दी में ज्यादातर प्रोग्राम होते हैं तो यहाँ से हटा कर जो विविध भारती के कार्यालय को आप बम्बई ले जा रहे हैं तो वहाँ जो स्टाफ काम कर रहा है उनको दिक्कत पेश आयेगी और इस स्थानान्तरण के निर्णय के विरोध में उन्होंने एक रिप्रेजेंटेशन भेजा है तो उस सिलसिले में आप क्या कर रहे हैं और इस तरह से यहाँ से इसके कार्यालय को बम्बई बदलने से स्टाफ को कोई दिक्कत आदि न हो उसके लिए आप क्या इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : I am glad that my hon. friend has asked for

clarification of two three things basically. Firstly, Vividh Bharati was brought to Delhi in 1958 because at that time, the orientation of Vividh Bharati was mostly on the basis of original programmes broadcast by the main stations, and since the library of such programmes existed in Delhi, therefore, we had to shift the unit here and keep it in Delhi. It was a very small unit then. Now, the orientation has changed. It is generally film-music based, and film music is generally available in Bombay itself....

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : But the records are available here also.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : But we have to keep ourselves in contact with them as well.

More than that, the second difficulty is limitation of the availability of space. In Bombay, we have got available now about 11 studios. In Delhi, we had only two studios, and they were also in temporary barracks, and they are now fit for demolition only, and we are unable to invest more money in constructing more studios here. Further, one building is lying vacant in Bombay.

Even then, keeping in view the difficulties of the people working in Vividh Bharati, we have taken two decisions. One is that in principle, nobody drawing less than Rs. 400 will be transferred to Bombay. So, nobody has been transferred in that category except eight persons who were recruited on the specific condition that they were being recruited for Bombay itself. So, under the agreement which they had signed, those eight persons would go there. Only 47 transfers have taken place, and all these 47 transfers are on the basis of those people who are drawing above Rs. 400; others have been absorbed in stations here and around here. Out of 109—hon. Members would excuse me if my figures are wrong, because my mathematics is very weak—about 62 persons, I believe, have been absorbed in the local stations. We are also keen to assist those persons whose special circumstances are such that they cannot go. We are very sympathetic and we shall always be willing to consider their difficulties also.

श्री शशि भूषण : यह 400 रुपये मासिक के ऊपर तनखाह पाने वाले व्यक्ति हैं उनको आज के हालात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए कोई ज्यादा पैसा नहीं मिलता है कि इस तरह से वह बम्बई से दिल्ली आये और फिर यहाँ से

वापिस बम्बई चले जायें और उन्हें दिक्कत होती है इसलिए वह जो आप ने 400 रुपये की लिमिट रखी है उस को और बढ़ा दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। ज्यादा मुनासिब तो यही होगा कि आप इसे दिल्ली में ही रखें क्योंकि दिल्ली से ले जाना कुछ अच्छा नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : May I clarify one thing? Service in AIR is subject to transfers. Since it is an all-India service, we cannot give an assurance that every body serving in an all-India service will stay in Delhi. Transfers are inevitable; otherwise, you cannot run an all-India organisation. Therefore, I hope the transfer of 47 persons will be taken in the correct spirit. Even those not in Vividh Bharati are subject to all-India transfers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is the office being shifted from Delhi to Bombay because though Delhi is the political capital of India, Bombay is the cultural capital?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : There is a variety of culture. Bombay has a very good speciality in certain aspects of culture.

Complaint regarding shortage of Raw Materials by M/s. Burn & Co., Braithwaite & Co., and Jessop & Co.

*46. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that even after having secured the contract for construction of the second Hooghly Bridge, the three principal member firms of the Bhagirathi Bridge Construction Co., viz. M/s. Burn & Co., Braithwaite & Co., and Jessop & Co., continue to complain of shortage of raw materials and components resulting in under-employment of labour, under utilisation of capacity, and lack of working capital; and

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated the actual financial and working conditions of these concerns?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement.

(a) The contract for the construction of the Second Hooghly Bridge has been awarded to M/s. Bhagirathi Bridge Construction Company. The total tonnage of steel to be fabricated for this work is 12,000 tonnes. The share of structural work to be allocated to each member firm, namely, Braithwaite & Co., Burn & Co., and Jessop & Co., would be relatively small as compared to the total capacity for structural fabrication available in these companies. Moreover, this fabrication work is scheduled to commence in the middle of 1974. The award of the Bridge contract will not, therefore, absorb fully or substantially the capacity of these companies so far as structural steel fabrication is concerned. In so far as the capacity of these companies for the manufacture of wagons and other products is concerned, the available workload may be regarded as satisfactory but the companies are facing problems relating to shortage of matching steel and components to execute the orders on schedule.

(b) Jessop & Co., is a Government majority company and the Management of Braithwaite & Co., was taken over by Government in March 1971. The actual financial and operating conditions of these companies are, therefore, constantly under review by Government. So far as Burn & Co., is concerned, Government of West Bengal have recently brought to the notice of the Government of India facts relating to its unsatisfactory working and suggested that appropriate remedial action be taken. The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My question was not that these three concerns should be fully employed only because they have got the contract for the Hooghly Bridge. What I meant was that even after having secured the contracts in addition to other orders which, I believe, into crores of rupees, this is the state of affairs. Arising from the statement, I would like to ask the Minister whether he is aware of the fact that in the case of two of these companies which are among the biggest structural fabricators in the country, Jessops and Braithwaites—both of which are practically Government—run concerns now—the position is so bad that a spokesman of Jessops told newsmen two days ago—I am quoting from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—

“The company's assets are pre-

cariously low with no reserve. Its losses are met by borrowings. It has no money to spend for modernisation while its depreciation funds are only used for hand-to-mouth replacement. Steel, including matching sections, that was imported on user's licences is being unutilised”.

I believe the situation at Braithwaite's is almost as bad. In view of the fact that crores of public money is at stake, what action do Government propose to inquire into the causes of this state of affairs and take steps to remedy them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : As the hon. member mentioned, these two companies, Jessops and Braithwaites, are under Government management. The main difficulty has been that these concerns were not properly maintained when they were under private management. The modernisation process has not taken place. Therefore, we have not only to modernise but also diversify production because the production pattern was such that it does not meet the needs of present day requirements as, if I may say so, this was based on the requirements of the previous century. Therefore, diversification has to take place. We are sinking a good deal of money, crores of rupees, in these concerns. At the same time, we find some labour problems also. Unless that is also properly solved, no amount of injection of money would avail. In that respect, the hon. member can help us in bringing about better industrial relations. As far as we are concerned, we are prepared to consider all the legitimate demands of labour. But what is important is that production should pick up and there should be better industrial relations. I want to assure the hon. member that we will take all possible steps to inject a new dynamism in these two concerns because they are among the biggest engineering companies in India.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not satisfied with the reply; anyway, as far as the third company is concerned, Burn & Co., in view of the fact that it is one of the companies coming within the group whose erstwhile managing agents were Martin Burn and now Martin Burn are calling themselves their secretaries, and also in view of the fact that recently the Government has taken over the Indian Iron and Steel Co. and one of the grounds has been financial mismanagement,

will they consider also holding an enquiry into the affairs of Burns which are not able to pay even the wages and salaries of their staff regularly? They have come to this state of affairs in the last few months. So, I would like to know what is the kind of things which have been brought to the notice of the Government as stated in this statement, by the West Bengal Government and what type of enquiry and remedial action they propose to take.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There also, there are difficulties with regard to production labour trouble and financial mismanagement also to a certain extent. So, we are going into it, and if any action is called for, certainly we will not hesitate to take action.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I wanted to know whether there is any proposal also to take over the management of Burn and Co.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We are examining it. We are not going to take it over unless there are grounds for taking it over. Therefore, the matter is under consideration, and when all the facts are available to the Government, we will be able to take a decision on it.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : The Minister has stated that there has been some dynamism put into the working of the two companies, Jesop and Braithwaite. May I know when these companies were taken over by the Government and what steps have been taken since then to diversify the activities to which the hon. Member was referring?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member knows the state of affairs of Jesops. As a matter of fact, this was taken over in 1958, if I remember aright, and since then, very many steps have been taken. If the production figures are gone into, the hon. Member would find that there has been considerable improvement, even though, due to the general malaise from which West Bengal is suffering owing to labour troubles and all those things during those days, not only Jesops but other concerns also went down in production. But the diversification has taken place to a very large extent, and therefore we are expecting that there would be quite a good future for Jesops. Braithwaite has been taken over about a year ago, and there also, steps are being taken to diversify.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us specifically the reason for giving this contract to M/s. Bhagi-

rathi Bridge Construction Co., which is in the combined sector, public sector and private sector—you call it the joint sector—in preference to a wholly public sector concern, the EPI? Secondly, in your statement, you have said that “so far as Burn and Co., is concerned, the Government of West Bengal have recently brought to the notice of the Government of India facts relating to its unsatisfactory working and suggested that appropriate remedial action be taken.” What are the unsatisfactory working conditions? Will you kindly tell us in the main what are the things mentioned against Burn and Co.?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There has been a loss of production there. They do not have sufficient finances. They are in financial difficulties. All these matters are under consideration. Recently, there also, production has picked up, but as I already stated, it is still under the consideration of the Government. We are not in a position to take a definite decision whether this can be taken over or not. It will take some time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : My question was, why was this contract given to them?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I thought you wanted an answer only for the other company because Burn and Co. is also a partner in that. As far as that is concerned, I should like to have notice. It is not this Government which has ordered it; I think it was some other agency. If a separate question is put, I shall give an answer.

Clash between Jan Sangh and Congress Workers in New Delhi

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*47. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :**
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether clashes between Jan Sangh and Congress workers took place as a consequence to demonstration staged by the Congress workers before the Jan Sangh Office on the 5th July, 1972 in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A statement is being laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to information received from the Delhi Administration, there were clashes on the 5th July, 1972 between Congress workers who were demonstrating on the western Pavement of the Rafi Marg against the Jan Sangh's stand in regard to the Simla summit and the workers of the Jan Sangh who collected outside the party's Central Office at the Vithalbhai Patel House.

(b) Adequate police arrangements had been made. Leaders of the two parties had been contacted. While the Jan Sangh leaders gave an assurance that they would keep their workers inside the premises of Vithalbhai Patel House, it was decided to stop the Congress demonstrators on the opposite pavement of Rafi Marg. When the clashes did occur the police took immediate action and used tear gas to disperse the unruly mobs. A case under sections 147/148/186/332 and 353 of the I.P.C. has been registered at Police Station Parliament Street and is being investigated according to law.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know whether any arrests have been made as a result of the clash that occurred due to the demonstration of the Congress workers there and also whether there were any clashes inside Vithal Bhai Patel House.

SHRI K. C. PANT : No arrests have been made so far and according to the information with me, no clash took place inside the compound.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There is an important principle in this. A political party organises a peaceful demonstration and gives notice. Another party opposed to the views of that party also wants to hold a counter demonstration and ultimately it turns into violent clashes. I want to know from the Government whether they made any attempt to bring together leaders of Jan Sangh and the Congress so that in future if any party desires to hold a demonstration, other party should not go before the office of that party and hold a counter demonstration which is against the democratic practice of our country.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was under the impression that the right to peaceful demonstration is an essential ingredient of democracy and I do not know whether it would be against democratic practice to allow peaceful demonstrations. If there is suspicion that it

might be provocative or it might lead to a law and order situation, it is for the authorities to take whatever steps they consider necessary. In this case the authorities did contact the leaders of both parties, Jan Sangh and Congress, and it is only after they were told that both parties would adhere to certain conditions that they thought it fit to permit this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पहले जंतर मंतर, उसके बाद विट्ठलभाई पटेल भवन में जनसंघ के कार्यालय पर, फिर कलकत्ता में कांग्रेस सगठन के दफ्तर को लिया जाना, फिर कलकत्ता में जनसंघ के दफ्तर पर हमला...

श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुन्दा : कलकत्ता में कोई दफ्तर है ही नहीं जनसंघ का ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या बात करते हैं ?

क्या यह विचित्र बात नहीं है कि जिनके हाथ में हकूमत है वे भी प्रदर्शन करते हैं बिरोधी दलों के दफ्तरों के सामने ? मैं पन्त जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो मेरे सामने भी बाज नहीं आए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उसको अब भूल जाइये जो हो गया है ।

क्या यह सच है कि जनसंघ के दफ्तर के सामने प्रदर्शन करने से पहले एक अल्टीमेटम भेजा गया था कि इस तरह का प्रदर्शन होमा ? क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस को इसके बारे में खबर थी ? क्या यह सच है कि अगर पुलिस पहले से हस्तक्षेप करती तो टीयर गैस चलाने की आवश्यकता न पड़ती ? क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन से सारी जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया है और क्या वह भविष्य में इस बात का प्रबन्ध करेंगे कि बिरोधी दलों के दफ्तरों पर इस तरह के हमले न हो सकें ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : हमला तो कोई हुआ नहीं...

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : हमले की डेफीनीशन क्या है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह तो बसु साहब बता सकते हैं ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : स्पीकर साहब अगर इजाजत दें तो मैं अभी बता सकता हूँ ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : सूचना पहले से थी कि वहाँ प्रदर्शन होने वाला है । इसीलिए मैंने अपने जवाब में भी कहा है कि पुलिस ने जन संघ और कांग्रेस पार्टी दोनों से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया, दोनों से बातों की और यह बताया गया है कि क्या उन्होंने इन्तजाम किया, क्या जनसंघ के नेताओं ने कहा और क्या कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने कहा । सारी चीज की जांच हो रही है इस वास्ते मैं अधिक ब्योरा नहीं बताना चाहता । सूचना मेरे पास कुछ आई है लेकिन इस वक्त क्योंकि जांच चल रही है इसलिए मैं फैक्ट्स में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : विरोधी दल हों या कांग्रेस दल हो किसी के दफ्तर के सामने प्रदर्शन करने की बात को उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता । इस संदर्भ में मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ । क्या यह सही है कि गाय के नाम पर एक बहुत भारी प्रदर्शन इसी पार्लियामेंट हाउस के सामने किया गया था और तब बड़े बड़े भगवा वस्त्र धारियों को इकट्ठा किया गया था और वह जनसंघ की ओर से किया गया था और उस समय क्या यह सही नहीं है कि तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाई की गई ? अभी जो रैली हुई जनसंघ की उसमें क्या यह सब नहीं है कि कुछ और दलों के लोग भी इनके साथ थे और तोड़-फोड़ हुई ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह प्रश्न दफ्तरों के सामने प्रदर्शनों का न होकर शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करने का नहीं बन जाता है ? क्या शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करने का अधिकार प्रजातन्त्र में है या नहीं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विरोधी दलों को प्रदर्शन करने का अवसर देने से पहले इसकी छानबीन की जाती है कि वे सशस्त्र तो नहीं हैं, वस्त्र लेकर तो प्रदर्शन नहीं करने वाले हैं ? क्या यह

पता लगा लिया जाता है कि उनकी मनोवृत्ति क्या है, उनका विचार क्या है और वे तोड़ फोड़ की कार्रवाई तो नहीं करने लग जाएंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जवाब तो नहीं चाहते हैं इसका ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि ... पुलिस को इसकी पूर्व सूचना थी । अगर पुलिस को इसकी पूर्व सूचना थी तो इसको रोकने में वह क्यों नाकामयाब रही ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : रोकने का प्रश्न तब उठता जब पुलिस को अवेशा होता कि इससे कोई झगड़ा होगा । पुलिस की जनसंघ के नेताओं से बात हुई और यह तय पाया कि उनके कार्यकर्ता कम्पाउंड के अन्दर रहेंगे । कांग्रेस के नेताओं से बातचीत हुई और तय पाया कि वे सड़क के दूसरी ओर रहेंगे, इस ओर नहीं आएंगे । पुलिस वहाँ काफी तैनात कर दी गई थी ताकि अगर कोई झगड़ा हो तो उसको रोका जा सके । वहाँ कैमरा भी था । कैमरे में सारी चीज, सारे फोटोग्राफ भी आ चुके हैं । उसको भी देखा जा रहा है । इसलिये जो कुछ तथ्य होंगे वे सामने आ जाएंगे ।

श्री ज्ञानि मुखर्जी : हमने हमेशा जनसंघ के प्रदर्शनों का स्वागत किया है । पिछली बार कांग्रेस के आफिस के सामने जनसंघ ने प्रदर्शन किया था, धरना दिया था और हमने उनका उनको कोका कोला पिला कर स्वागत किया था । हमारे कार्यकर्ता भी एक्सपैक्ट करते थे कि उनको कोका कोला पिलाया जाएगा । और, अगर ये नेता आपस में बैठकर निर्णय कर लें तो अच्छा रहे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पुलिस को जानकारी नहीं थी चौबीस घंटे पहले से कि कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ता प्रदर्शन ला रहे हैं और यदि थी तो कैसे उसके बावजूद भी इतनी सारी ईंटें इकट्ठी कर ली गई थीं और बजाय इसके कि कोका कोला से स्वागत किया जाता ईंटों से स्वागत किया गया । जब प्रदर्शन हो रहा था तो मैं उसको शान्त करने गया था और मुझे भी एक आघ ईंट लग गई । मैं

चाहूँगा कि आईन्दा प्रदर्शन जरूर होते रहे, लेकिन प्यार-मुहब्बत के साथ। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि कामराज का घर जलाया जाये।

Calcutta High Court's Ruling on Presence of C.R.P. in West Bengal

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

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the Calcutta High Court's ruling that the presence of Central Reserve Police in West Bengal is illegal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Mukherji of the Calcutta High Court in his judgement of 18. 4. 72 did not hold that the presence of CRP in West Bengal was illegal but he had held that the CRPF Act 1949 enacted by the Constituent Assembly acting as a legislative body was *ultra vires*

(b) The Government of West Bengal and the Government of India filed an appeal against the judgement in the Calcutta High Court. The appeal has since been allowed on 25.7.1972 and the earlier judgement of the single judge has been reversed.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : May I know what is the main difference between the two judgements, whether by one judgment the CRP has been categorised as police and by the other judgment it has been categorised as armed services ? Is that a fact or not ? If so, what is the Government's reaction thereto ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : We have not got the details of the later judgment. A copy of the later judgment has been sought and has not yet been received. But broadly speaking without going into details, the previous judgment was based on the court's view that this was a police force and the later judgment is presumably based on the view that this is an armed force of the Union.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : In view of the later judgment, will Government change the name of CRP and declare that it is a part of the armed forces ? Will the minister tell us what is the total number of CRP now in West Bengal ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : In view of the judgment, it is no longer necessary to think in terms of changing the name. About the other part of his question, normally we do not give the details about the deployment of our armed forces. But if you so direct, Sir, I am prepared to give it.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a specific question about the High Court's ruling.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The question is about the presence of CRP. I am asking what is the strength of the present of CRP

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is specific about the High Court judgment. If you give fresh notice, it can be considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Minister is ready to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : I know there are Ministers who are much more ready to reply even before I ask them, but Mr. Pant is not one of them

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : May I know whether CRP was sent to West Bengal for maintaining law and order and whether the assistance of CRP was utilised to protect the lives of CPM leaders and maintain law and order during the political meetings of CPM during the last two years ?

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise out of this ? Next question.

Differential Postal Rates for Parcels

*49. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce differential postal rates for parcels ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Question does not arise.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास विभाग की ओर से यह सुझाव आया था कि पार्सल को दूर दूरी के आधार पर निश्चित की जायें।

दूसरे देशों में भी पार्सल की दूरें दूरी के आधार पर लागू हैं। अपने देश में टेलीफोन की दूरें दूरी के आधार पर निश्चित की गई हैं।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : ऐसा कोई सुझाव अभी तक हमारे पास नहीं आया है।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सरकार दूसरे देशों में पार्सल की दूरें दूरी के आधार पर होने और अपने देश में टेलीफोन की दूरें दूरी के आधार पर होने के कारण यहां पार्सल की दूरें भी दूरी के आधार पर लागू करने का विचार रखती है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : No, Sir.

Survey of Indian Resources by American Space Earth Resources Satellite

*50. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy, Electronics and Space are collaborating with American authorities for survey of Indian resources by American Space Earth Resources Satellite ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the project and the extent to which India is involved in it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Indian Space Research Organisation is interested in the problem of Earth Resources Survey through Remote Sensing using a satellite and has had discussions with the National Aeronautics and Space Agency of the United States of America which has launched an Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS) on 23rd July, 1972. The question of Indian participation in the NASA project is being studied in all its aspects.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Towards the end of his statement the hon. Minister says :

"The question of Indian participation in the NASA project is being studied in all its aspects."

Who is studying it ? Has any committee been set up ? If so, may I know its terms of reference and the names of the members of the Committee ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : A study group was set up. The names of its members are : Professor Pisharoty, convener, Ltd. Gen. H. Aggarwala, Dr. Hariharan, Dr. Kanwar, Dr. Panickker, Dr. Qureshi, Dr. Raghava Rao, Professor Ramanathan, Dr. Srinivasan and Dr. Subramaniam.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : On 23rd July 1972 USA has launched an Earth Resources Technology Satellite. May I know whether we will wait for the result of this launching ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I have said in my main reply, the satellite has been launched on the 23rd July. The question of collaborating with this programme has been under consideration. Under this programme certain pictures are received from NASA. In return, certain data has to be furnished by us. An agreement has been received from NASA of USA That is being studied to see whether the draft agreement can be accepted. That is so exactly where the matter stands now.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Agreeing in principle to enter into collaboration with such organisations, may I know whether Government explored the possibility of having collaboration with certain authorities supervised by the United Nations rather than such powers which have got different considerations, so far as our country is concerned ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not quite sure which are the organisations he is referring to. This satellite programme is of NASA of USA which is largely for their domestic use. Their own departments like the Department of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources and so on are interested in this programme. It is a new programme. It is something new in the field of space technology and they hope to derive a lot of information about their resources through this programme. The ISRO also in April 1970 had requested for copies of the pictures taken over India and neighbouring seas so that we might take advantage of this. But thereafter, as I said, the agreement has come and that is under study. Till that has been studied and a decision taken, I cannot indicate what we propose to do.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : As the Satellite has to be instrumented and launched by U.S.A., I would like to know whether you are studying any safeguards in the agreement so that there will

be no espionage equipment of military significance in the Satellite.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The agreement will no doubt take care of the security aspect.

उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के बाव कारों के मूल्य

+

* 51. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

डा० हरि प्रसाद शर्मा :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उच्चतम न्यायालय के हाल ही में निर्णय के मद्दर्भ में कारों के नये मूल्यों की घोषणा की है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनके नये मूल्य क्या क्या है तथा मूल्यों में वृद्धि के क्या कारण है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) . (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) जी, हा ।

(ख) तीनों प्रकार की कारों के 1-7-1972 से लागू कारखाने से निकलते समय के नये खुदरा विक्रय मूल्य निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

एम्बेसेडर 16,898 रु०

फिएट डी० 1100-16,117 रु०

या

प्रीमियर प्रेजिडेंट

स्टैंडर्ड हेरल्ड 16,539 रु०

प्रीमियर प्रेजिडेंट (जो पहले फिएट 1100 डी० के नाम से जानी जाती थी) के मूल्य में 171 रु० की वृद्धि हुई है, एम्बेसेडर का मूल्य 48 रु० कम हो गया है और स्टैंडर्ड हेरल्ड के

मूल्य में कोई भी परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है । प्रीमियर प्रेजिडेंट के मूल्य में वृद्धि पुर्जों और बच्चे माल की कीमतों में वृद्धि, श्रमिकों की मजदूरी बढ़ जाने और सरकारी महसूल में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण हुई है ।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या निर्णय लेने से पहले इस बात का हिसाब लगाया गया था कि इस की कीमत क्या होगी और कास्ट-एनालिसिस क्या होगा ?

(ख) मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय निर्माताओं को कितना मुनाफा दिया गया है ?

(ग) मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय क्या अन्य देशों के निर्माताओं को मिलने वाले प्रतिशत को भी ध्यान में रखा गया है ?

(घ) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहिये ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय सदस्य ने जो अनेकों प्रश्न पूछे हैं उनका सम्बन्ध मूलतः इस बात से है कि किस आधार पर मोटर गाड़ियों की कीमत तय की गई है । इस सदन को मालूम है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो फैसला दिया था और मोटर गाड़ियों के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिये जो सिद्धान्त तय किये थे, उन्हीं सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार मोटर कारों के मूल्य तय किये गये हैं ।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : साधारण जनता के इस्तेमाल में आने वाली छोटी-सस्ती कार कब तक उपलब्ध होने की आशा है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमान्, इस सदन में इसके पहले भी बताया गया है कि सरकार छोटी कार बनाने का विचार नहीं कर रही है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो फिर लाइसेंस किस लिये दिया गया है ?

DR. H. P. SHARMA : Would the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the cost structure and the question of fair price has been examined by the Bureau of Industrial

Costs and Prices and, if the answer is yes, does the Government consider it to be a fair appraisal and, if not, would it have it examined by this Bureau or by some other competent authority ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : The prices of cars were not studied by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices but by the Tariff Commission. Accordingly, we notified the prices. After that Notification, the manufacturers went to the court and, after the judgment of the Supreme Court, according to the principles laid down by the Supreme Court, these prices have been fixed by the Government.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : May I put a second question ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry ; you cannot have a second question

DR. H. P. SHARMA : The clarification that I am seeking concerns the whole House. The question of quality has been brought in over and over again. Does the Government consider quality as a relevant factor while fixing the fair prices ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a regular question, not a clarification.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : Quality is a relevant factor. As I have made it amply clear, these prices have been fixed according to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Even then, we have made it clear to car manufacturers that they should improve the quality of cars.

डा० कैलास : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कारों की दो वर्ष की गारंटी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के पहले तथा बाद भी थी, लेकिन अब वह एक वर्ष की कर दी गई है, सरकार ने एक वर्ष की गारंटी को कैसे मंजूर किया ? क्या सरकार कार निर्माताओं को कह सकती है कि यह गारंटी दो वर्ष की ही मानी जायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सजेसन है ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : यह तो एक सुझाव दिया गया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि उन्होंने पिछले सेशन में कहा था कि छोटी कार बनाने का कोई इरादा नहीं है ..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कब कहा था ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी इन्होंने कहा है कि छोटी कार बनाने का कोई इरादा नहीं है और वह गरदन हिला कर हा भी कर रहे हैं । छोटी कार बनाने का एक लाइसेंस हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री के कुशल इन्जीनियर पुत्र को दिया गया है और 300 एकड़ भूमि .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के पास और कोई काम नहीं है, कभी तो थोड़ा-सा सोचिये ।
I am not going to allow it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहा से किस तरह उलट-पुलट कर के आ जाते हैं ।

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : *

MR. SPEAKER : This is not relevant. This will not go on record.

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : *

MR. SPEAKER : If you go on like this, I will have to ask you to withdraw from the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप गर्म न हों, मेरा निवेदन सुन लीजिये । अभी छोटी कार के बारे में एक सप्लीमेन्ट्री पूछा गया है...

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry You are also defending him. The main question here is about new prices of cars

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE : You allowed a supplementary and that supplementary was replied by the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Why did you allow a supplementary, Sir, about small cars ? It was also replied to by the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप रिकार्ड देखिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं देखूंगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : रिकार्ड पर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कृपया चुप बैठिये, कुछ तो थोड़ा-सा डेकोरम का ख्याल रखिये ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The hon. Minister is pleased to say that the Supreme Court has laid down certain principles. Now my question is : could not there be certain other principles negating those principles, that is, if the car is not made according to particular specifications, particular quality and so on, if the necessary raw materials of the requisite quality are not put in, could not the Government then determine the price of the car accordingly, or would the Government find itself hidebound by the principles laid down by the Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : If there is a deterioration with reference to the conditions that existed at the time of the giving of the judgment, certainly that will have to be gone into. I do not think the quality could become worse at any other time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It has become worse.

Meeting of Delegation of a Leading Women Organisation of West Bengal with Prime Minister

*52. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister met a delegation of a leading women organisation of West Bengal on the 29th May, 1972 ;

(b) whether the delegation submitted a memorandum requesting her to take steps to

redress their grievances in respect of safety and security of life and honour of women of West Bengal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A delegation of Paschim Bangal Ganatantrik Mahila Samity, Calcutta, and Mahila Sanskritik Sangh, West Bengal, met the Prime Minister on 29th May.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The two memoranda submitted by the delegation referred to specific incidents concerning law and order in West Bengal. Copies of the memoranda were forwarded to the State Government for appropriate action.

MR. SPEAKER : Be quick with your supplementaries. The time is up.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I would like to know whether any action has been taken or whether the Prime Minister has been informed by the West Bengal Government regarding any action taken by the Government in West Bengal in any cases referred to by these Women Delegations.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Yes, Sir, in a large number of cases arrests have been made and cases have been started.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : One question, Sir. I want to know whether one woman by name* was raped by the Congress hooligans. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I challenge it.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I won't sit down if the Minister does not reply to it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any name to be brought in, when there is nothing on the record. I am not going to allow it. (Interruptions) This will not form part of the record, about raping of a woman. (Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I want to place it on the Table of the House. (Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : One person, Mr. Gana Das Gupta, a Congress leader of Sonarpur. .

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : One. . *

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Am I irrelevant, Sir ? . You must allow me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't mention any name. You may say lady.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Let her reply, Sir. Let the Prime Minister reply. It was there in the memorandum.

MR. SPEAKER : The name will not go on record. . (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : All right A lady in Sonarpur was raped by a man called, Gana Das Gupta. . (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The Prime Minister is a woman and if she is honest she must admit that the same woman was there in the delegation and narrated the whole incident which the Prime Minister noted and assured to do something in the matter. So, the Prime Minister should say something about the matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्लियामेंट में किसी लेडी का नाम आप इस तरह से लेंगे तो वह सब जगह चला जायगा। कल को कोई चिट्ठी लिख दे और उसमें उस लेडी का नाम लिख दे, उसी बिना पर इस पार्लियामेंट में आप उस का नाम ले कर इस तरह की बात कहें तो उस लेडी का कैरियर तो आपने खत्म कर दिया। तो जरा सोच समझ कर बात करनी चाहिए।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : This question relates to the Memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister. In that memorandum the name was given. So it is relevant.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेमोरेण्डम में लेडी का नाम होने से सारे भारत में वह थोड़े ही चला जायगा। लेकिन आप इस जगह इस हाउस में खड़े हो कर उस लेडी का नाम लेते हैं तो वह सारी जगह चला जायगा। गलत हो रही हो क्या हो, कुछ पता नहीं। किसी ने मिनिस्टर

को चिट्ठी लिख दी और फिर यहां खड़े हो कर उसका नाम ले कर आप इस प्रकार कहें यह ठीक नहीं है।

It is an abuse of your right as Member. Please don't do it I am not allowing any more questions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You are going too much, I tell you.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't threaten me. I want you to kindly sit down.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You have not done justice to us.

MR. SPEAKER : I know whether I have done or not.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : The name of the lady must not be taken on record.

MR. SPEAKER : It will not go on record. Only 'a lady'—No name will be mentioned. The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देना

*41. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की, राज्य-वार, संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने पेंशन के लिए आवेदन किया है ; और

(ख) उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की, राज्य-वार, संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें आगामी 15 अगस्त से सरकार द्वारा पेंशन दी जाएगी तथा सरकार का विचार इस उद्देश्य के लिये कितना धन व्यय करने का है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) 28-7-72 तक जिन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने पेंशन पाने के लिए राज्यवार आवेदन किया है उनकी संख्या का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) उन सभी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को जिन्होंने 15 अगस्त, 1972 से पूर्व आवेदन

* Not recorded.

किया है और जो योजना के अधीन पात्र हैं, उन्हें 15 अगस्त, 1972 से पेंशन स्वीकृत की जायगी। प्रस्तावित व्यय का सही सही अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है क्योंकि यह, जिन व्यक्तियों को पात्र पाया जायगा और जिनको पेंशन स्वीकृत की जायगी उनकी संख्या पर निर्भर करेगा। फिर भी वर्ष 1972-73 के बजट में 2 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। अतिरिक्त धन की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर आवश्यकता पड़ने पर यथासमय विचार किया जायगा।

विवरण

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12. उत्तर प्रदेश	8741
13. पश्चिम बंगाल	7135
14. दिल्ली	623
15. गोवा	803
16. मनीपुर	53
17. चण्डीगढ़	17
18. हिमाचल प्रदेश	450
19. त्रिपुरा	636
20. अन्धमान	15
21. मेघालय	15
22. मिजोरम	1
23. केरल	1507

24. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	5334
25. मैसूर	3050
26. तमिल नाडु	3782

जोड़ : 66084

TV Station at Kanpur

*45. SHRI S M BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1991, on the 5th April, 1972 regarding installation of the T. V. station at Kanpur and state the progress made so far in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Site for the Television Relay Centre at Kanpur has been acquired. The estimates for civil works have been prepared and are under examination. Indent for the erection of the tower has been placed. Order for the transmitter, antenna and ancillary equipment as also the equipment to be imported have also been placed.

Functioning of Political Division in Home Ministry

*53 SHRI J. M. GOWDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study conducted by the Management Consultancy Service regarding the functioning of Political Division of the Ministry has been taken up for implementation,

(b) if so, the organisational changes made in the Political Division of the Ministry; and

(c) the steps taken for efficient management of records?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Department of Administrative Reforms of the Ministry of Home Affairs had conducted a study of the Political Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs. They recommended the introduction of the Desk Officer System. In a supplementary study, recommendations were also made for making changes in the existing system for the maintenance and retrieval of records. After the recommendations had been received,

separate Divisions have been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with matters relating to national integration and north-eastern India and several subjects hitherto handled in the Political Division were transferred to these new Divisions. Hence, a review of the recommendations earlier made by the Administrative Reforms Department had become necessary and has now been undertaken.

Smuggling of arms from Bangladesh and their sale in West Bengal and Bihar

*54. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that arms and ammunition smuggled from Bangladesh are being freely sold in West Bengal and Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Some instances of smuggling of arms and ammunition from across the Bangladesh-West Bengal border into India have come to the notice of Government.

(b) Necessary steps have been taken to ensure that smuggling of arms from Bangladesh is stopped. Since the liberation of Bangladesh, Border Security out-posts have resumed functioning in the normal manner and all movements across the border have been channelised through the check-posts. The B. S. F. and State Police Forces have been directed to keep strict watch on the movement of unauthorised persons. The State Governments concerned have strengthened the police arrangements in the border areas. Close watch is also being maintained by the State Police over clandestine transactions in the sale of arms and ammunition so that the sources of supplies and carriers could be located and suitably dealt with.

Siliguri Telephone Exchange Deadlock on 1st June, 1972

*55. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the total deadlock and stopping of work at

Siliguri Telephone Exchange on 1st June, 1972 ;

(b) whether a Trade Union leader of Telephone Exchange at Siliguri was arrested from inside the Exchange on the same day : and

(c) if so, the steps proposed by Government for the safety and security of the employees inside the Telephone and Telegraph Offices ?

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

(c) The question does not arise.

Portuguese Agents in Goa Administration

*56. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a number of Portuguese agents serving in the Goa Administration and if so, whether the Central Agency with the help of local Police have prepared a list of those agents ;

(b) whether the report of the Central Agency and local Police has been submitted to the Union Government ; and

(c) if so, the Centre's reaction and what steps have been taken by the Centre to help Goa Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Goa Administration have reported that they have no such information.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

French Reluctance to Help India in the Development of Diamant BC Satellite Launcher

*57. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state

(a) whether France has not agreed to assist India in the development of the diamant B C satellite Launcher ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its effect on our space programme ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The French Government has dropped the development of their Diamant B. C. Satellite Launcher.

(b) The decision of the French Government does not affect the Indian space programme.

News-Item 'Is Mai Lai in Maharashtra' Appearing in Blitz Dated 24th June, 1972

*58. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article appearing in the Blitz (last page) dated the 24th June, 1972 captioned "Is Mai Lai in Maharashtra"; and

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

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

(b) It has been the policy of the Government that the administration should be solicitous of the welfare of the weaker sections of the society, particularly whenever any unfortunate incident takes place in which members of such weaker sections are the victims. All authorities concerned have been directed to ensure prompt and effective investigation of offences committed against Harijans and it has been clarified that any failure to do so would amount to a great dereliction of duty on the part of the officers concerned.

Loss on Post Offices in Rural Areas

*59. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department loses Rs. 90 lakhs every year for putting up Post offices in rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The Posts and Telegraphs Department is incurring a loss of about Rs. 67 lakhs per annum on an average for opening and retaining experimental Post Offices.

(b) After Independence, in accordance with the objective of providing the very basic and preliminary infrastructure of communication to the rural folk, the Government have been following a liberal policy in the matter of starting rural postal service.

The loss mentioned in (a) above are the direct result of this policy.

बिहार में गरीबी

*60. श्री एम० एल० पुरती : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के मुख्य मन्त्री ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि बिहार राज्य के 50 लाख लोग दरिद्रता स्तर से भी नीचे का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार से कुछ विशेष योजनाओं की सिफारिश की है ; और

(ग) क्या इसके लिए धन राशि भी स्वीकृत की गई है, और यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) : (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, बिहार के मुख्य मन्त्री ने इस प्रकार का कोई वक्तव्य नहीं दिया है ।

(ख) और (ग). बिहार राज्य ने गरीबी के उन्मूलन के लिए जो विशेष उपाय अपनाए हैं, उन्हें दशति हुए एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है । [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया । रेसिडे सख्या LT-3222/72]

Sale and Smuggling of Liquor in the Country

401. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any measures have been taken by Government to check the sale of spurious liquor and smuggling in the country ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise steps taken in the matter and the progress achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Traffic Police to be Provided with an Equipment to determine drunken drivers

402. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to provide the traffic police with a new equipment, alcohol meter, to launch a determined drive against drunken Drivers in big cities of the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the progress achieved in this respect ?

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

(b) does not arise.

Shortcomings in Simla Broadcast

403. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Himachal Kalakar Mandal, Simla has brought to the notice of the authorities concerned, the shortcomings of the programmes broadcast from Simla ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No complaint from Himachal Kalakar Mandal regarding shortcomings of the programmes broadcast from All India Radio, Simla has been received.

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

Untraced T. M. O.

404. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a write-up "No Trace of T. M. O." published in Blitz dated 24th June, 1972 has been brought to his notice ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made to find out the reason of delay in transmission of T. M. O. ;

(c) whether the amount has been paid ; and

(d) reasons for the delay and action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The amount has been paid back to remitter.

(d) The T. M. O. advice was lost in transit. Disciplinary proceedings against the officials responsible are in progress.

Ballabgarh Telephones out of Order

405. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telephones under the Ballabgarh Exchange often remain out of order thus causing considerable inconvenience to the subscribers in the Industrial area served by it ;

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken, and

(c) the difficulties, which lie in the way of the P&T Department in not transferring the lines served by this Exchange to the Faridabad Exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No. The fault liability at the station is normal and faults are attended to promptly.

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

Firms manufacturing roller flour milling machinery

406. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of firms in India which are engaged in the manufacture of roller flour milling machinery and their capacity ;

(b) the licences given to each one of them for import of parts and components during the last two years ; and

(c) the further steps being taken to increase the indigenous production of the flour milling machinery in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) In the organised sector there is no unit engaged in the manufacture of Roller Flour Mill Machinery. One unit has been issued a Letter of Intent in 1967 for the manufacture of Roller Flour Mill Machinery but the scheme has not so far been implemented.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) With a view to encouraging fresh capacity, a Press Note has been issued in November, 1971 inviting applications from entrepreneurs for setting up capacity in this line. In response thereto, 4 applications have been received for a total capacity of 299 lakhs per annum and these are under consideration of the Government.

Confirmation of Superintendents Working in National Sample Survey

407. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Superintendents in the National Sample Survey who have put in more than 10 years service are still temporary or officiating ;

(b) if so, the number thereof, and

(c) the steps being taken to confirm them ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Of the 58 officers who have put in more than ten years of service as temporary or officiating Superintendents including the next higher post of Assistant Director in the Field Operations Division, National Sample Survey Organisation, on 1st August, 1972, 22 officers are confirmed as Statistical Investigators, and the rest in lower posts.

(c) Action for confirming the eligible officers against available permanent posts of Superintendent is being taken in consultation with other concerned agencies.

Instructions to Delhi Fire Service Authorities to Extinguish Fire in Adjoining States

408. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR**

SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Fire Service authorities, when called to extinguish the big fires at Mohan Nagar Ghaziabad, and also at village Basantpur, in Haryana the site of the Japan Airlines plane crash in June 1972, took considerable time to reach these two spots for want of specific instructions to go to these places from the Municipal Commissioner of Delhi; causing huge losses at these places by fire;

(b) if so, whether her Ministry have issued any specific instructions to the Delhi Fire Service authorities to attend to such distress calls from the adjoining States, where fire extinguishing services are inadequate in order to save huge losses of life and property in future; and

(c) if not, the measures being taken to meet such emergencies in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) As intimated by the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, there was no delay in turning out fire appliances in the two cases referred to in the Question. In the cases of Japan Airlines Crash, message was received at the Headquarters of Delhi Fire Service at 20.21 hours on the 14th June, 1972 and two fire units from the Mathura Road Fire Station left for the site of the crash at 20.22 hours, i.e. within a minute of the receipt of the message.

In the case of fire at the premises of Mohan Meakins Breweries at Mohan Nagar in U. P., the call was received at 13.13 hours on the 15th June, 1972, and two units of the Fire Brigade left for Mohan Nagar at 13.32 hours after obtaining permission of the Municipal Commissioner as required under the standing instructions issued by the Delhi Administration.

(b) Fire fighting is a State subject. In Delhi, the Fire Service is maintained by the Municipal Corporation. The jurisdiction of the Service is within the Union Territory of Delhi. However, Fire appliances from Delhi do turn out to outside calls subject to their being available. In all such cases, a set procedure and instructions issued by the Delhi Administration are followed.

(c) Does not arise.

Fate of Scientists in India

409. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article of Dr. M.V. Shirodkar, a Scientist, published in the *Indian Express*, New Delhi of June 15, 1972 under the caption, "Fate of scientists in India" and state whether the organised suppression of internationally recognised Indian talented scientists at home is still a practice in India, as alleged in the article ;

(b) if not, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what positive steps Government have taken to counter such allegations and to remove such fears of our science talent in India and abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The Government has seen the report about the fate of scientists in India appearing in a section of the Press. The Government, however, does not subscribe to the view that there is any organised suppression of Indian scientific talent.

(c) In fact, the procedures of recruitment, promotion and merit recognition have been so devised to the best of Government's ability as to rule out the possibility of any organised suppression of talent. However, in the most perfect system, individual cases of disregard or discouragement of genuine scientific talent can occur. Where such cases are brought to Government's notice, they are prepared to look into these and see that justice is done.

Conference on Human Environment Held at Stockholm

410. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the speeches of the Indian Delegates and the Prime Minister, made at the recently concluded 114-nation conference at Stockholm on environment, together with the view of Shri C. Subramaniam expressed at the Press Conference after the meet and a long statement issued by the Indian Delegation there and state :

(a) whether India moved any Resolutions at this Conference and whether the same were carried favourably; and

(b) if so, the outcome of this conference and India's contribution thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). A statement, together with copies of the speeches by the Prime Minister and other members of the Indian Delegation, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3223/72]

Missing Painting in Delhi T.V. Centre

411. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an artist invited to the Youth Forum Programme of the Delhi TV Centre on June 7, 1972 had brought one of her costly paintings as an exhibit in the programme and this was not returned to the artist on the same day and later on allegedly deemed as 'stolen' from the TV Centre's premises, with the result that the artist had reportedly lodged a complaint with the local police about its whereabouts ;

(b) if so, action if any taken against those responsible in the TV Centre and to see that such things do not recur; and

(c) whether the allegedly stolen painting has since been returned to the artist ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). One of the poster colour sketches drawn on a white sheet of paper brought by an Artist in connection with a programme on graphic art was misplaced in the Delhi TV Centre. The matter was explained to the concerned Artist who has written to the TV Centre to treat the matter as closed. TV Centre has been asked to ensure that such things do not recur.

Reasons for outbreak of Communal Riots examined by National Integration Division

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

(a) whether the National Integration

Division of her Ministry have carefully examined the reasons which led to the outbreak of communal riots in some parts of the country as a result of Aligarh Muslim University Bill agitation during June, 1972 ;

(b) whether the said Division has isolated 80 districts in the country being sensitive to strife arising out of problems of minorities and weaker sections of the society ;

(c) if so, the names of the districts and the findings of the Division regarding (a) above; and

(d) the steps Government have since taken to ensure that such incidents do not recur in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). This Ministry has remained in close touch with the State Governments in regard to such matters. While there had been no outbreak of communal riots, there had been disturbances in Uttar Pradesh at Aligarh, Ferozabad and Varanasi when an agitation was organised against the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972. On the basis of information available with the Central Government, an analysis was made in 1970 as well as 1972 to ascertain districts in the country which had been affected by recurrent communal trouble. The names of these districts in different States are given in an attached statement.

Statement

<i>States</i>		<i>Districts</i>
Andhra Pradesh	..	Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad.
Assam	..	Cachar, Kamrup, Goalpara.
Assam and Meghalaya	..	U. K. and J Hills.
Bihar	..	Patna, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Hazaribag, Singhbhum, Ranchi, Santhal Parganas, Shahabad.
Gujarat	..	Junagarh, Panchmahals, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Kaira.
Kerala	..	Palghat, Malapuram, Cannanore.
Madhya Pradesh	..	Indore, Ratlam, Jabalpur, Vidisha, Dewas, Schore, Durg, Khandwa, Dhar.
Maharashtra	..	Akola, Thana, Ratangiri, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Aurangabad, Kolaba, Buldhana, Gr. Bombay, Sholapur, Poona, Jalgaon, Amravati, Nagpur, Osmanabad.
Mysore	..	Bangalore, Bidar, Mysore, Gulbarga.
Orissa	..	Cuttack, Sambhalpur.
Rajasthan	..	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Nagpur.
Tamil Nadu	..	Tirunelveli, Trichy.
U.P.	..	Moradabad, Agra, Azamgarh, Varanasi, Aligarh, Saharanpur, Allahabad, Meerut, Pilibhit, Badaun, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur.
West Bengal	..	Calcutta, Cooch Behar, Murshidabad, 24—Parganas.
Delhi	..	Delhi.

(d) State Governments have been requested to remain utmost vigilant against outbreak of communal disturbances and to ensure special attention particularly in respect of those districts which had been affected by recurrent communal trouble. Four regional conferences have been held at Bangalore, Bombay, Nainital and Calcutta in order to impress upon officers in charge of districts more prone to communal trouble all aspects of the problem and to have a free exchange of views. These conferences were attended by the Union Home Secretary, the Chief Secretary, Home Secretary, Inspector General of Police, DIG, CID, etc., of the different States in addition to District Magistrates and Superintendents of police.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए टेलीविजन केन्द्र

413. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने विभिन्न भागों में टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं ; और

(ख) अन्य राज्यों के कितने नगरों में ऐसे टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं और क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भी इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) फिलहाल हमारे पास एक टेलीविजन केन्द्र दिल्ली में है । चौथी योजना के दौरान पूना में रिले केन्द्र सहित बम्बई, धीनगर, अमृतसर, मद्रास, कलकत्ता और कानपुर में रिले केन्द्र सहित लखनऊ में टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं । उत्तरोत्तर पूरे देश को कवर करने के लिए पांचवीं तथा उत्तरवर्ती योजना अवधियों के दौरान टेलीविजन केन्द्रों की स्थापना किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है । मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीविजन केन्द्र ऐसी योजनाओं में सम्मिलित किया जाएगा ।

Inter-State Gang of Copper Wire thieves

414. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a Inter-State Gang of Copper Wire thieves operating in the Rewa area of Madhya Pradesh and that the copper wire weighing 8 quintals worth rupees 15,000 have been out from the telephone lines between Rewa and Katni ; and

(b) if so, the efforts Government have made to detect this gang of thieves ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. During March 1971 to March 1972 2854 kgs. of copper wire valued at Rs 28,540/- were stolen from this Section.

(b) In a joint operation by the P&T and the M. P. Police, 3 Gangs of thieves were apprehended in April and November, 1971. 2 Pairs of copper-wire have been dismantled pending replacement. Joint patrolling of the lines with Police help is continuing.

Establishment of Paper Mill in Goalpara, Assam

415. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the establishment of the proposed Paper Mill in Goalpara in Assam ; and

(b) total amount spent and the number of persons appointed in the project upto the end of March, 1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Civil works are in progress and most of the machinery from the paper-cum-pulp plant has been shifted from Darbhanga (Bihar) to Goalpara.

(b) Rs. 150 lakhs have been spent so far on the shifting of the machinery from Bihar on civil works, wages etc. and 93 persons have been appointed.

राज्यों में कृषि जन्म उद्योग

416. श्रीमती बी० आर० सिन्धिया : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राज्यवार

कहाँ-कहाँ और क्या क्या कृषिजन्य उद्योग स्थापित किये गये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : "कृषि उद्योग" शब्द के अन्तर्गत कृषि उत्पाद पर आधारित या कृषि उत्पादों के निर्माण में लगे हुए अर्थात् वस्त्र, चीनी, चावल कठना, तेल पेरना, हाथ करघा, विद्युत करघा, खाद्य और फल परिष्करण मछाला, कृषि मशीनें (सैंक्टर, विद्युत चालित हल और पम्पिंग सेट आदि) उर्वरक, कीटनाशक, डेरी, कुक्कुट पालन, सूअर पालन, मत्स्य पालन इत्यादि बहुत से उद्योग आते हैं। ये उद्योग कुटीर, लघु, मझौले, या बड़े क्षेत्र में हो सकते हैं। बहुत बड़ी संख्या में कृषि उद्योगों का विकास करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। इन उद्योगों के अन्तर्गत बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र के आने और सम्पूर्ण देश में इसका विस्तृत बिलराव होने के कारण सारे देश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शुरू किए गए कृषि जन्य उद्योगों के स्थानों के नाम के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है, फिर भी, विगत तीन वर्षों में कृषि उद्योगों के लिए स्वीकृत किए गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के आंकड़े संलग्न हैं।

1969, 1970 और 1971 के दौरान कृषि उद्योगों के लिए स्वीकृत किए गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के आंकड़े।

उद्योग	स्वीकृत किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या		
	1969	1970	1971
कृषि मशीन	—	4	4
उर्वरक	3	1	10
वस्त्र	50	22	23
चीनी	10	36	5
जमीर	—	2	3
खाद्य परिष्करण	11	19	12
वनस्पति तेल और वनस्पति	4	38	58

Issue of Licence for setting up of Industries in Gujarat

417. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued for and setting up of new industries in Gujarat from April, 1972 to June, 1972 ; and

(b) the number of applications pending with Government and the number out of them which have been rejected and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) 3 licences have been issued between April 1972 and June, 1972 for the setting up of new industries in Gujarat.

(b) 251 applications are pending as on 1.7.72. The question of any of these having been rejected does not arise.

Implementation of the Supreme Court's decision on Seniority

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court's decision regarding the seniority has been implemented in the Government of India offices ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) the time by which the said decision will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (c). The Supreme Court's judgment, dated 4th January 1972, was delivered in Civil Appeals Nos. 1845 of 1968 (Union of India and others Vs. M. Ravi Varma and others), No. 1846 of 1968 (Union of India and others Vs. S. Ganapathi Kini and Others) and No. 50 of 1969 (Union of India and Others Vs. Suresh Kumar and Others). Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) who are administratively concerned with the first two specific cases decided by the Supreme Court have taken appropriate action for implementing the Court's orders in those cases. It is hoped that the process of implementation would be completed shortly. The Ministry of Health and Family Planning

who are concerned with the third case have implemented the Court's orders in that case.

(b) Does not arise.

आदिवासियों, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों की जनसंख्या

419. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय आदिवासियों, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की राज्यवार, पृथक-पृथक जनसंख्या कितनी कितनी है ; और

(ख) यह जनसंख्या देश की कुल जनसंख्या का कितने प्रतिशत है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री एक. एच. मोहसिन) : (क) 1971 की जनगणना (जैसा कि 1-4-1971 को थी) के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों की राज्यवार जनसंख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है [विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3224/72] इस प्रकार के 'आदिवासियों' के बारे में कोई आकड़े जनगणना में एकत्रित नहीं किये जाते हैं।

(ख) देश की समस्त जनसंख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों का प्रतिशत जैसा कि 1971 की जनगणना में दिखाया गया है क्रमशः 14.60 और 6.94 है।

Survey conducted by Scientific and Technical Personnel Division of C. S. I. R. regarding jobless Graduates

420. SHRI H. M. PATEL :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

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

(a) whether the Scientific and Technical Personnel Division of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research have recently conducted a survey which shows that $\frac{1}{4}$ th of India's Graduates, including science, engineering and medical graduates, are jobless; and

(b) if so, the facts and figures thereof and the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Division for Scientific and Technical Personnel of C.S.I.R. did not undertake any survey of unemployment but carried out a study of unemployment amongst technical personnel and other graduates, on the basis of the data collected in the 1971 census. The study revealed that 17.1% of persons with at least of first degree in Science, Engineering, Technology, Agriculture or Medicine and 20.9% of persons with at least a first degree in Arts or Commerce were reportedly unemployed in April, 1971. The overall unemployment amongst persons of all categories holding at least a first degree was 19.7% or about 1/5th of the total estimate stock.

(b) Government of India have already taken some steps to generate employment. An "Expert Committee on Unemployment" has been appointed to assess the extent of Unemployment and to suggest remedial measures. A sum of Rs. 50 crores has been allocated for employment of educated persons of which an amount of Rs. 20 crores has been allocated in this year's budget for programmes to generate employment for educated unemployed. The nationalised banks also render financial help to enterprising unemployed persons.

Besides, these schemes like Scientists' Pool, Research Fellowships, Supernumerary appointments are in operation to help Scientific and Technical Personnel in particular.

Shortage of Milk Powder

421. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of milk powder and baby foods in the country ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a milk powder factory in the country ; and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir. There is some shortage.

(b) Government, at present, have no

proposal to set up a milk powder factory. Co-operatives and private entrepreneurs are, however, being encouraged and last year additional capacity of 7800 metric tonnes has been approved.

Cooperation between India and Bangla Desh in the Field of Atomic Energy

422. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Bangla Desh have agreed to co-operate in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and space research ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in pursuance of it ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The question of cooperation between Bangladesh and India in the fields of peaceful uses of atomic energy and space research is presently under consideration.

Shortage of X-Ray films

423. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scarcity of X-ray films in the country still persists ; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to adopt in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Tractors with Foreign Collaboration by Agro-Industrial Corporation, Uttar Pradesh

424. SHRI B. V. NAIK :
SHRI D. K. PANDA :

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

(a) whether the Agro-Industrial Corpora-

tion of Uttar Pradesh has submitted any proposal for manufacture of cheap (14 hp) tractors in collaboration with an East European concern ;

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal and the likely cost of production and cost price of the contemplated tractor ;

(c) whether Government have any other proposals for manufacture of cheap tractors, especially in view of the impending lowering of land ceilings ; and

(d) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) and (b). The Agro-Industrial Corporation of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow submitted a proposal on 13-12-71 for the manufacture of 14 HP tractors in collaboration with the USSR. The capital cost of the project has been shown as Rs. 3.37 crores and the ex-factory selling price of the tractor has been estimated at Rs. 10,000 per unit.

(c) Government have licensed/approved three schemes for the manufacture of small HP tractors for a total capacity of 36,000 Nos against an estimated demand of 25,000 tractors per annum by 1973-74 per annum. One more scheme for a capacity of 10,000 Nos per annum is under consideration.

(d) Government have not approved of the proposal as there is no scope for further licensing of small HP tractors with foreign collaboration.

Programmes covered on Occasion of Inauguration of Vizag Outer Harbour

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

(a) who are the New Delhi newsmen taken to Vizag at the cost of his Ministry on the occasion of the inauguration of work of Outer Harbour ;

(b) whether his Ministry has received any report from the Press Information Bureau regarding despatches sent by these New Delhi newsmen to their publications covering the programmes attended by him and the Prime Minister ;

(c) whether exclusion of the accredited correspondent of the Times of India covering his Ministry from the Press party on instance

of Press Information Bureau led to refusal of other newsmen to cover the official programmes ; and

(d) the reasons for excluding this correspondent from the Press party ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARMA BIR SINHA) : (a) A list of Press Correspondents taken to Visakhapatnam on the occasion of inauguration of Outer Harbour Project is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3225/72]. The expenditure on the Press party was met by the Visakhapatnam Port Transport and the Hindustan Shipyard.

(b) The news coverage of the Vizag ceremony was satisfactory and the story appeared in the newspapers of all the correspondents who were taken on the tour. It is difficult to ascertain which correspondent filed despatches to his newspaper(s) and which correspondent did not.

(c) A non-accredited correspondent was nominated by the Times of India, not at the instance of Press Information Bureau, but of their own accord. He was accepted by the P. I. B. There was no refusal by other newsmen to cover the programme.

(d) Does not arise.

हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स इक्विपमेंट प्लांट, हरिद्वार को हुई हानि

426. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री . क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड ने अब लाभ कमाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले वर्ष इसे कितना लाभ हुआ ;

(ग) रानीपुर, हरिद्वार, का हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स कारखाना क्यों लाभ कमाने में असमर्थ है ; और

(घ) रानीपुर कारखाने की कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). वर्ष 1971-72 में भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड को 319 लाख रुपये का लाभ हुआ । भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स के अंतर्गत तीनों संयंत्रों में से रानीपुर (हरिद्वार) का संयंत्र सबसे बड़ा है व उसमें अभी भी विकास कार्य चल रहा है । इस एकक में टरबाइन व जैन-रेटर्स का उत्पादन वर्ष 1969-70 में ही प्रारम्भ हुआ । इस प्रकार के एककों में उत्पादन वस्तुओं की जटिलता के कारण पनपने में 5 से 6 वर्षों का समय लग जाता है तब ही वे हानि रहित स्थिति में आ पाते हैं । रानीपुर के संयंत्र में कहा जा सकता है कि पनपने की स्थिति स्थिर है ।

रानीपुर एकक में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं । अनेक पारियों में कार्य प्रारम्भ करने हेतु अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण का कार्य भी आरम्भ किया गया है । ऐसी आशा है कि इन उपायों के कार्यान्वित होने से 1974-75 तक भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स का हरिद्वार एकक हानिरहित स्थिति में पहुंच जायेगा ।

Setting up of Heavy Water Plants in the Country

427. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether three heavy water plants are being set up by the Atomic Energy Commission in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the cost to be incurred on these plants ; and

(c) when those are likely to be set up and the places where these are to be located ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Atomic Energy Commission is

setting up four heavy water plants in the country.

(b) and (c). The required information is given below :

Name of the Plant	Place	Estimated cost (Rupees in crores)	Expected date of completion
(i) Baroda Heavy Water Plant (67.2 tonnes/year)	Baroda (Gujarat)	15.10	1973
(ii) Kota Heavy Water Plant (100 tonnes/year)	Kota (Rajasthan)	35.79	1974
(iii) Tuticorin Heavy Water Plant (71.3 tonnes/year)	Tuticorin - (Tamil-nadu)	21.32	1971-75
(iv) Talcher Heavy Water Plant (62.7 tonnes/year)	Talcher (Orissa)	21.10	1976

Forward Trading in Cotton

428. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned forward trading in cotton ; and

(b) if so, at which centres ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) and (b). Futures or hedge trading is not permitted in cotton. Forward trading in the form of Transferable Specific Delivery Contracts (TSD Contracts) is permitted in the Bengal Deshi variety of cotton under the auspices of East India Cotton Association, Bombay. Forward trading in the form of Non-Transferable Specific Delivery Contracts (NTSD Contracts) of three months duration has been permitted in all varieties of cotton throughout the country.

Abolition of Death Penalty

429. SHRI B. S. BHAURA :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to do away with the death penalty in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b). The matter is being considered in all its aspects, in connection with the proposals for comprehensive revision of the Indian Penal Code.

Study by Foreign Investment Board regarding Companies Manufacturing Cosmetics

430. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Investment Board has completed a study of the Companies manufacturing cosmetics in the country with majority foreign equity with a view to compare their export performance with repatriation of foreign exchange by them by way of

dividends and royalties as well as expenses incurred on import of raw materials ;

(b) if so, the names of the Companies and the findings of the study ; and

(c) the percentage of profit being ploughed back in the industry and the percentage being repatriated abroad and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) to (c). The Foreign Investment Board recently examined generally several aspects of the cosmetic industry in India, such as, production, import requirements of raw materials, exports, profits and foreign exchange outgo of 28 manufacturers, of which 11 were foreign majority companies. Their main finding was that dividends being remitted by some of the foreign subsidiaries manufacturing cosmetics were disproportionately high as compared to their investment. After examining the question from all aspects, the Board decided that the cost price structure of cosmetics articles should be studied in detail. This study is in progress.

Supply of Electric Spare Parts to big Projects by Private Sector

431. **SHRI BIJOY MODAK :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are dependent on the private sector for supply of electric spare-parts for their big projects ;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal for setting up projects for electric spare-parts for lessening dependence on private sector ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

432. **SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased

to state :

(a) whether the process of separation of Judiciary from the Executive has been completed in all the States ;

(b) if not, the names of the States where Judiciary still forms a part of the Executive ; and

(c) the steps taken to complete the process of separation of Judiciary in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Not yet Sir. The Judiciary has been separated from the Executive in Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir (except Poonch and Rajouri District), Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, West Bengal (except Midnapore and 24 Parganas Districts), Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Bihar Rajasthan, substantial areas of Assam and Himachal Pradesh. Separation has not yet been effected in Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and Meghalaya.

(c) A Bill which was introduced in Parliament for the enactment of a new Code of Criminal Procedure and which seeks, among other things, to secure separation of the Judiciary from the Executive all over the country is now before a Joint Committee of Parliament.

Persons between the Age Group of 18 and 21 years

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

(a) the total number of people who fall between the age group of 18 and 21 years according to the latest census report ; and

(b) the number of this category during the last three census reports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Age date of the latest Census (1971) are still under process.

(b) The enclosed statement gives the figures for the three censuses, viz. 1961, 1951 and 1941 on the basis of smoothed data after suitable adjustments.

Statement

Population between the Age-Group 18 and 21 during 1941, 1951 and 1961 Censuses

(in millions)									
1961				1951			1941		
Age	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	8.3	4.3	4.0	7.1	3.6	3.5	5.9	3.0	2.9
19	8.2	4.2	4.0	6.9	3.5	3.4	5.7	2.9	2.8
20	8.0	4.1	3.9	6.8	3.5	3.3	5.7	2.9	2.8
Total :									
18-20	24.5	12.6	11.9	20.8	10.6	10.2	17.3	8.8	8.5
21	7.8	4.0	3.8	6.6	3.4	3.2	5.7	2.9	2.8
Total :									
18-21	32.3	16.6	15.7	27.4	14.0	13.4	23.0	11.7	11.3

Note : The smoothed population in these ages have been adjusted suitably for the small population not covered in the Census age tabulations.

Source : For 1961—Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1961—Age Tables page 35 for 1951 & 1941—Census of India, Paper No. 3 of 1954—Age Tables—1951 Census pages 144 and 168 respectively.

Release of Political Prisoners during 25th Anniversary Celebrations of Independence

434. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYU-THAM :
SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to give pardon and release the political prisoners and also in some cases prisoners sentenced to death and long term sentences, during the 25th Anniversary Celebration of our Independence ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to grant remission of sentence, on sliding scale, to certain categories of prisoners on the occasion of 25th Anniversary of Independence. However, no clemency is proposed to be extended, on the above occasion; to the prisoners sentenced to death.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive in Tripura

435. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

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

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Union Territories (Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions) Act, 1969 which sought to separate the Judiciary from the Executive in the Union Territories is not now applicable since Tripura has become a State. The Bill for the enactment of a new Code of Criminal Procedure which is now before a Joint Committee of Parliament and which seeks to enforce separation of the Judiciary from the Executive on an All India basis will apply to Tripura also. Meanwhile the State Government are considering a proposal to introduce the reform in Tripura by an executive order.

लोक सभा द्वारा अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्व-विद्यालय संशोधन विधेयक पास किए जाने के फलस्वरूप साम्प्रदायिक दंगों का फैलना

436. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री सभर गृह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि लोक सभा के गत सत्र में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय संशोधन विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद देश के कुछ भागों में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका व्योम क्या है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप जान-माल की कितनी हानि हुई , और

(ग) इन दंगों के पीछे किन तत्वों का हाथ था और उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) से (ग). जून, 1972 में उत्तर प्रदेश में अलीगढ़, बागलपुर और फिरोजाबाद में दंगे हुए थे। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार दंगों में 33 व्यक्ति मरे थे। सम्पत्ति को हुई क्षति के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है। दंगों के दौरान बड़ी संख्या में व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं और उनके विरुद्ध कानून के अनुसार उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

आर्थर बटलर एंड कम्पनी लिमिटेड मुजफ्फरपुर का बन्द होना

437. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर नगर में स्थित आर्थर बटलर एंड कम्पनी लिमिटेड पिछले छः महीने से बन्द पड़ी है और यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सर-

कार के उसे अपने अधिकार में लेकर चालू करने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार प्रबन्धकों के दो दलों में झगडा होने के कारण कारखाना बन्द था।

(ख) जी, हा।

(ग) मामला राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से विचाराधीन है।

Opening of the proposed P & T Dispensary in Bihar other than Patna

438. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for the opening of the Post and Telegraphs Dispensary at any place in Bihar other than Patna ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Proposals have been received from the Postmaster General, Patna for opening of Departmental Dispensaries at Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Darbhanga, Dhanbad, Chapra and Ranchi in the Bihar Circle.

(b) The proposals are under examination.

Reorganisation of A. I. R.

439. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : SHRI HARI SINGH :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to reorganise All India Radio under phased programme ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are under consideration

निष्कासन आदेश की समाप्ति के उपरान्त
काश्मीर के बारे में शेख अब्दुल्ला का
वक्तव्य

440. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा हाल ही में दिये गये इस आशय के वक्तव्यों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि काश्मीर के भाग्य का अभी निर्णय होना है और यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ख) क्या शेख अब्दुल्ला ने हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री से कोई बातचीत की थी और यदि हां, तो उसकी पृष्ठ भूमि तथा उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलैक्ट्रो-निक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) सरकार ने शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा दिये ऐसे वक्तव्यों की प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी हैं और वह उन्हें गलत, अविवेचित तथा वास्तविकता से असंबद्ध समझती है।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान। बातचीत सामान्य प्रकृति की थी। मदन हमने सहमत होगा कि व्यारे प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं होगा।

स्टाकहोम में मानवीय पर्यावरण पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन

441. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यावरण दूषण की गम्भीर समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा स्टॉकहोम में हाल ही में आयोजित किए गए मानवीय पर्यावरण विषयक सम्मेलन में भारत की ओर से गये भूतपूर्व योजना मंत्री श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम ने क्या भूमिका निभाई ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त सम्मेलन में किये गये निर्णयों को कार्य रूप देने का है और यदि हां, तो कौन से निर्णयों को कार्य रूप दिया जाएगा तथा कब तक ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) योजना, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम ने मानवीय पर्यावरण पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन में भारतीय शिष्ट मण्डल का नेतृत्व किया और सम्मेलन के एक उप-सभापति चुने गये। पूरी बैठक में आम बहस के दौरान अपने सम्बोधन में उन्होंने कठिनाइयों और सुविधाओं एवं भारत जैसे देशों में विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के विशेष सदर्भ में पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं के आकार-प्रकार की सक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत की।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन में भारतीय शिष्ट मंडल ने एक सुगठित दल के रूप में काम किया तथा विभिन्न समितियों एवं पूरी बैठको, दोनों के विचार-विमर्शों में कारगर तथा रचनात्मक योगदान किया। प्रस्तावों को सम्मेलन द्वारा पारित करने से पूर्व वे प्रस्तावों तथा मानवीय पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी घोषणा के प्रारूप पर अनेक सशोधन स्वीकार कराने में सफल हुए।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन में, अन्तरराष्ट्रीय कार्यवाही के लिए विभिन्न सिफारिशों, जिनमें भारत भी एक दल है पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ। सरकारों से विचार-विमर्श कर और विभिन्न संयुक्त राष्ट्र अभिकरणों के सहयोग से स्वीकृत सिफारिशों पर सम्मेलन के महा सचिव द्वारा कार्यवाही शुरू किए जाने की आशा है। ये सिफारिशें जब सरकार को भेजी जायेंगी तो उनकी योग्यता के आधार पर उन पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

सत्यमेव जयते

442. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 9 जून, 1972 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' के पृष्ठ

वार पर "सत्यमेव जयते" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी दिल्ली 'ए' पर कार्यक्रमों के बारे में प्रकाशित पत्र की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) सरकार टिप्पणी से सहमत नहीं है । देशभक्ति के गीतों की लय सामान्यतया विषय पर निर्भर करते हुए या तो किसी राग पर आधारित होती है या किसी लोक लय पर ।

Medical Facilities for Villagers

443. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is the possibility of working out the concept of "peasant doctors" to make medical facilities available to villagers ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, the desirability of making medical facilities available to villagers through a variety of agencies is under consideration.

(b) No details can be given at this stage as the suggestion is still in the stage of preliminary examination.

Inquiry into Performances of Indian Institute of Mass Communication

444. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government have set up a six-men Committee to inquire into the working of the Indian Institute of Mass Communications and evaluate its performances ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A review Committee has been set up as required under rules.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Indian Institute of Mass Communication is an autonomous organisation registered as a society under the Society Registration Act, 1860. It receives grants-in-aid from the Government the quantum of which exceeds Rs. 1 lakh per year. Under the rules governing such grants-in-aid, a review of the performance of the grantee institution has to be made at least once in 3 to 5 years. The Committee in question has been appointed under the provisions of these rules.

2. Terms of Reference of the Committee

The Committee will make an assessment to see :

- (i) what has been the performance of the Institute during the period from 1965-66 to 1971-72 ;
- (ii) how far this has contributed towards the fulfilment of the objects of the Society as enunciated in its Memorandum of Association ; and
- (iii) whether the expenditure incurred during the period in question was commensurate with the results achieved

3. Membership of the Committee

The Committee consists of the following :

- (i) Shri Dharam Bir Sinha,
Deputy Minister for Information and Broadcasting Chairman
- (ii) Shri G. Parthasarathy,
Vice-Chancellor,
Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi. Member
- (iii) Dr. Prodipto Roy,
Director of Research,
Council of Social Development, 53, Lodhi Estate,
New Delhi. Member
- (iv) Shri Eric D'Costa,
Managing Director,
Indian Institute of Public Opinion, 24, Parliament Street, New Delhi. Member

(v) Shri Jog Chatterjee,
Managing Director,
Advertising and Sales
Promotion, 1, Ratendone
Road, New Delhi. Member

(vi) Shri I. P. Tewari,
Director, Indian Institute
of Mass Communication,
New Delhi-49. Member-Secretary

4. Other General Conditions

The Committee will devise its own procedure of work and submit the report as early as possible. The headquarters of the Committee will be at New Delhi. The membership of the Committee is honorary but non-official members will be entitled to claim travelling allowance for their journeys performed in connection with the meetings of the Committee in accordance with the orders on the subject in force from time to time.

Government Advertisements through D.A.V.P.

445. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of advertisements given by Government through D. A. V. P. to the various newspapers being published in Hindi, English and Urdu during the last three years ;

(b) whether there is a set policy for giving

advertisements to newspapers of various languages ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and whether the said policy is strictly followed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The policy of Government is to make increasing use of small and medium newspapers, particularly those published in Indian languages for Government advertisements. In selecting newspapers and periodicals for the release of advertisements the following factors are kept in view :

- (i) Effective circulation.
- (ii) Regularity in publication.
- (iii) Class of readership.
- (iv) Adherence to accepted principles of good journalistic ethics.
- (v) Other factors such as standards of production, language and area intended to be covered within the funds available."

Advertisements are withheld from newspapers and periodicals which indulge in virulent propaganda inciting communal passions or preach violence, or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals, thus undermining the basic national interests.

Statement

	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Space in Cms	Amount Rs.	Space in Cms	Amount Rs.	Space in Cms	Amount Rs.
English	7,13,360	50,97,396	10,04,462	74,93,971	10,99,308	79,49,460
Hindi	8,34,912	23,57,354	11,80,624	35,68,360	10,72,755	37,03,843
Urdu	4,02,211	6,11,345	5,81,829	8,87,200	7,52,491	7,46,650

Report on Working of film and Television Institute of India, Poona

446. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Film and Television Institute has recommended *inter alia* that the status of the Institute should be

raised to that of an autonomous body and it should be linked with the University Grants Commission ;

(b) nature of other recommendations made by the Committee ; and

(c) whether Government have examined the recommendations and taken decision on each ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir; the Committee consider it advisable to link the Institute with University Grants Commission.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) No, Sir, these recommendations are under examination, as the report was submitted only on 29.6.72.

Statement

The following are the other main recommendations of the Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Film and Television Institute of India, Poona :—

- (1) Abolition of the existing Advisory Committee.
- (2) Setting up of an Academic Council comprising of the Principal, five Professors, four outsiders drawn from the Industry, a practising writer and a student representative chosen by the students.
- (3) Setting up of a Consultative Body comprising of eleven persons viz. five student representatives, five members of the staff and the Principal to consider complaints in respect of administrative machinery etc.
- (4) (a) The Principal of the Institute should be a man intimately connected with film-making and be appointed on tenure basis only.
(b) appointment of a Registrar to look after administrative matters.
- (5) Permanent members of the staff be allowed 'sabbatical' i.e. one year's leave on full pay for every six completed years of service which could be utilised by them for the purposes of study, travel, creative work, etc.
- (6) Stipend for diploma holders for apprenticeship training should be raised from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 300/- per month
- (7) Refresher courses for the people engaged in the film industry should become an additional function of the Institute.
- (8) Scholarship/Stipend should be raised from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 250/- p. m.
- (9) A relay TV station should be set up and studio and transmission facilities should be made available at Poona, to make the training in the television wing more realistic and effective.
- (10) Facilities to students to avail of scholarships for further studies abroad.
- (11) Minimum educational qualifications for the admission into the Film Acting Course may be raised to Intermediate in Arts or Science as against matriculation as at present.
- (12) A small percentage (10%) of entertainment tax and excise duty should be allocated to the Institute.
- (13) The Course in Screen-play writing should be amalgamated with that in Film Direction.
- (14) Post of Vice-principal should be retained as a promotion post.
- (15) Re-organisation of pay scales of teaching staff.
- (16) To arrange terminal Seminar (Symposia) to which outsiders should be invited to participate.
- (17) To formulate a code of conduct for the students.
- (18) *Viva-Voce* examination should be conducted for all the courses and not only for Acting Course as hitherto being done.
- (19) Guest-lecturers should be paid Rs. 100/- for each lecture in addition to their expenses, besides other amenities like transport and accommodation etc.
- (20) The fees for setting question papers and examining answer books should be revised to bring in conformity with the practice prevailing, in Universities and other technological Institutions.
- (21) Training at the Institute should also be imparted with the use of less expensive films—16 mm and Super 8 mm films.

Recommendations of Khoala Commission on Delhi Police

447. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to introduce the set-up of Commissioner of Police in Delhi;

(b) if so, when the Commissioner of Police in Delhi shall be appointed; and

(c) what other recommendation of the Khosla Commission have been accepted and implemented by Government concerning law and orders problems in Delhi?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT—3236/72].

A. L. R. Advertisements From Kanpur

448. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Radio is getting maximum advertisements from Kanpur; and

(b) if so, figures for last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) No Sir.

(b) The Commercial Service from Kanpur was started from 27th December, 1970. The saleable time at Kanpur is 75 minutes per day. Figures regarding the average daily sale of time since 27th December, 1970 are given in the attached statement.

Statement

The monthly average daily time sold at Kanpur centre of All India Radio is indicated below in minutes :—

27.12.1970 to 31.12.1970	—	45
January, 1971	—	47
February	—	54
March	—	53
April	—	59
May	—	64
June	—	60
July	—	59
August	—	60

September	—	65
October	—	73
November	—	74
December	—	69
January, 1972	—	65
February	—	61
March	—	63
April	—	69
May	—	70
June	—	68
July	—	65
August	—	73

Amendments in premature retirement Rules

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

(a) whether some amendments have been made in the premature retirement rules recently;

(b) whether these amendments pertain to the orders issued regarding retirement at the age of 50 years, if so, what are those amendments; and

(c) whether representatives of the Central Government employers were consulted in this regard; and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). No amendments have been made in the rules recently. However, a copy of the instructions clarifying the scope of the rules, issued as a result of the deliberations in the meeting of the National Council set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT—3227/72].

Payment of Transitional allowance to Former Rulers

450. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to pay transitional allowance to the ex-Rulers after their right to privy purse has been abolished;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken note of the opposition to this move from the political parties in the country; and if so, their reaction thereto; and

(c) whether any amount has been actually paid; and if so, the main features and break-up thereof?

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

(b) Government have taken all the circumstances into consideration and it is proposed to make lump sum *ex-gratia* payment to enable the former rulers to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances.

(c) No amount has so far been paid.

Recognition of the Role played by Members of Indian Independence League (Andamans)

451. SHRI INDIRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recognised the role played by the Members of the Indian Independence League (Andamans) in the freedom struggle;

(b) whether any decision has been taken to treat the member of the league *at par* with other political sufferers;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to raise a suitable memorial in Andaman and Punjab for Dr. Diwan Singh who was tortured and hanged in Cellular Jail, Andamans;

(d) whether Dr. Diwan Singh's name will be included in the plate of political martyrs who died in the historical Cellular Jail; and

(e) whether the cell in which he died will be dedicated to Dr. Diwan Singh's memory during this 25th year celebration of Indian Independence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Members of the Indian Independence League are treated *at par* with members of I. N. A. for purposes of the benefits admissible to freedom fighters. They will be eligible for pension if they had suffered imprisonment for a period of six months under the scheme of pension

that will come into operation with effect from 15th August, 1972.

(c) to (e). The matter is under examination.

Production of Road Rollers

452. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to boost up the production of road rollers;

(b) whether Government have any plan to import them; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to meet the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The units in production have been given adequate licences for raw materials and components. One of the units has been granted licence to import certain critical components in addition to their normal imports to enable them to produce additional quantities. Besides, three more new schemes have been approved for the manufacture of Road rollers.

National Committee for Celebration of 25th year of Indian Independence

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

(a) whether a National Committee for celebration of the 25th year of the Indian Independence has been set up;

(b) if so, the nature and the composition of the Committee;

(c) whether the principle for the programmes for the celebration have been finally drawn out; and

(d) if so, the main features thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) A statement showing the membership of the National Committee for 25th Anniversary of Indepen-

dence is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3228/72].

(c) and (d). A statement indicating the themes and main features of the celebrations is placed on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3228/72].

Reaction of Sheikh Abdullah on Indo-Pak Simla Agreement

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported reaction of Sheikh Abdullah on the Indo-Pak Simla Agreement ;

(b) whether as a corollary to the provisions incorporated in Simla Agreement, he demanded withdrawal of prohibitive orders against the Plebiscite Front ;

(c) whether Sheikh Abdullah expressed public gratitude to Pakistan and China for supporting the right of self-determination of Kashmiris ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Government has seen some press reports in this regard.

(d) The reported statements of the Sheikh are misconceived and ill-advised.

Production of industrial Machines by Engineering Concerns

455. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether engineering concerns in the country have been asked to take up production of industrial machines in a big way and keep prices down as far as possible ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the appeal made by Government in this regard ; and

(c) the response of the concerns ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Production gaps in the various engineering industries are constantly reviewed

by the Government with a view to closing them and meeting the anticipated requirements by setting up adequate indigenous capacity. In the recent past, Press Notes have been issued inviting applications for Industrial Licences, from prospective entrepreneurs, for taking up manufacture of Printing Machinery, Flour Milling Machinery, Bottle Making Machinery, Plastic Extruders, Leather Machinery, Soda Ash Plants and Synthetic Detergent Plants. Applications as and when received are processed and necessary clearances are granted.

Report Re. Atomic Test in Thar Desert in Rajasthan for Peaceful Purpose

456. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in Tokyo daily, *Ashahi Shimbun* and reproduced in the Indian papers on 24th June, 1972 which informed that India is preparing for an atomic test for peaceful purpose in Thar desert in Rajasthan this year ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government on it ?

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

(b) The report that India is preparing for an atomic test for peaceful purpose in Thar desert in Rajasthan this year is baseless.

Regulation of Daily Wages Test Call Operators

457. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to regularise the Test Call Operators employed on daily wages in Class III posts in the Delhi Telephone District ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

Recovery of Chinese and Pak Make Ammunition in Murshidabad District of West Bengal

458. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge quantity of ammunition of Chinese and Pakistani make has been recovered from a house at Kelaharpur village in Murshidabad District of West Bengal : and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection and the action taken by Government against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) According to the information furnished by the State Government 90 rounds of ammunition 1 marked "Made in China" 50 marked "Pak Ordnance Factory"-10 Chargers and 2 Hand grenades were recovered from the House of one Azahar Hossain son of Md. Yusuf Ali at Kaharpara (Ashari-adhah), PS Lalgola, District Murshidabad in West Bengal.

(b) One person has been arrested and a case under section 25/27 Arms Act, 1959 and Section 6 (3) of the Explosives Substance Act 1908 has been registered against him.

इटली की फर्म के सहयोग से स्कूटर का निर्माण

459. श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटर बनाने के लिये इटली की एक फर्म के साथ करार किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस परियोजना की कुल लागत कितनी होगी और करार की अन्य शर्तें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) भारत सरकार, इटली के मै० इन्नोसेंटी तथा बम्बई के मै० आटोमोबाइल प्राइवट आफ इण्डिया ने भारत में लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटरों का निर्माण करने के लिए 16-6-72 को एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं । करार में इटली के मै० इन्नोसेंटी, मिलानों के स्कूटर बनाने वाले संपूर्ण संयंत्र का "जैसे है जहा है" की शर्त के साथ साथ लगभग 1.5 करोड़ रुपये के नवीनतम माडल के लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटर का निर्माण करने के लिये ड्राइंग, डिजाइन तथा तकनीकी आकड़ों का अधिग्रहण करने की व्यवस्था है । ऐसा अनुमान है कि प्रतिवर्ष 100,000 स्कूटरों की क्षमता में उत्पादन होने से परियोजना की अचल पूंजीगत लागत 916 लाख रु० आएगी ।

उपर्युक्त करार की शर्तों के अधीन, 10 करोड़ रुपये की अधिकृत पूंजी में 3 लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटरों का निर्माण तथा बिक्री करने के लिए एक संयुक्त क्षेत्र की कम्पनी निगमित की जायेगी । भारत सरकार का प्रस्तावित कम्पनी में 51% हिस्सा होगा । मै० इन्नोसेंटी का 20% तथा शेष 29% शेयर आटोमोबाइल प्राइवट आफ इण्डिया लि० तथा आम जनता के होंगे ।

C. B. I. Finding regarding Liquor Deaths in Delhi

460. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the C. B. I. in connection with the inquiry of liquor deaths in Delhi and New Delhi ;

(b) the action being taken against the persons and officers found responsible for the tragedies ; and

(c) the steps being taken to see that such negligence or wilful acts do not occur in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

F. H. MOHSIN : (a) C. B. I. has not conducted any enquiries regarding liquor deaths in Delhi.

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

5000 Telephone Machines out of order in Delhi

461. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the causes of as many as five thousand telephones machines going out of order and large number of these connecting wrong numbers immediately after the commissioning of the new cross bar exchange on the Western Court side of Janpath, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the equipment was not properly checked up before commissioning ;

(c) the officers and persons responsible and action being taken in this connection ; and

(d) whether the fault of the system will cost the subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The teething troubles of a new exchange gave rise to some complaints. It is not correct to say that 5000 telephones went out of order.

(b) Equipment was thoroughly tested before commissioning.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

Development of Nuclear Power

462. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the

Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state whether India will examine the possibility of West German Pebble-bed type reaction as to technological shortcut to accelerate development of nuclear power ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The West German pebble-bed type reactor concept has been examined in detail by scientists of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, especially because it is an advanced type reactor with considerable potential for development. However, this type of reactor is not suitable for the fuel cycle that is being followed in India.

Working conditions of M/s. Metal Box Co. Limited

463. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Metal Box Company Limited holds a position of dominance in the metal containers industry ; and

(b) if so, its assets, profits and dividends etc., and its share of the total container industry in India during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is given as under :

Year	Assets	Profit before tax	Dividend		Share of Company's production of tin-containers vis-a-vis country's production.	
			on preference shares	on equity share		
1	2	3	4	5	Year	Percentage
						(Rs. in crores)
1968-69	18.94	1.90	0.01	0.60	1969	53%
1969-70	20.24	1.26	0.01	0.40	1970	72%
1970-71	23.71	1.69	0.01	0.53	1971	65%

Memorandum from C.I.T.U. and U.T.U.C. regarding restoration of Trade Unions Rights in West Bengal

464. **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the memorandum submitted to the President of India by a Delegation of the West Bengal Committees of CITU, UTUC (Lenin Sarani) and the Trade Union Co-ordination regarding the restoration of democratic and trade union rights in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the Government's response to the memorandum ?

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

(b) The memorandum contained allegations pertaining to law and order matters and has hence been forwarded to the Government of West Bengal for examination and necessary action.

Central Industrial Security Force

465. **SHRI J. M. GOWDER** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-E. C. Os. and ex-Army Personnel employed in the 12 battalions of Central Industrial Security Force ;

(b) whether two more battalions have been formed during 1971-72 ; and

(c) the number of Central public undertakings which have not yet been covered by the Central Industrial Security Force ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) The number of ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers employed in the CISF is 89 and the number of other ex-Army Personnel is 1,221.

(b) Seven battalions were sanctioned during 1971-72, in addition to the 7 which had been sanctioned in 1969-70. Three more battalions have been sanctioned in 1972-73.

(c) Approximately 60.

Modernisation of Police Force in States

466. **SHRI J. M. GOWDER** : Will the

Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1571 on the 24th November, 1971 regarding assistance to States for modernisation of Police Forces and state :

(a) in how many States the Police Forces have been modernised ; and

(b) how the Central Government ensure that the financial assistance given is spent actually in achieving the objective ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The Modernisation of State Police Forces is a process which will continue for a long period. The Government of India gives financial assistance to the State Governments for different purposes in this connection. Utilisation reports are obtained from the State Governments to ensure that the financial assistance given by the Central Government is spent for the purpose for which it is made available.

Higher price of cement in North Bihar

467. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether cement is selling at Rs. 15 to Rs. 22 per bag in large areas of North Bihar, especially at Sitamarhi ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to rectify the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Due to lack of sufficient communication facilities, normally North Bihar does not receive adequate supplies. One of the main contributing factors being absence of adequate rail links over the river Ganges connecting the North with South Bihar. The Japla cement factory in South Bihar remained closed in 1971 and this has further aggravated the supply position in Bihar. Suitable measures have been taken to augment supplies to this region. These include creation of cement dumps and terminal stations for railcum-road movements at Baurani, Patna and Varanasi to facilitate road movements from these stations to North Bihar. The Government of Bihar have also promulgated Cement Control Order in July, 1972 by which the State Government now controls both appoint-

ment of stockists and their sales. With the re-opening of Japla cement factory from 5th July, 1972 it is expected that the supply position will improve further.

Response to Liberalisation of Licensing Policy

468. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :
SHRI D. K. PANDA :

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

(a) whether there has been a poor response to Government's new policy of liberalising licensing in 54 key industries ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rectify the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Government consider the response to the policy of liberalisation in respect of fuller utilisation of existing capacity in 54 specified industries to be quite satisfactory as the following figures of applications received in this regard would indicate :

Applications from Larger industrial houses and foreign companies requiring reference to the Task Force	183
Applications from other entrepreneurs	..	378	561

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

Aid to Small Scale Industries from World Bank

469. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

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

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to allocate 15 million Dollars to small-scale industries ;

(b) whether the World Bank has sanctioned this amount ; and

(c) if so, how this amount will be utilised to promote small industries in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) A proposal for obtaining World Bank/I. D. A.'s assistance for the small scale industrial sector is at present at a preliminary stage of consideration with the World Bank.

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

Nuclear Power Plant in Goa

470. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :
SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a Nuclear Power Plant in Goa ; if so whether experts visited the territory ;

(b) if so, the result of the survey report ; and

(c) when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Site Selection Committee appointed by the Department of Atomic Energy is examining the question of selection of suitable sites for the setting up of Nuclear Power Stations in the Western Electricity Region, which includes the territory of Goa. The Committee has not yet visited the territory.

(c) A final decision can be taken only after the Report of the Site Selection Committee is received and considered by Government.

Process developed by National Physical Laboratory for fabricating and reconditioning of Cathode-ray Tube and TV Tubes

471. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

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

(a) whether three scientists of the Natio-

nal Physical Laboratory have developed a process for the fabrication and reconditioning of cathode-ray tubes and T. V. tubes ; and

(b) if so, whether this will be a major break-through in India's electronics industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The indigenous cathode-ray tubes may boost the oscilloscope manufacturing industry in particular and the electronic instrumentation industry in general. The smaller picture tubes of 9", 12" or 16" when manufactured based on the technology developed by National Physical Laboratory (NPL) may help in bringing down the cost of TV sets specially of the smaller sizes.

Indo-French Agreement in Space Research

472. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed Indo-French agreement for collaboration in space research is likely to be amended ;

(b) whether details of other aspects of collaboration in space research have been worked out ; and

(c) the reasons for amending the space pact ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). India and France have had extremely fruitful collaboration in the area of space research ever since 1963 when the first Indo-French joint experiment involving the firing of a rocket with sodium vapour payload was conducted at the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station. In April 1972 the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Centre National D'Etudes Spatiales (CNES) have decided to set up a joint commission and working groups to undertake detailed examination of the possibilities of collaboration in various fields between ISRO AND CNES.

Joint Sector concept

473. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

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

(a) whether Government propose to make a clearer enunciation of the "Joint sector" concept ;

(b) whether Industry Ministers of the States met and discussed this matter ; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the discussion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Guidelines regarding the concept of the joint sector have been announced through a Press Note issued by the Department of Banking in May, 1971. Various aspects of the matter are, however, under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Diffusion of Ownership of Newspapers

474. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

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

(a) whether the Ministerial Committee on diffusion of ownership of newspapers has submitted its report to Government ; and

(b) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

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

(b) It is under consideration.

Payment of Pension to Political Sufferers

475. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of political sufferers who are paid pension from the Central Exchequer ; and

(b) the number of political sufferers whose pension is paid from the State Exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) 272 persons are paid Rs. 45,420/-p. m. In addition an amount of Rs. 12,000/-per year is paid to 13 descendants of those who took part in 1857 movement.

(b) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

C. I. A. Activities in Eastern Region of India

476. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was ordered to find out the extent of C. I. A. activities in Eastern Region of India, and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The Government keeps a watch on the activities of foreign intelligence organisation, including the C. I. A. It will be appreciated that it would not be in the public interest to disclose the information in the possession of the Government on the details of what the Government does to counter the activities of such organisations.

Promotion of Tehsildars in Andhra Pradesh

478. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India gave its concurrence to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for issue of G. O. Ms. 2084 Revenue dated 30th November, 1961 with regard to preferential treatment to junior Andhra employees in Revenue Department ;

(b) whether final common Gradation List of Tehsildars of Andhra and Telangana as on 1st November, 1956 was published in December, 1970 with the Central Government's concurrence ;

(c) if so, how were the promotions made from Tehsildars to Deputy Collectors during the period last November, 1956 to December 1970 ; and

(d) whether during this period some junior Andhra Pradesh Officers were included

in IAS in contravention of the final common Gradation List and whether Government propose to include into IAS cadre, the senior Telangana Officers who were denied justice so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir. The Central Government informed the State Government that the provisional gradation list would have to be published and representations there against invited for consideration by the appropriate Advisory Committee. It was also clarified that on the basis of the provisional gradation list promotions could be made but such promotions would be of interim nature liable for review on the publication of the final gradation list.

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have intimated that the promotions were made on the basis of the provisional Common Gradation List of Tehsildars as on 1st November, 1956 approved in their G. O. Ms. No. 64 General Administration Department dated 21st January, 1964.

(d) The State Government have stated that the officers who were Tehsildars on 1st November, 1956 became eligible for consideration for the Indian Administrative Service selections only in 1969. In accordance with the provisions of the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955, the selection committee met in December, 1969 and prepared a list of 22 officers who were considered suitable for promotion to the Indian Administrative Service. The list Prepared by the Selection Committee was approved by the Union Public Service Commission on the 22nd July, 1970 from which date it became the select list. Appointments to the Indian Administrative Service of State Civil Service officers included in the select list are to be made in the order in which their names appear in the current select list. Appointment of the first two officers in the current Select List to the Indian Administrative Service by promotion has accordingly been notified on the 7th January, 1972. The new Select List will be prepared on the basis of the finalized gradation list of the members of the State Civil Service and appointments to the Indian Administrative Service, after it (the new Select List) comes into force, will be made with reference thereto.

Report on Study Team on West Bengal Film Industry

479. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any report of the study team of Information and Broadcasting Ministry sent to Calcutta last month with regard to film industry has been received by the Ministry ;

(b) if so, whether any specific measure or recommendation has been prescribed by the report ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. The team is due to submit its report by September, 1972.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Amount Sanctioned For T. V. Centres in States

480. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government for the construction of Television Centres in the States ;

(b) the broad outlines of the Centres already functioning in the country ; and

(c) the Centres likely to be opened in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) Delhi TV Station is the only Centre functioning in the country at present. This has a range of 60 kms. around Delhi and provides an area coverage of 11,300 sq. kms. population coverage of 73 lakhs.

(c) Bombay, Srinagar and Amritsar TV Stations are expected to come up before the close of 1972. Lucknow (with relay facilities at Kanpur), Calcutta and Madras TV Stations are expected to come up before the end of 1973-74 and two off-air relay stations at Durgapur and Asansol by 1975.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the TV Station	Amount sanctioned for the project (Rs. in lakhs).
1.	Maharashtra	Bombay/Poona	223.67
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	204.78
3.	Punjab	Amritsar	75.60
4.	West Bengal	(i) Calcutta	190.59
		(ii) Off-air Relay Stations at Durgapur and Asansol.	110.40
5.	Tamil Nadu	Madras	182.76
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow/Kanpur	300.33
7.	Delhi	Delhi-Augmentation of facilities of Delhi TV Centre.	424.95

Instructions given to State Governments to Appoint High-Powered Committees to Screen Cases Against Officers

481. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to the State Governments for appointing high-powered Committees to screen the cases of such officers whose general reputation was bad, had bad confidential reports and whose integrity certificates had been withdrawn to retire them compulsorily ; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 of the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958 provides that the Central Government may, in consultation with the State Government concerned, retire in public interest, a member of an All India Service who has completed 30 years of qualifying service or has attained the age of 50 years. The Central Government has issued instructions to the State Governments regarding the procedure and criteria to be followed while recommending the retirement of the members of the All India Services in public interest. These instructions, *inter alia*, provide for the constitution of Committees of senior officers of the State Governments for reviewing the cases of members of the All India Services attaining the age of 50/55 with a view to determining their suitability for continuance in service. The recommendations of the Committees are forwarded by the State Governments with their views to the Central Government, which takes the final decision.

Special Stamp on Golden Jubilee of International Union of Railways

432. SHRI RAM KANWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government were to release special stamp on the occasion of the golden jubilee of the International Union of Railways ;

(b) whether release of the stamp was put off at the eleventh hour ; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof ?

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

(c) The Railway Board sent a poster design prepared by a French artist for the golden jubilee of the International Union of Railways and requested to adopt the same on the stamp to be brought out on this occasion. As usual while designing the stamp the signature of the artist was not incorporated. The stamp was ready to be issued on the 8th June, 1972.

The release was postponed as the

French artist desired that his signature should appear on the stamp. The artist, however, later on agreed to allow his design to be adopted within his signature provided due acknowledgement is given in the publicity folder. The stamp was finally issued on the 30th June, 1972.

National Postal Code

483. SHRI RAM KANWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department is considering the adoption of a National Postal Code for ensuring a quick delivery of mail in the country, and

(b) the main feature thereof ?

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

(b) A statement containing main features of the Postal Code System is being placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. A copy thereof is attached

The P and T Department has decided to introduce a code number for all delivery post offices. This system will be introduced from 15. 8. 1972, the 25th anniversary of Independence. In the initial stages the numbering will not extend to extra-departmental Branch Post Offices. Similarly, the public will be advised and expected to write the full address as at present during the transitional stage and add the PIN code number as the last line in the address.

The country has been divided into eight Postal regions and to each region a number has been assigned which will be the first digit of the six-digit-numbers of Post Offices in that region. The Regional Numbers are distributed as follows :

- | | |
|--------|--|
| No. 1 | comprises of Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and J and K. |
| 2. " " | Uttar Pradesh |
| 3. " " | Rajasthan and Gujarat |
| 4. " " | Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh |
| 5. " " | Mysore and Andhra |
| 6. " " | Tamil Nadu and Kerala |
| 7. " " | West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, |

Arunachal, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura and Sikkim

8. Comprises of Bihar

The second digit indicates a subregion as well as a routing process. The third digit pinpoints a definite area in each region and indicates the post offices contained therein.

The next three digits in each six-digit number pinpoint specific post office. All Post Offices to be opened in future as delivery offices will be given a number at the time of its opening. All the present Zonal delivery numbers are made an integral part of the code without any change in them.

Since Geographical knowledge for each sorter will not be necessary under the Code, the job at that level will become easier.

As an example the Delhi town delivery district is being given a number 110. New Delhi No. 11 will, therefore, be 110011, or Madras No. 7 will be Madras 600007.

Directories showing the PIN Code number of all delivery Post Offices will be made available for sale to the public like Post Office Guides.

Opening of P. C. Os on Loss Basis in Backward Areas

484. SHRI RAM KANWAR :
SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department has liberalised a policy for opening Public Call Offices on a loss basis in Hilly and Backward areas ; and

(b) the places where such Offices are being opened and the likely loss to be incurred by the Public Exchequer ?

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

(b) Specific proposals have been called for from the Circles. The amount of loss that may be incurred on such schemes will be known after the specific proposals are examined and sanctioned.

Alleged Victimisation of Staff of Delhi Telephones over defective Accounting System

485. SHRI RAM KANWAR : Will the

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Staff Union of the Delhi Telephones has complained to Government that members of Staff are being victimised by certain Officers on public complaints over the defective accounting system ;

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

(c) the broad outlines of various complaints received from the subscribers about the defective billing and action, if any, usually taken when such complaints are received ; and

(d) the nature of complaints which are still to be disposed by the Delhi Telephone Office ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir but the charge of victimisation contained therein is not correct.

(c) The subscribers complaints generally fall under the following broad categories :

1. Alleged excessive metering of local calls.
2. Bills for accessories allegedly not provided.
3. Bills for trunk calls allegedly not made by the subscriber.
4. Incorrect valuation of trunk calls arising from alleged incorrect timing or classification of the calls.
5. Wrongful disconnection of telephone despite payment.

The complaints are investigated and if found justified, relief is afforded.

(d) Receipt and disposal of complaints is a continuous process. The nature of complaints is mentioned in (c) above.

Joint sector as a part of Industrial Policy

487. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up a new proposal for the creation of a joint sector as a part of the new industrial policy ; and

(b) if so, in what respect and to what extent it deviates from the Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948 and 1956 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The concept of the 'Joint Sector' crystallised in the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee. Government have accepted this concept in principle while announcing its revised licensing policy in February, 1970. It envisages a greater degree of participation in management, particularly at the policy level, by the public financial institutions in those projects which have received substantial assistance from these institutions. It has been decided that the public financial institutions should have the option in such cases to convert loans and debentures issued in future, either wholly or partly, into equity within a specified period of time. Also, where in respect of loans/debentures given in the past, there is a default, the financial institutions concerned would have the discretion to negotiate conversion. Clear norms and guidelines in this regard have already been issued and announced through a Press Note in May, 1971.

(b) As a perusal of paragraphs 8 and 10 of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 will show, this concept of the 'Joint Sector' is consistent with that Resolution.

Pilferage of Postal Stamps from Mailed Covers

488. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of news published in the daily *Indian Nation* of Patna dated the 25th June, 1972 regarding the large scale pilferage of postal stamps affixed on mailed covers ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) On 19-6-72 it was reported to Postmaster-General that the staff reporter of *Indian Nation* had found on the roadside in Chandmari Mohalla, Patna, some letters with postage stamps apparently removed. The matter was immediately reported by

Postmaster-General to Bihar C.I.D. authorities who are investigating it.

Shifting of Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd., Darbhanga to Assam

489. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of Darbhanga in Bihar are opposing the shifting of already installed paper plant (Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd.) from Ramnagar (Darbhanga) to Assam ;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to amend the present proposal by allowing the formerly installed paper plant to remain at Ramnagar and to shift only the Pulp plants to Assam ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

Direct Telecommunication Link with Russia

490. **SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO :**
SIRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to have direct telecommunication link with Russia and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) High frequency telecommunication links between India and U.S.S.R. are already in existence. However, a proposal for setting up a microwave troposcatter link between India and U.S.S.R. is also under consideration.

T. V. Centre at Madras

491. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 37 lakhs for the proposed T. V. Centre at Madras ; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :
(a) and (b). A TV Station is being set up at Madras at a cost of Rs. 182.76 lakhs. The sanction recently issued for Rs. 37 lakhs is for the construction of the buildings for the TV Studios.

The Station will have a 10 kw transmitter and will cover an area of 20,000 sq. kilometres and a population of 61 lakhs. The building work for the TV Station has been entrusted to Tamil Nadu P.W.D. The Station is expected to be commissioned by December 1973.

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघरों की मांग

492. श्री मागीरब भंबर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झाबुआ, रतलाम (मध्य प्रदेश) जिले के कितने और कौन-कौन से ग्रामों और कस्बों में जनता की ओर से सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय खोलने की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :
(क) मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले में 10 गांवों और रतलाम जिले में भी 10 गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) झाबुआ जिले में दो सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले जा चुके हैं । ऐसे छह प्रस्ताव अलाभकर होने के कारण रद्द कर दिए गए हैं और दो प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है ।

रतलाम जिले में चार सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

घर खोले जा चुके हैं । दो प्रस्तावों की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और चार अलाभकार होने के कारण रद्द कर दिए गए हैं ।

इंदौर को सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा

493. श्री मागीरब भंबर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आलीराजपुर, जिला झाबुआ, मध्य प्रदेश की जनता से कुक्षी और धार होकर इन्दौर के लिए सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा शुरू करने की मांग विभाग को कब प्राप्त हुई और उस पर विभाग द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त लाइन पहले चालू थी और उसे बाद में बन्द कर दिया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या विभाग ने भोपाल मण्डल द्वारा उक्त लाइन को पुनः चालू करने के आदेश भी दे दिये गये थे ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :
(क) इस तरह की कोई खास मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) ऊपर (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

तथापि आलीराजपुर को कुक्षी और झाबुआ के रास्ते से धार से जोड़ने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है । इससे आलीराजपुर और इन्दौर के बीच सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने में सुविधा होगी ।

भारतीय स्वाधीनता का रजत जयन्ती समारोह

494. श्री हरि सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वाधीनता के रजत जयन्ती समारोह की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) इस अवसर पर सरकार द्वारा कितने लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा और अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लोगों को कितने प्रतिशत नौकरियां दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या भूमिहीनों को भूमि भी दी जायेगी ; और यदि हां, तो कितने लोगों को भूमि दी जायेगी और उत्तर प्रदेश में जिन भूमिहीनों को अलग-अलग भूमि दी जायेगी, उनका जिलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3229/72]

(ख) और (ग). स्वतन्त्रता की 25वीं जयन्ती के कार्यक्रम की इन मदों द्वारा केवल योजनागत परियोजनाओं पर बल दिया गया है और समारोह के लिये ये नई परियोजनाएँ नहीं हैं।

छोटी कार का निर्माण

495. श्री हरी सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा बिज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटी कार योजना के संबंध में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) उक्त योजना पर अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) छोटी कार बनाने के लिये किन-किन व्यक्तियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं तथा यह कार कब तक बाजार में बिकने के लिये आ जाएगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-सचिव (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं। इस पर योजना की प्राथमिकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर विचार करना होगा।

(ख) इस योजना पर अब तक कोई व्यय नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में यानी कारें बनाने के लिए जिन पार्टियों को आशय पत्र दिये गये हैं उनके नाम नीचे दिये गये हैं :-

(क) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिये

1. मे० माहिती लिमिटेड, पालम, गुडगाव रोड, गुडगांव (हरियाणा)।
2. श्री एम० मदन मोहन राव, मद्रास।
3. श्री मनुभाई गव-ठक्कर, बड़ीदा।
4. मे० एलाइड इंजीनियरिंग कारपो-रेशन, मेलम।
5. श्री सोम प्रकाश रेखी, दिल्ली।

(ख) तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय में पंजीकरण के लिये

1. मे० स्पीड क्राफ्ट प्राइवेट लि०, पटना।
2. मे० एयरटैक प्राइवेट लि०, नई दिल्ली।
3. मे० आनन्द जी हरिदास ऐण्ड कं० प्रा० लि०, बम्बई।
4. श्री एस० चांद, नई दिल्ली।

जिन पार्टियों को आशयपत्र दिये गये हैं वे नए उद्यमी हैं और उनके लिए बिना किसी विदेशी सहयोग अथवा विदेशी परामर्शदायी प्रबन्ध के स्वयं अपनी डिजाइन विकसित कराना आवश्यक है। तत्पश्चात्, वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन करने से पूर्व उन्हें आधुनिक बनाना पड़ता है और उसे किसी नामित सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा सड़क पर चलने योग्य होने के बारे में परीक्षण कराना पड़ता है। इस तरह की कार्यवाही में समय अवश्य ही लगेगा। अतः ऐसी स्थिति में यह बता सकना कि उत्पादन कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा, बड़ा कठिन है।

Memorandum submitted by B.S.F. Jawans against high Handedness of High Officials

496. SHRI HARI SINGH :
SHRI BIREN DUTTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Border Security Force Jawans have submitted any memorandum to Government against the high-handedness of high officials ;

(b) if so, whether the said memorandum would be placed on the Table of the House ; and

(c) the action taken by Government so far after considering the said memorandum ?

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

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

Proposal to set up Career Management Units in various Ministries and Departments

497. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government have proposed to set up Career Management Units in the various Ministries and Departments to prepare the right type of Officers for the right jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Yes, Sir. Career Management Cells are being set up in various Ministries/Departments for collection of Job data and preparation of Job Qualification Standards of positions of Under Secretary to Joint Secretary and equivalent level with the ultimate objective of facilitating selection of right type of officers for each job. The job analysis being undertaken does not extend to scientific or technical posts.

Supply of faulty Cables by International Telegraphs and Telephone Corporation of U. S. A.

498. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Telegraph and Telephone Corporation of the United States supplied faulty cables to India ;

(b) whether Government have taken up this issue with the I. T. T. ; and

(c) the reaction of the I. T. T. ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No—No Cables have been purchased from M/s I. T. T.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Difficulties faced by Small Scale Industries in West Bengal

499. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the difficulties faced at present by the industries, particularly the small scale industries in West Bengal ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to remove those difficulties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3230/72].

100—K. W. Broadcast Transmitter produced by Bharat Electronics

500. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH.
SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM :

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

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics has produced a 100—K. W. broadcast transmitter ;

(b) whether Bharat Electronics is now in a position to meet the entire medium wave requirements of the A.I.R. ;

(c) whether it has produced medium wave broadcast transmitter of one and 10—KW ; and

(d) if so, whether Government have a programme within Fourth Five Year Plan to cover each and every part of the country with the net work of transmitting Stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) About 80% of the population is expected to be covered by medium wave broadcasts by the end of Fourth Plan. The coverage will be further extended during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

National Educational Grid

501. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronic System Division of the Indian Space Research Organisation has proposed for the establishment of a national educational grid or a national information grid based on a satellite-terrestrial hybrid system to feed a television set in every village ; and

(b) if so, Government's thinking into it ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). A Satellite Instructional Television Experiment aimed at providing educational and instructional television broadcasts to about five thousand villages in various parts of the country is being undertaken. The experiment which is expected to commence about mid-1974 will provide a system-test of a hybrid system using a satellite in combination with a ground net-work for television transmission and reception.

Applications from West Bengal and Bihar for Licences

502. **DR. RANEN SEN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from West Bengal and Bihar from January to July, 1972 ; and

(b) the names of the applicants and other features of the applications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The number of applications for Industrial licences received for West Bengal and Bihar

during the period from 1-1-72 to 30-6-72 is 113 and 42 respectively. The required figures for the month of July, 1972 have yet to be compiled ;

(b) The particulars of the pending applications are normally not disclosed.

Alleged nepotism in Delhi TV Centre

503. **DR. RANENSEN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether staff in the Delhi TV Centre are agitated over cases of nepotism practised in the TV Centre and here have complained to the Minister and threatened stoppage of work ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have gone into their complaints and taken necessary steps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

आकाशवाणी से समाचार प्रसारण के वन्टों की संख्या

504. **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 4 मार्च से 11 मार्च, 1972 तक के सप्ताह के दौरान आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से विभिन्न भाषाओं में कुल कितने घण्टे समाचार प्रसारित किये गये ;

(ख) इस अवधि में से कितना समय (मिनटों में) प्रधान मन्त्री तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों के वक्तव्यों और कार्यक्रमों और कितना समय विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों (दल-वार) के नेताओं के वक्तव्यों और कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण में दिया गया ; और

(ग) इस बारे में निर्णायक नीति क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) 180 घण्टे 3 मिनट (कोबीकोड तथा डिब्रूगढ़,

जिनके बारे में सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है, के अलावा)

- (ख) (1) प्रधान मन्त्री तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों के वक्तव्यों और कार्यक्रमों को दिया गया समय : 12 घंटे 57 मिनट

(2) अन्य दल

1. द्रमुक	34 मिनट
2. स्वतन्त्र	31 मिनट
3. भारतीय साम्य-वादी दल	20 मिनट 05 सेकिंड
4. साम्यवादी दल (मार्क्सिस्ट)	9 मिनट 45 सेकिंड
5. जनसंघ	4 मिनट 10 सेकिंड
6. मुस्लिम लीग	20 सेकिंड
7. कांग्रेस (संगठन)	5 मिनट 30 सेकिंड
8. कांग्रेस	21 मिनट
9. अन्य	24 मिनट

कुल : 149 मिनट 50 सेकिंड

(ग) चुनाव से पूर्व तथा चुनाव के दौरान, आकाशवाणी किसी भी राजनैतिक दल का ऐसा कोई भी वक्तव्य या सवाद प्रसारित नहीं करती जिसमें दल का प्रचार या चुनाव रीति हो। तथापि, प्रधान मन्त्री तथा केन्द्रीय और राज्य मन्त्रियों के नीति सम्बन्धी मामलों तथा सरकारी निर्णयों पर भाषणों तथा राजनैतिक दलों के नेताओं के ऐसे भाषणों एवं वक्तव्यों जिनका चुनाव रीति से सम्बन्ध नहीं हो, को प्रसारित किया जाता है।

आकाशवाणी को स्वायत्त संस्था बनाने के लिए प्रदर्शन

505. श्री अजयप्रसाद जोशी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी को एक स्वायत्त संस्था बनाने हेतु गत जून मास में कितने आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों के ममक्ष प्रदर्शन किए गए और इन प्रदर्शनों में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए और उनमें गिरफ्तार संसद् सदस्यों तथा विधायकों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इस बारे में प्रस्तुत किये गये ज्ञापन पत्रों की मुख्य रूप रेखा क्या है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जनसंघ द्वारा आयोजित प्रदर्शन आकाशवाणी के 51 केन्द्रों में हुए। गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा गिरफ्तार किए गए संसद् सदस्यों तथा विधायकों के नामों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) ज्ञापनो में चन्दा समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर आकाशवाणी को एक स्वायत्तशासी निगम में बदलने की मांग की गई।

Department of C. R. P. and B. M. P.
Against Tribes in Tripura

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

(a) whether Government of Tripura took prior sanction of Government of India before deploying C. R. P. and B. M. P. against the Tribals of Champamura village in Tripura ;

(b) whether Central Government are aware that the village of Champamura (Tribals) was raided by the C. R. P. and B. M. P. on the 25th and 26th May, 1972 and the huts of tribals were damaged and their belongings looted, tribal women and girls were beaten by the police and indiscriminate arrests of men and women were made ; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposed to probe the police and C. R. P. atrocity perpetrated against the tribals of Champamura ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir. Once the C. R. P. or any armed police battalion is placed at the disposal and for the assistance of a State Government/Union Territory, no further sanction needs to be obtained from Government of India for the use of such police within the State Union Territory.

(b) and (c). Reports of illicit distillation being carried on in village Champamura were received by the local police and a party of local police raided the village on 25th May, 1972. A large number of instruments of illicit distillation were recovered. The police party was attacked by a crowd of about 160 men and women of the village. Three S. Is, one A. S. I., one Constable and one Home Guard received injuries. A police party headed by a Dy. S. P. accompanied by one company of the B. M. P. raided the village on 26th May, 1972 and arrested two men and 8 women who had been identified as having taken part in the attack on the police party on the previous day. There has been some propaganda regarding this incident and an enquiry has been ordered into the same which is being conducted by the Additional District Magistrate.

Report of Expert Team for starting Paper Mill in Tripura

507. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had deputed an Expert team to investigate the possibility of starting a Paper Mill in Tripura recently ;

(b) whether the team has submitted any report to Government ; and

(c) if so, the outlines of their findings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

Shortage of Postal Stationery in Tripura

508. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that

there has been a serious shortage of Postal stamps, envelopes and inland letters in Tripura for the last two months ;

(b) if so, steps being taken to overcome these difficulties ; and

(c) the reasons for the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). There had been shortage of stamp of Rs. 2 denomination for one day and partial shortage of stamp of 2 paise denomination on the 6th, 7th and 8th June, 1972 only at Agartala H. O. during the last two months. The shortage of stamps of Rs. 2 denomination was met by combining stamps of other denominations.

As regards 2 paise stamps, there was a small stock of 390 stamps which was replenished immediately from neighbouring H. Os. In the meantime, supplies had also been received by the local treasury from the Controller of stamps. Strict instructions have been issued to all concerned to see that in future advance action is taken to avoid any sort of shortage of supply of stamps and postal stationery.

Pending Applications from Kerala for Licences for starting Industries

509. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether many applications for licence to start industries in Kerala, submitted by Government of Kerala and other Agencies, are pending with the Central Government and if so, the number and nature of such applications ; and

(b) whether in view of the acute educated unemployment problem in the State the Central Government propose to give special consideration to these applications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) No applications submitted by the Government of Kerala for permission to start industries in Kerala is pending. However, five (5) applications submitted by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation and twenty (20) applications from other parties for licences to start industries in Kerala are pending, the bulk of them being of recent origin as the following statement shows :

Sl.No.	Year of Application	No. of applications pending
1.	1969	1
2.	1970	2
3.	1971	8
4.	1972 (upto 30.6.72)	14
		—
		25
		—

The details of pending applications such as items of manufacture involved and names of parties, are not normally disclosed.

(b) Every effort is made to consider applications from all the States as expeditiously as possible.

Cross-Bar Switching Equipment in Kerala

510. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-
KAPPAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any team of Experts has visited the various states to find out suitable sites for setting up of a Cross Bar Switching Equipment Unit and, if so, the recommendations of the team :

(b) whether the team of Experts has recommended Palghat in Kerala as the most suitable place to set up the project ; and

(c) if so, when the project is being started at that site ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). A team of experts visited a number of States primarily to recommend the site for the location of the 2nd (second) switching factory.

Their recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Employment Oriented Additive Plan for the State of Kerala for 1972-73

511. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :
DR. HENRY AUSTIN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have proposed an Employment Oriented Additive Plan for 1972-73, and if so, the assistance sought for by the State ; and

(b) whether the Central Government have examined the Plan ; if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At the time of the formulation of the State annual Plan 1972-73, the Government of Kerala forwarded Employment Oriented Programme costing Rs. 4.3 crores of which Rs. 14.8 crores were sought as Central assistance. These proposals were examined in the Planning Commission. Keeping in view the relative importance of the various schemes suggested by the Kerala Government, an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided for Minor Irrigation Programme and Rs. 3 lakhs for Soil Conservation Schemes in tribal blocks and Harijan areas in the approved State Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 64 crores to be financed by Rs. 33.95 crores of Central assistance and Rs. 30.05 crores of State resources. Further additional special employment schemes with an outlay of Rs. 356 lakhs have been approved for the current year, for which Central assistance amounting to Rs. 108 lakhs in the form of grant will be given to the State Government, the balance to be raised by the State Government.

Closure of Industries in Gujarat

512. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

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

(a) the number and names of industries closed in Gujarat during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the reasons for their closure ; and

(c) the steps being taken to re-open them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The information has been called for and will be placed on the table of the House, when received.

Concessions for setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

513. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to give further concessions to the industries to be set up in backward areas ; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the concessions planned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Apart from the concessional finance scheme announced by the financial institutions in 1970 and the Transport subsidy scheme and 10% Central subsidy or grant scheme announced by this Ministry in 1971 there are at present no fresh schemes under consideration in this Ministry to give further concessions for setting up industries in backward area. However, it has recently been decided to increase the number of districts eligible for the 10% Central subsidy (or grant) scheme 1971 and to extend the eligibility for 10% Central subsidy to industrial units having a total fixed capital investment exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs in value.

Check on Rising Trend of Price

514 SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Groups constituted recently by the Planning Commission to check the rising trend in prices have revised operational arrangement ; and

(b) if so, the main suggestions made therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The outline of the scheme submitted by a Group outside the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary is under examination.

Setting up of Industrial Undertaking in Each Backward District

515. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish at least one industrial undertaking in each backward District on the basis of industrial surveys conducted so far in backward districts ; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and Districts which are going to be benefited by the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry

(b) Does not arise.

Loss suffered by National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar

516. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh) suffered a loss in 1970-71 ; and

(b) if so, the amount of loss and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The loss in the year 1970-71 was Rs. 52.25 lakhs. This was due to the following reasons :—

(1) The approved selling price was not commensurate with the base cost of production.

(2) Lack of matching Pulp producing capacity resulting in non-utilisation of full paper making capacity.

Withdrawal of C. R. P. from West Bengal

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

(a) whether the Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs declared in a Press conference that the Centre would not withdraw the C. R.

P. from West Bengal despite the Calcutta High Court's ruling that the presence of the C. R. P. in West Bengal violates the Constitution and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. In the Press Conference the Union Home Secretary was asked a question about the judgment of the Calcutta High Court regarding the C. R. P. He had replied that the Calcutta High Court had itself stayed the operation of its judgment for some time and that the question of withdrawal of CRP during this period did not arise. The Division Bench of Calcutta High Court have since then given their verdict in favour of the CRP Act being quite valid.

Suggestions made by Mysore State in the working of Plan Resources Development and allocation of Funds for Development Works

518. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State of Mysore had suggested to the Central Government a few basic changes in the working of the plan resources development and in allotting funds to the developmental works such as minor irrigation and roads ; and

(b) if so, the changes suggested by that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). It is difficult to make out the meaning of a few basic changes in the working of plan resources development as mentioned in the question.

Against the originally approved Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 350 crores, the reassessed resources for the State Fourth Plan aggregated to Rs. 358 crores. The State Government was requested in later part of 1971 to propose re-allocation of the plan outlays based, in particular, on re-assessed resources. They have since forwarded revised proposals involving total outlay of Rs. 375 crores during the Fourth Plan period. A statement showing these proposals as also the original plan allocations under various heads of development is

laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3231/72]

Shortage of Newsprint

519. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of newsprint in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to step up production to match consumption in this field ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from the scheme to expand Nepa Mills' capacity from 30,000 tonnes per annum to 75,000 tonnes per annum, which is under implementation, Government are having under consideration a proposal to set up a 80,000 tonnes per annum capacity newsprint plant in Kerala through the Hindustan Paper Corporation. Besides, letters of intent have been issued to three parties in the private and co-operative sectors for setting up newsprint plants for a total capacity of 164,500 tonnes.

Persons detained under maintenance of Internal Security Act

520. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act upto May, 1972, State-wise ; and

(b) the number of detainees who have been released under orders of the Supreme and the High Courts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The number of persons detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, upto 31st May, 1972, and the number of detainees who have been released under the orders of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and the number of persons under detention as on the 31st May, 1972, are indicated below :

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total No. of persons detained	Total No. of detenus released under the orders of the Supreme/High Courts.	No. of persons under detention as on the 31st May, 1972.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	3	—
2.	Assam (Present position)	123	3	95
3.	Haryana	9	—	1
4.	Bihar	22	1	—
5.	Kerala	33	Information is being collected.	9
6.	Madhya Pradesh	14	—	7
7.	Maharashtra	32	1	3
8.	Manipur	5	—	1 (Since released)
9.	Myore (Present position)	52	—	52 (26 since released)
10.	Orissa	1	Information is being collected.	1
11.	Punjab	113	30	Being ascertained
12.	Tamil Nadu	4	Information is being collected.	—
13.	Tripura	886	—	Being ascertained
14.	Uttar Pradesh (Present position)	47	—	6 Still under detention.
15.	West Bengal	4109	254 upto date	2998
16.	Chandigarh	1	—	—
17.	Delhi	51	—	4
18.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1	—	Nil
19.	Mizoram	1	—	1
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	1

The information is 'Nil' in respect of State of Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Pondicherry. Information is awaited from the State Governments of Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya and Rajasthan.

Government's Opposition to issuing of Licences to Public Undertakings for Manufacture of T. V. Sets

521. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are against issuing licences to public undertakings or public enterprises to manufacture television sets ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No. Government have already authorised a number of Public Undertakings and Public Enterprises to take up manufacture of television sets.

(b) Does not arise.

Civic Reception Held in Honour of Dacoits in Delhi

522. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Civic Reception held in honour of some dacoits in Delhi on 25th June, 1972 was attended by some Union Ministers and other officials of Government ; and

(b) whether it is the policy of Government to treat all the surrendered dacoits as VIPs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No civic reception in honour of some dacoits was held in Delhi on the 25th of June 1972. However a reception was organised by the Gandhi Peace Foundation which was attended amongst others by the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) No Sir.

Loss on Post Cards

523. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of Posts and Telegraphs Department losses per year on post cards ; and

(b) the quantum of Departments profit or loss on other postal items ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAIJUGUNA) : (a) The average quantum of loss, based on the figures of 1968-69 and 1969-70, on post cards is Rs. 6.37 crores per year.

(b) The estimated average profit or loss on other items, excluding post cards and agency functions, is as below :

Losses

1. Letter cards	Rs. 1.39 crores.
2. Regd. N. Papers.	3.48 "
3. Book Post	0.79 "
4. Registration	3.05 "
5. Value Payable	0.47 "
6. T. M. Os.	0.17 "

7. I. P. Os. 0.20 crores

8. Express Delivery 0.02 "

Rs. 9.57 "

Profit

1. Letters Rs. 9.04 crores.

2. Parcels 0.74 "

3. Insurance 0.22 "

4. Money Orders 0.02 "

Rs. 10.02 "

Industrial Losses in Gujarat due to Power Shortage

524. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether five month long power shortage in Gujarat has resulted in production losses in the industrial sector ;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have decided to make certain schemes by which the industrial loss suffered will be recouped ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The State Government is not able to give any specific information about production losses in the Industrial Sector.

(b) This Ministry has no proposals in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Japanese Style Rural Industries in Gujarat

525. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the Gujarat Government's decision to implement the Rs. 4 crore 'Japanese' style scheme to promote Rural Industries ;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to commend such schemes to other States also ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report of Technical Committee Constituted by K. V. I. C. for Khadi

527. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical Committee constituted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for Khadi has submitted its report, and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Technical Committee on Badlon and Ultra But (Reverse twist) has submitted its report.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Main Recommendations made by the Badlon and Ultra But Committee

(1) The ban on vastraswalamban of yarn of 7 (old) counts and below spun from new or logud cotton should be withdrawn and such yarn spun by self-spinners from new or logud cotton should be permitted to be woven for swalamban purposes.

(2) The ban on badlon of such yarn of below 7 counts should continue as it is. Neither exchange of such yarn for khadi or other articles nor purchase of such yarn for cash be permitted.

(a) The institutions should arrange to get such yarn woven for vastraswalamban wherever and whenever offered by self-spinners. Weaving subsidy should be allowed as per rules on such swalamban production. There should not be any ceiling of any kind on such vastraswalamban production.

(b) Commission may consider grant of

management charges for such vastraswalamban production at 15 paise per metre to the institutions as was in vogue in the past.

(c) No working capital or stocking loan for raw material shall be allowed to institutions on such swalamban production.

(3) The Committee is not in favour of granting periods for the continuance of badlon.

(4) For commercial production purposes, however, yarn below 7 counts also should be spun only from fresh cotton and logud or waste cotton should not be used under any circumstances. In case of such yarn also, the imposition of reverse twist should be withdrawn.

(5) Varieties such as *durr*, *khes*, *rajai*, made out of this yarn are better in quality and are likely to be cheaper in comparison to those made from mill yarn. In view of this consideration also and in order to encourage the production of such varieties, restriction of reverse twist on production of coarse yarn should be waived.

Removal of unemployment among Engineers and Scientists

528. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission is drawing up a scheme to remove unemployment among Engineers and Scientists ;

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be implemented ; and

(c) how many Engineers and Scientists will be covered under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). A number of schemes have been formulated both by the Central Government and by the State Governments for creating employment opportunities in different fields of activity. Most of these schemes include employment opportunities for engineers and scientists in different proportions. In addition, the Department of Science and Technology is, at present, engaged in formulating certain schemes specially

designed for the employment of engineers and scientists in the following areas :

- (1) Research & development projects for technological self-reliance.
- (2) Technological Upgradation of existing planning and implementation machinery.
- (3) Natural resources Surveys, exploration & assessment.
- (4) Agricultural soil surveys.
- (5) Manufacture, erection, operation and maintenance of future plants envisaged in the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans.
- (6) Creation of new employment oriented schemes like entrepreneurship development, rural engineering surveys, technology evaluation centres, industrial promotional facilities, retraining programmes, etc.

The intention is that, through the implementation of the various schemes that have been formulated as well as those under Preparation, the unemployment problem among qualified scientists and engineers would be solved to a substantial extent in about two years.

Progress made by India in the field of Technology

529. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

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

(a) whether India has made rapid progress in the field of technology and is third technology power in the world ; and

(b) if so, how the nuclear technology is being utilised for the welfare of human beings and for the development of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Although India has made rapid progress in a number of areas including nuclear technology, it would not be right to say that India is third technological power in the world.

(b) Nuclear energy is being utilised

mainly for country's development. One of the most important uses has been for production of nuclear power. The first Atomic Power Station of nearly 400 m. w. was commissioned in October 1969 at Tarapur in Maharashtra. The second power station which consists of two units of 200 m. w. each is in advanced stage of construction. One of the units is nearly ready for going 'critical' and producing electrical power. Work on third atomic power project is also in progress in Madras. The production of radio isotopes and development of their application also helped the country in various fields like agriculture, health and scientific research. These isotopes have been used for medical research specially for treatment of cancer, in mutation breeding for improved varieties of cereals and oil seeds, for irradiation of medical equipment, for preservation of perishable foods and fish and for extension of storage life and disinfection of wheat.

Report of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on Soap and Drugs

530. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 897 on the 1st June, 1971 regarding the advice on cost structure by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and state ;

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has since submitted its report on the cost structure of Soaps and Drugs ,

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Bureau has submitted its final report on Soaps. As regards Drugs, the Bureau has submitted Parts I, II & III of the Report. The Fourth/Final Part of the Report is awaited.

(b) and (c). The reports which are of a confidential nature, are under consideration by Government and it is not possible to indicate their broad outlines at this stage.

Atomic Power Station in U. P.

531. SRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an Atomic Power station in Uttar Pradesh ; if so, the location of the power station and its capacity ;

(b) the area expected to be covered by the power station ;

(c) the foreign collaboration, if any, involved in setting up the station ; and

(d) whether another station will also be set up in Rajasthan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government has decided to set up an atomic power Station at Narora in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The Station will consist of two units of 235 MW each.

(b) The power generated at the Station will be fed into the Northern grid which covers the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.

(c) The Station will be set up without any foreign collaboration.

(d) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government.

Payment of Compensation to Former Rulers

533. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have decided to pay compensation to the ex-Rulers as a result of abolition of privy purses ;

(b) if so, the rate of the compensations to be paid to the ex-Rulers including total expenditure involved ; and

(c) whether the compensation will be paid in instalments or at random ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The question of payment of compensation to the former Rulers does not arise. However, Government propose to

pay them lump-sum ex-gratia amounts in cash to enable them to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances.

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

आकाशवाणी, टेलीविजन और वृत्त चित्रों का सत्तारूढ़ दल के लाभ के लिए कथित दुरुपयोग

534. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद् में तथा बाहर इस प्रकार के आरोप लगाए गए हैं कि सत्तारूढ़ दल के लाभ के लिए तथा विरोधी दलों की उपेक्षा करते हुए आकाशवाणी, टेलीविजन और वृत्त चित्रों का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में जांच करने के लिए एक संसदीय समिति गठित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी समिति कब तक गठित की जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) रेडियो तथा टेली-विजन द्वारा सत्तारूढ़ दल के साथ कथित पक्ष-पात किए जाने के सम्बन्ध में संसद् में तथा बाहर कुछ आरोप लगाए गए थे, किन्तु वे निराधार पाये गए ।

डाकुमेंट्री फिल्मों के दुरुपयोग के आरोपों के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) क्योंकि आरोप निराधार पाये गये हैं, इसलिए इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचारा-धीन नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

महाराष्ट्र-मैसूर सीमा विवाद

535. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री लालजी भाई :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर के बीच सीमा

विवाद सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पर सरकार ने सबसे पहले किस तारीख को बातचीत की ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-सग्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). दोनों राज्यों के बीच सीमा समायोजन के प्रस्ताव भूतपूर्व बम्बई सरकार द्वारा पश्चिमी क्षेत्रीय परिषद के विचार हेतु सन् 1957 के मध्य दिये गये थे। तब से केन्द्रीय सरकार एक सम्मत हल तलाश करने की दृष्टि में किसी न किसी रूप में इस विषय में विचार करती रही। अब तक कोई ऐसा हल नहीं निकला है।

कलपक्कम आणविक संयंत्र के लिए यूरेनियम की सप्लाई हेतु फ्रांस में समझौता

536. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री लालजी माई :

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तमिलनाडु के कलपक्कम में स्थापित किये जाने वाले आणविक शक्ति संयंत्र के लिए यूरेनियम का आयात करने हेतु फ्रांस के आणविक शक्ति आयोग से समझौता हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समझौते के मुख्य उपबन्ध क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मन्त्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मन्त्री, गृह मन्त्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) तथा (ख). ऐसा अनुमान किया जाता है कि माननीय सदस्य कलपक्कम स्थित रिएक्टर अनुसंधान केन्द्र के एक भाग के रूप में स्थापित किये जा रहे फास्ट ब्रीडर टेस्ट रिएक्टर की ओर संकेत कर रहे हैं। इस टेस्ट रिएक्टर के लिये अपेक्षित यूरेनियम के आयात के सम्बन्ध में फ्रांस परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के साथ अभी तक कोई करार नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, यह विषय आजकल भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Accreditation of Times of India War Correspondent

537. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Times of India wanted special War Correspondent accreditation to cover the 1971 Indo-Pak war ; and

(b) the reasons for denying War Correspondent accreditation to their journalist?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) The Times of India had nominated nine correspondents and two cameramen for coverage of the Indo-Pak War and all of them were given War Accreditation Cards by the Press Information Bureau.

(b) Does not arise.

Accredited Press Correspondents

538. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of press correspondents accredited to Government on December 31, 1971 were no longer accredited on July 1, 1972 ; and

(b) who are these journalists, their media and reasons of withholding their accreditation?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3232/72]

Espionage Activities by American Earth Resources Satellite

539. SRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian landmass and offshore are now exposed to the espionage activities of the American Earth Resources Satellite; and

(b) whether a number of Indian Government scientists are collaborating in this US-NASA venture as a price of getting geo-stationary satellite for one year ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER

OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Earth Resources Technology Satellite (EARTS), launched by the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States of America on 23rd July 1972, will orbit at 900 kilometres above earth's surface and can take pictures over the entire globe in a period of seventeen days.

(b) The Indian Space Research Organisation is interested in the problem of Earth Resources Survey through Remote Sensing using a satellite and has had discussions with the National Aeronautics and Space Agency of the United States of America, which has launched an Earth Resources Technology Satellite (EARTS) on 23rd July, 1972. The question of Indian participation in the NASA project is being studied in all its aspects. This is entirely independent of the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment proposed to be conducted with the help of an Application Technology Satellite (ATS-F) to be launched by NASA in 1974 in a geostationary orbit at a height of 36,000 kilometres.

Extension of Contract for Manufacture of Pentacopa Exchange

540. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have once again extended the contract with IIT-BTM combine for collaboration in the manufacture of Pentacopa Exchange system; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of such extension?

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

(b) The Agreement has been extended by one year beyond the 20th May, 1972, without payment of royalty. Certain restrictive clauses contained in the agreement with the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company (BTM) have also been deleted or suitably amended. They have also further assured to fulfil all the obligations enjoined on them.

Use of NASA'S Satellite for experiments with Instructional Television

541. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will reconsider use of American NASA Satellite for experiments with instructional television; and

(b) what machinery at inter-ministry level has been evolved for using the American satellite for experiments on our territories?

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

(b) Appropriate inter-Ministerial Committees have been set up, with representatives from the various concerned Ministries, to consider various aspects of the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment.

Rocket Launching Station at Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh

542. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in developing Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh as a major rocket launching station;

(b) the anticipated time to be taken to complete the construction of the station and the estimated cost of the project;

(c) the expenditure incurred so far on the project; and

(d) the comparative role of Sriharikota and Thumba Rocket stations in relation to Space Research?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The approach bridge and road from Sullurapetta, a launching pad and a block house have been completed. The rocket assembly building and a hardware store are nearing completion. The electrical sub-station is operational. The range has become operational and the first rockets were launched in October, 1971.

(b) The planning of various other facilities to be set up at Sriharikota is currently

in progress. Pending completion of this, details of the anticipated time and cost of the various units to be established at Sriharikota are not available.

(c) The expenditure incurred upto 31-3-1972 on the facilities at Sriharikota is Rs. 96 lakhs.

(d) While the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station is a U. N. sponsored sounding rocket range for experiments in the region of the earth's magnetic equator, the Sriharikota range is intended to provide facilities for flight testing of single or multi-stage rockets and for the launching of scientific and technical satellites using multi-stage rockets. At Thumba, only smaller rockets which are already proved can be fixed for sounding-rocket experiments only. For the launching site for satellites a location like Sriharikota on the east coast is preferred in order to get the advantage of the earth's rotation.

Cell for Implementation of Licences

543. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an "Implementation Cell" with a view to removing the hurdles in the implementation of licences issued ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government are considering the constitution of an Implementation Committee broadly to review the position of implementation of letters of intent and licences issued under the I (D&R) Act ; examine delays with the holders of such letters and licences ; identify specific problems faced generally or in particular industries which delay implementation and evolve solution for them ; and, take steps generally to expedite matters relating to registration of units, allocation of raw materials, release of other scarce resources, etc.

Changes in Industrial Policy Resolution

544. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make changes in the Industrial Policy Resolution in order to help the industrial development of backward states and backward areas and also the early implementation of the licences issued ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the changes proposed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). There is no need to make any change in the Industrial Policy Resolution to help the industrial development of backward States and areas. The difficulty arises only in the implementation of the policy. Various incentives are already being provided by way of concessional finance and subsidies to attract industries to the backward regions.

Abolition of Privileges of former Rulers

545. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI M. KATHIAMUTHU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a new Bill seeking to abolish the privileges that the former princes have been enjoying despite the passage of 26th Amendment to the Constitution ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). With the omission of article 362 from the Constitution, the former Rulers are no longer entitled to any privileges. Instructions have already been issued for the withdrawal of privileges given by executive orders. It is also proposed to introduce, in this session, legislation to amend the laws under which certain privileges were conferred on the former Rulers.

C. B. I. Inquiry against Asian Cables Corporation Ltd.

546. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation was asked to investigate into the

allegations of blackmarketing in polythene against Asian Cables Corporation Ltd., under the control of Goenkas of Duncan Brothers Ltd., Calcutta ;

(b) if so, a list of the allegations against this Company ;

(c) whether CBI has completed their investigation if so, the main findings thereof ; and

(d) the action being taken against the said Company ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The C. B. I. had been asked by the Ministry of Foreign Trade to investigate into the following allegations against M/s. Asian Cables Corporation Ltd., Bombay :

(a) That the company illegally sold about 151.110 MTs of imported aluminium during 1964-65 in violation of the conditions of the import licence.

(2) That the company illegally sold imported polythelene under cover of diversification during 1968-69.

(3) That they sold about 133 MTs of imported copper during 1965-66 on the pretext of getting super enamelled wire manufactured by another company.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Foreign Trade have stated that the investigation has disclosed that there is a *prima facie* case for the prosecution of the company and its managing directors etc., on all the three allegations mentioned

(d) The report containing the result of the investigation has been sent by the Ministry of Foreign Trade to the CCI&E for preparing a complaint under Section 6 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. The Ministry of Foreign Trade have also addressed the Government of Maharashtra and the Delhi Administration for giving consent under Section 196-A(2) Cr. P. C. for the prosecution of the accused. That Ministry has added that on receipt of these documents the cases will be filed in the appropriate Court of Law.

Staff Strength of P. M.'s Secretariat

547. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the composition to the Prime Minister's Secretariat of present ;

(b) the total number of persons, officers as well as others, separately, in the Secretariat as in 1965-66 and 1972-73 ;

(c) the total number of Gazetted Officers of each rank in the Secretariat as in 1965-66 and 1972-73 ; and

(d) the total value of the computers and other equipment imported for the Prime Minister's Secretariat during the last three years ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) and (b). The total strength of the Prime Minister's Secretariat in 1965-66 and 1972-73 is given below :—

	Officers	Others	Total
1965-66 (as on 31.3.66)	35	168	203
1972-73 (as on 1.8.72)	34	191	225

(c) The requisite information is contained in the enclosed statement.

(d) No computers or other office equipment was imported during the period in question.

Designation of the Post	1965-66 (As on 31.3.66)	1972-73 (As on 1.8.72)
1	2	3
Principal Secy. to P.M.	—	1
Secretary to P. M.	1	1
Jt. Secy. to P. M.	1	1
Information Adviser to P.M.	1	—
Director	—	1
Special Assistant to P.M.	1	—
Dy. Information Adviser to P. M.	1	—

1	2	3
Deputy Secy.	—	1
P. S. to P. M. (equivalent to DS)	1	2
S. A. (Science and Technology) to P. M.	—	1
US	3	—
P. S. to P. M. (equivalent to U. S.)	5	2
Social Secy. to P. M.	—	1
Addl. P. S. to P.M.	3	6
Asstt. P. S. to P. M.	—	1
P. A. to P. M.	7	6
P. S. to Secy.	1	—
P. S. to Principal Secy.	—	1
Confidential Asstt.- cum-Accounts Officer	1	—
Section Officer	9	8
Senior P. A.	—	1
	35	34

Political Prisoners detained under Maintenance of Internal Security Act

548. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of political prisoners detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act in the country to date ;

(b) their political affiliations ; and period of detention ; and

(c) the reason why Government have not been able to furnish information regarding the reasons for detention of these persons as required under the rules ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The provisions of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act enable the detention of any person only with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the defence of India, the relations of India with foreign powers, the security of India, the security of the State or the maintenance of the Public order, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community. No person can be detained on grounds only of political affiliation. A statement indicating the available information in regard to the political

affiliations of the persons detained is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3233/72]

(c) Under Section 8 (1) of the Act, the authority making a detention order is required to communicate to the person detained the grounds on which the order has been made. This requirement is being complied with by the authorities making the detention orders.

Educating public regarding Changes in the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill passed by Lok Sabha

549. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken to educate the public about the various changes that had been made in the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill and to remove ignorance and misgivings which resulted in agitations and communal riots in some parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Intensive use of all publicity media have been made to explain the essential features of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972 and to remove misapprehensions. Publication of booklets in different languages, radio broadcasts, press interviews, seminars, etc., have formed part of the campaign for public education.

Lifting of Emergency in the Country

550. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the Simla Agreement, Government propose to lift the Emergency in force in the country ; and

(b) if so, when a decision of the Government in this regard will be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Location of Headquarters of Space Research Commission at Bangalore

551. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to locate the head quarters of the Space Research Commission at Bangalore ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not considering Thumba for this purpose ?

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

(b) The location of the headquarters of the Space Commission at Bangalore was decided upon after taking into account various alternatives including Thumba. Bangalore was selected in view of the need to locate the headquarters at a place which would facilitate the logistics of managing the main centres of activity in the field of Space research, namely, Trivandrum, Sriharikota and Ahmedabad.

Agreement with Soviet Union for Space Research

552. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has entered into any agreement with Soviet Union for mutual co-operation in Space Research ;

(b) if so, the contents thereof , and

(c) the nature of assistance India will receive from the Soviet Union under this agreement ?

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

(b) Under the agreement signed in May 1972, the Academy of Sciences of USSR and the Indian Space Research Organisation will arrange for the launching, during the year 1974, of a scientific satellite wholly designed manufactured in India. The launching will be implemented with the aid of a Soviet rocket carrier and will be from the territory of the USSR. The satellite will carry on it several scientific experiments.

(c) Apart from providing the rocket carrier for launching the satellite, the Soviet Union will render necessary advisory and technical assistance in implementing the project.

C.I.A. Activity in Thumba Space Research Station

553. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed the reports in 'Kalasala' the official organ of Kerala students Union published from Trivandrum dated the 15th June, 1972 under the caption 'C. I. A.' activity in Thumba Space Research Station' and if so, their reaction thereto ; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent such activities in this Station ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. All matters relating to the Space Centre at Thumba including complaints and allegations regarding the activities of persons employed at the Centre receive the attention they warrant and, wherever necessary, suitable action is also being taken.

Assistance to States for Police Housing and Modernisation of Police Forces

554. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3230 on the 19th April, 1972 regarding the assistance to Kerala for Police Housing and Modernisation of Police Forces and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on assistance to States for Police Housing and Modernisation of Police Forces for the year 1972-73 ; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted for Kerala for this purpose ?

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

(b) A sum of Rs. 49 lakhs has been made available to the Government of Kerala for the Modernisation of Police Forces and sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been allocated to them under the Police Housing Scheme.

Manufacture of Active Carbons From Coconut Shells and Rice Husk

555. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Research Laboratory at Hyderabad has developed a technique to manufacture active carbons from coconut shells and rice husk ;

(b) if so, the economic significance of this invention ; and

(c) the steps taken to promote its commercial use ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Investigations on manufacture of active carbons from coconut shells and rice husk are in progress at the Regional Laboratory, Hyderabad

(b) (i) The processes will provide a method for economic utilisation of agricultural wastes viz., coconut shell and rice husk

(ii) Active carbons from rice husk will be suitable for use in pharmaceutical industry.

(iii) Active carbons from coconut shells can be used in Gas mask, fertilizers and rayon industries and for recovery of solvents.

(c) Negotiations are in progress with Andhra Pradesh Small Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a Plant in Andhra Pradesh. The processes are also being referred to National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) for commercial exploitation.

सिंगोली (मध्य प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन की सुविधायें

556. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 'सिंगोली' के व्यापारियों ने टेलीफोन सुविधा की मांग बार-बार की है तथा कई व्यापारी निजी तौर पर भी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लेने के लिए तैयार हैं ; और

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

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीमन्थन बहुगुणा) :

(क) सिंगोली में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए माग मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के उप-मुख्य मंत्री और सिंगोली ग्राम पंचायत के संपर्क से आई थी। इस स्थान पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के निम्ने 11 व्यक्तियों ने अर्जी दी है।

(ख) सिंगोली में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्ताव की जाच की गई है और यह अनाभर पाया गया है। इसमें होने वाला घाटा इस श्रेणी के स्थानों के लिए स्वीकृत सीमा में ज्यादा है।

सिंगोली के निम्ने घाटे पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की मजूरी नहीं दी जा सकती थी। यदि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी ठीक तार विभाग को होने वाले घाटे की पूर्ति करने के लिये तैयार हो तो किगये और गारन्टी के आधार पर यह सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोला जा सकता है।

केन्द्रीय आरक्षित पुलिस को नीमच में आवासीय सुविधा

557 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय आरक्षित पुलिस के नीमच मुख्यालय में कितनी बटालियनें हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन बटालियनों के सभी जवानों के लिये रिहायशी आवासन (पारिवारिक) उपलब्ध है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या मुख्यालय से ड्यूटी जाते समय सम्बन्धित जवानों को क्वार्टर खाली करना पड़ता है जिससे उनके परिवारों की बहुत कठिनाई होती है ; और

(घ) बटालियनों के जवानों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को आवास सुविधा देने सम्बन्धी सामान्य व्यवस्था व नियम क्या हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) नीमच में इस समय केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की कोई बटालियन तैनात नहीं

है। किन्तु नीमच स्थित ग्रुप सेन्टर के मुख्यालय का स्टाफ, जो कि 4 बटालियनों, (सं० 1, 34, 48 तथा 51) के खान-पान का प्रबन्ध करता है, वहाँ तैनात है।

(ख) नीमच में जवानों के लिये रिहायशी आवास (पारिवारिक) स्त्रीकृत मानदण्ड के अनुसार दिया जाता है।

(ग) सामान्यतः, मुख्यालय से बाहर ड्यूटी पर जाते समय जवान को अपना क्वार्टर खाली नहीं करना पड़ता है।

(घ) जवानों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी आवास का आवंटन, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल नियम-पुस्तिका के नियमों तथा शर्तों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम और शाजापुर में चीनी साहित्य का मिलना

558 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इसका पता है कि जून, 1972 के प्रथम सप्ताह में मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम और शाजापुर जिले के कतिपय स्थानों पर भारी मात्रा में चीनी साहित्य मिला था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका पूरा व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त साहित्य को विमान द्वारा निरयाया गया था और इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-सूची (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

Plant for Sterilising Medical Products through Irradiation

559. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demonstration plant for

sterilising medical products using irradiation has begun in Trombay, and

(b) if so, the progress achieved ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The demonstration plant for sterilising medical products is now under construction at Trombay and is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1973

Space Commission

560. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state the main features of the newly set up Space Commission with particular reference to its organisation set-up and the tasks entrusted to it ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : A copy of the Government Resolution, setting up the Space Commission, which also sets out the organisational set up and the tasks entrusted to it, is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-172]

Delay in Delivery of Calendra for Rajasthan Atomic Power Project

561. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calendra for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project has yet to be delivered by a private firm of Bombay ;

(b) if so, the effect of this failure on the time-schedule of the Rajasthan Project ; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the delivery of the Calendra ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME

AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is difficult to identify the effect on the project schedule that can be attributed to the delay in the delivery of Calandria alone.

(c) Efforts are being made to expedite fabrication of the Calandria so that there is no further delay in its delivery. The progress of the work is being constantly reviewed and kept under watch by the engineers of the Department.

Underground Nuclear Explosion

562. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has made any concrete progress in the technology of underground nuclear explosions beyond mere theoretical studies ;

(b) whether deep-drillings have been undertaken in various parts of the country to locate suitable sites for underground nuclear explosions ; and

(c) if not, when the work for actually exploring suitable sites for underground nuclear tests will be started ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Atomic Energy Commission is constantly reviewing the progress in the technology of underground nuclear explosion both from theoretical and experimental angles.

(b) and (c). The economic value of such underground explosions is being studied with respect to available information in various parts of the country. Its possible effect on the environmental and ecological condition is also being studied. It is only after satisfactory answers to all these problems are available that the question of actual underground tests for peaceful purposes can be undertaken.

Modification in Tarapur Atomic Plant

563. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC

ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the light of the recent breakdown in the First Unit of Tarapur Atomic Plant, necessary modification have been carried out in both the units at Tarapur ;

(b) if so, the cost of these modifications ; and

(c) whether similar changes are also necessitated in the designs of plants at Rana Pratap Sagar and Kalpakkam ?

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

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 1.83 lakhs has been incurred in carrying out these modifications.

(c) As the reactor system of the Rana-pratap Sagar and Kalpakkam Plants is quite different from that of the Tarapur Plant, the question of carrying out similar changes in these plants does not arise.

Turbo set for fast Breeder Test Reactor At Kalpakkam

564. SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal have accepted the order placed with them by the Department of Atomic Energy for the turbo-set required for the Fast Breeder Test Reactor to be built at Kalpakkam ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Heavy Electrical Limited, Bhopal have indicated an interest in developing a Turbo-set to suit the requirements of the Fast Breeder Test Reactor with reference to the overall draft specifications forwarded to them. However, the design of the first stage of the Turbo-set required for the Test Reactor is related to that of large 500 MW turbines. The matter is, therefore,

being considered by Government in the context of the overall policy on the design, development and manufacture of such large turbines.

लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय में सी० आई० ए० के एजेन्ट

565. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय में कुछ सी० आई० ए० के एजेन्ट कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हम बारे में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) यद्यपि संग्रार को ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है तथापि सभी विदेशी आसूचना एजेंसियों की गति-विधियों के बारे में अत्यन्त सतर्कता बरती जा रही है ।

12 मार्च, 1972 को नई दिल्ली में कांग्रेस के जुलूस पर गोली चलाना

566. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 12 मार्च, 1972 को कांग्रेस के जुलूस पर लाजपतनगर, नई दिल्ली में किसी ने गोला चलाई था ;

(ख) क्या जुलूस देखने वाले दो बच्चे बुरी तरह घायल हो गये थे ; और

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

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 12 मार्च, 1972 को जब लाजपत नगर में महानगर परिषद के चुनाव में कांग्रेस उम्मीदवार की विजय के उपलक्ष में एक जुलूस निकाला जा रहा था तो एक व्यक्ति ने बन्दूक से दो गोलियां चलाई जिससे दो बच्चे घायल हो गये । उनमें से एक साधारण रूप से घायल

हुआ जबकि दूसरा गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुआ, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसकी एक आंख जाती रही ।

(ग) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 308 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है और कानून के अनुसार जांच की जा रही है । आक्रमणकारी को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ।

Manufacture of Shaving Blades in Small Sector

567. SHRI VASANT SATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the manufacturers of shaving blades in India and the percentage of total production in each case ; and

(b) whether Government have encouraged the manufacture of shaving blades in small scale sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) A statement showing the manufacturers of Safety Razor Blades in the organised sector and the percentage of their production during 1971 is attached herewith.

(b) Safety Razor Blades are also being manufactured by some units in the Small Scale Sector. However, precise details are not available.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Percentage of total production
1.	M/s. Harbanslal Malhotra and Sons Ltd., Calcutta.	40.7
2.	M/s. Vidyut Metallica Ltd., Bombay (Maharashtra)	20.9
3.	M/s. Indo-Swing (P) Ltd., Hyderabad. (Andhra Pradesh)	18.3
4.	M/s. National Razor & Blades Ltd, Calcutta. (West Bengal).	3.5
5.	M/s. Centron Industrial Alliance Ltd., Bombay.	5.5
6.	M/s. Sharpedge Ltd., New Delhi.	11.1

Development of the Twin City of Bombay

568. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has been informed about the nature and scope of the development of the proposed Twin City of Bombay and the total investment it will have, both public and private;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has examined the said project in relation to its effect on the aggravation of the problem of regional imbalance in the country; and

(c) the steps the Planning Commission propose to take to discourage the unhealthy trend of concentration of industrial growth in a few areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The proposed Twin city project Bombay across the Thana Creek is included in the State Plan of Maharashtra Government. The project envisages the establishment of a new town with population ranging from 1 to 2 millions with a view to induce movement of jobs and people away from the Bombay island, to relieve pressure on the existing city and to absorb the future increase in population and process of urbanisation which would otherwise focus on to the existing city of Bombay. The proposal for the new city is based on the recommendations of the Bombay regional plan prepared by the Regional Planning Board and the decision to locate this town across the Thana Creek is interlinked with the Neva Shiva new port which is being established on this part of the land.

2. In the Annual Plan 1971-72, a provision of Rs. 1.60 lakhs was sought to be made by the Maharashtra Government for acquisition of land but most part of this provision could not be spent due to difficulties in the acquisition of land. A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made in the Annual Plan 1972-73 for a similar purpose. Maharashtra Government, it is reported, has entrusted the development of this town to City and Industrial Development Corporation set up as an agent company on its behalf.

3. The details of the project are still in the process of formulation by CIDCO and by the Maharashtra Government, inter-alia, decision regarding future economic functions of the proposed city has yet to be taken nor any master plan for the new town has been final-

ized. As such, estimate of total investment that would be involved both in the public and private sectors has not yet been formulated.

4. While approving Plan provisions for land acquisition for the proposed town in the various Annual Plans, Planning Commission has been advising the Maharashtra Government to take an overall view of the problem including the need of provision of regional linkages to the new city and the possible effect of inter-traffic between the new city and Bombay island as also on the need of long term investments required thereon. It is understood that the State Government is giving due consideration to such matters.

5. Regarding concentration of further industrial growth in the Bombay area by establishment of this city, Planning Commission has also been in correspondence with the Maharashtra Government and from the information made available by the State Government, as yet no decision on the future economic functions of this city has been taken but it has been reported that CIDCO along with its parallel organisation SICOM is committed to a policy of balanced urbanisation over the whole of Maharashtra State. A study on the industrial location in Maharashtra has been commissioned by CIDCO with the support of the State Government. The study will cover such matters as (a) industrial projects likely to develop in Maharashtra in the next 10-30 years, (b) to assess the industrial resources and advantages of different areas in Maharashtra (c) to examine the infrastructure in the cost of development of these various areas, (d) recommend a desirable pattern of industrial location in the State. Only after this, a decision on the future function of the new city will be taken.

Formation of Himachal Pradesh Postal Circle

569. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh is being considered for the formation of a separate postal Circle; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination and it will take some time before a decision is taken.

Government Journals Embodying A. I. R. Programmes

570. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Journals giving All India Radio Programmes published by Government ;

(b) whether all the regional languages in which programmes are broadcast have at least one journal detailing such programmes ,

(c) if not, the languages and dialects which do not have such journals ; and

(d) whether there is any plan under the consideration of Government to publish such journals in these languages and dialects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) A statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Oriya, Punjabi and Sindhi. There is also no separate programme journal for any dialect.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

No. and names of journals giving AIR programmes, published by Government.

I. Home Service :

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Journal</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Periodicity</i>
1.	Akashvani (English)	English	Weekly
2.	Akashvani (Hindi)	Hindi	Fortnightly
3.	Awaz	Urdu	—do—
4.	Betar Jagat	Bengali	—do—
5.	Akashi	Assamese	—do—
6.	Vanoli	Tamil	—do—
7.	Vani	Telugu	—do—
8.	Nabhovani	Gujarati	—do—

Apart from the above, a fortnightly programme journal in Marathi entitled Nabhovani is published by the Kesari Maharashtra Trust of poona with the permission of Government.

II. External Service :

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Journal</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Periodicity</i>
1.	India Calling	English	Monthly
2.	Azaat Amon-Ul-Hind	Arabic	Quarterly
3.	Lay-Daiga Athan	Burmese	—do—
4.	Yinidze Sheng	Chinese	—do—
5.	L'Inde-Vous Parla	French	—do—
6.	Suara Penghubung	Indonesian	—do—
7.	Bharat Ko-Vani	Nepali	—do—
8.	Sadai Hind	Persian	—do—
9.	D. Hind Awaz	Pushto	—do—
10.	Sautiya India	Swahili	—do—
11.	Gya-Gar-Gi-Dra Tan	Tibetan	—do—

Theft of Copper wire

571. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports of thefts of copper wire have been received from various quarters of the country ;

(b) if so, the number of thefts detected State-wise during November 1971 to June 1972 ;

(c) the action taken to punish the culprits; and

(d) the preventive and remedial measures proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of the same in future ?

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

(b) Details placed on the table of the House.

(c) All outsiders involved in thefts are prosecuted by the Police.

(d) Action is being taken to tighten up security measures in conjunction with State Police Authorities as this is a subject relating to Law and Order.

Statement

Name of the Circle		No. of copper wire thefts detected during November, 71 to June, 72	
Postmaster-General	Trivandrum	...	69
"	Bangalore	...	18
"	Lucknow	...	31
"	Patna	...	16
"	Shillong	...	15
"	Hyderabad	...	1533
"	Bombay	...	908
"	Ahmedabad	...	1
"	Jaipur	...	183
"	Bhopal	...	1089
"	Madras	...	24
"	Calcutta	...	Nil
"	Bhubaneswar	...	16
"	Ambala	...	692
Director, P & T	Srinagar	...	1

Separate Cell for Hill Areas

272. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a separate cell for the Hilly areas in the Planning Commission ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the cell would start functioning ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to associate the M.P.s. from the area with the working of this cell ?

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

(b) The work which is proposed to be entrusted to the special cell is already being done in the appropriate Division of the Planning Commission. The proposal for the creation of additional posts for the purpose is awaiting sanction. As soon as the sanction is accorded and appointments are made to the newly-created posts, the work will be taken over by the special cell.

(c) It is proposed to hold an informal meeting of the Planning Commission to which Members of Parliament from the Hill areas will be invited for a preliminary exchange of views. At this meeting the appropriate procedure and method of consultation between the Planning Commission and the Members of Parliament for continuous liaison and review of the problems of the hill areas and the progress made towards their solution, will be considered.

ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा निर्वासित किये गये स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों अथवा जिन्होंने फर्जी नाम लिखावाये, को पेंशन देना

574. श्री लम्बोदर बलियार : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन व्यक्तियों को, जिन्हें ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा निर्वासित कर दिया गया था अथवा गिरफ्तार होने पर जिन्होंने फर्जी नाम लिखावे जिससे जुर्माना अदा न करना पड़े, स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की सूची में पेंशन पाने के लिये शामिल नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों के लिये सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इसे कब तक लागू कर दिया जायेगा और यह पेंशन सही व्यक्तियों को ही दी जाये, इसको सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के कितने लोगों को पेंशन सुविधा प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा निष्कासित किये गये व्यक्तियों

को आवश्यक प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करने पर पेंशन देने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जायेगा बशर्ते कि निष्कासन की अवधि छः महीने अथवा अधिक की हो। जिन व्यक्तियों ने गिरफ्तार होने पर झूठे नाम दिये थे ताकि उन्हें जुर्माना न देना पड़े, उन व्यक्तियों पर भी संसद सदस्यों / भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों / विधायकों / भूतपूर्व विधायकों के प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने पर जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के साथ जेल में रहे थे, पेंशन स्वीकृति के लिये विचार किया जायेगा।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचन किया है कि 29 जुलाई, 1972 तक उन जिलों से जिनमें आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, 1,146 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। मामलों की संवीक्षा की जा रही है और जब तक मर्यापन का कार्य पूरा नहीं हो जाता है तब तक आदिवासी क्षेत्र के उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या बतलाना सम्भव नहीं है जिन्हें केन्द्रीय पेंशन के अधीन पेंशन से लाभ होने की सम्भावना है।

Objectives outlined in the approach paper on the Fifth Five Year Plan

575. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the policy implications of the objectives, like the production and distribution of essential items of consumption, outlined in the approach paper on the 5th Five Year Plan, have been worked out ;

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

(c) if not the date by which these are likely to be worked out for inclusion in the 5th Plan ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some clear picture about the Fifth Plan is likely to emerge only by the end of 1973.

Sheikh Abdullah's statement regarding treating of Kashmiris as in the Case of East Bengalis

576. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sheikh Abdullah, in a public meeting at Srinagar, has demanded that India should treat the Kashmiris the same way it was treating the East Bengalis ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government has seen some press reports to this effect.

(b) Government considers the reported statement of the Sheikh to be uncalled for and unrelated to facts. Any comparison between the two situations is wholly irrelevant.

Exploration of Minerals by Atomic Explosions

577. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study undertaken by experts of the Atomic Energy Commission has revealed that India can use a peaceful nuclear explosion to extract copper and uranium ; and

(b) whether the economic feasibility of such an explosion has been studied ; and, if so, the main features thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Atomic Energy Commission is studying situations under which peaceful nuclear explosions carried out underground can be of economic benefit to India without causing environmental hazards.

Legislation to prevent defections from political parties

578. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill in Parliament for preventing defections from Political parties ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). While replying to the debate on the Demand for grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs in the last session, the Prime Minister had indicated the lines on which the scope of the legislative proposals to deal with the problem of defections, which had earlier been discussed with leaders of political parties, was being expanded. The matter is actively under consideration of the Government and legislation will be introduced in Parliament at an early date.

Dave Commission of inquiry into charges of corruption against former Punjab Ministers

579. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dave Commission inquiring into the corruption charges against some of the former Punjab Ministers has completed the hearing ;

(b) the stage at which the inquiry is at present ; and

(c) the time-schedule fixed for the Commission to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Commission appointed to enquire into certain allegations against certain former Ministers of the State of Punjab have heard the parties with reference to some of the allegations and the enquiry is still in progress. The Commission has been requested to submit its report by 31st March, 1973.

Lifting of Cars and Scooters in Delhi

580. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cars and scooters lifted by the thieves in Delhi during the last three years year-wise ;

(b) the number of cars and scooters out of these which have been recovered and handed over to their owners, year-wise ;

(c) the reasons for which the remaining cars and scooters could not be recovered , and

(d) the number of car and scooter thieves arrested during the last three years, year-wise and the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) :

(a) Years	Cars	Scooters
1969	275	278
1970	395	365
1971	489	515

(b) Years	Cars		Scooters	
	Re- covered	Handed over	Re- covered	Handed over
1969	250	250	199	199
1970	347	347	233	233
1971	425	425	317	317

(c) Despite best efforts made by the Police, the remaining cars and scooters could not be recovered as the criminals normally change the number plates, tamper with the chassis and engine numbers of the vehicles and after forging the documents, dispose them off at distant places

(d) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Years	Cars/ Scooters	Persons arrested	Challaned	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending Trial	Pending Investigation	Discharged
1969	Cars	112	93	24	16	53	—	19
	Scooters	61	52	19	9	24	—	9
1970	Cars	129	103	17	4	82	4	22
	Scooters	79	62	11	9	42	—	17
1971	Cars	133	91	4	1	81	20	27
	Scooters	78	54	3	2	49	12	12

Film Council

581. SHRI SATPAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since set up a Film Council ; and

(b) if so, the composition thereof and its functions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pak. Agents/Spies Arrested in Punjab

582. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Pakistani agents/spies arrested so far in Punjab since the

hostilities between India and Pakistan in December, 1971 and during last three months ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab, 23 persons were arrested during the period 3.12.1971 to 30.6.1972 on suspicion of espionage for Pakistan, of whom 17 were arrested during the last three months.

(b) Cases registered against these persons are under investigation.

Provision of PCO at Raja Garden Fardabad

583. SHRI ISHAQE SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation from the residents of Raja Garden, Old Faridabad (Haryana) for providing a Public Call Office there ;

(b) whether some Members of Parliament including Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Haryana also sent representations from time to time recommending for a Public Call Office ; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Initially one residential premises was suggested for the P. C. O. This was not considered suitable on account of its not being freely accessible. An alternative location within the premises of the Gurdwara Gopi Colony suggested by the Vice President of the Gurdwara Committee was found suitable and a P. C. O. sanctioned. The P. C. O. can be provided as soon as the commercial formalities including payment of the demand note are completed.

Memorandum from H. E. L. workers Association, Hardwar

584. SHRI ISHAQE SAMBIHALI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Heavy Electricals Limited Workers Association, Hardwar, dated the 19th May, 1972 ;

(b) if so, the demands listed therein ;

(c) whether Government have considered their demands ; and

(d) if so the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands are listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3235/72]

(c) and (d). The demands have been

generally discussed with the Union's representatives, and it has been agreed that negotiations will be held on the demands between the Management and the representatives of the Union with a view to arriving at an early settlement.

जनगणना के आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण

585. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रणबहादुर सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनगणना के आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण से यह तथ्य सामने आये हैं कि देश में हिन्दुओं की संख्या घट रही है और मुसलमानों तथा ईसाइयों की संख्या अप्रत्याशित रूप से बढ़ रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न जनता के क्षोभ को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) 1971 के जनगणना आंकड़ों में पता लगना है कि 1961-71 के दस वर्षों के दौरान देश में हिन्दुओं की जनसंख्या की वृद्धि-दर 23.69 प्रतिशत, मुसलमानों की 30.85 प्रतिशत और ईसाइयों की 32.60 प्रतिशत थी। किन्तु यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि हिन्दुओं की जनसंख्या कम हो रही है।

(ख) कुछ सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक तत्व जो उस अवधि पर जिसमें स्त्री की संतान उत्पन्न करने की आयु होती है और जिसमें उसके माता बनने के अवसर होते हैं, प्रभाव डालते हैं। ये तत्व भिन्न-भिन्न धार्मिक समुदायों में भिन्न-भिन्न होते हैं और शिशु जनन क्षमता पर प्रभाव डालते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में सार्वजनिक क्षोभ की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

खोसला समिति रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों की कार्यान्विति

587. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

श्री के० बालन्ना :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खोसला समिति रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों को कब तक कार्यान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की निर्णायक नीति क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार की यह नीति है कि वह जो आयोग/समितियाँ नियुक्त करे, उनकी सिफारिशों पर वह विभिन्न सम्बन्धित हितों और संगठनों के परामर्श से पूरी सावधानी के साथ विचार करे। इस मामले में राज्य सरकारों और फिल्म उद्योग से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न संगठनों से परामर्श करने की प्रक्रिया में कुछ समय लगा है। निर्णय शीघ्र ही ले लिए जाने की उम्मीद है।

Utilisation of installed capacity of Tractor Industry

588. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the Industrial Units producing tractors are working below their installed capacity whereas the demand of tractors is growing fast in the country ;

(b) whether any concrete steps are proposed to be taken to increase production of tractors there ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Out of six tractor units ; now in production, all except one are presently producing below their installed capacities. The registrations of orders with tractor dealers show that there is a marked preference for one particular make. The current demand for the types of tractors produced by three of the units is considerably below their installed capacity and this is the reason for the low production of these units.

(b) and (c). Government have given faci-

lities to the tractor units for import of components and raw materials to enable them to achieve a production of over 40,000 tractors during the year 1972-73 and this level of production can be achieved if the tractors can be sold.

Progress made for establishment of T. V. stations at Amritsar and Bombay

589. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the progress so far made to establish Television Stations at Amritsar and Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

Amritsar TV Transmitting Station :

Civil works for the project are almost complete. A 100 metre Television tower has already been erected. Transmitter, studio and telecine equipment, which has been ordered from Japan will be arriving shortly. The station is expected to be commissioned before the end of 1972.

Bombay TV Station :

Civil and departmental works are nearly complete. A 300 metre tower for mounting TV antenna has been erected. Antenna installation is in progress. Television studio and transmitter equipment which have been installed are under test. The Station is expected to be commissioned by October, 1972.

Agitated Artistes of Song and Drama Division of A. I. R.

590. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the artistes working in the Song and Drama Division of the All India Radio have recently resorted to agitation to press their demands for better service conditions ;

(b) if so, nature of demands ; and

(c) whether Government considered their demands and a settlement in the matter has since been reached ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a). On 5. 7. 72. subsequent to suspension of the some staff artistes of the Song

and Drama Division, a deputation called on Deputy Minister, Information and Broadcasting to express their grievances.

(b) The grievances related to working conditions and to difficulties experienced by Staff Artists while on tour.

(c) The grievances have been considered and action has been taken *inter alia* to constitute a consultative machinery for regular discussion of mutual problems that may arise from time to time between the management and the employees.

देश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची

591. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में चार बड़े नगरों में और सारे देश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए किनने व्यक्तियों के नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में है ; और

(ख) उन सबको कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) 31-3-72 को प्रतीक्षा सूची में नाम इस प्रकार थे :

बम्बई टेलीफोन	83,905
कलकत्ता	40,090
दिल्ली	51,057
मद्रास	7,410

देश भर में प्रतीक्षा सूची में कुल नाम— 3,41,102

(ख) इन समय टेलीफोन के मात्र-सामान की सप्लाई सीमित है, इसलिये आशा है कि इस समय प्रतीक्षा सूची में जिन व्यक्तियों के नाम हैं उन्हें 1976-77 तक ही टेलीफोन दिए जा सकेंगे ।

Centre-State Relations

592. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to improve the Centre-State relations ; and

(b) the results achieved so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission have clearly recommended that the provisions of the Constitution governing Centre-State relations are adequate for purpose of meeting any situation or resolving any problem that may arise in this field. Problems of common interest to the Centre and State as well as differences between the Centre and the States are discussed in formal and informal forums and harmonious relations are maintained between the Centre and the States.

Land for Small Car Project in Andhra Pradesh

593. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh has offered 3,000 acres of land and other incentives for the setting up of the proposed public sector small car project in the State ;

(b) whether the offer has been considered ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of considering offer by States of land and other facilities for this project has not yet arisen, since no decision has been taken to have a passenger car project in the public sector.

I T. T., U. S. A's collaboration with Indian Telephone Industry

594. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the claims recently made by the representatives of the giant International Telegraph and Telephone Corporation of U. S. A. that its collaboration with India's

telephone industry has been and is mutually satisfactory ; and

(b) whether it has also been claimed on behalf of the Corporation that it has fulfilled its obligations in supplying know-how and experts and reached the stage of maximum productivity foreseen in the collaboration agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the reports in the newspapers. The Government have not received any communication from I. T. T., making such claims.

Demonstration organised by Harijan Buddhists in Bombay

595. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a demonstration organised by Harijan Buddhists in Bombay and other parts of Maharashtra on 12th June, 1972; and

(b) if so, the nature of complaints or grievances of Harijan Buddhists from Maharashtra and what action, if any has been taken by the Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. IL. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According to information available, on the 12th June, 1972, mobs in the Council Hall, Bombay were organised by rival groups of Republican Party of India and the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee to protest against alleged atrocities committed on Neo-Buddhists and Harijans. Facts are being ascertained from the State Government in regard to the specific allegations made and the action taken thereon by the State Government.

Criteria for disbursement of Central Assistance to States for Plan Programmes

596. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the new criteria which the Centre had put before the meeting of the Chief Ministers for the disbursement of its assistance to the States for Plan programmes;

(b) the response of the Chief Ministers on this new proposal ; and

(c) the final decision taken on this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No new criteria for the disbursement of Central plan assistance were placed before the meeting of Chief Ministers (presumably meeting of the National Development Council held on May 30 and 31, 1972).

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

Complaints against Delhi Police and D.D.A.

597. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had asked the Home Ministry to convene a high level meeting to discuss the complaints against the Delhi Police and Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether this meeting has been convened; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. IL. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). The Prime Minister did not ask for any such high level meeting but in her capacity as Home Minister she is constantly in touch with the performance by the Delhi Police and other matters relating to Delhi.

Amount allotted for housing in Orissa Circle of P & T

599. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount has been allotted to Orissa Circle of Posts and Telegraphs in 1971-72 and 1972-73 for providing housing facilities for Posts and Telegraphs staff at Bhubaneswar, Jatni, Khurda, Balugaon and other areas in the Puri Postal Division; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) A sum of Rs. 4,07,000 was

allotted to Orissa Circle for construction of quarters at the following stations in 1971-72 :

Bhubaneswar	Rs. 3,02,000
Puri	Rs. 55,000
Jatni	Rs. 50,000

and Rs. 1,36,000 was allotted for the same in 1972-73. No funds were allotted to Balugan, Khurda and other areas in the Puri Postal Division.

A. I. R. Engineers Memo

600. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 70 Engineers of A. I. R. through a memorandum, have demanded immediate revision in the rules of direct recruitment so that their promotion may not be affected; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Representations have been received in this connection.

(b) It has since been decided, after consultation with the U.P.S.C., to reduce the direct recruitment quota to the grades of Assistant Station Engineer and Assistant Engineer in A.I.R. from 70% and 80% to 60% and 40% respectively.

12.08 hrs.

RE : EXPUNCTIONS FROM PROCEEDINGS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : It is very clear and specific under which circumstances you can expunge things, Mr. Speaker. The rule is very clear.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is anything said which is defamatory, I can do it. I think it was defamatory. You can't give certain name of a lady without any proof. I think it is not fair.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : लेडी का नाम तो ठीक है। लेकिन कछवाय साहब जब सवाल पूछ रहे थे तब आपने कह दिया कि लिखा नहीं जायगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय

यह कहें कि हम इजाजत नहीं देते हैं यह तो अलग बात है...

MR. SPEAKER : If somebody speaks without my permission, if I say it is not relevant, if he still goes on, that will not form part of the record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I seek your protection.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जहां से आपने रोका वहीं से निकाला जायगा या सब निकाला जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां से मैंने रोका।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The rule is very clear. You are obliged to hear me. It says :

'If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged.

What was defamatory in what Mr. Kachwai said ? Don't misuse that power.

MR. SPEAKER : In the case of car, it related to the Supreme Court. Mr. Kachwai went beyond the Supreme Court judgment, beyond the fixing of prices. That was another matter. That was not relevant.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Irrelevancy in the procedure can be declared so by you. You can rule it out as being irrelevant. But the rule governing expunction does not say anything about irrelevancy. You can rule out something as being irrelevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let us set our ideas right. Here is this outstanding rule book ; here is this particular rule on the statute book. Irrelevant speeches cannot be expunged by you . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Why not ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE : From the other side quite a lot of irrelevant things were spoken on the Simla Pact which were not expunged by you.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शिमला पैक्ट को अभी तक आप भूले नहीं हैं ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That was

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

not irrelevant because it came from a congress member.

MR. SPEAKER : If hon. Members suddenly bring in the name of a certain lady, how is that to be permitted here? They could have just said 'a lady'.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : I would like to know whether there is not any difference between irrelevancy and a thing which is unparliamentary.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : The power of expunction must be used only in the last resort. You have to conform to certain rules that have been laid down. Kindly see the rules. If the power of expunction is going to be used for enforcing your order in any context, I think that that is not a proper use of the power of expunction. We can point out instances of irrelevancy here; here was the hon'ble Member, Shri Shashi Bhushan, who made a whole speech about Coca-Cola and all that, and nothing has been taken out . . .

MR. SPEAKER : What was wrong about it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It discriminates between Member and Member. In regard to the attack on the Jan Sangh office, Shri Shashi Bhushan made a whole statement on it, but you were not pleased to expunge it. After all, the power of expunction cannot be used in the manner that you have been pleased to use it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I move that what Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai has said be put on record. I move on the floor of the House that what has been expunged be put on record. You are acting outside your jurisdiction.

MR. SPEAKER : It is the Speaker's discretion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are exceeding your authority.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : You did not allow Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai to speak, and yet he went on speaking in spite of your order and hence you had to say that nothing will go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu cannot move anything here. It is the Speaker's decision. When I stop a Member but he

persists in speaking, I have to say that his observations will not go on record, because he is defying the Chair. That was why I did not allow it to go on record. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : But you cannot expunge it . . .

MR. SPEAKER : If this is going to be the attitude of Members, it is really very difficult for me to pull on.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : What is not coming on record is different from what has come on record and what is then expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : I were to permit it, then it would mean that any Member can mention any person's name and mention any bad thing about any person. After all, those persons also have their own rights.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You have the authority to disallow any question, but you had allowed a particular supplementary question. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Why does he go on persisting after I have disallowed the question?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : May I make a submission? You had allowed a supplementary question, and that was replied to by the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever question has been allowed and whatever answer has been given will stand on the record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I can understand your disallowing a question, but you cannot say that nothing will be taken down. That is not the way in which the Chair can function.

DR. KAILAS : The Speaker had refused permission to him, and he did not allow him to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : When I have disallowed it will not be on record.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : If the power of expunction is going to be used in this manner. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want this to go on record that if you decide finally to expunge what Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai has said in the context of rule 380, you are exceeding your jurisdiction and acting without authority.

DR. KAILAS : That rule cannot be quoted here, because the Speaker had disallowed him and he persisted in speaking which cannot go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You can expunge what I have said also, if you like.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : May I make a submission ? When you order that nothing will be on record, that means that nothing is on the record, but expunging means something which has gone on record is being ordered to be expunged. Here is the difference. If you say that in this case nothing will be recorded, we have no objection to that, but something having been recorded and then being ordered to be expunged is a different matter.

MR. SPEAKER : So long as I had not stopped him, before that, everything will be on record. But if he goes on defying, and if I say that he should sit down and I do not allow him, then if he goes on after that, then I say that it should not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You cannot have a dictatorial rule under the Speaker's powers.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I have a submission to make. On this business of expunging, as you know, in the past also, I have always been against it. I do not think that these powers of expunction should be used so arbitrarily.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree to that.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The only things that can be expunged from the records are things that are unparliamentary, not necessarily things that you may consider as irrelevant. Now, in the present circumstances, I do not know what has happened, because I came in late. I know that this Parliament always considers anybody speaking the truth as being very funny. But the fact of the matter is that I do not know what the discussion is going on about. However, I have felt very strongly about this particular subject, and I have raised it several times with you. From what I understand, from what you have just said, I think it was irrelevant and that was why you had it expunged from the record.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI PILOO MODY : At any rate, that is what my side says. (*Interruptions*). Their side is irrelevant most of the time (*Interrup-*

tions). Therefore, I suggest that you order the Reporters to reintroduce those remarks on to the record.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : The position is very clear.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Shri Piloo Mody said something to the effect that anybody who speaks in this House appears funny.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not think Shri Panigrahi has yet realised that it was a direct aspersion on him.

MR. SPEAKER : When a member asks a question and I allow it, it is answered and that will go on record. But when he puts another question and I tell him it is irrelevant, he should stop, because it is not relevant. But if he goes on defying the rules—there is a definite rule on this—he may order him to discontinue, and after that whatever he is not permitted to speak, whatever he speaks after that will not form part of the record. This is the procedure we have been following in this House since many years.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Which is the rule ?

MR. SPEAKER : "The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech".

After that direction, if he speaks, nothing goes on record.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We want the rule.

MR. SPEAKER : This is the rule.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is nothing in the rule which says that nothing will go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : After I ask the member to discontinue, if he goes on, it will not form part of the record.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is not what the book says, nor what the rule says. This is just one interpretation of the rule.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think that after the Speaker says that he should discontinue, if he continues, what he says should go on record?

SHRI PILOO MODY: You can ask the member to leave. You have all the powers. You can shut down Parliament. You can reopen Parliament. You can stop people. But I do not think you should tamper with the record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I refer to rule 350.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? These are the accepted rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where are your powers?

"The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech".

Where is your power to expunge what he has already said?

MR. SPEAKER: If any member who is not called or who is asked to discontinue, goes on speaking, it does not go on record.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Where is it mentioned?

MR. SPEAKER: Seeing how they behave sometimes, if I say that he should discontinue and still he goes on saying what he likes, there is no power in the hands of the Chair?

Now Call attention motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I expected a much better understanding from him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is this. Your power to ask a member to discontinue is not synonymous with your power to expunge the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: Only the observation of the member who speaks with my permission will go on record. A member should speak with the permission of the Speaker. I tell you this finally.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am now seeking your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: You are holding the House to ransom.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): I fully appreciate the concern of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and Mr. Kachwai.

MR. SPEAKER: You have no permission to speak. (*Interruption*) I am sorry I do not allow anybody. I am moving on to the next item.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे अनुमति दी थी। आप ही की अनुमति से मैंने सवाल पूछा था। मन्त्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया उस पर मैंने सवाल पूछा था। अभी मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि छोटी ग़र बनाने का इरादा हमने कैमिल कर दिया है। तो फिर प्रधान मन्त्री के पुत्र को जो लाटसेव दिया गया, जिसके लिये 300 एकड़ भूमि गुड़गाव में खरीदी है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। मैंने आपको इजाजत नहीं दी है।

12.22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED BURNING ALIVE OF TEN HARIJANS IN MACHHARIYA VILLAGE OF MORADABAD DISTRICT IN U. P.

SHRI HARI SINGH (Khurja) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'Reported recent incident of burning alive of ten Harijan women and children in Machhariya village of Moradabad District in U. P.'

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : Sir, before the Minister makes his statement, may I submit that the statement is not complete. The Government says that they are collecting the information. My submission is that the statement may be deferred to a future date.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me listen to the statement by the Minister first.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE (Gwalior) : What he said cannot form part of the record.

MR. SPEAKER : He said it was a point of order. So, I allowed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE : No, Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा यह तर्जुमा है कि जितना छोटा अपोजीशन हो उतना ही नौइजी होना है। आप लोगों को थोड़ा बहुत सोचना चाहिये। आप भी लीडर है, स्पीकर से झगड़ा करते अच्छा नहीं लगता। आप जरा सोचें कि इस तरह कैसे काम चलेगा।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (वेगुमराय) : वह दास्तान अब बन्द काजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दास्तान आप भी नहीं छोड़ते, मैं भी नहीं छोड़ना। (व्यवधान) माननीय बसु जी, आप महारथी आदमी है अन्दर आकर पता नहीं क्या हो जाता है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir, Government have seen press reports regarding this matter. Inquiries were made from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The State Government have no information so far of any such occurrence. They are making further inquiries in this regard. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt of a report from the State Government.

श्री बी० पी० शौर्य (हापड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह जो वक्तव्य दिया है गृह मन्त्री जी ने अभी, यह कोई वक्तव्य नहीं है। यह वाक्या आज से करीब डेढ़ हफ्ता पहले हुआ बताया जाता है। बल्कि 15 दिन पहले हुआ बताया जाता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : एक महीना सात दिन पहले हुआ है।

श्री बी० पी० शौर्य : न गृह मन्त्रालय को

इसका कोई ज्ञान है और न उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य-मन्त्री को जो 9 करोड़ के राजा कहे जाते हैं। कानिग अटेंशन स्वीकार करने से पहले गृह मन्त्रालय को पहले जानकारी कर लेनी चाहिये थी। और अगर जानकारी नहीं की गयी थी तो इसके लिये समय ले लेना चाहिये था। कानिग अटेंशन के प्रश्न को इस तरह से समाप्त कर देना कि जब अभी जानकारी आयेगी तो उसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा यह भविष्य के लिये बहुत ही गलत बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कानिग अटेंशन मोशन होते हैं, एक दिन पहले आते हैं। और एक नहीं बल्कि पचास, पचास होते हैं। उनमें से एक सिलेक्ट होकर शाम तक मिनिस्टर के पास पहुँच पाता है। मिनिस्टर के पास थोड़ा समय होता है...

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में इसी इश्यू पर बहस हो चुका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी मेरी इजाजत के बगैर बोल रहे हैं। मारा ही ताना बिगाड़ा हुआ है, स्पीकर को भी बिगाड़ रहे हैं। अगर आप चाहें तो इसको पोस्टपोन कर दें। Let it be postponed for sometime, let the reply come.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी इसे कल के लिये टाल दीजिये।

श्री हरी सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य पूरा नहीं हो पाया है लिहाजा जब पूरी सूचना आ जाय तब इसको रखा जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पांच, सात दिन बाद रख दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पांच, सात दिन बहुत होते हैं। लखनऊ पास है, मुरादाबाद उससे भी पास है। क्या एक दिन में सूचना प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सूचना इकट्ठी करने की

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

बात नहीं है, उनको भी पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। जो यह सूचना दे रहे हैं वही दे रहे हैं जो वह दे रहे हैं। मेरे खयाल में पांच, सात दिन देख लीजिये, उसके बाद इसको रख लेंगे। अगर वहां से कुछ आयेगा ही नहीं तो आपको क्या फायदा होगा। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि अभी कर लें, और कल या परसों फिर यही बात आनी है कि सूचना नहीं आयी है तो किसी और के कॉलिंग अटेंशन मोशन का मौका खत्म कर देंगे।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : सोमवार के लिये रख दें।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : श्रीमन्, मुरादाबाद यहां से दूर नहीं है। गृह मन्त्री जी वहां के डी० एम० और एम० पी० से टेलीफोन करके सही स्थिति का पता लगा सकते हैं। इसलिये इस पर सवाल करने दीजिये और फर्दर सूचना बाद में दे दी जायेगी।

MR. SPEAKER : Those who have given the names on the call attention motion, please give them a chance. I think this should be postponed to.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : To Monday.

MR. SPEAKER : Monday or Tuesday, after the information comes. If the information comes earlier, I shall fix it up earlier, but not before that.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अध्यक्ष जी, शुक्रवार को कर लीजिये। सोमवार तक बहुत देर हो जायेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फ्यूचर डेंट के लिये इसको पोस्टपोन कर दिया गया। (अध्यक्ष) मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि अगर सूचना आ गयी तो शुक्रवार को रख देंगे। और अगर नहीं आयी तो फिर अगले सप्ताह में रख देंगे। अगर आप इसको जल्दी ही रखेंगे और तब तक सूचना नहीं आयी तो किसी और मेम्बर का चांस ऐजर्जनमेंट मोशन का चला जायेगा।

श्री इसहाक सम्मली (अमरोहा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरी कान्स्टिट्यूएँसी का

मामला है। मुरादाबाद यहां से 100 मील दूर ही है, वहां डी० एम० और एम० पी० दोनों ही मौजूद हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जानकारी हासिल करने में इतना वक्त क्यों लग रहा है। यह सूचना अगर यह चाहते तो मिनिस्ट्री के बजाय डायरेक्ट कलेक्टर से हासिल कर सकते थे। यू० पी० के होम मिनिस्टर को कह सकते थे कि वह कलेक्टर से पूछ कर इनको बतायें।

अगर चाहें तो वह फौरन फोन पर कलेक्टर से पूछ कर उनको बता सकते हैं। स्पीकर साहब, इससे पता चलता है कि कितनी लापरवाही खुद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के निजाम में है। मुझे तो शक है कि आयन्दा भी कोई इस तरह से पूरी इनफॉर्मेशन आयेगी।

[شہری استحقاق سنبھالی (امروہہ) :
ادھیکش مہودیس۔ یہ میری کانستٹیوٹنسی
کا معاملہ ہے۔ مراد آباد یہاں سے 100 میل
دور ہی ہے، وہاں ڈی۔ ایم اور ایس۔ پی
دونوں ہی موجود ہیں، میری سمجھ
میں نہیں آتا کہ جانکاری حاصل کرنے میں
اتنا وقت کیوں لگ رہا ہے۔ یہ سوچنا اگر
یہ چاہتے تو منسٹری کے بجائے ڈائریکٹ
کلکٹر سے حاصل کرسکتے تھے۔ یو۔ پی کے
ہوم منسٹر کو کہہ سکتے تھے کہ وہ کلکٹر سے
پوچھ کر انکو بتائیں۔

اگر چاہیں تو وہ فوراً فون پر کلکٹر سے
پوچھ کر انکو بتا سکتے ہیں۔ اسپیکر صاحب۔
اس سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ کتنی لاہرواہی خود
اسٹیٹ ڈورمنینٹ کے نظام میں ہے۔
مجھے تو شک ہے کہ آئینہ بھی کوئی اس
طرح سے پوری انفارمیشن آئیگی۔]

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT re INTRODUCTION OF PIN CODE
FOR DELIVERY OF LETTERS AND NOTIFICATIONS
UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : I beg

to lay on the Table :

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding introduction of PIN Code for delivery of letters. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3217/72.]
- (2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 :—
 - (a) The Indian Telegraph (First Amendment) Rules, 1972 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 411 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972.
 - (b) The Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1972 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 280(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1972.
 - (c) The Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 305 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1972.
 - (d) The Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 781 in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3218/72.]
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3218/72.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—
 - (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 301(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1972.
 - (ii) The Seventh Amendment of 1972 to

the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 302(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1972.

- (iii) The All India Services (Study Leave) Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 666 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1972.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Probationer's Final Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1972 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 667 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1972.
- (v) The Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 695 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3219/72].

- (2) A copy of the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 590 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of Arms Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3220/72.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act 1951 :—

- (1) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 596 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1972.
- (2) The Third Amendment of 1972 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 597 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3221/72].

12.31½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTEENTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.32 hrs.

RE : MOTION UNDER RULE 377

(Query)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I had given notice and your Secretariat has informed me that the matter is under study.

MR. SPEAKER : I was coming to the House when it reached me. I have not seen it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a very simple question.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you involve yourself into arguments with the Chair ? You send some notice which is much later than the time fixed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No. I beg your pardon.

MR. SPEAKER : It came late. Let me see it. You are forcing yourself on me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I make a submission ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you yet.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Rule 377 is a drop in the ocean of rights for us. We can raise a matter which is not a point of order but which we feel it is important to raise.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow it unless I see what you have written to me. I have not yet seen it. It came to me when I was preparing to come to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I appreciate it.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I am not raising that issue today because enquiries are going on.

MR. SPEAKER : Moreover, I studied it again after you left me, and still I am in doubt whether this is not a State matter. I will examine it in the meanwhile. You should also see me later on.

12.34 hrs.

COKING COAL MINES (NATIONALISATION) BILL.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners of the coking coal mines specified in the First Schedule, and the right, title and interest of the owners of such coke oven plants as are in or about the said coking coal mines with a view to reorganising and reconstructing such mines and plants for the purpose of protecting, conserving and prompting scientific development of the resources of coking coal needed to meet the growing requirements of the iron and steel industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members may recall that the House had passed the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971 which provided for the taking over, in public interest, the coking coal mines/coke oven plants pending nationalisation of the mines/plants with effect from October 17, 1971. The Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill, 1972 which has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 31.7.72 seeks to complete the process of nationalisation of coking coal mines/coke oven plants by providing for the acquisition of the right, title and the interest of the owners thereof.

It is about nine months since the management of the coking coal mines/plants has been in the hands of the Govt. During this period the Government have made an assessment of the working of the 214 coking coal mines and 12 coke oven plants and also finalised the heavy and complicated work involved

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

in evaluating the assets of the mines/plants scattered over a large area. As such the Bill could not be introduced earlier.

Soon after the taking over of the management of the mines/plants the Government constituted five teams of Cost Accountants with personnel drawn from the Ministry of Finance and the Finance Department of the N. M. D. C. to evaluate the assets of the mines/plants.

Three teams of civil, electrical and mechanical engineers from N. C. D. C. who are operating coal mines also deputed for evaluating the assets of those mines/plants. For the purpose of coordinating all this work, the Department of Mines appointed an Officer on Special Duty who had special knowledge of this subject from his previous posting as the Chief Cost Accounts Officer in the Ministry of Finance. The teams of Cost Accountants and the teams of engineers were provided with the requisite data for a proper evaluation of the assets. The evaluation of the assets and the procedure adopted for arriving at the amounts were also seen by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure). An overall consideration was kept in mind that in this process there was no over estimation of the value of the assets to the detriment of the national interest while at the same time the amount arrived at was fair and not illusory.

The Bill specifies the amounts that are proposed to be paid to the owners of the mines/plants. The amount is proposed to be paid in cash and is to be disbursed through a Commissioner of Payments.

Members may be aware that coking coal production has been falling since 1969-70 due to factors like chronic shortage of wagons, fall in demand and shortage of sand for stowing etc. We hope that with improvement in wagon supply and commissioning of the Bokaro Steel Plant there will be a spurt in the demand for coking coal and BCC will be in a position to step up its production in the near future.

At the time of take over there were only 70,000 workers on the regular rolls of the erstwhile coking coal mines/coke oven plant and a larger number of them continued to be paid on vouchers and work under various contractors. The Government can take pride in the fact that Bharat Coking Coal has now

brought the majority of such contract labour who were regularly working in the mines on the rolls of Bharat Coking Coal and they are now entitled to pay scales and other benefits as laid down under the Wage Board. The total number of such regular employees has thus gone up to about 1,15,000.

Immediately after the take over, the 214 coking coal mines were brought under 24 groups and each group was placed under a custodian. It was found that there were several small mines which would be uneconomical and would not conveniently lend to scientific mining for increased output. A Planning Cell has now been set up in Bharat Coking Coal.

Substantial increase in production from the mines in Jharia is possible only after their reconstruction and reorganisation is taken up and completed in a scientific manner. The feasibility report for this is proposed to be drawn up with the help of technical experts from Poland. An agreement has been finalised between Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and KOPEX of Poland in this regard. Effective steps to reorganise the mines can be taken only after the enactment of this Bill which will authorise Government to change the present identity of the mines.

I commend this Bill to the House and request that it be taken into consideration.

Sir I move.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners of the coking coal mines specified in the First Schedule, and the right, title and interest of the owners of such coke oven plants as are in or about the said coking coal mines with a view to reorganising and reconstructing such mines and plants for the purpose of protecting, conserving and promoting scientific development of the resources of coking coal needed to meet the growing requirements of the iron and steel industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

There is one amendment by Shri M. C. Daga. Is he moving it ?

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : Yes, Sir. I beg to move :

[Shri M. C. Daga]

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners of the coking coal mines specified in the First Schedule, and the right, title and interest of the owners of such coke oven plants as are in or about the said coking coal mines with a view to reorganising and reconstructing such mines and plants for the purpose of protecting, conserving and promoting scientific development of the resources of coking coal needed to meet the growing requirements of the iron and steel industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 9 members, namely Shri Arvind Netam, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam, Shri Vikram Mahajan, Shri Kartik Oraon, Shri Damodar Pandey, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, Shri R. N. Sharma and Shri S. N. Singh with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (1)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Sir, I welcome this Bill in so far as it seeks to nationalise the coking coal mines and coke oven plants which play a very vital role in our country's economy. The collieries, specially the coking coal mines under the private management have become the playground of capitalist malpractices. There have been considerable experience that these private industrialists had indulged in slaughter mining, failed to take advantage of the technological developments that have been taking place in the mining industry, indulged in large-scale manipulation of books and accounts, showing lesser sales and production, showing larger expenses including preparation of list of fictitious employees and carrying on clandestine sales and thereby denying the State of its reasonable revenues and the workers of their legitimate dues. These deficiencies and malpractices have been found to appear also in the non-coking coal mining industry and so we do not see any reason why the non-coking coal mines should be kept out of the ambit of the present Bill.

We are wedded to the policy that all the means of production, specially of vital and essential commodities should be under the public ownership and control. At the same time, we want the nationalised undertakings to be properly managed and this should be run for the benefit of the public. We do not want nationalisation as an end in itself.

Unfortunately, there have been disquieting reports and I shall be very happy if the Minister allays our fears and apprehensions by assuring us that the information which we have got is not correct—that since the take over of the management last year there has been considerable fall in production of coal from the collieries. It is also our information, and again I shall be very happy to be corrected by the Minister, that the expenses for running these collieries have increased by leaps and bounds and there have been administrative bottlenecks hampering production and distribution of coal. We do not want the malpractices of private owners to be replaced by bureaucratic inefficiency or public evils like corruption and favouritism. As the private loot should be ruthlessly dealt with by the government, we should also see that public plunder and bureaucratic inefficiency are ruthlessly dealt with. We want the nationalised collieries and the coke oven plants to be run properly and efficiently under public management and we want to ensure that they do not become the playground of inefficiency of bureaucracy or of political interests. I would request the Minister to see that these collieries and the coke oven plants are put under proper management. Technical personnel with managerial capability should be put in-charge of these undertakings because, after all, technology is making considerable strides and we should keep pace with technological developments.

On a previous occasion, I have referred to some of the activities of some officers of one of the public undertakings and Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam had said that it was unfair to criticise them. Instead of drum-beating the supposed sacrifices made by the officers, I would request the Minister to keep a strict and constant vigil on the functioning of the public sector undertakings so that the people of this country, the general masses of the country, who have been deprived for so long should get the real benefit out of nationalisation and that their faith in socialism may not be shaken. I would request the Minister not to think that they have got super-men in their set-up and that by putting one person in-charge of the entire nationalised undertaking, they cannot seek to achieve wonder. Therefore, there has to be proper management of the industrial undertakings which are being taken over and proper persons should be put in-charge of them with suitable qualifications.

There are some of the provisions in the Bill which require close scrutiny and some of them require modification. The first aspect to which I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is the provision for payment of what is described as "amount" in clause 10 and clause 11 of the Bill. The Minister in his introductory speech referred to some procedure having been evolved for qualification of this amount. We do not have the details of the procedure. I do not want to make the fixation of amount a justiciable issue after the amendment of the Constitution. But the Parliament should be taken into confidence and the people should be assured that a proper method or a proper procedure for qualification of amount has in fact, been adopted and followed. Merely making a vague reference that they have adopted a particular procedure after taking into consideration the views of some cost accountants or chartered accountants or some Ministry officials does not satisfy us.

If you will kindly look at the First Schedule of the Bill, we find quite substantial amounts have been awarded to many of the collieries, coal companies. What is the basis? We want to know whether some concerns which have not been properly managing the affairs have been kept on the same footing as those concerns which have been looking after collieries properly. There are many concerns which may not have declared dividends for years. There are many concerns which may have been showing fictitious losses. How are they being treated? Are they being treated on the same footing as those well-run concerns which have made proper development and progress? There are some concerns which have been looking after the collieries properly and running them properly. We want to be told about it very clearly and with greater details. What is the basis for the quantification of the amount? We want to be sure that there has not been any wrightage given in favour of any particular owner and that a proper and due consideration has been given to this very important aspect.

After the amendment of the Constitution, this has become outside the purview of the courts' jurisdiction. Nobody can challenge the fixation of amount on account of inadequacy or impropriety. Therefore, we want to know the basis with greater details, not a vague reference which has been made so far as the fixation of the amount is concerned.

Then, I come to clause 9 of the Bill which deals with a very important matter concerning labour. If you will kindly look at it, it says that the Central Government is not to be liable for prior liabilities. These prior liabilities include liabilities for wages, bonus, provident fund, pension, gratuity, etc. On the appointed day, that is 1st May, 1972 or the date on which the Bill receives the assent of the President and comes into force, there may be outstanding arrears or outstanding amounts on account of wages, provident fund, bonus, pension, gratuity, etc. Provision has been expressly made that the workers have to run after their previous owners or managers to recover their just dues and Government will take over the undertakings without any liability to pay off arrears of wages, provident fund, gratuity, pension, etc. By this the companies are getting the benefit. Why should they poor employees suffer? If the wages are in arrears, if the bonus is in arrears, if they have to get provident fund amount, pension, etc. Why should they run after the former owners? Nobody knows what they will do with the money because they will be paid in cash and they may split away the amount, nobody may be able to catch them. The hon. Minister may refer us to Clause 23. Clause 23 says that the moneys due as wages, salaries, etc., may be deducted from the total amount payable. But, before that, the entire procedure, the long, time-consuming procedure of fixing the amount payable to the different persons has to be gone through under the other provisions of this Bill, and this is bound to take a long time. Suppose on the date the management is taken over by the Government, the labourers satisfy the custodian or the officer-in-charge that these are the amounts outstanding, why should they be made to prove that before the Commissioner and be asked to go through the entire gamut of procedure before making their claims to the Government which will deduct the amount from the amount payable? Why should it not be that Government itself takes up the liability, the statutory liability of payment of these dues and deduct these from the amounts payable to them? Our submission is that these liabilities should be made the liabilities of the Government and to that extent we have suggested an amendment to Clause 9 itself, namely, that these people should not be left to the mercy of their old employers.

Similarly, under Clause 9 (2) (b), with regard to awards, etc., the Central Government is not taking any responsibility, although

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

the title to the collieries will be vested in the Government.

The next Clause to which I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is Clause 17. Clause 17 provides for continuation of the employment of workmen within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act under the Government after nationalisation. But it provides that, in such cases, their employment will be continued until it is terminated or until the remuneration, terms and conditions of employment are duly altered by the Central Government or the Government company. We want an assurance that these alternations would not be less advantageous to the employees. They should not be made to suffer for having become employees under the Central Government or the Government company as the case may be. There must be a statutory reservation of their interests, their rights, namely, the terms and conditions of their employment should not be altered to the disadvantage of the employees.

With regard to Clause 17(2), there is a provision about all other employees who are not workmen within the meaning of the industrial Disputes Act; their employment is kept completely under the mercy of the Government in the sense that it provides that, unless they agree to continue on mutually acceptable terms and conditions, their employment shall stand terminated. I have no doubt that Government will not arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions; I hope, they will not do so, but there may be genuine cases of hardship. So far as certain employees who have put in their entire life are concerned... (Interruption).

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : I am not able to follow this point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Under sub-clause (2) of Clause 17 of the Bill you are providing that all employees other than workmen will continue in employment on mutually acceptable terms and conditions and if their employment is not continued, then their employment shall stand terminated under sub-clause (3). Therefore, the Government will suggest new terms and conditions which may not be acceptable. It may be such that nobody can accept it or the employee concerned cannot accept it. If he does not accept it, he will not continue and

his employment stands terminated. There must be some protection for the continuation in service of these employees. The terms and conditions should be such as not to differ completely from their existing terms and conditions so that they are put in such a position that they cannot continue or their employment shall statutorily stand terminated. We have heard of cases that after the take-over of the company, the head office employees are having certain hardships. There have been cases where many of the employees have been transferred to the collieries, some of them are almost on the verge of retirement. Now, they have to take their establishment to Dhanbad and things like that we hear. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take these aspects into consideration and give them some assurance and protection of the continuity of the job in the head office in which they have spent the best years of their life and against whom there have been no complaints and they have faithfully discharged their duties.

Then, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 23 which I referred to earlier also. Clause 23 says :

"Every person having a claim against the owner of a coking coal mine or coke oven plant shall prefer such claim before the Commissioner within thirty days from the specified date."

And this also includes the claims on account of wages etc., payable to the employees or workmen. As I was submitting earlier, this should be taken over by the Central Government and the Central Government in its turn should deduct it from the employers. A statutory liability should be imposed on the Central Government and the Government company and not left to the workmen to go and have it from the employers. There is a provision. Kindly see page 12, sub-clause (3) of clause 23 which says :

"The debts specified in sub-section (2) shall rank equally among themselves and be paid in full, unless the assets are insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions and be paid accordingly."

Now amounts have become due on account of wages or bonus or pension or provident fund, etc. The law is going to provide that if there are no sufficient assets in the company to be able to pay the labourers, the employees

would lose their wages and the amounts will in equal proportion abate. I submit this is most unfair to the employees because their unpaid wages, unpaid salaries or the amount of gratuity or provident fund or whatever is provided there. It should not be left on the basis or on the calculation of the amount that the Central Government has arrived at as provided in the Schedule. Why should the workers lose their legitimate dues because certain amounts have been fixed which are not sufficient to meet the claims of the labour. I submit this is a very harsh provision so far as the labour is concerned.

A similar provision has been made in clause 24 for providing for payment of dues to the employees with abatement in equal proportions if there are not adequate funds. It is for the Central Government to arrange for funds. They are now taking over not only the management but the entire assets and liabilities of the company. My submission is that the hon. Minister should sympathetically consider these aspects. We could not give an amendment to this in time. I request the hon. Minister to provide for an amendment.

13 hrs.

There is another aspect to which I wish to draw the attention. This is with regard to the working of this colliery especially in West Bengal coalfield areas. The situation has become such that there is complete uncertainty. The employees and workmen are unable to go there; the law and order situation should be maintained; but it has become such that certain strong area methods are being adopted by the political parties. Only yesterday in this House we had discussions about the situation prevailing in one of the collieries there where 4 workmen lost their lives. These things should not be allowed to continue. It is the duty of the Central Government who has taken over the management, who are becoming owners of these collieries, who will be responsible for their working, to see that proper law and order condition prevails. Hundreds and thousands of workmen and employees cannot go to work because of the activities of a particular political party and groups of people. Such activities on the part of any particular political party or trade union should not be officially encouraged or patronised.

A condition must be created in which the proper functioning of the colliery can be carried on. The employees and workmen should be allowed to go there and work properly for the purpose of better working of the collieries in general. With these words I close. Thank you.

13.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

COKING COAL MINES (NATIONALISATION) BILL—(Contd.)

*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) : Hon. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Coking Mines (Nationalisation) Bill, 1972 has been brought before this House by the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines and on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I support it.

This Bill provides for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners of the coking coal mines around Calcutta area, that is to say, in West Bengal and in Bihar. While extending my support to this Bill on behalf of my Party, I would like to seek certain clarifications from the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines.

Sir, as you are aware, 214 coking coal mines and 12 coke oven plants are being nationalised through the provisions of this Bill. Clauses 10 and 11 of the Bill provide for the payment of Rs. 1637 crores as compensation to the owners of the mines and coke oven plants which are being nationalised. This figure has been compiled by the Government and the hon. Minister is seeking the approval of this House for making this payment to the owners of coking coal mines. Here it is not only the question of simple arithmetics. The hon. Minister of Steel and Mines is seeking the approval of this House for making payment of this huge sum in cash to the owners of coking coal mines, which, according to me, is an unprecedented approach to the question of nationalisation.

At the time when the 25th Constitution Amendment Bill was being discussed in this

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. Chittibabu]

very House, our hon. Minister of Steel, who participated enthusiastically in the debate, waxed eloquent about his commitment to the establishment of an egalitarian society in the country mainly by curbing the growth of concentration of wealth in a few hands. He pronounced the laudable maxim that compensation at market value is not justifiable. But, contrary to all expectations he held before us, he has come forward here with the proposal to pay Rs. 16.37 crores as compensation to 214 owners of coking coal mines and that too within a specified period in cash. I have seen his fierce reaction to the question of paying compensation to the erstwhile Princes and Maharajas, when their privy purses were being abolished. The Princes who ruled certain pockets in our country were denied the compensation when their privy purses were abolished. But, these 214 owners of coking coal mines, who got themselves fattened by fathoming the bowels of earth for years and years, are to be given this bounty of 16.37 crores of rupees by our hon. Minister of Steel. When I see that he is piloting this measure, I begin to doubt about the basis of his socialism. For any number of decades they have swindled the natural resources of the country for personal aggrandisement. I am not sure whether the Government have even cared to look into the profit and loss accounts of these owners. The Government can do that only when the balance-sheets are available. I need not hesitate to say that in most cases there would not be any balance-sheet at all. It is strange that the Government are proposing to compensate them in cash. Would it not be enough to give the compensation to them in certificates and bonds? This question assumes some significance if you look at the action of the Government in another sector. Some months back the employers of the Central Government were given dearness allowance of a paltry sum of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15. When the employees wanted the arrears in cash, this Government put forth the plea of financial stringency and remitted the arrears in the Provident Fund of the employees. When the Government were not willing to give their own employees the dearness allowance in cash, here these owners of coking coal mines will get in cash 16.37 crores. I do not know Sir, how this is in consonance with the professions of the hon. Minister of Steel. I may not say or even think in this direction, but a man in the street may be tempted to say that the ruling party may get a share if cash compensation is paid to the owners. I am warning the

hon. Minister that he should not give room for such a feeling among the common people. That is why I am suggesting that the compensation may be paid in securities and bonds.

I am also tempted to point out that the hon. Minister of Steel, whose enthusiastic fight for the cause of welfare of labour is well-known, is perhaps more sympathetic to the Mount Road workers than to their counterparts in the coal-mines of Bihar and West Bengal. It looks that the Mount Road workers are frequently remembered by the hon. Minister. In this Bill there is the provision that the Central Government are not liable for the arrears of wages, bonus, provident fund, gratuity and such other dues. This provision of the Bill does not speak well of the disposition of the Minister of Steel. One may think that only the workers of Tamil Nadu belong to the working class and that the coal-mine workers of Bihar and West Bengal belong to the capitalist cadre. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of steel to avoid such a kind of misapprehension in the minds of common people.

It is not only the question of paying Rs. 16.37 crores as compensation. On account of the retrospective operation of the provisions of Clauses 4 and 5 of the Bill, the owners shall also be paid during the interim period from 1st May, 1972 to the date of enforcement of this Act a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs per month. The two Houses of Parliament have to approve this Bill and then the President has to give his consent. That means, for the four months, apart from Rs. 16.37 crores, a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs would be paid to the owners of coking coal mines. I am not in a position to support this provision.

The addition to this, it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 5.46 lakhs as interest per month shall have to be the owners till the Payment Commissioner hands over the compensation to them. The people in general are left with no alternative except to misconstrue the action of the charitable-minded Minister of Steel. Is this the kind of socialism which he wants to establish in our country? Why should the hon. Minister be so considerate to the capitalists whom he wants to do away? It is just like robbing Peter to pay Paul. I have no hesitation in saying that public money is being squandered in this way.

Then there is the question of appointing Custodians for the purpose of manning these mines. What are the qualifications of these

Custodians? I don't think that any criterion has been laid down for the appointment of Custodians. Will these custodians be the erstwhile owners of coking coal mines or will they belong to the ruling party, who will be given this patronage? Then, again, what are the functions of the Payment Commissioner? He has to receive money from the Central Government and then hand it over to the owners. He seems to be just a broker or a middleman. Is it necessary to have a Payment Commissioner?

I would also like to know on what basis the compensation of Rs. 16.37 crores has been worked out. How much coal reserves are there in these mines? What is the potential exploitation of coking coal from these mines? Will the Government be able to work these mines profitably? What is the present value of the machinery? Who has fixed this compensation? When this House is asked to approve the provisions of this Bill, naturally all this information should also be made available. When it is reported widely in the Press and elsewhere that there is acute and critical financial condition prevailing in the country, if the hon. Minister has not come forward with the proposal of paying compensation in cash, then the people may entertain some faith in his professions of democracy, socialism and communism. When he visits South, he feels one among the workers. He feels his affinity there because he has been elected from there. But when he is in North, he is more at home with the capitalists and industrialists because they are the dependable force behind the ruling party at the Centre. I do not understand this dichotomy in his approach to the problems of workers.

What is the guarantee that has been provided in this Bill for the wages, gratuity, provident fund and other benefits of the workers which have not been given by the owners before the take-over of these mines? Why should not the dues of the workers in arrears be deducted from the compensation to be paid to the owners? I do not know what stands in the way of the Central Government accepting the liability for the dues of the workers in arrears. This particular clause regarding the dues of the workers should be modified suitably if the Government want to stand by the working class.

Similarly, there is also no guarantee for re-employment in the nationalised mines. If the custodians choose to have some of them, they may get their jobs. If it does not suit the management to have a certain group of

workers, they will be left in the lurch. Not only that. They have also to fend for themselves in the matter of getting their dues from the owners. When the unemployment situation is reaching alarming proportions, all your Five-Year Plans and Ten-Year Plans will be of no avail if the coal-mine workers are also thrown out of employment. These plans will only be consigned to the paper on which they are written. Just a week before, in a Rotary Club meeting, the brother of the hon. Minister who was the Chief of Staff in Indian Army, Gen. Kumaramangalam stated that all the people including his brother are talking so much about what should be done, but in fact very little has been done. He was not only referring to his brother but to the ruling party also.

I hope that the hon. Minister of Steel hailing from Tamil Nadu will uphold the lofty ideals and traditions of Tamil Nadu by suitably modifying certain provisions of this Bill which will give protection and security to the workers in these coking coal mines. I request him kindly to ponder over the suggestions I have made and do the needful.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री रामनारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस कोकिंग कोल विधेयक का, जो कि नेशनलाइजेशन का बिल है, स्वागत करता हूँ। इसकी प्रतीक्षा हम लोग पिछले अक्तूबर से ही कर रहे थे, लेकिन कुछ इस तरह की अड़चनें सरकार के सामने थीं, खास कर कम्पेंसेशन के मामले को लेकर, जिसकी वजह से सरकार ने कानून बनाने में विलम्ब किया और जितना विलम्ब हुआ, उतनी ही गड़बड़ी पैदा होने की संभावना बढ़ गई।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे डी० एम० के० के भाई ने मुआवजे के बारे में बहुत चर्चा की। बात सही है, जब संविधान में संशोधन हो चुका है तो यह नहीं होना चाहिये था। लेकिन मुआवजे की जितनी रकम है, उससे तो हमारे मजदूरों का बकाया भी बसूल नहीं हो सकेगा, क्योंकि कोकिंग कोल माइन्ज पर केवल प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड का मार्च तक 2 करोड़ 86 लाख रुपया बकाया है। इसके अलावा जो दूसरे ड्यूज हैं, जैसे मंहगाई भत्ता, बेरियेबिल डीयरनेस एलाउन्स, जो हर 6 महीने के बाद

[श्री रामनारायण शर्मा]

बदल जाता है, जैसे जैसे मंहगाई बढ़ती जाती है, उसका रेट भी बदलता रहता है, ऐसी रकम भी 1967 के अक्टूबर से मालिकों ने बकाया रखी हुई है, अगर इस रकम का हिसाब लगाया जाये तो यह रकम भी कई करोड़ रुपयों में बाकी है। इनके अलावा स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट की गायल्टी, माइन्स बोर्ड का टैक्स, वाटर बोर्ड का टैक्स, दूसरे टैक्स, इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपया इन कोलियरी मालिकों की तरफ बकाया है और मेरा ख्याल है कि उस मुआवजे से भी यह सारी रकम बसूल होने वाली नहीं है।

इस विधेयक में जो प्रावधान रखा गया है—मैं चाहता था कि सबसे पहले यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये थी कि जो सबसे कमजोर वर्ग का आदर्श है, उसको सबसे अधिक प्रोटेक्शन देने की बात हममें हाना चाहिये थी। मजदूर वर्ग जो कि मालिकों के इशारे पर काम करता है, कानून का पूरा मतांग वह ले नहीं पाता, यह कानून उसको मदद नहीं दे पाते और उसकी वजह से उसके ड्यूटी रह जाते हैं, बकाया रह जाता है। प्राविडेंट फंड का कोल इण्डस्ट्री पर 10 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है और कोकिंग कोल पर 2 करोड़ 86 लाख रुपया बकाया है। ये जो सरकार के कानून हैं जो कि भारत सरकार के अण्डर में हैं, भारत सरकार के श्रम विभाग को लागू करना चाहिए था उन मजदूरों को लेकिन श्रम विभाग अपने को असमर्थ पाता है, वह उनको राहत नहीं दिला पाता। और आज भारत सरकार का खदान विभाग आया वह भी अपने को, मैं देखता हूँ, इस विधेयक में असमर्थ पाता है क्योंकि इन्होंने जो प्रावधान रखा है वह कहते हैं कि हमारे ऊपर कानूनी पाबन्दी इस तरह की है जिसकी वजह से पहले तो उन चार्जों को देंगे जो कि मार्गेंज किया होगा या बैंक का ड्यू होगा या किसी तरह का फर्स्ट चार्ज जो कम्पनी ने पहले से दे रखा है, पहले उनको देंगे और उसके बाद ही मजदूरों का प्राविडेंट फंड हो सकता है, उनका बीमा हो सकता है, उनकी छुट्टी का पैसा हो

सकता है, उनकी मजदूरी हो सकती है। ये सारे चार्ज हमारे सारे लोगों के साथ साथ आयेगे। और तब मैं यह समझता हूँ मजदूरों को उन रकमों में से कुछ मिल नहीं पायेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कम्पेन्सेशन के लिए जो कमिशनर होंगे, उसका पेमेन्ट करने के लिए, वे कमिशनर एक महीने के अन्दर ही दावा लेंगे। कटिनाई होने पर वे एक महीने का समय और बढ़ा सकते हैं अगर वे कविन्स हो जाते हैं। अब कमिशनर को कविन्स करना, अपने दावे को साबित करना और कोर्ट्स में जबकि अनिश्चित समय लगता है तथा इस कानून के द्वारा, ट्राइब्यूनल ने भी मजदूरों को जो अधिकार दिए हैं यह भी सराफार लेने जा रही है। ट्राइब्यूनल ने अधिकार दिया है। अभी धनबाद की इंडस्ट्रियल ट्राइब्यूनल (नं० 2) का फैसला हुआ है :

“बकाया महगाई भत्ता भुगतान सम्बन्धित कोलियरी मजदूर सघ द्वारा उठाए गए श्रम विवाद संख्या 20(1970 का) केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक न्यायालय (नं० 2), धनबाद द्वारा इस प्रश्न पर अन्तिम निर्णय दे दिया गया है। माननीय श्रमायुक्त श्री एन० वेंकटराव ने न्यू तेतुरिया कोलियरी के प्रबन्धको द्वारा वहां के मजदूरों को वेतन मण्डल के सिफारिशों के अनुसार महगाई भत्ता नहीं दिए जाने को अनुचित बताया है तथा यह भी कहा है कि भारत कोकिंग कोल बकाया महगाई भत्ता भुगतान के लिए जिम्मेदार है।”

इस कोर्ट के सामने भारत कोकिंग कोल ने अपना प्रतिनिधित्व किया कि हम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं और कम्पनी वालों ने प्रतिनिधित्व किया कि हम नहीं जिम्मेदार हैं। अभी चार साल का उनका बकाया है। आज ही यह नोबत है कि दोनों कहते हैं पुराने मालिक कहते हैं कि अब तो तुम्हारे नये मालिक हैं और नये मालिक कहते हैं कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी कुछ नहीं, तुम पुराने मालिक से बसूल करो, चाहे

लंगोटी ही रह गई हो, वही ले लो। तो यह प्रश्न है। और जो विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है उसमें भी यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि अगर ट्राइब्यूनल फैसला करे, कोई भी कोर्ट फैसला करे तो भी ये उसकी सुनवाई नहीं करेंगे, उसके लिये ये जिम्मेदार नहीं होंगे बल्कि पुरानी कम्पनी जिम्मेदार होगी और वही पेमेंट करेंगी। अब पेमेंट कराने के लिये भी अगर भारत सरकार जिम्मेदारी ले ले, खान विभाग नहीं तो श्रम विभाग जिम्मेदारी ले ले, कोई भी भाग्न सरकार का विभाग इसको करे और उन गरीब मजदूरों को जिनकी सख्या एक लाख है उनको राहत दिलाये तो मैं समझता हूँ वास्तव में उनको राहत मिले। जब खदान का टेक ओवर हुआ था तो मन्त्री जी ने लगभग 50 हजार की गैदरिंग में घोषणा की थी कि तुम्हारे ड्यूज जो होंगे वह फर्स्ट चार्ज होगा। अभी मैं बात कर रहा था तो उन्होंने बतलाया ठीक है, बताया लोगों का जिनका कानूनी हक है उनको पेमेंट करने के बाद यह फर्स्ट चार्ज होगा। अब फर्स्ट और लास्ट चार्ज के चक्कर में वे मजदूर जो है आज तक प्राइवेट मालिकों की चक्की में पिमते रहे हैं। अगर हमारी सरकार उनको राहत नहीं दे सकेगी तो उनमें अभी भी जो कुछ लगन है वह इन प्रबन्धकों की गड़बड़ी की वजह से समाप्त हो जाने की सम्भावना है और यह बिल जो है वह अपना महत्व खो बैठेगा।

मैंने मन्त्री जी के सामने कुछ सुझाव रखे हैं और संशोधन के रूप में भी रखा है। चूकि समय कम मिला, परसों ही यह बिल इट्रोड्यूस हुआ था इसलिये आज मैंने संशोधन दिए हैं। मैं सरकार और मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इधर आकर्षित करूंगा और चाहूंगा कि यह जो 9 नम्बर का क्लॉज है जिसमें इन्होंने अपने को बिल्कुल मुक्त कर दिया है और कोई भी जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेते हैं, हमने सुझाव दिया है कि नं० (8) में ही आप पूरी जिम्मेदारी खीजिए और इनको प्रायर्टी खीजिए। 8 (3) के अन्त में हमने सुझाव दिया है कि इसमें बोनस, मजदूरों की बेजिज, प्राविडेन्ट फंड, पेन्शन,

ग्रेज्युटी, कम्पेन्सेशन की रकम—इन सारी रकमों को जोड़ा जाये और यह प्राविजन रखा जाये कि यह रकम देकर के ही किसी दूसरे को दिया जायेगा। जब आप मालिक से कोलियरी ले रहे है और बड़े पूजी वाले जिन्होंने उनको कज दिया हैं, मार्गेज रखा है उनको प्रोटेक्शन दे करके अगर आप मजदूरों के ट्राइब्यूनल के फैसलों को कानून में प्रावधान करके रोक सकते है कि वे फैसले लागू नहीं होंगे, कोर्ट के जजमेंट लागू नहीं होंगे तो आप उनको क्यों नहीं रोक सकते है? कहा जाता है कि सारे पुराने कानून जो है वह डिस्टर्ब हो जायेंगे। अगर हमारे लिए सारे कानून डिस्टर्ब हो जायेंगे तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है लेकिन उनके लिए डिस्टर्ब हो जायेंगे तो ठीक नहीं होगा।

इसलिये मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि इस बिल में विलम्ब करने की तो ग्वायश नहीं है लेकिन मेरे इन सुझावों की जाच करें और जाच करके इस तरह की व्यवस्था करें कि लोगों को राहत मिल सके। एक मिनट बहुत ही ग्लैंग मिस्टर देखो है। पेज 20 पर नं० 121 में मालिक का नाम “इक्विटेबिल कोल कम्पनी” लिखा हुआ है लेकिन इसका मालिक है “होरिला डिकोल कम्पनी”। इक्विटेबिल कोल कम्पनी इसकी मालिक नहीं है। इक्विटेबिल कोल कम्पनी को 98,30,000 रु० का मुआविजा है और डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया प्राविडेन्ट फंड का बाकी है। तीनों कोलियरीज जो ली गई है वह वर्षों से बन्द है। ऐसी हालत में कोकिंग कोल का जो विधेयक है और जो इसके प्रावधान हैं उन पर दूसरी स्टेज में अगर संशोधन सर्कुलेट हुए तो उन संशोधनों पर मैं विशेष प्रकाश डालूंगा लेकिन अभी मैं यही ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ सरकार का कि वह इस चीज को ध्यान में रखे कि मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए उनको प्रायर्टी मिलनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल माननीय मन्त्री जी

[श्री आर० बी० बड़े]

ने प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका अनुमोदन करता हूँ। कोकिंग कोल माइन्स में जितने मजदूर थे, जैसे कि झरिया में और रानीगंज में जो कोल फील्ड्स हैं, वहाँ के मजदूरों के वेज बोर्ड के बारे में गड़बड़ हो गई तो शासन ने 16.10.1971 को एक आर्डिनेन्स निकाल दिया और वहाँ एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी स्थापित कर दी जिसका नाम आपने भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड कम्पनी नाम रखा और 214 कोकिंग कोल माइन्स को अपने कब्जे में ले लिया है। लेकिन उसके द्वारा आपने केवल मैनेजमेंट अपने हाथ में लिया, ओनरशिप नहीं ली, जिससे वह अधूरा काम रहा। इससे काम अधूरा ही रहा, न स्त्री और न पुरुष, जिसकी वजह से इतनी अव्यवस्था हो गयी। अब जो बिल कोकिंग कोल माइन्स (नेशनलाइजेशन) बिल माननीय मंत्री जी लाये है उसके द्वारा न सिर्फ मैनेजमेंट बल्कि ओनरशिप भी आप ने ले ली है। जब कि पहले आप ने अधूरा काम किया था जिससे मजदूर खुश नहीं थे, न मालिक लोग खुश थे। मालिकों ने उस अधूरे स्टेप का अनुचित लाभ उठाया। जो आपने कम्पनी बनाई थी वह लौस में चलती रही, जब कि उस कम्पनी को करीब दो करोड़ का लाभ होना चाहिए था वह न होकर मई तक एक करोड़ 26 लाख का लौस हुआ। तो मैनेजमेंट अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद भी क्यों नुकसान हुआ इसका कोई कारण मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में नहीं बताया।

आयरन और स्टील के वास्ते कोकिंग कोल की बहुत जरूरत होती है। अभी आप को 11 मिलियन टन्स कोकिंग कोल प्राप्त होता है जब कि आप की जरूरत 16 मिलियन टन्स की है। और 1977 तक आप को 33 मिलियन टन्स की जरूरत होगी। मतलब यह है कि माइन्स की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है अतः उनके मैनेजमेंट की उचित व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए।

आपने पोर्लैंड से ऐक्सपर्ट माइन्स डेवलपमेंट के लिये बुलाये हैं लेकिन अपने इंजीनियर्स को कोई चान्स नहीं दिया जो कि किसी भी हालत

में कम ऐक्सपर्ट नहीं हैं। जब तक आप अपने इंजीनियर्स को मौका नहीं देंगे तब तक कोई भी उद्योग उन्नति नहीं कर सकेगा। इसलिये मेरा मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि स्थिति का सही अन्दाजा लगाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि आप अपने जो भारतीय ऐक्सपर्ट्स हैं उनकी भी राय लें।

इसके बाद मेरा कहना है कि जो मजदूर वहाँ काम करते हैं वे कांट्रेक्ट बेसिस पर काम करते हैं, और बहुतों को तो काम करने के बाद भी मजदूरी नहीं मिली। जिन सेक्शन्स का हवाला माननीय शर्मा जी ने दिया इसके अनुसार क्लाज 17 से पहले मैनेजमेंट के बारे में कहते हैं:

"In the case of a coking coal mine or coke oven plant, in relation to which a direction has been made by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 7, vest in the Government company specified in such direction, or"

और फिर कहा है कि:

"in the case of a coking coal mine or coke oven plant in relation to which no such direction has been made by the Central Government, vest in one or more Custodians appointed by the Central Government under sub-section (2)"

बैंक द्वारा इनके कस्टोडियन नियुक्त हुए हैं, वे किस प्रकार के होंगे, उनके क्या अधिकार होंगे इसका कोई विवरण नहीं दिया गया है। आखिर 214 माइन्स के कस्टोडियन्स अपॉइंट होने वाले हैं उनके अधिकारों का कुछ तो ज्ञान हमको होना चाहिये।

क्लाज 17 जब मैंने देखा तो मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि माननीय कुमारमंगलम जैसे प्रगतिशील व्यक्ति द्वारा ऐसा बिल किस प्रकार लाया गया। क्लाज 17 में है:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force, the transfer of the services of any officer or other employee from a coking coal mine or coke oven

plant to any other coking coal mine or coke oven plant shall not entitle such officer or other employee to any compensation under this Act or any other law for the time being in force and no such claim shall be entertained by any court, tribunal or other authority.

(5) Where, under the terms of any contract of service or otherwise, any person whose service becomes terminated, or whose service becomes transferred to the Central Government or a Government company by reason of the provisions of this Act, is entitled to any payment by way of gratuity or retirement benefit or for any leave not availed of, or any other benefits, such person may enforce his claim against the owner of the coking coal mine or coke oven plant, as the case may be, but not against the Central Government or the Government company."

इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स ऐक्ट को इसके द्वारा बालाएँ तक रख दिया गया। इसके अनुसार मजदूर अपनी ग्रेचुटी और बोनस के लिये कोकिंग कोल माइन्स के ओनर के खिलाफ सूट फाइल करेगा। तो जब आप ओनरशिप ले रहे हैं तब लायेबिलिटीज भी आप को लेनी चाहिए, और जो मुआवजा आप माइन ओनर्स को देंगे उसमें से वह धनराशि, जो कि मालिकों को ग्रेचुटी और बोनस के रूप में मजदूरों को देनी है, काट लें। यदि आप सचमुच में मजदूरों का भला चाहते हैं तो आप को ऐसी व्यवस्था करने में कोई शिक्का नहीं होनी चाहिए। मजदूरों को देय धनराशि काटने के बाद जो रकम बचे वह आप ओनर्स को या मार्गजी को दें। क्योंकि यह स्वयं कोल माइन ओनर्स का डिफाल्ट है कि मजदूरों के प्रोपर क्लेम्स उन्होंने नहीं दिए हैं आप ने कहा है कि मार्गजी का प्रथम चार्ज होगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि इसकी जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि यह मजदूरों की गलती नहीं है, बल्कि ओनर्स का डिफाल्ट है जिसकी वजह से मजदूरों को उनका प्रोपर क्लेम नहीं मिल पाया। इसलिये ग्रेचुटी और बोनस का प्रथम चार्ज होना चाहिए, न कि मार्गजी का।

"9, (1) Every liability of the owner, agent, manager, or managing con-

tractor of a coking coal mine or coke oven plant, in relation to any period prior to the appointed day, shall be the liability of such owner, agent, manager or managing contractor, as the case may be, and shall be enforceable against him and not against the Central Government or the Government company."

It is just a repetition of clause 17.

Then, it says:

(b) no award, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority in relation to any coking coal mine or coke oven plant passed after the appointed day, but in relation to any matter, claim or dispute which arose before that day, shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the Government company;"

यहां आपने कहा है कि जो मजदूरों के बोनस और ग्रेचुटी के क्लेम्स होंगे उनके बारे में वे सरकार के खिलाफ नहीं बल्कि ओनर्स के खिलाफ सूट फाइल कर सकेंगे। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि जब आप ओनरशिप ले रहे हैं तो लायबिलिटीज भी आप को लेनी चाहिए। आप ओनर्स पर इसको एनफोर्स कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मेरी राय में यह बहुत बड़ा लैकना है जिसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आप को मालूम पड़ता है कि कोकिंग कोल मिलता नहीं है। मेरे पास रेलवे बोटल नेक के कुछ आंकड़े हैं जिनसे पता चलता है कि जितने वेगन्स आप को चाहिए वह आपको प्रोपर कोअर्डिनेशन न होने के कारण मिल नहीं पाते हैं जिसकी वजह से शोर्टेज हो गई है। और वेगन्स भ्रष्टाचार के कारण नहीं मिलते हैं जिससे नुकसान होता है।

"Transport bottle-neck due to wagon shortage is the chronic problem of the coal industry. The daily average wagons allotment to Bihar and West Bengal coal fields were as below At present the minimum demand of wagons is 7000 per day but only 6100 wagons are being allotted in May, 1972"

अगर रेलवे मन्त्रालय से कोअर्डिनेशन हो जाय तो तमाम बोटल नेक खत्म हो जायें।

[श्री आर० वी० बड़े]

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि जो आप राष्ट्रीयकरण का बिल लाये है उसमें आप तभी सफलता पायेंगे जब आप मजदूरों को शान्त रखे और उनके हितों की रक्षा करेंगे।

श्री भूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माइनिंग ऐक्ट के सिलमिले में मैं बिहार की खुरिया में गया और सारी कोल माइंस को देखा। मुझे ऐसा अनुभव हुआ कि वहां पर जो लेबर लाज है वह कोई भी लागू नहीं है। अगर लागू है तो हम मानें कि वहां पर आफिमर्स जरूर हैं, लेकिन कानून का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ। मैंने बिहार में जगह जगह घूम कर इस बात को देखा तब मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि आप इतना अच्छा बिल ला रहे हैं। उसकी बड़ी प्रशंसा हुई और वह तारीफ करने के काबिल भी है। लेकिन आपने उसमें तीन चार बातों का उत्तर नहीं दिया। कोल माइन्स को लेने में आप का खर्च कितना हुआ, आज वह कैसे नल रही है और वहां पर जो लेबर लाज है, चाहे बिहार गवर्नमेंट के हों या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के, वह लागू है या नहीं। जब आप इस विषयक को बना रहे हैं तो हम लिये कि आप घोषण को बन्द कर सकें और जो पूंजी जमीन में जमा है उसको निकाल कर देश की आवश्यकता को पूरी कर सकें। (व्यवधान) इस बात को लेकर आप ने कई बार जगह जगह भाषण दिये और अखबारों में भी निकला है कि आप सारे देश के अन्दर माइन्स के अन्दर जो मजदूर हैं उनका हित करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं आप से ठीक कहता हूँ कि चाहे कोई भी गवर्नमेंट एजेंसी हो उसके बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं बतलाया है। आपने बिल में जो भी कस्टोडियन बनाये हैं उनकी क्या रेवालिफिकेशन होगी, क्या डेफिनिशन होगी, कुछ नहीं बतलाया है। मैं बिल्कुल इस को फालो नहीं कर सका हूँ कि आप कैसे कम्पेंसेशन देना चाहते हैं। आपने कांस्टिट्यूशन को अमेंड कर दिया। धरती कोयला देती है और उसके कोयला देने के बाद किसी आदमी ने अगर उसका घोषण किया है, लाखों रुपये

कमा लिये हैं तो आप उसको कम्पेंसेशन क्यों दे रहे हैं? अगर बरसात में बादल बरस जायें और धरती में घास हो जाय तो आप कहेंगे कि हम धरती का पैसा देंगे भले ही घास का पता न हो। कोयला जमीन देती है और उसको मालिक ने सम्भाल लिया। आप समाजवाद की इतनी वकालत करते हैं। आप मुझको बतलाइये कि आप लाखों रुपये कम्पेंसेशन देने की क्यों सोचते हैं। कितनी मशीन आपने ले ली। स्टेट मिनिस्टर साहब बतलायें कि कम्पेंसेशन देने के लिये इन्जीनियर का रेफ्रिकेशन सही था। कोर्ट आफ ला ने कह दिया कि हमने जिआलो-जिस्ट भेज दिया, सिविल इन्जीनियर भेज दिया। आखिर क्या क्राडेटेरियन था। मान नौजिये कि खान चल नहीं रही है या जमीन में इन्फीरि-अर टाईप का कोयला हुआ तब आप क्यों पैसा देना चाहते हैं? आप कम्पेंसेशन प्रापर्टी के लिये देते हैं या इसलिए देते हैं कि वह खान के मालिक थे। कौन मालिक था? मालिक उसको बना दिया हमारी रुढ़ियों और गलत तरीकों ने। जमीन हमारी है, लेकिन कोयला जो निकलना है उसके मालिक वह बन बैठे। तब फिर आज आप कम्पेंसेशन किम बात के लिये देते हैं? हमको बतलाइये कि आप ने दनना इक्विपमेंट ले लिया आपको बनाना चाहिये था कि कोल माइन्स लेने में कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ और उसमें कितना आपको फायदा हुआ।

मैंने बिहार में मजदूरों के बीच में जाकर देखा है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मैं नरककालों के बीच में हूँ। लेकिन जो रिसीवर थे हजारी-बाग में वह इनने मोटे ताजे थे कि उनके बोझ से जीप का चक्का दब जाता था। बेचारे मजदूरों को गन्दा पानी पीना पड़ना था। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि क्या तुम को पीने के लिये पानी मिलता है? तब उन्होंने बतलाया कि वह गन्दा पानी पीते हैं। आप अब कैसे बने हैं। मैं स्टेट मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनके खिलाफ बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने एक साल में कितने मुकदमें चलाये हैं? आपने बिल में लिखा है कि ट्राइब्यूनल में कोई भी अवाई दिया हो

"No award, decree or order of any court, tribunal . . ."

बोनस मजदूर ज्यादा क्लेम नहीं कर सकता। ऐसी स्थिति में मजदूर कहाँ जायेगा? जो मालिक बैठा था वह तो चला गया। सब कुछ छोड़ कर राजस्थान चला गया। मिल को सम्भला दिया और रुपया लेकर राजस्थान चला गया। क्या राजस्थान में डिगरी करायेंगे? या मद्रास में जाकर उसने मेडिसिन की दूकान शुरू कर दी है। आपने लिखा है कि :

"no award, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority . . . shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the Government company ;"

आप कहते हैं कि मालिक की जगह हम आये हैं। वी हैब स्टेप्ड इन बेअर झूज। आप सोचते हैं कि यह आफत कौन मोल ले कि चले उस के पीछे। लेकिन मजदूर कहाँ जायेगा। अब कहा गया है कि करीब 3 करोड़ रुपया प्राविडेंट फंड का बनता है। आप बनलाइये कि आपने लेबर लाज से कितना रुपया वसूल कर लिया ?

आपने बिल में मारगेज के बारे में लिखा है :

"within the time as prescribed"

सब जगह लिखा है कि ऐज प्रेस्क्राइड और रूल्स बने नहीं हैं आप के। आखिर फोर्स में आयेगा क्या ?

Have you brought those rules into force ?

आप ने कई जगह लिखा है ऐज प्रेस्क्राइड ।

What are those rules ? Have they been framed ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Rules will be framed later on.

श्री भूखण्ण्ड डायल : तो फोर्स में कैसे आ सकता था। आपका कहना ठीक है लेकिन आर्बर्ड इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं हो सकता था और न या

मारगेजी को कम्पेन्सेशन देने का। इस मामले में आप ने लिखा है कि लेबरर्स को आप ने उसकी मर्जी पर छोड़ दिया है। आपने क्लाज में लिखा है कि :

"The Central Government or the Government company in which the right, title and interest in relation to a coking coal mine or coke oven plant have vested, may employ, on mutually acceptable terms . . ."

यह किम लिये है ? मैं इसमें ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि आप वानून बनाने वाले हैं। आज आप यह कानून बना लें लेकिन सोसलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोमायटी का प्रिंसिपल जो है शायद आपकी व्यूरोक्रेमी ने बना रक्खा होगा।

इसलिये मैंने इसको मनेकट कमेटी में भेजने का अमेंडमेंट रक्खा था। मैं इन बिल को डिले नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन मेरा यह मसद्द था कि जो बिल बनाया जा रहा है उसके अन्दर मजदूरों के हितों को तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। उनके जो सोशल क्लेम और राइट्स हैं उनको खत्म कर दिया गया है, वह आप राइट्स के लिये कुछ कर नहीं सकेंगे। इसका ध्यान रक्खा जाना चाहिये।

SHRI K. BALADHARAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, however belated, on behalf of the Communist Group, I welcome this Bill of nationalising the coking coal mines. But, I fail to see the criterion in excluding other mines and taking only on a partial take-over the coking coal mines. As Minister of Steel and Mines, perhaps he was applying his mind only to steel and the need for coking coal, as Minister of Mines also, must have occurred to him and he must give equal importance to coal. It should be for all coal, not only coking coal. He is also Minister of mines; he should take care of all the other mines also. Even the West Bengal Assembly has passed a resolution. All of us agreed that mines have been managed very badly; in the words of Mr. Malaviya, they were slaughtered and massacred and all that. You have to consider the need for fuel in the country. Even the Fuel Commission have said

[Shri K. Baladhandayutham]

this. They have recommended only recently that the country needs 165 million tonnes of fuel. Therefore, I think this partial takeover is not justified. Even now it is not too late. You can consider the nationalisation of the entire coal mines.

We join hands with all those previous speakers who have made an issue of compensation; the amendment of the Constitution would be justified in this case. What all they have done was slaughtering of the mines. All that the mine-owners were doing was ruining of the mines. Why you want to reward those people who have been ruining the mines, slaughtering the mines? Compensation in this case is not only unjustified, but it is criminal because by this action the people who did ruin the mines and the country's natural resources are sought to be rewarded. Even now there are reports of fires in mines in Jharia coal fields. These fires are happening due to the mismanagement and due to the unscientific way of dealing with the mines. We know what havoc fires have done. We know what great loss we are going to sustain by way of loss of natural resources like coal. Therefore, Sir, there is no justification to pay them compensation.

We thought that when they were taking over this coking coal mines, they would not only take over the mines and the machinery but that they will take over the entire workers. The consideration shown to the mineowners, we find, has not been shown to the workers. I was pleased when I heard Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam waxing eloquent last time about how the owners were obstructing the take-over. He mentioned that by the way the workers have welcomed this nationalisation and take over, he was hopeful of overcoming the resistance of the owners. Now he should be fair to the workers, because, with their cooperation alone can he make a success of nationalised coal-mines.

Here is a case of not recognising the rights of the workers with regard to their arrears and all those things, whereas, they go to pay compensation to the owners.

Have the mineowners ever issued any balance-sheets? Have they at any time brought out any balance-sheet about their company affairs? No. When there is no such balance-sheet, the Government may rightly say that there will be no compensation. On

what basis do you pay compensation? If there is no balance-sheet then it means that no compensation should be paid. That must be the answer. But what we find is that even though there is no balance-sheet still they will pay compensation. But when it comes to workers, we find that there are arrears to be paid to them, and there are records to the effect that the workers have not been paid and there are records in all these cases, and the Regional Labour Commissioner has got them, and the unions also have been raising it every time, and these arrears run to crores of rupees. The whole question is what is going to be done with regard to these arrears. I submit that the workers should be enabled to make an application to the payment commissioners and the arrears must be paid to them. If compensation is to be paid, I say that let it be paid to the workers who are going to continue to run the mines, in the form of payment of arrears due to them. I would like to know whether Government will take the responsibility of paying them the arrears, I submit that some provision must be made in this Bill for payment of arrears to the workers.

Even High Court judgments have been given, giving priority to wages, bonus, provident funds and other arrears to be paid to the workers. In these circumstances, I feel very strongly that some provision must be made in this Bill to guarantee payment to the workers, and Government should take the responsibility and see that compensation is not paid to the owners unless these arrears are cleared and only the balance that is left over shall be paid to the owners.

Even after the taking over of these mines I am very sorry to say that Government have not improved the condition of labour. The contract labour against which everybody has spoken still continues even in the Government managed mines.

With regard to sending a team to Poland, we welcome this team going to Poland to learn the work of reconstructing and restructuring the mines, but it is necessary that the Director-General of Mines Safety should also be sent.

Whenever any measure for nationalisation is brought forward, I would recommend that Government should take care to see that the management of these mines is not left only to the custodians or to Government by remote

control but it should be done by participation of labour in management, which has been the slogan of the Government in the recent past. In fact, even the Public Undertakings Committee of Parliament has recommended that a statutory committee should be formed of elected workers who will participate in management and in decision-making. This Bill will be a very progressive Bill and will be a model for other Bills on nationalisation only if it includes a provision for the participation of workers in management. A statutory provision should be made in this Bill whereby the workers will be able to run these nationalised mines or other nationalised public undertakings in a democratic way, so that there will be democracy, there will be efficiency and there will be good results. I appeal, therefore, to the hon. Minister even at this late stage to include this provision for a statutorily elected committee of workers for participation in the management of these mines.

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी (जमशेदपुर) : कोकिंग कोल माइन्ज नेशनलाइजेशन बिल जो लाया गया है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मुझ से पहले कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सी बातें कह दी हैं। उनको दोहराने की मैं जरूरत नहीं समझता हूँ। लेकिन मेरे कुछ और सुझाव हैं जोकि मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब उन पर ध्यान देंगे और उनको लागू करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

पहली बात तो यह है कि कस्टोडियन जो बहाल हों उनकी क्वालिफिकेशन कम से कम माइनिंग इंजीनियर की होनी चाहिये। उनको कोकिंग कोल माइन्ज को चलाना है। एक एकाउंटेंट को ले जाकर अगर आप बिठा देंगे और समझेंगे कि माइन का काम चल जाएगा तो यह असम्भव है। कई पब्लिक अंडरटैकिंग में ऐसा हुआ है।

साथ ही साथ जो लोकल लोग हैं उनको आप बहाल रखें, अगर बिहार में माइन है तो बिहार के लोगों को पहले नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये और अगर लोकल आदमी क्वालिफाइड आपको न मिले तो फिर आपको बाहर के लोगों को लाना चाहिये।

ठेकेदारों के बारे में भी कहा गया है।

ठेकेदारों की लेबर अभी भी माइन्ज में है। सारा काम वही बिगाड़ते हैं। लेबर चाहे वह लोडिंग के लिये हो या ओवर बर्डन हटाने के लिए हो, डिपार्टमेंटल होनी चाहिये।

15 hrs.

वहाँ लेबर की हालत बहुत खराब है। मैं बिहार के माइन्ज के इलाके को अच्छी तरह जानता हूँ। उन माइन्ज में न अस्पताल है, न स्कूल है, न पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम है और न रहने के लिए क्वार्टर है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जब गवर्नमेंट ने इन माइन्ज को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है, तो अब वह इन सब बातों की व्यवस्था करेगी।

जिन कोक ओवन प्लाट्स की मशीनरी बहुत पुरानी हो चुकी है, उनमें नई मशीनरी लगाना पड़ेगा। जो भी नई मशीनरी लगानी पड़े, वह देसी हो, न कि किसी फर्म को ठेका दे कर बाहर से मंगाई जाये। सेंट्रल डिजाइन्ज ब्यूरो की मदद से हम कम्प्लीट कोक ओवन प्लांट बना सकते हैं।

इन माइन्ज के मैनेजर्स को लोकल पालिटिक्स से नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। वे लेबर के बीच में अपना पालिटिक्स करते हैं, जिस से माइन्ज के काम में हर्ज होता है।

अगर एक माइन में एक लेबर यूनियन रेकगनाइज्ड हो, तो बेहतर होगा, ताकि झगड़े का अन्देशा न रहे।

जिन माइन-ओनर्स ने मशीनरी हटा ली है या दूसरी किस्म का नुकसान किया है, उनके साथ बहुत सख्ती से पेश आना चाहिए और उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लेना चाहिए।

जैसा कि हमारे दोस्तों ने कहा है, मानिकों को कम्पेन्सेशन देने से पहले लेबर का सारा बकाया—बोनस और ग्रेजुइटी—दे देना चाहिए। इसके अलावा गवर्नमेंट के टैक्सों और बिलों का सब पैसा काटने के बाद अगर उनका कुछ निकले, तो उनको कम्पेन्सेशन देना चाहिए। अव्वल तो कम्पेन्सेशन देने की जरूरत ही नहीं है। अगर

[श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी]

सीजिज को विदड़ा कर लिया जाता, तो कम्पेन्सेशन का सवाल ही न उठता।

इस कानून में कोर्ट में जाने के लिए कोई गुंजायश नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि मालिक लोग कोर्ट में जा कर कई किस्म की अड़चनें डालते हैं। गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट का फैसला ही पक्का होना चाहिए।

पिछले दिनों में प्राइव्कशन ड्राप हो गई है। जब भी कोई चीज पब्लिक सैक्टर में ली जाती है, तो पता नहीं क्यों उसका प्राइव्कशन ड्राप हो जाती है। जो अफसरान हम के लिए जिम्मेदार पाये जायें, उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लेना चाहिए—या तो उनको हटा देना चाहिए, और या दूसरी मुनासिब कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

जो बाकी कोल माइज रह गई है, उन को भी जल्दी से जल्दी ले लेना चाहिए, ताकि बीच में जो कई किस्म की बाधायें और अड़चनें पड़ी हुई हैं, वे भी न रहें और गवर्नमेंट की स्कीम पूरी तरह से चल सके।

मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करना हूँ और इसकी सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): I am really pained and startled by the revelations made both on the floor of the House and in the various clauses of the Bill. I expected that with their background, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam and Shri Shahna-waz Khan would approach this question in a slightly different manner. If at least the major chunk of the compensation had been kept pending to be paid at a future date after settling the claims of the workers, that would have been something. I do admit there are certain provisions which enable workers to put in claims which they are expected to prove before competent authority in a responsible manner. But what about awards? They say they have nothing to do with them.

We know that workers' claims, especially in coal mines, have been denied and they have been deprived of their rights. There will be many cases pending before tribunals which may be decided after periods of 8-9 years and then they may go to the Supreme Court for final decision.

Therefore, such provisions as have been made here are unhealthy. The decision to pay compensation in cash and also interest thereof is also not something which was expected.

Then, clause 9 (1) and (2) (a), (b) and (c) deals with the Central Government not being liable for prior liabilities. They are not enforceable. Then there is clause 17 (2), under which the claims under the Industrial Disputes Act are not enforceable. Then there is clause 17 (5); the claim cannot be enforced against the Government. Clause 19 deals with superannuation, welfare and other funds. They are to be distributed to the workers by the employer, so that the Government may not have any responsibility for them. There are funds. They are available with the employers. Those funds are to be distributed to the employees, but the Government are not taking up the responsibility for continuing them. That is very unfair. I do concede that all the coal-owners do not follow the same pattern. Some may have a welfare fund, and those workers under them will get it. You try to bring uniform measures of welfare for all the workers but do not compel the owners to disburse the fund; by so doing, you wash your hands of your responsibility to continue them in the future.

It also goes counter to clause 17 (1), because it is a question of laying down the same conditions of service. If you lay down the same service conditions and if a colliery worker has a welfare fund, that has to be continued. As a top-lawyer you know that you cannot deny them that benefit. So, you have to carry on the work of contributing to the welfare fund. Why do you want the employer to disburse it now, so that the workers may not count on it as a protection for the future?

Many arguments have been brought to your notice. There is clause 24; and there is clause 23 (a), (b), (c) and (d) which deal with the claims to be made. The workers' dues are all clubbed together, along with the dues to Government and other authorities. Is it fair that the workers' dues should be clubbed along with those of the Government and other creditors and be divided on a pro-rate basis on the basis of the assets of the concern? The workers' dues should be given priority; they must have been the first charge on any compensation that is paid to the owners, but I do not know how a man like

Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam could suggest such a thing. It is very unfair.

Then there is the penal clause; clause 30; and also clause 31 which deals with offences by companies. The penal clause has no meaning. We know that whatever they could remove has been removed, and to say that they will be forced to disclose the whereabouts is a humbug. We would not be able to get anything back. As has been pointed out, the mines have been destroyed and devastated, and so, the question of compensating them should have been gone into with much more thought and care.

Finally, I come to the question of the number of employers and the profits that these companies have made. The hon. Shri Shah Nawaz Khan was saying that there were 75,000 workers originally and most of them were under contract. Our working class strength is now 1,50,000. It may be that many of the mines were not working properly, but then, how could the number all of a sudden, shoot up, from 75,000 to 1,50,000. Have they made a proper study of the whole thing? Recruitment has been going on. There is a saying in my language to the effect that there are ample trees in the forest and ample elephants in the temples, and so cut a number of trees and let the elephants pull them with the rope, and you do not pay anything! If that is the attitude, I am afraid we are once again committing a mistake in the nationalised sector.

The point that mines have not been working on a profit has already been made clear. If that is so, what steps do the Government intend to take, in order to make them a profitable concern? As long as they have not been able to work with a profit, I cannot join my voice to those who said that the other coalmines should also be immediately taken over. When you cannot run the coking coal mines at least on a profitable basis, when you cannot produce what is required urgently for our steel mills and when you cannot run them properly, how can you run these multitudinous coalmines in this country especially when these mines have been devastated? They have been running very badly and miserably and you would not find much coal anywhere. Taking over more coalmines is not so important as making the nationalised mines run properly. I would finally request him not to depend upon the majority of the House, just to get the legislation passed as it is. I am

afraid he himself has not perhaps studied the Bill properly. Otherwise, many of these aspects would have come to his mind also. Because of shortage of time, I could not send my proposals in the form of amendments but I have explained them and I do submit that the Government must go into them thoroughly and if amendments are needed, he must bring forward amendments to the concerned clauses from the Government side, rather than get it passed as it is using the power of the steam-roller.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। दिसम्बर में जब यह टेक ओवर कोकिंग कोल माइन्स (एमजेंसी प्राविजन्स) ऐक्ट 1971 के द्वारा हुआ था उस वक्त भी मैंने इसका समर्थन किया था। उसके बाद 8 महीने व्यतीत हो गये और आज यह नेशनलाइजेशन का बिल आया है। तो जहाँ एक तरफ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ, वहीं दूसरी ओर मैं इसका कुछ रेस्ट्रिक्शन भी करना चाहता हूँ, रेस्ट्रिक्शन हैल्दी क्रिटिजिज्म के रूप में, विवेचना के रूप में, केवल आलोचना के स्थान से आलोचना नहीं। इस नेशनलाइजेशन बिल की महत्वकांक्षा है कि कोकिंग कोल का प्रोडक्शन बढ़े, स्टाकिंग हो, रिजर्वेशन रहे, कंजर्वेशन रहे और प्रोडक्शन कास्ट में संतुलन रहे तथा जो व्यवस्था हो वह बिलकुल ठीक हो और सभी के लिए हितकर हो। इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं कुछ कहना चाहूँगा।

15.05 hrs

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

जहाँ तक प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है बारीकी से देखने से पता लगता है कि प्रोडक्शन में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। मामला वहीं है जहाँ था। यह मैं कबूल करता हूँ कि भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के समक्ष बहुत सारे प्राबलम्स हैं। फिर भी उसे चाहिए कि उन प्राबलम्स के बीच से होते हुए प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने का प्रयास करे। टेक ओवर के बाद इंडो पोलिश कोले-बोरेसन जो सहयोग के लिए हुआ उसका क्या कांक्रिट रिजल्ट निकला, इसमें तो मैं अवगत नहीं हूँ। लेकिन जो कुछ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ उसका सार यही है कि नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

परिस्थिति चाहे जो हो, लेकिन हर हालत में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ना चाहिए।

दूसरा सवाल मैं कंजर्वेशन के विषय में करूंगा। यह बहुत दुखद विषय है कि टेक ओवर के बाद भी कंजर्वेशन पर सरकार का समुचित ध्यान नहीं गया। हकीकत यह है कि इसका पूर्ववत दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। सुनने में आता है कि ईंट बनाने के काम में भी इसका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। अब बहुत जल्दी बोकारो प्लांट कार्य रन होने वाला है उसके काम के लिये प्रति महीने 1.40 लाख टन की आवश्यकता होगी और इस परिस्थिति में हम क्या उम्मीद करें कि इस लिमिटेड स्टाक से इस्पात निर्माण का कार्य कैसे सम्भव हो सकता है? यह दुखद स्थिति है और हमका सुधार अपेक्षित है।

प्रोडक्शन कास्ट के बारे में मुझे निराशा ही है। भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के यूनिट में इसका मूल्य प्रति टन 40 रुपये है जो इन्फ्लेक्शन रेट ही कहा जा सकता है। इसीलिये उसका प्रस्ताव है कि रा कोल का दाम 3 रुपये 50 पैसे प्रति टन बढ़ा दिया जाय। इतना ही नहीं हार्ड कोक और साफ्ट कोक का तो दाम बढ़ा भी दिया गया है जो उचित नहीं है। अगर सरकार नेशनलाइजेशन कर के मूल्य वृद्धि करे तब फिर हमारा कोई हक नहीं रह जाता है कि हम प्राइवेट लोगों की मूल्य वृद्धि पर किसी तरह की कोई आपत्ति करें। इसलिये भी यह आवश्यक है कि जहां तक कास्ट का सवाल है उसमें हम संतुलन रखें।

वहां पर भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड में जितने कैटेगरीज आफ वर्कर्स हैं उनमें सम व्यवहार होना चाहिये। हुआ यह है कि जो बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं उन्हें तो छोड़ दिया गया है और छोटे छोटे अफसरों का नये रूप में इन्टरब्यू हुआ है, नया अप्वाइन्टमेंट हुआ है और नया पे स्केल निर्धारित हुआ है। इसलिए वर्कर्स में बड़ा क्षोभ और आतंक है और वे परेशान हैं। वहां इसकी वजह से बड़े आतंक के समाचार हैं जो ठीक नहीं हैं। इसके पूर्व

भी बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ। वहां पर कर्मचारियों को टच नहीं किया गया। उनका जो स्केल आफ पे था, ग्रेड था, वहीं उनको छोड़ दिया गया। तो उसके अनुरूप ही कोकिंग कोल के कर्मचारियों के मामले में भी हमें ऐसा ही स्टेप लेना चाहिए और यह इसलिए भी आवश्यक है कि अगर कर्मचारियों में क्षोभ रहेगा, आतंक रहेगा तो यह निश्चित है कि वे ठीक से काम नहीं करेंगे जिसका रिजल्ट आपके प्रोडक्शन पर पड़ेगा जो बड़ा अहितकर होगा। इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस स्थिति को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करे।

जहां तक नियुक्तियों का सवाल है यह सही है, पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी कहा है और उससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है, टेक्निकल मामलों में तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, वह तो अगर प्रान्त में नहीं उपलब्ध हैं तो बाहर से मंगाने में कोई आपत्ति ही नहीं है, बल्कि प्रसन्नता भी है क्योंकि इससे प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। लेकिन जिस काम के लिए स्टेट में ही लोग उपलब्ध होते हैं, न मालूम कैसे उन्हें वह आफर नहीं दिया जाता है और बाहर के लोग वहां थोप दिये जाते हैं। इससे लोगों में बड़ा असंतोष है। यह आप जानते ही हैं कि बिहार की स्थिति कैसी है? कोई भी कारखाना लीजिए, कोई उद्योग लीजिए, कुछ भी लीजिए, उममें बिहार के लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं दिया जाता है, बाहर के लोग लाकर वहां रखे जाते हैं। यह स्थिति जब तक प्राइवेट कम्पनियां थीं और प्राइवेट मैनेजमेंट था तब तक तो जैसी थी वैसी थी, लेकिन अब जब यह सरकार के अधीन है तो बिहार का पूरा हक है कि वह सरकार से कहे कि उसको अपना हक मिले बहाली के मामले में। इसलिए इन नीतियों के साथ और इस विश्वास के साथ कि जिन श्रुटियों की तरफ मैंने ध्यान दिलाया है, सरकार से उनका समाधान मिलेगा और उनका निवारण होगा तथा बिहार को उसका हक मिलेगा, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शिव शन्धिका (बांका) : सभापति

जी, यह कोकिंग कोल का जो बिल हमारे सामने आया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। आज इसकी जरूरत थी। मैं उस प्रदेश से आता हूँ जहाँ पर कि ज्यादा कोयले की खदानें हैं और अधिक से अधिक मजदूर उनमें काम करते हैं। मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि वर्षों से इन खदानों के मालिक किस तरह से मजदूरों को एम्प्लायट कर रहे थे और सरकार को भी धोखा देते आ रहे थे। सबों की यह मांग थी और बहुत से मजदूर नेताओं की भी यह मांग थी कि कोल का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाय, लेकिन जब नेशनलाइजेशन हो गया और अब यह बिल यहाँ आया तो मदन में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें सुन रहा हूँ जो ममक्ष में नहीं आ रही हैं कि नेशनलाइजेशन में और इन बातों में जो यहाँ पर कही गई है, क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

हमारे डी० एम० के० के नेता साहब जो अभी इस बिल पर बोले हैं और उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कुमारमगलम साहब पर यह दोषारोपण किया कि मद्रास में तो उनको मजदूरों के लिये हमदर्दी है लेकिन बंगाल-बिहार में उनको मालिकों के साथ हमदर्दी है। यह बिल जिस रूप में आपके सामने है, वह आपके सामने स्पष्ट है और जहाँ तक मजदूरों और मालिकों का सवाल है वह अपनी जगह पर अलग है। उनको मजदूरों के साथ हमदर्दी है, इसीलिये तो यह बिल यहाँ पर लाया गया है। अब यह बात उनकी ममक्ष में नहीं आ रही है तो इसका क्या इलाज है। उनका कहना कि मद्रास में तो मजदूरों के साथ हमदर्दी है, लेकिन बंगाल और बिहार में मालिकों के साथ हमदर्दी है—इसका क्या मतलब है, इस बिल से तो यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं होती है।

अभी हमारे एक जनसच के भाई ने कहा कि मालिकों को कम्पेन्सेशन क्यों देना चाहते हैं ? मैं उनसे पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जब प्रीवी पर्स का सवाल यहाँ पर आया था, उस समय जनसच के भाइयों ने हम लोगों का साथ क्यों नहीं दिया था, आज उन्होंने मजदूरों के लिये रोना शुरू कर दिया है। हमारे बहुत से

मजदूर नेता लोग कहते हैं कि कम्पेन्सेशन देने की क्या जरूरत है, उनकी तरफ मजदूरों का बहुत सा बकाया है, प्राविडेंट फण्ड का बकाया है, बोनस का बकाया है, डीयरनेस का बकाया है—मेरी ममक्ष में नहीं आता कि जब इतना बकाया है तो क्या हमारे मजदूर नेता लोग आज तक सोये हुए थे, वे लोग कदा थे जो आज यह सब बकाया निकल रहा है। इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है, जिम्मेदारी इन मजदूर नेता लोगों की है, एक-एक जगह में ... (अवधान) ...

सभापति महोदय : हर आदमी को अपनी बात कहने का हक है और आपका कर्तव्य है कि उनकी बात को सुनें। उनको अपनी बात कहने का मौका दीजिये।

श्री शिव चण्डिका : सभापति महोदय, आज ये सारी बातें हो रही हैं, लेकिन जब नेशनलाइजेशन की बात आई थी, उस वक्त इसके बारे में कोई चर्चा भी नहीं हुई थी। हम सब मजदूरों का हित चाहते हैं, लेकिन इसका कोई तरीका भी होना चाहिये। आज कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़े। प्रोडक्शन अवश्य बढ़ना चाहिये और इसी वजह से नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ है, लेकिन हर बात एक दिन में तो नहीं हो जायगी, इसके लिये सबसे पहले वातावरण बनना चाहिये। आज भी कई कोलियरीज ऐसी हैं, जिनमें पाच-छ यूनियन्ज हैं, पाच-छ यूनियन्ज की क्या जरूरत है ? अगर आप प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में विश्वास करते हैं तो ईमानदारी से एग यूनियन बनाइये और स्वस्थ वातावरण बनाने में मदद कीजिये।

हम सब लोग यही चाहते हैं कि यह उद्योग आगे बढ़े, मगर जो बात सरकार चाहती है, जिसकी देश के लिये जरूरत है और जिसकी मजदूरों के हित के लिये जरूरत है, उस वातावरण को पैदा करना हम सब का कर्तव्य है। आज कुछ भाई कह रहे थे कि पीने का पानी नहीं है, मकान नहीं है, अस्पताल नहीं है, यह चीज नहीं है, वह चीज नहीं है 25 साल आजादी को हो गये, जरा कोई धूम कर देख कर आये, कि कौन माईज वैंलफेयर आर्गनाइजेशन ने क्या काम इस दिशा में नहीं किया है

[श्री शिव चन्डिका]

25 साल पहले की बात को यहां पर कहना कि पीने का पानी नहीं है, सड़कें खराब हैं, आदि आदि अब शोभा नहीं देना मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सैस लगा कर सरकार ने मजदूरों के वेलफेयर के सारे काम किये हैं और कर रहे हैं फिर भी अगर कोई कमी है तो उसको दूर किया जा सकता है मोहन कुमारमंगलम साहब, जिनके हाथ में यह जिम्मेदारी आई है और जिनके बारे में यह समझा जाता है कि वे रेडिकल मिजाज के आदमी हैं, वे सब कुछ कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इसके लिये हमें ठीक वातावरण पैदा करना होगा। अगर सब मिल कर प्रयत्न करे तो सचमुच वह प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकता है। जो लोग कहते हैं कि वहां मजदूरों को कुछ भी फायदा नहीं हुआ है, मैं उनको इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि झारिया में मेरी कास्टाचूएन्सी—बाका करीब 150 मान पर है। पिछले विधान सभा के चुनाव पर मुझे वहां के कुछ गांवों में जाने का मौका मिला था। जहां खदान के काम करने वाले मजदूर रहते हैं। हमने वहां लोगों से पूछा कि आप लोगों को कोल नेशनलाइजेशन से कुछ फायदा पहुंचा है। उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि नेशनलाइजेशन से बहुत फायदा हुआ है, उनकी मजदूरी बढ़ी है, पहले बहुत सी ऐसी नाजायज बातें होती थीं, जो अब नहीं हो रही हैं। वे लोग जो इससे सन्तुष्ट हैं, लेकिन यहां पर आकर हम कुछ दूसरी बातें कहते हैं—इसमें कोई फायदा नहीं है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश तरक्की करे तो ईमानदारी से हमें भी अपना फर्ज अदा करना चाहिये। अगर हम ईमानदारी से अपना फर्ज अदा नहीं करेंगे और यहां आकर कहेंगे कि वह बिल खराब है, यह होना चाहिए, वह नहीं होना चाहिये, तो इससे कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYA (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at long last probably a forty-year old recommendation is

taking shape through this Bill under the able guidance of the steel and mines Minister. But we have to wait these forty years since the first Coal Mining Committee in the year 1937 recommended the nationalisation of these coal mines, and the coal industry had to tread a gory past of accidents. The reports of enquiry committees of Murulidih, Chinakuri and Dhori speak out volumes of these black damp, fire damp and massacre of men and the cost we had to pay in the form of a river of blood and suffering until we reached the present stage when they are being taken over in the public sector.

Sir, I suppose you know the ethos of the coal mining industry. I remember as if it were yesterday because I started my life in trade union movement in coal mines. The ethos were that if you pay the workers more, they will go home; if you educate them, they will refuse to cut coal, and if you put them in good houses, there will be unrest. That was the ethos, the psychology of the employers which at that time was shared by the powers that be, or rather the powers that were. The history of coal mining industry has been a black history, a period of history where men were exploited, where womenhood were dishonoured and girlhood nipped in the bud.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him better speak on the Bill before the House.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYA : Sir, we are endowed with memory and we cannot forget them.

The first benefit of this take over would be the removal of the 32 so-called "Bappas" in the coal mine area. Every mine which produced 5,000 tons of coal a month had to spend about Rs. 5,000 on these "Bappas" as kick black money. That overhead of corruption has been smashed by this Bill.

Secondly, at long last we would be trying to save this coking coal. I do not know for how long our reserves of coking coal will last. In fact, we should have taken steps to take over blendable coal also, leaving out only non coking and/or non-gradable coal. If we take into account the coking coal and blendable coal, it will hardly last 40 years for our steel making unless we take to some new process. Perhaps, the coal dust injection process may help us to cut down the consumption

of coking coal for steel making. The estimates of these coal reserves vary from 15 years to 40 years—that is the doomsday—so far as our steel-making industry is concerned. Unless our geological survey operations expose new reserves of metallurgical coal seams, it is right and proper that re-structuring of the entire coal mining area should be given to competent hands. The polish technology in coal mining is second to none today in the world. It is right and proper that they have been asked to make a survey. The Indian mining engineers should be associated and overall plans of development should take place.

I would certainly give a warning here. We have got the experience of N. C. D. C. before us. We are already heavily-loaded in Bharat Coking Coal Corporation. The fall-back wages bill has sharply gone up. Therefore, we must fix a break-even point for the coal production from 214 coking coal mines that we have taken over. Till that break-even point is reached, we must put our foot down against large-scale construction of buildings and airconditioned offices so that there is a glittering sector for the top officialdom and there is slow-trudging to and fro in the coal-field by the daily and monthly paid lower cadre of employees. We would have to infuse a sense of participation. Here is one thing that has to be borne in mind and taken into consideration. All should work as a team and share the difficulties and tribulations in the coal-fields.

Then, small thermal captive power plants are a must in the coal-fields. I have already suggested and I suggest again, please don't wait for the State Electricity Boards; don't wait for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. You go-ahead, on priority basis, with your half a dozen captive power plants dispersed over the coal-fields. If you want to save the deeper coal-mine workers and workings, if you want to cut down the inherent danger to workers and workings, there is no other way out.

The taking over of coking coal mines has raised great expectations. These expectations have been partly belied by the quantum of compensation of Rs. 17 crores that is to be paid. I have added up these amounts and I find that about 34 collieries are given the quantum of compensation of the order of Rs. 4.5 crores. I would suggest that at least 50 per cent of this quantum of compensation should be paid in the form of 7 year National

savings certificates, not in the form of cash compensation. If the Bihar Government could pay for the abolition of zamindari in the form of 40 year bonds, why not pay them in the form of 7-year National savings certificates as payment of compensation for the taking over of coking coal mines?

Before I conclude, I must say, I entirely agree that the workers interests should be protected. It should be a charge on the Central Government. You cannot throw the workers to the mercy of the employers. You cannot say, "You go and chase the employers to get your dues from them." It is precisely here that the workers have failed to realise their dues from employers. Where they have failed, let the Government prevail and take necessary steps to ensure that they are paid their dues.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I welcome the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill, 1972. The Government has fulfilled a long-felt need. But, at the same time, I strongly object to, and oppose, the provisions made under Chapters III and V.

There is a provision for payment of compensation to the owners of the mines and to the owners of the coke-oven plants. I think they would have taken out by way of return all these years much more than the capital employed by them in these. Therefore, there is absolutely no necessity to provide compensation to these owners. When Government decide to pay such huge amounts to owners, naturally it will be a wrong start or a bad start for such public undertakings.

My second objection is to the anti-labour attitude reflected in this piece of legislation. It is always found that this Government speak too much about the workers, the working class, the down trodden and the backward classes, but when the time comes to protect them they have always failed, and this could be observed from this Bill also. They have shirked the responsibility to protect the due interests of the workers. It is said that the workers who want to claim their dues should claim those dues from the original owners. This is a very strange way of treating the working class. Government should have come out with the specific provision that if any worker had any claim they would entertain that claim and they would realise it from the owner. There is no sense in asking a poor worker to go to the owner for his legitimate dues. I was happy

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

when I learnt through the press that Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam had stated that the workers or the labourers were not responsible for the inefficient working of these mines. But he has failed to protect the workers. I conclude with the request and appeal to Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam that he should reconsider this aspect of the Bill and should protect the workers as he is supposed to do that.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should first thank all the hon. members who have taken so much interest in this Bill and spoken on it. By and large, the main criticisms of different provisions in the Bill have been concentrated on the provisions for compensation and also the position in relation to the rights and liabilities of different sections including the workers. So I think perhaps it would be useful if I put before the hon. Members the approach that is made by the Government in framing these various clauses in the Bill.

Under the Constitution, even after the amendment of Art. 31, we are still under a duty to pay an amount when we acquire any property. No longer is the position that we have to pay an amount that is equivalent to what may be called the market value of the property but the payment of an amount or specifying the principles on the basis of which the amount can be determined remains still part of Art. 31 (2). What we have done here in this case is to determine by appointing competent persons who could evaluate the value of the assets of these different 214 coal mines, evaluation of the assets and then fixing an amount which, in the light of the past working of all these mines and the lack of response which is shown by the owners in working these mines, is an amount that would be reasonable under these conditions. It is this amount to which is added the actual cost of the stores which were available as well as the stocks of coal which can be sold and from which the amount can be recovered. That is totalled up and put in the Schedule to this Bill. We have not taken into consideration the liabilities at all. That has been done on previous occasions when nationalisation has taken place but, advisedly, we did not do it on this occasion because we just were not sure what were the liabilities of these 214 different companies—partnerships, individual proprietors and so on.

As one of the hon. Members speaking in the discussion observed, coal is a very dirty business and it is a dirty business not only in our country but internationally recognised as probably the dirtiest of all businesses. Both physically and otherwise also, it is therefore not possible to place any reliance on the accounts that were available in the case of many of these 214 mine owners. Therefore, what is being done is that while what may be called the amount may be determined, we are not paying the amount immediately to the owner of the mine who may be a company or a partnership or an individual. We are depositing that amount before the Commissioner for Payments before whom all those who have got any claims against the mine owner will file their claims. The Commissioner for Payments will then adjudicate upon what is to be paid to these different coal mines.

15 42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This is broadly the scheme which has been incorporated in this Bill. The hon. Members would appreciate that the entire matter is not free from legal complications. It was my earnest desire, when we took over the management of the coking coal mines last year, to be able to bring this Bill for complete nationalisation take-over within three to four months, that is to say, sometime around April or May. But, unfortunately, the process of evaluating the value of the assets of all these 214 mines has been so time-consuming that even to bring it in this session of Parliament has required an enormous effort on the part of the officers who were requested to make the evaluation of all the assets of these mines. The difficulty, hon. Members would appreciate, is that it is difficult to evaluate what exactly is the worth of a particular asset; because if it has been well maintained, it deserves a little more and if it has been badly maintained, it deserves a little less though the asset has been bought by different owners at approximately the same time and our effort is to be as fair and just as is possible to all these 214 owners and that really has taken us so much time.

Sir, what I would like hon. Members to appreciate is that while we have all this effort to be as fair as possible, we have also tried to see that all the liabilities for which these persons are responsible are first of all met before they, as it were, walk over with the

compensation or the amount placed to their credit with the Commissioner of Payments.

Many of the hon. Members have been quite strong and vigorous, and understandably so, in criticising the fact that full priority has not been given to payments due to the workers. I would like the House to appreciate the position taken by the Government. When the mines were taken over, there were, really speaking, different kinds of liabilities, so far as the previous owners were concerned.

The first is what may be called the secured debts. That is to say, under the law of the country,—which continues to be the law of the country—a person who has advanced money to the mineowners on the understanding that he will have the first charge over all other debts, is protected. We thought that it would not be correct to take away their money from them because they are not responsible really for whatever misdeeds may have been done by the owners; they are persons advancing money in the ordinary course of business. Therefore it is that we did not think it proper to put aside the law of the country as it stands today, changing the position from his being a secured creditor on the date of the take-over to his becoming an unsecured creditor or the person at the end of the queue. It is only these secured creditors who have secured debts in terms of the laws of the country, in terms of the Transfer of Property Act, as it stands today, who still stand in front. They have not been given any big advantage. All that is done is this. Whatever the law had promised to them, whatever they were entitled to, prior to the take-over of October, 1971, they would be entitled to. What we have done to the workers in contrast? Please see Section 23, which has been quite strongly criticised by hon. Members. When the take over took place in October, 1971, they were in a position of being as good or as bad as any unsecured creditor, or except to the extent that one month's wages have priority over other debts. So far as all other claims of the workers are concerned they would be treated as claims of anybody else who have claims on the owner and what Section 23 (a) does is to give them, as it were, the next position in the queue immediately after the secured creditor.

Take the amount deposited with the Commissioner of Payments. The first set of persons having claims on that amount will be persons who have advanced money on the basis that they will have the first charge on the property of the previous owner. The second set of

persons are those mentioned in clauses (a) to (e) of Section 23. I do not know whether hon. Members object to the fact that dues to the State Governments rank in the same position as payments due to the workers. We thought this should be so, in the interest of Centre-State relations.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : That is unfair. To rank Government's dues with workers' dues is unfair.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : In the interest of Centre-State relations about which he is, I am sure, aware, we thought it would be better that we should protect what is also due to the Government representing you, me and everybody else. After all, what is that money? That is the money of the people as a whole. It is not money belonging to any particular individual. It is right that when we think in terms of priority, certainly, workers should be entitled to whatever is their due under the law. We have given something more than what they are entitled to ultimately. To go against the existing law and put aside the contractual agreement, in respect of individuals, who themselves have not been in any way responsible, as it were, for the misdeeds in the coal-mining area, would be, I think, against the ordinary principles of justice, as we, in a civilised country, understand them. Are we to put the workers higher up, and considerably higher up, than all others who might have lent money in the ordinary way to the employer, to the owner?

But we put him in the queue immediately after those who have got the right of priority under the law as it still exists inside our country.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : But he has made the dues to the creditors the first charge rather than those due to the workers or labourers.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : I am afraid that he has not followed what I have said. Possibly if he had read the Bill and the Act a little earlier, he could have followed it. But I cannot be responsible for that. So far as the Bill is concerned it is very clear. It is the secured creditor—I hope the hon. Member appreciates who a secured creditor is, because I am not here to give a lecture on law and say who a secured creditor is—who alone is put in front by virtue of the ordinary law of transfer of property. Unless we take that right away from him, which he

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam]

already had on the day of take-over, we cannot take away his first priority. Whatever right he had on the day of take-over is all that is preserved. He is not given any new right. But so far as the worker is concerned, who could have stood along with all other ordinary creditors, he is put in front of all other ordinary creditors. This is the scheme, and I think that it is quite understandable. What I would like Shri P. M. Mehta to understand is that it is not as if compensation is going to be just paid out to the owner and the workers will have to go running after the owners all the time. That seems to be his impression. That is not at all the case. What the worker has to do—and I am sure the unions will do it on his behalf, because we have got very strong and active unions in this area—is to file whatever claims he has got against the employer, the previous owner, before the Commissioner of Payments, and the Commissioner of Payments then, in accordance with the priority that is laid down in terms of the Act and then ultimately in the rules, will pass orders first of all honouring whatever the secured creditor has against the owner, and secondly meeting all the workers' dues and also the royalty of the State Governments, and finally dealing with all the ordinary creditors. When all that has been paid out, whatever is left of compensation or the amount, whatever is left at the end of all that will alone then be taken away by the owner. So, we have tried to do it, therefore, in such a way that not a single paisa....

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : May I ask one question of the hon. Minister? Suppose the workers have any case before a labour tribunal or have filed any claim, as per their claims statement the workers must get so much, and until that amount is paid to them, no money should be paid to the owners; till a final decision is arrived at, will the hon. Minister be in a position to withhold the amount as per this Bill?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : To see that the money is paid?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : To see that the money is withheld?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : The money that is deposited with the Commissioner of Payments will not be paid out to the owner—I am again using the word 'owner'; it may be companies, private pro-

prietors or partnerships—until all these claims are settled. That is the scheme..

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : My point was this. Suppose, I have filed a case before a labour tribunal claiming Rs. 10 lakhs from the employers? Will that amount be withheld until a decision is arrived at?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : That is a different matter. If he has already got an award from a labour tribunal which is enforceable against the present owner or the previous owner, yes, he can file his claim before the Commissioner of Payments. But if he has got something in the future in mind, then I am sorry that it cannot cover that, because already more than nine months have passed since the take-over, and all these claims could only relate to the period prior to October, 1971; in respect of everything that comes after October, 1971, the present management will be responsible. But so far as everything that happened before October, 1971 is concerned, well, I hope that all these claims would have been settled by that time, but we cannot leave everything out uncertain to cover what may happen next year or the year after that in respect of the workers' claims that may have come into existence but were never enforced in the past. This is the position so far as the compensation part is concerned. This covers the points made by hon. Members on clauses 17, 18, 19 and 23.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : May I seek a clarification? The hon. Minister has just now said that any claim arising between the date of take-over and the date of vesting of the undertaking in the Government would be covered, but that is not the position under clause 9.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : I was talking of the period prior to the take-over.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What about the period between the take-over and the vesting of the responsibility in the Government? The workers will have to run after the owners in respect of their claims during this period? That is the scheme here..

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : If there are any dues, obviously those who are in charge of the management of that period will be liable, but that is a different thing, and that has nothing to do with the owner. So far as the owner is concerned, he

will be responsible for all the liabilities which have arisen in the course of his ownership of the particular mine. They will be dealt with the terms of priority as laid down in clauses 17, 18, 19 and 23. So far as provident fund is concerned, it is clause 18; clause 19 is about superannuation. So far as non-payment is concerned, that comes, whether as usual, under clause 23.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : In 17(1), you say that service conditions will be protected. But under 19, the employer can simply disburse those amounts. Why do they not hand it over to you?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : He should appreciate that in regard to what has happened in the past, the Government is not going to put its hand into its pocket which is the pocket of the general treasury. What we are doing is that everything that is due to the worker to the extent that money is available in the hands of the owner, on the basis of whatever is to be paid to him, will be paid to the worker first so far as his dues are met before it is paid to the employer. I think that is quite sensible.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : He has said that preference would be given to tribunal's award. Under sec. 317 of the Companies Act, retrenchment compensation and lay-off compensation is a first charge along with the secured charge. So why not place all these charges also along with these charges and keep them as secured charges?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : I do not think they are going to be any worse of so far as that is concerned because there is cl. 23 which is a charge immediately after the secured charge. I do not think we should bring into the picture any other.

So far as clause 17 is concerned, I would like hon. members to appreciate that these powers are powers which have been taken virtually under every nationalisation Act. Government have taken all these powers to see that if there are any anomalies, they should be dealt with properly. But to my knowledge, these powers have never been used—on a previous occasion also I referred to this question when it came up in the House—to the detriment of workers. Take for instance, what happened when the LIC was brought into existence. At every stage when anything has been nationalised, we take these powers, but they have never been utilised to

the detriment of the workers; they have always been used for the benefit of the workers. That is first thing.

So far as sub-clause (2) is concerned, that is really in relation to non-workmen, that is to say, officers. I think it was Shri Chatterjee who said that we have virtually thrown them to the wolves—he did not say so in so many words; let me be mild, but that was the purport of his observation. I do not think we have done anything to harm their interest. But our difficulty is this. I do not know how much personal knowledge he has about those working in the Jharia district. But there have been a few cases, possibly 50 or so—I cannot give the exact number—who have been paid very high salaries, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 6,000 Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 10,000 with a lot of privileges, attendant benefits and so on. These are the gentlemen whom we would like to be able to deal with fairly and honestly. I think he would also agree that they should be dealt like that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is with regard to the onerous clause in the contract of service. They will be governed by that.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : If there are cases like that, I am sure hon. members will bring them up inside and outside this House and they will be dealt with.

But the whole object of this is to give us enough freedom to be able to reorganise these 214 mines, to put persons who are properly paid in proper places, and where they are not properly paid—in fact, they are overproperly paid—to be able to reduce them to the proper level. If a person is not properly qualified, who is to say whether it is onerous or not? We are not going to lose ourselves in a controversy over this in deciding whether it is not onerous or it is onerous. Why not have a little confidence in us? Why does he think that we are going to misbehave in these matters? Why be so sensitive on this score? Have we misbehaved in the past when such powers were taken by us in other cases? In the past we have taken very wide powers of this character and we have not misbehaved. To this day, even today, I would only request hon. Members to say if they have ever come across an instance where the Government has actually misbehaved and misused the power in its hands.

Hon. Members also made some criticism—and I can appreciate it—of the fact that

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16. hrs.

production has not come up very much or is more or less the same or a little less than it was before. One of the principal reasons for this has been the fact that we have been suffering from a shortage of railway wagons. I can show to the hon. Members the figures, but I have not got them now, because I did not know that those points would be raised in this manner. The coal stocks which we have at the pitheads in the different mines are virtually the same; the stock is not less than what it was at the time of nationalisation. I think that is the best proof which will show that it is not production that has come down, but that production has been going up at a reasonable level, but to make it much higher than that would not in any way advance the interest of the coking coal mines but merely add to the amount of coal that would be piled up in the pitheads.

Hon. Members also made some quite vigorous criticism of what they seem to feel is the ignoring of the interest of the workers. My friend Mr. Baladhandayutham was particularly eloquent, and Mr. Chittibabu seems to feel that I am only anxious about the workers of Tamil Nadu and have forgotten the workers in Bihar. I do not blame him because he does not very much know about what is happening to the workers in Bihar. But I will educate him and say that while I am well attuned to the interest of the workers in Tamil Nadu, I am as much interested in the workers of Bihar. Now, in relation to the workers in Bihar, a number of problems are facing us. The first is, you will be interested to know, that when we took over the management, we had about 70,000 employees on the rolls of the coking mines, but on the 1st of April, 1972, the total number rose to 1,28,400. That is to say, 58,400 extra employees have been taken in. How does this happen? It happened firstly because a large number of contract workers, who were not on contract, went into the category of regular workers. Secondly, the employers very often used to get a large percentage of the total number of workers working on a casual basis, and so, you had a duplication of workers: that is, a larger number of workers working casually than were actually needed in the mine itself. It is extremely difficult for us to separate them and decide who are the sheep and who are the goats; who are the casual workers who should be taken, and who are

not casual workers who should not be taken. The result has been that we have undoubtedly got surplus of workers today in the Bharat Coking Coal, and we have got—that is equally unfortunate perhaps—a number of workers who have come on the rolls who possibly did not have very much right to come in.

It became extremely difficult to separate them, particularly in these days of unemployment when, under the Wage Boards, every worker feels that he has real parity with others and he is really assured of wages, provided he does his work honestly and properly. Not only have we taken all the workers, but we have also seen that the wage Board level of wages and all other benefits have been given to all those 1,28,000 workers. I would say—it is a very rough estimate—that the Wage Board conditions of services may not have been given even to 50 per cent of the workers in the coking coal mines. I think I would be broadly right, because, very often though it was certain that under the employers, the Wage Board level of wages was being paid, in fact, it was not being paid. But now, we have seen that it is being paid. The increase that has accrued in the cost of coal as a result of the extra payment that we are making to the workers is something like Rs. 3.50 a tonne. Apart from the increase in dearness allowance on the Wage Board scale, no worker in the Bharat Coking Coal gets today less than Rs. 7.13 per day. I think this does augur pretty well so far as the management of the Bharat Coking Coal is concerned. We have also set up a consultative committee with representatives of the central trade unions to advise and help us to see that we are really able to follow a proper labour policy.

I would even now plead with the hon. Members that they should be a little indulgent so far as the work that we conduct in the coal mines is concerned, because the more I get to know about these mines the more I find the number of difficulties that arise out of the way in which the mine-owners have operated for years and years. Mr. Bhattacharyya mentioned forty years. We are forty years too late because the recommendation to nationalise the coal mines came about forty years ago, it was in 1937. For at least 35 years the mine-owners had so many corrupt practices operating in the mines that to get rid of all of them, to clean up a place like the Jharia mines and rebuild it as a place where the best coking coal in our country is avail-

able, is a very difficult task but a task which I am confident we shall be able to fulfil.

SIIRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : Why do you pay compensation to these corrupt employers ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Bhattacharyya knows that we have a Constitution and we work under that Constitution ; even in terms of articles 31 and 31C there are certain obligations which we observe and it is in terms of the Constitution that the law is passed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) :
उनका प्रोविडेंट फण्ड का जो पैसा है, उसको आप जमा करेंगे या उन मालिकों से लेगे ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am really amazed when I hear a gentleman representing the Jan Sangh shedding so many tears for the labourers because whenever we proposed, they always fought against the amendments of the Constitution by which we could protect the workers... (Interruptions) It is better that wisdom should dawn on them, even if it is late. Shri Vajpayee also knows that so far as the Constitution amendments were concerned, the voice of the Jan Sangh, to put it mildly, was rather dubious.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि उनका प्रोविडेंट फण्ड का जो पैसा है, मालिकों को जो मुआवजा दिया जायगा, क्या उसमें से काटा जायगा या आप जमा करेंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the hon. Member was not here ; I saw him just rushing into the Chamber. The hon. Minister has been speaking for quite some time and he has dealt with that question quite at length and you are raising it now.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The trouble about some hon. Members is that they like to listen to themselves but not to others and naturally they are not able to follow the proceedings of the House very accurately.

My last point is about the question raised by Mr. Chittibabu, whether we take into consideration the reserves of the coalmines in fixing the amount of compensation. We do not. There is no compensation so far

as reserves are concerned. Reserves of coal under the soil are the property of the State ; they are not the property of individuals mine owner ; no compensation has been provided for that whatsoever.

Some remarks were also made by Mr. Chittibabu which I should not let pass. He seems to imagine that custodians are going to be appointed from the political party to which I belong. But I would request him not to judge us by his standards. His standards may be different. So, also he seems to think that much of the compensation that we are going to pay out is because of certain obligations made at the time of the elections. I am afraid again that he is acting on the basis of his outlook and not ours. This compensation has been evaluated very strictly and has been arrived at on the basis of very hard and sustained work by teams of accountants and technical people in evaluating assets. I think hon. Members will appreciate therefore that we have done our best in producing this Bill now which will enable an effective and complete take-over of the mines and enable us to go forward to amalgamate them effectively so that we can get the maximum out of these mines and use the most scientific and modern methods in their development, while at the same time doing our best to protect the interests of the workers and other sections of the people who have certain rights in relation to the previous owners.

I would only mention in respect of Mr. Daga's request that the matter should be referred to a Select Committee that I would most earnestly request him not to press his suggestion, the reason being not that we are afraid of going to a Select Committee, but that it will take another four months. Already, the amalgamation has been delayed too long. The whole object of the take-over was to make the 214 mines into something like 50 or 60 units and then even make them smaller in number. The longer we delay it, the longer will be the delay in initiating process of rationalisation and scientific exploitation of the mines. The matter is not very complicated and we have been very careful in fixing the amount of compensation on the basis of a very sustained study by responsible officers. It is in this light that I would commend the measure to this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put amend-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

ment No. 1, for referring the Bill to a Select Committee, to the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners of the coking coal mines specified in the First Schedule, and the right, title and interest of the owners of such coke oven plants as are in or about the said coking coal mines with a view to reorganising and reconstructing such mines and plants for the purpose of protecting, conserving and promoting scientific development of the resources of coking coal needed to meet the growing requirements of the iron and steel industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration "

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before we take up clause-by-clause consideration there are a number of difficulties which I wish to point out. According to the rules, all the amendments should be given one day in advance so that copies of the amendments can be circulated to the Members and they may be able to study them and come to the House prepared to make their contributions. There are quite a large number of amendments which were sent in only today, including some amendments of the Government. I am in a difficulty. According to the rules I may or may not accept them, but I would not like to be arbitrary in the matter. How is it possible to circulate the amendments received today to the Members so that they can study them? I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten me. Under the circumstances, possibly the best thing is to take up the Clause by Clause consideration tomorrow.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am told that the next business on the Order Paper is ready and Mr. Khadilkar is here. So, though I am not anxious to postpone it, if the House considers it reasonable, we can take up the Clause by Clause consideration tomorrow and give the hon. Members an opportunity of going through all the amendments.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : There must be a formal motion for adjournment of the debate on this particular Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under Rule 89, the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, postpone the consideration of a clause. So, even without referring it to the House, I can do it. But I am happy the Minister agrees with me. Clause by clause consideration will be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Can some new amendments be given at this stage?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know. Next item

16.16 hrs

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY BILL

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for a scheme for the payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories, mines, oil-fields, plantations, ports, railway companies, shops or other establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

I have the honour to move that the Payment of Gratuity Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration and also that the Bill be passed. The bill is part of a package of social security measures we have promoted to enable the workers to meet the different contingencies of life. The grave problem of unemployment is, of course, with us all the time and we have to do all we can to solve or at least to contain it. But at the same time, we must also do our limited best to dispel the sense of insecurity which haunts the minds even of those who are already in employment. Absence of adequate retirement benefits is one of the factors that make for this sense of insecurity. The worker knows that even after a long working life he would not have the wherewithal with which to meet the needs of life on retirement. This thought starts disturbing him as he approaches retirement and makes retirement itself an event to be looked upon with

dread. The Provident Fund Scheme has been devised by the Government to give the worker a measure of income security in retirement; the Family Pension Scheme recently introduced provides a measure of protection for his dependents in the event of his death in harness. There has been a demand all over the country for the introduction of a Gratuity Scheme designed to serve the same purpose. The Bill before us seeks to meet this demand.

The Bill was referred by the Lok Sabha to a Select Committee on the 21st December, 1971. The Select Committee presented its Report on the 2nd May, 1972. The Committee has made a number of changes in the Bill designed to improve its coverage and content. I shall briefly recapitulate the more important of these changes.

- (i) To widen the coverage of the Bill, the wage limit has been raised from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1000 per month as provided for in the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952. To ensure that a person who has been employed for a continuous period of five years on wages not exceeding Rs. 1000 per month may not become disentitled to receive gratuity when his monthly wages exceed Rs. 1000 a provision has also been made that gratuity should be paid in respect of the period during which such a person was employed on wages not exceeding Rs. 1000 per month on the basis of the wages received by him during that period.
- (ii) Under the Bill as introduced in the Lok Sabha, the quantum of gratuity payable at the rate of half a month's wage for each completed year of service was to be subject to a maximum of 15 months' wages. That Select Committee has not altered the rate but the ceiling on the quantum has been raised from 15 months' wages to 20 months' wages so as to provide an incentive to employees who work beyond 30 years of service.
- (iii) The Bill as introduced in the Lok Sabha was to apply initially to factories, mines, plantations and such shops or establishments employing 10 or more persons as are covered by the relevant State Acts, with an enabling provision empowering Central Gov-

ernment to extend its provisions to other establishments also. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee will now apply initially to oil fields, ports and railway companies also in addition to the sectors originally proposed to be covered. The enabling provision for extension of the provisions of the Bill to other establishments also remains.

- (iv) In the case of a dispute with regard to the amount of gratuity payable to an employee or the admissibility of any claim for payment of gratuity, the employee also will now have the right to make an application to the Controlling Authority for appropriate action.
- (v) In the cases of default in the payment of gratuity, gratuity will be recoverable as arrears of land revenue together with compound interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the employer.
- (vi) Where an employer fails to pay gratuity to an employee, he will be punishable with imprisonment for a term which will not be less than 3 months, unless the Court trying the offence, for reasons to be recorded in writing, is of the opinion that a lesser term of imprisonment or the imposition of a fine would meet the ends of justice.
- (vii) Under the proviso to clause 11 of the Bill, a specific provision has been made under which the appropriate Government shall authorise the criminal prosecution of an employer who has failed to pay gratuity within the prescribed time.

The Select Committee had also requested Government to reconsider Clauses 2(c) and 4(6) of the Bill, relating to the following matters :

- (i) Whether a strike which is illegal should be considered as interruption of service which will disqualify an employee for gratuity for that particular year.
- (ii) Whether gratuity is liable to be forfeited in part or in whole if an employee's services are terminated for any act causing damage or loss to or

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

destruction of property belonging to the employer or for riotous or disorderly conduct or any other act of violence on his part or any offence involving moral turpitude.

Government have given the most careful consideration to these two recommendations of the Select Committee, but could not see their way to accepting them.

Under Clause 2(c) of the Bill a period of illegal strike does not form part of "continuous service". The intention is that in case of participation in an illegal strike, the employee will forfeit gratuity for that particular year, but the service rendered in earlier years and in subsequent years will be taken into account for purposes of payment of gratuity. As sudden and unjustified strikes (which may partake of an illegal character) upset production plans and may cause considerable loss to employers and to the country generally, Government feel that there should be some deterrent against such strikes. Gratuity is no doubt an important retirement benefit to the worker; but it also embodies the concept of a reward to the worker for long and efficient service rendered to the employer. Government are, therefore, unable to agree that the period of "continuous service" may include the period of an illegal strike.

As regards the forfeiture of gratuity, the Select Committee has suggested that the entire clause 4(b) may be omitted so that gratuity which an employee earns by virtue of service over a period may not be forfeited for any misconduct on his part. The concept underlying this provision in the Bill is that misconduct on the part of an employee, no matter at which stage of service, should entail consequences either by way of reduction of the gratuity payment or by its total forfeiture. There are degrees and grades of misconduct and forfeiture of gratuity should arise only in the case of misconduct which may be described as grave or serious. I hope the House will agree that a distinction should be made between technical misconduct and misconduct which entails destruction of employer's property or which involves riotous conduct and use of violence. There should be some deterrent against this class of misconduct and this is what Clause 4(6) seeks to provide.

In the Select Committee several members expressed their anxiety to ensure promptness in the payment of gratuity. Since gratuity is

a retirement benefit payable when an employee superannuates or resigns, there should be adequate safeguards to ensure that the employer does discharge this obligation at the time it arises. A number of suggestions were made, the principal one being that there should be a Trust Fund to which the employers would make a prescribed contribution every year, the Trust Fund will be responsible for paying gratuity to the workers at the time it falls due. The proposal has been considered by Government and a Working Group has been set up, with an Actuary of the Life Insurance Corporation as its Chairman and including representatives of the Departments of Insurance, Labour and Employment and Economic Affairs and the Bureau of Public Enterprises, to consider the matter in depth and to make recommendations on the most suitable and feasible Scheme for the purpose. The Group has already started its work and necessary further action will be taken in the matter after its report is received.

I am confident that the Bill will be welcomed as a piece of progressive labour legislation and that it will receive support from all sections of the House. Workmen all over the country have been anxiously waiting for this measure to be placed on the statute book and I would urge that we should do so as early as possible.

I am aware of the fact that in certain particulars the Bill does not fully meet the wishes and suggestions made by the Select Committee. I would, however, request the House to look at the Bill as a whole and to understand how far it fulfils the broad objectives which we all have in view. There may be some who desire an extension of the coverage of the Bill and others who would like to see larger benefits made available to workers. These may be desirable ends in themselves but I suggest we may consider them at a later stage after we have some experience of the working this new statute. We are now making a beginning with a gratuity scheme, and in the opinion of the Government, the provisions of the Bill represent a fair balance between needs of the workers employed in the productive process and the compelling need for conserving resources for the augmentation of the total national product. We must not forget that such augmentation is an essential pre-condition to the success of our current efforts to

remove the scourge of poverty from the country. When viewed from this angle, I am sure, that the Bill will commend itself to all sections of the House and command their support.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a measure which has been long overdue. Although it is somewhat a half-hearted measure, we welcome it.

In the past, the payment of gratuity has been treated to be in the nature of a dole or a pittance to be given to an employee who is being retired or superannuated at the sweet will of the employer. After giving best years of his life for the employer and with no prospect of future employment, when an employee is retired, he is certainly entitled to be given in lieu of pension something like gratuity. That is why there has been a consistent demand that this benefit which is not a mere pittance or a dole from the employer should have a statutory recognition. And it should be made a statutory right of the workers to get that. With greater and greater shrinking of employment potentialities, with no old age benefit being available and with no unemployment insurance being available to the employees who lose their jobs by one or the other processes mentioned in this Bill, it is fair and proper that provision should be made for payment of gratuity. From its very name, the concept of gratuity seems to connote that it is in the nature of a gratuitous payment. But now it has been legally recognized in some cases at least ; under industrial law it is a justifiable claim on the part of the employee for services rendered and it should no longer be treated as a charity or a dole given by the employer. This is not an ex-gratia payment but a vested right of the employees to get it.

The Bill, we are very sorry to say, although it meets some of the requirements which have been long overdue, by reason of its restricted scope does not meet all the requirements, and some of the provisions, I am sorry to say, are loaded in favour of the employers and not the employees.

The hon. Minister has referred to some of the provisions which we find from the Report of the Select Committee were very much discussed but Government has not found it possible to accept. The reasons which have been given do not convince us.

Apart from the coverage of the workers,

why should the retrenchment compensation which is provided in the Industrial Disputes Act under 25F not have been made a part of the gratuity scheme? Because what is paid as compensation for retrenchment is in the nature of gratuity for services rendered ; on the basis of the years of services rendered, that compensation is calculated which is really gratuity. Now because of more effective steps indicated in this Bill, it would be easier for the workmen who are retrenched to come under the scope and ambit of this Bill ; there would be an easier method of realisation. We all know how long it takes under 25F ; sometimes the Industrial Tribunal has to assess, calculate, the retrenchment compensation that is payable under 25F. But this Bill does not include that category within its ambit.

Clause 1 (3) makes the applicability of this scheme to categories of workers very much restricted. We find from the Report of the Select Committee and the Minutes of Dissent appended thereto that there has been a consistent demand—I believe and I am told that almost all the Central trade union organisations asked—, namely, why should this scheme be restricted to certain categories of workers in this country, what right have we to deny this payment of gratuity to all types of employees. We find that there has been almost a unanimous demand, so far as it appears from the Minutes of Dissent, from a large section of members representing trade union organisations to include within the ambit of this Bill transport workers, workers of the local bodies, workers in the construction industry, educational institutions, hospitals, etc., for which some amendments have been given. But what is the rationale behind exclusion of these categories of workers? Was it an arbitrary method of picking and choosing which was adopted? No rational principle is indicated.

Why should some of the workers only get the benefit? What right have we got to deny the other workers of the benefit? This is the most ordinary benefit which the worker is entitled to get. Why this arbitrary selection of some of the types of workers to get the benefit? Therefore, we should definitely commend to the hon. Minister to accept some of the amendments which we have given to enlarge the scope of the Bill. After all, the employers will have to pay. Why should he in some cases have the right to deny this benefit to the workers and only in certain fields of employment this is applicable. I submit there is no reason behind this arbitrary picking and choo-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

sing of types of workers who should get the benefit.

Then clause 2(c), to which we have a very fundamental objection. The clause said that no strike should be encouraged. But I take it that the legality or illegality of a strike would be determined by the Industrial Disputes Act—Sections 22 and 23. The hon Members are aware—most of them are, I am sure—as to what are the occasions which have been held to prohibit a strike, apart from the period of notice to be given. You are aware that nobody can go on a strike during the pendency of the conciliation proceedings, during the pendency of proceedings before a court or tribunal, during the pendency of arbitration proceedings and during any period in which a settlement or award is in operation, etc. Therefore, a strike which may be wholly justified will because of certain statutory standards laid down be declared illegal. Otherwise the workers will be fully justified in going on a strike and there may be various reasons why the workers will have to go on a strike, not that they get pleasure out of it. Therefore, these are certain statutory standards laid down in the Industrial Disputes Act which cannot possibly visualise all the circumstances in which the workers or a body of workers can go on a strike. Supposing there is a strike for a day or two which is fully justified, as you will see that some of the hon. Members in their Minutes of Dissent have indicated, but these workers who go on a strike for a day or two which otherwise is fully justified, would be debarred from the benefits of being treated in continuous service under Section 2 sub-clause (3). I submit this is a retrograde measure because there are various types of employers and it will not be difficult for them to create provocations and get rid of the applicability of these provisions or to make the workers lose the benefits of this scheme, to provoke such a situation in which the workers will be forced to go on a strike for a day or two or seven days and then come within the mischief of Section 2 sub-clause (3) and they will lose the benefit of being treated in continuous service. We submit this is a measure which the Government may consider again and the Government may kindly accept the amendment which I have submitted.

The other clause to which I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the House is clause 2(5). That is definition of wages. Although we generally welcome this measure, we find some of the provisions are

put more for the benefit of the employers than for the benefit of the employees. Clause 2 (5) says that it shall not and it does not include any bonus, house rent allowance, overtime allowance and any other allowance. After all, nobody can say that the level of wages or salaries in this country is very high. The dearness allowance in many cases is treated and ought to be treated as part of the wages itself.

Even dearness allowance is not to be taken into consideration while computing wages under this.

AN HON. MEMBER: It will be taken.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am sorry, I made a mistake; I stand corrected. But there are other types of allowances, bonus, etc. Why should not these things be treated as part of the wages? Why should not this benefit go to the employees? After all, you are giving 15 days' wages in a whole year. That is for the purpose of gratuity. Why do you deprive them of this amount which in any event is not going to be very large.

I wish to draw his attention to Clause 4 which is about the 'qualifying period'. Clause 4 says:

"Gratuity shall be payable to an employee—

- (a) on his superannuation,
- (b) on his retirement or resignation,
- (c) on his death or total disablement due to accident or disease

after completion of not less than five years of continuous service."

This, I do not understand. What is the special charm of mentioning '5 years'? What is the special reason behind it? If this is less than 5 years, he will not be entitled. Why? Suppose, after 2 years he is disabled due to accident. What happens? Why should he not get the benefit? We have put another amendment which I request the House to accept.

The rate of gratuity, namely, 15 days in one year is not at all an adequate amount. This should be raised to 30 days. And then, about the upper limit, we wish to submit that there need not be any upper limit. Entitlement to gratuity depends upon length of service, the number of years a worker has put in. That will be a thing which will vary in indi-

vidual cases. Therefore, why should there be any upper limit prescribed?

Another objectionable feature that we find is about 'forfeiture' of the entire amount of gratuity. Sub-clause (a) of clause 4 (3) says that the gratuity of an employee whose services have been terminated for any act, wilful omission or negligence, causing any damage or loss to, or destruction of property belonging to the employer, shall be forfeited to the extent of the damage or loss so caused. Sub-clause (b) provides for the total forfeiture of the entire amount due. I wish to refer to a judgment of the Supreme Court in this connection. The Supreme Court has been criticised on the floor of the House on many occasions for taking up a reactionary attitude and all that. This is what the Supreme Court said in 1961. I am quoting from the judgment of the Supreme Court Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar in the judgment said:

"On principle, if gratuity is earned by an employee for long and meritorious service it is difficult to understand why the benefit thus earned by long and meritorious service should not be available to the employee even though at the end of such service he may have been found guilty of misconduct which entails his dismissal. Gratuity is not paid to the employee gratuitously or merely as a matter of boon. It is paid to him for the service rendered by him to the employer and when it is once earned, it is difficult to understand why it should necessarily be denied to him, whatever may be the nature of misconduct for his dismissal."

This was said in the Garment Cleaning Workers' case, in 1961.

This was what was done by the Supreme Court in 1961. Now we are putting the clock back. We are now saying, for one act of misconduct, after your 20 years of service, you will hereby lose your entire benefit. Is this not a most amazing provision?

It shows complete lack of concern for the employee who is serving in industry, because after many years of service, because of just one act of misconduct he may lose the entire amount of gratuity. If because of the misconduct the employer suffers or there is any loss in production, then the extent of the loss could be deducted from the gratuity but the balance of the amount should be paid to the workers. Therefore, we are very strongly opposed to the provision in clause 4 (6) (b) (i).

Then, I come to clause 11. Why should it be left to the State Government to make a complaint if there is any default in compliance with this particular Act? Provision is made that it has to be brought to the notice of the State Government and the State Government shall authorise the controlling authority to make a complaint. After all, it is the employee who will suffer? If the employee feels or can make out a case that the provisions of the Act are not being followed and there are no extenuating circumstances, why should it be left to the employee to go to the State Government and why should he have to satisfy the State Government? Supposing the State Government or the authorised person does not file the complaint, there is no way to compel the State Government to make a complaint or authorise the controlling authority to make a complaint. We know that under the Industrial Disputes Act, nobody can compel the State Government to make a reference under section 10. Then, what is the remedy? There is no remedy except public opinion. Why should there be such a provision leaving it to the State Government or the controlling authority to lodge a complaint? After all, it is the employee who suffers and it is he who has earned his gratuity. So, why should he be made to run to the State Government? We know the amount of redtapism which is there. So many methods have to be adopted to move the State Government in the matter, and depending upon the good wishes of the State Government, the controlling authority will take steps in the matter.

Again, who will have the control of the proceedings? The employee would not have it nor would the trade unions have it, but the entire control would go in the hands of the controlling authority. So, this creates a great deal of doubt in the minds of the workers in regard to this particular provision of law that it should be made a cognizable offence, namely that the default should be made a cognizable offence. We welcome this move that it is being made an offence. But why should the Government hedge it with restrictions or make proposals as would whittle down the effect of it? So, we would ask the hon. Minister to consider favourably the suggestions and make the necessary changes in the Bill.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : I welcome this Bill which is a progressive measure.

16.48 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

[Shri B. V. Naik]

To begin with, I find that in the course of his clarifications of the objects and reasons of this Bill, the hon. Minister of Labour has stated that gratuity is a sort of reward to the worker for the full period of his service. I think the time has come for us to think a bit differently or a bit away from this at least in the spheres of economic thinking, when we are thinking in terms of wages. Gratuity is not the prize of labour but a sort of repayment of a labour loan. It will have to be defined very clearly and very unambiguously whether gratuity is a reward or a sort of donation or a sort of prize or whether it is a rightful claim of the labourer on a labour loan.

I think that in the context of the non-Victorian economic thinking, we shall have to talk of the amounts that are due to a labourer as a justifiable and justiciable claim. In a socialist economy, we have to take it *a priori* that a worker's contribution to the productive activity or the end-product of the economic activity is not a bit less or a bit more than anybody else's contribution to it, whether it be the capital or the organisation or the management or the land. I think this is at the very base of our concept of a socialist society, that he stands on a footing of absolute equality. In that context, I would suggest that we treat gratuity as a justiciable claim of the labourer.

Then coming to the aspect of continuous service, I have seen in many of our industrial undertakings that, progressively, the moment you make it into a continuous service, it becomes a hazardous enterprise for the labourer because they will hire him and fire him before the end of six months. We have seen in one of the areas in a very reputed concern that the ratio of the permanently employed labour to the non-permanently employed labour which was being sacked at the end of every 9 or 11 months was 1 to 3, if not more, because correct statistics in regard to the seasonal labourers are not being maintained. I would like Government to take such steps as are necessary to see that the unscrupulous employers, people who have yet to accommodate themselves to the situation in the present context, do not resort to the step of making continuous labourers into the non-continuous category, so that by bringing in progressive legislation like giving them gratuity we do not reduce the security and permanence of the jobs which they enjoy at present. These are some of the hazardous effects of good legisla-

tion and I would request our Labour Minister to kindly keep a watchful eye on this aspect of the security and continuity of service of the employees.

I really compliment the three members of the Select Committee who have appended a note of dissent, Shri Mehta, Dr. Sen and Shri Giri who have given adequate reasons why some sectors of industry like construction workers, canteens and clubs where labour is unorganised should be brought within the purview of the benefits of this progressive legislation. I think we have fairly adequate data as to the total quantum of unorganised labour in this country whether they are working in forestry or fisheries or land. But when we come to the question of agricultural labour on a seasonal basis, we come into a field of production which is bristling with immense problems I understand that. But what about the forest labourers, those people who work with contractors, the road gangs, the construction workers, people who are working in schools as teachers? While we can and do sympathise with organised labour in the oligopolistic sector of our industry, I think the conditions of labour which deserve immediate attention are those prevailing in this unorganised sector. The suggestion in the note of dissent commending the inclusion of these various sectors of our economy for eligibility for the purpose of gratuity deserves a fresh look and fresh consideration.

I may submit here that in our country where about half to one-third of the population is living below the poverty line, the large number of people who are going to be affected as far as our economic conditions are concerned. They are those people who have a multiple employment situation. The agricultural labourer works during the monsoon in the farms; he works on the road during the summer; he works, if it is nearabout, in a plantation during the winter or during the fair season. These are the people who go from employer to employer and from employer to further employer, whether it is a vertical or a horizontal mobility. Usually it is horizontal going from place to place. I wonder when in this country, after 72 years of this century, we are going to take a look and see to the benefits of these workers in the unorganised sector, a large number of them, nearly four-fifth of them today account for the number of people who in this country constitute the people who are below the poverty line. If in the words of our

hon. Minister who said that he wants to fight the scourge of poverty, this is to be achieved, in this legislation, for which he has our full backing, there is not a word about the people who constitute one-third to half of the population. I think it is about time that our labour legislation as well as our Labour Ministry do something very serious and very earnestly.

It is worth-while that we have today a working group working about the conditions of creating a sort of gratuity fund. A top level actuary or an expert in this line is going to work out and see how every month or every year, we should contribute something to the gratuity fund. But I wish something more radical or much more important is done in the form at least of a working group. I hope that the recent labour conference that was held at Jaipur did draw pointed attention to the unorganised labour in this country.

I welcome this Bill. Anyone in his wisdom could not do anything else, since a worker in unorganised labour accounts to a number anywhere from 50 lakhs to 75 lakhs; that means, a population which is higher in the multiple of five.

In this context, I would like to draw pointed attention to a very specific case of injustice being meted out to the labourers in some portions of the State of Mysore. We have the salt pan workers. These people come from the Harijan families; these people, numbering about 1,000, have been working virtually for three generations distinctly for about 75 years, and they have been seasonally employed. At least in those parts of the State where I come from, they are seasonal workers, but they have a multiplicity of employment. Even within the seasonal workers, in the name of a Salt Growers Society, there is a body which is supposed to distribute the products for the purpose of absentee landlords who mostly live in big cities and who do not have the time to come at least once to the salt pan. Such is the condition that they are unable to finance themselves even for a period. If our slogan as well as our basic motto of banishing poverty are to have some meaning, it must first attack the weakest link in our socio-economic change, and I would therefore request and draw particular attention to the salt pan workers in the coastal areas in particular; next only in the descending scale of misery come the forest labourers all over the country. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to salt pan

workers and the forest labourers, and to their miserable conditions of work.

I welcome this Bill and compliment the hon. Minister for bringing in this progressive legislation.

17 hrs.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : This Bill went to the anvil of the Select Committee and this is a fulfilment of a longfelt need and as such I welcome it. As has been the practice with our Government, while bringing a good thing, they leave open so many loopholes and fill it up with so many negative things that the purpose of some of the good things is defeated. Earlier Mr. Chatterjee has said that the Members of the Select Committee were more or less unanimous on certain points but ultimately in the wisdom of the Labour Ministry this Bill was passed in the Select Committee in the present form.

Shri Khadilkar in his introductory remarks said that persons who are engaged in productive labour had been covered. Are the workers engaged in the transport industry, the workers of the contractor who build railway lines and bridges, construction workers who had built Farraka and Sharavati and who are building the new India—are they not engaged in productive labour? Why is the coverage limited? It should have been expanded to include all these workers. In my minutes of dissent I have already referred to them and I do not want to dwell in more detail on this point. They are doing productive labour. Are not the employees of educational institutions, of the universities, engaged in productive labour for the benefit of society? To limit this simply to factory labour is wrong. I say that more wide coverage could be given and there is still time to give second thoughts to the suggestions made by two previous speakers.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj) : I support your plea but how do you get an organisational picture? Take the transport workers. He is here today and tomorrow he leaves, on his own will. How do you organise him?

DR. RANEN SEN : There is the Motor Transport Workers Act. The motor transport workers may be scattered all over India from Bombay to Calcutta or from Kashmir to Kerala; yet they could be drawn in under this Act. If the Government so desires there

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

are means of including all these workers. I know it is difficult but there are precedents and already the motor transport workers are covered under the Act.

Clause 2 (c) is an indirect attack on the right of workers to strike. Strikes do not take place all of a sudden. A strike has been going on in the Khetri Copper Mines for the last 24 days because there have been enough provocations and the workers reacted. They are human beings engaged in productive labour. If they do not react, I would say they have become dead wood. Because they are human beings they react and it is known to the Minister also that in such "illegal" strikes the Government has to intervene and sit with the strikers and come to a settlement. I know that in the Khetri strike also, which has been declared illegal, this will have to be done. We are living in 1972 and not in 1922. What is happening in England today? In spite of the Industrial Relations Act passed by the Conservative Government with a comfortable majority, the workers defied them and the Government had to move the Court to withdraw their order jailing four or five workers. This is what is happening today. So, a Government which advocates Socialism should not have resorted to this particular Clause. Hence I say that it is an indirect attack on the right of the workers to strike. I know that for some time past, right from the Prime Minister to Mr. Khadhikar, they have been trying to sell the idea that the worker should give up the right to strike. This is one way of introducing that idea through an Act which I know the workers will not accept, and there will be a lot of trouble whether gratuity will be forfeited or not on this question.

In Clause 4 it has been provided that gratuity will be payable at the rate of 15 days wages for those who have completed 5 years of service. I am not supporting the position that overtime, production bonus, incentive bonus etc. should be included, but I suggest that instead of 15 days it should be one month and that the period of entitlement should be reduced from 5 years to at least 3 years if not less. If a worker dies a few months before completing 5 years, what will happen to him? The law is not very clear. In regard to death or disablement by accident, it has been provided that the nominees will get the benefit. So, there are some redeeming features in the Bill, but the above two suggestions should have been accepted as they would cover a

very large number of workers and go a long way to ameliorate their condition.

As has been pointed out by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Clause 4 (b) provides that the gratuity can be forfeited in case of riotous and disorderly conduct. Under the Standing Order Act, there is a provision for penalising the workers, and now they will be penalised again under this Act. Why this double penalty? Secondly, who decides whether it was riotous or disorderly conduct? The Bill is vague on the point. Mr. Nair says that it is the employer. So, the employer is entitled on two accounts to victimise the workers. We know the psychology of the employers. They will have some police case instituted and the worker's right to gratuity is gone. If it is said "if he is convicted by any court of law", as was suggested in the Select Committee, I can understand. But as it stands now, the workers are likely to suffer.

Coming to clause 9 (2), the clause states one thing but the proviso states a different thing. Clause 9 (2) says that an employer who contravenes any provision of this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year. But the proviso says that for non-payment of gratuity, the punishment shall not be less than three months, etc. I cannot understand this distinction between violation of the provisions of this Act and non-payment of gratuity. Violation of this Act means non-payment of gratuity. Then it says that the trying court may award less than 3 months provided the reasons are recorded! Reasons are always recorded in the judgments. This is just a loophole to help the employers to get out of the rigorous imprisonment.

Clause 10 says that if the employer is able to prove that he is not responsible but somebody else is responsible, then somebody else goes to jail and the employer sits in his air-conditioned room. In these days of poverty and unemployment, you will find a number of jail-goers if they are paid Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000. So, this is another concession to employers. Government knows that employers have defaulted in payment of provident fund to the workers to the extent of Rs. 28 crores. Still, they are dealt with leniently and magnanimously!

Clause 11 says that no court shall take cognizance of any offence and only the State Government or the appropriate authority is entitled to take cognizance of it and proceed legally. The workers will be at a disadvantage

under this provision. It is our experience that the State Governments will not send them to the court easily.

Take the case of the Provident Fund Act. The employers went on cheating the workers. When the workers came to know of it they went to the Provident Fund Commissioner. Yet, no cases were instituted. But the workers cannot go to the court. Even when the workers know that they are being cheated, they have to follow a laborious process to go to the court. First they will have to go to the State government, stage a *dharna* or demonstration and create some difficulties before the State government take it up to the court. In that way you are encouraging the workers to create law and order problem. Why should you prohibit the workers from appearing before the court? After all, it is permissible in the Bombay Labour legislation, the State from which the hon. Minister comes. Does he not know that in his State the workers can go to the court? But this suggestion was not accepted by the Select Committee even though more or less all the members of the Select Committee made this suggestion.

Therefore, I conclude by saying that it is a good piece of legislation full of limitation and lacunae which may defeat the good purpose for which it was intended. I hope at this late stage the hon. Minister will accept some of the amendments and give a new and fresh look to the Bill. But, in spite of these defects, as I said at the beginning, I welcome it.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East): Mr. Chairman, I welcome this Bill on payment of gratuity to workman. This is a legislation which is long overdue. Gratuity is one of the retirement benefits like provident fund and pension. Since there has been a legislation for provident fund since long, as also for family pension, the payment of gratuity also needed legislative status. Under this legislation the workers are going to get a statutory right for gratuity. This right which was enjoyed by the workers in a number of industries under contracts, agreements or awards of industrial tribunals is now given statutory recognition.

I welcome the provisions of this legislation for two or three reasons. Firstly, if any industry or concern or establishment there is already a gratuity scheme which is more beneficial than the provisions of this legislation, that will not be affected by the introduction of this legislation.

I am happy to say that many of the improvements suggested in the Select Committee were accepted by the Government. Yet, there are a few grievances still which are legitimate and it is hoped that even at this late stage, government will accept the suggestions for removing those grievances. In order to make this Bill purposive and give full protection to the workers at the time of retirement, the hon. Minister should accept some of the suggestions made by those who have the interests of labour at their heart.

It is heartening to see that the Select Committee has made some improvements in the Bill. For example, under the original Bill the maximum benefit was for a period of 15 months. It has now been increased to 20 months.

Similarly, the amount of gratuity was to be calculated on wages upto Rs 750 but now it has been increased upto Rs 1000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't go into what took place in the Select Committee. You can casually make some mention of that. But don't go into all that.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: In spite of these improvements which the Select Committee has suggested and the Government has accepted, there are two or three clauses to which the attention has been drawn by many of the trade union leaders and Members of this House. I would like to give my comments specially with respect to clause relating to break in continuous service because of the participation in an illegal strike, that is, clause 2 (c).

I would like that the Government do consider this suggestion. Participation in an illegal strike might harm the worker in risking his service. Why, then, he should have another risk of losing all his retirement benefits also. Therefore, I would like that the Government should consider this even at this late stage.

Then, I would like to go to another point, regarding total forfeiture of gratuity if service is terminated because of riotous, disorderly or violent behaviour or moral turpitude, that is, clause 4 (6) (b). The Government has not accepted the suggestion that was given by the Members of the Select Committee. I would like to say that the Government should make up its mind and accept the suggestion.

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

We are aware of the confusing and contradictory decisions of the Supreme Court on this issue. In one case, in the *Hindustan Times* case, reported in 1963, No. 1/LLJ on p. 108, the Supreme Court decided that the gratuity cannot be forfeited on grounds of gross misconduct. But in another case, in the case of *Calcutta Insurance Co.*, reported in 1967, No. 11/LLJ on P. 1, the Supreme Court held that no gratuity is payable on grounds of misconduct.

These are contradictory decisions. I do not know whether the Government has not made up its mind because of these contradictory decisions. But the Government should go into the merits of this issue and should take a progressive view and should not debar the workers from their claim to gratuity. If a worker has put in 15 or 16 or 18 years of service as a good workman and, if in the last year of his service there is any misconduct for any fault of his, he should not lose gratuity. Just because there has been some misconduct in the last year of his service, he should not be deprived of the benefit which he has earned because of his good work during a large part of his service period. In the case of misconduct, there is the Industrial Standing Orders Act which decides through enquiry the gravity of where the misconduct, the extent of the misconduct and what are the circumstances in which the misconduct is committed. There is no question of how to decide and who is to decide. That is decided by the Industrial Standing Orders Act. Forfeiture of gratuity, instead of becoming a deterrent to act of misconduct, is likely to be misused by employers for compelling obedience to injustices inflicted upon the workers.

Then, I come to another point about the coverage of workmen, the industries and the services. Though it is true that in the Select Committee, the Government accepted some modifications, yet there are certain industries and certain services which the Government has not accepted.

Government are now getting, under this Bill, the right to extend this legislation to other establishments which are not specifically mentioned now. We hope that Government will immediately extend this legislation to all the services, whether they are transport or construction, naming specifically the con-

struction companies or the transport services; wherever there are more than ten workmen.

Then there is another point on which I would like to make a request to the Government. With the statutory gratuity coming in, the funds with the employers will be accumulated; and augmented. They will be in the hands of the employers. It is not in the interest of the workmen seeing the experience of Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance contributions, to keep these fund permanently at the disposal of the employers such situation is not beneficial to the working class or to the Government or to the country. Therefore, Government should consider amending, if possible in the immediate future, this legislation to acquire or transfer all these funds just as they had done in the case of provident funds which are vested in a Corporation. A trust or some other autonomous body should be created wherein all employers should be asked to deposit the gratuity funds—all the gratuity that has been provided for on the basis of this legislation or whatever is under the contractual gratuity schemes in these companies or establishments; whatever is provided for in the Balance Sheet—those amounts should be deposited with a trust separately. It should be at the disposal of the Government so that the money can be utilised for the purpose of economic development just as Government is using the money of the provident fund for the purpose of investment. I hope, the hon. Labour Minister will give thought to this suggestion and agree to it in principle at this stage and introduce it at the appropriate time.

*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) :
Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on The Payment of Gratuity Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Minister of Labour. In his introductory speech, he has commended this Bill to the approval of the House.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, he has stated that since many State Governments have either passed or in the processing of enacting legislation in regard to payment of gratuity to industrial workers, it has become necessary to have a Central law on the subject so as to ensure a uniform pattern of payment of gratuity to the employees

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

throughout the country. If that is the intention of the Central Government, I would like to know why the workers in a few selected fields alone should be given this benefit. As has been pointed out by my predecessors who participated in the debate, what happens to the long standing demand of agricultural labour for basic minimum wages? In Tamil Nadu, a separate Committee has been constituted by our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi to go into the question of compulsory payment of basic minimum wages to agricultural labour. Some other States may follow suit. If the States come forward to enact legislation in this respect, will the Central Government come forward to formulate legislative proposals so that there can be a uniform pattern of payment of basic minimum wages to agricultural labour throughout the country?

So far as this Bill is concerned, it is a half-baked piece of progressive labour legislation. If the Government are inclined to feel that with the assistance of such labour laws they will be able to establish socialism in the country, I make bold to say that the labour will not be able to raise their head for another 50 years to come. I will substantiate my view point.

This scheme of payment of gratuity is made applicable only to the employees engaged in factories, mines, plantations, ports and railway company. What is the position of workers in other sectors of productive industry? This Bill will create invidious distinction between workers, which will in turn lead to unnecessary ill-feelings among different categories of workers. I am afraid that this Bill may pave the way for labour revolution also. For example, a transport worker may feel as to why he should work for eight hours if he is denied the facility of gratuity while his counterpart in a factory will be able to enjoy this benefit. I doubt whether this Bill will lead to healthy and happy labour relations in the country.

I do not understand why the All India Railways should be called as Railway Company in this Bill. The Railways throughout the country are run by the Railway Board. There are only two or three petty private railway companies in the country. I want to know whether this term 'Railway Company' in this bill refers to the All India Railways or to the two or three private railway companies in the country. I want the hon. Minister to clarify this point. In regard to

ports, a distinction has been made by saying 'major' ports in the Bill. What will happen to the workers in the minor ports? Are the workers in the minor ports not to be categorised as workers?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Where is it—'major port'?

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: It is not in the Select Committee's report. It is in the Bill.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Yes, it is there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is amended now—'ports' only.

SHRI C. CHITTI BABU: Then I withdraw that word.

The transport workers, the construction workers, the workers in hospitals who save the life of so many people, and the workers in educational institutions have been excluded from the purview of this Bill. While the plantation workers have been made eligible for gratuity, the agricultural labour has been left out in the lurch. An agricultural labour can easily become a plantation labour. In what way the plantation labour is different from agricultural labour? The plantation workers are just the agricultural workers on the hills and their surroundings, doing the same work which the agricultural labour does on the plains.

As pointed out by the hon. Minister in his introductory speech, the Central Government have brought forward this measure with a view to ensuring a uniform pattern of payment of gratuity throughout the country, especially when many State Government's are formulating labour welfare legislation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Labour whether the Central Government will also bring forward a comprehensive legislation for the welfare of agricultural labour if the States start enacting laws for them. What will the Centre do if such a situation is created in the country? The agricultural workers are being exploited by certain political parties for the purpose of toppling the State Government. The agricultural labour are easily taken in by the offer of Rs. 3 or so and they easily become pawns in the political game of chess. I have seen this happening in Tamil Nadu. Because they have no security of basic minimum wages, they are susceptible to such unhealthy overtures by the political parties. I warn the

[Shri C. Chittibabu]

Labour Minister that this kind of agitation on the part of agricultural labour for basic minimum wages may spread at the all-India level if steps are not taken by the Labour Ministry to formulate a comprehensive legislation which would ensure the payment of basic minimum wages to the agricultural labour.

I will take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister of Labour that workers like sweepers, scavengers etc. working in the local bodies like Municipalities should also be brought under the purview of this Bill.

Sir, if the gratuity money is left in the hands of employers, naturally they will utilise it for their personal ends. I would suggest the creation of a Trust for gratuity funds and this Trust should be entrusted to the care of the State Governments who can employ the funds for public purposes. There is no mention in this Bill as to how the gratuity funds would be managed. In spite of the fact that the Provident Fund Commissioner is in charge of provident fund, the arrears of provident fund run into many crores. The Provident Fund Commissioners continue to remain the hapless victims of the vagaries of the Employers. If we allow the Gratuity Fund to be with the Employers, they will play ducks and drakes with the money of the workers. It is very necessary that a Trust is to be created for gratuity money and it should be administered by the State Government.

An employer who contravenes or makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both. I am afraid that these penalties are not adequate. A defaulting employer should be penalised with 5 years rigorous imprisonment or with a fine of Rs. 50,000/- This alone will create a sense of fear in the mind of the employer. An employer may have to give a gratuity of Rs. 4500/- to the worker who has put in 30 years of service, if the wage of the worker is taken as Rs. 300/- per month. If the fine is just Rs. 1000/-, he will just pay this fine of Rs. 1000/- and deny the worker his dues. If there is deterrent punishment, an employer will think twice before he takes recourse to such malpractices. Having had the experience

in the implementation of the Provident Fund Act, which also contains such a penal provision, the Government should have become wiser while formulating penal provisions in this Bill. I would suggest stringent punishment for the defaulting employer.

Under Clause 11 of the Bill, it is stated that no court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act save on a complaint made by or under the authority of the appropriate Government. The worker has to approach the court through the concerned State Government for redressal of his grievances. I do not understand why the State Government should be dragged into this. When there is no provision in this Bill regarding the management of Gratuity money by the State Government, why should the State Government be brought into the picture in the case where the employer does not give his dues to the worker? The Labour Minister has mischievously brought the State Government also in the picture unnecessarily. If the State Government is empowered with the administration of Gratuity fund, then there is some meaning in dragging the State Government where the employer does not pay the dues of the employee. I would suggest that the Gratuity fund should not be allowed to be in the hands of the employer. A trust should be created and it should be entrusted to the State Government.

In conclusion, I would refer to Clause 4(G) which deals with forfeiture of gratuity. A security officer in a factory may fabricate a case of theft against a worker, which may lead to the forfeiture of gratuity. If the management is unwilling to pay gratuity to a worker, anything can be done, taking shelter under this clause. I would strongly urge upon the hon. Minister to delete this clause from the Bill.

I would finally request you to bring forward a comprehensive legislation fixing a uniform pattern of payment of basic minimum wages to the agricultural labour throughout the country. Not only the agricultural labour of Tamil Nadu, but the agriculture labour throughout the country will hail him as the harbinger of hope for them; otherwise, they will not forgive him.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
(Nizamabad) : I congratulate Shri R. K.

Khadilkar on his having brought forward this very good piece of legislation before this House. I also congratulate Dr. G. S. Melkote who had presided over the Joint Committee and had given very good comments on this Bill . . .

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : And not the Members of the Joint Committee.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I think also the Members of the Joint Committee including Shri M. C. Daga.

I have to state that some of the Members of my party also are now trying to compete with the Opposition in demanding more and more for the workers under this gratuity Bill. I would like to point out that this Bill deals with only less than one per cent of our population. 99 per cent of our population does not come under this Bill at all.

We have to remember also that we are not dealing only with the private employer, but even Government are becoming a very big employer. After nationalisation of banks, after the nationalisation of the insurance companies, after the nationalisation of general insurance, and the nationalisation that is going to be done in the future, and in fact, the nationalisation of the coking coal mines Bill which we had today, Government themselves would emerge as a very big employer, and Government would have to shell out a great amount of money to the workers from their pocket. If Shri R. K. Khadilkar is going to proceed at this rate, then I am afraid that a day may come when 50 per cent of the Central budget would go towards payment of gratuity to the workers only. Today, this Bill covers only less than one per cent of our population. They do not constitute the entire population. The average salary received by any labourer in the organised sector is over Rs. 2700. But in the rural areas the income is not even Rs. 20 per mensem, that is to say, the income is just about Rs. 240 or so, which is less than 9 per cent of the income that is being enjoyed by a labourer in the organised industry or an industrial labourer. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps he is going to take to end this disparity.

We are trying today to end the disparity between the rich man and the poor man. Here, I want that the disparity between one class of labour and another class of labour should be ended. Sir, I am associated with a co-operative sugar factory to which I have

been elected in 1968. At that time, we were paying only Rs. 9 lakhs ; today we are paying Rs. 19 lakhs. I want to know how this is increasing every year by about Rs. 2 lakhs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) :
महंगाई कितनी बढ़ी है ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
महंगाई केवल अकेले उनके वास्ते नहीं बढ़ी है।
सबके वास्ते बढ़ी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मुनाफा कितना बढ़ा है ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
मुनाफा कुछ नहीं बढ़ा है। यह कोआपरेटिव
शुगर फैक्ट्री है, प्राइवेट नहीं है।

If there is increase in profit, that must go as income tax to the exchequer. I am not even asking that it should go to the shareholders. It should go to Government so that they may establish more industries so that more of the unfortunate unemployed people may find employment. But here a case is being made out by even people like Shri Kulkarni who say that even for the period of illegal strikes gratuity should be paid. In Hindustan Steel, there were strikes and loss of production to the tune of Rs. 23 crores. It is 6 per cent of the total sales of that concern. This strike is not done for an economic benefit to the workers. It was resorted to simply because of inter-union rivalry. If this is the fate of our country, where are we heading for ? After all, the *garibi hatao* programme is not for half per cent of the population, but for one hundred per cent of the people of the country.

The other day our Prime Minister and President appealed to labour and labour leaders that there should be no strike at least for some time. This has fallen on deaf ears of labour unions. The increase in production in 1950-60 and 1960-68 was of the order of about 9 to 13 per cent per year, a compound increase. But after announcing so many benefits, after giving so much money to labour, industrial production has gone down to 2 to 3 per cent. We should be ashamed of it.

In the villages, there is a cry that land should be distributed. Certainly it should be distributed. But there are no rains. There is drought. What is anybody going to do with the land now. We have lost our mental balance. We are talking about so many things.

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

Everyone wants to compete in radicalism. At this rate, I do not know where this competitive radicalism is going to lead us to. We are nationalising one thing after another. Shri Sathu and Shri Kulkarni went everything to be done for organised labour who are probably their voters. Should this be the criterion? Should we always keep an eye on winning elections in these matters? I say that if this is our attitude we are not true patriots. Now if anybody has to be radical, he should be just also.

I ask, what are you going to do with agricultural labour who are not even getting Rs. 20 a month. This is on record. Nobody wants to speak for these people. Why? Because organised labour can stop railways, factories and so on, you are afraid of those people and want to please them because they are vocal. But what about the dumb millions? Nobody wants to look after them. I want their interests should also be protected equally well. For that there should be more public concerns, more money should be invested in factories so that these unfortunate people who are the relatives, sons, wives and daughters, of labourers could find employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak on the Bill.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA (Dhanbad): We would like agricultural workers to be brought within the purview of the Bill.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Workers indulging in illegal strikes should not get any benefit under this scheme. I am afraid that under pressure from somewhere, Shri Khadilkar may succumb to this sort of thing. But he must remember that after all, he is distributing money of the entire nation which has to be utilised elsewhere for better purposes and better production.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI (Gandhinagar): I must mention that the Payment of Gratuity Bill, 1971, does not cover a large number of workers employed in different institutions, organisations and industries other than those mentioned in sub-clause (3) of clause 1. As Parliament is now making this law, its scope or coverage should not be limited. Nothing must be left out of the scope of this Bill. So, I must mention, as my hon. friends have also mentioned, certain points. Mr. P. M. Mehta has mentioned that workers of local bodies, workers in transport, workers of any contract labour,

construction industries, educational industries, institutions, hospitals, canteen clerks and co-operative societies, railway companies and technical institutions and universities must be included in this class. I say this because when the Government is going to pass this law, these groups must not be neglected to take the advantage or benefit of this law.

Regarding the continuance of service, I must say that term "continuous service" has created a lot of difficulties for the workers to get the benefit of retrenchment compensation and gratuity provided in the Industrial Disputes Act. In the industries, due to his management of their own, the workers are provoked by the mis-management of the management and the institutions, and due to that, the workers go on strike, and ultimately, the result comes out that the workers are victimised, and the undesirable, unreasonable and unjustified approach of the management creates great difficulties to the workers and loss in money. Regarding this, in this Bill, in clause 2, sub clause (c) the word 'illegal strike' is put in. I do not understand why this word is included in these provisions. When the workers are demanding their due rights and privileges, when they are harassed by the mis-management they go on strike. So, due to that reason, the workers must not be victimised. They have the privilege in the democratic republic, and in such democratic countries, the right of workers to go on strike should not be stopped but maintained and the provisions in this Bill should not include this word 'illegal'. I do not know who will judge whether the strike is illegal. So, the word 'illegal' must not be there in this clause but omitted.

About the service, in certain circumstances, the workers cannot complete 240 days in a year. Due to the closure of the department of the unit, or a shift of the whole of an undertaking under the standing order the continuity of service is affected. It breaks the service of the workers due to the decision of the tribunals, and the Supreme Court of India has held only these years in which the employees have put in 240 days of service should be considered for the purpose of computing the amount of retrenchment compensation. Due to the above decision, the workers are excluded and do not get the full benefit for the total period of their service. Therefore, the Government should safeguard the continuity of service amending the above decisions.

Some employees are given gratuity for the purpose of permanency only, and the prior service is excluded from the total period of service while computing the benefit of gratuity. In the case of change of management either by sale or lease or taking over of the unit or mill or a by a corporation, or its sale in the liquidation, the past service of the workers should be taken into consideration, irrespective of the above circumstances, for the payment of gratuity. The employees of sick units or mills, factories, etc., do not get such benefits and sometimes; the benefit is delayed for one reason or another and the gratuity benefit remains simply a paper decree. The same thing applies to the retrenchment compensation payable under the ID Act of 1947 and the Payment of Bonus Act of 1965. Provisions do not help them due to the closure of the sick mills and the benefits payable to the workers are not paid to them. The term 'employees' should not be restricted to workers earning only Rs. 750 per month. It should be raised to Rs. 1,600; in the Bill it says Rs. 1,000. If this is not done, clerical staff, technicians and managers will be deprived of the retrenchment benefits. Ceiling on other benefits may be there but gratuity must be payable to all the staff. In some contract labour employees are employed permanently, not casually. Such employees should not be excluded from the benefit of gratuity. The age of superannuation is fixed at 58; it must be not less than 60.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : The most important thing is that salary and dearness allowance must be included. It is mentioned in the Bill that in a year they must get the benefit of at least 15 days net salary but I must say they should get at least 30 days salary in counting gratuity. In the Committee it was felt that the ceiling on the gratuity amount to be paid to an employee be

raised from 15 months wages to 20 months wages. I do not understand why they have fixed this limit to provide, an incentive to employees but the real incentive is this that after passing ten years in service the workers should get the maximum benefit to the highest extents and so after 20 years double than that. Thirty years should not be limit preventive. I must mention the ceiling is not raised according to the service and labour of the labourers.

18 hrs.

About the management and the safeguarding of the workers' funds, some trust must be created and the management should be given to the Life Insurance Corporation so that they can safeguard the workers' benefits. Provident Fund money and the gratuity money must be safeguarded by certain laws. It is not mentioned in this Bill. Only the permanent workers are getting the benefit of this Bill. I would suggest that the temporary workers, probationers, casual workers, *badlis* and apprentices must also get this benefit and the qualifying period of five years must be changed into one years service to get the benefit of gratuity.

This is a progressive Bill and I support it, but I request the hon. Minister to accept some of the amendments so that it provides greater benefits and safeguards to the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ramjibhai Verma. Shri Sreekantan Nair.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 3, 1972 (Sraavana 12, 1894 (Saka)).