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Wednesday, July 28, 1971
Sravana 6, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 28, 1971/Sravana 6,
1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Foreign Nationals seeking Indian Nationality

*1411. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether some foreign nationals, who have been staying in India for a long time, are seeking Indian nationality ;
- (b) if so, the number thereof ;
- (c) what are the guiding principles in granting nationality to foreign nationals ; and
- (d) whether any of the applicants have been refused grant of Indian nationality recently on security reasons ?

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

(b) As on 30.6.1971, the Central Government had before them 38 applications for grant of Indian citizenship. These are under consideration.

(c) Citizenship is granted to foreign nationals in accordance with the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship Rules, 1956.

(d) No, Sir.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : पाकिस्तान और हमारे दो वर्तमान सम्बन्ध हैं वे सब जानते हैं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक हैं जो वीसा समाप्त हो जाने के उपरान्त भी एन के न प्रकारेण भारत में टिके हुए हैं और बार बार वीसा की अवधि बढ़ावार रहने का प्रयास करते हैं ? उनको यहां से वापिस भेजने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं ? अगर नहीं उठा रहे हैं तो क्यों नहीं उठा रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The question of visa does not arise here.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : The question is very obvious. This question concerns the Home Ministry. When the visa period is over, quite naturally, it is for the Home Ministry, to see how many people are living here.

MR. SPEAKER : You are asking a general question, not of only one particular country.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : ऐसे पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की संख्या कितनी हैं। सिक्योरिटी के पौइंट आफ व्यू से देश की रक्षा की दृष्टि से...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने पाकिस्तान के बारे में नहीं पूछा है। फौरेन नेशनल, सब के बारे में पूछा है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : आम तौर से ऐसे कितने नागरिक हैं, विदेशी नागरिक कितने हैं जो वीसा की अवधि समाप्त हो जाने के बाद भी यहां रह रहे हैं ? उनको वापिस भेजने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Your Question is :

“Whether some foreign nationals who have been staying in India for a long time are seeking Indian nationality ;”

It is not about visa or extension of it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : It is about those who are not authorised to continue

to live here. I do not know how to form the question.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मुझे भी पता नहीं लग रहा है कि आप कैसे पूछ रहे हैं।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will you please explain on my behalf to the Home Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not in a position to do now.

श्री श्री० पी० मौर्य : मैं गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भगवान गौतम बुद्ध में विश्वास करने वाले जापान के कुछ ऐसे भिक्षु हैं जो यहाँ पर 10 वर्ष से भी ज्यादा समय से रह रहे हैं और उन्होंने भारत की भूमि में आखिरी समय बिताने का निश्चय किया है और नागरिकता के लिए उन्होंने प्रार्थनापत्र दिए हैं लेकिन अभी तक न कोई गौर हुआ है और न कोई ध्यान दिया गया है। जबकि इसके विपरीत बहुत से इसाई जो धर्म परिवर्तन करते हैं और विदेशों से बफादारी जोड़ते हैं उनको नागरिकता दे दी गई ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : माननीय सदस्य मुझे मिले थे और कुछ केसेज जिनका उन्होंने जिक्र किया उसके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने मुझ से चर्चा की थी और मैं ने उसको जांच करने के लिए मंत्रालय में भिजवाया।

श्री श्री० पी० मौर्य : मैं जो आप से मिला था वीसा के सम्बन्ध में मिला था। यह नागरिकता का प्रश्न है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : 38 केसेज में से नागरिकता का इसमें जापानी कोई भी केस नहीं है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : श्रीमान्, मैं दूसरा सफ्टीमेट्री करना भूल गया। ऐसे विदेशी नागरिक कितने हैं जिन्होंने भारतीय नागरिकता के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया है और वह पैंडिंग है, उनका कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उन्होंने बताया आप फिर भूल गये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यही तो बताया मैं ने।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी माननीय पन्त जी ने कहा 38 मामले विचाराधीन हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उनमें ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनमें पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने जो भारत में बहुत दिन से रह रहे हैं और भारतीय नागरिकता के लिए आवेदन दिया है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इसमें 6 पाकिस्तानी हैं।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Are there foreign nationals who are staying in India without seeking Indian nationality and after the expiry of their visas and if so, from which country do we happen to have the largest number of such nationals ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I would require notice for that question, but I can give him the figures of the applications which are pending with us, countrywise. That I can give.

Afghanistan	...	1
Burma	...	2
Ceylon	...	3
China including Tibetans	...	18
France	...	1
Iran	...	2
Pakistan	...	6
Saudi Arabia	...	1
Spain	...	1
UK	...	1
USA	...	1

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I would like to know as to what is the position of the residents of Jammu and Kashmir who have

been living in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir but who have gone there and who would like to come back and settle down here. Are they treated as foreign nationals or Indian nationals ? The legal position is that that part of Kashmir also belongs to India legally and politically.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Legally and juridically I suppose the position which my friend referred to is correct.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : My question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether their applications would be refused if they want to come and settle down here.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, don't go further.

Meeting of Political Parties Called by Central Minister for West Bengal Affairs

+

*1412. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Minister for West Bengal Affairs has called a meeting of political parties in the State to consider ways and means to curtail the violent activities now taking place in West Bengal ; and

(b) whether a scheme has been formulated to form resistance squad comprising of the youngmen of the violence prone regions in the State and, if so, what progress has been made in this regard ?

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

(b) The State Government have reported that a scheme for forming resistance parties of volunteers in seriously affected areas has been prepared. The progress achieved in this regard is being ascertained from the concerned authorities

SHRI P. GANGADEB : In order to make democracy safe in this country may I know whether the Government is going to ban political parties which believe in the cult of violence and are undermining our Constitution ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As at present, there is no proposal to ban any political parties as such.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know what measures are being taken to check the activities of Pakistani spies and other undesirable elements who are reported to be among the Bangla Desh refugees in West Bengal ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It does not strictly arise from this question. But we have been screening and registering and taking other precautions, and arrangements have been made in various States.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the hon. Minister please to state as to who are all being recruited for these Resistance Squads ? It is done on the party basis ? What are the qualifications for the enrolment in these Resistance Squads ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I said, the details are not ready ; we have asked them. But we have this information from the West Bengal Government that the I. G. of Police there has written to the S. Ps. and asked them to organise such Squads. I am told this is not a new thing in West Bengal and such Squads have been organised earlier also ; it has fallen into disuse ; and now they are sought to be revived. The main qualification is that they are all public-spirited citizens who are opposed to the violence that they see around them and are prepared to do something about it and act in such groups.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the hon. Minister kindly state whether they have been supplied with arms ?

MR. SPEAKER : You have already asked a question. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Does the hon. Minister know that when talks were going on to end violence in West Bengal, a particular political party called for open violence at a public meeting in Shaheed Minar and called for *Bengal Bandh* on the 11th, which will create another violence ? What steps do the Government propose to take to meet this challenge ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Since the talks are going on, I would not like to say anything.

that is likely to mar the atmosphere of those talks. I would appeal to the parties to whom reference has not been made by my hon. friend to still resist from the *Bandh* and help in arriving at a consensus in this meeting which is going on in West Bengal.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : May I know if any of the extremist political parties which attended the meeting pledged to give up violence ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The parties which attended the meeting were SUCI, Lok Sevak Sangha, Workers' Party of India, M F B., CPI (M), RCPI, Bharatiya Jan Sangh, PSP, Bangla Congress, SSP (R), Biplabi Bangla Congress, W.B. Congress Committee, RSP, BPI, Bolshevik Party, Hindu Mahasabha, Forward Bloc, WB PCC, Muslim League, West Bengal State M.L., W.B.P.C., Congress and Jana Congress.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Did they pledge to end violence ? He has not answered.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I did not myself want to come to a judgment as to which of these parties is extremist and which is not extremist. This is why I gave a list of parties.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of certain Press reports that the Prime Minister had a tete-a-tete with the Leader of the major party in West Bengal, - and, I presume, the Prime Minister never wastes her time too, - may I know if there is anything to report to this House regarding the removal of road blocks to the idea of cooperation and the scheme which the Minister has in view ?

DR. RANEN SEN : It is for the Prime Minister to say.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : I did not have a tete-a-tete with anybody. I met Shri Jyoti Basu for a few minutes.

AN HON MEMBER : For dinner ?

SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI : Not for dinner.

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER : For tea ?

SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI : No meal, not for tea, not even water was served. Perhaps I should have thought of that. I believe, my colleague, Shri Siddhartha Shanker Ray said in the House that it was our endeavour to try to get help from everybody to meet the present difficult situation—not only in Bengal, but all over the country. I should also like to support the appeal which my colleague Shri Pant made just now. We, i.e. the different parties have differences in policy and opinion on many matters, but today, the situation in the country is such that, I think, on certain issues we must get together, and one of these issues is this question of violence and murder in public life. This party is among those who are constantly urging that we do take certain steps and that we do more than what we are doing. But I must say that their own actions do not help to strengthen us to take those steps.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I think that the remedy of forming resistance squads will be worse than the disease. I want to know from Government whether it will be expedient to arm the public in view of the prevailing situation in that part of the country.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Expedient to arm whom ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Arm the resistance squads or the public.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is a suggestion for action in regard to arming these squads. But I would like my hon. friend to regard this question in the wider perspective. It is not merely the function of the police and the administrative machinery to face the situation there. They can only do so if they have public support.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Strengthen the police.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Certainly, the police has to be strengthened. But if there is public support and public support can be mobilised, it strengthens the police in discharging its functions.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : My question was about the arming of the squads.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Regarding the specific question whether they are being supplied with arms or not, as I have said earlier, I do not have the information, and I have myself asked this question of the West Bengal Government. Since the hon. Member referred to the question whether it would be useful or not to have this, I was referring to the larger question of trying to mobilise public support in favour of maintenance of law and order. Almost every State, I am told has such an organisation. West Bengal also had it earlier, but it had fallen into disuse.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं एक छोटा सा प्रश्न पूछ लूँ।

कुछ दिन पहले पंत जी ने इसी सदन में कहा था कि नक्सलबादियों के साथ कोई वात्तलाप आरम्भ किया गया। उनके उम वक्तव्य से काफी गलतफहमी पैदा हुई है तो क्या वह इस सदन को विश्वास में लेकर बतलायेगे कि यह वात्तलाप किस से आरम्भ किया गया, कहां आरम्भ किया गया और इसका स्वरूप क्या है?

SHRI K. C PANT : My hon. friend was absent from the House during the last few days. This matter came up in the House and it was thrashed out during the debate on West Bengal. I had made two points at that time. One is that in a democracy, such a dialogue is a continuing process. The other thing is that I had referred to the fact that Naxalites were not all hardened criminals. There are anti-social elements among them. There are some who are committed Naxalites, committed to violence. There are some young men of very tender age, who are not committed in the same sense, and if we can give a chance to them to be weaned away from the wrong path, I think that we should give them that chance. I can assure my hon. friend that this does not in any way dilute either our concern or our determination to put down lawlessness with a firm hand.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था कि नक्सलबादियों के साथ

वात्तलाप कहां हो रहा है, किस के साथ हो रहा है और किस रूप में हो रहा है?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : यह भी मैंने कहा था। पिछले दिनों जब यहां बहस हुई थी उसमें मैंने बताया था कि कोई स्पैस्टिक बात किसी से इस बक्त नहीं हो रही है और जो मैंने उस समय कहा था उसको देखते तो माननीय सदस्य को पता चल जाता। यहां पर उस समय बड़ी लम्बी बहस हुई थी और उसमें से मैं घंटे भर बोला था और इस प्वाइंट को मैंने बहुत सफाई के साथ रखदा था। जब साननीय सदस्य इस सदन में नहीं रहते तो मालूत पड़ता है कि वह उस समय की संसद कार्यवाही की जानकारी नहीं लेते हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that in the course of the discussions that were held for three or four days among the different political parties, the consensus was that although the different political parties might arrive at a certain uniform code of conduct in regard to violent activities, almost all of them expressed the view that unless the police and the general administration at the secretariat level were radically reorganised, there was no possibility whatsoever of restoring law and order in the situation in West Bengal, and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

MR. SPEAKER : He is himself giving information.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I do not know what can be a more important question. The question refers to the meeting. My question relates to what has been discussed and what followed from it.

MR. SPEAKER : A question giving information cannot be a supplementary.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : How did I give information?

MR. SPEAKER : He is incorrigible. Let him sit down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not think you are being very fair to Shri Samar Guha. He wanted to know specifically what Government's reaction to certain views expressed in that conference was. What is wrong with it?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को ऐसे क्वेश्चन करने से रोकता हूँ जिसमें वह कुछ इन्फार्मेशन देते हैं।

The rule is that questions should elicit information and not give information or ask for opinion.

SHRI K. C. PANT : A Resolution was unanimously adopted at the end of the first meeting on 7 July. The first sentence reads thus :

"This meeting expresses its concern at the present situation existing in West Bengal."

As for the second part, whether the police should not be reorganised and improved in order to tackle the law and order situation, it is quite true, for instance, that the intelligence machinery there was very weak and we were making efforts since the last President's rule to strengthen it. It is also correct that we were trying to improve the police force. There were weaknesses in it. This process is continuing, and if this is what Shri Samar Guha has in mind, this will certainly be continued.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The question relates to the meeting of the all parties. Is it a fact that in that meeting all parties except the ruling Congress Party and the Communist Party (Rightist), categorically stated that unless and until you bring the police who are behind these murders under real control, nothing can be achieved in West Bengal. I can produce the proceedings of that meeting.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I was present in the discussions. These two parties did not oppose that idea.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Let him contradict it. I can produce the proceedings.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I will have to check the record. I have not got it with me to say what his party said. But I would appeal to my hon. friend to refrain at this stage from taking an attitude of party politics in the matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : No question of party politics. My question relates to control of police. Why is he taking this plea?

SHRI K. C. PANT : While talks are going on to say that the other party took such and such attitude would not be conducive to the success of the talks.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : For God's sake, control the police.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Instead of adopting such an attitude, I would say that at this moment a constructive approach from him would produce a constructive response from us.

Expansion of Tarapore Nuclear Power Station

*1413. **SHRI D. D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether expansion of the Tarapore Nuclear Power Station by additional 400 MW has been given necessary clearance ; and

(b) if so, the date by which the expansion is scheduled to be commissioned ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : I understand that the nuclear power station at Tarapore has already been permitted to have an additional 400 mw.....

MR. SPEAKER : How will you frame a supplementary, when the answer is "No, Sir," and "Does not arise" ?

SHRI D. D. DESAI : This information is contradictory to what Dr. K. L. RAO had said. Two different Departments of the Government are working at cross purposes. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. How can you put a supplementary in view of the answer which has been given ? Next question.

Muslim Convention on Bangla Desh

+

***1414 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :**
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of External Affairs inaugurated a Muslim Convention on Bangla Desh in Delhi on the 14th July, 1971 ;

(b) whether all the Muslim organisations in India have opposed India's attitude towards Bangla Desh and its recognition ; and

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

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

Statement

On 14th July, 1971, a convention was held in Delhi by the Jamiat-ul-ulema. It was addressed, among others, by the Foreign Minister. A resolution was adopted at the convention expressing shame and concern at the Yahya regime's committing barbarities in the name of Islam. The resolution stated that, "these attitudes are symbolic of the dark mentality which was the basis of the two-nation theory which the Jamiat-ul-ulema and the majority of Muslims have been opposing". The resolution further said, "It is the duty of every Indian to maintain national unity and give a fitting reply to these elements standing in the way of progress of our dear motherland."

2. It would be incorrect to say that all Muslim organisations in India have opposed India's attitude towards Bangla Desh. Some discordant views have been expressed by a few but in view of the overwhelming upsurge of sympathy and support for the struggle of the people of Bangla Desh and our attitude towards Bangla Desh no special significance need be attached to such discordant views.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : It is gratifying to note that a large number of Muslim organisations and Muslim leaders have come down very heavily on the brutalities that are being committed in Bangla Desh. In his statement, it is conceded, however, that there are "some discordant views". May I know from the hon. Minister if he could pinpoint those organisations and those leaders who have taken a different view of what is happening in Bangla Desh ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not possible to pinpoint all organisations in whatever context the hon. Member wants to know it as to who has disagreed with the Government's viewpoint on this. There are shades of differences among various political parties but basically the point that the hon. Member wanted to know was "whether all the Muslim organisations in India have opposed India's attitude towards Bangla Desh and its recognition", to which I have clearly said that it is not correct, and I think an overwhelmingly large number of Muslims and Muslim organisations more or less favour the Government's viewpoint on Bangla Desh.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Is there any Muslim leader who has a reputation in this country who has struck a discordant note ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I cannot recollect one at this stage.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : May I know from the Government—because this has come to our notice and I do not know whether the Government is aware of it—that some of the organisations are deliberately propagating that Indian Muslims are not favourable to the case of Bangla Desh ? May I know whether this has come to the notice of the Government, and, if so, I would like to know their reaction to this.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Yes, Sir. I said that there are some organisations and individuals who hold a different view, but as to what the Government's reaction to that is, what I would say is that people in this country have different views on different problems and it is only when certain viewpoints pose a certain threat to the nation's security or some such thing, that we can contemplate any positive action.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Has it come to the attention of the hon. Minister that there has been a press news that the Itihad-ul-Mussalmein have passed a resolution cautioning or warning the Government of India that this is an internal affair of Pakistan and that this Government should not interfere? May I know whether it has been brought to his notice?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Yes, Sir; it has been brought to our notice, that this type of resolution has been passed in a certain meeting of the minority community, but, as I said, by and large, the minority community to which the hon. Member refers, does not share the viewpoint of those lunatic fringes. There are extreme lunatic fringes almost in every community.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is a political party functioning in the Andhra Assembly.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : It is being conceded by the Government that all the Muslim organisations by and large supported the Bangla Desh case and the Government's policy. But I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware of the existence of some agencies, some people in the country who are trying to make it a communal issue by raising their finger, particularly individual Muslims, and forgetting that there have been some Hindu leaders with quite a good influence in the country who are opposed to the Bangla Desh movement as such and who have been opposing Government's policy...

MR. SPEAKER : Put a question.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I am putting a question. Why is this distinction between Hindus and... (*Interruption*). The question has been asked...

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you put it directly?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : The question has been put about a particular Muslim organisation. I say this transcends any particular community. But there are Hindu viewpoints also, of people belonging to the Hindu community, who have not supported the Government policy, who have not supported Bangla Desh. Is this an attempt

to communalise the situation and if so, how is the Government going to deal with this problem?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I should appeal to the hon. Member not to twist it like that.

Code of Conduct for Film Censor Board

***1415. SHRI N. K. SINHA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are preparing a Code of Conduct and Guidelines for the Indian Film Censor Board; and

(b) if so, the items proposed to be included therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). Government are considering what changes are necessary in the existing law and procedure for the censorship of films in the light of the Film Censorship Enquiry Committee Report and a Supreme Court judgment bearing on this matter.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि फिल्में सामान्य जनता के लिए सस्ता सुलभ और मनोरंजन का साधन है अतः लोकार्थण अधिक है। तथा सरकार फिल्म संसर बोर्ड के लिए एक आचार संहिता बनाने का प्रस्ताव सामने रखती है जिसमें देशद्रोह, देश भक्ति का अवाद आदि सम्बन्धी विषय हमारी फिल्मों में न आने पायें?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : There are already norms laid down for the censorship of films. As I have already mentioned in my reply the Khosla Committee has given its report and there is also the Supreme Court decision. We are taking all these into consideration while formulating the new rules for censorship.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : सरकार जो नये नियम बनायेगी उन नियमों को क्या विदेशी फिल्मों पर भी लागू करेगी। भारत में जो नया

सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन का बातावरण उपस्थित हुआ है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों और नियमों में कुछ समावेश करेगी ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Yes, Sir, all these things will be taken into consideration while formulating the new code.

थो बी० पी० बौर्व : कुछ ऐसे सींज होते हैं जिनको संसर बोर्ड स्वीकार नहीं करता है जैसे चुम्बन और आलिंगन । लेकिन इसी तरह से और इससे भी ज्यादा बुरे सीन बिलायती फिल्मों में होते हैं और वे फिल्में इस देश में दिखाई जाती हैं । अगर मंत्री महोदय यह कहना चाहें कि उन फिल्मों को केवल पढ़े लिखे लोग ही देखते हैं तो यह सत्य नहीं है । उनको ऐसे लोग भी देखते हैं जो वेपढ़े लिखे होते हैं या जिनका मैच्योर माइंड नहीं होता है । ऐसी अवस्था में जो नियम भारतीय फिल्मों पर लागू होते हैं क्या उनको बिदेशी फिल्मों पर जो भारत में प्रदर्शित होती हैं, उन पर भी लागू किया जायगा ? क्या आचार संहिता बनाते समय इसका भी विचार किया जाएगा ।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : While censoring films usually we take into consideration the standard and the values of life that exist in the particular country. Naturally there is difference while censoring films from foreign countries... (*Interruptions*). The hon. Member himself has said that only very limited audience sees the foreign films and so its impact is somewhat limited... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : The hon. Minister has failed to understand my question. In Indian films the censor board does not allow kissing or embracing while worse things are allowed in some foreign films. But foreign films are seen here; not only the literate people see them but other people also. We have to see the effect of these films on Indian society as a whole.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I agree with the hon. Member that we shall have to bear in mind the influence that the foreign films will have on our people here. While formulating our code and taking the Khosla Committee Report into

consideration, we will keep these things in mind.

SHRI K. LAKKPPA : I would like to quote an example. A film on the Maharashtra Mysore border dispute has been engaging the attention of the Government of India, and even though it is opposed to the principles and code of conduct of the Censor Board, may I know why that matter has been pending for such a long time and why no decision has been given ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : This is about a particular film about which I do not have the information now. If it is pending with the Censor Board, there must be something into which they are looking.

Persons Shot Dead without trials in Punjab

*1416. **SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of persons who were shot dead without trials after their arrests in Punjab in 1970-71 ;

(b) whether they were shot dead in the Police encounter and, if not, whether any Policeman/Officer was shot dead or injured ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make any inquiry in connection with the death of such persons ?

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

Statement

According to the information received from the Punjab Government, there has been no case where a person, after arrest, was shot dead without trial. However, one Raunaq Singh of P. S. Khamanon, district Ludhiana who had been arrested in a case of murder, escaped from police custody on 18.2.1971. He was killed in an encounter with the police on 20.2.1971, while resisting re-arrest by the Police.

In December, 1970, a police party escorting a Naxalite in a bus from Amritsar to Kapurthala, was suddenly attacked by 7/8 persons travelling by the same bus, resulting in the death of one constable.

SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : May I ask the hon. Minister whether there was one Buja Singh among those killed in these police encounters, who was blind and also 85 years old ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Apparently my hon. friend has not read the statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It has not been circulated.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I will read it out :

"According to the information received from the Punjab Government, there has been no case where a person, after arrest, was shot dead without trial. However, one Raunaq Singh of P. S. Khamanon, districts Ludhiana, who had been arrested in a case of murder, escaped from police custody on 18.2.1971. He was killed in an encounter with the police on 20.2.1971, while resisting re-arrest by the police."

"In December, 1970, a police party escorting a Naxalite in a bus from Amritsar to Kapurthala, was suddenly attacked by 7/8 persons travelling by the same bus, resulting in the death of one constable."

SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : It is a fact that Same Baba was arrested at the main bus stand of Ludhiana when thousands of persons were present, that he was taken into police custody and later taken out and shot dead, and that before shooting him, his hands were nailed and his eyes were taken out ? Is this democratic ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Is my hon. friend asking about this Raunaq Singh ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about another person. He said Buja Singh.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I said, there was only one case of this kind which I have cited in the answer. If he gives the name, I will enquire into it.

MR. SPEAKER : He mentioned one name and he brought in another name also.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं यह जानता चाहता हूं कि अकाली रेजीम के दौरान कितने नक्सलाइट्स पुलिस ने पकड़ कर मारे और पंजाब गवर्नरेंट के पुलिस अफसरों और दूसरे अफसरों के खिलाफ कितनी शिकायतें आयी हैं कि फलां फलां अफसर ने फलां फलां वर्कर को, जैसे हरि सिंह भूगेन्द्र, सेम बाबा, रौनक सिंह को, कत्ल किया और क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई एनकवायरी हो रही है या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल का जवाब दे दिया गया है ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : जो दूसरे लोग मारे गये हैं, गैंग उनके बारे में पूछ रहा हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER : He has already mentioned it.

Deterioration in Calcutta Telecommunication System

***1417. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Public Call Telephones are almost out of order in Calcutta and Howrah areas for a long time ; and

(b) the reasons for their not being put in order quickly ?

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

(b) Defects in the Public Call Telephones which are detected during a routine inspection or reported from any other source are attended to promptly.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : His reply to part (a) is, No. I want to know whether the supervisory staff visit all the public call offices and whether they have got any record as to how many telephones go out of order and by what time they are repaired ?

Have they visited the public telephones in Howrah ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : There are 630 public call offices in Calcutta...

AN HON. MEMBER : What about UP ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : In UP people do not put match sticks into the public telephones as they do in Calcutta. I was saying there are 630/public call offices in Calcutta. Unfortunately some of them are subjected to the same spirit of lawlessness and violence which pervades Bengal.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : I want to know whether within the Howrah station itself, most of the telephones go out of order on every alternate day and what arrangements Governments have made to put them in order. Are they also subjected to lawlessness ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : That is an individual question. There are 630 public call offices and I do not have a record about each one of them.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The minister himself said that most of the public telephones are not working. Would the minister consider getting them installed in commercial establishments where somebody can take the responsibility for them ? The main reason is, in a place like Calcutta you only have 600 public call offices whereas you need at least 2000. Will he consider having them installed in commercial establishments and also increasing their number ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो पहले पब्लिक काल आफिस ठीक नहीं हुए ।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : So far as increasing the number of telephones is concerned, I am sorry having regard to the funds available and also the situation prevailing there, I am not able to make any promise on that score. So far as the existing 630 telephones are concerned, it is our endeavour to see that they are maintained properly and the defects removed, as promptly as is humanly possible.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Since what he said about Howrah is equally applicable to Delhi, may I know what is done to

improve the public telephone call system in Delhi ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I do not agree with that view.

MR. SPEAKER : It does not arise out of the main question.

Circulation of Blue Films and Pornographic Publications

*1418. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Blue films are treated at par with pornographic publications ;

(b) whether such publications contain reading materials or photographic illustrations of various forms of sex-acts including sex-acts with animals ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent such publications from reaching our young boys and girls ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The law relating to obscenity is applicable equally to films and publications.

(b) In the course of investigations of specific cases, publications containing such material and illustrations have come to notice.

(c) Adequate provisions exist in law to curb the sale, circulation or exhibition of any obscene matter to young persons. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to strengthen the administrative arrangements necessary to secure strict enforcement of the legal provisions.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर में कहा गया है : 'एडीवेट प्राविजन्ज एक्सिस्ट इन ला टू कर्ब दि सेल, सर्केशन आर एक्स-सिलिंग आफ ऐनी आबसीन मेंटर टू यंग पर्सन्ज' । इसके मानी तो यह हुए कि बाकी लोग ऐसे प्रकाशनों आदि को खरीद सकते हैं । इससे इन प्रकाशनों आदि का पूरा स्टारेट नहीं होता है ।

अगर बार के बड़े लोग ऐसा लिट्रेचर ले जाते हैं, तो यंग लोग भी उसको देख सकते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नरेंट इन पब्लिकेशन्स आदि पर टोटल बैन लगायेगी।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था कि विशेष रूप से छोटे बच्चों के पास इस प्रकार के प्रकाशन न पहुँचें, उनके लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं। इसलिए मैंने इसका उल्लेख किया है। लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि दूसरे व्यक्तियों के पास इस प्रकार के प्रकाशन खुले तौर पर जा सकते हैं। कानून में जो प्रावधान हैं, वे सबके लिए लागू हैं। जो लोग छोटे बच्चों को इस प्रकार के प्रकाशन बेचते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्ती से कदम उठाये जाते हैं और कानून में भी यह व्यवस्था है कि इस बारे में सख्ती से कदम उठाये जायें।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : May I know how many registered film societies are there, how many of them are functioning and whether the reasons for those not functioning are the impediments put in their way by the State Governments?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I do not have any information with me regarding the Children's Film Society but it is a movement which the government seeks to promote.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I enquired about registered film societies and not about children's film societies.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have no information regarding the registered film societies. But I can say that government does promote the formation of such societies, particularly for the benefit of the children and every assistance is given to them. As regards the assistance given by the State Governments, I do not think I have any information here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know whether the unexpurgated edition of Lady Chatterley's Lover is banned in this country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let the copy in his possession be circulated.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It is a very important question. What is the reply? The question is about pornographic publications. How do they characterise it?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक जेनेरल क्वेस्चन है। अगर माननीय सदस्य "लेडी चेटर्लीज लवर" के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं, तो वह इस बारे में एक स्पेशिफिक क्वेस्चन है। मैं बड़ी खुशी से उसको एडमिट कर लूँगा।

श्री डॉ. एन. तिवारी : श्लील और अश्लील में बहुत ही क्षीण रेखा है। मान लीजिए, जो चीज आम के लिए श्लील है, वह बच्चों के लिए अश्लील हो सकती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में परिभाषा कैसे की गई है, ताकि लोग समझ सकें कि अमुक चीज श्लील है और अमुक अश्लील है। क्या इस बारे में कोई 5 चार किया गया है, या कोई गाईडलाइन बनाई गई है, ताकि कोई श्लील और अश्लील की क्षीण रेखा को पार न कर सके?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : यह कहना बहुत मुश्किल है कि शील और अश्लील में कोई भेद है या नहीं है। लेकिन मेरे विचार में माननीय सदस्य अगर गौर से देखेंगे तो सही नतीजे पर पहुँच जायेंगे।

श्री डॉ. एन. तिवारी : एक चीज हमारे लिए शील हो सकती है, लेकिन आप के लिए अश्लील हो सकती है।

Setting up of Special Bodies to Implement Special Schemes in Backward Regions

***1421. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Planning are considering a proposal to set up special bodies to implement special schemes in backward regions with a view to do away with the regional imbalances in our economic growth; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

There is no proposal under consideration with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Planning for setting up any special bodies to implement special programmes in backward regions. It is the responsibility primarily of the State Governments to take measures for the removal of intra-state regional disparities and for the development of backward areas. In view of this, the Planning Commission specifically requested all the State Governments to formulate their Plans in such a manner as would bring about a reduction of disparities in different areas and communities. While distributing the Plan resources between different programmes, the State Governments generally take into consideration the requirements and potential of different areas and accord special consideration to those areas which have lagged behind the others in the matter of economics and social development.

2. Since the formulation of the programmes for development of backward areas is the responsibility of the State Governments, it is their responsibility too to take suitable administrative and organizational measures toward implementation of such programmes. For example, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have constituted a Hill Development Board for the accelerated development of hill areas in the State. Also, State Advisory Committees have been set up in the State of U.P. for the implementation of the development programmes for the backward districts of eastern region and Bundelkhand. Further, in Andhra Pradesh, a Telengana Development Committee and a Plan Implementation Committee have been set up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for taking care of the special needs of Telengana area.

3. Other remedial measures undertaken by the Government of India and the State Governments to correct regional disparities and imbalances are set out below :

(i) In allocating Central assistance among various States for the Fourth Five Year Plan, after providing for the

requirements of the States of Assam, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir, which have special problems, 10% of the sum available for distribution by way of Central assistance has been allocated to the six States of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh whose per capita income was below the national average ;

- (ii) The non-Plan gap in the resources of nine States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal) estimated to be Rs. 795.23 crores during the Fourth Plan period, is being met by the Centre, so that they can utilise all the additional resources which they can mobilise during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for financing their development programmes ;
- (iii) A liberal pattern of Central assistance has been evolved for the development of hill and border areas. The entire expenditure on their development programmes is being met by the Government of India within the total Central assistance for each of the States concerned ; 90% of the amount of expenditure incurred in this behalf in Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir (Ladakh) and Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul, Spiti and Kinnaur districts) is given as a grant. The balance of 10% is treated as loan. The pattern of Central assistance in the hill and border districts of Uttar Pradesh, Darjeeling (West Bengal) and Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) is 50% grant and 50% loan.
- (iv) For the reason that they are socially and economically backward, the development programmes of all the Union Territories, including N.E.F.A., are fully financed by the Centre. Their non-Plan gap is also met by the Centre.
- (v) Special assistance of Rs. 45 crores is being provided to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to enable it to spend this amount during the period

ending on 31-3-1974 on the special regional development programme of Telengana area in addition to the Plan outlays in that area;

(vi) A special area development programme costing Rs. 4.5 crores is being implemented in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the auspices of the Department of Rehabilitation;

(vii) An important measure for reducing disparities is accelerating the pace of industrial development in backward areas. The districts needing attention have been identified and notified with the cooperation of the State Governments in pursuance of the criteria laid down by the Pande and Wanchoo Committee Reports. Preference is being given to such areas in the location of large-scale industrial projects in the public sector, provided they are found to be feasible on techno-economic considerations. The Licensing Committee also gives preferential treatment to applications from the backward regions.

(viii) Rs. 32.50 crores have been allocated during the Fourth Five Year Plan for 489 Tribal Development Blocks under a Centrally sponsored scheme.

(ix) Techno-economic surveys have been conducted for the States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and NEFA. Surveys of backward districts of Orissa viz. Kalahandi, Bolangir and Phulbani, hill and backward areas of Punjab, Primitive tribes of Madhya Pradesh and of Basti district in U.P. have also been conducted. A Study Team has conducted a survey of the development programmes of tribal areas. A Central Team has also studied the problems of tribal people in Andhra Pradesh.

(x) District Plans are being prepared in some of the States which will result in identifying the problems of backward regions and will help in evolving measures for solving their problems.

(xi) 209 industrially backward districts have been selected throughout the country for concessional finance for new industries from the financial and credit institutions. In addition, the Central Government is giving an outright grant or subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment of new units having a total fixed investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each, in two selected districts in each of the 9 States identified as industrially backward viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, West Bengal and U.P. and one districts in each of the remaining States and Union Territories.

(xii) Under the Border Roads Development Programme considerable investment is being made in the border areas.

(xiii) Special programmes of large magnitude are being implemented for the benefit of the weaker sections of the rural population and for the development of dry and arid areas. These special programmes are being sanctioned and implemented under the guidance of a Central Committee of Coordination presided over by a Member of the Planning Commission. An officer of the rank of additional Secretary is the Member-Secretary of this Committee. 46 Small Farmers' Development Agency Projects, 41 projects for sub-Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labour and 24 projects for farmers in dry areas have been sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 100 crores has also been provided for an integrated programme of rural works in 54 chronically drought affected areas.

(xiv) A crash scheme for rural unemployment has also been launched with a provision of Rs. 50 crores per annum.

(xv) A Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up recently and is giving finance on concessional terms to State Electricity Boards for rural electrification programmes in backward areas.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Sir, as mentioned in the statement, it is true that the Government has taken so many steps to avoid regional imbalances in the economic growth, but is it not a fact that in the last 20 years of our economic development in many parts of the country the regional imbalances have come to that stage that people are even demanding separate States. Under that condition I would like to know from the Government whether there will be a separate cell under the Planning Commission or the Ministry of Planning to deal with the problem on a national plane ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : There is no doubt that the problem of backward areas is a national problem. But while formulating the plans it is for the State Governments to take care of the backward areas. At the same time the Central Government has taken enough care to see that the backward areas in various States get enough assistance and in that direction the plans are formulated. Beyond that it is not possible for the Central Government to take up schemes.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : I have gone into the statement where so many schemes have been listed. It is also a fact that similar schemes were there before, but it has been proved in our country that the schemes formulated like that had not been that effective and were not properly implemented. So, in view of that fact may I know whether Government would re-consider its present position ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Government has already reconsidered, and I should like to bring to the notice of the House that at the time of the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan it is according to the advice given by our National Development Council that various schemes are formulated and through these schemes we are trying to give enough assistance through the Central sector. Beyond that it would not be possible until and unless States themselves take up this challenge and formulate the schemes so that these imbalances are removed.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether, keeping in view our past experience that the State Governments in certain cases have deliberately ignored specially the hilly areas

development, the Centre is considering any proposal for initiating directly some schemes for development of those hilly areas ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Recently about fifteen to sixteen Members of Parliament made a representation to the Prime Minister who is also Chairman of the Planning Commission, and there is a proposal now under consideration to set up a separate cell to consider the problems of hilly areas as they are having some special problems. Naturally, we shall try our level best to see that their problems are properly remedied.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : From the statement it appears apart from the special efforts made by the State Governments the Government of India has contributed Rs. 45 crores to the State of Andhra as a special measure to remove regional disparity. May I know what is the rationale for it and why this facility has not been extended to other backward States which have been identified as such ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I have placed on the Table of the House a detailed statement and it is only in the case of Telangana but it is for the whole of the country that we have taken up several measures and we have given crores of rupees. Having regard to the specific problem regarding backwardness of Telangana area it is true that an additional outlay of sum of Rs. 45 crores has been accepted by the Central Government. But I would like to say to this House that it is not only in the case of Telangana but it is for the whole of the country that several measures have been taken by the Government which are already narrated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : May I know how much has been given to the State of Orissa ?

MR. SPEAKER : We have fixed a debate on this. Next question.

Reduction in Direct Shipment of Tea to London

*1424. **SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian tea producers

have decided to reduce direct shipment to London because of the unremunerative price ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to export tea to other countries directly from India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Government are not aware of any move by tea producers to reduce direct tea shipment to London.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : May I know what is the export position in comparison with the previous year ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The export position of tea has definitely improved. In 1969 the export was down to 168 million Kg. whereas in 1970 the export was 208 million Kg. realising for us Rs. 148 crores in foreign exchange. Even in 1971, I am in a position to tell you that 8.26 million Kg. of tea has been exported to UK alone in the first five months in comparison to 5.12 million Kg. last during the same period.

Closure of Mahi Unit of Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills

*1425. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the closure of Mahi Unit of the Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the closure ;

(c) the total number of employees rendered jobless owing to the closure ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take over this Mill through the National Textile Corporation ?

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

(b) The mill closed down on account of financial difficulties.

(c) About 600.

(d) The affairs of the mill have already been investigated under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and the matter is under examination.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : May I know whether it is a fact that when the Minister visited Kerala the representatives of the union met him and gave him a memorandum and the Minister promised that he would try to have an inquiry into the matter and see that the Government takes over the mill ; if so, what has happened to that ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : It is true that the representatives of these two mills met me and represented the matter regarding the difficulties they are facing. Actually, investigation in regard to these two mills, the Cannanore Spinning Mill and the Mahi mill, is over. We have examined the report in consultation with the National Textile Corporation. Since these two units are functioning in two different areas, one in Pondicherry and the other in Kerala, we have informed the concerned State Governments that we are prepared to take over the mills provided the State Government is in a position to discharge their responsibility in connection with this.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : May I know if the National Textile Corporation had been asking some States in India that they are prepared to take over the closed down mills ; if so, will the Ministry approach the National Textile Corporation and ask them whether they would be able to take over closed mills ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Yes, Sir. In such circumstances it is the responsibility of the State Government to take 49 per cent interest as far as the financial affairs are concerned.

Takeover of Balmer Lawrie's Tea Warehouse, Calcutta

*1426. **SHRI DINESH JOARDER :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since finalised their decision to take over Balmer Lawrie's Tea Warehouse, Hyde Road, Calcutta ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). The question of taking over the three tea Public Warehouses in Calcutta by a Central Agency is under consideration.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: My Question was about take over of Balmer Lawrie's Tea Warehouses and the answer of the Hon'ble Minister is very sceptic. I want to know whether warehousing of tea industry is being controlled by the monopolists and capitalists Balmer Lawrie Co., exclusively. Sometimes the Balmer Lawrie concern sabotages the transhipment and transport system to earn further money from warehousing charges, etc. May I know whether all of Balmer Lawrie's Warehouses are going to be taken over by the Government?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: This is a problem before us. These warehouses have been incurring a loss. The Balmer Lawrie people have washed off their hands. The lease is over and they are not interested in it. We want to continue it. We are having a discussion with the Ministry of Transport. As the hon. Member might be knowing, these three warehouses have been incurring a loss of Rs. 30-40 lakhs per annum. We have to give some arrangement to the Ministry of Transport. There is no doubt about it. The Government has to step in and the Government will have to take over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

ग्वालियर के सभीप काली सिध योजना को अंतिम रूप दिया जाना

SNQ 6. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सिंचार्व और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्वालियर के सभीप काली सिध योजना को इस बीच अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुद्र्य-मुर्ल्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस योजना पर कितने समय तक कार्य आरम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). The Sindh River Project - Phase I, envisages the construction of a 45 feet high diversion weir across the Sindh river and a feeder canal 4 miles long to the existing Harsi reservoir and remodelling of the Harsi Canal system to provide additional irrigation to 58,000 acres annually at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.9 crores. The Sindh river diversion enables utilising 1.5 TMC of water to be released from Kaketo reservoir to Tigray reservoir for augmenting Gwalior water supply. Also, in the second phase of Sindh river project, the weir will be raised to store water for irrigating additional 3.5 lakhs acres.

The project proposals were sent by the State Government in January, 1971 and have been technically examined in the Central Water and Power Commission and the Commission's comments have been sent recently to the State Government. After receipt of clarifications, the project will be processed further for clearance.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सच है कि पहले यह सारी योजना एक ही थी और उसे हिस्सों में, फेजें में बाटने का कोई सुझाव नहीं था तो क्या कारण है कि अब उसको फेज बन, फेज टू में बाटा जा रहा है और दूसरा फेज कम्पलीट होने में कितना समय लगेगा?

DR K. L. RAO: This project has been there for several years. In 1965, I went there to find out why the project has been delayed. I suggested that it should be taken up in two phases, one for diversion at the cost of Rs. 5 crores and the other for storage at the cost of Rs. 30 crores. The division has been done in order to get benefit out of the money spent. This has been done purely to get the project going along. The present project is for irrigation of 58,000 acres in addition to 75,000 acres which we have got already. This can very much be achieved in 2 or 3 years. When the project dam is further heightened, then it will irrigate additional 3.5 lakh acres.

The division is made purely in order to get the maximum benefit out of the money spent.

श्री अठल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट के पूरा होने पर रावलियर नगर में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई बढ़ाने का प्रश्न भी जुड़ा हुआ है और क्या पहले फेज को पूरा करने से रावलियर नगर को पीने के पानी देने का सवाल हल हो जायेगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO : In the very first stage, after completing the Phase I, it will be possible to augment the water supply to Gwalior.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He did not follow my question.

Is it not a fact that the question of supply of drinking water to Gwalior will be taken up when the Phase II will be completed ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I submitted in the first phase itself, as we build the first phase, we will be able to divert water from the upstream reservoir to the Gwalior water supply reservoir which we will be able to complete within the first two or three years.

श्री अठल बी. बड़े : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि फस्ट फेज कब कंप्लीट होगा और सेकंड फेज के कब तक कंप्लीट हो जाने की आशा है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As soon as the details of the project are received it will be possible to clear it so that the project may be started this year. Also the Madhya Pradesh Government is interested in seeing through this project. Therefore, I expect that the benefits will start flowing from the end of two or three years and the project will be completed in three or four years.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tractor Factory in Andhra Pradesh

***1381. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a tractor manufacturing project in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether it will be in the public or private sector, its location and estimated cost ; and

(c) the annual capacity sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) There are two proposals for the establishment of tractor manufacturing factories in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Both the projects are in the private sector and both are proposed to be located at Hyderabad. One of them will have a capacity of 5,000 Nos. per annum and is estimated to cost Rs. 430 lakhs. The other envisages a capacity of 10,000 Nos. per annum and is estimated to cost Rs. 232.00 lakhs.

Blue Print for Jet-Propelled Trains

***1382. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have prepared a blue print for the introduction of jet-propelled trains in the near future ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No ; Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Price of Baby Food

***1383. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of milk, milk powder, tin and labour costs have gone up considerably during the last four years though Government had fixed price of baby food in 1967 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A 4% increase in the price of baby foods has been authorised for the present by the Government.

Re-organisation of Railway Protection Force

*1384. **SHRI P. GANGADEV :**
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Protection Force is to be re-organised into an armed para-military body ; and

(b) if so, the special advantages of this re-organisation and how much time it will take to materialize ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

A proposal of this nature is under consideration.

(b) The details of the scheme are being worked out.

Reduction in the Orders for Construction of Wagons by Railway Workshops

*1385. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has reduced the orders for construction of wagons by the Railway Workshops ;

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

(c) whether orders have been placed on private firms for the future requirements ; and

(d) if so, the quantity and value of orders placed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Offers are being sent to Private Wagon Builders against 1971-72 Wagon Building Programme.

(d) 7891.5 wagons in terms of four wheelers. The value of proposed orders will be Rs. 16.90 crores.

Anti-Theft Devices for Wagons

*1386. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the implementation of the anti-theft device for wagons, as suggested by the South-Eastern Railway, additional work-load involves one man-day per wagon ;

(b) whether for the anti-theft device for wagon fitting suggested by the Railway Designs and Standards Organisation, additional 1.7 man-days are required ; and

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether the additional manpower is being sanctioned to carry out the anti-theft devices for the wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Additional staff for this work wherever considered necessary, is being planned by the Railways.

Wagons Rendered "Sick" due to Theft of Parts (North Eastern Railway)

*1387. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 22,000 Railway wagons are "sick" on account of theft of parts on the North-Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so, whether these thefts are from Godown (Stores) or on track ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Thefts were both from the Stores and Yards.

Delegation of Administrative and Financial Powers to General Managers of Railways

*1388. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any further delegation of administrative and financial powers has been made by the Railway Board to the General Managers of the Zonal Railways since the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission were received by Government ; and

(b) if so, the main features of this further delegation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir. Further delegation of powers is under consideration on the basis of the Administrative Reforms Commission's Report.

Increase in Price of Sheet Glass

*1386 SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the glass trade in the country has opposed the increase in prices of sheet glass ;

(b) whether the glass manufacturers have sent a petition to the Prime Minister in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Representations have been received from some Glass Merchants Associations and individual firms, including a petition addressed to Prime Minister, against the increase in the price of sheet glass by the two firms viz. M/s Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta and M/s Indo-Asahi Glass Company Limited, Calcutta.

(c) The matter is being investigated.

Increase in Rate of Electricity Supplied by D.V.C

*1390. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has recently increased its rate of electricity supply substantially to cover increased cost arising from various factors ; and

(b) whether at all the major consumers receiving electricity supply from the Damodar Valley Corporation have lodged serious protest against the unilateral increase in power rates and if so, the further action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Damodar Valley Corporation supplies power to the West Bengal and Bihar Electricity Boards and about 16 other regular bulk consumers. Tariffs in respect of power supplied to the West Bengal and Bihar Electricity Boards are governed by a directive issued by the Government of India to the Damodar Valley Corporation in June, 1967. The tariffs for power supply to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation were increased by the Damodar Valley Corporation on 1st January, 1970. For the remaining bulk consumers, the tariffs have been raised by 15% from 1st February, 1971. Generally these consumers have protested against the increase in tariffs. This increase has been necessitated because of increase in the cost of operations due to rise in wages and cost of spares and materials. Except for two consumers, all the others are making payments according to the revised tariffs. Of these two consumers, one case is pending in the court and in respect of the other the matter is under discussion.

Cement Factory in West Bengal

*1391 SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : SHRI D.N. MAHATA) :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a cement factory in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, where the cement factory will be located ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE)

CHOURDHURY : (a) and (b). An application for a C.O.B. licence from M/s. Durgapur Cements for a capacity of 6.0 lakh tonnes of slag cement at Durgapur has been received and the matter is under consideration.

कोयले का वजन न किया जाना

*1392. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में हानि का एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि कोयले का वजन उस स्थान पर नहीं किया जाता है जहां से वह लादा जाता है और लादे जाने के बाद वहां पर अद्यवा किमी अन्य स्थान पर कुछ कोयला निकाल दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस गम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतेया) : (क) और (ख). कोयले के माल डिब्बे या तो कोयला खानों की साइडिंगों पर तोले जाते हैं जहाँ साइडिंगों के मालिकों द्वारा तुला चौकियों की व्यवस्था की गयी है या मूल स्टेशनों पर तोले जाते हैं जहाँ रेलों द्वारा तुला चौकियों की व्यवस्था की गयी है। किन्तु मध्य रेलवे के एक लदान स्थल और दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के दो लदान स्थलों पर जहाँ या तो तुला चौकियों की व्यवस्था नहीं है या वे इतनी बड़ी नहीं हैं कि उन पर बी० ओ० एक्स-माल डिब्बों को तोला जा सके, वहां वजन की गणना आयतन के आधार पर की जाती है।

2 न्यूनतम प्रभार्य भार माल डिब्बे की वहन क्षमता और उसकी अनुमति सहन सीमा है, तो चौपहिया माल डिब्बे के मामले में एक टन और अठ-पहिया माल डिब्बे के मामले में दो टन है। रेलें यह न्यूनतम प्रभार वसूल करती हैं चाहे लदे हुए कोयले की वास्तविक मात्रा कुछ भी हो, और इस तरह भाड़ा प्रभारों में कोई नुकसान नहीं होता। रेलवे रसीद भार तोलने के बाद जारी की

जाती है और इसके बाद ही रेलवे की जिम्मेदारी शुरू होती है।

जिन साइडिंगों पर खान मालिकों की अपनी तुला चौकियाँ नहीं हैं उन पर कभी-कभी माल डिब्बों में अधिक लदान हो जाता है, अर्थात् संरक्षा की दृष्टि से निर्धारित अनुमति सीमा से अधिक भार लाद दिया जाता है, चूंकि इस अधिक लदान की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती। इसलिए कोयले की जितनी मात्रा अनुमति सीमा से अधिक पायी जाती है उतनी मात्रा तोलने वाले स्टेशनों पर उतार ली जाती है। कोयला खान मालिकों को यह कोयला वहां से हटा लेने या अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर दूसरे माल डिब्बों में फिर से लादने का अधिकार है। प्रत्येक माल डिब्बे पर कोयले के लदान के लिए पेंट की हुई एक भार-रेखा रहती है जो माल डिब्बे की निर्धारित वहन क्षमता तक का भार बताती है। यह रेखा अनुमति भार से अधिक लदान न करने के लिए मार्ग दर्शक रेखा का काम देती है।

चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स द्वारा निर्मित इंजिन

*1393. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष रेल के वितरने इंजनों का निर्माण किया जाता है ;

(ख) उक्त कारखाने में निर्मित विभिन्न प्रकार के रेल इंजनों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक प्रकार के इंजन की निर्माण-लागत कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतेया) : (क) से (ग), एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

1. वितरण रेल इंजन कारखाने में रेल इंजनों का वर्ष-वार उत्पादन

वर्ष	माप	विवरण (सभी बड़ी लाइन) ए. सी./ एम.टी.	डी.सी.	एस. सी./ एफ.टी.	बड़ी लाइन के छोटी लाइन के डीजल शार्टिंग	मुख्य लाइन डीजल रेल इंजन (जेड. डी. एम. 3)
1950-51	7	—	—	—	—	—
1951-52	17	—	—	—	—	—
1952-53	33	—	—	—	—	—
1953-54	64	—	—	—	—	—
1954-55	98	—	—	—	—	—
1955-56	129	—	—	—	—	—
1956-57	156	—	—	—	—	—
1957-58	164	—	—	—	—	—
1958-59	165	—	—	—	—	—
1959-60	173	—	—	—	—	—
1960-61	173	—	—	—	—	—
1961-62	171	—	5	—	—	—
1962-63	169	—	14	—	—	—
1963-64	172	—	2	2	—	—
1964-65	153	—	—	27	—	—
1965-66	157	—	—	32	—	—
1965-67	112	—	—	57	—	—
1967-68	93	—	—	30	2	—
1968-69	68	—	—	48	17	—
1969-70	45	—	—	31	22	—
1970-71	33	6	3	41	35	5
जोड़	2332	6	24	268	76	5

2. चितरंजन रेल इन्जन कारखाने में निर्वित रेल इन्जनों को कित्तम

भाष्य रेल इन्जन

बड़ी लाइन — डब्ल्यू० जी०, डब्ल्यू० पी० डब्ल्यू० टी० और
डब्ल्यू० एल०

मीटर लाइन — बाई० जी०

विजली रेल इन्जन

बड़ी लाइन — डी० सी०/एफ० टी०, ए० सी०/एफ० टी० और
ए० सी०/एम० टी०

डीजल रेल इन्जन

बड़ी लाइन — डब्ल्यू० डी० एस० 4 (डीजल हाइड्रोलिक शंटर)
छोटी लाइन — जैड० डी० एम० 3 (मुख्य लाइन के डीजल विजली
रेल इन्जन)3. चितरंजन रेल इन्जन कारखाने में रेल इन्जनों के उत्पादन की वर्तमान औसत लागत
(लाख रुपयों में)

भाष्य	विजली (बड़ी लाइन)				डीजल	
बड़ी लाइन	मीटर लाइन	डी० सी०/ एफ० टी०	ए० सी०/ एफ० टी०	डी० सी०/ एम० टी०	बड़ी लाइन	छोटी लाइन
6.78	6.35	2.00	21.12	21.41	14.65	11.50

Orissa Government's proposal Regarding
Minor Irrigation ProductsThe projects will be taken up soon after
clearance.

*1394. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government has submitted plans regarding medium and minor irrigation projects in the State to the Central Water and Power Commission for clearance ; and

(b) if so, whether the projects such as Dadraghati, Sundar and Saipal are likely to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). Comments of the Central Water and Power Commission on the Soipala, Kala, Sunder, Dadraghati and Ong medium irrigation schemes of Orissa have been sent to the State Government and these schemes will be processed further after receipt of replies from the State Government. The Dumerbahal Project received recently is under examination.

The Ministry of Agriculture, who administer the minor irrigation programme, have reported that minor irrigation projects need not come to the Centre and can be approved by the State Government themselves within their overall plan framework.

Survey for Irrigation Potential in Bihar

*1395. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had sent a team to Bihar in October, 1970 for survey of the irrigation potential in the State ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the team's visit and the action taken on the recommendations made by the team ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject and planning and

investigations of irrigation projects are carried out by State Governments. No team was sent by the Government of India for the survey of irrigation potential of Bihar. The Government of Bihar are carrying out investigations on possible irrigation projects. As and when investigations are complete, they prepare schemes for acceptance by the Planning Commission for inclusion in their developmental plans.

Strike at Gangapur City Railway Station

*1395. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held into the strike by the Railway staff at Gangapur City Railway Station on Delhi-Bombay route of Western Railway on 4th July, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). There was no strike at Gangapur City Station. However, there was a demonstration and squatting on the Railway track by certain gangmen and outsiders which resulted in detention of certain trains at Gangapur City Station. The demonstrators demanded action against the Station Officer, Government Railway Police who allegedly beat a gangman. The matter is under investigation by the Police.

Distribution of Paper

*1397. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Paper Traders Association has made certain suggestions to Government for evolving a broad-based policy with regard to the distribution of paper to the consumers ;

(b) if so, what are their main suggestions ; and

(c) whether Government have considered those suggestions and consequently made any change in the present policy ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following suggestions have been made by them :-

(i) To revert to the pattern of production prevailing prior to decontrol, i. e. in the years 1967 and 1968.

(ii) to supply goods to their distributors/ Agents/Stockists both quality and quality-wise on the basis of their average off-take during these years.

(iii) to refrain from any price increase directly or through any indirect method like introducing new nomenclatures, extra packing or freight charges or reduction in the usual trade commission without the prior sanction of the Government as such steps are ultimately bound to increase the burden on the consumer.

(iv) to direct its member units to issue from time to time, the price lists of their products to their distributors Agents and also to each member of the *Ad-hoc* Committee ; and

(v) to dissuade its member units from overcharging by adopting unhealthy trade practices.

(c) There is no statutory control on the distribution of paper. However, an *Ad-hoc* Committee takes stock of the situation from time to time and uses its good offices with the paper industry to divert paper supplies according to the demands in particular sectors of consumption.

The above suggestions were considered by the *Ad-hoc* Committee and the following decisions have been taken and communicated to the Industry for implementation :-

(i) The Industry will maintain the supply of paper to the dealers and consumers on the basis of their average off take during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71.

(ii) All the Paper Mills will publicise the prices of their products f. o. r. destination and inclusive of 7½% dealers commission in all the leading newspapers in the country twice in a year.

(iii) The prices will not be revised frequently. Any change in price on account of the introduction of any new variety or increases in the price of any variety will also be publicised and no price increase will be effected without giving prior adequate notice to Government.

(iv) Price will be stamped on each ream of paper.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Small-Scale Industries in Kerala

*1398. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kerala State's attempts to expand the small-scale sector of industry have met with various obstacles due to the non-availability of raw materials ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot more raw materials like Steel, Iron, Aluminium and Zinc to Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b). There is at present an overall shortage of raw materials—both ferrous and non-ferrous—which acts as an obstacle to the development of Small Scale Industries in the country (including Kerala). The position, however, is being rectified through bulk imports and enhanced allocations. Bulk import of 58,670 tonnes of steel sheets and M. S. Plates has been arranged through HSL against a foreign exchange ceiling of Rs. 10 crores. Out of this, Kerala Government was given 1000 M. tonnes. Small Scale Units are also allowed import licenses for steel as actual users. Both as regards steel and non-ferrous metals, actual users have been allowed to import 50% more than what they did last year. Out of 2,000 M. Tonnes of stainless steel sheets imported by MMTC, the Kerala Government was given 64 M. tonnes for supply to utensils manufacturers. 1,200 tonnes of E.C. grade aluminium was given to Kerala Government in 1971-72.

Pending Applications from Punjab for Licences

*1399. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for licences to establish industries in Punjab pending with Government and since how long ; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in their disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY) : (a) Out of 93 applications received from 1.1.1968 to 30.6.1971 for the setting up of new industrial undertakings in the Punjab, 33 applications are still under consideration. Of these applications, 1 relates to 1968, 4 pertain to 1969, 15 to 1970 and 13 to 1971. No application received prior to 1.1.1968 is pending.

(b) Consideration of industrial licence applications necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of the proposals. The disposal of a particular application is often delayed due to a number of reasons. Sometimes the applications do not provide complete information in the first instance and additional information is required. Occasionally policy decisions on the industries concerned are required. Government is, however, making all possible efforts to ensure expeditious disposal of the pending applications.

Construction of Afflux Bund on L ft Bank of Ganga as Part of Farakka Barrage

*1400. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government had submitted to the Central Government a scheme for constructing an afflux bund on the left bank of the Ganga as part of Farakka Barrage with a view to check the erosion by floods in Malda District, West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, whether clearance had been given to this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). A preliminary estimate of the scheme costing Rs. 1.65 crores for construction of an embankment on the left bank of the Ganga upstream of Farakka Barrage for protection

against floods, had been received in the Central Water and Power Commission in May, 1971, from the Chief Engineer, Government of West Bengal. After scrutiny, the Central Water and Power Commission have asked the Chief Engineer, West Bengal, to prepare a detailed scheme taking into account their comments and send the same after getting it approved by the North Bengal Flood Control Board. The detailed scheme is yet to be received from the Government of West Bengal.

Criteria for selection of Members for Railway Users' Consultative Committee at Zonal and Divisional Levels

*1401. **SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the criteria for the selection of Members for Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committees and Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee ;

(b) how many Members on these Committees have been continuing for more than two years ; and

(c) the reasons for permitting them to continue for more than two years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Nomination of Members on the Zonal/Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees is based on the principle of securing as wide a representation as is practicable of the various identifiable and important groups of rail users.

(b) 19 members on the existing Zonal Committees and 26 members on the Divisional Committees.

(c) The aptitude, zeal and interest with which Members engage themselves in public work are generally taken into consideration for continuance of their membership for another term.

Railway Line from Kathua to Jammu

*1402. **SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the further progress made in the construction of Railway line from Kathua to Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir State ; and

(b) the probable date by which the work shall be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) An overall progress of 42.38% has been achieved on the construction of Kathua—Jammu rail line upto the end of June, 1971.

(b) December, 1972.

Providing of Expert Services and Undertaking Development Programmes of Railways in Foreign Countries

*1403. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of foreign countries with broad terms and conditions where the Ministry is providing Expert services and has taken up development programmes of Railways in those countries ; and

(b) to what extent these terms and conditions are benefiting Government and the profit earned thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Expert Services have been provided under Bilateral Agreements and Aid Plans to Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Nigeria, Philippines, South Korea, Syria, Thailand and Zambia, but no development project of railways has so far been taken up in any country.

(b) The terms and conditions for expert services are not profit oriented.

Representation by Punjab to increase capacity of Thermal Plant at Bhatinda

*1404. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government have made any representation for the increase in the capacity of the Thermal Plant at Bhatinda, and if so, the decision of Government ; and

(b) whether Punjab is getting any power from the Thermal at Kotah as originally planned and if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The Punjab State Electricity Board have proposed the augmentation of the 220 MW Thermal Power Station at Bhatinda (Guru Nanak Thermal Power Station) by another 220 MW comprising 2 Nos. 1.0 MW sets. The scheme report is under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) There has been no proposal for Punjab getting any power from any Thermal Plant at Kota. However, the question of sharing of power from the second unit of nuclear plant at Ranapratapsagar near Kota by the several States of the region has yet to be decided.

Manufacture of quality Insulating Papers

*1405. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether quality Insulating papers required for the manufacture of Cables and Capacitors are not manufactured in India ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take for the manufacture of such papers in India ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have under examination proposals from certain private sector firms for the manufacture, *inter alia*, of insulating paper required for the manufacture of cables and capacitors.

Survey of Western Ghats for purposes of Irrigation

*1406. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of the Western Ghats have been made for the utilisation of water for irrigation purposes ; and

(b) if so, the result of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Western Ghats lie in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Maharashtra. A number of irrigation projects have already been completed and more are under construction in the Western Ghats. Investigations are continuing for finalising new projects and as and when they are completed, specific project are framed by the State Governments for implementation in their developmental plans.

तार भेजने के लिए हिन्दी में सांकेतिक शब्द बनाना

*1407. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभागीय तार भेजने हेतु अंग्रेजी में सांकेतिक शब्दों के समान हिन्दी में सांकेतिक शब्द बनाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) हिन्दी में सांकेतिक शब्द कब तक बनाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) रेलवे के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के इन सांकेतिक शब्दों को कब से प्रयोग में लाया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतेपा) : (क) विभागीय संदेश भेजने के लिए संकेत शब्द केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिवर्त की सहायता से बनाये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) चूंकि यह काम अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है, अतः यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायगा।

(ग) भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए अभी प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Andhra Pradesh Claiming Share in Power Generated at Neyveli Project in Tamil Nadu

*1408. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have represented to the Central

Government claiming for a share in the power generated at Neyveli, a centrally sponsored project in Tamil Nadu ; and

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

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

(b) In view of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. being already committed to supply the entire surplus power available with it to Tamil Nadu, the question of a share in the power at Neyveli to the neighbouring States does not arise.

Installed Capacity of Paper Mills

*1409. **SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of paper mills that are manufacturing printing and writing papers ;

(b) the number of such mills manufacturing paper boards and posters ;

(c) the total installed capacity in both categories ; and

(d) the target fixed in the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (d). At present there are 36 paper mills manufacturing printing and writing papers. Those manufacturing paper boards are 22 and those manufacturing posters in addition to writing and printing papers are 13. The total capacity for all types of paper and paper boards is 7.98 lakh tonnes per annum. The capacities of these mills separately in respect of paper boards and posters have not been assessed. The Fourth Five Years Plan target for all types of paper is 11.3 lakh tonnes per annum.

Damage caused in Rajasthan due to Rains

*1410. **SHRI N. K. SHARMA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether enormous damage has been done and thousands of people rendered homeless due to heavy and unprecedented rains in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, estimated loss to men and material ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). Heavy rains in the districts of Tonk, Ajmer, Jaipur, Nagaur, Sawai Madhopur, Kotah, Jhalawar and surrounding areas caused breaches in irrigation tanks and flooding damage to irrigation works and affected a number of villages and families. The damage is being assessed by the State Government. According to the preliminary assessment 61 tanks were breached and 119 irrigation works were damaged 37 villages and 890 families were affected. The damage to houses is about Rs. 12 lakhs. The cost of restoration of irrigation works has been estimated as Rs. 137 lakhs. There was no loss of human life.

(c) The State Government have taken in hand closing of the breaches and restoration of irrigation works. The State Government have also taken measures for providing relief to the affected people.

Investigation into murder of 8 young men at Barasat (West Bengal)

*1420. **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to find out the culprits of the murder of eight youngmen at Barasat, West Bengal ; and

(b) what is the progress made in the investigation of those murders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, the investigation of the criminal cases arising out of these murders is still in progress.

Takeover of Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur

*1422. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigation in respect of Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur has been completed ; and

(b) when a final decision to take over this Mill is likely to be taken ?

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

(b) On a Writ petition filed by the Company, the Allahabad High Court have issued an interim injunction staying further action on the Order of investigation issued by the Government under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Investigation proceeding will be resumed after the stay order has been vacated.

Agreement with Zambia for Import of Copper

*1423. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has entered into an agreement with Zambia for the import of copper ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of copper to be imported ; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange involved in its import ?

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

(b) 54,000 tonnes for three year's shipment at the rate of 1500 tonnes per month commencing from July, 1971.

(c) About Rs. 45 crores (Rs. 15 crores annually).

पश्चिम बंगाल में जासूसी की गतिविधियों के सम्बन्ध में की गई गिरफतारियों के बारे में मुस्लिम लीग के महामंत्री और मजलिस-ए-तामीर मिल्लत के अध्यक्ष का कथित वक्तव्य

*1427. श्री फूलचंद बर्मा : श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मुस्लिम लीग के महामंत्री और मजलिस-ए-तामीर मिल्लत के अध्यक्ष ने पश्चिम बंगाल में जासूसी करने के अभियोग में गिरफतार व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में वक्तव्य दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा दिए गये वक्तव्य की मुरुद्य-मुरुद्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिधा) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने 30 जून, 1971 को आल इंडिया मजलिस-ए-तामीर-ए-मिल्लत के अध्यक्ष और इन्डियन यूनियन मुस्लिम लीग के महामंत्री द्वारा किए गये संयुक्त वक्तव्य के बारे में प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी है जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह मांग की गई थी कि श्री सय्यद बद्रूद्दोजा और श्री गुलाम याजदानी पर खुली अदालत में मुकदमा चलाया जाय।

(ग) उपरोक्त व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कानून के अनुसार मामले की जांच-पड़ताल पहले से ही की जा रही है।

Accumulation of Cotton Bales of Staple Fibre at Bombay Port

*1428. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 15,000 cotton bales of staple fibre valued at Rs. 2 crores, imported

by the State Trading Corporation, have accumulated at Bombay Port and another 10,000 bales are likely to arrive shortly ;

(b) whether the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation had requested Government for cancellation of their order for 15,000 bales and that the fibre is not being lifted from the Port ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) ICMF is holding the imported staple fibre in *bond* at Bombay Port. STC had imported the goods for ICMF. It is true that another consignment of 10,000 bales is likely to arrive shortly.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Law and Order situation in District Birbhum (West Bengal)

*1429. **SHRI HARI SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the worsening condition of law and order in District of Birbhum in West Bengal at the hands of extremists and Naxalites ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to curb their activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government are keeping a close watch on the law and order situation in Birbhum district. In view of the number of incidents of gun-snatching, murder and lawlessness which took place in Birbhum district, the State Administration obtained the assistance of the army to undertake intensive searches and to apprehend Naxalites and other anti-social elements in the district. All possible steps are being taken to curb violent activities.

Markets for Indian Goods in Latin American Countries

*1430. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a large potential market in the Latin American countries for Indian goods ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to develop these markets ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The total imports of the Latin American Region average about US\$10 billion (Rs 7,500 crores) per annum. Indian export trade with Latin American Countries has so far been of a limited nature and confined to such items as could not be obtained by them from nearby sources as jute goods and shellac.

The countries in this region are now in the process of renovating and expanding their railways, communications, irrigation facilities and electricity production thus indicating a good scope for various products of engineering industries. A few orders for cables, structurals and rails have been won. Various steps have been and are being taken to realise the export potentialities of Indian products, particularly non-traditional ones.

- (i) As an export Promotion measure India participated in the International Pacific Trade Fair in Lima in 1967 and 1969 and in the trade Fair at Bagota in 1970. We are again participating in Pacific Trade Fair at Lima this year.
- (ii) Two trade missions were set up in this region in 1969.
- (iii) There was an exchange of trade delegations between India and Colombia in 1970 and a trade agreement was signed between the two countries.
- (iv) Indian Missions in this region have been assisting Indian firms to bid against International Tenders floated in these countries and Indian firms are now actively participating in these tenders.
- (v) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has been asked to make a survey of important countries in this region and identify the commodities likely to find a good

market in Latin America and recommend specific steps required to be taken for promoting their exports.

Nationalisation of Rubber, Tea and Cardamom Plantations

*1431. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Government has made any proposal to nationalise plantations such as Rubber, Tea and Cardamom in the country ;

(b) whether any study was conducted by the Finance Ministry in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the particulars of aspects studied and decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal is receiving the attention of the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Government Advertisements in Reader's Digest

*1432. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and Public Sector Undertakings take large advertising space in the magazine Reader's Digest ;

(b) whether Reader's Digest's claim of circulation has not been certified by the Audit Bureau of Circulation ;

(c) whether some other Indian publications have been denied their advertising rates by the D.A.V.P. while having larger circulation than that of the Reader's Digest ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) During 1970-71, the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) placed advertisements in the "Reader's Digest" to cover four pages. A few Public Sector Undertakings place their advertisements through the DAVP but the majority do not, as they are not required to do so. As the issue of advertisements is within the autonomous sphere of these Undertakings, Government have no information about such advertisement.

(b) According to information available with Government, the journal 'Reader's Digest' is not a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation which is a private organisation. The Bureau certifies the circulation only of those newspapers and journals which are its members. The circulation of the journal was checked by the Registrar of Newspapers in India in 1969-70.

(c) Newspapers and periodicals have full freedom to fix their own advertisement rates, but the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity makes use of only those newspapers and periodicals whose rates are found acceptable from the point of view of publicity requirements. In selecting a newspaper or periodical for Government advertisement, regard is paid, besides advertisement rates, to effective circulation, regularity in publication, class or readership, pulling power, standard of production, language and area to be covered within the available funds and adherence by the newspaper/periodical to accepted standards of journalistic ethics.

(d) No question of discrimination is involved.

Negotiation by Tatas for setting up Multi-million Dollar Factory in Singapore

*1433. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tatas have completed negotiations in Singapore to set up a multi-million dollar factory there to manufacture engineering appliances and equipment ; and

(b) its effect on India's export ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No reference has been received from the Tatas regarding their proposal to set up the engineering unit in Singapore.

Share of Andhra Pradesh in Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant

*1434. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh any representation claiming a share from the Atomic Power Plant at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu ; and

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

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

(b) It is proposed to allocate the entire power from the first unit and 50% of the power from the second unit to Tamil Nadu. The balance 50% of the power from the second unit is proposed to be distributed amongst Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore.

Raid on two Government offices in 24 Parganas District, West Bengal

*1435. **SHRI M. M. HASHIM :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that two groups of armed men almost simultaneously raided two Government offices at two places in 24 Parganas District on the 1st July, 1971 and decamped with a huge amount of booty ; and

(b) the total amount of money taken away by the said gangs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The total amount taken away is Rs 19,081.45.

Two cases have been instituted. In one case one accused has been arrested and Rs. 1,000/- recovered.

Infiltration of Doubtful Elements in the Garb of Bangla Desh Evacuees in Eastern States

*1436. **SHRI A. N. CHAWLA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen press reports to the effect that a large scale infiltration of 'doubtful elements' in the grab of Bangla Desh evacuees is causing concern to the Governments of Assam and Meghalaya ;

(b) if so, the number of such persons arrested so far since the influx of evacuees ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal of effective screening of the evacuees and specially of those who have not been registered ?

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

(b) According to information received from the Governments of Assam and Meghalaya, 254 persons have been arrested in Assam and Meghalaya on suspicion of being spies.

(c) Comprehensive arrangements have been made for the registration, screening etc., of refugees. Refugees are required by an order under section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946, to report arrival to the police station concerned and to follow the directions given in regard to their place of residence etc. Utmost vigilance is being exercised by all authorities concerned to keep check on the activities of undesirable elements.

New Trade Agreement between India and Yugoslavia

*1437. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team headed by the Yugoslav Minister for Economic affairs visited India recently in connection with the signing of a Trade Agreement.

(b) if so, the main features of the Agreement ; and

(c) how the new Agreement affects the trade interests of India ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A team headed by the Yugoslav Minister for Economic Affairs visited India in July, 1971. As a result of the discussions held with this team, it has been decided that the current Trade and Payments Agreements will be extended upto 31st December, 1972, after which date all payments between the two countries in respect of new transactions should be made in convertible currencies. This decision is subject to ratification by the Governments of the two countries.

(c) Since the payments in convertible currencies will start only in 1973, trade between the two countries will continue to be conducted in Indian rupees as hereto fore during the next 18 month. It is too early to say how the trade will behave when payments in convertible currencies are introduced in 1973. It will be the endeavour of the two Governments to expand trade and economic co-operation between the two countries.

Assam Chief Minister's Statement Re. Giving up of Mizo Hills by Assam

*1438. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assam Government are willing to give up Mizo Hills, if the local people so decide ;

(b) whether a statement to this effect was made by the Assam Chief Minister in New Delhi recently ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Government have seen a Press report to this effect. Consultations with the Chief Minister of Assam are in progress. The views of that Government about the future of the Mizo District will be kept in view

while finalising the details of the re-organisation of the north-eastern region.

Alleged Surrounding of Hindustan Motors Factory of Uttarpara, Hooghly for Combing Operation

*1439. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that on the 13th July, 1971 the Police, C.R.P. and Military personnel surrounded the factory of the Hindustan Motors of Uttarpara, Hooghly for combing operation ;

(b) whether the combing operation took place for long and brought the factory to a standstill ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (b). According to the information available, the local police assisted by the Central Reserve Police and the Army carried out a search of the area on 13.7.1971. The search lasted three hours. The working of the factory was not affected by the search.

Naxalite activities in the Capital

*1440. **SHRI P. K. DEO :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the Indian Express dated the 16th July, 1971 that Naxalites have again become active in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been invited to writing on walls and display of wall posters in various parts of the Union Territory quoting from Communist China leader, Mao-Tse-Tung ; and

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

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

(b) Some instances have come to notice where Naxalite slogans had been found written on walls. No display of such wall-posters has, however, come to notice.

(c) A close watch is being maintained on such activities. Action under the law is being taken wherever possible.

Production of textile Machinery

5995. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units in India which produce textile machinery ; and

(b) the value of such machinery produced annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) About 75 units with Industrial Licences manufacture major items of textile machinery.

(b) The value of complete textile machinery produced during 1969 and 1970 was Rs. 19.91 crores and Rs. 28.68 crores respectively.

Ban on Forward Trading in Turmeric

5996. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of Turmeric is being very much handicapped due to forward marketing in this commodity ;

(b) whether any representation has been made by the traders and producers to ban forward marketing in this commodity ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government considered three representations received in August, 1970 from

the Ryots and Traders Associations in Andhra Pradesh urging a ban on forward trading in turmeric on the ground that the operations in the future market at Sangli were responsible for the fall in the spot prices. The investigation and discussions of the Forward Markets Commission with the representationists indicated that the fall in the spot prices was due to the increased production of turmeric during the year 1969-70 and the anticipation of a further increase in production in 1970-71, coupled with larger carry-over stocks. Since the demand for turmeric is inelastic, a fall in turmeric prices is a common phenomenon during years of increased production. In this context it was found that the functioning of a well regulated futures market had actually a cushioning effect on the falling turmeric prices.

Dharaoi Dam Project, Gujarat

5997. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given clearance to Gujarat's Dharaoi Dam Project, if so, the estimated cost of this project ;

(b) how much land is expected to be irrigated when the Dam is completed, and how much electricity would be generated by this Project ;

(c) when the work on this Project would start and when it would be completed ; and

(d) whether any other State will also be benefited by this project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 17.6 crores.

(b) 91,000 acres of land is proposed for irrigation. In addition, 62,000 acres of existing irrigation will be stabilised. Power generation is not possible in the project.

(c) The Government of Gujarat have reported that work on the project will be started in November 1971 and that it is likely to be completed by June, 1976.

(d) There are no possibilities of extending benefits from this project to any other State.

Licences to Assam Small Industrial Development Corporation and Assam Major Industrial Development Corporation for setting up of industries

5998. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences granted by the Central Government to the Assam Small Industrial Development Corporation and Assam Major Industrial Development Corporation for setting up various industries from the inception of these two Corporations in Assam ;

(b) the number of Industries set up so far out of the licences granted by the Central Government to the above Corporations ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some licences given to the above Corporations were in turn given to some private parties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). An industrial licence for the establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of methanol, formalin etc. was issued to the Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., on the 10th February 1971. Besides this licence, two letters of intent for the establishment of new industrial undertakings, one for the manufacture of caustic soda and chlorine and another for the manufacture of sugar, had been issued to the Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., on the 14th October, 1970 and 25th March, 1971 respectively. The licence and the letters of intent are under implementation.

An industrial licence for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking for the manufacture of aluminium conductor steel reinforced and all aluminium conductors was issued to the Assam Small Industrial Development Corporation on the 27th September, 1963. This licence was implemented in the joint sector in 1964. However, it is now implemented by the Assam Conductor and Tubes (P.) Ltd., as 100% subsidiary of ASIDC.

Over-bridges at level crossings of Tinsukia and Lumding Divisions (Northeast Frontier Railway)

5999. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made by various public institutions and bodies for the construction of Railway over-bridges at various level crossings of Tinsukia Division and Lumding Division of North-east Frontier Railway ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) According to the priority given by the Government of Assam, two proposals for construction of road overbridges between (i) Silchar and Arunachal ; and (ii) Gauhati and Jalukbari have already been included in the Works Programme. Another proposal for construction of a road overbridge between Tinsukia and Makum is likely to be included in the Railway's Works Programme for 1972-73 as per priority given by the State Government.

Assistance to Housing Cooperatives and Consumers' Cooperative Societies on Railways

6000. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Railway Workers Housing Cooperatives and Consumers Co-operative Societies at present working in various Zonal Railways ; and

(b) the assistance given to these Societies by the Railway Board ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) (i) Housing Cooperative Societies—39.

(ii) Consumers Cooperative Societies—393.

(b) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—746/71.]

Financial Assistance from Rural Electrification Corporation for Assam

6001. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Assam have submitted any scheme for the rural electrification to be financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation ;

(b) if so, the amount of money required to implement these schemes ; and

(c) the amount of money sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation to implement these schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Assam State Electricity Board had submitted to the Rural Electrification Corporation for financial Assistance, seven rural electrification schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 358.81 lakhs. The Corporation have so far sanctioned 3 schemes for Rs. 140.46 lakhs. Of the remaining four schemes, 3 schemes involving loan assistance of Rs. 131.99 lakhs have been returned to the State Electricity Board for revision and one scheme involving loan assistance of Rs. 86.36 lakhs is under the consideration of the Corporation.

Safety Organisation on Indian Railways

6002. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD** : **SHRI P. L. BARUPAL** :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the date from which Safety Organisation has been started on the Railways for the safe running of trains ;

(b) the total number of Senior Administrative Officers, Junior Administrative Officers, Class I and Class II Officers, and Inspectors engaged in each grade in this Organisation, separately on each Zone and also in Railway Board Office ;

(c) the total number of Clerical staff, Stenographers and Class IV staff attached to the Officers as referred to in part (b) above ;

(d) The total expenditure incurred on the staff as referred to in parts (b) and (c) above, for the years 1969-70, 1970-71 separately as Pay, and TA/DA ; and

(e) whether Government have ever made survey from Class III and Class IV Railway employees regarding the utility of this Organisation and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Dismantling of Huts of Workers by Bhakra Dam Management Board Authorities

6003. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhakra Dam Management Board authorities are planning to dismantle the hutments and quarters in Bhakra, which were constructed for workers ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to hand over the same to the Himachal Pradesh Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI N. B. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). For the construction of Bhakra Dam, a large number of quarters were constructed to house the workmen. Some prefabricated huts were also erected. Since the construction work is now over, most of the Quarters including the prefabricated huts are now surplus and lying vacant. These were offered to Himachal Pradesh but they did not show any interest. The prefabricated huts are now being released in favour of other government Agencies and Projects for use.

Inspection of Simla Railway Station by Officers.

6004. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway Officers who visited Simla for inspection of the work at the Railway Station, Simla in May and June, 1971 ;

(b) whether there was any duplication in inspection ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) 28 officers of the Northern Railway Headquarters and Delhi Division inspected the working of the Simla Railway Station during the months of May and June, 1971 ;

(c) There was no duplication in the inspections carried out by the officers.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Accommodation to Running Staff

6005. SHRI PRAVINSINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what were the recommendations made by the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee regarding allotment of accommodation to the running staff ;

(b) the action taken by Government to implement the same on Railways ;

(c) the procedure adopted for allotment of accommodation to the running staff ; and

(d) the types of accommodation allotted to the running staff (Loco) of each zone and in each category ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The first priority in housing should go to the running staff.

(b) and (c). Instructions were issued to the Railway Administrations that :

(i) while allotting existing quarters, the Railway Administrations should ensure that all quarters vacated by the essential running staff are ordinarily allotted to such staff,

(ii) 50 % of the total allotment for building staff quarters should be utilised for the construction of quarters for essential running staff during the Fourth Plan.

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

Power Projects Proposed by Punjab Government

6006. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the power projects which have been proposed by the Punjab State Electricity Board, together with estimated expenditure, to meet the requirement of electricity ; and

(b) the names of projects proposed to be undertaken in Punjab during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) A statement giving the names of the power projects which have been proposed by the Punjab Government with their generating capacity and estimated cost is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-747/71]

Centrally Aided Power Projects Under Construction in Kerala

6007. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names and locations of Centrally-aided power projects under construction at present in the State of Kerala ;

(b) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon project-wise ;

(c) whether the construction work on the said projects is going on according to schedule ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to make up the delay in this regard ; and

(e) the names of the power projects to be undertaken under the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Since the com-

mencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it has been decided that there will be no scheme-wise pattern of Central assistance. Central assistance is not now related to any specific scheme or programme under the State Plans but would be given to the State through

block grants and block loans. However, inter-State transmission lines are included in the Centrally sponsored schemes for which loan assistance is being given outside the State Plan.

(b) to (d). Following are the details of the inter-State transmission lines under the programme of Centrally sponsored schemes :

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost Kerala portion (Rs. lakhs)	Assistance given during 1970-71 (Rs. lakhs)	Progress
Pamba-Kayattar 220 kV S/C	189.11	20.00	Preliminary survey being conducted
Mangalore-Kasargode (Reconductoring 110 kV S/C Kerala portion of existing line).	5.85	Nil	Work will be taken up in 1977-78.
Mysore-Kozhikode 220 kV S/C line.	114.00	Nil	The proposal is yet to be finalised. Project report awaited.

(e) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-748/71*]

Setting Up of Industries in Kerala

6008. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of industries to be established in the State of Kerala out of the industrial undertakings for which licences were granted in April, 1971 ;

(b) the criteria adopted for granting the licences ; and

(c) the locations of these industries in the State of Kerala, the expenditure to be incurred thereon, the production capacity and the employment potential thereof, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). No licence has been issued in April, 1971, for the establishment of any new Industrial Undertaking in the State of Kerala. However, one letter of intent for the establishment of a new Industrial Undertaking in Kerala (exact location in Kerala not mentioned), for the manufacture of micro-phones etc. has been issued on the 27th April, 1971. A statement showing the name of the Undertaking, location, item of manufacture and capacity is attached.

The letter of intent was issued on merits consistent with Government's policy and after following the due procedure applicable to each case.

Statement

Name of the Undertaking	Location	Type of licence	Item of manufacture and capacity	Investment (Rs. lakhs)	Staff	No. and date of issue of Letter of intent
M/s Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Trivandrum	Kerala	N.U.	1. Microphones Earphones, Headphones and Midget, loud-speakers-100,000 Nos. p.a. 2. Magnetic recording play-back eraseheads-50,000 Nos. p.a. 3. Miniature D. C. Motors-30,000 Nos. p.a.	75.00	414	28(5)/69- DE, dt. 27-4-71.

Development of Quilon District of Kerala

6009. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karunagappally, Kunnathur, Kottarakura, Puralur, Pathurapuram, Konni and Pathuranoithitta in Quilon District of the State of Kerala are very backward areas and the *per capita* income in these areas is very low ; and

(b) if so, the names of industries proposed to be set up in the said district for the development of these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala had submitted a statement to the Planning Commission showing 15 taluks of the State as relatively backward in which Karunagappally in Quilon District, was mentioned, occupying 12th place in order of backwardness. The Planning Commission, after taking into account the criteria laid down for the purpose,

selected 5 whole districts from Kerala state *viz.* Alleppey, Trivandrum, Cannanore, Trichur and Malappuram for concessional financial institutions for industries started there and one district *viz.* Alleppey for the 10 % Central Grant/Subsidy on fixed capital investment of industries to be located there. The concessions and the facilities to be allowed by the financial institutions and under the Central Subsidy will help to accelerate the pace of industrial development in the backward districts and it is hoped that entrepreneurs would take full benefit of the various concessions. The actual setting up of industries in these districts would therefore mainly depend on the initiative of the entrepreneurs themselves and the State agencies engaged in promotion of industries.

Wagon Building Industry Facing Idle Capacity

6010. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wagon Building Industry is ailing with idle capacity ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government for exploring avenues or diversification ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The installed capacity for wagon building in the country in terms of four wheelers is 32819 Nos. against which the Railway Board placed orders for 22549 Nos. during 1970-71, and the Wagon Building Units could produce 8964 Nos. only. Under utilization of capacity has primarily been due to strikes, lock out etc.

(c) and (d). No such scheme is under consideration of the Government. Individual units like M/S Braithwaite & Co., (India) Ltd., and M/S Jeessop & Co. Ltd., are, however, contemplating diversifying their production range.

पश्चिम रेलवे पर मंदसौर जिले में यात्री गाड़ी का हंसपुर में रकना

6011. डॉ लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यात्रियों को पश्चिम रेलवे पर मंदसौर जिले में श्यामगढ़ और सुवासरे स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित हंसपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर अगले स्टेशन के लिए टिकट नहीं मिलते ;

(ख) क्या इस स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिए "शीड" की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक सुधार की व्यवस्था कब तक करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतेया) : (क) हंसपुरा एक पार स्टेशन है और यह यात्रियों की बुकिंग के लिए खुला नहीं है।

(ख) इस स्टेशन पर 30'x12' का एक शेड विद्यमान है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of a Liquid Sulphuric Dioxide Plant

6012. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Limited, Kerala have applied for a development licence for setting up a liquid sulphuric dioxide plant ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have given them sanction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) A Letter of Intent dated 31-3-71 has been issued to them for the manufacture of Sulphur Dioxide (liquid) 7500 tonnes per annum. This will be converted into a licence when the Party completes arrangements for the import of plant and machinery to the satisfaction of Government.

Refixation of Price of Tin Food for Children

6013. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether demand for the tin food for the children is confined to upper income group because of high prices ; and

(b) if so, whether it is under consideration of Government to ask the Industry to refix its price to suit common people ?

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

(a) Tinned milk food for children is consumed by all sections, though largely in the urban areas.

(b) Having regard to the prices of fluid milk, milk powder and contaipers, it is not feasible to reduce the prices at present.

रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा उत्तर रेलवे के खुर्जा स्टेशन पर स्थित निजी बुकानों का अधिप्रहण

6014. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन उत्तर रेलवे के

खुर्ज स्टेशन पर स्थित निजी दुकानों को इस आधार पर अधिग्रहण करने का प्रयास कर रहा है कि वह रेलवे की भूमि पर स्थित है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंथया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Surplus Posts of Pharmacists on Railways

6015. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether unauthorised and untrained hands are being utilised against the job which comes under the Pharmacist Act of 1948 and medical ethics ; and

(b) whether certain number of posts of Pharmacists have been declared surplus on the various Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Elections to West Bengal State Assembly

6016. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any recommendations have been received from the Governor of West Bengal for holding fresh Elections to the State Assembly ;

(b) if so, by what time the Elections are likely to be held ; and

(c) the likely expenditure on holding such Elections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Import of Calcium Carbide through S.T.C.

6017. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the severe shortage of Calcium Carbide in the country, Government propose to import this material through the State Trading Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the quantum of the proposed import ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have arranged to import 3000 tonnes of Calcium Carbide through the S.T.C. to cover the shortfall in the immediate requirements of this chemical.

Expansion of Indigenous Production of Calcium Carbide

6018. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an application for expansion of production of Calcium Carbide in the country was rejected last year ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). An application for expansion of production of Calcium Carbide was rejected initially in May, 1970 for the reason that the party had *not* achieved their earlier licensed capacity. After considering their representation, however, this decision was revised and a Letter of Intent for expansion issued in November last.

Demand, Import and Production of Oxygen Cylinders

6019. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are restricting the import of high pressure oxygen cylinders

In view of the proposal to manufacture these cylinder indigenously at some later stage :

(b) whether Government have estimated the yearly requirement of the number of cylinders and if so, the estimated requirement and the number of cylinders presently proposed to be imported after the imposition of the restriction ; and

(c) the date by which Government propose to make available the Indian made cylinders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) There is no restriction on the import of medical Oxygen Cylinders. However, import of industrial cylinders is allowed on priority basis only to meet the urgent need of actual users.

(b) The demands for High Pressure Industrial Gas Cylinders and medical gas cylinders have been assessed at 40,000 nos. and 20,000 nos. respectively per annum. Except medical cylinders which are imported through State Trading Corporation, other High Pressure Gas Cylinders are allowed to be imported by Actual Users directly.

(c) No firm date can be indicated at this stage. However, Messrs. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Naini, Allahabad, which will be setting up the Gas Cylinder Plant, expect to produce and make available these cylinders to the consumers by the middle of 1974.

कम कीमत के ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

6020. श्री शंकर दयाल फ़िह़ : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कम कीमत के ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

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

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनशयम ओसा) : (क) और (ख). सरकार

ने हरियाणा राज्य में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि० के पिजौर एक में उपलब्ध फालतू कामता का प्रयोग करके प्रति वर्ष 12000 कृषि ट्रैक्टर और 2011/2511 (20 अश्व शक्ति) बनाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि० की योजना को स्वीकृति दी है। आशा की जाती है कि इस ट्रैक्टर की कीमत तुलनात्मक रूप में कम ही होगी।

Anti-Sea Erosion Measures taken to save Sea-Beach of Digha, West Bengal

6021. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sea beach of Digha in West Bengal is threatened by dangerous erosion by the sea ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to save Digha from the continued erosion by sea ; and

(c) whether any expert committee has gone into this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Government are aware of the problem of sea erosion at Digha since 1961.

(b) and (c). The Government of West Bengal have reported that the problem of sea-erosion at Digha beach has been studied by the West Bengal River Research Institute, the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, and the hydraulic engineer of the Calcutta Port Commissioners. Remedial measures taken include plantation on sand dunes along the Digha coast from 1968 and the work of raising the slopes of the beach and sand trapping. The State Government have also decided to undertake the future development programme of the Digha town sufficiently away from the existing coast line.

Voting right to School Teachers in Teachers' Constituency

6022. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether some Secondary School Teachers working under Municipalities and

Corporations are denied the right to vote in Teacher's Constituency for electing a MLC whereas other Secondary School Teachers are allowed to vote ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : In accordance with the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of a State in the Teachers' Constituencies, the State Government concerned may, with the concurrence of the Election Commission, by notification in the official gazette specify the educational institutions within the State not lower in standard than that of a secondary school.

In accordance with the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (5) of the said section, every person who is ordinarily resident in a Teachers' Constituency, and has, within the six years immediately before the qualifying date for a total period of at least three years, been engaged in teaching in any one of the educational institutions so specified by the State Government concerned, shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for that constituency. No complaint that Secondary School Teachers working under Municipalities and Corporations are denied the right to vote in Teachers' Constituencies for purposes of elections to State Legislative Councils, has been received.

Cost and Selling price of Chemical salt

6023. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where chemical salt is manufactured industrially ;

(b) the manufacturing cost per metric ton and the selling price to the consumers and whether the same price is applicable throughout India ;

(c) if there are variations of prices at different places, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether Government propose to have uniform selling price throughout India ; and

(e) whether Government of West Bengal have made any representation in this regard and if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu States.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(d) and (e). The Government of West Bengal has suggested that the price of salt should be uniform throughout the country, and Government are examining the suggestion.

Reopening of India Electronics Works of Behala

6024. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reopen the India Electronics Works of Behala, West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). It is presumed the reference is to the India Electric Works of Behala, which has now ceased to function. Government have no proposal of their own for reopening of the factory.

Charge-Sheet served on Office bearers of All India Loco Running Staff Association (South Central Railway)

6025. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of office-bearers of the All India Loco Running Staff Association who were charge-sheeted on the South Central Railway ; and

(b) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). One Divisional Loco Inspector, who happens to be an office-bearer of the unrecognised All India Loco Running Staff Association was charge-sheeted for award of a minor penalty for failure to monitor the engine allotted to him.

Clerks Grade II blocked at Rs. 185 on each Zonal Railway

6026. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of clerks Grade II on each Zonal Railway who are blocked at Rs. 185 separately for each Zonal Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sadha.

New Industrial Projects in Andhra Pradesh

6027. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of new industrial projects sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh in the public and private sectors during the last three years ;

(b) what are the industrial projects in Andhra Pradesh which are under consideration at present ; and

(c) which of these projects involve foreign collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Vacant Posts in Asansol, Sealdah and Howrah Divisions of Eastern Railway and Adra and Kharagpur Divisions of South Eastern Railway

6028. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 500 posts are lying vacant in Asansol, Sealdah and Howrah Divisions of Eastern Railway and about 540 posts are lying vacant in Adra and Kharagpur Divisions of South Eastern Railway in Carriage and Wagon Department : and

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping these posts vacant ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Grievances of Carriage and Wagon staff of Sealdah, Asansol and Danapur Divisions (Eastern Railway)

6029. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Carriage and Wagon staff of Sealdah, Asansol and Danapur Divisions of Eastern Railway, have presented their grievances to the Divisional Mechanical Engineers of the respective Divisions ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove the problems of Carriage and Wagon staff of these Divisions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The grievances which could be redressed within the framework of the rules have already been redressed.

Overhauling of Coaches and Wagons of South Eastern Railway in other Railways Workshops

6030. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether South Eastern Railway coaches and wagons are being sent to shops of other Railways for periodical overhaul ;

(b) if so, whether this is causing shrinkage of employment opportunity in that region ; and

(c) whether this is also causing loss of earning due to long empty haulage ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : Yes, only coaches as a temporary measure.

(b) No.

(c) No, because long distance empty haulage is not done.

Promotion of Class IV and Class III Artisan Staff in Kharagpur and Sealdah Divisions (South Eastern and Eastern Railways)

6031. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether promotion to class IV and Class III artisan staff has not been given effect to as per Justice Shankar Saran's Award in Kharagpur Division of South Eastern Railway and Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to implement the above Award in those Divisions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

रेलवे विभागों में 'हिन्दी टेलीग्राफ टेस्ट' पास करने पर अतिरिक्त बेतन वृद्धि देना

6032. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को "हिन्दी टेलीग्राफ टेस्ट" पास करने पर अतिरिक्त बेतन वृद्धि नहीं दी जाती ;

(ख) क्या इस टेस्ट के पास करने पर डाक-तार विभाग अपने कर्मचारियों को अतिरिक्त बेतन वृद्धि देता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार के दो विभागों में दो भिन्न नीतियों का पालन करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतहाया) : (क) रेलवे द्वारा कोई अग्रिम बतन वृद्धि नहीं दी जाती ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) रेलों पर लार बाबूओं (सिगनल्स) की ड्यूटी की किस्म और उसमें निहित उत्तराधायित्व तथा उनकी भर्ती और प्रशिक्षण की शर्तें डाक और लार विभाग में ऐसे ही पदों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों से सर्वथा भिन्न हैं ।

Railway Employees apprehended for stealing Railway Property

6033. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 731 Railway Employees were apprehended within six months for stealing Railway property ; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures were taken to prevent such thefts ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, 898 Railway employees were apprehended during the last six months (January to June 1971) for stealing Railway property.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

1. Railway employees found conniving in thefts are severely dealt with including arrest and prosecution in a Court of Law, if they are caught.

2. General steps taken to check thefts/pilferages of Railway property are given below :

(i) Emphasis is being laid on proper packing and marking of packages and labelling and securing of relevant documents with the wagons to prevent their going astray and also pilferage during handling by contractors' labour.

(ii) Proper rivetting of wagons and Ellis Patent locking of wagons carrying

valuable goods to prevent criminal interference.

- (iii) Pad locking of luggage vans and parcel vans.
- (vi) Insistence on provision of dunnage specially where required in case of wagon load consignments of sugar grains, pulses and oilseeds.
- (v) Close supervision over loading and unloading of packages at certain selected stations and in respect of selected commodities to prevent loss/pilferage from unlocalised causes.
- (vi) Escorting of goods trains carrying valuable consignments/foodgrains in open wagons by the armed Railway Protection Force personnel in vulnerable sectors.
- (vii) Patrolling by armed Railway Protection Force personnel as well as by Dog Squads in vulnerable and major yards.
- (viii) Deployment of plain clothed crime Intelligence staff of the Zonal Railways and the Central Crime Bureau staff of the Railway Board for collection of crime intelligence with a view to tracking down criminals, receivers of stolen property and organising raids for their arrest and recovery of stolen property.
- (ix) Maintenance of close co-ordination between the Railway Protection Force, the Government Railway Police and the local Police at various levels for dealing with criminals and receivers of stolen property effectively as also railway employees conniving with criminals.
- (x) Organising of all India drives against thefts and pilferages and drives against incidence of panel cuts and body cuts in wagons with a view to localising this mischief which is the main cause of pilferages and getting the wagons repaired early.

Running of Passenger Trains along Collem-Mormagao Sector on South Central Railway

6034 SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passenger trains run per day along the Collem-Mormagao Sector on the South Central Railway; and

(b) whether Government propose to run any additional trains there ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) At present 4 pairs of passenger carrying trains run daily on Collam-Vasco-Da-Gama-Mormagao section as indicated below :

(i) Between Vasco-Da-Gama-Collam 2 pairs

(ii) Between Mormagao-Londa 1 pair

(iii) Between Vasco-Da-Gama-Londa/Miraj 1 pair

(b) No.

Classification of posts (specialisation and managerial) in Railways

6035. (SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the posts in the Railways, primarily calling for subject matter specialisation, and those mainly managerial in character have been classified ;

(b) if so, the number of such posts so far classified ; and

(c) the date by which this process is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Categorisation of all posts in the Railways as those requiring subject-matter specialisation and those mainly managerial in character already exists on the Railways.

(c) Does not arise.

Dislocation of Train Services due to Breaches in Railway Lines

6036. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several train services were dislocated due to breaches on several Railway lines on the Western sector caused by heavy rains recently ; and

(b) if so, the names of the train services which were dislocated ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-749/71]

Timber-based Industries in Malabar

6037. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have investigated the possibility of developing modern timber-based industries in timber belt of Malabar, Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the result of investigation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The information has been sought from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statements of Assets of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court

6038. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a rule in force that officers of Class I should send periodical statements of their assets to the Government ; and

(b) whether this rule covers the Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Thermal Generating capacity in West Bengal, Bihar and D.V.C. System effected due to High Ash Content and Low Grade Fuel

6039. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire Thermal generating capacity in West Bengal and Bihar including the D.V.C. system is affected in recent years due to the use of high ash content (abrasive nature) and low grade fuel ; and

(b) if so, whether this is one of the reasons for shortage which is affecting industrial production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The major portion of thermal generating capacity in West Bengal and Bihar including Damodar Valley Corporation utilise coal washery by-product fuels with high ash contents and low grade coals and these have been affected in recent years due to increased needs for maintenance and repairs and consequent reduced boiler availability. Although the difficulties of these power stations are, thus, increased, these do not by themselves lead to power shortage.

Manufacture of storage Batteries and dry cells

6040. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether India can now manufacture storage batteries by using indigenous process and materials ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal before Government to set up a factory for manufacture of these batteries ; and

(c) whether Government propose to stop importing foreign know-how for manufacturing of storage batteries and dry cells ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Indigenous know-how has been developed by the Central Electro Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi for the manufacture of only automotive batteries of ratings upto 6 volts and 100 ampere hours ; the commercial viability of this know-how has yet to be established. No indigenous know-how has been as yet developed for the manufacture of automotive batteries of a higher rating and other kinds of storage batteries such as stationary batteries, traction batteries, train lighting cells and submarine batteries. The more important raw materials required in the manufacture of storage batteries, namely, lead, antimony arsenic and certain special resins are not indigenously available. For these reasons, therefore, it would not be possible to state that India is in a position to manufacture the major range of storage batteries by using indigenous process and indigenous raw materials.

(b) Government is considering a proposal to set up a unit for the manufacture of storage batteries, but it is not based on the use of indigenous know-how or indigenous raw materials.

(c) Does not arise.

Differences between Madhya Pradesh and Utter Pradesh over Supply of Electricity

6041. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the differences arising between Madhya Pradesh and Utter Pradesh Governments over electricity supply by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Central Government to resolve the dispute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The dispute relates to a commercial transaction between two Statutory Boards, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board and the Utter Pradesh State Electricity Board. The

matter is being settled by mutual discussions. The Central Government is giving all required assistance to the State Electricity Boards for assessing the facts correctly and come to an understanding.

Conversion of Kotshila-Purulia Narrow Gauge line into Broad Gauge

6042. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted of the Kotshila-Purulia narrow gauge line for the conversion to broad gauge line ;

(b) if so, when this proposal is likely to be implemented ; and

(c) whether Railways are incurring heavy expenditure in maintaining the narrow gauge lines ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Based on the recommendations of the Un-economic Branch Lines Committee, 1969, a detailed traffic survey for the conversion of the Purulia-Kotshila Narrow Gauge line to Broad Gauge was ordered in September, 1970 and the survey is in progress. A decision regarding conversion of the section will be taken after the survey is completed and the results thereof become known.

(c) Almost all the Narrow Gauge lines are working at a loss.

बीरसिहपुर स्टेशन पर रेलवे पुल

6043. श्री धनशाह प्रष्ठान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यात्रियों को एक प्लेटफार्म से दूसरे प्लेटफार्म पर आने-जाने की सुविधा देने के लिए बीरसिहपुर में बर्ष 1969 के दौरान एक ऊपरी पुल बताया गया था, परन्तु प्लेटफार्म तक पहुंचने हेतु उस बस्ती के निवासियों के लिए कोई पुल नहीं है जिसके फलस्वरूप वहाँ दुर्घटनायें होने का भय और संभावना सदा बनी रहती हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतेया) : (क) और (ख). वीरसिंहपुर स्टेशन पर दो ऊपरी पेवलपुल हैं — एक मुख्य और द्वितीय प्लेटफार्म को मिलाने वाला जो 12 वर्ष पहले बनाया गया था और दूसरा रेलपथ के आर-पार नगर के दोनों भागों को मिलाने वाला जो 1969 में बनाया गया था। इसके अलावा बिलासपुर की और एक समपार है जो स्टेशन से 1750 फुट की दूरी पर स्थित है।

कोयले का वजन करने सम्बन्धी जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन का निष्कर्ष

6044. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों से अधिक अवधि से कोयले का वजन न करने की प्रणाली प्रचलित है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच समिति गठित की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतेया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पश्चिम रेलवे में लूट की घटनाएँ

6045. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत आठ महीनों में पश्चिम रेलवे में लूट की कुल कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा एकत्र की गई सूचना के अनुसार यात्रियों और सरकार की कुल कितने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति लूटी गई ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तिंश गिरफ्तार किये गये और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज किए गये ; और

(घ) न्यायालयों द्वारा कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी सिद्ध किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतेया) : (क) चार।

(ख) यात्रियों की 500 रुपये के मूल्य की सम्पत्ति लूटी गयी। कोई सरकारी सम्पत्ति नहीं लूटी गयी।

(ग) 14 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और उनमें से 12 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामलों की पुलिस द्वारा अभी जांच की जानी बाकी हैं।

(घ) अभी तक किसी को सजा नहीं मिली है। दो यात्रियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालय में मुकदमा चल रहा है।

मध्य रेलवे में घेराव, जंजीर खींचने आदि की घटनाएँ

6046. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत आठ महीनों में मध्य रेलवे में घेराव, जंजीर खींचने, रेल गाड़ियां रोकने, लूट और डकैती की कुल कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं।

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज किए गये हैं ; और

(ग) न्यायालयों द्वारा कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी सिद्ध किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतेया) : (क) विभिन्न प्रकार के मामलों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

घेराव	...	कोई नहीं
जंजीर खींच कर गाड़ी रोकना	10605	
लूट-न्मार करना	...	
डकैती	...	

(ख) 72 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध ।

(ग) 29 व्यक्तियों को ।

Demand by Standard Motors for Financial Assistance from Industrial Development Bank

6047. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of the Standard Motors had sought the State Government's help to get assistance from State Financing institutions because of the delay in obtaining loan from the Industrial Development Bank ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay by the Industrial Development Bank in sanctioning the loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The management of M/s. Standard Motor Products of India has not sought any assistance from the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation. However, the representatives of the management of the company and their foreign collaborators had, during a meeting held with the State Government, mentioned about the delay in obtaining assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India and the need for quick relief.

(b) The Industrial Development Bank of India have already paid a bridging loan of Rs. Twenty-five lakhs to the company and the balance is expected to be released by the end of August, 1971. The reasons for delay in sanctioning the loan are being ascertained from the Bank.

High Powered Committee set up to tone up Railway Administration

6048. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : SHRI R. S. PANDEY : SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High-Powered Committee set up by Government to tone up the Railway Administration and effect economy in its functioning has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the committee ; and

(c) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No such Committee has been set up.

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

Casualties in Malabar Region due to Rains

6049. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether many persons had been drowned in the swollen rivers following torrential rains in Malabar region in the month of June, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the extent of casualties at Kadanapatty in Cannanore District ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala have reported that there was loss of six human lives, including two in the Kadannapally village in Cannanore Taluk, in the floods caused by heavy rains in the Malabar region during the month of June, 1971. The State Government have paid financial assistance to the bereaved families or to the dependents of the deceased.

Report of Russian Experts on Mass Transportation Facilities in Calcutta

6050. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Russian Team of Experts

has submitted its report on the techno-economic feasibility study for improving mass transportation facilities in Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the report and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Soviet Consultants have recommended the construction of an underground railway system extending from Dum-Dum in the north to Tollygunge in the south. The Soviet team did not recommend the construction of Suburban Dispersal Line. A Project Report for the underground railway as recommended by the Soviet Team is under preparation. It is expected to be ready by October, 1971.

Delay in refund of money in respect of unused Railway Tickets

6051. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway administration takes a very long time in refunding the money of the returned railway tickets due to which public is greatly inconvenienced ;

(b) whether a large number of refund claims on this account are pending finalisation for years together :

(c) What is the normal period to refund the amount in respect of an unused returned railway ticket ;

(d) how many such claims are pending finalisation for the last one, two and three years and reasons for delay in their finalisation; and

(e) whether Government propose to take suitable steps to simplify the procedure in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Not a large number but a few cases.

(c) Refunds on unused tickets returned to the Station Masters within three hours of the departure of the train by which the passenger was booked can be obtained on the spot without any delay. In cases of unused tickets surrendered after three hours of the departure of the train and on partially used ticket, etc. for which claims are settled by the General

Managers, the average time of settlement of such claims varies from 7 to 41 days on the different Railways.

(d) The number of claims for refund pending for finalisation for more than one year is as below :—

Pending for more than		
One	Two	Three
year	years	years
45	8	Nil

These cases are pending due to non completion of the necessary enquiries.

(e) Steps are being taken to further tighten up the procedure to reduce this time.

Detention of Wagons in Steel Plants

6052. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Rail wagons are detained inside the Steel Plants for long periods causing dislocation of normal traffic and shortage of wagons for the purpose ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that rail wagons are not unduly detained in the Steel Plants and are utilized properly for other traffic purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. Detention to wagons in various Steel Plants has been in excess of the prescribed free time admissible.

(b) The detentions had been due to the failure of the Steel Plants to handle the wagons within the scheduled free time.

(c) Excessive hold up of wagons in different Steel Plants is brought to their notice for necessary remedial action. Loading of traffic to Steel Plants is also controlled whenever there are heavy hold up of wagons. The main reasons for the failure of the Steel Plants to handle the wagons within scheduled free time are being gone into jointly by the representatives of the Steel Plants and Railways.

Drainage in Bhogarai Areas of Balasore District Orissa, to check Floods

6053. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme prepared for drainage in Bhogarai area of the Balasore district, Orissa, to check floods ; and

(b) if so, the expenditure involved on the scheme and when it will be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREHL) : (a) and (b). The proposal for drainage of the Bhograi area of Balasore district in Orissa State has been included in the Subarnarekha embankment Scheme. This drainage proposal is estimated to cost about Rs. 58 lakhs in the overall estimate of Rs. 10.5 crores for the Subarnarekha embankment Scheme of Orissa State. The work on the drainage scheme will be taken up after the Subarnarekha Embankment Scheme is sanctioned.

पश्चिम रेलवे पर 234 यात्री रेलगाड़ी को सीकर से जयपुर तक बढ़ाने के बारे में ज्ञापन

6054. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या पश्चिमी रेलवे पर 234 यात्री रेलगाड़ी को सीकर से जयपुर तक बढ़ाने के बारे में सरकार को ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

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

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमतंया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 1 अक्टूबर, 1971 से इस गाड़ी को परीक्षण के रूप में 6 महीने के लिए जयपुर तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है।

बेरोजगार इन्जीनियरों को रोजगार

6055. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :

श्री भुवाराहन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेरोजगार इन्जीनियरों को रेलवे के निर्माण कार्य के ठेके देकर रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का व्यौरा क्या है तथा ऐसे ठेके देने के लिए रेलवे द्वारा क्या मानदण्ड अपनाये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) इस योजना के अधीन प्रतिवर्ष संभवतः कितने इन्जीनियरों को रोजगार मिल जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमतंया) : (क) इस तरह की एक योजना विचाराधीन है।

(ख) और (ग), व्यौरे अभी तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं।

Watch by Civil Supplies Organisation over rise in prices

6056. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the commodities over the Civil Supplies Organisation keeps special watch as regards their prices ; and

(b) the names of the commodities where this Organisation checked the rise in prices during May-June, 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The commodities under the special watch of the Civil Supplies Organisation are foodgrains, kerosene and diesel oil, sugar, vegetable oil, textiles, drugs, baby foods, soap, matches, paper and stationery, cycle tyres and tubes, electric lamps, soda ash, torch cells, hurricane lanterns, footwear, razor blades, household utensils, milk and bicycles.

A statement showing the wholesale price indices of commodities under special watch of the Civil Supplies Organisation for the period

from March, 1971 to June, 1971 is given below :—

Base : 1961-62 = 100.
Monthly Averages.

S. No..	Commodity	March, '71	April, '71	May, '71	June, '71	Percentage Increase/ decrease— March '71 over June 1971.
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Foodgrains	200.3	200.1	201.0	205.4	+ 2.5
2.	Edible oils	217.2	207.2	200.5	199.5	— 8.1
3.	Textiles	160.2	163.7	162.2	164.1	+ 2.4
4.	Leather Products (Shoes)	92.1	92.1	92.1	97.5	+ 5.9
5.	Paper Products	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	No change
6.	Milk	246.0	235.4	232.0	236.8	— 3.7
7.	Sugar	157.5	157.5	157.5	156.4	— 0.7
8.	Kerosene Oil	176.2	176.2	176.2	187.5	+ 6.4
9.	Diesel Oil	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	No change
10.	Soda Ash	166.4	166.4	174.0	188.2	+ 13.1
11.	Cycles	120.1	121.1	123.0	123.2	+ 2.6
12.	Aluminium Utensils	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.4	No change
13.	Drugs and Medicines	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	No change
14.	Soap	144.7	144.7	144.7	145.9	+ 0.8
15.	Rubber tyres and tubes	161.5	161.5	161.5	161.5	No change
16.	Matches	114.1	114.1	114.1	114.1	No change
17.	Lamps and Lanterns	160.5	160.5	163.8	163.8	+ 2.0
18.	Razor Blades	166.7	166.7	166.7	N. A.	No change
19.	Torch cells	181.9	181.9	181.9	181.9	No change
20.	Electric Lamps	166.4	166.4	169.2	169.2	+ 1.7

It will be observed from the above that respect of kerosene oil and soda ash. The there has been considerable increase only in increase in index of kerosene oil may be

attributed to the recent increase in the basic selling price of crude oil. The increase in the index of soda ash is to a large extent due to shortage of the commodity, for relieving of which steps are being taken to import adequate quantity of soda ash through the State Trading Corporation and the prices are expected to settle down to normalcy. The increase in respect of other items, such as foodgrains, textiles, shoes, cycles and lamps and lanterns are only marginal. In the case of the rest of the commodities, the indices have remained steady and have in fact declined in the case of some commodities like edible oils, milk and sugar.

Report of Sarkar Commission

6057. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission of Inquiry headed by Shri A. K. Sarkar has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Commission ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Railway Divisional Office at Quilon/Trivandrum

6058. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Divisional office of the Railway either in Quilon or in Trivandrum ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

दोहद वर्कशाप (पश्चिम रेलवे) की छीलन की छोलनों की नीलामी

6059. श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे की दोहद वर्कशाप द्वारा छीलने की नीलाम नहीं रेडियों में लादकर बाहर फेंक दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या इन छीलनों को नीलाम नहीं किया जाता, यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उक्त वर्कशाप के अधिकारियों के कुछ जान पहिचान वाले व्यक्तियों को ही यह छीलने उठाने की अनुमति दी जाती है और इस प्रकार वे हजारों रुपये कमाते हैं ; और

(घ) आम जनता को यह छीलन उठाने की अनुमति न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतेया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कोटा डिवीजन के कर्मचारियों को साफ किए गए जल की सप्लाई

6060. श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा डिवीजन के रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बिना साफ किया जल सप्लाई किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें साफ किया जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है तथा उक्त प्रबन्ध कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

(ग) क्या सभी अधिकारियों को कोटा पाइप लाइन में साफ किये गये जल के कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो कर्मचारियों को बिना साफ किया जल देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतेया) : (क) कदाचित आशय कोटा स्टेशन से है। यदि ऐसा है, तो वहाँ बिना साफ किया हुआ पानी केवल बागों में इस्तेमाल के लिए तथा शौचालयों की सफाई के लिए सप्लाई किया जाता है। रेल कर्मचारियों को पीने के पानी वी सप्लाई चम्बल नदी से की जाती है, जो भली भांति छना हुआ तथा क्लोरीनयुक्त होता है। लेकिन गर्मी के दिनों में, जब चम्बल नदी में पानी लगभग नहीं के बराबर होता है तो वस्तियों में स्थित दो कूओं से पानी पम्प करके पीने के पानी की सप्लाई पूरी की जाती है। चूंकि कुयें के पानी को साफ करना जल्ही नहीं होता, इसलिए कर्मचारियों को सप्लाई करने से पहले उसमें केवल क्लोरीन मिला दिया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर में इसका भी उत्तर शामिल है।

कोटा डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे) से राजपत्रित अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण

6061. श्री औंकार लाल येरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी रेलवे के कोटा डिवीजन में ऐसे कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं जो तीन वर्ष से अधिक अवधि तक सेवा कर चुके हैं ; और

(ख) उन अधिकारियों को जनहित में स्थानान्तरित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतेया) : (क) अट्ठाइस राजपत्रित अधिकारी पश्चिम रेलवे के कोटा

मण्डल में 3 वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) अधिकारियों के एक स्थान पर बने रहने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित अवधि निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। स्थानान्तरण प्रशासनिक आवश्यकताओं की ध्यान में रखते हुए समय-समय पर किये जाते हैं।

Loan to Government Electric Factory, Bangalore

6062. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Directors of the Industrial Farmers Corporation of India has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs to the new Government Electric Factory (NGEF) a public sector undertaking in the Bangalore city ; and

(b) if so, how this amount is proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. On the 30th April, 1971, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India sanctioned a rupee-loan of Rs. 75.00 lakhs to the New Government Electric Factory, Bangalore against its application for a loan of Rs. 275.00 lakhs to be financed jointly with other financial institutions. This loan assistance is required by the Company for diversifying its production and for implementing its cost rationalisation programmes.

Recommendation of Lokanathaa Committee on Small Scale Industries

6063. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the recommendations made by the Lokanathan Committee on Small Scale Industries ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations accepted by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Lokanathan Committee of the Small Scale Industries Board have been generally accepted by Government and are being implemented as far as possible. The main recommendations of the Committee are given in the attached statement.

Statement

- (1) Achievement of a healthy and balanced development of small scale and large scale industries.
- (2) Reservation of most of the consumer goods industries for the small scale sector.
- (3) Cancellation of de-licensing in respect of such items.
- (4) Encouragement of sub-contracting and ancillary units in the small scale sector.
- (5) Treatment of the small scale sector as a priority sector of the economy.
- (6) Allocation of foreign exchange and scarce indigenous raw material in proportion to the contribution of the small scale sector to the total industrial production and employment.
- (7) Earmarking of production of large units of technical materials and intermediates for small scale units.
- (8) Strengthening of the capital base of small scale units.
- (9) Effective co-ordination in the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation and the DGTD.
- (10) Strengthening of the SSIDO and the State Directorates of Industries.
- (11) Preferential treatment to small scale industries in levy of excise duty.

- (12) Special assistance to develop export from the small scale sector.
- (13) Collection of statistics on regular and continuing basis.
- (14) Compulsory registration of small scale units employing five workers or more.

बिहार में रेलवे सेवा आयोग की स्थापना

6064. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके द्वारा हाल ही में दिये गये आश्वासन के अनुसार बिहार में रेलवे सेवा आयोग स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह नया कार्यालय कब से कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतेया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पांचवीं लोक सभा के चुनावों के सम्बन्ध में चुनाव याचिकायें

6065. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विधि और व्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 में हुए पांचवीं लोक सभा के चुनावों के सम्बन्ध में कितनी चुनाव याचिकायें दायर की गई हैं;

(ख) उन याचिकादाताओं के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार उनके शीघ्र निपटान को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है?

विधि और व्याय मंत्री में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह जौहरी); (क) 57।

(क) अर्जीदारों के नाम आदि का राज्यवार विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-750/71] ।

(ग) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 86 की उपधारा (6) और (7) में यह अपेक्षा है कि निवाचिन अर्जी का विचारण, जहां तक सम्भव हो प्रतिदिन चालू रहेगा जब तक कि वह समाप्त न हो जाए और इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए कि विचारण उस तारीख से, जिस को निवाचिन अर्जी उच्च न्यायालय को पेश की गई थी छह मास के भीतर समाप्त हो जाए।

Strength of Safety Organisation (Southern Railway)

6066. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what was the strength of the Safety Organisation (Officers and staff separately) three years ago and at present on Southern Railway ;

(b) to what extent the staff strength was increased in Southern Railway in order to implement the recommendations of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee ; and

(c) how many posts of Railway Officers were created/up-graded/and consequent on this how many officers were promoted during the last three years on the Southern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Construction of over head bridge at the crossing near Patna City Railway Station

6067. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether life of culvert No. 102 near Patna City Railway Station under Danapur

Division is over having more than 50 years old :

(b) whether there is any proposal to reconstruct this culvert or to construct a railway crossing over it for the convenience of the people ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Iodised Salt

6068. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of iodisation plants received by salt Department for installation at Government Salt Golabs, Howrah for manufacture of iodised-salt ;

(b) the number of them which are still lying packed ;

(c) the installed capacity of the plants that are working ; and

(d) the quantity of iodised-salt marketed during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 6 plants (including one pilot plant).

(b) 2.

(c) 84,000 tonnes.

(d) 4071, 2836 and 1191 tonnes of iodised salt were marketed during 1968, 1969, and 1970 respectively.

बिहार में पाइमार नहर योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

6069. श्री जगमार मिश्न : क्या सिवाई और बिहुर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में पाइमार नहर योजना को

क्रियान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई है ; और

(ब) उक्त योजना को मुरगावान गांव तक बढ़ाने की मांग के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपभोक्ता (श्री वैजनाथ कुरुल) : (क) राज्य योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक अण्डों/अनुदानों के रूप में होती है और यह किसी विशेष स्कीम या विकास शीर्ष के साथ बंधी नहीं होती ।

परियोजना पर बिहार सरकार द्वारा परिव्यय निम्न प्रकार है :

1969-70	9.9 लाख रुपये
1970-71	16.5 लाख रुपये (प्रत्याशित)
1971-72	25 लाख रुपये (प्रस्तावित)

(ब) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि कूंकि सप्लाई पर्याप्त नहीं है अतः पैमार सिचाई स्कीम से मुरगाव ग्राम तक सिचाई विस्तार का बे इरादा नहीं रखते । बहरहाल, स्कीम के पूर्ण होने, बर्तमान सम्मिलित क्षेत्र के पूर्णत, सिचित होने के बाद या जब बराज स्थल के ऊपर जल-संचयों के निर्माण से अतिरिक्त सप्लाई उपलब्ध हो जाएगी तो उनके द्वारा स्थिति का पुनरबालोकन करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Arrest of Employees at Alipur Duar Junction (Northeast Frontier Railway)

6070. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Railway employees of Northeast Frontier Railway, working at Alipur Duar Junction, Jalpaiguri District, West Bengal had been arrested during the month of June, if so, the total number of employees arrested ;

- (b) if so, the reasons for the arrests; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to release the arrested employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Only three railway employees working at Alipur Duar Junction had been arrested by Police in the month of June, 1971 in connection with a murder committed in the year 1970.

(c) The law should have its own course and the Government as such does not interfere in such cases.

Representation from Licensed Porters' Union, Ernakulam Junction, Kerala, on Southern Railway.

6071. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Licensed Porters' Union, Ernakulam Junction, Kerala, on the Southern Railway regarding their grievances, if so, the main demands of the Porters ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, representation was received through the Hon'ble Member who has tabled this question. The main demands of the porters and the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Houses. [Placed in Library See No. LT-751 /71

"Mini Railway" for Kashmir Valley

6072. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to have "Mini Railway" in the Kashmir Valley ; and

(b) if so, the present stage of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) Engineering and Traffic Surveys are being undertaken at the cost of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir for an electrified Metre Gauge Railway line from Baramulla to Qazigund via Srinagar.

Progress on Salal Hydro-Electric Project in Jammu and Kashmir

6073. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the further progress made on the Salal Hydro-Electric Project in Jammu and Kashmir State ; and

(b) the date by which the first phase of the Project is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) A construction organisation was set up in May 1970. Pre-construction investigations, geological and construction material surveys are in progress. Acquisition of land, construction of buildings, water supply and procurement of construction machinery has been taken up. Orders have been placed for main generating equipment. The construction of the approach road to Dam site is in progress. Rs. 1.5 crores was spent in 1971-76 and a budget provision of Rs. 1.5 crores had been made for 1971-72.

(b) The first power unit is expected to be commissioned in 1977-78.

Shortage of Raw Material in West Bengal.

6074. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the main raw materials necessary for industries in West Bengal and to what extent these items of raw materials are supplied to respective industries to keep them running to licensed capacity ;

(b) whether the Ministry has received several complaints regarding insufficient supply of raw materials to industries in West Bengal ; and

(c) the comparative percentage of raw materials supplied to industries according to the licensed capacity basis for West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu separately for the last three years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Engineering being the principal industry in West Bengal, the main raw material requirements of the State are different categories of steel. Such categories of steel as are not available indigenously are allowed to be imported on the basis of actual consumption subject to a maximum of 100% in the case of non-priority industries and 125% in the case of priority industries. As regards the categories of steel which are either banned for import or are allowed to be imported on a restricted basis, allocations are made by the Steel Priority Committee of the Ministry of Steel and Mines according to availability on a prorata basis to all units. The policy followed for allocation of raw materials to the engineering industries is uniform for the entire country.

(b) Complaints regarding insufficient supply of steel have been received from engineering industries throughout the country and not from those in West Bengal alone.

(c) There is no State-wise system of allocation of steel under the present distribution procedure. Indigenous steel is allocated by the Steel Priority Committee to all industrial units in the country on a uniform basis and according to priority given by the Steel Priority Committee.

Issue of Licences for setting up of Industries in West Bengal.

6075. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently many industrial licences were recommended by the Government of West Bengal but were not approved by the Government of India ;

(b) the total number of licences demanded in West Bengal and the number of licences issued during the last three years ; and

(c) the number of licences issued to Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :

(a) During the period of three months from 1.4.71 to 30.6.71, 38 applications were received for grant of industrial licences for West Bengal. Out of these, letters of intent have been issued in two cases and in one case the party has been advised to apply in proper form. The remaining 35 applications are under consideration.

(b) and (c). During the period from 1.1.68 to 31.12.1970, 362 applications were received for the grant of industrial licences for West Bengal. During this period, the number of industrial licences/letters of intent granted for West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu was as under :-

Name of State	Licences	Letters of Intent
West Bengal	140	62
Maharashtra	268	288
Gujarat	80	105
Tamil Nadu	56	60

मध्य प्रदेश में शक्ति आलित टिलरों के लिए कारखानों की स्थापना

6076. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार शक्ति आलित टिलरों के निर्माण के लिए कारखाने स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसा कोई कारखाना स्थापित किया गया है अथवा स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वह किस स्थान पर स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री भी घनश्याम ओङ्का : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में कुटीर उद्योग

6077. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कुछ कुटीर उद्योगों का विकास करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किये जाने वाले कुटीर उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इन उद्योगों का कब तक विकास हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद हक चौधरी) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश की चतुर्थ योजना में 193 लाख रुपये का परिव्यय हथकरधा शक्ति आलित करवा रेशम उद्योग तथा हस्त शिल्प के लिए स्वीकृत किया गया है। इन उद्योगों का विकास एक सतत प्रक्रिया है इसकी कोई निश्चित तिथि नहीं निर्धारित की जा सकती।

खण्डवा तथा बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अवित राजस्व

6078. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में खण्डवा तथा बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों पर वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान यात्रियों तथा माल यातागत से पृथक पृथक कुल कितना राजस्व प्राप्त किया गया ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमतेश) : 1969-70 में रेलवे द्वारा खण्डवा और बुरहानपुर स्टेशनों पर

यादी और माल यातायात से अंजित अनुमानित राजस्व नीचे दिया गया है :—

स्टेशन का नाम	1969-70	
	यादी	माल
	₹०	₹०
खंडवा	30,69,000	26,76,000
बुरहानपुर	11,29,000	9,12,000

Production of Engineering Goods in West Bengal

6079. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the output of Engineering goods, which suffered a setback during the United Front regime, has now picked up in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the rate of progress of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Production figures of engineering industries for the period when the United Front was in office in West Bengal are not separately available. These figures are maintained calendar year wise. It is, therefore, not possible to make a comparison of the figures of production for the period when the United Front Government was in office with that of any subsequent period.

However, production of the following items has shown an increase in the calendar year 1970 :

- (i) Transformers
- (ii) VIR and PVC Cables
- (iii) Machine Tools
- (iv) Reamers

(v) Milling Cutters

(vi) Automobiles

(vii) Power Driven Pumps

(viii) Electric Lamps

(ix) Storage Batteries

(x) Radio Receivers

(xi) Conduit Pipes

(xii) Bicycle Complete

(xiii) Aluminium Sheets, Circles, Strips and Slugs.

(xiv) Steel Castings.

अतिरिक्त भूमि की सिचाई के लिए योजना

6080. श्री नरेश तिहार : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग के अनुसार आगामी सात वर्षों में 181 तक 16 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के हेतु 2.9 करोड़ एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि में सिचाई करने के लिए 2350 करोड़ रुपये परिव्यय वाली योजना को आरम्भ करना आवश्यक होगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग द्वारा किए गए प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन से यह पता चलता है कि देश में अनाज के उत्पादन को 16 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन तक बढ़ाने के कार्य में योगदान करने के लिए 1971-81 दशक के दौरान बहुत और मध्यम क्षेत्रों में 283 लाख एकड़ और भूमि की सिचाई के लिए 3000 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक व्यय की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) दशक के दौरान कार्यान्वयन की विस्तृत योजनायें धन की उपलब्धता के आधार पर तैयार की जाएंगी।

लघु उच्चोग भेद में साइकिलों, बड़ियों
के पुर्जों का निर्माण

6081. श्री नरेन्द्र विहः : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़ियों और साइकिलों के पुर्जों को बनाने का काम देश में लघु स्तरीय औद्योगिक एकांकों को देने सम्बन्धीय कोर्ट योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री तिष्ठेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Quota for Departmental Graduates in Senior Accounts Office (PTA) Delhi Kishan Ganj

6082. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether 20 per cent quota was reserved for Departmental Graduates in the Accounts Department in C. G. I. cadre from 1st April, 1956 ;

(b) if so, the number of Departmental Graduates absorbed as also recruited directly in the Office of S.A.O. (FTA), Delhi Kishan Ganj ;

(c) whether vacancies pertaining to reserved quota for Departmental Graduates were released to non-graduates ;

(d) if so, the number of such posts and the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the number of Departmental Graduates who qualified the Departmental Test and the time by which they will be absorbed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. However, orders were issued that 20% vacancies of Clerks Grade I arising out of upgradation orders of 1957 reserved of direct recruitment

should be filled in by serving available Graduates.

(b) According to the orders mentioned in part (a) above, 23 serving Graduate Clerks were absorbed against 20% quota reserved for direct recruitment of Clerks Grade I. No direct recruitment of Graduates has been made in the office of the Senior Accounts Officer (Foreign Traffic Accounts), Delhi Kishan Ganj.

(c) and (d). No.

(e) The number of Departmental Graduates who have qualified the Departmental test but not absorbed is 6. They are eligible to seek promotion against the vacancies becoming available in the normal course, according to their seniority amongst all the qualified staff.

Capacities of Steam and Hydro Power generating units in Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal.

6083. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and capacities of Steam and Hydro Power generating units of 50 MW and above manufactured and supplied by Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal ; and

(b) which and how many of the above sets are in actual commercial operation and for how long ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) One steam turbine of 120 MW has been manufactured and supplied by Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd, to Chandrapura Power Station (DVC). The matching generator is nearing completion in Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal and will be despatched to suit the erection schedule of the customer. Besides, one hydro turbine of 60 MW and one generator have been manufactured and supplied by Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd, to Chibro Power Station.

(b) while these sets have as yet to be commissioned, the generating sets of lower

ratings manufactured and supplied by Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal earlier are in full operation.

Construction of Baroda to Burwaha EHT Transmission Link Line

6084. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the date by which construction of Baroda to Burwaha EHT transmission link line work will be undertaken and when it is expected to be completed ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for ensuring expeditious inter-linking of the two grids by the above EHT link line ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A proposal for constructing an EHT transmission line linking Baroda in Gujarat with Burwaha in Madhya Pradesh is under consideration. On the finalisation of the proposal and approval of the scheme by the Planning Commission, the work will be taken up and executed, subject to availability of funds.

Speeding up of Trains

6085. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why important trains emanating from Delhi and New Delhi and bound for Bombay have not been speeded up while certain trains emanating from the same stations and bound for Nagpur and beyond are being speeded up ; and

(b) whether there are any plans to speed up such other trains also in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). No train emanating from Delhi/New Delhi bound for Nagpur and beyond has been speeded up recently. It is the intention to increase the maximum permissible speed of certain important Mail and Express trains from 100 kmph to 110 kmph on a phased programme. Six Broad Gauge Mail and Express trains have been selected for this purpose out of

which one is No. 3/Up/4 Dn Frontier Mail running between Delhi and Bombay and the other is the Grand Trunk Express running between New Delhi-Madras via Nagpur. The remaining four trains are running on other routes.

Increased Production in Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Limited, Ootacamund

6086. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments of Belgium have made comprehensive proposals to put the public sector Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund on a sound footing ;

(b) if so, what are their suggestions ; and

(c) whether this company will with the implementation of those suggestions, be able to achieve the rated production capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c) : The problems facing the Hindustan Photo Films with reference to base casting alone were discussed with M/s. Agra-Gevaert in detail, who promised to send their proposals indicating the payments to be made as well as any additional requirements to be added/improvements to be made in the existing machinery. The proposals when received will be examined.

Non-acceptance of representation from Signal and Telecommunication Staff Association

6087. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 502 on the 15th June, 1971 regarding consideration of representations from unrecognised Unions/Associations and state :

(a) whether the Divisional Superintendent, Delhi acted in accordance with the policy in force by not accepting the representation of Signal and Telecommunication Staff Association on the 30th June, 1971 when the representatives of this Association met him in his office ; and

(b) if not, the action which Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The Divisional Superintendent's action in refusing to meet and accept personally the memorandum from the unrecognised union, is in accordance with Railway Board's policy.

(b). Does not arise.

Employees Working in Railway Workshop, Jamalpur (Eastern Railway)

6088. SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of railway employees working for the last three years giving the break-up year-wise at Jamalpur Railway Workshop ; and

(b) the number of persons retired from the Railway Workshop, Jamalpur during the last three years giving the break-up year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Loss incurred to Assam Saw Mills and Timber Company Limited at Namsai in District Lohit (Nefia)

6089. SHRI C. C. GOHAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the share-holders of the Assam Saw Mills and Timber Company Ltd., Namsai in District Lohit ;

(b) whether this company is running in heavy losses inspite of the fact that Government are supplying the raw material at very cheap and reasonable rates ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take improve the lot of this company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Provision of Power to Border Area of NEFA

6090. SHRI C. C. GOHAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken during the year 1971-72 to provide power to the border area of NEFA ;

(b) whether there is only one major factory viz. Assam Saw Mills and Timber Company Limited at Namsai in District Lohit, who have applied for power to the Assam Government ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The following steps are proposed to be taken during 1971-72 in extending power supply in border area of N.E.F.A. :

1. Seven new diesel schemes are proposed to be taken up at—

(i) Limiking

(ii) Lumla

(iii) Sarli

(iv) Wakka

(v) Chaglagaon and Taflagaon

(vi) Panchan

(vii) Longding

2. Augmentation of diesel generating capacity at 18 places is proposed.

3. Work on 13 micro hydel schemes (3 Nos. continuing and 10 Nos. new schemes) is proposed to be carried out.

4. Extension of 33 KV lines for Bulk purchase of power from Assam to extend power supply to—

(i) Khonsa ;

- (ii) Jairampur ;
- (iii) Chowkham ;
- (iv) Namsai ; and
- (v) Namsan.

(b) Supply of power in N.E.F.A. including Namsai area is the responsibility of the local administration. So far N.E.F.A. authorities have not received any application of power supply from the Assam Saw Mills and Timber Company at Namsai. However, as stated in (a) above, the N.E.F.A. authorities have a scheme for purchase of bulk supply for Assam State Electricity Board for distribution in Namsai and Chowkham area of N.E.F.A.

- (c) Does not arise.

Demand, Production and Consumption of Potassium Chlorate

6091. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of potassium chlorate required in the country and their source of supply ;

(b) the quantity produced indigenously, quantity imported and through which ports ;

(c) the names of industries for which it is required ;

(d) the nature of physical checks carried out by Government with dates and the number of cases on which illegal traffic detected ; and

(e) the controlled and open market prices of potassium chlorate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Roughly 5,300 tonnes of Potassium Chlorate are required for meeting the demand from various indigenous industries. The following industrial units manufacture Potassium Chlorate in the country.

	Potassium Chlorate.	Installed capacity.	Licensed/approved capacity (Tonnes)
1.	M/s. Western India Match Co., Ltd., Ambernath.	4200	4200
2.	M/s. Travancore Chemical & Mfg. Co. Ltd. P. B. No. 19, Alwaye, Kerala State.	750	1350
3.	M/s. Mettur Chemical & Indl. Corp., Ltd., Mettur Dam.	624	624
		5574	6174

(b) The quantity produced indigenously has been as follows :

Year	Production (in tonnes)
1967	4105
1968	4741
1969	5206
1970	5325
1971 (Jan-May 71)	2370

The quantity imported has been as under :—

Year	Quantity Imported
1966-67	174 tonnes
1967-68	85 Kg.
1968-69	Nil
1969-70	85 tonnes
1970 (April-Dec 70)	102 tonnes

(c) Mainly for Safety Match Industry and Fireworks industry.

(d) Ministry of Home Affairs are concerned with the Law and Order aspect relating to control on Explosives and from this angle suitable steps are being taken by them from time to time to have proper control and vigilance on the manufacture, possession, sale, use etc. of explosives, including explosive substances.

(e) Potassium Chlorate is not a controlled commodity. The current ex-factory price ranges from Rs. 2500—2600 per tonne.

Drawing of Waters from Hemavati and Yegachi Rivers to Tumkur District of Mysore

6092. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) Whether the Central Government have chalked out any programme for drawing of water from Hemavati and Yegachi rivers to Tumkur District of Mysore State ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme ; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). Irrigation is a State subject and projects are planned and built by the State Governments. No projects for use of Hemavati and Yegachi waters to irrigate Tumkur District have been received from the Government of Mysore.

Difference in the Performance of duties by Wireless Operators and Teleprinter Operators (Southern Railway)

6093. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on all Zonal Railways the Signallers in Grade Rs. 110-200 and Rs. 150-240 are paid special pay for working on Teleprinters whereas the directly recruited Teleprinter Operators in a lower scale (Rs. 110-180) are not eligible for special pay even

though they are in a lower scale than that applicable to Signallers ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the GM/MAS had accepted that the duties of the Wireless Operators on Southern Railway are different from that of the duties performed by the Signallers working on Micro Wave Teleprinters at Hubli and Bezwada and in as much as the Wireless Operators have to work both on wireless links and Micro Wave Teleprinters ; and

(d) if so, the authority under which the Wireless Operators of the Southern Railway are to be treated as directly recruited Teleprinter Operators for the purpose of granting special pay alone, when the duties of Wireless Operators differ from that of the directly recruited Teleprinter Operators ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Signallers in the authorised scales of pay of Rs. 110-200 and Rs. 150-240 are paid special pay when put to work as Teleprinter Operators. No Teleprinter Operators have been recruited directly in the scale Rs. 110-180.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of acceptance or otherwise by GM/MAS of the duties of Wireless Operators on Southern Railway being different from or similar to those performed by Signallers working on Microwave Teleprinters at Hubli and Vijayawada and on South Central Railway does not arise as this is for the Ministry of Railways to decide.

(d) Does not arise.

Job-Analysis for Reclassification of duties of Wireless Operators (Southern Railway)

6094. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per Railway Board's directive under Hours of Employment Regulations, when the classification of duties is to be changed from one to another, the procedure to be adopted is to appoint Job Analyst and analyse the job for three consecutive days ;

(b) whether such job analysis was done in the case of wireless Operators of Southern Railway when the classification of duty was changed from "intensive" to "continuous" ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor with particulars of the procedure followed when such reclassification was made ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No directive has been issued to the Railways that the change in classification of staff under the Hours of Employment Regulations should in all cases be effected through job analysis. However, in March 1971 instructions were issued to the railways that the duration of job analysis, whenever carried out, should uniformly be 72 hours or three consecutive days.

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

Teleprinter Operators Duties as "Intensive"

6095. **SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the communication obtainable on Micro Wave is also affected by fading effects and static disturbances, which are attributable to High Frequency Wireless :

(b) whether the effects of such natural phenomena are more felt on micro-wave teleprinter working than on the Micro Wave Telephone working ;

(c) if so, whether due to difficult reception conditions, the Wireless Operators working on Micro Wave Teleprinters are to exercise sustained attention and physical concentration with no period of relaxation both during transmission and reception of messages ;

(d) if not, the reasons for proposed introduction of side-tone circuits as standby to the Micro Wave Teleprinters ; and

(e) whether Government propose to declare the duties of the Micro Wave Teleprinter Operators as intensive considering the above facts ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. Microwave communication is not affected by static disturbance. The effect of fading on Microwave system is very negligible as compared to that on High Frequency Wireless.

(b) Even though the fading is felt more on microwave teleprinter working than on microwave telephone working, the effect of such fading on Microwave system is negligible.

(c) In view of answer to (b) above, does not arise.

(d) Sidetone circuits are intended to be used in the event of failure of teleprinters.

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

Utilization of Services of Surplus Wireless Operators, Madras Central Telegraph Office (Southern Railway)

6096. **SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the overall Telegraph Traffic dealt at Madras Central Telegraph Office, Southern Railway, through the combined efforts of wireless links, Micro-Wave Teleprinters, Land line morse circuits and Land Line Teleprinters and the strength of staff operating them are practically constant before and after the introduction of Micro-Wave Teleprinters ;

(b) whether there is a steep rise in the telegraph traffic handled by wireless and Micro-Wave Teleprinters circuits which are operated by Wireless Operators and simultaneous decrease in the Telegraph Traffic handled by land line Signallers and land line Teleprinter Operators after the introduction of Micro-Wave working ;

(c) if so, the number of staff rendered surplus in the categories of (i) wireless Operators due to additional traffic handling capacity of the Micro-Wave Channels and (ii) Land line staff due to reduction of work-load ; and

(d) how the services of the staff, if surplus, are utilised in both categories ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

मध्य रेलवे के जांसी डिवीजन के कोतरा स्टेशन पर गाड़ी को लूटे जाने की घटनायें

6097. डा० गोविन्द दास रिकार्ड्या : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के जांसी डिवीजन के कोतरा स्टेशन पर गत 22 जून को माल गाड़ियों के दो गाड़ी को लूटे जाने की कोई घटना हुई ; और

(ख) क्या मामले की जांच की गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंथाया) : (क) जी, नहीं। जांसी मंडल में कोता स्टेशन पर मालगाड़ी के दो गाड़ी को लूटने की कोई घटना नहीं हुई। लेकिन 22-6-1971 को मालगाड़ी नं० ३५ डाउन के एक गाड़ श्री जे० डी० शर्मा पर कोता स्टेशन पर किसी बाहरी व्यक्ति द्वारा लाठी से हमला किया गया था जैसा कि गाड़ ने गाड़ी के अन्तर्पेठ स्टेशन पर पहुंचने के बाद वहाँ के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर को रिपोर्ट की थी।

(ख) गवालियर की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 121 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है जिस की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है। अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

मध्य रेलवे के "रीजनल कैश आफिस" जांसी में कल पायी गयी नकद राशि

6098. डा० गोविन्द दास रिकार्ड्या : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत जून में मध्य रेलवे के 'रीजनल कैश आफिस', जांसी में आई कुछ तिजोरियों में हजारों रुपयों की नकद राशि कम पाई गई ; और

(ख) क्या मामले की जांच कर ली गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंथाया) : (क) जांसी के क्षेत्रीय रोकड़ कार्यालय ने 24-6-1971 को मधुरा स्टेशन की आमदनी में 23,282.80 रुपये की राशि कम होने की रिपोर्ट की थी।

(ख) 1-7-1971 को जांसी की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 379/409 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया था और उसकी जांच की जा रही है। अब तक कोई गिरफ्तारी या रुपये की वसूली नहीं हुई है। रेल अधिकारियों द्वारा विभागीय जांच की जा रही है।

Channel of Promotion of Clerks, Typists and Stenographers on Railways

6099. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to be state :

(a) the normal recruitment conditions for Clerks, Typists and Stenographers on Indian Railways ;

(b) the pay scales of the categories of staff as referred to in part (a) above ; and

(c) what are the normal channels of promotion for the staff referred to in part (a) above and up to what pay scales and categories ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Normal recruitment conditions :

(i) Clerks Grade II :

The candidates should have passed Matriculation or its equivalent examination with English as compulsory subject and be between 18-25 years of age.

(ii) **Typists :**

Same as above but they should have a minimum speed of 40 words per minute in typewriting.

(iii) **Stenographers :**

Candidates should have passed Maticulation or equivalent Examination and be between 18-30 years of age with a speed of 80 words per minute in Shorthand and 40 words per minute in typewriting. Stenographers in scale Rs. 130-300 who pass the Examination in English and dictation in shorthand and transcription of the same at 100 and 120 words per minute will be granted two and four advance increments respectively.

(b)	(i) Clerks Gr. II	Rs. 110-180
	(ii) Typists :	Rs. 110-180
	(iii) Stenographers :	Rs. 130-300
(c)	(i) Clerks Gr. II	Rs. 110-180
	Clerks Gr. I	Rs. 130-300
	Headclerk	Rs. 210-380
	Office Superintendent Gr. III :	Rs. 335
	Chief Clerk Gr. II	-425
	Office Superintendent Gr. II :	Rs. 350
	Chief Clerk Gr. I	-475
	Office Superintendent Gr. I	Rs. 450-575
(ii)	Typists :	Rs. 110-180
	Senior Typists/ Head Typists Gr. II	Rs. 130-300
	Head Typists Gr. I	Rs. 210-380

Typists are also eligible for promotion as Stenographers in scale Rs. 130-300 if they possess the requisite qualifications.

(iii) Stenographers :	Rs. 130-300
	Rs. 210-425

Stenographers in the scale Rs. 210-425 attached to General Managers and Heads of

Departments are granted a special pay of Rs. 50/-per month.

Percentage rise in scales of pay of different categories of railway employees

6100. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :**
SHRI PRAVIN SINGH SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the pay scales of the Drivers Grades 'A', 'B' and 'C' on Government Railways in 1930 and in 1970 ;

(b) the percentage rise in the scales of pay according to the above from 1930 to 1970 ;

(c) the pay scales of Station Masters/Asstt. Station Masters, Train Examiners, Travelling Ticket Examiners in 1930 and 1970 ;

(d) the percentage rise in the pay scales of the categories referred to in part (c) above ;

(e) the extent of variation in the percentage rise of the pay scales between the categories referred to in parts (b) and (c) above ; and

(f) the action Government propose to take to equalise the percentage increase of each category ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-752/71]

(f) The Pay Commissions have, from time to time, recommended appropriate scales which have been accepted and implemented by Government. The scales of all Central Government employees including railway employees are again under examination by the Third Pay Commission and their recommendations are awaited.

Proper examination of component of rolling stock to avoid accidents

6101. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :**
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the parts like shackle pins,

springs and other components are worn out on the way of the rolling stock, causing accidents ;

(b) if so, the procedure adopted when the parts are noticed to be defective either on line or at the examining stations ;

(c) whether separate staff is provided to attend the repair either on line and at the examining point, and the categories of staff authorised to do so ;

(d) whether there is any departure from the procedure referred to above on any Railway ; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take to regularise the defective procedure ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Fittings like shackle pins, springs and other components are subjected to wear and tear when the rolling stock are in use but such components are carefully examined at originating and terminating stations as well as certain stations en-route. When any of them are found to be defective or worn, the wagon or the vehicle is detached, if necessary, and the defective fitting of the component is renewed so that accidents are not caused on that account

(c) Yes. Train Examiners who conduct the general examination of the rolling stock and also supervise the work of carriage and wagon Fitters, Wheel Tappers and Khalasis, etc. are posted for the examination of the trains on stations enroute as well as at terminal stations. Separate staff of similar categories are posted to supervise and carry out the repairs in sicklines when nature of repairs is heavy and cannot be carried out either on the train or in the yards.

(d) No

(e) Does not arise.

Extra remuneration to Typists on Indian Railways

6102. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the initial pay scale of a Clerk and a Typist on Indian Railways is one and the same ;

(b) whether a Clerk is required to pass only one written test in General knowledge, whereas a Typist is required to pass two tests viz, (i) written test on General Knowledge and (ii) type-writting speed tests :

(c) whether a candidate cannot be appointed as a Typist on Railways, if he is declared failed in either of the two tests as referred to in part (b) above ;

(d) whether any extra remuneration is paid to the Typist on Railways for their passing one extra test and if so, what kind of remuneration ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not giving extra remuneration in consideration of their passing one extra test ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A candidate for clerical post is required to pass one section of the written test in English for 50 marks and at the same time two more sections for 100 marks in Arithmetic and General Knowledge (all these three sections to be answered in 2½ hrs.) ; a candidate for typist is required to pass one test in English for 50 marks (to be answered in one hour) and a speed test in English Typing for a maximum of 100 marks.

(c) The typing test is giving only if he passes in the written test in English. If he fails in typing test he cannot be appointed.

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

Supply of Uniforms to Khalasis of Signal and Telecommunications Department

6103. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no uniform policy of the Administration in supplying the uniforms (Dresses) to the Khalasis of Signal and Telecommunications Department over Indian Railways with the result that staff is not getting uniforms in one zonal Railway, whereas the same category of staff is getting uniforms in other Railway Zones ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination ; and

(c) the action, the Administration proposes to take to end this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The General Managers were empowered to prescribe uniforms for the staff.

(c) A Committee was appointed to go into the entire question of supply of uniforms to various categories of Railway staff and its report is under examination.

Scheme from Tamil Nadu to repair Irrigation channels in Tanjore District

6104. **SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for the repairs and renovation of the entire irrigation channels in the Tanjore District in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) whether the scheme has already been approved by the World Bank ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The World Bank/IDA had shown interest in financing the scheme. The matter was, however, not pursued in view of the differences amongst the States of Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu on the Cauvery Waters.

Control over explosives

6105. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the control over explosives is the responsibility of the Central Government ; and

(b) the administrative measures taken by Government for effective control over explosives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Suitable measures have been taken to strengthen the Inspecting Staff of the Department of Explosives with a view to having an effective control over civil explosives, particularly in the Eastern region of the country. Government is also continuously engaged in the study of the problem of illicit manufacture, sale, possession etc. of arms, ammunition and explosives through a study team of Senior police Officers and in the light of the findings of this study team, suitable remedial and preventive measures are taken to eliminate loop-holes in the arrangements for the production, sale and distribution of these items.

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes not getting Clearance from Government

6106 **SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1104 on the 13th July, 1971 and state :

(a) the names of major and medium scheme of irrigation received from the State of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh Orissa which have been refused clearance by the Central Government on the ground of the appointment of a Tribunal, as done in the case of Maharashtra ; and

(b) whether any new irrigation projects have been sanctioned by the Central Government, after the appointment of the Tribunal, in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and if so, the names of such projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The names of new major and medium irrigation schemes in the State of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, which have not been processed for acceptance by the Planning Commission, pending the awards of the Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunals on the Krishna, Godavari and Narmada basins, are given in the attached statement.

(b) No new major and medium schemes have been accepted in the Krishna and Narmada basins since the respective Tribunals were constituted. In the Godavari basin, the Bargur Nalla Tank Project of Madhya Pradesh which involves extremely small utilisation of less than half TMC was accep-

ted in August, 1969. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also been permitted to replace the Ralli section of the old Dowlaishwaram anicut as a replacement work in view of its dangerous condition and imminent failure.

Statement

State	Scheme	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs.
A. Narmada Basin		
Madhya Pradesh	Sukta	632.17
	Narmada Sagar	1,113.00
	Bargi	6623.00
	Picholia Tank	58.16
B Godavari Basin :		
Orissa	Upper Indravati Stage I	2880.00
	Upper Kolab Stage I	1016.00
Madhya Pradesh	Nahicsara	196.02
Andhra Pradesh	Suddavagu	35.80
	Mullavagu	34.51
Mysore	Karanja	990.00
C. Krishna Basin :		
Andhra Pradesh	Varadarajaswamy	110.21
Mysore	Shataprabha Stage III (R. B. Main Canal)	3043.00
	Bhima Irrigation	2040.00
	Upper Tungabhadra	2020.00
	Madag Mansur	142.22
	Chandrampalli	176.12
	Gandhorinalla	283.65
	Narihalla Reservoir	118.00
	Upper Mullamari	190.00
	Thattihole (Sattinalla)	75.60
	Lower Mullamari	369.60
	Chitwadagi tank	47.32
	Naski Nalla	81.88
	Feeder to Dharampur Tank	112.00
	Amarja	342.54
	Development of Vanivilas Sagar	147.00
	Dandavathy	173.00
	Bhadra Anicut (L. B. C. Extension)	71.77
	Feeder channel from Jadayathi Ranikere	116.60

Overbridges along the Goa Sector of Railways

6107 SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) whether Government propose to build any road over-bridges along the Goa sector of the Railways ; and

(b) if so, their locations and the probable time by which these will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Goa have proposed the following works of road overbridges :

(i) *Sanyordom* : The Government of Goa have agreed for this work to be undertaken as deposit work. The work will be executed after the State Government agree to accept the debits or deposit the estimated amount with the Railway.

(ii) *Margao* : Government of Goa have been advised by the South Central Railway that the work can be undertaken as "Deposit work" at the cost of the Government of Goa. The decision of the Government of Goa is awaited.

(iii) 5 road overbridges between Margao and Dabolim have been proposed by the Principal Engineer, Government of Goa in May 1971. Full technical particulars required for plans and estimates are awaited from the Government of Goa. These works are also proposed to be undertaken at the cost of Government of Goa.

Posting of Assistant Engineers (Track) on all Zonal Railways

6108. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether separate posts of Deputy Chief Engineer (Track) and Executive Engineer (Track) have been operating on Northern and Eastern Railways ;

(b) whether Assistant Engineers (Track) have also been posted on some Railways ; and

(c) if so, the reason why Assistant Engineers (Track) are not being posted on all the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Asstt. Officers in the Civil Engineering Department with the designation of Asstt. Engineer have been provided in the Track Cell on Northern and Central Railways. On the other Railways, except the North Eastern Railway, there are also Asstt. Officers in the Track Cell of the Civil Engineering Department with the designation of Asstt. Track Supply Officer. On the North Eastern Railway no need for posting such Asstt. Officer has arisen so far.

Increase in price of tractors

6109. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the price of indigenous tractor by 10 per cent to compensate for 10 per cent excise levy ;

(b) whether any recommendation has been made by the Bureau of industrial Costs and Prices ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Report of the Bureau is under consideration.

Suitability of drivers working on Diesel, Steam and Electric Locomotives

6110. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the factors which govern the suitability of a Driver working on diesel, steam

and electric locos and under what conditions the Drivers are being drafted from one traction to the other on punishment ; and

(b) the number of drivers on the Indian Railways who had been drafted from steam to diesel during the last one year Railway-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Loss to Industrial Units in Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Mirzapur Etc.
Due to Breakdown in the Rihand Dam Reservoir

6111. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the estimated loss of about Rs. 11 crores, in the past four months alone, due to power breakdown in the Rihand Dam reservoir, to industrial units in Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Mirzapur and three other districts ;

(b) whether this breakdown was due to poor maintenance of transmission lines, shortage of cables and other accessories resulting from thefts of cables and burning of transformers ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop these power breakdowns ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There was no break-down of the power plant at Rihand Dam. However, due to low water availability, generation had to be reduced from an average daily figure of 2.5 million units to about 1 million unit during the past four months.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway accident between Ahmedabad—Delhi Express Train and Goods Train

6112. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several persons were seriously injured in a railway accident between 4-Dn Ahmedabad-Delhi Express and a goods train between Lamana and Kharwa near Ajmer on the 13th July ; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made as to the causes of the accident and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) In the collision between train No. 4 Down Delhi Express and a goods train on 13.7.1971 between Lamana and Kharwa stations no one sustained any grievous or simple injuries. However, 41 persons received slight abrasions and bruises of a trivial nature.

(b) The report of the inquiry committee is awaited. However *prima facie* it would appear that the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

Railway Accidents

6113. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of Railway accidents which occurred during the last fortnight and the value of losses to public and private property ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : There were 40 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways during the period 1.7.71 to 15.7.71. The cost of damage to Railway property involved in these accidents was estimated at approximately Rs. 5,17,000/-.

The information in regard to cost of damage to private property as a result of accidents is not maintained by the Railways.

पश्चिम रेलवे के जयपुर-लौहार सेवा।
के नवलगढ़, सुनसुन और चिरावा
रेलवे पर गोडों का निर्माण

6114. श्री एस० एम० सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के जयपुर-लौहार सेवा के नवलगढ़, सुनसुन तथा चिरावा रेलवे

स्टेशनों पर 'शेडों' के निर्माण की मंजूरी दी दी गई है ; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो कब और इस कार्य को अभी तक शुरू न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंथाया) : सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय प्लेटफार्म पर शेड की व्यवस्था करने से है। यदि ऐसा है तो मंजूरी केवल स्टेशन के लिए दी गयी है न कि नवलगढ़ और चिड़ावा स्टेशनों के लिए।

(ब) झुनझून स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर शेड की मंजूरी जनवरी, 1971 में दी गयी थी। सामान का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है और इसके बाद निर्माण का काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा।

पश्चिम रेलवे के लोहारू-जयपुर सेक्शन झुनझून स्टेशन को इंजनों में पानी डालने वाले स्टेशनों में बदला जाना

6115. श्री एस० एन० सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के लोहारू-जयपुर सेक्शन के झुनझून स्टेशन को इंजनों में पानी डालने वाले स्टेशनों में बदलने की कोई योजना है और वहां पर नलकूप लगाने का कार्य पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ब) क्या वहां पर नलकूप लगा दिया गया है परन्तु पर्मिंग सेट लगाने में असाधारण विलम्ब हुआ है जिसके फलस्वरूप रेल को इंजनों आदि को पानी की सप्लाई कटाली नदी से मिल रही है जिस पर भारी व्यय होता है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंथाया) : (क) से (ग) झुनझून स्टेशन को इंजनों में पानी देने वाला स्टेशन बनाने की एक योजना विचाराधीन है।

परीक्षण के तौर पर एक नलकूप की बोरिंग की गयी है और उसे सफल पाया गया है। परीक्षण के तौर पर की गई इस बोरिंग के परिणाम के आधार पर पानी की योजना के लिए एक अनुमान तैयार किया गया है जिस पर मंजूरी के लिए शीघ्र कार्रवाई की जा रही है। आशा है मंजूरी मिलने के एक वर्ष के भीतर ही इसका निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा।

Idle Capacity in the Capital Goods Industries

6116. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is idle capacity in the capital goods industries like machinery for textiles, cement, sugar and jute ; and

(b) whether, in view of the idle capacity, Government would help them to establish joint ventures abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have already permitted and will promote setting up of joint ventures in Asian and African Countries for manufacture of textiles, jute, sugar and cement in which substantial volume of indigenous machinery of the said categories will be exported.

Re-organisation of Railway Board and Zonal Railway Headquarters Office

6117. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to reorganise the Railway Board ; and

(b) whether similar steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken in regard to the Headquarters Offices of the Zonal Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The set-up of the Railway Board is at present under review.

(b) No major re-organisation of the Headquarters of the Zonal Railways is contemplated?

पूर्व रेलवे के हजारी बाग रेलवे स्टेशन
का सुधार

6118. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पूर्व रेलवे के हजारी बाग स्टेशन पर बड़ी संख्या में लोग उतरते हैं और अनेक औद्योगिक स्थानों को तथा हजारी बाग सिटी को जाते हैं, परन्तु उनके लिए प्रतीक्षालयों तथा उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किये गये हैं; और

(ख) स्टेशन पर आवश्यक सुधार करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतेया): (क) यात्रियों की सुविधा एवम् उनकी संरक्षा के लिए हजारी बाग स्टेशन पर पुरुषों और महिलाओं के लिए ऊचे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालयों और महिलाओं के लिए अलग कक्ष सहित तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय की व्यवस्था पहले से गौजूद है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पूर्व रेलवे के गया तथा धनबाद रेलवे स्टेशनों पर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस बाड़ी का वर्कना

6119. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे के गया अथवा धनबाद जंकशन पर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस को रोकने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या राजधानी एक्सप्रेस द्वारा कानपुर तक यात्रा की अनुमति देने के बाद सरकार का विचार यात्रियों को बिहार में भी किसी भी जंकशन तक यात्रा की अनुमति देने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतेया): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Standing Counsels engaged by the Ministry of Law and Justice

6120. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of the four Standing Counsels engaged by the Ministry of Law and Justice, Government have authorised only one Counsel to issue Certificates to the Government Employees, who apply for grant of House Building Loan and for this he charges a fee of Rs. 130/- from every such applicant;

(b) whether the fee so charged by the Standing Counsel is free from Income-tax;

(c) whether the sole monopoly of a Counsel to issue such certificates has resulted in discrimination and hardship to the other three Counsels; and

(d) whether any representations have been received from these Counsels to authorise them also to issue such certificates and, if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) For some time the certificates were being issued by only one Counsel, as the work is of a simple nature. Now the certificates beyond a certain limit can be issued by other Counsels too.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) On receipt of a representation from one of the Counsels all Counsels have been now authorised to issue the certificates as mentioned above.

Certificates issued by Standing Counsels engaged by the Ministry of Law and Justice

6121. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that when a Government employee applies for the grant of House Building Loan, he is required to furnish a certificate from a Standing Counsel engaged by his Ministry and for this he has to pay a fee of Rs. 130/- to the Counsel ;

(b) whether such a certificate is also required to be given in cases where the land has been purchased from a Government Agency e.g., the Delhi Development Authority ; and

(c) whether any representations have been received from the Government employees for doing away with such a certificate and if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) The certificate may be furnished by the Government Pleader, or by the Revenue Officer concerned. The amount of fee payable to the Government Pleader varies with the pay drawn by the Government employee and is subject to the ceiling of Rs. 130. No fee is payable to the Revenue Officer.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Personnel Policy of Railways

6122. SHRI H. M. PATEL :
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large scale transfer of several senior officers has recently taken place in the Railway Board ;

(b) whether consequently serious differences have arisen between the Chairman and the Members of the Railway Board in regard to the personnel policy of the Railways ;

(c) whether attention of the Government of India in this regard has been invited to a report published in all national papers on the 15th July ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The reports are based on an incorrect appreciation of the position.

Approval of River Projects for Assam Meghalaya and Tripura

6123. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of river projects approved by Planning Commission for Assam Meghalaya, N.E.F.A. and Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura for implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) the names of the projects on which preliminary survey work has been started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Information regarding major and medium irrigation projects approved so far during the IV Plan period is given below :

(i) Assam : Lift Irrigation from Brahmaputra river in Kaliabor Circle in Nowrang District. This is in addition to the continuing schemes viz., Jamuna, Sukla, Longa, Patradisha and Harguti Irrigation Schemes.

(ii) Manipur, Meghalaya, N.E.F.A. and Tripura : Nil.

(b) The Dhansiri project proposed by Government of Assam is under technical examination in the Central Water and Power Commission. The Dhikari, Champamati and Pagladiya Irrigation Schemes are reported to be under investigation.

N.E.F.A.	}	Nil
MEGHALAYA	}	

MANIPUR : The Loktak Lift Irrigation Scheme is under investigation by the Manipur Administration.

TRIPURA : Investigations of Gumti Irrigation and of possible projects in Haora and Manu river basins are in hand.

Heavy Industries in Andhra Pradesh

6124. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of heavy industries in Andhra Pradesh, both in public and private sectors, their location and the items manufactured by them ;

(b) the total investment in heavy industries in the State in the public and private sectors, separately ; and

(c) the number of persons employed in heavy industries in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House, which give the names of industrial units involving substantial investment, their location and the items manufactured by them in Andhra Pradesh in the private and public sectors respectively. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-753/71].

(b) The total investment in these industrial units in the private as well as public

sector in the State is Rs. 152.08 crores and Rs. 139.65 crores respectively.

(c) The total employment potential in both the public and private sectors for the industries listed in the Annexures is 98,000.

Medium Scale Industries in Andhra Pradesh

6125. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of medium scale industries in Andhra Pradesh, their locations and the items manufactured by them ;

(b) the total investment in the medium scale industries in the state ; and

(c) the number of persons employed by medium scale industries in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Based upon the reply furnished by the State Government, a statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-754/71]

(b) The total investment is estimated as Rs. 39.08 crores.

(c) The total employment is estimated as 27,725.

Violation of Customs Act and Foreign Exchange Regulations by Nawab and Begum of Rampur

6126. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3701 on the 2nd July, 1971, regarding the violation of Customs Act and Foreign Exchange Regulations by the Nawab and Begum of Rampur and state how long will it take for the investigations to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The report of the investigation is under examina-

tion in consultation with the Law Officers of the Government. Since further action is to be taken in the light of the result of the scrutiny, is it not possible to indicate the time that would be taken at this stage.

Agreement between Central Cottage Industries Association, New Delhi and Private Party for Sale of Garden Equipment, Flowers, Seeds etc.

6127. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Cottage Industries Association, New Delhi has entered into an agreement for the sale of Garden Equipment, Flowers, Seeds, Fertilizer, Plants etc. with some private party ;

(b) if so, the name of the party and the period for which the said party is working for the Association ;

(c) whether applications from the public were invited to enter into this agreement through an advertisement or a public notification and, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether the said party has not been making the payments of Government's share regularly and, if so, the quantum of the amount involved from the year 1968 upto date, year-wise ;

(e) the reasons for renewing the contract to the same party despite their default in making payment of Government dues ; and

(f) whether it is proposed to take cash security from the new party after the terms of the present party expires to avoid Government loss in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Cottage Industries Association have entered into an agreement for the sale of Garden equipment, Flowers, Seeds, Fertilizer, Plants etc. with Shri Jaswant Singh Saini, Mallika Florist. The party was a continuing party when the management of the Emporium was taken over by the Central Cottage Industries Association on 1st July, 1964, from the Indian Cooperative Union.

(c) No applications were invited from public as it was a continuing party, which was helped by the Indian Cooperative Union in setting up of the farm as a rehabilitation venture.

(d) There was some delay in payment of commission by the party but since upto-date payment have been received. The amount due in the years was as follows :

1968-69	...	Rs. 6,228
1969-70	...	Rs. 12,711
1970-71	...	Rs. Nil

(e) At the time of renewal, the party had assured that the payment due will be cleared.

(f) The suggestion of taking a cash security will be considered by the Governing Council at the time of next renewal.

Application from Nowgong Co-operative Jute Mills Ltd. for Raising Loom Capacity

6128. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nowgong Co-operative Jute Mills Ltd., has applied for raising the capacity of the mills from 150 to 300 looms for economic viability ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No application for licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act has been received so far from the Assam Co-operative Jute Mills, Nowgong.

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of Indian Council for Cultural Relations from Education Ministry to External Affairs Ministry

6129. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the Indian Council

for Cultural Relations was transferred from the Ministry of Education to the Ministry of External Affairs ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such transfer.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) April 22, 1970.

(b) The establishment, promotion and strengthening of cultural relations with other countries is an important element in the formulation and implementation of our foreign policy.

Development of fast Reactors and Fast Breeder Reactors

6130. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government for the development of Fast Reactors and Fast Breeder Reactors under the Atomic Energy Programme ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The programme for setting up Fast Breeder Reactors is part of the three stage strategy for the production of nuclear power, explained on page 8 of the document "Atomic Energy and Space Research—A Profile for the Decade 1970-80", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Work on the construction of the Fast Breeder Test Reactor is to commence shortly. A Fast Breeder Proto-type Reactor is to be established using the experience gained from the Test Reactor.

Request by Kerala for Powerlooms

6131. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested for powerlooms in the State and, if so, when and the number of powerlooms demanded ;

(b) the time by which the said demand would be met ; and

(c) whether the Kerala Government have been permitted to set up less number of powerlooms as compared to other States and, if so the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Allocation of powerlooms to the various States and Union Territories was made after taking into account factors like population, the number of existing registered handlooms in the States, the relative industrial backwardness of the area and the proximity to the spinning mills etc. On this basis, the allocation made to Kerala was less than the allotments made to certain other States.

Housing Facilities to Employees to G.P.O., Trivandrum (Kerala)

6132. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether housing facilities have been provided to all the employees of General Post Office and Telephone Exchange, Trivandrum in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the total number of the employees, category-wise and the number of those among them who reside in the Departmental Government quarters ; and

(c) whether Government have considered any proposal to construct quarters for the said employees who have not yet been provided any Government accommodation ?

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

- (b) 543 staff is eligible for Type I.
- 1014 staff is eligible for Type II.
- 104 staff is eligible for Type III.
- 40 staff is eligible for Type IV.
- 5 staff is eligible for Type V.
- 3 staff is eligible for Type VI.

Only Postmaster, G.P.O. Trivandrum has been provided a Departmental Government quarter due to service conditions.

(c) Yes, a proposal exists for acquisition of a plot measuring 4 acres through L.A. Proceedings for construction of staff quarters in General Pool for employees but not exclusively for those in G.P.O. and Telephone Exchange.

Assistance given to Kerala during fourth Plan

6133. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the amount given to the Government of Kerala by the Central Government for various schemes during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, Scheme-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : Central assistance of Rs. 62.73 crores has been sanctioned for the State's Annual Plans 1969-70 and 1970-71, and an allocation of Rs. 35 crores has been made for the current year's Annual Plan. The amount sanctioned by Central Government for the State's Plan is by way of block loans and block grants and is not related to any specific schemes.

Indiscriminate Firing by C.R.P. and Military Personnel in West Bengal.

6134. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.R.P. and Military conducted a raid in Devpur village, Memary P. S., District Burdwan, West Bengal, some time in early April and resorted to indiscriminate firing which led to severe injury to one person;

(b) whether following that incident the injured person was carried in a military vehicle

and was then dropped near Hat Govindapur, District Burdwan and the Military personnel went away without taking him for any treatment ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Conference of Harijans, Adivasis and Backward People held at Sanchi

6135. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :
SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the resolution passed at the Conference of Harijans, Adivasis and backward people held at Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh) on May 10th, 1971 pointing out the inhuman atrocities of high caste people and landlords of villages ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the affected people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Government have seen press reports regarding the Conference.

(b) Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Copies of Red Book in Bangla Language seized in Calcutta

6136. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 18,000 copies of Red Book in Bangla language and some other allied materials were seized from a Printing Press in East Calcutta on the 26th/27th May, 1971 ; and

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

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

(b) The State Government have reported that a case has been registered and that the owner of the Press and four employees have been arrested.

Communal Tension Prevailing in Assam

6137. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :-

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the communal tension prevailing in Assam, which was sparked at the Lumding Junction of N. F. Railway, where a particular community people were manhandled by another section ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to control the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A petty incident that took place between some persons belonging to two linguistic groups at Lumding Railway Station on 27th April, 1971 led to incidents of violence on the following few days in the valley districts of Assam. According to information received from the Government of Assam, altogether 166 cases were registered in connection with these incidents and 356 persons had been arrested in those cases till 1 June, 1971. The State Government also initiated action under the law against the newspapers which had given undue publicity to the Lumding incident. To enable the police to take effective action several non-cognisable offences under the IPC, which are usually committed in the course of disturbances, were made cognisable for a period of three months

**केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो द्वारा सरकारी
रिपोर्टों का अनुवाद**

6138. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो ने कौन-कौन से सरकारी विभागों की रिपोर्टों का अनुवाद किया ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो की स्थापना 1 मार्च 1971 को हुई थी। इसका कार्य असांविधिक कार्यविधि साहित्य का अनुवाद करना है। अब्दुरो ने अभी तक किसी रिपोर्ट का अनुवाद कार्य हाथ में नहीं लिया है। रिपोर्टों का अनुवाद करने की जिम्मेदारी सामान्यतः संविधित मंत्रालयों / विभागों की होती है।

राज्यों में निचली अदालतों में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग

6139. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में संविधान की प्रतियां न मिलने के कारण राज्यों में निचली अदालतों को अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग चालू रखना पड़ेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : यह निर्णय करना कि निचली अदालतों में किस भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाय, राज्य सरकार का काम है। क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में संविधान के अधिकृत रूपान्तर न मिलने के कारण राज्यों की निचली अदालतों में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग में कोई अड़चन आई हो, ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता। फिर भी संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित सभी भाषाओं (कश्मीरी, सिन्धी तथा संस्कृत को छोड़ कर) में आधुनिकतम अनुवाद का कार्य राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा शुरू किया गया है।

Demand for no change in Personal Law of Muslims

6140. SHRI N. K. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :-

(a) whether the All India Muslim Political Convention has demanded that the Personal Law of Muslims should not be interfered with ; and

(b) If so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPAMENT OF PESONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Government have seen reports to this effect in the Press.

(b) In matters of personal Law relating to minority communities it has been the policy of the Government to encourage reforms on the initiative of the concerned community.

दिल्ली में एक घरेलू कर्मचारी को गोली मारने के सम्बन्ध में जांच की मांग

6141. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय घरेलू कर्मचारी संघ के हजारों लोगों ने मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद के निवास स्थान पर प्रदर्शन किया था और मांग की थी कि सोते हुए एक घरेलू कर्मचारी को गोली मारे जाने की घटना जैसा कि 7 जून, 1971 के नवभारत टाइम्स में छपा था, कि जांच कराई जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, अखिल भारतीय घरेलू कर्मचारी संघ के लगभग 200 सदस्यों ने 6 जून, 1971 को दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद के निवास-स्थान पर प्रदर्शन किया तथा मांग की कि 21/22-5-71 की राति को एक घरेलू कर्मचारी को गोली मार दिये जाने की कथित घटना की जांच की जाय ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 307 के अन्तर्गत पुलिस स्टेशन, पटेल नगर में 22-5-71 को एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है और इसकी जांच की जा रही है ।

Reports on Flora and Fauna

6142. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the results of work done by the National Botanical and National Zoological Surveys ;

(b) whether exhaustive reports on the country's flora and fauna have been prepared ; and

(c) if so, the main findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). The main functions of the Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India are to explore, by systematic surveys, the flora and fauna, respectively of our country and to obtain the fullest possible knowledge about these natural resources. The results of the explorations carried out by the Surveys are of importance to the development of agricultural, medical and life sciences.

The Zoological Survey has, since its inception in 1916, carried out about 500 faunistic surveys and the results have been published in monographs, research papers and departmental publications. This Department has also published 84 volumes on the Fauna of India covering a variety of groups, as for instance Protozoa, Cestoda, Nematoda, Annelida, Mollusca, Insects, Spiders, Fishes, Amphibia, reptiles, birds and mammals. The Zoological Survey has also collected eight lakh identified specimens (including about 16,337 type specimens) of all groups of animals from the tiny protozoa and insects to elephants and whales. These National Zoological Collections serve as "standards" for comparison.

The Botanical Survey has, since, 1953, been conducting surveys of the flora of the country through its Regional Circles. The preparation of regional floras is in progress. The Flora of Goa has been completed and the Flora of Bhutan is in print. This Survey has also undertaken the preparation of the Flora of India and the Revision of Volume I of Hooker's Flora of British India. The Botanical Survey also maintains, at the Central National Herbarium at Calcutta, a national collection of the plant wealth of our country. The Indian Botanic Gardens at Calcutta and experimental gardens at other places also maintain plant collections under living conditions. The study of these Collections has contributed to the establishment

of tea, cinchona, jute and partly sugar industry in India.

The survey of the entire plant and animal life of India is a stupendous task and will require for completion several years of extensive work.

Tenders invited by Ceylon from India for development of fishing harbours

6143. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Ceylon invited tenders from India for the development of fishing harbours ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir. No such tender has come to the notice of Ministry of Foreign Trade.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Railway wagons to Sudan

6144. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 40 Railway wagons from India had been shipped to Sudan ;

(b) if so, when the balance of the Railway wagons to Sadan is likely to be shipped ;

(c) whether India has offered these Railway wagons to Sudan at the lowest cost as against some other countries ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). India exported 40 Railway wagons to Sudan in June, 1971, in partial execution of an order for 120 wagons valued at Rs. 96.00 lakhs. The balance is expected to be executed during the current financial year.

(c) and (d). The order was secured by State Trading Corporation who participated in a global tender quoting the most competitive prices.

Cases of thefts in S. P. Mukerjee Park near Tilak Nagar, New Delhi

6145. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the S. P. Mukerjee park, a new Colony near Tilak Nagar, New Delhi a number of thefts have taken place during the last one year ;

(b) whether there is no Policeman on duty during the night throughout the colony ;

(c) whether on a number of occasions the residents of the colony had approached the Police officials of the Tilak Nagar Police Station, New Delhi but no action has so far been taken in the matter ; and

(d) whether any concrete steps are proposed to be taken by Government to see that there is a regular patrol of Policeman in the colony during the night to avoid recurrence of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). Seven cases of theft were reported from the S. P. Mukherjee Park during the year ending 30th June, 1971. Policemen are reported to be regularly patrolling this area in the night. They are checked by night patrolling officers. Prompt action is taken by the Police on all reports received at the Police Station.

Connecting Madras Station with Ceylon via Satellite or cable circuit

6146. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Consultative Committee on International Telephones and Telegraph had recommended to connect Madras Station with Ceylon via Satellite or Cable Circuit; and

(b) if so, the reason for which the proposal was shelved ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) the Asian Regional Plan Committee of CCITT which recommend international telephone and telegraph links between different countries has not given any recommendation regarding a sub-marine cable connection between Madras and Ceylon in its last meeting in 1970. There are recommendations, however, for establishment of satellite earth stations in India as well as in Ceylon. The recommendation for interconnection between India and Ceylon is for establishment of a M/W link between the two countries.

(b) A satellite earth station has already been established in India. Establishment of a satellite earth station in Ceylon is understood to be under examination by Ceylon Government. Establishment of an IndoCeylon M/W link is also under examination.

मंत्रियों द्वारा कारों की खरीद

6147. श्री कमल मिथ मधुकर : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनकी मंत्री परिषद के कुछ मंत्रीमंडलीय मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और उप मंत्रियों ने मंत्रिमंडल में शामिल होने के बाद बहुत मूल्यवान कारें खरीदी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रत्येक मंत्री के पास कितनी कारें हैं तथा उनका मूल्य क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). बतंमान सरकार के गठन के बाद मंत्रिपरिषद के किसी भी सदस्य के सरकारी उपयोग के लिए कोई विदेश-निर्मित कार नहीं खरीदी गई है सिवाय रक्षा-मंत्री के उपयोग के लिए एक शेवरलेट इम्पाला के, जो कि उसी बेक की किसी पुराने मांडल की कार के बदले में खरीदी गई क्योंकि वह संतोषप्रद रूप में नहीं चल रही थी। उक्त कार के लिए 44,743 रुपये 92 पैसे शुद्ध कीमत चुकाई गई।

Supply of Televisions to village Panchayats in Western Uttar Pradesh

6148. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to Supply a television set to every village Panchayat in Western Utter Pradesh for community recreation and education purposes ; and

(b) if so, how many sets have been given so far and the names of those village Panchayats to which they have been given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central aid for Rubber Cultivation in Kerala

6149. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the assistance from the Central Government undertaking of cultivation of rubber by the Plantation Corporation of Kerala Ltd., has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Central Assistance of Rs. 4.5 crores to the State Government of Kerala for taking up rubber plantation of 15,000 acres during the Third Plan period has already been released. While transferring this Centrally sponsored scheme to the State Sector it was agreed that for the maintenance of this area till the plantation came up to the tapping stage, assistance should be forthcoming from the Centre. The amounts required for the maintenance of this area is being worked out on yearly basis and it is expected that it should be possible to release this assistance as well shortly.

Introduction of Automation in S. T. C., New Delhi

6150. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced automation of accounts and data in the State Trading Corporation, New Delhi.

(b) whether Government have received any protest note or representation against the automation ; and

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) State Trading Corporation which is an autonomous body has introduced electronic data processing system in certain fields in progressive stages.

(b) and (c). Government have received certain representations in this regard and we have asked State Trading Corporation to look into it for appropriate action.

Job Security for Government Employees

6151. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to bring forth any legislation for security of service of Government servants holding temporary posts after completion of certain years of service ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme as compared to the labour legislation applicable to private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The tenure of employees holding temporary posts for a specified period which are not likely to be extended beyond that period is coterminous with the duration of the temporary posts, but persons holding temporary posts which though created initially upto the end of the financial year but are continued from time to time for an indefinite period, are declared quasi-permanent after they have completed three years of service, if they satisfy the conditions of eligibility for such a status, viz. they are educationally qualified, declared medically fit and the appointing authority is satisfied having regard to the quality of his work, conduct and charac-

ter as to his suitability for employment in a quasi-permanent capacity. Once such employees are declared quasi-permanent, the quasi-permanent status gives them the same security of tenure as for permanent Government servants.

Orders also exist for conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones and for expeditious confirmation of temporary employees against such converted permanent posts. No legislation in this regard is therefore being considered by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Offer by Indian Engineers Abroad to come back

6152. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether many of the Indian Engineers abroad have expressed their keen desire to come to India provided they are offered jobs on a reasonable salary ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring them back ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Many Scientists and Engineers have been writing to various agencies expressing their desire to come to India. However, no precise information about their number is available.

(b) Some of the measures taken to facilitate the return of Scientific and Technical Personnel to India are given in the Statement attached. These efforts will be continued.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to facilitate return of scientific and technical Personnel to India :

(i) Creation of a Scientists' Pool to provide for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad.

- (ii) Creation of supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.
- (iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.
- (iv) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel for enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. The names of such personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin (CSIR) which is distributed free to about 3000 organisations all over India.
- (v) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists, who on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India, undertake to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.

निजी थैलियों के मामले में वकीलों और फर्मों द्वारा अपनी सेवायें पेश करना।

6153. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन वकीलों तथा फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने निजी थैलियों के मामले में सरकार को अपनी सेवायें पेश की थीं ; और

(ख) उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) उन अधिवक्ताओं की सूची दिखाने वाला विवरण, जिन्होंने निजी थैलियों के मामले में भारत सरकार की ओर से वकालत की थी, संलग्न है। किसी विधि व्यवसाय संघ (लिगल फर्म) को नियुक्त नहीं किया गया।

(ख) पांच अधिवक्ताओं के लिए 1,36,400 रु०, अन्य अधिवक्ताओं के बिलों की जांच की जा रही है।

विवरण

- 1 श्री निरेन डे, भारत के महान्यायवादी।
- 2 श्री जगदीश स्वरूप, महा सालिसिटर।
- 3 श्री राम मूर्ति (वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता)।
- 4 श्री एस० के० घोलकिया (कनिष्ठ अधिवक्ता)।
- 5 कुमारी सुमित्रा चक्रवर्ती (कनिष्ठ अधिवक्ता)
- 6 श्री एच० आर० गोखले (वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता)।
- 7 श्री एस० टी० देसाई (वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता)।
- 8 श्री अमिय के० बसु (वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता)।
- 9 डा० छोट० ए० सैयद मुहम्मद (वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता)।
- 10 श्री एस० मोहन कुमार मंगलम् (वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता)।
- 11 श्री रामेश्वर नाथ (कनिष्ठ अधिवक्ता)।
- 12 श्री राम पंजुबानी (कनिष्ठ अधिवक्ता)।
- 13 श्री एन० एच० हिंगोरानी (कनिष्ठ अधिवक्ता)।

14 श्री आर० एच० घेवर,
(सरकारी अधिवक्ता) ।

15 श्री एस० पी० नायर,
(सहायक सरकारी
अधिवक्ता)

इन दो व्यक्तियों
को कोई शुल्क
नहीं दिया जाना
है क्योंकि ये
राजकीय अधि-
कारी हैं।

above category who are employed, country-wise ; and

(c) the number of such people who are unemployed and are presently seeking suitable employment or doing odd jobs in those countries ?

Indian Scientists, Engineers, Doctors and Technologists Studying Abroad

6154. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Scientists, Engineers, Doctors and Technologists presently studying abroad, country-wise ;

(b) the number of Indians falling in the

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). No precise information is available. According to the information available in the Indians Abroad Section of the National Register, in which registration is voluntary, about 7,909 persons were either studying or working abroad as on 1.7.71. No special study has been made of their employment status. Their category and country-wise distribution are given below :—

	Scientists.	Engineers	Technologists	Medical Personnel	Total
USA	1193	1109	167	371	2840
UK	423	1186	151	904	2664
Canada	310	177	18	75	580
Germany	125	507	107	24	763
Australia & New Zealand	53	20	15	20	108
Other European countries	180	145	28	48	401
Other countries	142	136	27	48	353
	2,426	3,280	513	1,490	7709

**इंजीनियरी डिप्लोमाधारी व्यक्तियों
को बेरोजगारी भत्ता**

6155. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डिप्लोमाधारी इंजीनियरों तथा तकनीशियनों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का प्रश्न

केन्द्रीय सरकार, संघशासी क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों और राज्य सरकारों के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनमें से प्रत्येक ने क्या निर्णय किया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण अन्नपत्त) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार

के विचाराधीन नहीं है। तमिल नाडु, असम, उत्तर प्रदेश, और पश्चिम बंगाल को छोड़कर सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने सूचित किया है कि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव उनके विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Scientists provided with Job and research work in India under Scientist's pool scheme

6156. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Scientists provided with jobs and research work under the Scientists' Pool Scheme during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71.

(b) whether a large number of Scientists still remain uncovered by this Pool Scheme;

(c) if so, the number of Scientists not covered by this scheme; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to provide them with jobs?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The number of scientists who worked as Pool Officers in the Scheme during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 is given below :—

1968-69	—	318
1969-70	—	357
1970-71	—	306
Total :	—	981

(b) to (d). All the Scientists registered in the Indians Abroad Section of the National Register, in which registration is voluntary, are considered for selection to the Scientists' Pool near about the time of their return to India. 16000 persons who have enrolled themselves in the National Register come within the scope of the scheme. Candidates from

the Register are considered on continuous basis every month.

In addition, applications are invited once a year for selection to the Pool. This facilitates those who have not registered in the National Register to apply.

Entry to the pool is not automatic but selective. Selections are made by the U.P.S.C. in consultation with a Special Recruitment Board for the Pool.

भागलपुर (बिहार) में रेशम उद्योग स्थापित करना

6159. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भागलपुर, बिहार में रेशम उद्योग को बड़े पैमाने पर चलाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही की मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है?

विदेश व्यापार भवालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार रेशम का एक कारखाना स्थापित कर रही है जिसमें 3000 तक होंगे। अपेक्षित मशीनरी का आयात कर लिया गया है और उसे लगाया जा रहा है। बिहार सरकार का विचार नियति सम्बन्धी मांगों के अनुरूप डिजाइनों का उत्पादन करने के लिए बृतकर सेवा केन्द्र-सह-रंगाई शाला की स्थापना करने का भी है।

Clandestine manufacturing of wig in Delhi

6160. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the clandestine manufacturing of wig in Delhi; and

(b) if so, to what extent this clandestine trade has spread?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Government has no information as there is no restriction on the manufacturing of wig.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Handloom Weavers servicing Centre in Kerala

6161. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Handloom Board had recommended for setting up a Handloom Weavers Servicing Centre in Kerala :

(b) whether the Kelara Government approached the Government of India for setting up this Centre in Kerala ; and

(c) if so, the final decision taken in the matter ?

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

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

Closure of Kathayec Coton Mills, Alwaye (Kerala)

6162. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to closure of Kathayee Cotton Mills, Alwaye, Kerala ;

(b) if so, the total number of workers thrown out of employment due to the closure ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the Kerala Government demanding takeover of these Mills through the National Textile Corporation ; and

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

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

(b) About 334.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Starting of Public Sector Enterprise in Punjab

6163. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether Government propose to start any public sector enterprise in Punjab during the current Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : Although no specific new Central industrial project in the Punjab has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the expansion of the Nangal Fertilizer Plant is proposed to be taken up during this Plan period.

The State Government have, under their consideration a number of industrial projects to be promoted through the Punjab Industrial Development Corporation.

Recommendations of A.R.C. Re : Delegation of Powers

6164. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission that while delegating powers, the approach should be that the powers to be delegated should be "maximum possible" rather than "minimum necessary", has been accepted ;

(b) if so, whether any follow-up action has been initiated ; and

(c) if so, whether any additional financial powers have been delegated to other Ministries of Government, and, if so, the nature of such delegation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The recommendation is under the consideration of Government.

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

Unlicensed and Unauthorised Flour Mills running in Union Territory of Delhi

6165. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of unlicensed and unauthorised flour mills (Atta Chakkis) running on electric power have been functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi for the last three years and catering to the needs of the public within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi ;

(b) whether the proper functioning of these flour mills in Delhi has not in itself proved the necessity of their existence ; and

(c) if so, whether a proposal to regularise these flour mills is under consideration of the authorities concerned and, if so, the time by the which these are likely to be regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to the Delhi Municipal Corporation, a large number of unlicensed flour mills running on electric power are functioning in non-conforming areas under their jurisdiction. These flour mills are catering to the needs of the public and in some cases the necessity of their existence seems to exist. In a Resolution adopted by the Corporation on 6.5.1968. all such mills as had been running since 30.11.1967 or earlier, were granted licences on an *ad hoc* basis. A proposal for granting licences to such of the mills as were in existence prior to January, 1971, is being examined by the Corporation in consultation with Delhi Development Authority

Issue of Licences for Manufacture of T. V. Sets in West Bengal

6166. SHRI SHIVPUJAN SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) which are the firms/persons from West Bengal who have applied for licences to manufacture Television receivers ;

(b) whether Government will give any preference to suitable entrepreneurs to manufacture TV in small scale or organised sector in West Bengal ; and

(c) whether the Philips will be given licences to produce Mobilophone and Television in their Calcutta factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The following firm/persons have submitted applications for the grant of industrial licences/permission for the manufacture of television receivers in the State of West Bengal :

Organised Sector

- (1) General Electric Co. of India, Ltd., Calcutta.
- (2) Gramophone Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta.

Small Scale Sector.

- (1) M/s Jyoti Electronics, Calcutta.
- (2) Proposed Consortium of Shri A. K. Ghosh and Shri G. K. Bhattacharya, Calcutta.
- (3) M/s Villiot Electronics Industries (P) Ltd., Calcutta

(b) All the applications for the manufacture of TV sets received in response to a public notice are under examination. The decision on these applications will be taken in accordance with the current industrial policy and other relevant factors. The Government will also ensure, to the extent possible, a wide dispersal of the manufacturing units on a regional basis.

(c) Applications have been submitted by M/s Philips for the manufacture of Televisions sets in Maharashtra and Mobilophones in their Calcutta factory ; these are under consideration of the Government.

मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना

6167. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले में डाक व तार घरों के खोले जाने के बारे में 1 अप्रैल, 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 151 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले के सभी डाक व तार घरों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की सुविधा उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त सुविधा वहाँ पर कब तक उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार आभी खोले जाने वाले 16 डाक घरों और दो तार घरों में उक्त सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) टेलीफोन और तार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था आम तौर पर योजनाओं के लाभकर होने पर की जाती है। लेकिन अविकसित क्षेत्रों में जिनमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, टेलीफोन और तार सेवाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए विभाग ने एक नीति बनाई है जिसके अनुसार कुछ तरह के स्थानों पर उनके प्रशासनिक महत्व जनसंख्या और सामान्य दूर संचार जाल से उनकी दूरी के आधार पर घाटे पर भी इस सुविधा की व्यवस्था की जाती है। एक सीमित संख्या में तीर्थ स्थानों, पर्यटन केन्द्रों, कृषि और सिंचाई परियोजना स्थलों और टाउनशिप में भी घाटे पर ये सुविधाएं प्रदान करने पर विचार किया जाता है।

यदि कोई स्थान ऊपर बताये किसी वर्ग श्रेणी में न आता हो और वहाँ सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन पर या संयुक्त डाक व तार घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव घाटे का हो तो वहाँ टेलीफोन/तार

सुविधा की व्यवस्था तभी की जा सकती है यदि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी विभाग की होने वाला घाटा पूरा करने के लिए तैयार हो।

(ग) जी नहीं। मुरैना जिले में प्रस्तावित 16 डाकघरों और प्रस्तावित 2 तारघरों के खोले जाने के बाद ही उनमें सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की बात पर विचार किया जाएगा।

मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले में टेलीफोन की सुविधायें

6168. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ टेलीफोन केन्द्र की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शिवपुर कलान और मुरैना टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की क्षमता कितनी बढ़ायी जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

- (क) 1. अम्बा
2. विजयपुर
3. जावरा
4. मुरैना
5. सबलगढ़
6. शिवपुर कलां

(ख) शिवपुर कलां एक्सचेंज में 47 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाने की क्षमता है। इस में 45 टेलीफोन काम कर रहे हैं और 3 टेलीफोनों की मांग प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज है। ऐसा विचार है कि इस एक्सचेंज की क्षमता का विस्तार 100 लाइनों की क्षमता तक कर दिया जाए। इस एक्सचेंज का आगे और विस्तार टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग के बढ़ने पर निर्भर करेगा।

मुरैना एक्सचेंज में इस समय 282 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाने की क्षमता है जिसमें से 219 कनेक्शन काम कर रहे हैं और 8 टेलीफोनों की मांग प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज है। टेलीफोनों की मांग के बढ़ने पर इस एक्सचेंज का आगे और विस्तार निर्भर करता है। फिर भी, ऐसा विचार है कि इस मैनुअल एक्सचेंज को बदलकर इसकी जगह समान क्षमता वाला एक छोटा आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज स्थापित कर दिया जाए। इस आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज के 1974 में चालू हो जाने की संभावना है।

Closure of Auto-Parts Shops in Jama Masjid area, Delhi in Protest Against Alleged Corrupt Practices of Delhi Police Authorities.

6169. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the auto-parts shops in Jama Masjid area in Delhi had been closed for a day by the shopkeepers in protest against the corrupt practices of the Delhi Police ;

(b) whether the shopkeepers, after the closure of the shops, picketed the local Police Post ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to the Delhi Police, autoparts shops in the Jama Masjid area, Delhi, were closed for about an hour on 21.6.1971. About 100 shopkeepers had collected outside the Jama Masjid Police Post. They were agitated about the conduct of an Assistant Sub-Inspector, who had brought a person to the Jama Masjid Police Post, to ascertain the whereabouts of his brother, who was wanted in a robbery case. It was also alleged that two persons were arrested by the Police on 18.6.1971 and were not released on the request of some respectable persons of the area, but were later let off after accepting illegal gratification.

The District Magistrate, Delhi, has ordered a magisterial enquiry into these allegations.

Export of Ready Made Garments

6170 SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated a scheme to boost export of ready made garments which are in great demand in Western countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any public sector corporation will take up export and manufacture of ready made garments in future ; and

(d) if so, the broad features of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Our garments are gaining popularity in the U. S. A. and West European markets. To boost exports further, exhibitions, fairs and fashion shows are being arranged in these markets and due publicity is being given. In addition, the industry has been allowed the facility of import of special varieties of fabrics for use in making of garments for export purposes exclusively. The scheme envisages export production under manufacture-in-bond and would facilitate expanded exports

(c) Government has no such proposal,

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Technical Assistance for T.V. Expansion

6171. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have held negotiations with certain foreign Governments/Agencies seeking their technical assistance to expand T. V. system in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and whether any agreement has been signed as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Under an agreement entered into with Government of Federal Republic of Germany, that government will assist in the establishment of TV station at Bombay, with relay facilities to Poona, by giving a gift of the equipment and by deputing, for a limited period, some technical experts. In addition, some Indian engineers and programme personnel will be trained in Germany.

(ii) Under an agreement entered into with the United Nations Development (UNDP), that agency will assist in setting up TV training facilities in the Film & TV Training Institute at Poona. The equipment required for this purpose will be received as UNDP's contribution to this project. In addition, UNDP will depute technical experts to help in the establishment of the Institute. Indian personnel engaged on teaching work will also be sent abroad for training on UNDP fellowships.

Blue Print of a Scheme for Restoring Law and Order in West Bengal

6172. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a blue print for the toning up of the Police administration in West Bengal has been drawn up ;

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

(c) when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). A number of steps have been decided upon by the State Government for strengthening and improving the machinery for maintaining law and order. These include measures for improving the conditions of work and living, reorganising the field organisation, providing better mobility and communication facilities, increasing their equipment etc. Government are keen

to take all necessary steps for improving the police administration.

Faulty TV Transmission

6173. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the T.V. users and the sellers of Television sets have complained to Government that due to faulty transmission, the images of the T.V. sets are either blurred or in some cases completely indistinct ;

(b) whether the manufacturers have claimed that there is nothing wrong with their sets ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints of unsatisfactory reception were received from TV viewers in some parts of the city.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A survey was made. It was found that reception quality had improved in several areas, but had deteriorated in some pockets of South Delhi and Old Delhi. There was no defect in transmission, but some adjustments of TV sets and re-alignment of receiving antennas were found necessary. Viewers were advised to get their sets and receiving antennas suitably re-aligned.

Appointment of Former Defeated M.Ps. As Chairman of Public Sector Undertakings

6174. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the former Members of Parliament, who have been defeated in the polls, are being appointed as Chairman of the Public Sector Undertakings like the State Farm Corporation, the Food Corporation of India and the Seeds Corporation ;

(b) the number of Chairmen of the Public Sector Undertakings who are, former political leaders ; and

(c) when their tenure will end ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A former Member of Parliament has been appointed as whole-time Chairman of the Food Corporation of India. The appointments of Chairman of the State Farms Corporation and the National Seeds Corporation are under consideration.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

सरकारी सेवाओं में हरिजनों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व

6175. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 30 जून, 1971 को अमृतसर में हरिजनों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त सम्मेलन में यह मांग की गयी थी कि इस बात की जांच करने के लिए एक आयोग की स्थापना की जाय कि सरकारी सेवाओं में हरिजनों को उचित प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त है या नहीं ;

(ग) क्या उक्त सम्मेलन में हरिजनों को उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीश नियुक्त करने तथा लोक सेवा आयोग के पदों पर नियुक्त करने की भी मांग की गयी थी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त मांगों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिथ्या) : (क) से (घ) समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार 30 जून, 1971 को अमृतसर में हरिजनों

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था, जिसमें एक ऐसा आयोग नियुक्त करने की मांग की गई थी जो इस बात की जांच करे कि सरकारी सेवा में हरिजनों को उनका उचित प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया । सम्मेलन ने लोक सेवा आयोग जैसे निकायों में पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व के अलावा उच्च न्यायालय बैच में एक हरिजन की नियुक्ति की मांग की ।

सरकार को इस सम्मेलन के प्रतिनिधित्व के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी नहीं है, और न ही उन्हें इसकी मांगों के बारे में कोई सूचना प्राप्त हुई है । सरकार के अधीन सिविल पदों में नियुक्ति के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए, उनके लिए निर्धारित प्रतिशत के अनुसार आरक्षण की पहले से ही व्यवस्था है । आरक्षित पदों में इन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति के बारे में सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों से नियतकालिक सूचना प्राप्त की जाती है, और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि आरक्षण आदेशों का उचित रूप से अनुपालन होता है, आवश्यक कदम उठाये गये हैं, जिसमें सम्पर्क अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति भी शामिल है । तथापि, उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों और लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों के पदों पर संविधान में की गई व्यवस्थाओं के अधीन नियुक्तियां की गई हैं । यद्यपि इस प्रकार की नियुक्तियों में आरक्षण नहीं है किर भी इस प्रकार की नियुक्तियों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उपर्युक्त व्यक्ति अन्य लोगों के साथ विचार किये जाते हैं ।

Publication of "The Sunday World" Weekly by the Birlas

6176. SHRI SHIVPUJAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Birlas have brought out a new Weekly 'Sunday World' with separate price-making for sale along with the Hindustan Times of Sunday ; and

(b) whether this is permissible vis-à-vis present newsprint Policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. A new weekly entitled Sir, 'Sundar World' has recently been started by M/s Hindustan Times Ltd. of Delhi, who are the owners of the 'Hindustan Times' and some other newspapers. The weekly is being published every Sunday.

(b) Issue of publications is governed by the Press & Registration of Books Act, 1867 (as amended from time to time). Publication of the new weekly "Sunday world" is permissible under this Act. No newsprint is being or will be allotted to this weekly in accordance with the current newsprint policy, but under the law as it stands, publication of a separate weekly entitles the publishers to buy white printing paper in the open-market. Government are considering if this legal position needs to be changed,

Nuclear Power Station in Saurashtra

6177. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has submitted project for the Nuclear Power Generating station is Saurashtra ;

(b) whether Government have initiated action on the report ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the Saurashtra Nuclear Power Generating Station will be commissioned ?

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

(b) and (c). A Working Group appointed by the Atomic Energy Commission to evaluate the concept of Nuclear-Powered Agro-Industrial Complex has submitted its report. One of the projects studied by the Working Group relates to the establishment of an Agro-Industrial Complex in the Kutch-Saurashtra Region consisting of various plants including an atomic power station of 1200 MWe capacity. Further detailed studies on this project are in progress.

The Government is also examining the possibility of setting up atomic power stations in the Northern, Western, and Southern Electricity Regions. A Site Selection Committee has been appointed to select suitable sites for the purpose. The exact location of future atomic power stations can be decided only after the report of the Committee is received and considered by the Government.

Setting up of an Authority to Look into Public Grievances

6178. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commissioner has proposed to set up an authority to look into the public grievances ; and

(b) if so, whether he has defined the terms and functions of this body ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Central Vigilance Commissioner during a talk on "integrity in public services" stressed the need for setting up an authority to receive and look into public grievances. He suggested that the authority should follow simple procedures and function at the field level where the common man comes into contact with public functionaries.

Satellite Station near Dehra Dun

6179. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : SHRI M. C. DAGA : SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the exact location of the second Satellite Communication Station at Dehra Dun ;

(b) the estimated cost of this project ;

(c) the time by which this station will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The second Satellite Communications Station is proposed to be located at a distance of about 20 kilometers from Dehra Dun on the Dehra Dun—Rishikesh Road.

(b) The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 678 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 218 lakhs.

(c) The Station is expected to start functioning for commercial operations by the end of 1974.

Strength of Central Forces Stationed in West Bengal

6180. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of battalions of C.R.P., B.S.F., E.F.R. and Haryana Police stationed in West Bengal at Present ; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred by Government to maintain these forces after the proclamation of the President's rule until now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) 87 Companies of C.R.P. have been made available to the West Bengal Government and are stationed in that State for law and order duties. E.F.R. of which the State Government have 12 companies, are part of the State Government's own police Force. There are no Haryana Armed police force in West Bengal. No units of the Border Security Force have been placed at the disposal of the West Bengal Government for their requirements.

(b) The expenditure over the relevant period, on the Forces made available to the West Bengal Government is approximately Rs. 42 lakhs. The cost of the E.F.R. units maintained by the State Government is being ascertained.

सचिवदानन्द सिन्हा की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करना

6181. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार स्वर्गीय सचिवदानन्द सिन्हा की जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर विशेष डाक टिकट जारी करने का है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचंती नंदन बहुगुणा) : जी नहीं, क्योंकि इस वर्ष डाक टिकट निकालने का कार्यक्रम काफी पहले निश्चित हो चुका है और इस वर्ष और अधिक डाक टिकट निकाल सकना संभव नहीं होगा ।

डा० सचिवदानन्द सिन्हा की जन्म शताब्दी मनाना

6182. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार डा० सचिवदानन्द सिन्हा, जो आधुनिक भारत के निर्माताओं में से थे, की जन्म शताब्दी के लिए कोई योजना बना रही है ; और

(ख) क्या भारतीय संविधान सभा के प्रथम अध्यक्ष के रूप में डा० सिन्हा की स्मृति बनाए रखने हेतु एक स्मारक निर्माण करने का भी सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शोहसुन) :
(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

Political Leaders Murdered in West Bengal

6183. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of political leaders murdered in West Bengal during the last six months ;

(b) the number of arrests made so far in that connection ; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to maintain law in order in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(c) Government are determined to end the politics of murder and violence. All possible steps, preventive as well as penal, are being taken to restore normal conditions. Suitable administrative measures are being taken to strengthen the forces of law and order in order to deal effectively with the violent and unlawful activities of anti-social, criminal and extremist elements. Central Government are giving necessary assistance such as pooling of intelligence, and additional police reinforcements and equipment. The Army has also been utilised to assist the local administration in carrying out combing operations in seriously affected areas to weed out the criminals and for recovery of illicitly held arms and explosives.

Communication System Between Delhi-Bombay-Bangalore and Madras Dislocated by Rains

6184. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the communication system between Delhi-Bombay-Bangalore and Madras was recently dislocated as a result of heavy rains ;

(b) whether generally the system gets disturbed or dislocated as a result of heavy rains ; and

(c) if not, the manner in which it happened this time and whether any efforts are being made to install the rain proof system ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The communication was interrupted due to multiple damages caused to the coaxial cable as well as to the equipment

by severe road breaches due to heavy rains and flood, and the bursting of the Chaprava dam on the national high-way from Jaipur to Ajmer from 0830 hrs of 29.6.71 to 1600 hrs on 1-7-71. Such extensive damage to the coaxial cable due to heavy rains in Rajasthan State is rather unusual. All protective measures are taken to safeguard against floods and other natural calamities after observing the records of high flood levels in the area. The buildings are protected against high flood and the cable route is strengthened near the culverts and other low lying areas.

China-Made Transmitter Found Near Shillong

6185. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a China-made high power transmitter and some weapons were recently found near Shillong ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry in regard thereto ; and

(c) whether any arrest has been made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Government have no such information.

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

Recruitment of S.C. and S.T. in Communications Ministry

6186. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in view of recent announcement made by the Minister that all backlog of recruitment reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be fulfilled within six months in his Ministry, any study has been made to assess the extent of backlog and all categories of posts, and, if so, the number of such vacancies in each category, separately ;

(b) the number of such back-log of vacancies in the Posts and Telegraphs Department under the West Bengal Circle, category-wise ; and

(c) whether to expedite the process of recruitment, any special Recruitment Board or Zonal Board is being set up with persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for its proper implementation ?

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

Class I } Information is being
Class II } collected and will be laid on
the Table of the Sabha

Class III	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
	1480	1615
Class IV	575	566

(b) Class I. } Information is being
Class II } collected and will be laid on
the Table of the Sabha.

Class III.	24	14
Class IV.	14	11.

(c) No.

Telecommunication System in North Bengal

6187. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to improve Telecommunication System in North Bengal Districts of West Bengal, which very often go out of touch with Calcutta and other important connections ;

(b) whether Government are thinking of introducing S.T.D. System for North Bengal Districts of West Bengal connecting Calcutta in order to satisfy the demands of the Telephone subscribers in that area ; and

(c) if so, how soon it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Microwave communication has already been established between Calcutta and important places in North Bengal like Siliguri, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar. The Trunk Circuits over the Microwave are normally quite steady.

(b) Telephone Exchanges at Siliguri and Darjeeling are planned to be automated, after which S.T.D. will also be planned.

(c) Automatisation of exchanges at Siliguri and Darjeeling is expected in the Fifth Plan period. S.T.D. will also be considered for implementation during the same plan period.

Installation of Telephone Connections in Delhi

6188. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Telephone connections installed in Delhi during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and upto June, 1971 ;

(b) the number of applications pending for the Telephone connections on the 1st July, 1971 ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide the Telephones in the capital at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a)	1969-70	=	11701
	1970-71	=	11555
	1.4.71 to		
	30.6.71	=	2352

(b) 47420

(c) The various telephone exchanges are being expanded and new exchanges are being opened to meet the demands for telephones to the extent possible. During the next four years the capacity of the telephone exchanges in Delhi Telephone District is expected to be increased by adding 50200 lines.

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए मन्त्रालयों द्वारा बनाई गई योजनायें

6189. श्री अगमनाथ मिथ्या : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन मन्त्रालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने की योजनाएं बनाई हैं ; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं तथा विशेष कर इस सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मन्त्रालय द्वारा बनाई गई योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). 1971-72 के केन्द्रीय बजट में विशेष रूप से बेरोजगारों के लिए बच्ची स्कीमों, जिनमें इंजीनियर तथा तकनीशियन भी सम्मिलित हैं, के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए योजना आयोग ने विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों को लिखा तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण, औद्योगिक विकास और आन्तरिक व्यापार, रेलवे, जहाजरानी और परिवहन, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन, सिंचाई और बिजली, श्रम और रोजगार तथा खाद्य एवं कृषि मन्त्रालयों से अस्थायी प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो चुके हैं।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय के अस्थायी प्रस्ताव में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के विस्तार की परिकल्पना की गई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप नियीक्षकों के रूप में प्रशिक्षित स्नातकों तथा स्कूलों में कार्य अनुभव के लिए प्रशिक्षकों के रूप में कृषि स्नातकों, पोलीटेक्निक तथा औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को काम मिलने के अतिरिक्त कई शिक्षा सम्बन्धी पद भी हो जायेंगे। मन्त्रालय ने इंजीनियरों के प्रशिक्षण से सम्बन्धित वर्तमान बजीफा-स्कीम के विस्तार का भी सुझाव दिया है।

अन्य मन्त्रालयों द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों में इनका उल्लेख किया जा सकता है : (1) पर्याप्त

रोजगार क्षमता बाले छोटे उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहन देने की हालिया सहायता ; (2) चुने हुए गांवों में प्रामीण अभियानी सर्वेक्षण स्कीम ; (3) सिंचाई तथा बिजली, सड़क तथा सड़क परिवहन, भू-विज्ञानीय एवं जल विज्ञानीय, समुद्री, भू-संसाधनों के सर्वेक्षण आदि के सम्बन्ध में पांचवीं योजना में हाथ में लिए जाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों एवं स्कीमों की जांच। सम्भाव्यता सम्बन्धी अध्ययनों को उठाना ; (4) सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों में विशिष्ट वर्गों के ग्रामसेवकों तथा विस्तार कर्मचारियों की वृद्धि ; तथा (5) चुने हुए धन्धों में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था ताकि उनकी रोजगार प्राप्त करने की क्षमता में सुधार हो सके।

उपर्युक्त प्रस्तावों की योजना आयोग इस समय जांच कर रहा है। इन प्रस्तावों की पूर्ण रूप से छानबीन करने में तथा अन्तिम प्रस्ताव तैयार करने में अभी कुछ समय और लगेगा।

यह बात उल्लेखनीय है कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए जो 25 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है वह उन विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त है जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में शामिल किए गए हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से आशा है कि शिक्षित युवकों को, विशेषकर इंजीनियरों तथा डिलोमाधारियों को उद्यम सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के कार्यक्रम, ताकि उन्हें समुचित वित्तीय और अन्य सुविधाएं देने से वे छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धन्धे स्थापित कर सकें ; स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया तथा अन्य राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंकों द्वारा स्व-रोजगार के लिए चलाई जाने वाली विभिन्न सहायता स्कीमें ; सिंचाई, बिजली, औद्योगिक तथा अन्य परियोजनाओं की विस्तृत जांच करना तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित परियोजना—रिपोर्ट तैयार

करना तथा इंजीनियरों एवं कृषि स्नातकों को स्व-रोजगार अवसर प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों से सम्बन्धित एक स्कीम प्रारम्भ करना। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चलाए जाने वाले विदेश कार्यक्रमों से भी आशा है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए रोजगार के पर्याप्त अवसर उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे। इन कार्यक्रमों में कुछ इस प्रकार हैं—लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण, सीमान्त कृषक तथा खेतीहर मजदूरों से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम, ग्राम नियमण कार्यक्रम, बारानी खेती से संबंधित परियोजनाये तथा ग्राम रोजगार से सम्बन्धित तूफानी (क्रैश) कार्यक्रम।

Prospects of exports of Indian Hand Tools

6190. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) the prospects of export of hand-tools manufactured in India ;
- (b) whether India is currently exporting hand-tools to nearly three dozen countries ; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken to encourage and disperse the industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). India is exporting hand-tools to 86 countries all over the world. Exports during 1970-71 totalled Rs. 4.38 crores as against Rs. 2.66 crores in 1969-70.

(c) The following steps are taken to encourage exports of hand-tools :—

1. Under the liberalised Industrial Policy, additional capacity can be created by establishing new units and expanding existing ones for export.
2. Under Import Policy for Registered Exporters, import replenishment at 30% of fob value and other benefits are allowed.
3. Indigenous Iron and steel is supplied at international price.

4. Drawback of duties (Excise and Customs) is allowed.

5. Apart from the above, the Engineering Export Promotion Council also renders assistance by way of conduct of market surveys, sponsoring of trade delegations and study teams abroad, participation in exhibitions and trade fairs abroad, dissemination of market information to prospective exporters, etc. etc.

Brisk Trade of Blue Films in Cities

6191. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the brisk trade and big racket of blue films in most of the big cities of the country specially port towns and Delhi ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to curb the production and smuggling of these films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). No racket or brisk trade in blue films in any big cities have come to the notice of Government.

However instances of sale or exhibition of obscene films have come to notice. In such cases, the equipment and films have been seized and the persons concerned are being prosecuted.

Import of blue films is banned and Customs authorities have instructions to take effective steps against smuggling of such films into the country.

Pak Nationals Gone Underground In Madhya Pradesh

6192. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have found any trace of the 227 Pakistani nationals who had entered Madhya Pradesh on valid passports but had since gone underground ;

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

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative the time by which they are likely to be traced out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) None has been traced so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts are being made to trace them. It is, however, not possible to specify any time-limit.

Opening of New Post Offices

6193. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Post Offices opened during 1971 ; and

(b) whether Government propose to fix up the number of Post Offices according to the population in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Number of post offices opened in the country during 1971 upto 1-7-71—2,748.

(b) Post Offices are now opened in the country in conformity with the policy as contained in the attached statement.

It will not be desirable to determine the opening of Post Offices only on the basis of population. Other relevant criteria like distance from the nearest post office, importance of the village etc., have also to be taken into consideration.

Statement

General Conditions for opening of New Post Offices

IN RURAL AREAS

I. Remunerative or Self Supporting Category.

Post offices which are expected to be remunerative or self supporting, i.e.,

the estimated income of which is expected to be more than, or equal to the estimated cost, may be opened without any restriction as regards population or distance.

II. Post Offices Required on Non-Returnable Contribution Basis

Post Offices for which non-returnable contribution is offered by any interested party to cover the anticipated loss, may be opened without any restriction as regards population or distance.

III. Villages with Population of 2,000 or more.

(i) The loss should not exceed Rs. 750/- per annum per post office.

(ii) Distance from the nearest existing post office should not be less than three miles.

IV. Compact Group of Villages with Population of 2,000 or more.

(i) Villages to be grouped should be within a radius of two miles from the proposed post office.

(ii) The loss should not exceed Rs. 750/- per annum per post office.

(iii) Distance from the nearest existing post office should not be less than three miles.

V. Villages or Groups of Villages with Population of less than 2,000.

(i) Post Offices may be opened at the discretion of the Head of the Circle in areas not included in the schedule of backward areas where, due to sparse population and location of villages at long distances, it is not possible to form a group of 2,000 population within a radius of two miles.

(ii) The loss should not exceed Rs. 500/- per annum per post office.

(iii) Distance from the nearest existing post office should not be less than three miles.

VI. Villages at Headquarters of Administrative Units like Tehsils, Talukas, Thanas Etc.

The loss should not exceed Rs. 750/- per annum per post office.

VII. Villages which are Headquarters of Community Project or N.E.S. Blocks or Gram Panchayats where there are School run by District Boards, Local Boards or School Approved by or receiving Aid from State Government.

(i) Distance from the nearest existing post office should not be less than two miles.

(ii) (a) The loss should not exceed Rs. 750/- per annum per post office, if the population to be served within a radius two miles is 2,000 or more.

(b) The loss should not exceed Rs. 500/- per annum per post office, where the population to be served within a radius of two miles is less than 2000.

VIII. Areas Scheduled as very Backward for Purposes of Extension of Postal Facilities.

(i) The loss should not exceed Rs. 1,000/- per annum per post office under the powers of the Heads of Circles and Rs. 2500/- under the powers of the Directorate.

(ii) No population restriction is applicable.

(iii) Post Offices will not be located in consultation with local authorities.

"General Conditions"

(i) The opening of a new post office of all the above eight categories

is subject to the condition that it does not result in the parent office being worked at a loss beyond the permissible limit, which at present is Rs. 500/- per annum for a parent office in rural area.

(ii) Every post office on its opening should be able to produce an estimated revenue to cover at least 25% of the cost involved in opening it.

Note : The parent office is the Head, Sub or Branch Office which serves the village or group of villages where a new post office is proposed to be opened ; whereas the term 'Account Office' is used in relation to a branch office and refers to a Head or Sub Office in whose accounts the monetary transactions of the branch office are incorporated.

(2) The condition of distance from the nearest existing post office where applicable, is relaxable at the discretion of the Director-General if a natural barrier like an unbridged river or hill or forest intervenes between the proposed post office and the nearest existing post office.

In Urban Areas

Post Offices should be opened in urban areas only when they are found to be self supporting or remunerative and in the case of opening of Deptl. S. Os it should also be ensured that they have got work load of not less than 5 hours per day.

Report of Committee for Taking more Harijans in Government Jobs

6194. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee which was constituted to plan to take more Harijans in Government jobs has since finalised its report ;

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

(c) whether a copy of its report will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister in June, 1968 to review the performance in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services/posts under the Central Government, Union Territories and Public Undertakings under the control of the Central Government. The Committee has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister *vide* Resolution dated 23rd November, 1970. The Committee has been reviewing the intake of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Central services, Union Territories and Public Undertakings and has among others, suggested the following measures for accelerating the induction of persons of these communities in such services undertakings etc. :

- (1) The percentages of reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes be revised as per their proportion in the population on the basis of the 1961 Census.
- (2) There should be a small Cell in each major Ministry to secure proper enforcement of the orders of reservations in services and posts in and under each Ministry.
- (3) The Committee reviewed the position with regard to the non-appointment of Liaison Officers by the Ministries/Departments and suggested that the matter be pursued vigorously.
- (4) The Committee suggested that the question of adoption of orders of reservation by the Statutory Bodies/ Public Undertakings which have not yet agreed to do so, should be pursued at Minister's level.
- (5) Vacancies reserved for one community when suitable candidates of that community are not available may be utilised for the recruitment of the candidates of the other community without future adjustments at the stage when the reserved vacancies

would have otherwise lapsed, having been already carried forward for two recruitment years. The period for carrying forward the reserved vacancies be increased to three years.

- (6) The Committee suggested the setting up of additional training centres for imparting pre-examination training to intending candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for the various competitive examinations for the Central Services. Apart from the Pre-examination Training Centres at Allahabad and Madras for coaching Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates for the combined I.A.S. etc, examination, new Centres may be opened at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. The factors contributing to the comparatively poor performance of the Madras Centre should also be looked into and necessary steps taken to improve its functioning.
- (7) The factors responsible for the comparatively poor intake of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Public Undertakings and autonomous bodies may be examined with a view to taking suitable measures for improving the induction of these communities in such bodies/ Undertakings
- (c) Does not arise as the Committee does not submit any report.

Long Term Trade Agreement with G.D.R.

6195, SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is a plan under consideration of Government to enter into a long term trade agreement with the German Democratic Republic ;
- (b) if so, the main features thereof ; and
- (c) when the current agreement was signed when it is going to expire ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE : (a) to (c). The current Long Term Trade and Payments Agreement between India and the German Democratic Republic, which was signed in New Delhi on the 23rd January, 1969, is due to expire on the 31st December, 1971. The question as to whether a fresh long-term Trade and Payments Agreement should be signed with the G.D.R., the period for which it should be signed, what should be its main features etc. is under consideration.

C.P.I. (M) supporters killed and others killed by C.P.I. (M) supports in West Bengal

6196. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of C.P.I. (M) supporters killed by the Naxalites, other political party supporters and in police firing in West Bengal during the period from the 15th March, 1971 to 15th June, 1971 ;

(b) the number of persons killed by the C.P.I. (M) supporters and by the police firing during the same period ;

(c) the number of Police personnel killed during the same period ; and

(d) the number of persons, partywise, arrested in connection with the above killings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). Information is being obtained from the State Government.

Modernisation of Calicut Radio Station

6197. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to modernise the radio station in Calicut, Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

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

(b) Studio facilities are being improved and a project to construct permanent studios and office accommodation is in the process of implementation.

मध्य प्रदेश में मिलों के अधिकृत नियंत्रकों की नियुक्ति

6198. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में मिलों के अधिकृत नियंत्रकों की नियुक्ति किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत की जाती है ;

(ख) इन नियुक्तियों के लिए निर्धारित योग्यता और अनुभव क्या है ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में मिलों के अधिकृत नियंत्रकों की नियुक्ति में कुछ देरी की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एस० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). जिन सूती वस्त्र मिलों का प्रबन्ध उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 के अन्तर्गत सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले लिया गया है, उनके प्राधिकृत नियंत्रकों की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम नहीं बनाए गये हैं। हाँ, ऐसी नियुक्तियां उस व्यवसाय में, सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के अनुभव तथा उस पद के लिए उनकी उपयुक्तता को ध्यान में रखते हुए की जाती हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

6199. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में 30 अप्रैल, 1971 तक मध्य प्रदेश से कितनी बार साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए ;

(ख) उन अत्यसंख्यक और बहुसंख्यक समुदायों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जो इन दंगों

में भारे गये और धायल हुए और जिनकी सम्पत्ति दंगों के परिणामस्वरूप क्षतिप्रस्त हुई ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये, कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाए गये और कितने व्यक्ति दोषी सिद्ध हुए ; और

(घ) राज्य सरकार तथा प्रधान मंत्री के

निजी कोष से कितने व्यक्तियों को मुआवजे के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : (क) से (घ). सहज उपलब्ध सूचना पर आधारित एक विवरण संलग्न है। अन्य मदों के बारे में सूचना अभी राज्य सरकार से आनी है।

विवरण

वर्ष	साम्राज्यिक घटनाओं व्यक्तियों की संख्या	भारे गये धायल हुए	क्षतिप्रस्त सम्पत्ति ₹।	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों (हजारों में)	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1969	7	15	590	12,41,137	2,623
1970	23	15	112	13,262	368
1971	5	12	65	4,03,350	172

(31-3-71 तक)

मध्य प्रदेश में चलता-फिरता डाक-घर

6200. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इस वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में एक चलता-फिरता डाक-घर स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) भोपाल में एक चलता-फिरता डाक-घर चालू करने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) इस जांच में करीब तीन महीने लग सकते हैं और इसके जो परिणाम निकलेंगे उन्हीं

के आधार पर इस प्रस्ताव पर अमल किया जाएगा।

Cashew Factories

6201. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cashew factories in the country ; and

(b) the total number of cashew factories located in Kerala alone ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) As a large number of cashew processing units have sprung up recently, up-to-date information is being collected.

(b) As on 1-1-1970 number of cashew factories registered in Kerala was reported to be 27, out of which many are defunct since long.

Import of processed Cashew Nuts

6202. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of processed cashew nuts imported during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(b) Kerala's share in the import during that period ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of new study team regarding Coir Industry of Kerala

6203. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to appoint a new Study Team to go into the problems relating Coir Industry in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ;

(c) the total number of Study Teams appointed so far by Government to study the problems regarding Coir Industry ;

(d) whether any steps have been taken by Government on the basis of the reports submitted by these Study Teams for revitalising Coir Industry ; and

(e) if so, the main features thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) It is only recently that a study team appointed by planning commission enquired into the problem of Coir Industry and no new team is proposed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The Study Teams appointed by the Government to study the problems of the Coir Industry are, (i) the Coir Advisory Committee, (ii) the Working Group on Coir, and (iii) the Planning Commissions Study

Group on Coir Industry. Their reports were received during 1955, 1964 and 1970 respectively. The Government have taken into consideration these reports while formulating their policies on the development of the Coir Industry.

Setting up of medium Wave Transmitter at Rewa

6204. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the Medium Wave transmitter at Rewa would go into operation ;

(b) the difficulties in its way of being set up ; and

(c) the effective range of this transmitter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) By 1973-74:

(b) No difficulty is experienced at present.

(c) It will serve Rewa and Satna districts and parts of Panna, Sahadol and Sidhi districts.

Telephone and Telegraph Facilities in Rural Areas

6205. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Government's plan to provide the telephone and telegraph facilities to rural regions that have recently started to draw an increased traffic of grain and other trade ; and

(b) the names of the Mandis of Sidhi and Rewa Districts of Madhya Pradesh that Government propose to equip with these facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Telephone and Telegraph facilities are normally provided if the scheme is remunerative. But in order to extend telephone

and telegraph facilities to undeveloped areas which cover rural areas as well, a policy has been evolved according to which, these facilities can be provided even on loss basis at certain categories of stations based on their administrative importance, population and remoteness from the general telecommunication net work. A limited number of pilgrim centres, tourists centres, Agriculture and Irrigation project sites and townships are also considered for provision of these facilities on loss basis.

In case the place does not fall in any of the categories mentioned above and the proposal for opening Public Call Office or Combined Office involves loss, the Telephone/ Telegraph facility can be extended provided some party is willing to indemnify the Department against loss.

(b) It is proposed to provide telegraph facility at Semaria, Chak and Garh in Rewa District and at Samaria in Sidhi District. At present there is no proposal under consideration for provision of new telephone facility at any place in Sidhi and Rewa Districts.

B. S. F. Men killed by Pak Army

**6206. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the personnel of the Border Security Force have been killed by the Pakistan Army recently in the Eastern section ;

(b) whether any retaliatory measures have been taken by Government ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Since 25th March, 1971, 17 personnel of the Border Security Force have been killed as a result of attacks/firings by Pakistani Army on Indian territory adjoining Indo-East Bengal border.

(b) and (c). The border security force is fully prepared to secure the integrity of our

borders ; any violation of our borders by the Pakistani forces including intrusion, shelling etc. has been, and will be, promptly and effectively replied to. Our forces have clear instructions to throw back any intruding elements of the Pakistani Army and to reply effectively to any shelling or firing from across the border.

1971 Commemorative Stamps

6207. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of commemorative stamps likely to be taken out during 1971 ;
- (b) the names of those persons ;
- (c) whether request has been made by some organisations for some more names ;
- (d) if so, which are those names ; and
- (e) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) 26. Out of this 10 relate to personalities.

(b) Sant Ravidas

Deenabandhu C. F.
Andrews

Acharya Narendra Deo

Ramana Maharsi

Raja Ravi Varma

Dadasaheb Phalke

Abanindranath Tagore

Swami Virjanand

Dr. C. V. Raman

Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar

(c) Yes.

(d) Names of persons in whose honour stamps had been proposed to be issued are given in the statement attached.

} already issued

(e) The proposals received from time to time were placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee attached to the P&T Department for consideration. The Committee keeping in view the capacity of the India Security Press, the need to limit the number of issues each year and other considerations did not recommend issuance of more than 26 stamps in the year 1971.

Statement

Names of Persons in Whose Honour Requests were received for issue of Stamps during 1971

1. Shri Priya Nath Sen
2. Shri Sharda Harbilasji
3. Shri Jugal Kishore Birla
4. Shri Baldev Dasji Birla
5. Shri Seth Damodar Das
6. Sir Ganga Ram
7. Shri, Nehru, Gandhi and John Kennedy
8. Shri Ilango Adigal
9. Saint Kumaraguruuparar
10. Shri Ramalinga Swamigal
11. Shri Kumaram Asan
12. Shri Champakaraman Pillai
13. Shri Velu Thampi
14. Shri Jai Narain Vyas
15. Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer
16. Shri Avtar Meher Baba
17. Shri Sayeed Vir Shri Lakshman Naikan Adivasi
18. Shri Kandukuri Veerasalingam Panthulu
19. Shri Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Das
20. Shri Tribhuvan Das Kalyan Das Gajjar
21. Shri Soorya Kant Tripathi Nirala
22. Shri Bhai Mati Das
23. Shri Seth Walchand Hirachand
24. Mahamohopadhyaya Chandrasekhar Simha Samanta Harichandan Mohapatra
25. Shri Sankaracharya of Kaladi
26. Shri Bhalavi Ariyanatha Mudaliar
27. Shri Manikya Lal Verma
28. General Wazir Zorawar Singh
29. Shri Mannath Padmanabhan
30. Swami Sahajananda
31. Prof. (Dr.) Bawa Kartar Singh
32. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola
33. Shri Upasant Maharaj
34. Shahid Gurdas Ram
35. Shri Udham Singh
36. Shri Purshottam Das Tandon
37. Shri Ram Manohar Lohia
38. Shri Jatindra Nath Das
39. Shri Senapati Bapat
40. Shri Padmanath Gohain Barooah
41. Shri Hazarat Mohammad
42. Shri Khemraj
43. Shri Thiru Bharathidasan
44. Shri P. Govinda Menon
45. Shri Trailokya Chakravorty
46. Shri Bhaskarbhava Bhakale
47. Shri A. P. Sen
48. Shri Vijayavallabh Suri

49. Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar
 50. Dr. Ananda Coomarswamy
 51. Shri Makhanlal Chaturvedi
 52. Gamal Abdel Nasser
 53. Acharya Vinobaji
 54. Baba Banda Bhadur Veer Viragi
 55. Baba Raghav Das
 56. Sir Jadunath Sarkar

**छतरपुर जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में रेडियो स्टेशन
की स्थापना**

6208. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छतरपुर रेडियो स्टेशन को स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और
 (ख) यह रेडियो स्टेशन कब तक चालू हो जाएगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीपती नन्दिनी सत्पथी) : (क) ट्रांसमीटर तथा स्टूडियो के लिए स्थान प्राप्त कर लिए गए हैं, उपकरणों के लिए आडर दे दिए गए हैं और भवनों के नक्शे तैयार कर लिये गये हैं।

(ख) 1973-74 तक ।

**Allocation of Newsprint to Assam Dailies
Weeklies and Bi-Weeklies**

6209. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the quota of newsprint allocated annually to each of the Dailies, Weeklies and Bi-Weeklies published from Assam and Meghalaya during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1971-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : The statement laid on the Table of the House, gives the allocation of

newsprint to dailies, weeklies and bi-weeklies published from Assam and Meghalaya in 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-755/71]

Import of Cotton from Sudan

6210. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India had entered into an agreement with Sudan to import cotton from there ; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of import ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir ; a Trade arrangement has been signed with Sudan on 9.6.71 covering a period from July 1, 1971 to December 31, 1972. The new arrangement envisages import from Sudan of nearly 450,000 bales of raw-cotton, out of which approximately 350,000 bales will be contracted for before March 31, 1972.

**World Bank Loan for Posts and
Telegraphs Department**

6211. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had approached the World Bank for a fresh loan to meet the foreign exchange requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

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

(b) This has resulted in the International Development Agency extending a credit of 78 million dollars to meet the foreign exchange requirement for modernisation and development of Telecommunications and import of raw materials and components by the three state owned Factories, viz., Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Hindustan Cables Ltd., and Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., for the last two years, viz. 1972-73, and 1973-74 of the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

The details of the allocation are given in the statement, which is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Allocation of Fourth IDA Credit No. 241-In for Telecommunications.

Category	Amount of the credit Allocated (Expressed in Equivalent).
I. Goods and Services to be Imported by P&T :	
(a) Local Exchange Switching and transmission systems	4,300,000
(b) Cable, wire and accessories	13,300,000
(c) Radio systems and research, training and test equipment, technical assistance.	4,400,000
(d) Materials, components and machines for P&T Factories.	4,000,000
II. Goods to be purchased by P&T from the Government Telecommunication Factories :	
(a) (i) Telephones, Switching and Transmission equipment other than trunk automatic exchanges, manufactured by Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	22,500,00
(ii) Trunk automatic exchanges, manufactured by Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	3,700,000
(b) Teleprinters, manufactured by Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	800,000
(c) Cable and wire, manufactured by Hindustan Cables Ltd.	25,000,000
	78,000,000

Export of Leather products to England and America

(b) whether Government presently export only those leather products which are produced in Jammu and Kashmir ;

6212. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exports of leather products are being extended to England and America ;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(d) whether Government propose to export products of Sriniketan in West Bengal and that of Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh ?

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

(b) Leather products of many States including Jammu & Kashmir are being exported.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

(d) These are already being exported.

Arrest of Persons in West Bengal for Espionage

6213. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of persons arrested in Bengal for the offence of espionage ;

(b) to which country they were connected ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken for checking such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Information is awaited from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Utmost vigilance is maintained by all concerned agencies of the Government with a view to detect and initiate action under law against persons indulging in espionage.

Kerala Scheme for Reviving Handloom Industry

6214. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had submitted a scheme for reviving the handloom industry in Kerala ;

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

(c) whether Government have approved the scheme ?

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

(b) The main features of the Scheme are as follows :

1. The quantum of working capital loans granted to handloom cooperative societies, under the Reserve Bank Scheme of handloom finance, should be raised from 25 to 50 per cent of the turnover of the society concerned in the previous year ;

2. An amount of Rs. 9.50 lakhs should be made available to the Handloom Finance Corporation of Kerala to enable it to revive closed handloom factories ; and

3. An amount of Rs. 1.375 crores should be given to the State Government by way of loans and grants to enable it to bring additional handlooms in the cooperative sector and to make existing cooperative societies viable units.

(c) The scheme is being examined.

Issue of Import Licences for Dry and Green Fruits from Pakistan and Iran

6215. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons/firms who have been granted import licences for the import of dry fruit and green fruit from Iran and Pakistan during the past three years ; and

(b) the procedure followed by Government in allotting these import licences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Import of dry fruits from Pakistan and green fruits (presumably the Hon'ble Member means fresh fruits) from Pakistan and Iran are not permitted. The question of furnishing the list of importers of these items, therefore, does not arise. As for import of dry fruits from Iran,

particulars of licences are being published regularly in the 'weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences' copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Procedure for allotting import licences for the import of dry fruits from Iran has been laid down in the Ministry of Foreign Trade Public Notice No. 24-ITC(PN)/71 dated the 3rd March, 1971, copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-756/71].

टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि

6216. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के कार्यालयों पर टेलीफोन बिलों की कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) उक्त राशि को समय पर वसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) 1-4-71 को 31 दिसम्बर 1970 तक जारी किए गये बिलों की बकाया राशि इस प्रकार है :—

केन्द्रीय सरकार (सुरक्षा विभाग सहित) राज्य सरकार	रुपये
2.16 लाख	2.16
5.96 „	5.96

(ख) कई ऐसे टेलीफोन जो छूट वाले बंग में नहीं आते, काट दिए गए हैं या काटे जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा पत्र-व्यवहार और व्यक्तिगत सापर्क से भी बकाया राशि वसूल करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

रायपुर की रेलवे कालोनी, रेलवे बैंगनशाप मध्य प्रदेश में शाखा डाकघर का खोला जाना

6217 श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) क्या रायपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) के रेलवे कालोनी और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे पर स्थित बैंगनशाप के निवासियों ने एक संयुक्त विज्ञापन भेजकर उक्त कालोनी में शाखा डाक-घर खोलने की मांग की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) पोस्टमास्टर जनरल, भोपाल को दिसम्बर 1970 में एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था, जिसमें रायपुर की बैंगन रिपेयर वर्कशाप कालोनी में पर्याप्त डाक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए लिखा गया था।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव की जांच से यह पता चला है कि यहां विभागीय उप-डाक-घर चलाने में प्रतिवर्ष करीब 4000 रुपये का घाटा होगा, जो कि मुख्य रूप से डाक-घर के लिए आवश्यक रेलवे की इमारत का मासिक किराया 340 रुपये होने के कारण होगा। इस क्षेत्र में इससे कम किराये पर डाक-घर के लिए कोई अन्य गैर-सरकारी मकान उपलब्ध नहीं है। चूंकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में डाकघर तभी खोले जाते हैं जब वे वित्तीय दृष्टि से आत्म-निर्भर या लाभकर हों, इसलिए यह डाक-घर नहीं खोला जा सका। घाटे को कम करने की दृष्टि से इसके खर्च में कमी करने की संभावना की जांच की जा रही है।

Enrichment of U-235 By Gas-Centrifuge Process.

6218. SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that U-235 can now be economically enriched by the gas-centrifuge process ;

(b) whether Government intend to adopt this process for enrichment of U-235 ;

(c) if so, the amount so far spent in the development of the process ; and

(d) the heads under which it has been spent ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government is aware of developments of the Gas Centrifuge process in several countries for enrichment of U-235. Whether it will be economically competitive with the diffusion process is still to be demonstrated.

(b) A decision on the process to be adopted in India will be taken after the technical and economic aspects of the different processes are studied in detail. Preliminary studies in this regard have been initiated recently.

(c) and (d). Preliminary studies now in progress are part of the overall Research & Development programme of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the amount so far spent on the studies is, therefore, not available separately. As these studies have been initiated only recently on appreciable expenditure has been incurred so far.

Survey of Underground Water Courses for Peaceful uses of Underground Nuclear Explosions

6219. SHRI V.N.P. SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state whether, in view of the fact that the Atomic Energy Commission is possessed of the problem of peaceful uses of underground nuclear explosions, Government have started survey of underground water courses so that there may be no delays on this count in experiments with underground nuclear blasts ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF

HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : 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.

Ineffective A.I.R. Broadcast to Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and China.

6220. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the A.I.R. Broadcast the news and programmes in foreign languages as of Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and China ;

(b) if so, the names of Radio Stations and their timings ;

(c) whether despite all these efforts anti-India feeling is mounting up in Nepal ; and

(d) if so, further steps proposed to be taken in making the broadcasts more effective ?

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

(b) A statement containing the required information is enclosed.

(c) This Ministry is not aware of this.

(d) In addition to the existing two transmissions in the Nepali Service a transmission in the evening will be introduced shortly to extend the service.

Statement

The timings of the Nepali, Chinese, Tibetan, Sikkimese and Bhutanese services from AIR are as follows :

S.No.	Name of language	Name of the station	Duration of the Programmes broadcast
1	2	3	4
1.	Chinese	Delhi (External Services Division)	(i) 0330—0430 hrs. IST (News from 0345-0352) (ii) 1745—1845 hrs. IST (News from 1800-1807)

1	2	3	4				
2.	Nepali	Delhi (External Services Division)	(i)	0700—0745 (News from	hrs.	IST	
		Kurseong	(ii)	1200—1230 (News from	hrs.	IST	
		Gauhati		0730—0740 1200—1230	hrs.	IST	Relay from Delhi
3.	Tibeta	Delhi (External Services Division)	(i)	0845—0900 (News from	hrs.	IST	
		Kurseong	(ii)	1800—1845 (News from	hrs.	IST	
				1300—1340 0845—0900	hrs.	IST	Relay from Delhi.
4.	Sikkimese	Kurseong		1720—1745	hrs.	IST	
5.	Bhutanese	Kurseong		1745—1800	hrs.	IST	

**Import of Permissible Fabrics for
exporting Ready-Made Garments.**

6221. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow the import of permissible fabrics for those who are exporting ready-made garments ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE) :** (a) A scheme for import
of fabrics for manufacture of Ready-made
garments in Custom's bond and their export
was announced early this year.

(b) The broad details of the scheme have been indicated in the statement which is laid down on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Scheme is open to all Registered Exporters irrespective of their past exports. The following types of fabrics will be permitted for import under the Scheme :—

(a) Pure synthetic fabrics, woven or knit.

(b) Blended fabrics, woven or knit, with blends of synthetic and natural/cellulosic fibres materials.

(c) Mixed fabrics *i.e.* with synthetic warp and natural/cellulosic weft and vice-versa.

(d) Cotton fabrics, with special finishes like permanent press, no-care or easy care etc. which are not manufactured in the country.

2. In the case of exports of garments manufactured from imported cotton fabrics, as a safeguard against damage to the existing export trade in garments made from Indian cotton fabrics, the exporters of garments manufactured from imported Cotton Fabrics are required to undertake an obligation to export Indian Cotton cloth made garments on the following scale :—

1st Year—25% of the exports of garments to be manufactured from imported cotton fabrics.

2nd Year—50% of the exports of garments to be manufactured from imported cotton fabrics.

3rd Year—75% of the exports of garments to be manufactured from imported cotton fabrics.

4th Year—100% of the exports of garments to be manufactured from imported cotton fabrics.

In such cases the exporters are required to execute a bond covering the entire export obligation in respect of indigenous cloth made garments, supported by a bank guarantee to the extent of 25% of the value of the bond.

Alternatively, a party may give a legal undertaking to the effect that in the event of failure, they will supply to the STC garments made from indigenous cloth to the extent to be specified for purposes of export at such prices as may become possible and the STC will pass on the sale proceeds to the party after deducting its normal commission and pay a penalty equal to 5% of the annual export obligation subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs for failure to discharge the obligation directly.

3. A wastage to the extent of 3% of cloth in terms of the meters is permissible, but every piece of garments manufactured from the imported cloth is to be exported.

4. The garments made from cloth imported from free foreign exchange areas are required to be exported only to the destinations in the same areas.

5. A replenishment entitlement for import of permissible embellishments is allowed to the extent of 5 per cent of the fob value of the exported garments. Where, however, the foreign buyer supplies embellishments in advance, the value of the embellishments so supplied is set off against the replenishment entitlement.

6. Import of fabrics does not involve advance payment in foreign exchange and payments are to be made only after the garments made out of such fabrics have been exported and foreign exchange realised.

7. A period of six months is allowed from the date of importation of the consignments of the cloth for completion of the export garments manufactured from the

imported cloth. The obligation to export garments from the indigenous cloth in the case of cotton garments is also to be completed simultaneously.

8. The application for grant of licences/CCPs for import of the fabrics under the scheme are considered by a Committee consisting of the JCCI&E, Bombay, the Textile Commissioner and the Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Loss sustained by M. M. T. C.

6222. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimate of loss sustained by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during the last two years ; and

(b) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) During the last two years, i.e. 1969-70 and 1970-71, the Corporation did not suffer any loss.

(b) Does not arise.

Exorbitant Price of Imported Aluminium

6223. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the complaint that the Minerals and Metals Trade Corporation is charging exorbitant price for the imported aluminium ;

(b) if so, the agency which has conducted the enquiry and whether at any stage the complaints were asked to give evidence in this connection ; and

(c) The findings of the enquiry and the steps proposed to streamline the procedure so that such incidents do not occur in future ?

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

(b) and (c). The representation made by the Indian Electrical Manufacturers Association was examined by an Inter-Ministerial meeting and the meeting was of the view that the release price of E. C. Grade aluminium had been correctly fixed by the MMTC on the guidelines laid down by the Committee of officers as provided in the Import Trade Control Policy for 1969-70 and was in order.

खालियर रेयंस द्वारा आयात की गई रेयन लुग्दी

6224. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में खालियर रेयन नागदा (मध्य प्रदेश) ने कितनी रेयन लुग्दी का आयात किया है ; और

(ख) उसका मूल्य कितना है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सौ० जार्ज) : (क) शून्य ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा न्यायालयों में मुकदमे दायर करना

6225. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सभी विभागों को इस आशय का एक परिपत्र भेजा है कि यदि कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी अपनी सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में न्यायालय में मुकदमा दायर करता है और उसमें हार जाता है, तो वह सरकार को मुकदमे की लागत देने का उत्तरदायी होगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन विशेष परिस्थितियों के कारण सरकारी कर्मचारी के इस अधिकार को कम किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त आदेश को वापिस लेने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिथ्या) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारत में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों की गतिविधियाँ

6226. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगला देश में पाकिस्तानी सैनिक कार्यवाही के पश्चात् भारत में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों की गतिविधियों में वृद्धि हो गई है तथा गत वर्ष बहुत से पाकिस्तानी जासूस गिरफ्तार किए गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पाकिस्तानी जासूसों के अतिरिक्त कितने भारतीय तथा विदेशी नागरिक इस सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार समझती है कि गिरफ्तार किए गये पाकिस्तानी जासूसों में सी० आई० डी० ने कुछ व्यक्तियों को गलती से और गेर कानूनी ढंग से गिरफ्तार कर लिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिथ्या) : (क) से (घ) सरकार को बंगला देश में पाकिस्तान की सैनिक कार्यवाही से देश के कुछ भागों में जासूसी की गतिविधियाँ बढ़ने की सम्भावनाओं की जानकारी है। राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुमार गत वर्ष से अब तक आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, नागालैंड, अंदमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप-समूह, चंडीगढ़, दादरा तथा नगर हैवेली, लकड़ा-दीव, मिनिकाय और अमिनदीवी द्वीपसमूह, मणिपुर और पांडिचेरी में कोई भी व्यक्ति

पाकिस्तानी जासूस होने के सन्देह में नहीं पकड़ा गया है। शेष राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सूचना अभी आनी है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Delay in opening of Telephone Exchange in Gujarat

6227. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the approval by the appropriate authorities for opening a Telephone Exchange, an Exchange is usually opened after 12 to 20 months especially in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action considered by Government to curtail this long period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir, this is true for small automatic exchanges not only in Gujarat but all over India.

(b) After approval by the appropriate authority, action is taken to collect the necessary materials and equipment on one hand and arrange for suitable accommodation on other. Many of the materials like exchange equipment, underground cables, post and writing materials, battery and plants, etc., are in short supply. It has not been possible to secure adequate quantities of these materials and store them in advance. Sometimes, there are also hold-ups in securing buildings on rent for housing the exchange.

(c) Steps are being taken to improve the supply position of materials by expanding production in public sector undertakings and advance planning on items produced in private sectors. In the present state of the economy the situation is likely to persist.

Take over of O. C. S. by Indian Radio and Cable Company

6228. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Overseas Communication Service was taken over by Government from the Indian Radio and Cable Company ; and

(b) whether proposal for the introduction of new circuits submitted by the Director General are being examined ?

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

(b) Proposals submitted by the Director General, Overseas Communications Service are examined by Government from time to time.

Distribution of Circuits among O.C.S. Branches

6229. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an equal distribution of circuits to all the Four Branches of the Overseas Communications Service ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) improvements made in the Third Five Year Plan and the proposals in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the Madras Branch of the Overseas Communication Service ?

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

(b) The distribution of overseas circuits as between the different branches of the Overseas Communications Service is largely determined by the volume of traffic handled by each Branch. Since the incidence of International tele-communications traffic varies from region to region, equal distribution of overseas circuits between the different Overseas Communications Service Branches is not feasible.

(c) The improvements made at the Madras Branch of the O. C. S. during the Third Five Year Plan were :—

(i) Provision of new equipment for the stabilisation and improvement of the high frequency telegraph and telephone services ;

(ii) Mechanisation of Public telegraph traffic handling at the Telegraph Office ;

- (iii) Establishment of direct Radio photo services with London, Moscow, Paris, Hamburg and Rome ; and
- (iv) Conversion of the submarine cable telegraph circuit between Madras and Singapore from the cable code system to synchronous five unit system of working.

The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages the following improvements for the Madras Branch of the Overseas Communications Service ;

- (i) Augmentation of Radio photo equipment ;
- (ii) Schemes for construction of residential staff quarters ; and
- (iii) Provision for studio facilities for Programme Transmissions for press correspondents.

Uranium Corporation of India Limited

6230. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Juduguda Labour Union has brought serious allegations against a high official of the Personnel Department in the Uranium Corporation of India Limited on the basis of a document ; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter was brought to the notice of Government towards the end of June, 1971. The matter is being investigated.

मोटे कपड़े का उत्पादन करने वाली मिलों को
विद्युत-चालित करधा उद्योग पर
दुरा प्रभाव

6231. श्री नगेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या विदेश
व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मोटे कपड़े का उत्पादन करने वाली मिलों को 50 पैसे प्रति मीटर की दर से वित्तीय सहायता दे रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप विद्युतचालित करधा उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विदेश व्यापार संचालन में उप-मंत्री (श्री एं. सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हाँ। मोटे कपड़े के उत्पादन के लिए 1.6.1971 से आरम्भ की गई एक नई योजना के अन्तर्गत मोटे कपड़े का उत्पादन करने वाली मिलों को 50 पैसे प्रति वर्ग मीटर की आर्थिक सहायता दी जा रही है।

(ख) इस कार्यवाही का विद्युतचालित करधा उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की कोई संभावना नहीं है।

Illegal Transfer of Car to his Son by Shri Dharma Vira, Governor of Mysore

6232. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Dharma Vira, Mysore Governor, has illegally transferred his car to his son ; and

(b) whether a C.B.I. inquiry is pending in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) It has come to Government's notice that while holding the post of Cabinet Secretary, Shri Dharma Vira, allowed a car, purchased by him, to be used by his son. He, however, applied for and received permission later for the transfer of the car in the name of his son. Full facts are being ascertained.

(b) No, Sir.

विभागीय तारों के लिए हिन्दी में 'कोटवर्ड्स'
का प्रयोग

6233. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या सचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक व तार विभाग के कार्यालयों में विभागीय तार भेजने के लिए अंग्रेजी में विद्यमान 'कोटवर्ड्स' के समान ही हिन्दी में 'कोटवर्ड्स' बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हिन्दी में 'कोटवर्ड्स' बना लिये गये हैं तो इसको कब तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा ?

सचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) और (ख) भारतीय तार संदेश कोड और तार कोड में दिए गए मौजूदा कोड शब्दों को जिन्हें विभागीय तारों में प्रयोग में लाया जाता है, लिप्यंतरण करके अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है।

Complaints Against Director of Song and Drama Division

6234. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4118 on the 7th July, 1971 regarding complaints against Director of Song and Drama Division and state :

(a) whether any Member of Lok Sabha had written to the Minister of State complaining against certain aspects of the performance at Srinagar, etc. ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(c) whether certain other measures to remedy the deficiencies in the Song and Drama Division have since been finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) According to the available records no such letter has been received by the Minister of State at present in charge of this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) These measures which are still under consideration include :

(i) strengthening of the administrative set-up of the Division ;

(ii) dispersal of Song and Drama units to Centres nearer their areas of operation from Delhi where they are stationed at present; and

(iii) revision and codification of rules for recruitment and for extension of contracts of staff artists, and other procedural matters.

Darbhanga (Mithila) Centre of A. I. R.

6235. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the transmitting instruments, land and building required for the proposed Darbhanga (Mithila) Centre of the All India Radio have been acquired ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether any attempt is being made to purchase suitable buildings of Darbhanga Raj to expedite the matter and to save some expenses in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). Indents for transmitting equipment have been placed. Possession of the site for the studios located near Tutor's Bungalow has been taken over. Acquisition proceedings for the transmitter side which is located on Darbhanga-Sonki Road in village Wazitpur are in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure incurred on Tours performed by West Bengal Ministers

6236. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of West Bengal Ministers and Ministers of State who went outside West

Bengal during the period from 2nd April, 1971 to 30th June, 1971 ; and

(b) the amount spent on each such tour from the State Government treasury ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). A statement, containing the requisite information, as furnished by the Government of West Bengal is attached.

Statement

The names of West Bengal Ministers and Ministers of State who went on Tour outside West Bengal during the Period from April, 1971 to June, 1971

Name	Places visited	Expenditure incurred
<i>Ministers :</i>		
1. Shri A. K. Mukherjee, C. M.	Delhi	741.00
2. Shri B. S. Nahar	Delhi (4 times)	3,034.00
3. Shri A. Sattar	Delhi (Twice)	1,359.00
4. Shri D. P. Rai	Delhi	931.00
5. Shri S. Mahato	Delhi	831.00
6. Shri P. Sinha	Bhubaneswar	315.00
7. Shri S. K. Roy	Delhi	806.00
8. Shri T. K. Ghosh	Delhi	831.00
9. Shri K. K. Moitra	Delhi	806.00
10. Shai Z. Abedin	Delhi	806.00
11. Shri S. K. Dasgupta	Delhi	806.00
12. Shri G. D. Nag	Delhi	781.00
<i>Minister of State :</i>		
1. Shri S. Biswas	Delhi	788.50

N. B.

1. The above data has been compiled on the basis of record available at the time of compilation.
2. The expenditure incurred, as shown above is exclusive of the cost of use of H.O.R. and Government vehicles but is inclusive of estimated cost

of air journeys performed by Exchange Credit Vouchers in respect of relevant tours.

Expenses on Petrol for Ministers in West Bengal

6237. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total amount spent from the Government treasury of West Bengal to

defray the expenses on petrol for each Minister and Minister of State and the Chief Whip of the ruling party in West Bengal from the 2nd April, 1971 to 30th June, 1971 ?

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

Women killed in West Bengal during 1969-71

6238. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women killed and injured during the Second United Front Government in West Bengal (1969-70), the period of the President's rule in West Bengal (1970-71), the Democratic Coalition Government of West Bengal (1971) and the present period of the President's rule (1971) up to date, separately ;

(b) whether the culprits have been arrested and cases instituted against them ; and

(c) if so, the particulars of the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Gazetted and non-Gazetted Government Employees Discharged from Service In West Bengal

6239. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Gazetted and non-Gazetted Government employees who had been discharged from service during the Democratic Coalition Government of West Bengal ; and

(b) whether any one of the discharged employees has instituted any case against the Government's order for his dismissal from service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Telecommunications Link of N.E.F.A. with Sub-Divisions

6240. **SHRI C. C. GOHAIN :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to link up the District Headquarters of N.E.F.A. with their Sub-Divisions and Circles by Telecommunications :

(b) whether Government are extending this facility to the semi-Government bodies as well as to the public ; and

(c) if so, by what time it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. Interconnection between all Districts and Sub-Divisional headquarters and some important Circles has been proposed.

(b) Yes.

(c) The works are in hand and they will be progressively completed as the buildings for wireless stations are constructed by the NEFA administration and handed over to P and T.

Ban on export of Aluminium

6241. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 897 on the 8th April, 1970 regarding ban on the export of Aluminium and state :

(a) whether the Government of India have since considered to ban the export of aluminium ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Following export policy has been notified for the year 1971-72

in respect of Aluminium Metal and Semis :

Export of :

- (i) Aluminium Metal of commercial grade will be allowed 'on merits' to the primary producers.
- (ii) Aluminium Semis in the form of sheets, circles, foils, rods (other than properzi rods), wires etc. will be allowed only 'On Merits' wherever irrevocable commitments have been made for export by primary producers and others.
- (iii) Aluminium Metal—EC Grade and Properzi Rods will not be allowed.

(b) Complete ban on commercial grade aluminium metal and semis has not been imposed in consideration of the fact that overseas markets which have been established at great costs and efforts would be lost for ever.

विभागीय परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

6242. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों की विभागीय परीक्षाओं में वैकल्पिक भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में विलम्ब हो रहा है क्योंकि संहिताओं तथा नियम पुस्तकों का अभी तक हिन्दी में अनुवाद नहीं हुआ है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन विद्यार्थियों को, जो संहिताओं और नियम पुस्तकों के हिन्दी में प्रकाशन के बिना अपने प्रश्न पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में देना चाहते हैं, छूट देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य नंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : (क) केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों /विभागों को 'सामान्य ज्ञान, निबंध अंकगणित, मसौदा-लेखन, आदि जैसे विषयों से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पत्रों के उत्तर देने में तथा उन विभागीय नियम पुस्तकों तथा संहिताओं इत्यादि जिनके हिन्दी रूपान्तर उपलब्ध हैं, से संबंधित

प्रश्न पत्रों के उत्तर देने में भी विभागीय उम्मीद-वारों द्वारा अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी के ऐच्छिक प्रयोग को प्राधिकृत करने के निर्देश दिए गये हैं। शेष विभागीय नियम पुस्तकों, संहिताओं, इत्यादि का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) इस विषय पर विभिन्न मंत्रालयों इत्यादि के विचार मांगे गये हैं।

Grant of Project Allowance to P and T Employees Stationed at Beas Dam Project

6243. SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1069 on the 2nd June, 1971 regarding reconsideration of grant of Project Allowance to the Posts and Telegraphs employees stationed at Ranchi and state :

(a) whether the basic amenities at places where new Railway alignments are being made in connection with the Beas Dam Project are not adequate ; and

(b) whether employees of the Posts and Telegraphs working at those places are therefore entitled to the Project Allowance ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Basic amenities are available in the area where a new Railway line connecting Jawanwala Shahr (Jawali) Railway Station with Gular Railway Station has been started by the Railway authorities in connection with construction of Pong Dam in Kangra Valley.

(b) The Post and Telegraphs employees working in the area are not entitled to the project allowance.

Demand for Indian Business Directory

6244. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing demand for Indian Business Directory containing up-to-date business information in order to boost exports and development of trade :

(b) whether the Export Promotion Council or any other Government agency propose to bring out such a publication and fill this information gap ; and

(c) how long Government would take to bring out a standard reference book or India's trade potentialities enabling interested importers and exporters in foreign countries to locate and contact parties in India and promote India's trade with foreign countries ?

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

(b) and (c). The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry publish a comprehensive Indian Business Directory—Exporters and Importers. The Federation of Indian Export Organisation has also published a Directory of Indian exporters. The Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, is also publishing periodically an exhaustive Indian Export Directory. Many of the Export Promotion Councils are already bringing out Directories of Exporters giving names and addresses of Indian firms and the commodities with which they are concerned.

Merger of Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre and Publication and Information Directorate of C.S.I.R.

6245. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to merge the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre and the publication and Information Directorate of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when this is likely to be done ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C.

SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at its meeting held on 24th July, 1970 approved the setting up of a Central Institute of Scientific Information and publication (CISIP) by the integration of :

- (i) The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) ;
- (ii) The Publications and Information Directorate (PID).

(b) The Governing Body noted that there was considerable overlapping and duplication of efforts in the working of INSDOC and PID. The two organisations should be properly integrated to achieve efficiency of operation and economy in their working.

(c) An order notifying the approval of the Governing Body has already been issued.

Demand for Establishing a Heavy Water Plant at Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)

6246. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have submitted a proposal to establish a Heavy Water Plant adjunct to the Fertiliser Factory at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the total investment assured by the State Government and the assistance required by the Central Government ; and

(c) whether Government's sanction has been accorded ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Sanction has been accorded to the setting up of a Plant for the production of heavy water at Tuticorin. The Plant will be set up in conjunction with the Fertilizer Plant being put up by M/s. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation. The Plant is estimated to cost Rs. 21.32 crores. The entire cost of the Heavy Water Plant will be met by the Government of India.

मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले में लगाये गये
टेलीफोन

6247. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले में कुल कितने टेलीफोन लगाये गये हैं ;

(ख) उक्त जिले के ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जिनके टेलीफोन प्रदान किये जाने सम्बन्धी प्रार्थना-पत्र इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इस जिले में टेलीफोनों के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों ने प्रार्थना-पत्र दिए ; और

(घ) इस जिले के प्रार्थियों को कब तक कनेक्शन टेलीफोन दे दिए जायेंगे ।

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) तारीख 31-5-1971 तक 1,335

(ख) तारीख 31-5-1971 को 64

(ग) 295

(घ) बकाया मांगों को यथा-संभव शीघ्र पूरा करने के सभी प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं । ये प्रयत्न आवश्यक लाइन सामग्री के उपलब्ध होने पर निमंत्र करते हैं । इस समय इस सामग्री में से कुछ की सप्लाई कम है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के भिड जिले में लगाये गये
टेलीफोन

6248. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के भिड जिले में इस समय कुल कितने टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों ने टेलीफोन लगवाने के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र दिए ;

(ग) सरकार के पास ऐसे कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र अनिर्णीत हैं ; और

(घ) ऐसे व्यक्तियों को, जिनके प्रार्थना-पत्र इस प्रकार सरकार में विचाराधीन हैं, कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) तारीख 31-5-1971 को 190 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन काम कर रहे थे ।

(ख) मई 1971 को समाप्त होने वाले एक वर्ष के दौरान टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए 46 नये आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे ।

(ग) 8।

(घ) बकाया मांगों को यथा-संभव शीघ्र पूरा करने के सभी प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं । ये प्रयत्न लाइन सामग्री के उपलब्ध होने पर निमंत्र करते हैं । इस समय इस सामग्री में से कुछ की सप्लाई कम है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंजीकृत किए गए पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

स्तानी राष्ट्रिक

6249. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान बैंध पारपत्रों पर भारत आये कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंजीकृत किया गया है ;

(ख) पारपत्रों की समाप्ति से पहले उक्त अवधि के दौरान कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक पाकिस्तान वापस चले गये ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में इस देश को छोड़ने के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों को नोटिस दिए गये ;

(घ) ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति देश से बाहर निकाले गये ; और

(इ) कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गये तथा उनके विशद कथा कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य संबो (सी कूपर चन्द्रा पन्त) : (क) 152।

(ख) 152।

(ग) से (ड). कोई नहीं।

Single Agency for initiating Disciplinary Action against Government Servants

6250. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to entrust the work regarding disciplinary action against Government Servants to a single agency to avoid conflict ; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Indian Films by Algeria

6251. SHRI C CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Algeria has purchased some Indian films this year ;

(b) the terms and conditions of the agreement with Algeria for the purchase of Indian films ;

(c) the foreign exchange that would accrue to India ; and

(d) which other countries have purchased our films during this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Negotiations for sale of 16 films by the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation, Bombay with M/s. Films Distribution Organisation of Algeria (ONCIC) are being finalised. The total value of these films will be of the order of \$ 45,500. The sale of each film will be on outright basis and the payment for each film will be made through normal banking channels.

(d) A statement giving the information is attached.

Statement

East African Territories Comprising of	Zambia	United States of America
	Congo	Canada
	Kenya	Rumania
	Ethiopia	United Soviet Socialist Republic
	Tanzania	
North African Territories Comprising of	Libya	Ceylon
	Algeria	Finland
	Morocco	
	Tunisia	
West African Territories Comprising of	Nigeria	Turkey
	Gambia	Afghanistan
	Ghana	
	Liberia	
Middle East Territories Comprising of	Syria	Sudan
	Lebanon	West Germany
	Jordan	
	Iraq	

United Arab Republic

Mauritius

Singapore

West Indies

Indonesia

United Kingdom

Thailand

Burma

Fiji

Ararian Gulf
Territories
Comprising of

Kuwait
Qatar
Trucial States
Dubai
Sarja & Yemen

Demand for a Planning Cell for Hill Areas

6252. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any demand from M.Ps. to create a planning cell for hill areas in the Planning Commission ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Alleged Maligning of Assam Government by Central Minister of Industrial Development

6253. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assam Government in a memorandum to the Centre has accused Shri Moinul Haque Choudhary, Minister of Industry in the Central Government of "maligning" the State Government by "misrepresenting facts" about the proposed industrial ventures in the Cachar District etc ;

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

(c) whether a copy of the memorandum would be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). No memorandum as stated has been received from the Government of Assam. However, the Chief Minister sent a letter to the Prime Minister about some statements said to have been made by Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury during his visit to the State in the first week of May, 1971, and enclosed a copy of a press note which had been issued by the State Government. The comments of Shri Choudhury have been invited in the matter.

Outstanding Royalty against Radio Ceylon

6254. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrears of royalty from the Radio Ceylon to the Indian Film Industry run into lakhs of rupees ;

(b) the period for which the arrears of royalty are outstanding against the Radio Ceylon ; and

(c) the steps taken to realise the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) to (c). Neither Government nor the Reserve Bank of India have any information regarding the extent of arrears of royalty due from Radio Ceylon to Indian Film Producers, since there are no restrictions on inward remittances.

The South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, Madras, have, however, intimated that a sum of Rs. 1,45,125 is due from the Commercial Service of Radio Ceylon for the period 2.12.66 to 30.6.71. The amount due to the producers from the National Service of Radio Ceylon is not available with them. They have requested the Indian High Commission in Ceylon to use their good offices for the early settlement of the dues.

The Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association, Bombay, have informed Government that royalty for the period September 1969 onwards is still due and that Radio Ceylon have assured them of expeditious payment.

Script Writers in Farm and Home Units of A.I.R.

6255. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Senior Grade Script Writers in the Farm and Home Units are working in the various Stations of the All India Radio including the Delhi Station on *ad-hoc* basis for the last several years ;

(b) If so, the number thereof and the length of service in each case ; and

(c) the reasons for not filling up such posts on a regular basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) to (c). There are 19 Senior Grade Script Writers in the Farm &

Home Units at AIR Stations, including Delhi. Their period of Service ranges from less than one year to four years as indicated below :

Less than one year	5
Less than two years	9
Less than three years	4
Less than four years	1

All these persons have been appointed after selection on a regular basis. They are, however, being continued on short term contracts since staffing pattern of Farm & Home Units, with particular reference to Script Writers, is under review. A decision is expected to be taken shortly. In case it is decided to retain these posts on a long term basis, the incumbents will be considered for grant of long term contracts as other regular Staff Artists.

Employment for Local People in Indian Space Research Organisation Thumba (Kerala)

6256. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of an agitation going on in the Indian Space Research Organisation, Thumba, Kerala by the local people who had been evicted with the specific assurance of job opportunity at the Indian Space Research Organization ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to settle this issue.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With the assistance of State Government authorities, amicable settlement was reached and the agitation has since been withdrawn. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has been giving special consideration for employment to those of the evicted persons

having requisite qualification and experience. Since the number of such persons was not large, ISRO has also proposed a training programme for deserving persons among the evicted to assist them to qualify for future employment in the ISRO units.

Selection of Candidates in Indian Space Research Organisation, Thumba (Kerala)

6257. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint of corruption in the selection of candidates for employment in the Indian Space Research Organization, Thumba, Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to check such corrupt practices.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : (a) and (b). A few complaints of a general nature have been received and, on investigation, were found to contain no substance, except in one case, where the services of the concerned employee have been terminated.

Auto Exchange System for Cochin

6258. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the necessity of speedy inter-communications of the fast developing industrial city of Cochin ;

(b) whether Government propose to include the City of Alwaye also in the Auto Exchange System at Cochin ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Intercommunication in the entire Cochin area is already prevalent by means of automatic dialling which is considered to be a speedy mode of intercommunication.

(b) No, Sir. Alwaye is about 20 Kms. from Cochin and forms a separate telephone system of its own. It does not form a part of Cochin telephone system.

(c) Does not arise please.

Recovery of Rifles and Rounds in Jalpaiguri District (West Bengal)

6259. SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Police have recovered two rifles and 50 rounds of ammunition with Pakistani ordnance factory markings from two areas under the jurisdiction of the Kotwali Police Station in Jalpaiguri District on the 9th July, 1971 ;

(b) whether the firearms were also dug out from a field near a refugee camp at Gopastapara ; and

(c) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

Arrest of Pak Spies in the Country

6260. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Pakistani spies arrested during the last four months in various parts of the country ;

(b) the break-up of Pakistani spies arrested, area-wise ;

(c) whether some of the spies have escaped from the judicial custody ;

(d) the circumstances under which they could escape ;

(e) the steps taken to re-arrest them and against the persons responsible for their escape ; and

(f) the specific measures adopted to the check infiltration of Pakistani spies into India and also to have a strict watch on their activities and also to repatriate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (e). According to the information furnished by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, no suspected Pak spy has been arrested during the months of March to June this year in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Nagaland and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, L. M. and A. Islands, Manipur and Pondicherry. Information in respect of the remaining States and Union Territories is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(f) Adequate machinery exists to detect and deal with spies.

Joint Exploration with West Germany of Peaceful uses of Nuclear and Space Research

6261. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Indian Scientists visited West Germany recently for joint exploration of peaceful uses of nuclear and space research ;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with West Germany in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(a) and (c). Negotiations have been in progress between West German Government and India for co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED MOVE OF FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES TO INCREASE PRICE OF CRUDE OIL IMPORTED BY THEM

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'The reported move of the Foreign oil companies to increase the price of crude oil imported by them.'

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : On 28th May 1971 I had informed the Hon'ble House of the concerted action taken by the organisation of Petroleum Exporting countries for raising the posted price of crude and the rate of taxation which resulted in the signing of the Tehran Agreement on 14 February 1971 between the OPEC and the Oil Companies. As a consequence the oil companies increased their price of crude first on 1.12.70, again with effect from 15.2.71 and on the third occasion with effect from 1.6.71, thus making a total increase of 40 cents per barrel in the case of Aghajari crude supplied by Burmah Shell and Caltex and by 41 cents per barrel in the case of Arabian Mix supplied by Esso. I had then informed the House that the Government had made it clear to the Oil Companies that they did not see sufficient justification for the oil companies passing on the entire increase in taxes and royalties to us. However, in order not to affect the country's industrial growth Government allowed import of crude provisionally at the higher prices.

On 5th July Burmah Shell informed Government that from 15th July 1971 their price of Aghajari Crude would be further increased from \$ 1.68 to \$ 1.73 per barrel. Similar notice was given by Caltex on 6th July 1971 stating that their price increase will become effective from 18th July. On 5th July, Esso also gave similar notice that the price of the Arabian Mix will increase to \$ 1.70 per barrel from \$ 1.66 with effect from 10th July, 1971.

Unlike the previous increases in oil price which were sought to be justified by the Oil Companies as following from the Tehran Agreement this last increase, they contend, is justified on the basis of a further increase in the prevailing world prices of crude.

This is a new situation and Government is examining the position with regard to crude prices currently obtaining in the World Market. Meanwhile we are releasing foreign exchange for imports at the June 1st, 1971 prices.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Sir, this is not the first time these foreign oil companies try to increase the price and thereby sabotage our economy at a very crucial moment. Unfortunately, we have been giving them encouragement even on *ad hoc* basis and this is the fourth time that they are increasing the price within 8 months.

Sir, there is a powerful oil lobby in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals which is dominated by the IAS—I.C. Selique who always constitute a sort of hindrance to our development, I think it is high time that proper ministerial directions are given to them and I hope hon. Minister, Shri Sethi will be able to control them.

Sir, we are importing about 12 million tonnes of crude every year and according to estimates by the end of the Fourth Plan it will go upto 24 million tonnes and at the end of the Fifth Plan it will be 42 million tonnes. Sir, the increase from 12 million tonnes to 42 million tonnes is a very big quantity. If we accept the present increase in price the foreign exchange involved will be an addition of the order of Rs. 103 crores to the present foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 116 crores in 1974. This is a huge amount of foreign exchange. These companies are demanding more and more and they don't give the crude on the discount price, but they want the posted price. There is the Agreement, the Crude Import Agreement. This has been made by the three Musketeers. They are Mr. Naik (who is under suspension), Mr. Kashyap, Chairman of the IOC and Mr. Bhimbri. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will examine the whole agreement and cancel it or with-

draw from it? Even in 1965 the Government of India felt it necessary to explore the possibility of crude deposits in the Assam area but the Government could not succeed to persuade the Oil India. These foreign oil companies are exploiting the situation and it is the duty of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and the ONGC to see whether we can exploit crude resources in the country itself.

There was an Estimates Committee Report of 1968 and they asked the Government to look into these things and find out the way to get more possibilities of crude within the country itself. What happened in the case of Rostom Crude? The sample of Rostom Crude was sent to the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun for analysis of the lub content. But the report has not come to the Government. Why is Government not taking this report? Is it a fact that Mr. Kashyap is stopping the report? This should be looked into. We sent Mr. Kashyap for negotiations to import Rushan Crude but he could not succeed for the last ten years. In the ONGC Mrs. Leela Menon, beautiful, charming lady of state came in and attractive reports went round her.

While we are facing difficulty regarding Rostom Crude, at Barauni, the 3 million tonne unit was lying idle. This incurred a loss of Rs. 30 crores upon the Government every year. While these foreign oil companies are exploiting the situation, our own capacity at Barauni had been remaining idle. These are because of the mess which is there in the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry, which is going on.

We sent Mr. Kashyap for UAR for negotiations. The UAR Government refused to negotiate with this gentleman. He is the only Chairman of a public sector undertaking who refused to give a holiday when national mourning was on due to President Nasser's death. They were annoyed. Because of that he could not succeed in his negotiations.

These foreign oil companies should not further exploit our situation.

I want the hon. Minister firstly, to clean up the whole Ministry and secondly, I want to know whether he will implement the Shantilal Shah Committee's Report to nationalise foreign oil companies. This is the only solution, to face this challenge. I would like

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

to have a clear answer from the Government whether they will accept the challenge posed by these foreign oil companies. These demands of the foreign oil companies pose an encroachment upon our country's economic system. I would like to have a clear answer from the hon. Minister on these points.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The hon. Member has asked many questions. The first is why we are not purchasing crude at the market prices and why we are purchasing it at posted prices. May I inform the hon. Member that no purchase of crude is made at the posted prices? Posted prices in a sense are national prices which are fixed by the producing countries in order to arrive at the taxes that they have to collect from the oil companies. On this basis, the prices of crude have been fixed by the producing countries; they have at the same time also raised the tax from 50 to 55 per cent. The posted price of crude was about \$ 1.91, but now the posted price of crude as on 1st June, 1971, has been raised to \$ 2.27, but we are getting the crude at \$ 1.68 in spite of the recent increase. Therefore, there is no relation whatsoever except that the posted prices are used for the calculation of royalty and tax by the producing countries. So, there is not much of relationship between the posted prices and the market prices as are claimed by the companies.

It will be too much to assume that these three officers who are connected with certain inquiries by commissions are so powerful as if they have made these companies raise the prices. This price increase, as has been claimed by the companies, is on account of the fact that the oil producing countries have entered into a settlement or agreement with the oil companies according to which they have raised the posted prices and they have at the same time also raised the tax which they were collecting. On this account, there has been an increase of payment by the oil companies to the producing countries of 40 cents. Now, most companies have said they have passed on the entire increase of 40 cents which they are now paying extra to these producing countries, to the consumers in India, that is to say, the entire burden has passed on.

We have been of the view that this entire burden should not have been passed

on to us, because according to an exercise done by us, there is still enough margin left with these companies. Therefore, in spite of the increase by the producing countries in the various taxes which these companies have to pay, there could have been a case and there is a case that the entire burden should not be passed on to the consumer. It is based on this alone that while taking into consideration the prices of the petroleum products, although the Shantilal Shah Committee's recommendations are there to the effect that for every 10 cents increase there should be 4 per cent increase in the petroleum product prices, Government have agreed to a petroleum product price increase only of 8 per cent, that is to say, the price increase is equivalent to 20 cents and not equivalent to 40 cents. But in view of the security of the country and in view of the fact that industrial production is not to be hampered at the present juncture, we have taken a decision that we would go on making provisional payment with regard to this, and provisional payment is being made.

But with regard to the present notice which has been given, this has no relevance whatsoever even with regard to the producing countries' agreement, that is to say, the Teherane agreement. This price increase of 5 cents or 7 cents of which these companies have given notice is according to them only in view of the fact that they claim that the world prices of crude have hardened. We have not accepted this position, as I have said in my statement already. The position is that we are releasing them foreign exchange based on the prices as on 1st June, and not in accordance with the notice which they have given.

With regard to the question of Rostom crude, may I point out to the hon. Member that as far as Rostom crude utilisation is concerned, the crude will be utilised either in Barauni or in Haldia? At the moment, the refineries which are there are tailor-made and, therefore, according to the present situation, unless there is modification in these refineries, Rostom crude cannot be used. But this does not mean that we are losing on Rostom crude. We are selling Rostom crude to other countries such as Rumania, CFP in France etc, at the same value and price at which we are getting the

other crude. Therefore, there is no loss as far as Rostom crude is concerned.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Why could we not use it at the Cochin refinery ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We cannot use it there. As I have said, the Cochin refinery is not meant for Rostom crude ; if we are to use it there, then we would have to make alterations there which would not be commensurate to the use of Rostom crude. As far as the price is concerned, we are not losing on Rostom crude.

The hon. Member has also raised the question why Shri Kashyap who had not declared a holiday was sent to the UAR. As the chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation he was the authority considered proper to negotiate with the UAR and, therefore, he was sent to the UAR. The negotiations were very good, and we have received a sample of the UAR crude, and that is being examined. If the crude is found suitable, further action with regard to use of this crude will be done.

On the question of nationalisation and cleaning up of the Ministry, I have said during the course of the debate on the Demands of this Ministry that various commissions of inquiry and CBI inquiries are on and as soon as they are complete and responsibilities located, action would certainly be taken. The cleaning up process has been started and there need be no doubt that suitable action against officers wherever responsibility is located will be taken.

The nationalisation question is being examined in its entire aspects. There are various pros and cons to this. These are being examined. At the same time, the particular clause in the refinery agreement which is not suitable to us is also being examined with a view to whether we cannot take suitable action to amend it along with other aspects.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : I would like to ask the following questions : What are the names of the oil exporting countries whose organisations have taken concerted action for raising crude oil prices ? Is there any clause in the agreement between India and these

foreign oil companies to prevent arbitrary raising of prices from time to time ? If not, are Government thinking of annulling this agreement immediately ? What percentage of the total requirements of India's civil and military needs in crude oil and petroleum is being met by these foreign companies ? During the past, what action has been taken by the Government of India to reduce the dependence of the country on these foreign companies ? Is the increase in the price of oil supplied to India uniform or is there some discrimination indulged in by these countries between India and other countries to which oil is being supplied ? For instance, these very oil companies are also supplying oil to Pakistan and other neighbouring countries. As this burden been placed on consumers in India alone or is it being fairly distributed to all the consumers of the countries to which these companies are supplying oil ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the Tehran agreement is concerned, six countries of the Middle East are parties to it. I would like to point out that even though other countries like Libya, Algeria and other North African countries are not parties to this agreement, the prices of crude have hardened there also. The signatories to this agreement are Iran, Iraq, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

As for the quantity, we are producing about 6.8 million tonnes of crude in the country at present ; 12 million tonnes of crude are being imported. To this extent we are dependent on these countries. As I have pointed out, search for crude both in land and off-shore is on and we are making earnest efforts to locate further quantities of crude in our country.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : What percentage is being supplied ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As for the question of prices, although the posted price of crude is there, the crude is being supplied at different prices. It is possible that underhand dealings might be there because it was our information that when crude was being supplied we were not getting a discount at a particular period of time, we started getting discount actually from 1963 which was further increased in 1969 and later it was increased till 1970. So it is possible that they might be allowing

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to some consumers a discount which might be less or more than what has been given to us.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhaodhuka) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is clear from the hon. Minister's reply that we are in a somewhat helpless position, our own production being 6.8 million tonnes and the import being 12.8 million tonnes, and our demands are increasing. Against this background I would like to put some questions with regard to the steps which the Government are taking : (a) in order to increase our own production, off-shore drilling, etc., what is our programme, and what do we expect and at what rate do we expect some increase ; in short what are our expectations ? (B) At the time of the Tehran increase, it was said by the Government that enquiries were set afoot to probe other sources for obtaining crude. What success has the Ministry achieved as a result of that ?

One other question I would put is this. It is understood that Japan is able to resist the oil companies' pressure with success. What is the reason for that ? Has the Government made any enquiry about that ; has it considered whether we cannot adopt similar measures ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the question of steps for increasing the supply of crude or locating crude in our country is concerned, our assessment is that we would be able to tap our own crude to the tune of about nine million tonnes by 1973-74 and if luck favours us it may even to up to 10 million tonnes till 1973-74 in terms of whatever efforts we are making ; that is the maximum target that has been put.

Off-shore drilling is going on at Aliabet and we are taking up the off-shore drilling at Bombay High where the strata of deposits are such that the possibility and probability are said to be much higher. If, therefore, we are able to get good oil, then, of course, the situation would completely change. But, at the same time, it is not only the Bombay High area, but in the entire continental shelf that we have to get this survey done, and after the detailed surveys are done, we can tap other sources keeping in view the overall resources at our disposal. In the Andaman and

Nicobar area also, there is said to be a good possibility. Therefore, all possible efforts including off-shore are being made.

Then, as far as the inland exploration is concerned, we are starting drilling in a big way, and in Tripura also the possibilities of deposits are said to be good, and concerted action is being taken in that matter.

As far as other alternate sources of crude are concerned, just now I have pointed out that we are in touch with UAR, and from there samples have come. We are testing the samples, and it will be our endeavour to proceed further, after testing the samples from the crude, to tap the resources.

About other sources which we are trying to locate, I would not like to disclose the sources at present, because we are still in a delicate stage of negotiations, and therefore, it would not be advisable to disclose the other sources that we are going to tap in this matter. But I would like to tell the hon. House that we are seriously engaged with regard to the search for oil from alternate sources.

As far as Japan is concerned, to which the hon. Member has referred, Japan's consumption, as compared to ours, is tremendous. It is something round about 200 million tonnes as compared to our 12 million tonnes. Therefore, it is possible that Japan might be able to get some discount underhand, than would be given to us. That is a possibility which I would not completely rule out.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor) : This is an important matter to which the attention of the House has been drawn, and I would just seek information on one or two points, as much ground has already been covered.

It is a matter to be clarified and a matter to be reassured why these foreign oil companies are resorting to frequent and unauthorised price hikes. It is true and it is an admitted fact that the world survey of marketing and production trends with regard to crude definitely points out that whereas the demand for crude on a world-wide basis is increasing at four per cent, the production is increasing at 10 per cent, and whereas it is reasonable and natural to expect a continuous fall in the crude prices. We are now faced

with this spectacle as far as this country is concerned, of a consistent increase in the crude prices. This phenomenon has got to be explained, explored and a reassurance given to this House by the hon. Minister in charge of petroleum and chemicals.

Secondly, the hon. Minister has been pleased to say that rustom crude has been accruing to this country as a result of off-shore explorations and collaboration with Iran but has been rejected by the foreign oil refineries on technical grounds and that the oil accruing to this country is being disposed of elsewhere. What is the price at which it is disposed of to other countries and what is the price the oil companies are now proposing to charge us? Is there any difference between the two? If there is difference, why not the oil companies be confronted with this fact and asked to scale down their prices accordingly?

Thirdly, I am aware that according to the agreements which we have entered with the foreign oil companies as far back was 1951; when unfortunately neither our Government nor the concerned authorities had the technical know-how and were taken out for a ride by these companies, the capacity of the refineries for which we were committed to allow import of crude was only about two million tonnes or so. Since then they have expanded their capacities phenomenally, three or four times. Are we committed to allow them import of more crude on their own terms or are we free to dictate our terms or put some control over the price of crude for these additional capacities?

It is with this view that the Oil Price Committee had recommended the setting up of a single agency for purchase of oil so that crude imports could be channelised through that agency. Will the Government consider setting up such an agency at least now?

In view of the assurance given by the Minister that the nationalisation of foreign oil companies is not ruled out and that it is under active examination, but in view of also of the fact that it may take sometime, may I request the Minister to let me know whether the setting up of the petroleum commission as suggested by the Oil Prices Committee would be considered so that the question of renegotiating the agreements

can be taken up with more concentration and despatch?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have pointed out at the beginning that the present phenomenon of price increase has come on account of the Teheran agreement between the oil-producing countries and the oil companies. On account of the Teheran agreement the posted price of crude which is to be fixed by the producing countries had been raised and at the same time the rate of tax which was 50 per cent has been raised and the total increase is about 40 cents. This entire 40 cents is collected by the producing countries from the oil companies. As far as the phenomenon of price increase of which notice was given by the companies previously, that is explainable. As far as the present notice is concerned, which seeks a price increase of 5-7 cents it is not explainable because they have only said that the world price of crude is hardening and that is why we have not accepted this position.

As far as the Rustom crude is concerned, I should like to point out that the entire crude being imported by these companies is to the tune of 7.5 million tonnes and the total crude that is available from the Rustom field is only 0.8 million tonnes. As I have said the use of Rustom crude will depend on the type of the refinery. Even if one of the companies would have agreed to use the Rustom crude, that would not have solved the problem, because the Rustom crude is limited. The price we got for the Rustom crude is comparable to the other crude which we are purchasing.

The hon. Member has rightly pointed out, about the refining capacity granted to these companies. It was: 2 million tonnes for Burmah Shell; 1.5 million tonnes for Esso and Caltex 0.675 million tonnes for Caltex. It was 4.5. But in January 1963 the situation was such that these companies expanded the capacity and the Government allowed them import of crude from abroad 3 or 3.5 for Burmah Shell, 2.25 for Esso and 1.25 for Caltex. Therefore, the total capacity at which they are now working is 7.7 million tonnes. Although they say that they can, with further modification, increase the capacity, Government is not agreeable to that proposition, but in view of the fact that petroleum products are needed in the country

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and we are in a situation where it would not be desirable to reduce the quantum of petroleum products, it would not be a prudent policy to reduce the quantity of crude being refined by these companies. As I have said, the refinery agreements and the question of nationalisation and equity participation are under active consideration of the Government.

12.36 hrs.

RE : ADJOURNMENT MOTION

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप उस पर फिर से विचार करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उस पर एक काल अटैशन नोटिस मंजूर किया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह काल कटैशन नोटिस का मामला नहीं है। असम में जो घटनायें हुई हैं, और जो आज के अखबार में छपी हैं, बड़ी गम्भीर हैं। दस लोग मारे गये, जिनमें औरतें भी मारी गईं। ऐसा लगता है कि पाकिस्तानी फीज लगातार हमले कर रही है। निपुरा में जो शरणार्थी आये हैं उन में पांच शरणार्थी मारे गये। जम्मू के मैंडर क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तानी घुस रहे हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि बंगला देश को मान्यता देने में सरकार द्वारा जो देर हो रही है उस से पाकिस्तान जगह जगह हमले कर के दुनिया का ध्यान बंगला देश की और से हटा रहा है। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि फाइनेंस बिल पर इस के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा उठ सकती है, मगर देश की रक्षा के मामले को सदन इस तरह से टाले यह ठीक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर काल अटैशन मोशन आ रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : काल अटैशन से बात नहीं बनती है।

MR. SPEAKER : I have already admitted a calling attention notice.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो घटनायें हो रही हैं उन पर सदन चर्चा न करे क्या आप का यह मत है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर चर्चा करने का यही अवसर है। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप फिर से विचार कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : A calling attention notice has been admitted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : काल अटैशन से बात नहीं बनेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर ऐडजर्नर्मेंट मोशन नहीं आ सकता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आप का कहना है कि हम इस समय ऐडजर्नर्मेंट मोशन नहीं रख सकते?

MR. SPEAKER : What is going on at the border this side or that side is a continuous process. It has been going on for a long time. It is not a particular or recent happening. Whatever happens we allow to be discussed through a calling attention motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि आप हमारी अपील पर विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने काल अटैशन रखा है। इस में अपील करने की कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप हमारे ऐडजर्नर्मेंट मोशन को स्थगित रखिये। कल मंत्री महोदय को सुन लीजिये और फिर इस को लाने की इजाजत दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो स्थगित हो ही जायेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने उस को रद्द कर दिया है। आप उस को स्थगित रखिये और मंत्री महोदय को सुनने के बाद निर्णय दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot commit myself.

12.40 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE RE. ALLEGED MISBEHAVIOUR OF POLICE WITH SHRI K. C. HALDAR
—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Pant to make a statement with reference to the privilege matter raised by Shri K. C. Halder.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : We have received the following information from the Government of West Bengal. One car coming from Calcutta side was searched by the police at Durgapur on 15th July, 1971, and a dagger with a nine inch long blade was recovered from one of the inmates of the car who gave his name as Shri Kalachand Bhattacharji. In that car there were three or four other occupants including Shri K. C. Halder, Member of the Lok Sabha. On being questioned, Shri Kalachand Bhattacharji offered the explanation that the dagger was being carried for the security of the M. P. He was taken by police jeep to the Durgapur police station. Shri Halder followed the police jeep in his car entirely on his own. In regard to the recovery of the dagger from Shri Bhattacharji, an entry was made in the General Diary in the police station. No one was put under arrest. After the entry had been made in the General Diary, the party resumed their journey.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER (Ausgram) : I want to say that he is stating only the police version which is untrue and baseless and a big lie. My car was not coming from the Calcutta side. I went to visit the AVB Colony as I stated in my letter of the 22nd and in my statement also. The statement made by the police is baseless and untrue, and the hon. Minister is giving their version.

I also wrote a letter to the Editor *Statesman*, Calcutta edition. He published my letter on 23rd July. So, I beg to submit that it may be sent to the Privileges Committee. Let the Committee go into the matter. This

is my submission and appeal to all the members. I oppose strongly the statement given by the Minister in this House, which is the police version which is untrue and baseless.

MR. SPEAKER : He has referred to some statement in the *Statesman*.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He did make a statement to the press which appeared in the *Statesman*. I have not got the full version here, but one portion of it says that the officer concerned expressed apology at the end of the whole thing. It is my duty to report here the statement as conveyed by the West Bengal Government. Whatever information they give, that is the authoritative statement I have to make.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अब तो यह सारा सवाल प्रिवेज कमेटी के पास भेज देना चाहिए।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : There is no other course.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the question of arrest is concerned, this is denied by them. I called a meeting of the General Purposes Committee. I read the position as it was laid in Mr Koushik's case. The other day they were asking me not to send it to the minister for verification. But in Mr Koushik's case, as late as 1970, it was laid down that when such a question about privilege is brought up, the position from the other side should also be known. The facts of the arrest are denied. So far as disrespect and misbehaviour shown to the member are concerned, the position laid down was in that case, the Speaker should leave it to the House to decide. So, I leave it to the House to decide whether this should be sent to the committee or not. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I formally move :

“That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges.”

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have located this statement which appeared in the *Statesman* and if you permit me, I can read it.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : What is the use of that statement?

MR. SPEAKER : He referred to that statement. Please read it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is what the West Bengal Government have written about the statement, the text of which is quoted below :

"According to a report in your paper (July 16-17), I was taken to Thana at Durgapur on July 15 and when my car was searched, a dagger was found. Together with my companions, I was arrested by the CRP Unit which led by a ASI was guarding the approaches to the AVB Colony just because I was trying to look into the grievances of the workers, some of whom complained that they have been unjustly retrenched. The story of the dagger is incorrect. After interrogation, we were released by the O.C. who regretted the incident."

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East) : Could I submit that in the case of Shri Tul Mohan Ram, which is now being gone into by the Committee of Privileges, it was decided that this House, the present Parliament, also reiterate the same old commitment in regard to reference of the matter to the Committee of Privileges, and we are dealing with it. There again there is a contradiction between what the member had said and what the Government of Bihar or UP had to say. In this case also, in view of the discrepancy, naturally this matter should go to the Committee of Privileges. We cannot decide it and we cannot accept Shri Pant's version.

MR. SPEAKER : The old decision was that in the case of misbehaviour or disrespect shown the House might decide it. That was the decision taken at that time. Now also a motion is moved that this matter, so far as misbehaviour and disrespect are concerned, should be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

SHRI INDRJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : What about his arrest ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question was very much discussed in the Committee itself. So far as the fact of arrest is concerned, if it is unlawful restraint or anything of that nature, something which is not arrest, the legality of the arrest cannot be gone into by the Privileges Committee. This was discussed in very much detail and though it was disputed it has been decided that the Privileges Committee cannot go into the legality of it. Shri Madhu Limaye

went to the court on the question of the legality of arrest.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Though the arrest is denied, it could be ascertained.

MR. SPEAKER : The motion before the House is that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges. I take it that the House approves of it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is true that they are entitled to oppose it. But here it is a question of privilege and the convention is not to oppose it because the whole House is concerned with the question of privilege ... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : So far as the question of the protection of the privileges of the members are concerned, I would certainly say on behalf of my party that we are second to none in this House. In this particular case the allegation that has been made, the point that has been made, by the hon. Member is that he along with two companions were taken from the car to the police station, they were interrogated and sent back. Whether legally it comes within the definition of "arrest" is a point which is disputed by the police authorities.

The second question is about the behaviour. Without going into the merits of the question since the question of privilege has been raised, I do not know how the Privileges Committee will come to a decision... (*Interruptions*) Despite the fact that many members in this House are not in favour of referring it to the Privileges Committee, we offer that it may be referred to the Privileges Committee. We do not mind it... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Tul Mohan Ram's case is a similar one. I hope the Committee will go into all the aspects of the question so that there will be no doubt.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Sir, may I make one submission with your permission? We do not consider the decision taken by the General Purposes Committee as binding and as a holy writ for permanent guidance. We want

this matter to be gone into on merits and not to submit to an earlier decision of the General Purposes Committee. I want to make this quite clear for the future guidance of the House—we are not going to be guided by that decision. We would go into the merits of the case and we would believe the member rather than the other side because we function here on oath whereas the other party does not function on oath. So, whenever any member makes a statement it must be believed by the Speaker and referred to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : The privileges of the House and the member are not matters which we can mould as we like. We have a long list of privileges. So long as our privileges are not codified we follow the privileges of the House of Commons. There is no such thing which is left to our option.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We endorse the decision taken by the General Purposes Committee and we would not accept the position taken by Mr. Mishra. (*Interruption*).

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : If the General Purposes Committee has already taken a decision and the Member also gives a statement—would you uphold the position taken by the Member or the decision of the Committee, (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I did not want to say so far as the legality of the arrest is concerned whether it is an unlawful restraint or restriction and all that in this House. In all these matters Members have been going to the courts. Suppose you hold something as 'arrest' and they go to the court and the court holds it is not then it is a delicate matter. Therefore, we submit it to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Here mis-behaviour is also involved.

MR. SPEAKER : It is mis-behaviour, conduct and dis-respect shown that is to be examined. The question is :

"That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges".

The Motion was adopted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में क्या निर्णय हुआ ?

MR. SPEAKER : It goes to the Privileges Committee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : संसद कार्य मंत्री ने समझदारी से काम लिया है। धन्यवाद।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो रिपोर्ट आने पर पता चलेगा।

12.50 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid. Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD *rose*.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not Moinul Haque Choudhury.

MR. SPEAKER : He is authorised.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR PAPER, PULP AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES AND REVIEW AND REPORT OF INSTRUMENTATION LTD., KOTA AND OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS LTD., CALCUTTA

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : श्री मोइनुल हक कौशरी की ओर से मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

(1) उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (4) के अन्तर्गत कागज, लुगदी तथा सम्बद्ध उद्योग विकास परिषद के वर्ष 1969-70 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति। [Placed in Library. See No. LT-736/71].

(2) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक
प्रति :—

(एक) (क) इन्स्ट्रमेंटेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा,
के वर्ष 1969-70 के कार्य की
सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा (हिन्दी
तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(ख) इन्स्ट्रमेंटेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा,
का वर्ष 1969-70 का वार्षिक
प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी
संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित
लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक
और महालेखा परीक्षक की
टिप्पणियां। [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-
737/71].

(दो) (क) नेशनल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स, लिमिटेड
कलकत्ता, के वर्ष 1969-70 के
कार्य की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा
(हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

(ख) नेशनल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स लिमिटेड
कलकत्ता, का वर्ष 1969-70
का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा
लेखापरीक्षित लेखे और उन
पर नियंत्रक और महालेखा
परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।
[Placed in Library. See
No. LT-738/71].

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS CO. (TAKING
OVER OF MANAGEMENT) AMDT.
ORDINANCE, 1971

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANS-
PORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to
lay on the Table a copy of the Calcutta
Tramways Company (Taking over of
Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1971
(No. 10 of 1971) (Hindi and English versions)
promulgated by the President on the 17th
July, 1971 under provisions of article 213 (2)
(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c)
(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 29th June,

1971 issued by the President in relation to the
State of West Bengal. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-739/71]

BOMBAY PUBLIC TRUSTS (GUJARAT
AMENDMENT) RULES ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI
NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : I beg
to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Bombay Public Trusts (Gujarat Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. GH/K/151/BPT/Rules/8987/E in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 17th June, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 84 of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-740/71]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Notification could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--
741/71]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ALL INDIA
SERVICES ACT AND PUNJAB PUBLIC
SERVICE COMMISSION (LIMITATION OF
FUNCTIONS) FIRST AMDT. REGULA-
TIONS, 1970, ETC.

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 of the Eleventh Amendment of 1971 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 947 in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1971 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-
742/71]

(2) (i) A copy of the Punjab Public Service Commission (Limitation of Functions) First Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 30 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 6th March, 1970 under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution read with clause (C) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 15th June, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—743/71.]

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for laying the above Notification before Parliament and for not laying the Hindi version thereof. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—744/71.]

COTTON TEXTILE, (CONTROL) THIRD AMDT. ORDER

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Third Amendment Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2199 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1971, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—745/71.]

1971, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions.

12.53 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Gokhale.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : Sir, I rise on a point of Order.

MR. SPEAKER : Unless the Bill is moved, on what will you raise a point of Order ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, I oppose the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Three or four Members have sent their names. They wanted to oppose it. They are : Shri P. K. Deo, Shri Frank Anthony and Shri Piloo Mody.

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Shame, Shame.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 28-7-71.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (राजियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह 'शेम, शेम' क्या हो रहा है क्या इस सदन में ऐसे गम्भीर मामलों पर शान्त चर्चा होगी या नहीं ? बहुमत भी इन के साथ है और शोरगुल भी यही करते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Narayana Rao and Shri Deshmukh have sent their chits too late ; they came after the time. I am sorry, only three will be allowed.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Sir, I want to raise a point of order before this matter is considered and I would request for your ruling. My point of order is whether a Member of this House, and least of all a Minister, can move for the introduction of a measure in violation of the oath or affirmation under which he has here undertaken to owe allegiance to the Constitution as by law established.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : Sir, I have another point of order whether a Member can raise a point of order which is not a point of order.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : We have taken an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, before taking our seat in this House, on the microphone, that I shall bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established. We also took an oath or made an affirmation when we filed our nomination papers. I would like to vote for a progressive measure but I would like to know if I violate my oath of allegiance to the Constitution, is there any penalty that I might suffer from. My fear is that I might lose my seat in this House. I would like to be assured by you on this. The Constitution has been sanctified by the Supreme Court of India. You have got to give your ruling on this point and I hope, you will give a ruling which may carry your name in history as the greatest Speaker in India.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राव साहब को बहुत दूर की सूझी है ।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I want your ruling, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : My ruling is that the point of order raised by you is not a point of order.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : If it is not a point of order, what should be a point of order ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I deem it my duty to oppose it under proviso of rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business as the Bill seeks to initiate legislation which is outside the legislative competence of the House. More or less it is a carbon copy of Shri Nath Pai's Bill which was introduced in 1967 but which never saw the light of the day.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : It had seen a full day.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Rather, another rigorous provision has been made to curtail the power of the President under this Bill. As pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Birender Singh Rao, the Constitution, which is sovereign and to uphold which.....

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : No ; the people are sovereign.

SHRI P. K. DEO : ...we have subscribed our oath or affirmation, contemplates three organs of the Government—the judiciary, the executive and the legislature—with specific duties assigned to them. Here, the Supreme Court has decided on some vital issues. To question the procedure of the Supreme Court or to call the verdict as a narrow majority, as has been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is most uncharitable. As most of the Members know, they have come to this House with a minority electoral support and issues have been decided even by a fraction of a vote. Now, to call the judgment of the Supreme Court as a narrow-majority judgment is most uncharitable.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : It was a political judgement.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The Supreme Court has decided on some interpretation of law in face of the judicial verdict. It will be a sad day if this leads to the confrontation of the

two organs of the Government. It will lead to usurpation of judicial function by the legislature.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : It will lead to preservation.

SHRI P. K. DEO : This running commentary should stop.

The amending power under article 368 is not a sovereign power but a power which is sovereign within the scope of the power conferred by the Constitution. Article 13 (2) clearly states that the State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the right conferred by Chapter III. Any law in contravention of this article or to the extent of the contravention is void.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : It is an anachronism.

SHRI P. K. DEO : So, I say, this Bill takes away and abridges the fundamental right which has been enshrined in Chapter III of the Constitution and is void.

The fundamental rights are the modern name for natural rights, the primordial rights for the development of human personality, the rights which enable a man to chalk out his own life in the manner he likes best. Besides, our Constitution includes rights of minorities and other backward communities which should not be subjected to the tyranny of the majority. All these rights have been cited in articles 25 to 30 of the Constitution, Part III.

The whole idea is that not even a single man should be lynched by the majority. The theory is a compact based on a variety of considerations, the most important being the protection of minorities. Once the temporary majority within the legislature is permitted to tinker with the fundamental rights, there is no saying where the mischief will end. The "property" is a dirty word today. But "liberty" may become a dirty word tomorrow. Can our Parliament replace the Republican form of Government by a monarchical one? Can we change the democratic character of the Constitution by a dictatorship or its secular character by theocracy?

In this regard, I would like to quote from a distinguished Law Minister, Mr. Ashok Sen, our distinguished colleague in this House.

This is what he has said on Nath Pai's Bill.

He says :

"It seeks to make Parliament supreme and not the Constitution so that an irresponsible Parliament with an irresponsible majority may sweep away the very basis of our Constitution as it did happen in Germany when the third Reich was established and the dictatorship of Hitler was built up on the ashes of the Weimer Constitution....."

"...which was destroyed by the majority of the Fascist Party in Germany's Reichstag which employed the amending process to destroy the very structure on which the Weimer Constitution was erected."

The same drama was repeated in post-war Indonesia and Ghana and is going to be enacted here.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur) : On what point of order is he being allowed to speak, Sir?

SHRI P. K. DEO : I am building up my case in regard to the inalienability of the Fundamental Rights.

MR. SPEAKER : Building up your case for what? Do you think that by citing these things you can convince them?

SHRI P. K. DEO : I am trying to convince them?

When the world to-day is moving to provide supranational guarantees for fundamental rights and minority safeguards, our taking steps to abridge or curtail our fundamental rights is a retrograde step. Recently, the United Nations General Assembly adopted two covenants—one on civil and political rights and the second on social and cultural rights.....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Are they relevant, Sir?

SHRI P. K. DEO : Those in the former covenant are identical with our fundamental rights.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Why is he trotting out all those borrowed ideas and wasting our time ?

अप्यत्म महेदय : इस में जो वैसिक चीज है, उस को लीजिए। आप क्या कह रहे हैं, कहां हिटलर तक पहुंच गये हैं। न हिटलर मदद को आयेगा और न कोई और आयगा।

SHRI P. K. DEO : Even our great visionaries and freedom fighters dreamt of fundamental rights as early as 1895. Lokmanya Tilak visualised a constitution guaranteeing to every citizen "Freedom of expression, inviolability of his house, right to property and equality before law."

Similarly, Mrs Annie Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill enumerated identical provisions...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir from these Opposition Benches roared one man. He was the late-lamented Motilal Nehru...

AN HON. MEMBER : Let his speech be laid on the Table of the House, Sir, instead of wasting the time of the House.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli) : My contention is that the proviso to rule 72 is not applicable. The operative part relates to legislative Lists in the Seventh schedule. Constitutional amendment is not legislation. Therefore, only a brief discussion would lie under the operative part but not a full discussion.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, a full discussion should be permitted.

MR. SPEAKER : The rule is very clear and I really wonder why Maharaja Saheb does not follow it. It says :

"The Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question.

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence

of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

SHRI P. K. DEO : I demand that...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not been able to understand from the hon. Member...

SHRI P. K. DEO : Without hearing me, how will you understand ?

MR. SPEAKER : I kept on hearing ; I keep on hearing you. You went to Germany, you went to Hitler, and so many other places ; I thought you would come to rules and the Constitution. Kindly be brief.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Yes, Sir, I will be brief.

43 years ago, from these opposition Benches, Pandit Motilal Nehru roared these words :

"It is obvious that our first care should be to have our fundamental rights guaranteed in a manner which will not permit their withdrawal under any circumstances."

When the Constitution was on the anvil, the late-lamented Jawaharlal Nehru, father of the present Prime Minister, while moving the Chapter on Fundamental Rights, said,

"Fundamental Rights should be looked upon not from the point of view of any particular difficulty of the moment, but as something that you want to make permanent in the constitution."

AN HON. MEMBER : Let him quote Mrs. Indra Gandhi also.

MR. SPEAKER : He may try to conclude...

SHRI P. K. DEO : I will conclude within a couple of minutes.

Among those Members who served in the sub-Committee of Fundamental Rights, 5 out of 12, are still living. They hold identical views. They are : Acharya Kripalani, Shri Masani, Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Sardar Harnam Singh. The makers of the Constitution intended that the integrity of the Constitution should be

preserved against hasty or ill-considered changes. Especially in our country, with our varying and widely divergent creeds and ideologies and religions and languages, our country is pre-eminently a country where inalienable fundamental rights are an absolute necessity. Fundamental rights are the conscience of the Constitution and they are sacrosanct, not like pie-crusts, to be broken as convenient. We have been talking of a Bill which Parliament cannot even unanimously pass.

They have been talking of their massive mandate, I would like to speak something in this regard and straighten the records. I would like to quote from the Election Commission's own report. Only 54.81 per cent went to the polls. Of them only 43.64 per cent voted for P.M.'s party. She has got hardly less than 24 per cent electoral support.

It is this which they call their massive mandate...

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member should conclude.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I would like to differentiate between constituent power and legislative power. They are banking on the constituent power. In this regard, I would like to quote a paragraph from Shri K. Subba Rao. What is constituent power ? This is what he says :

"It is a power to elect representatives charged with making or changing the Constitution. This power rests with the people. They can elect a Constituent Assembly and confer the power on them. The Constituent Assembly, after making the Constitution becomes *functus officio*. It cannot confer a wide power of amendment on the Parliament, but that power of amendment exercised under the Constitution, and therefore, is not a constituent power. To put in other words, amending power is a power under the Constitution, whereas the constituent power is a power outside the Constitution. The former is given to Parliament and the latter rests with the people."

Constituent power can only be acquired by a referendum. This has not been done.

The people are sovereign. I quite appreciate. But Parliament's sovereignty is limited within the four corners of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : Will the hon. Member please sit down now or not ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : I am just concluding.

MR. SPEAKER : He is going off the point. I am sorry I cannot allow him to say anything more.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is an important debate.

MR. SPEAKER : He can say all this during the second and third reading, not now.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Kindly allow me to complete the sentence.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not relevant.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I am concluding. I oppose this Bill as being beyond the legislative competence of the House. If the intention is to cover the lapses and the deficiencies of the Government on the home front, in the economic front and in the foreign front, then I have nothing to say.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Frank Anthony.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) : If I may seek a clarifications from you, actually I had given notice of my intention to oppose the Constitution (Twenty-fifth) Amendment Bill. I hope you would not shut me out from that...

MR. SPEAKER : If he does not want to speak now, I shall give him time later on.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I hope you would not shut me out from that.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I would not.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I think that the other Bill is also being introduced today. I shall speak on that. I shall oppose it. In certain circumstances I would be prepared not to oppose this. That is why I want to reserve my opposition only for the Constitution (Twenty-fifth) Amendment Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Piloo Mody. The hon. Member is absent.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ।

एक सम्मानित सदस्य ने यह आपत्ति की है कि इस विधेयक पर विचार करना सदन की कानूनी क्षमता के अन्तर्गत नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस पर पूरी चर्चा का मौका दें।

आप नियम देख लीजिए :

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

क्या आप इस विधेयक पर चर्चा करने के हमारे अधिकार को कुंठित करना चाहते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER : 'May.'

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप चर्चा करने का मौका दें। गह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। हर तरह का पहलू इस विधेयक पर चर्चा में सामने आना चाहिए। आप चर्चा का मौका देंगे तो मैं भी अपनी बात कहूँगा।

MR. SPEAKER : I have been studying this aspect of the question and I am satisfied that there is competence.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आप चर्चा का अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER : No, No.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपके निर्णय के खिलाफ हम को सदन से बाहर जाना पड़ेगा। ... (चब्दान) ... करने से कैसे रोक सकते हैं? क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि विषय महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : I did not get any intimation from him.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने पहले पर्याप्त आप को लिख कर भेजी या नहीं, यह सवाल नहीं है। अब जब एक सेम्बर ने आपत्ति कर दी है तो आप सदन को चर्चा करने का मौका दें सकते हैं। इस विधेयक में कई पहलू हैं। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि माननीय पी० के० देव ने जो कहा है मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। मुझे अपने विचार रखने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक पास किया जाय इस के लिए सत्तारूढ़ दल की मैं जलदबाजी समझ सकता हूँ। मगर आप चर्चा करने का मौका नहीं देना चाहते।

MR. SPEAKER : He did not oppose on this ground.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप चर्चा का मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं तो हम सदन के बाहर जा रहे हैं।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I have a submission to make.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is...

[*Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other hon. members then left the House*]

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India—that is, the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I introduce the Bill.

13.24 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I oppose the Bill. My notice was earlier.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing any member who has not sent his chit to me in time. Shri Frank Anthony.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Babbilli) : We want to participate in opposition to the point of order raised. So there is no question of chit there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I fully support this radical measure. I had written to you already that I wish to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : His is a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes. First, let me make it very clear that I fully support this radical measure that has been brought forward. At the same time, I have a point of order regarding the procedure. In the very first session of this Lok Sabha, on 2 April, I had introduced a Constitution Amendment Bill seeking to amend Article 368 and restoring to Parliament its sovereign right to amend any part of the Constitution including that of fundamental rights.

MR. SPEAKER : That Bill has already been introduced.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had sent a written note to you. I also got up. I could not catch your eye. In the humdrum of the Maharaja's speech, I could not catch your eye.

MR. SPEAKER : I rule out his point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My point of order is regarding the further procedure.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen every aspect of it. I do not accept his point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me clarify my position.

MR. SPEAKER : Even before this, I have looked into every aspect.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is for future guidance that I am raising it.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Sir, I raise a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am not one of those who violate any rules. I had written to you earlier, and sent it to you.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not accept that. Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before it had been introduced, I get up. I had sent to you a note. For future consideration, I would like to raise this point. I am raising it for future guidance ; it is a general procedure, it is immaterial at what stage it is raised. It has yet to be considered.. I am raising this for future guidance, so that—

MR. SPEAKER : You can do it later on. I am not allowing this point of order, because I have studied it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you say I cannot raise the matter now, I will sit down, but I am not one of those Members who impose themselves on the House or on the Speaker. This is a very important issue. The matter is yet to be given consideration, and therefore, I am raising the point.

MR. SPEAKER : I said I do not allow it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Then, with great regret, I will have to resume my seat, but I am not one of those who violate any rules. The Bill is yet to come up for consideration, and what I am now asking is—

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Those who are opposing the Bill are also waiting to raise points of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : Sir, how is it that my hon friend is being stopped from making his point of order ? (*Interruption*) He is making an important point. Please listen to him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had already sent a note.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you to please sit down ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you do not allow me, I have to resume my seat.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : He says he had sent you a chit before the Bill was introduced. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you all kindly sit down ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will take my seat. But before the Bill was introduced, I sent to you a chit. You were not able to hear our voice at all when the Maharaja was shouting here...

MR. SPEAKER : Will you sit down or not ? Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is not regarding introduction. This is regarding consideration. Before it comes up for consideration, for the Speaker's guidance, I will make some points.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He is making a very important point. The introduction would be illegal. My hon. friend has intimated to you about a very important point which he wished to raise on the floor of the House. The Bill is already before the House. The Bill cannot be introduced ; he has written to you earlier. You will show some justice to him.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is all strange. This is not fair ; it is very unfair.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you resume your seats please ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I seek a clarification from you as to the stage at which I can raise this point. I only wish to have a clarification from you, at what stage of consideration, I can raise this point.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it. Now, Shri Frank Anthony.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : When it is conceded that this Parliament is born out of the Constitution, can the child change the mother ?

MR. SPEAKER : What a funny thing ? (*Interruption*) Please sit down. What is wrong with all of you ? Why can't you allow the hon. Member to speak ? Yes, Mr. Anthony.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had advisedly not given notice of my intention to oppose the motion for leave in regard to the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill, because, quite frankly, under certain circumstances. . . (*Interruption*)

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Will you please listen to me and try to understand ?

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you all not to interrupt please ? Why don't you listen ? He is a most honourable Member and a very old Member of this House.

AN HON. MEMBER : Old and nominated. (*Interruption*)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I have heard these cheap jibes.

**

As I said, advisedly I did not do it because, with certain limitations and with certain effective brakes, I would be prepared to support a move to give Parliament the power to amend the Constitution.

The only difficulty I envisage is this, that even if this is carried, you must remember

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair— *vide* Col. 304.

the Golaknath case judgment. I am not going to read it ; I am only referring to headnote E where the then Chief Justice Hidayatullah, speaking on behalf of the majority said that Parliament could not arrogate to itself powers to amend the Constitution by amending article 368. What is going to happen is clear. I may not agree with the Golaknath judgment ; I am positing *ex facie* that this judgment holding the field, what we are seeking to do is palpably against the majority judgment and according to the well-known doctrine of my friend is an eminent lawyer—*sic' a'e decisio*, it means that there is going to be a conflict between what the majority in this House may do and the majority decision of the Supreme Court. Be that as it may, my own view is that perhaps it would have been much better if we had sought a review of the judgment from the Supreme Court. My objection is to the 25th Amendment Bill.

Why ? I say this with great respect. I do not know whether many members have studied the implications. They have taken the opportunity, assuming that you will get power, by amending articles 368 and 13, to amend the Fundamental Rights. You have taken the power not only to amend article 31 ; you have taken the power to extinguish property rights, to institutionalise expropriation. My greater grievance is this : you have also taken the power to efface articles 14 and 19, although they do not have much content already. But my greatest grievance is this—I do not know whether my hon. friend can assure us, though assurances these days do not amount to much—you have in effect effaced the most cherished Fundamental Rights of the minorities.

I am going to make my submission very briefly. You know that the framers of the Constitution advisedly posited a separate chapter, Chapter III, Fundamental Rights. They advisedly used the word 'fundamental.' It was done deliberately to demarcate that chapter from the rest of the Constitution, to underline their fundamental character. As the Supreme Court has said and as common sense would affirm, fundamental means fundamental. Those rights in Chapter III are transcendental... (*Interruptions*)

As a very famous former Chief Justice of India said, the Supreme Court had been enjoined under article 32 to be the sentinel *qui vive*—I am postulating certain fundamental

maxims—against the power hungry, lawless politicians. That was the duty remitted in the Constitution to the Supreme Court. We have certain fundamental freedoms ; they are cherished freedoms ; they are the seven freedoms posited in article 19.

The Law Minister knows that they are not absolute ; they are qualified and are subject to reasonable restrictions. Because of that Government could introduce zamindari abolition. I may have argued on behalf of zamindari. You were able to abolish zamindari... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The introduction of the Bill is sought to be opposed on the ground that it is beyond the legislative competence of this House. I fail to understand any argument of the hon. Member here to show that this is beyond the legislative competence of the House. He is going into the merits of the case and opposing the Bill as such.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him complete it.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I say with great respect to my hon. friend, I do not know what his credentials are. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : He is an elected Member of the House.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : If you had listened carefully, I started by saying that the Chief Justice in that judgment, speaking on behalf of the majority, said, you will find it, I do not know whether my friends know what I am talking about, in the headnote "E" of the Golaknath case judgment, that Parliament cannot purport to arrogate to itself the power which it is seeking to do in the Twenty fourth Amendment. This is only a consequential amendment to amend article 38. So, I say *ex facie* you have not got the legislative and constitutional power.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The Twenty-fourth Amendment has already been introduced.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : We have these fundamental freedoms. They were there. They were already qualified. The framers in their wisdom qualified all these seven fundamental freedoms. You could abolish zamindari. You could even impose restriction on

[Shri Frank Anthony]

rural holding. Nobody dared do it because they were afraid of losing the votes of the predominant rural population.

So far as the new article 31 (2) is concerned you may have a look at it, it is more or less a reproduction of the previous one, *i.e.*, that property may be acquired for a public purpose and by authority of law. I might not, as a lawyer, have too much objection to that because you have the brake, you have the fetter, of a public purpose. So, no authority will be able to acquire property unless it satisfies the competent court that it is doing it for a public purpose. And now we have plenty of precedents. The expression "public purpose" has now assumed the form of a legal term of art almost. So, we know that it can be struck down if you purport under colourable legislation to acquire for a public purpose, and the court says, "No, this is not a public purpose."

But now what have you gone and done ? Of course, you also have this. Even that I do not mind. I think the Government might have been a little more forthright in this matter. You have said the amount may not be given in cash. If now you satisfy the court that it is for a public purpose, you take a Rs. 30 lakh property, you give the equivalent of Rs. 30 ; you need not give it in cash, you may give it in bonds encashable 30 years from now. Be that as it may, once you satisfy the court that it is a public property, it is expropriation *simpliciter*.

My greatest objection is to article 31C. In my respectful submission, if you hark back to your past as a lawyer and analyse it, you will find that 31C is a monstrous provision. It subverts the whole basic fundamental character of the Constitution. What are you saying ?—that merely is a legislature declare that certain things are being done, property is being taken, in pursuance of Directive Principles in articles 39(b) and 39(c), —I am not concerned so much with 39(c) but with 39(b)—if you merely declare that you are taking all this property, the resources of anybody, to subserve the common good, the jurisdiction of the court is ousted.

What you are doing is this. At present you have the brake or the fetter of a public

purpose. Now you are giving complete licence to any legislature to expropriate. It is licence. I take it that it can be colourable. At present if the courts say when you use the term "public purpose" that it is colourable, they strike it down. Here you are giving a blanket power, a licence, merely by an *ipse dixit*, to my legislature deliberately, dishonestly, to bring a measure within article 39(c) to expropriate. What is article 39(c) ? You, as a lawyer will understand it. Look at article 39(c). It is vague ; it is amorphous ; it is sweeping. Any expropriatory measure can be declared to be within the ambit of article 39 (b). Let me illustrate it from two cases I have argued in the Supreme Court.

MR. SPEAKER : He should conclude now.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I am coming to my last point. Let me finish. The whole matter is open. I am now coming to the position how you are going to completely destroy minority rights. The Prime Minister is sitting there. I do not think she knows the legal implications of it. She has given an assurance to the minorities that their fundamental rights will not be touched.

I had argued a series of cow-slaughter cases. I have conceded the cow in concession to Hindu sentiment, but how did I get in the first case the Supreme Court to strike it down ? Government argued that because of Directive Principles, we are there to preserve and protect animal husbandry. The Supreme Court said, Directive Principles will not supersede the fundamental rights of the Muslim butchers. Now what will you do ? (*Interruptions*). The States which sought to drive the Muslims out of their profession will reactivate that legislation by merely invoking the dishonest incantation of article 39(b), that in order to preserve the cattle wealth of India, in order to protect it and redistribute it, you will overnight re-activate that legislation, with the result that all your tens of thousands of Muslim beef butchers will be thrown out on the streets. (*Interruptions*). I am giving you an example. Let me give you another example.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you conclude now ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I am finishing, but they are shouting.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : On a point of order, Sir. If the hon. Member is discussing the legislative competence, there should be a full debate. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : He is following the same old policy of divide and rule (*Interruptions*).

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I do not know what he says—some cheap jibe.

MR. SPEAKER : You need not too much details. Two or three minutes would have sufficed. Please conclude now.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : We have been listening with great respect and great restraint to Mr. Frank Anthony. But he has misused his right of expression....**

Saying 'cheap jibe'. I request that both these words should be expunged. It is an insult to the electorate which sent each one of us here. It is an insult to the people of India.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Mr. Speaker, I said 'cheap jibes'... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I think you have taken a lot of time. Please conclude now.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) : He cannot champion the cause of the minorities.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : He has no right to speak about the Muslims... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : May I request him to finish in half a minute?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The question before the House is whether the House is competent enough to amend the fundamental rights, on which Shri Gokhale has moved a Bill. The hon. Member is a professional practising lawyer. As a lawyer he is creating a rift between Parliament and the Supreme Court. He is quoting cases about Muslims and cow slaughter.** (*Interruptions*). He is a nominated Member. Why was such a

Member nominated? He is practising in the Supreme Court and he is siding the Supreme Court... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I would request the hon. Member not to go too much into the details.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I want to make one more point and that is most vital. I just indicated how you are going to efface certain minority rights. I am going to show you in two minutes...

MR. SPEAKER : In half a minute.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : No, in two minutes I will show it to you..... (*Interruptions*) Sir, I want your protection. What is going to be the effect on articles 26 and 30? (*Interruptions*) Here you have your answer.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : The people are more fundamental, the poor people, than you**

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : Sir, we have got a right to hear the hon. Member but we are not able to do so because of interruptions.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I am showing to you that article 31(c) will efface the most cherished fundamental rights of the minorities under articles 26 and 30. When I argued the Kerala Education Bill case on behalf of the minority schools—in that Bill by clauses 14 and 15 the Communist Government sought to expropriate minority institutions—they said that it was in pursuance of the Directive Principles. But the Supreme Court said "No, you cannot expropriate the Christian and Anglo-Indian schools in the name of Directive Principles". Now what are you going to do? The communalists will reactivate..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He wanted only two minutes and by now he would have finished but for the interruptions. The interruptions make him prolong his speech. Mr. Frank Anthony may I request you that instead of making controversial remarks why don't you straightway say I oppose on this ground.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair— *vide* Col 304.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I demand that I be heard on the point of order I am raising. My point of order is under Rule 72. I have been listening with utmost deference to the submissions Mr. Frank Anthony has been making. I tried to give maximum latitude to the digressions he indulged in but there must be a limit to the extent to which he could stray away from the limits of speech which are prescribed under the rules of procedure. There are only two short questions before the House—one is whether the Member opposes the Bill; second, whether his opposition is on the basis that the Bill is beyond the legislative competence of the House. If he is opposing the Bill he cannot raise his arguments on the basis of the merits of Bill. Arguments can be only on a technical ground which he has not raised. As for the legislative competence it is clearly considered that we are seeking to amend fundamental rights. No argument is necessary to show that. If the Member is attempting to say that this proposal runs contrary to the ruling of the Supreme Court that will be a permissible observation but to proceed to the merits and to say that the amendment of fundamental rights would be devastating in different respects is not permissible at this stage. So, my point of order is that the Member must be restrained and be ordered to stay within the limits permissible at this stage.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Stephens, will you please finish now? Your point of order is perfectly valid. Are you satisfied, Mr. Stephens?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Sir, under Rule 380 I am raising a point of order. Sir, that reference that has been made by the hon. Member, Shri Frank Anthony, must be deleted from the record. Sentiments of minority under the name of minority raise communalism. Therefore, it should be deleted. I did not interrupt the hon. Member because I wanted to hear him and give him complete latitude. You can refer to the record and delete it so that it may not get published. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : What he was quoting was the decision and the arguments put in the court which are there on record.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : If it deals with the communal aspect.

MR. SPEAKER : May I appeal to the very distinguished and illustrious lawyer to have some patience and let him finish. He will finish in one minute.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : In the Kerala Education Bill case I got the Supreme Court to say that no authority could expropriate minority educational institutions in the name of the Directive Principles. Under article 39(b), all that you say is that you are going to expropriate all the educational resources in order to redistribute them and you expropriate all the Anglo-Indian schools, Christian schools, Muslim schools, Sikh schools (*Interruptions*). Article 30 will be denuded of all content because of the new article 31C. Article 26 gives me the right to establish religious charitable institutions. All that they have to say is that because of articles 39(b) they want to redistribute the wealth to the poor people and, therefore, all the religious charitable institutions can be completely expropriated and no amount paid; they may give Rs. 30 in lieu of Rs. 30 lakhs in bonds encashable in 30 years.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Sir, I would like to know whether you have expunged the objectionable words that were used by him.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Which words did I use?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : You used ** You used 'cheap jibes'.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : You were joking about me as a nominated Member. I have much more representative capacity** (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Even if he has quoted from his arguments or from decisions, which I am not very certain about, in deference to the wishes of the majority of the House that they feel hurt over it, that particular portion will be deleted.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Which portion?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : About the Muslim butchers.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : What for ? Why ? I say that you would be destroying the Muslim butchers. You are going to destroy the Sikhs, the Anglo-Indians, the Christians and all our rights. That is what you are going to do.

MR. SPEAKER : I resent it the way you are doing it.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : You are going to destroy all the minorities, not only the Muslims.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to delete that particular part.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : You cannot expunge anything just like that. You have to follow the Rules. What is objectionable in that ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : You do not like the truth. I tell you, your legislation will be used for destroying the minorities.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Do not surrender to the ruling party.

14 hrs.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : We have all listened with great attention to the speeches which have been made. I am sorry that some noise was made from this side. But the speeches also were highly provocative. I can understand Mr. Frank Anthony's anxiety and worry. I would only like to remind him that this Parliament did exist before the Golak Nath Case took place. This Parliament is only trying to restore the position.....(Interruptions) Our party has always stood for minority rights. We have fought for them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He is referring to the theoretical possibility.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That theoretical possibility always remains, no matter what you say in the Constitution.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : With you he might not be afraid, but he might be afraid of the future.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Thank you very much. What I am saying is that there is no need for him to get so excited. These matters can be discussed in a calm way. If there is calmness on the other side, there will be calmness on this side. I think, it is very wrong to bring in the minorities in the manner in which it has been done.....(Interruptions) If the minorities are suffering in our country, it is part of the larger economic problem. There are poor people amongst minorities and there are rich people amongst minorities. We can assure this honourable House that we shall always stand for the rights of those who have nobody to speak for them.

MR. SPEAKER : There are three names.....

SHRI P. K. DEO rose—(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you to please have patience ? We know what he is going to say. We will have to hear him. Be patient. Let him say what he wants to say.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in all humility, I beg to submit that so long as the Twenty-fourth Constitution Amendment Bill is not passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President and put on the statute book, this House is not competent to have a look at the Twenty-fifth Constitution Amendment Bill. I do not want to go into the merits of the Twenty-fifth Constitution Amendment Bill which wants to replace the word "compensation" with "amount" and not to make it justiciable. But there is no democracy anywhere in the world wherein the rule of law and constitutional practice, the right of property is not respected. In countries where the rule of law prevails, the right of property is enshrined in the Constitution, whether it is Magna Carta or American Declaration of Independence or French Declaration of the Right of Man or German Constitution. Even in communist countries like USSR, they have a right to private property as fruit of labour and a right to inherit is recognised. In our Constitution, the right to property has been very much watered down and subjected to reasonable restriction by the legislature and by the executive.

We have done away with intermediaries and given adequate powers to this House to take over industrial undertakings. A virtual ceiling has been put and adequate power has

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been given to scale down the property. It is a regular feature in the annual Finance Bill to further restrict property by fiscal measures. So, when there is adequate provision, I beg to submit as to why the Government ask for a blanket power for expropriation, and that too is not justiciable. When there is a wild talk of committed Judges in the Supreme Court, why not do away with the institution of private property? Then at least we will know where we stand. The Party in power is treating us to a sort of strip tease.....
(Interruptions) They are trying to strip us of everything. When I am mentioning strip-tease, I don't say about the Parisian clubs.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra) : On a point of order, Sir. Rule 356 says :

"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 argument or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech."

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much. I am thinking of it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : When I said 'strip-tease', I never meant the night clubs in Paris. I said it in connection with the stripping us of the property.

MR. SPEAKER : It only shows that in strip-tease you are quite modern, but don't bring it in here.

SHRI P. K. DEO : In the Indian context I bring to your notice the episode about Draupadi! When her clothes were forcibly taken away in Duryodhana's Sabha, Bhishma, Drona and other elders were witnesses to it. I only humbly request that Mother India be not stripped of her values and fundamental rights.

The Prime Minister has expressed her concern regarding the poor people, and Mr. Gokhale has introduced the Bill. Our *per capita* monthly income is hardly Rs. 49. But my friend, Mr. Gokhale, resigned his job of Rs. 3500 per month because he cannot maintain a life worth living with that amount and

he talks of doing away with the property right now. He wants to delete Article 14, that is equality before law, Article 19 and Article 31. I most respectfully submit that the matter be referred under Art 143 to the Supreme Court by the President. Otherwise, there may be confrontation. So, I say that unless that is done, it is beyond the competence of this House and I oppose this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India—that is, the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Bill".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H.R. GOKHALE : I introduce the Bill.

14.09 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1971—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up the discussion on the Finance (No. 2) Bill. The time allotted is 9 hours. Already about an hour has been taken.

Mr. Salve was on his legs.

Mr. Salve.

14.9½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : The other day I tried to deal with some of the salient features connected with Direct Taxation contained in the Finance Bill, especially those which had come in for very severe criticism and which attracted a scathing indictment of the Finance Minister. I had been able to put forward before the august House certain facts and data in support of the points I was canvassing that the hue and cry raised by the corporate sector that the proposals affecting them in the Finance Bill had made a *detente* in the growth of the corporate sector was utterly untrue and the criticism on those grounds of the proposals of the Finance Minister was utterly one-sided. I had pointed this out with facts and figures that after taking into account the various exemptions, concessions and incentives, and statutory deductions,

in respect of calculation of real, commercial profits, the tax would be much less than the rates which were prescribed in the schedule.

Now I come to the second aspect of the proposal in the Finance Bill which has come in for much criticism—withdrawal and abridgment of some of the incentives. A matter of very serious criticism is the withdrawal of the development rebate. The second one is relating to the abridgment of the list of priority industries, the rate of deduction of total income of priority industries from 8 per cent to 5 per cent.

The third aspect relates to the structural change in substantial law and in respect of computation of capital on which tax-holiday is allowed. Development rebate is proposed to be withdrawn from May, 1974. By then it would have been on the statute-book for about 20 years, two decades. Unfortunately precise data is not available as to what is the exact loss in revenue in these 20 years on account of the Development Rebate nor is exact data available as to how much has this incentive raised acceleration of our economic growth.

I would like this question of withdrawal of development rebate to be considered calmly from many basic angles. Some people have said that withdrawal of development rebate is going to bring about a heavy impact on the corporate sector and that it will affect the entire economy. The question to be considered is : Is not 20 years a fair period for tax incentives or not ? The second aspect is, whether development rebate constitutes the *sine quo non*, the indispensable condition, for industrial growth of the country. Thirdly, because of the provision being what it is, has it helped concentration of wealth ? Have business houses, as a result of development rebate, been able to amass more and more assets to their existing assets, cornering shares and accumulating power in the hands of a few.

The first point for consideration is whether 20 years period is a sufficient duration for incentive or not. What is a tax incentive ? It is a devise by which the Exchequer makes short-term sacrifice for long-term gain. If for 20 years this tax incentive has been good then it is high time we got rid of it. I think we could have got rid of it earlier. This can never come about to be a permanent feature of any tax structure, nor can it ever become a lasting, integral part of any tax system. It

will have to have a sense of importance about it. I suppose 20 years' duration is for too long already for any incentive.

The second important point is in regard to development rebate. Is development rebate utterly indispensable for industrial growth ? If the argument is that as a result of development rebate the tax rates which act on the corporate sector are such that at such concessional rates, industrial growth is possible, and bereft of this incentive, industrial growth would be impeded and it would be adversely affected, then, in fact, it is not a case for continuation of the incentive, but it is a case for provision of the rates. That is a different aspect of the matter. If our industrial growth cannot at all come about with the normal rates prescribed in the schedule, then why ask for relief through the back-door ? Why not come through the front door and argue the case in a forthright manner and say that the rational rate ought to be such and such and the taxation has to be at such and such a rate ? If these people say that as a result of development rebate the industries get the necessary incentive because there is a concessional rate of taxation which alone conduces to growth, then I think that it is not a case at all for keeping the incentive. They are arguing a case for revision of rates, and since for revision of rates there is no case, they want continuation of the incentive. If the case is that any concession or any relief given in taxation conduces to growth, then it is a different story. That is the philosophy on which the Swatantra Party lives. That is not the philosophy to which we are ever going to subscribe. Growth by itself does not mean anything. Unless the growth is coextensive with social justice, it is not going to mean anything to us ever.

The third very important aspect is this. One who has known the working of the development rebate knows very well that after plant and machinery are acquired, 75 per cent of the development rebate which is sought to be claimed has to be created into reserve account statutorily and it cannot be used for purposes of declaration of dividend, but it would otherwise be freely available for any purpose ; funds corresponding to this would be available for any purpose. I have known of schemes and I have known of devices as a result of which so systematically plant and machinery have been acquired and growth brought about and at the cost of the exchequer

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there has been concentration of wealth. A small man may have benefited or may not have benefited. But utmost advantage has been taken of this. It would be an interesting study if someone were to analyse the balance-sheets of the monopoly houses of the preceding few decades. It would be a very revealing thing to find out how much development rebate has helped them to accumulate wealth. Then, it would be known that certainly this is something which is completely opposed to our philosophy and the pledge which we have given to the people, and one would also know why the end of the development rebate is the end of the whole corporate sector.

The Finance Minister has very rightly referred to the fact that after all, there are incentives and incentives. If this type of incentive is discontinued, then there are other types of incentives more dynamic and more modern. Sweden has several incentives where when they are spread over the years, neither the exchequer suffers nor the industry suffers. Certainly, we can think of framing other incentives, and it is utterly erroneous to think that development rebate is the only form in which can give an incentive for accelerated growth.

Coming to the priority industries, six industries have been stripped of their priority status, and they are petro-chemicals, aluminium, soda ash, cement, refractories, commercial vehicles and automobiles. Further, these industries which have been stripped of their priority status will hereafter get a deduction of 5 per cent of their total income as against 8 per cent, as a result of which they would hereafter pay tax at the rate of 52.25 per cent instead of 50.6 per cent. No one will object to it if instead of 8 per cent, 5 per cent is deducted on the same principle. If it is an incentive, then at some stage, it must come to nought. But I am unable to understand why these six industries have been chosen and stripped of their priority status. I must point out to the Finance Minister that for manufacture of every truck, 13 persons are employed, and 42 per cent of the cost of the transporter is taken by way of revenue and taxes by the State and Central Governments. Likewise, in the case of aluminium, we have tremendous deposits of bauxite, and we can harness the deposits of bauxite, and we have great export potential.

I would request the Finance Minister to consider the rationale of stripping these six industries of the priority status, specially when there are very many other industries still enjoying priority status. If the status should continue, I would request him to consider whether it is necessary to abridge the list in this manner.

Finally, there is the criticism why debentures and long-term loans are hereafter to be excluded in the computation the capital base on which 6 per cent deduction is given for purposes of holiday. It is a very simple proposition. On all debentures and long-term loans, interest is already deducted when total income is computed. After that, there was an absolutely unjustifiable and irrational provision that over and above the deduction of the interest which might be 9.10 or 12½ per cent, there would be a further reduction of 6 per cent on the debenture and the long-term. All that this provision has done is to rationalise and remove an anomaly which was so far existing so far as computation of capital was concerned.

I come next to income-tax on the non-corporate sector, the income tax rates of personal taxation has not been disturbed as such. The surcharge, however, on income-tax on individuals and HUFs was raised from 10 to 15 per cent on incomes which exceed Rs. 15,000. About this increase also, there has been some misgiving. At the outset, I must make it clear that in matters of personal taxation, there does not exist a very great hiatus or disparity between effective rates and paper rates in the schedule in respect of those assessee who receive their income by way of salaries or those taxpayers who choose to pay their tax honestly. This is unlike the corporate sector taxation where even honest companies pay in reality taxes at rates which are far less than those mentioned in the schedule on their real commercial profit. As regards the 5 per cent increase, I must make this clear. Wherever I go, people say in government offices 'My increase is over Rs. 100'. Others say, 'My increase is Rs. 150'. I must make it clear that on increases upto Rs. 1,250 there is to be no surcharge increase. On Rs. 2,000, it is 15.42P, less than one per cent; on Rs. 3,000 it comes to Rs. 37.50P, which is 1.2 per cent; on Rs. 4,000, it is Rs. 65.83P which is 1.51 per cent. I cannot understand how a Government servant is ever made to pay Rs. 100 more. If that is happen-

ing, I would request them to get the matter properly checked up.

Then there is a criticism levelled against the Finance Minister by some people that the rates have been so devised that they are more onerous for the poor than for the rich. I am unable to understand this criticism of the Jan Sangh members. I can imagine nothing more idiotic than this type of criticism. Only if the income tax and wealth tax rates were properly and effectively ever implemented, I think the disparities will disappear in five minutes.

A very interesting study has been made by one of the eminent writers on this point. He has worked out that a person who has Rs. 1 lakh net wealth and has 20 per cent return on this capital employed in business, after payment of income-tax and wealth tax is left with Rs. 17,125. If the net wealth is Rs. 5 lakhs and the return 20 per cent, that is about Rs. 1 lakh, after payment of income tax and wealth tax, what is left is Rs. 35,200. If he has a net wealth of Rs. 10 lakhs and the return is 20 per cent, that is Rs. 2 lakhs, after payment of income-tax and wealth tax, he is left with a paltry sum of Rs. 38,200. On Rs. 15 lakhs net wealth with 20 per cent return, he is left after payment of income tax and wealth tax with Rs. 20,450. On Rs. 20 lakhs, if he has 20 per cent return, or Rs. 4 lakhs, after the same process, there is a deficit of Rs. 7,300. If he has Rs. 1 crore by way of capital and 20 per cent return, the deficit is in the vicinity of Rs. 6,21,300. That is the total impact—that a man with a capital of a crore of rupees must be a refugee in two minutes time.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : He will not show the accounts.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : It only shows the magnitude of evasion and avoidance under this. It has to be properly appreciated that it is not as though our rates are more favourable to the rich people. Certainly this is not real picture we see in society. This is not what is happening in reality. It is only a few honest people who have to face this. I was talking to Dr. Karni Singh, he is not my client ; I can mention it here. He said that so long as this situation remains, one can do nothing else. I have my sympathies with him, as a friend ; this is likely to happen for a person who is not able to do some sort of

racketeering with his money. That is likely to happen with a person who is having things which are not remunerative. But what happens in reality ? I have never known of a man with a crore of rupees becoming a refugee like this, because there is a deficit of Rs. 7,21,000, and with Rs. 1 crore, he is thinking of becoming a monopoly house, and that is because there is infinite scope for evasion and more infinite scope for avoidance. Therefore, the question of disparities remaining is absolutely unabashed and unsolved. The question of disparities, therefore, has today assumed an extremely alarming proportion. There is less-privileged and the under-privileged, and the exploited and the down-trodden in the socialist society, and it will be extremely hazardous to remain complacent as we have been all these years. On that score, the disparities in taxation must be abridged by any means even if it involves ruthless and drastic measures and difficulties.

I am willing to suggest a more rational base for taxation. But I am not sure that on a more rational base for taxation, we will become more honest. I am unwilling to rush where angels fear to tread. Our dishonesty would continue to be what it is. We will be where we are.

Then, I come to the wealth-tax. I extremely welcome the provision of raising the wealth-tax levy to eight per cent. Only, I complain to the Finance Minister that he has not increased the wealth-tax on urban assets which I feel are very liberal. On five lakh urban assets, there is no extra wealth-tax. On the next five to 10 lakhs, it is only five per cent. On the next 10 lakhs, it is only seven per cent. In fact, you should use this device to bring about an effective scheme of ceiling on urban property. If we leave it to the States, it will never come about. There is no doubt about it. But we can evolve a rationalised wealth-tax without obstructing or impeding the progress or the activity of house-building, and yet that we can certainly think of bringing about a ceiling on urban properties.

However, I have a grievance against the Finance Minister about the revised rates. The revised rates do not take into account the exemption of a lakh of rupees. Let me make it clear. I have no objection if you want to tax a man. But how many people have a lakh of rupees in this country ? If he wants to tax a man with a lakh of rupees, tax him by all means. But my grievance is,

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you are taxing a man with Rs.1 lakh at a figure higher than what you are taxing a man with Rs. 15 lakhs. A study reveals something which is not fair. Let it be a progressive rate. If you take Rs. 15,000 out of Rs. 1 lakh, it does not matter. But then you deprive a man with Rs. 15 lakhs at less than the rate at which you are taxing a man with Rs. 10 lakhs. Let it be a progressive measure of taxation. Here, it is found that on Rs. 5 lakhs in 1969-70 the wealth-tax was Rs. 2,000. In 1970-71, it came to Rs.4,000 and the in 1971-72, it is now Rs. 5,000. It is an increase of only 25 per cent. But for a man with Rs. 1,50,000, if in 1969-70, he was taxed Rs. 250, it has now become in 1970-71, Rs.500, and then in 1971-72, it is Rs. 1,500. It is 300 per cent. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this aspect of the matter a little more carefully and see whether this was the measure of taxation he really contemplated. It is opposed to socialist approaches in the country. I request him to look through the chart. I would not read it, because I have a few more things to say. I request him to look into the chart given in the *Economic Times* of 30th May, 1971...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request him to be brief, because the list of his party has now lengthened. I thought it was a short list and I could give you all enough time, but in the list that has come now, many more are seeking an opportunity.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I shall finish within five minutes.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : May I know when the consideration stage will be over ? When will I be called upon to reply ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have eight hours more. It may not be today. There has to be some calculation. We will inform you

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : May I request the Finance Minister to refer to the chart given in the *Economic Times* of the 30th May, 1971, where it is given that the rise at the level of Rs. 1,15,000 is more than that at Rs.15 lakhs. If this is correct—I am sure this is not what was contemplated—I request him to have

my amendment No. 123 properly examined by his officers and see whether that is more rational and bring about a levy of taxation which would be commensurate with the concept of progressive taxation.

I refer to the amendment of section 5(1) (viii) of the Wealth Tax Act which seeks to tax jewellery hereafter. It is a very welcome measure, for nothing is as offensive as a vulgar demonstration of expensive and gaudy jewellery worn by women who lack the background of both education and culture, and not unoften good looks also. However I cannot understand jewellery having been exempted. But the law was faultily drafted. My submission is that he should consider the reasonableness of making it retrospective from 1963. The Supreme Court held in the Commissioner of Wealth Tax versus Mrs. Arundhati Balakrishna that the legislature had made express provision to exempt taxation of jewellery. I have no doubt in my mind that it was not completely the fault of the draftsmen. How is any one responsible for it ? If the responsibility rests on any one, it rests on the House and the Government for faulty drafting. Retrospective legislation of this nature where you are withdrawing a tax concession is, I submit, opposed to sound and accepted basis of legislation. Secondly, it should be carefully examined because there is a strong opinion that this type of retrospective legislation would be ultra vires the Constitution.

I wish to refer to the attitude of the department in preferring frivolous appeals. A whole lot of wasteful and unprofitable litigation is carried on from the Appellate Commissioner to the Tribunal. The Law Minister was saying yesterday that there is a large pendency, 80,000 appeals happen to be there as a result of the department's coming in to prefer appeals. The Law Minister says that eighty per cent of them are rejected outright by the Tribunal.

At long last they have as a Chairman of the Board of Taxes a very able man, a man of ideas and I think with his imagination and drive he would be able to rid his department of this kind of unprofitable activity. I am sure the Finance Minister would take this grievance seriously. Not only are you increasing appeals and wasteful litigation ; you are also unnecessarily diverting your energies to something which is not going to be profitable.

I have to protest against the tax on foreign travel. The Finance Minister has given some relief but it is inadequate. It is still going to adversely affect the Air India. I submit that Air India is one institution for which all of us feel immensely and I speak here to prevail upon the Finance Minister not to touch this Maharajah of 17-18 years, who is the symbol of India's magnificent service and hospitality; he should be spared. For a talented and versatile Finance Minister, it should not be impossible to raise Rs. 3 or 4 crores from anywhere else; he can impose a levy on the corporate sector or on individuals but he should not levy this tax. It is going to hurt Air India so much.

In the end I wish to refer to the most unfortunate developments in Bangla Desh and the utterances of Gen. Yahya Khan about India. The General has started speaking the language of war with India. It is an indication of the crack-up of his regime. Despotic rule always comes to an end by avoidable wars. Yahya is speaking the language of war and says: I am not going to be alone. Very soon the General will be disillusioned when he realises the customary treachery of the Chinese wolves. So far as we are concerned, we never want war with any one; we are not made that way. If he talks like this, what does it indicate? He must not mistake the decent norms of behaviour of the Indian people as a sign of weakness. This type of despotic generals never understand any decency. They only understand the jack boot. The General will do well to remember that whether anyone else fights with us or not, his own people will fight with us against his despotic rule. This man, after the Indian armies have marched through the fields and factories of East and West Pakistan, will be consigned to the dust bin of history and will remain under the garbage of eternal ignominy, disgrace and dishonour. He will be hated not only by future historians and the rest of the world, but by his own people the most. He will be hated by his own people the most for having ruined their lives, trampled upon their rights and for having taken the lives of hundreds and thousands of his innocent countrymen only to aggrandise his totalitarian design, only to have more and more authority and personal power.

*SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY (Tiruchendur): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say

a few words during the second stage of the discussion on this year's Budget, namely, during the debate on the Finance Bill.

Sir, if you examine the Budget Estimates and analyse dispassionately the policy behind these estimates, you get the nagging feeling that the country is slowly and steadily being dragged to the precipice of total disintegration. A close study of the last two, three years' Budget will substantiate my point. For the year 1968-69 the revenue receipts were originally estimated at Rs. 3027.30 crores. But the actuals of revenue receipts came to be Rs. 3084.07 crores. You will find, Sir, the excess of actuals over the estimates was to the tune of Rs. 57 crores. In the year 1969-70 a sum of Rs. 3322.21 crores was estimated to be the revenue receipts, but the actuals were Rs. 3388.54 crores resulting in an excess of about Rs. 66 crores. Now, let us see how the expenditure on capital account stood during these two years. In 1968-69 the estimated capital expenditure was Rs. 761.48 crores. In fact, only a sum of Rs. 427.91 crores was expended during this year, leaving an unutilised balance of Rs. 334 crores. The percentage of unutilised amount to the estimated expenditure capital account was as high as 43%. Similarly, there is this kind of tragic repetition in the year 1969-70 also. Out of the estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 769.58 crores, only a sum of Rs. 648.44 crores was spent in 1969-70. Thus, the expenditure on capital account fell short of budget estimates by Rs. 121 crores. If you go through the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70, you will come across the indisputable fact that a sum of Rs. 53.68 crores out of the appropriations sanctioned by this House under various heads of Demands of Central Ministries was surrendered unutilised. As the maxim that the proof of the pudding is in eating goes, the fact of non-utilisation of such huge sums, after obtaining the sanction of this House, proves beyond doubt the callous attitude of the Central Government in the implementation of approved schemes and the rank inefficiency that prevails in the Central Administration. You are aware that in our country auditing is done on random sampling basis. If such a random audit itself reveals an excess of Rs. 631 crores over the estimates, I shudder to think the magnitude of faulty budgeting if we evolve a system of 100% auditing of the accounts of the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. S. Sivasamy]

Government of India. One may legitimately entertain grave doubts that every year many hundreds of crores of rupees might have gone unutilised.

The actual revenue receipts are Rs. 123 crores in excess of the estimated revenue receipts ; on the other hand, the capital expenditure is less by Rs. 455 crores than the budgeted expenditure in two successive years. The total variation in both the Revenue Receipts and Capital Expenditure Accounts had been Rs. 631 crores. Under such a situation, what is the attitude and approach of the Government ? Every year they come before the House with a deficit budget and invariably the House is asked to approve new taxation proposals. I am at a loss to understand why the Government should resort to deficit budgeting and also to new levies, when the revenue receipts are in excess of the estimates and also the capital expenditure is much less than the estimated. With all the paraphernalia of high-paid officials and a plethora of institutions at their command, if this is the performance of the Central Government, I am sorry to state that we have only a bleak future.

I would like here to refer to the treatment meted out to the States whenever they approach the Centre for financial assistance. As the former Chief Justice of Madras High Court, Shri Rajamannar, pointed out, the Central Government act like the proverbial mother-in-law and the State Governments are given a step-motherly treatment. Whenever the State Governments seek the financial succour of the Centre for their capital expenditure, the Centre shows them empty hand. The Centre has in its hands almost all the major revenue raising powers. The Central Government alone are in the happy position of receiving foreign loans. They float frequently internal loans. They mop up the internal savings effectively. But, whenever a State Government has been left with no option except to approach the Centre for financial assistance, the Centre does not hesitate to say no. The Centre's negative approach to the needs and requirements of the States must change. I would request through you, Sir, that the Central Government must come forward to sharing with the State Governments the powers to raise financial resources.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The hon. Member is making some very important points and the Minister must listen to his arguments. It is the duty of the Minister. The interpretation is there.

SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Recently, I came across a news items that the Governor of Reserve Bank has issued a directive to an elected State Government that its overdraft was overdue and it must be cleared within a month. The hon. Finance Minister, though he is aware of the financial position of the State Government, is keeping mum. But, a sum of Rs. 19.38 crores due to the Central Government as interest on the loans given to the public sector undertakings is in arrears for the past eight years. No steps have so far been taken to collect this overdue interest from them. In the case of failure of a State Government to repay the loan, immediately it is served with one month's notice. This kind of attitude smacks of malicious discrimination.

The Central Government act like a usurious money-lender so far as the State Governments are concerned. They get interest free loan under the PL 480 Agreements, but when they descend to grant loans to the State Governments, high interest is charged on such loans. It is time that the Central Government realises that the States are the inseparable constituents of the country and India is an entity in itself. It is of imperative necessity that the Centre should shed its complexes and take a more helpful attitude towards the States.

The foreign exchange requirement for the Fourth Five Year Plan is about Rs 1750 crores net. In order to realise this quantum of requirement, we need to raise Rs. 4050 crores in foreign exchange. What happens to the difference of Rs. 2280 crores, which we are to raise in order to obtain a nett amount of Rs. 1750 crores ? This huge amount is necessary for repayment of old loans with interest during the five years of the Plan. Every year a sum of Rs. 400 crores is to be paid towards repayment of loan and interest. To give an example, an uneducated labourer, when he is faced with financial difficulties in meeting his day to day essential needs, goes to a greedy money-lender for getting a sum of Rs. 25 as loan and signs a note for Rs. 100. When we find that the Central Government have to get Rs.

4030 crores with a view to realising a nett amount of Rs. 1750 crores, you would admit, Sir, that the Centre is no wiser than the uneducated and needy labourer. After implementing three Five Year Plans and after 23 years of our independent existence as a nation, the country has been placed in this pathetic plight. New loans are obtained for paying back the old loans. The Centre does not feel shy in asking for moratorium on repayment of foreign loans. But, when the States ask for postponement of the recovery of loans or for re-scheduling of loans, the Centre does not hesitate to display their displeasure. With grin and grimace, such requests for moratorium from the States are contemptuously rejected. One month's notice is given for the clearance of overdraft. The Central Government are imbued with a sense of superiority over the States, as if they are the masters and the States are their servants. If this kind of Centre-State financial relations are perpetuated, I would like to issue a note of warning that the Centre is taking the country to the top of a smouldering volcano, which may erupt any time spelling doom and disaster for the country as a whole.

Sir, let us pause and ponder over the circumstances that led to the freedom struggle in Bangla Desh. The Members belonging to various political parties clamour day in and day out both inside and outside this House that the Government should accord recognition to Bangla Desh. The Pakistan Government at Islamabad had arrogated to themselves all the powers leaving little autonomy to East Bengal. The people of East Bengal were treated as serfs and the Pakistan Government had no compunction in condemning the people of East Bengal to eternal slavery. They were chained to the apron strings of Central Government there. This sort of oppression and suppression of the legitimate rights of the people of East Bengal threw up Mujibur Rahman the raise to banner of the freedom struggle. The situation in our country is not much different. The State are treated as servants and the Central Government, in spite of being endowed with enormous powers, do not, flinch from encroaching upon the rightful sphere of activities of the State Governments. I would warn that, if the present attitude of the Centre persists, not a solitary Mujibur Rahman but a multitude of Mujibur Rahmans would rise in our country.

Our history is replete with instances where the autocratic attitude of the Central Government not only led to their ignominious downfall but also to the creation of several small independent units in the country. If you see the rise and fall of the Mughal Empire in our country, you will be convinced of what I am saying. When Aurangazeb was the Emperor, his territory extended from Himalayas in the North to Tiruchirappalli down South. But, later many small States like Trivandrum, Mysore, Sivaji's Maharashtra and such other small States came into being. In fact, there were more than 300 splinter groups in the country. What was the reason for that? Aurangazeb in Delhi was omnipotent and omniscient and he had in him all the powers. Four hundred years ago, this situation led to the disintegration of an Empire. You are aware, Sir, that history repeats itself and if the Central Government do not change their attitude, they will be the originators of such a calamity. The Central Government can resort to any amount of taxation. They are also empowered to receive any amount of foreign loans. Besides, the States are fleeced to their skin by the Centre asking them to repay loans and interest on such loans even under duress. I would sound a note of warning that your majority may sustain you in power for a year or two. But, if the present invidious distinction between the Centre and the States continues, as the Mughal Empire ended in disaster, as the Pakistan is now facing the imminent disintegration with Bangla Desh becoming an independent country, our country also will follow that ruinous path. I would like to request the Government to take all necessary steps at the earliest for avoiding such a catastrophic consequence.

After two decades of Independence, the Central Government have got a new-found love for Socialism. The slogan of socialism is resounding inside this Chamber and reverberating outside. Can this ideal of establishing an egalitarian society ever be achieved by this Government? More than 1000 industrial concerns are in the iron grip of 20 capitalist families. So long as this situation prevails in our country, socialism will never come to our country. Where is the nationalisation programme of the ruling party? Has the standard of living of the people gone up? No. What has happened to the target of achieving production to the installed capacity in our public sector under-

[*Shri M. S. Sivasamy*]

takings? It is far from realisation. The middle-class people in our country is facing the signs of extinction. In the capital city, a middle-class man getting Rs. 1000 or so as his monthly income is forced to take loans at the end of the month at an interest rate of annas four per rupee. That is the economic situation in our country today. As a sop to the aspirations of the people, 14 major banks were nationalised by the Government. How are they now running them? When the banks were in the private sector, the retail dealers and traders were able to get loans from the banks without much difficulty. Now, recently the nationalised banks have been instructed to contract so far as their credit-extending functions are concerned. We were told that the banks had been nationalised with the noble object of serving the common people.

During these two decades, the Central Government have invested Rs. 1633 crores as capital in the public sector undertakings and have also given to them a loan of Rs. 1700 crores. The total comes to Rs. 3333 crores. What is the return on this huge investment? The trading organisations have earned a profit of Rs. 48.43 crores, but the public undertakings producing capital goods have incurred a loss of Rs. 83.14 crores. On the massive investment of Rs. 3333 crores in our public undertakings, we are incurring a loss of Rs. 35 crores per year. If the private sector had his enormous resource with them for investment, they would be making at the rate of 12% per annum a profit of Rs. 400 crores. You know, Sir, that if we want to achieve real socialism in the country, the instruments of production should be in public ownership. Our instruments of production are in public ownership, but with what result? You can imagine the direction in which the country is moving. Our economic efforts are at the lowest level and the goal of socialism is fast receding. I have no hesitation in saying that the root cause for this is the Ministers sign wherever they are asked to by the bureaucrats. Unless this situation is changed, you may invest 30,000 crores in the public sector and yet you may not be able to get any tangible return. It is not possible for this Government to achieve any appreciable success in their public undertakings, so long as they do not take effective steps to curb the monopoly growth of 20

capitalist families running nearly 1000 industrial units in our country. They are the stumbling block in the progress of public undertakings.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what effective steps have been taken to energise the public sector units. In the year 1967-68 we imported consumer goods to the tune of Rs. 518.2 crores; in 1968-69 Rs. 336.6 crores, in 1969-70 Rs. 261 crores. In the six months of 1970-71, April to October, we have imported consumer goods to the tune of Rs. 124.9 crores. Let us see what we have done in the matter of importing capital goods. In the year 1967-68 we spent of Rs. 517.3 crores in importing capital goods, in 1968-69 Rs. 527.4 crores, in 1969-70 Rs. 400 crores and in the six months of 1970-71, April to October, a sum of Rs. 222.6 crores has been spent in importing capital goods. If the Government import more of capital goods, it can be appreciated and it can also be pardoned. But in one year we have imported consumer goods more than capital goods by Rs. 1 crore. The barometre to measure the economic progress of a country is achieving self-sufficiency in the production of consumer goods and to some extent its ability to export such consumer goods. I would like to ask why industrial units for producing consumer goods have not been set up in the public sector. How long we are going to import consumer goods worth Rs. 500 crores per annum, causing thus irreparable drain on our slender foreign exchange resources? It is not enough to gloat over the fact that some major banks have been nationalised. I feel that the use of magic wand of nationalisation of banks is a sort of deception on the people hankering after socialism in the country. You can never usher in the era of socialism so long as you import consumer goods to the tune of hundreds of crores of rupees. If the existing private units producing consumer goods are not utilising the installed capacity to meet the needs of our people, they should be nationalised forthwith. More units for producing consumer goods should be set up in the public sector.

Recently, in the newspapers, I happened to read a report about the Bureau of Public Enterprises under the aegis of the Ministry of Finance. This Bureau is supposedly to go into the working of the public sector units and help them in augmenting their production

But with this huge set-up and with an investment of Rs. 3333 crores the public sector units continue to incur a loss of Rs. 35 crores a year. I do not appreciate the necessity for such a useless super-organisation.

I request that the Central Government should ponder over these problems and see what steps can be taken to improve the Centre State financial relations if they are intent upon maintaining and sustaining the unity of the country, and if they want to raise the standard of living of the people.

In conclusion, I would like to place before the House a few suggestions for improving the present economic situation in the country. The Central Government should put an end to the setting up of useless organisations. The State Governments should be taken into confidence in the matter of setting up public sector industrial undertakings. In whichever State a public sector unit is set up, the State Government should be associated with the management of such an undertaking as a full-fledged partner. The Central Government should encourage joint ventures with the active participation of State Governments. Parkinson's law should not be allowed to operate in the Central administration. The attitude of widening the stranglehold on the State should be changed. As recently pointed out by the former Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Shri Gajendragadkar, the Centre-State financial relations should be reviewed and if necessary the Constitution should be so amended as to grant greater financial autonomy for the States. Instead of examining the Rajamannar Committee's Report on Centre-State relations by a Committee of Secretaries of the Central Ministries, I would like to suggest that as suggested by our beloved Chief Minister Kalaignar Karunanidhi a committee of the Chief Ministers of States should be constituted for this purpose with a view to strengthening the hands of Central Government and to instilling a greater sense of unity in the country by giving the States their legitimate share in the administration of the country.

If the Central Government show unpardonable hesitation in doing these worthwhile things, I would like to warn that the blame for sowing the seeds of discord and disunity in the minds of the people of this country will squarely rest on the shoulders of Central Government and the people will have no qualms in condemning this Government for lack of farsightedness.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
(Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today is a red letter day in the history of India and of our Parliament that two most important Bills have been introduced for amending the Constitution of India so that our Constitution becomes a living Constitution and tries to help the revolutionary urge of the people to march forward on the path of socialist reconstruction of our economy.

In response to the reasonable demands of many Members of our party and of the House, the hon. Finance Minister has considered the various tax proposals and has given many concessions so far as some of the important tax measures are concerned. We welcome such steps by the hon. Finance Minister.

The fast developing situation in Bangla Desh is adding far larger burdens to our economy than was expected when this Budget was introduced. Knowing fully well what is coming in future months, speaking on the budget I had pointed out that the provision of Rs. 60 crores was really a guesswork and that perhaps we would have to bear the burden of these refugees for more than six months and when I said, perhaps for 1½ years, some people thought that it was too much.

I must say that we should be prepared to bear the burden of more than Rs. 1,500 crores in the coming 18 months over the Bangla Desh refugees who are coming. This must be a huge burden on our resources and do not know how the Finance Minister is thinking about it. I am sure that he is coming forward with a Supplementary Budget. I do not know how he is trying to arrange the resources.

15 hrs.

Another most important factor that we see after the Budget is that the prices of all essential commodities are rising. That is, what we apprehended when the Budget was introduced. It is surprising that price rise now is quite unexpected. The hon. Finance Minister also has agreed and seen that, really, the price rise is quite unexpected. Some measures should be taken to see that the price rise does not go further up and that it comes down. So far as middle-class families are concerned,

[**Shri Chintamani Panigrahi**]:

the price rise in consumer items is most conspicuous.

Today, I think, I will be correct in saying that the money supply with the public has gone up to Rs. 7000 crores. I think, this was not expected. If this process goes on, perhaps, the deficit financing will reach a point of about Rs. 350 crores as against 210 crores a year. Therefore, the only course that is left open to the hon. Finance Minister and to the Government is to try all possible ways to see that the rate of savings is increased and all unproductive expenditure is discouraged and all conspicuous consumption is discouraged by the new class of rich which constitute 10 per cent of the population in this country.

One more disquieting feature is that the non-Plan expenditure which was thought to be kept under check is rising by about 8 per cent. In 1969-70, it was a little less; in 1970-71, it was going up further and the way things are moving, in 1971-72, I am sure, it is going to touch about 12 per cent.

Now, a Committee was appointed to see how tax is being evaded. I hope, the hon. Finance Minister must have got the report by now.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Not yet.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It should have come by now. The hon. Finance Minister would have known where are the resources. If it has not come yet, I hope, the hon. Minister will try to see that it comes very soon so that he tries to plug the loopholes of tax evasion. So far as my knowledge goes, only the other day it was mentioned that tax arrears are to the tune of Rs. 170 crores a year. What I am submitting to the hon. Finance Minister is that efforts should be made here and now that the tax-collecting structure, the administrative machinery, should be so streamlined that there cannot be a huge tax arrear to the extent of Rs. 170 crores a year. This cannot be allowed. It may be Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 60 crores due to some litigation and disputes. But in an ordinary course of collection of revenue, it cannot be of the order of Rs. 170 crores. I hope, some measures will be taken in this regard. The hon. Finance Minister must be seized

of the matter and he should see that it does not remain like this.

I must bring one thing to the notice of hon. Finance Minister that there is a little lack of coordination in the thinking process of the various Ministries. I am not going to give all the instances. I may bring to your notice one or two instances. In the Budget, it was quite nice for hon. Finance Minister to say that consumption of petrol should be reduced because we are going to pay more and more to the foreign oil companies and the prices are rising still more. It is good that he did it. But if you see the demands and the outlook of the Industrial Minister, in this very House, he said recently that the production of car is to be increased and that two units with an output of 50,000 cars each are to be set up very soon. What does it mean? You are going to have two more units of 50,000 cars each, that is, 1 lakh cars. The cars do not run on water. They run on petrol. When we see that the foreign oil companies are trying to increase the price taking advantage of the present situation and the fuel shortage in this country and, when the Finance Minister wants to see that the consumption of petrol is curbed so that we save our foreign exchange resources, the Industry Minister thinks that this is perhaps a priority item so that there must be a production of one lakh cars. It means more consumption of petrol. It means satisfying the needs of the new class of rich. If it is so, how are you going to check conspicuous consumption so far as this new class is concerned? I think this needs consideration.

To-day, we are going to introduce the most important Bill to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have introduced.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Yes, Sir. We have introduced. Perhaps, we may have it passed before the session ends. Let us hope that with your blessings we can do it.

How is it that only three days ago the Birlas took away as much as Rs. 56 lakhs from the Finance Ministry towards the sale of Birla House? Would it not have been proper

on our part to wait for this? I think, Sir, somewhere there is some lack of co-ordination. The Finance Ministry may say, 'You have agreed. What can I do? I cannot go back on things agreed to.' Sir, if things go on like this, where will we go?

To-day the most important point before us is how to see that we find the resources for financing our Plan and at the same time see that we take up the extra burden which is falling on us because of the exodus of refugees from the Bangla Desh. I am not going to describe any other thing. Only I am going to suggest three or four measures. If you look at these measures, you will find them more practical and no extra expenditure is involved and if they are implemented, the Finance Minister will become so strong that by 1973 he can declare to the whole world that India has overcome all its difficulties and emerged as a nation with much more confidence.

Here, I will just mention that the preventive maintenance of industrial machineries, stock and equipment will give us more than Rs. 4000 crores. In India it has been estimated that a public bus costing Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 becomes a complete wreck within two to three years. In the London Passenger Transport, the average age of a vehicle is 18 to 20 years. In USA the vehicles are depreciated on a life-cycle of 10 to 12 years. If we recognise this and adopt this preventive maintenance it contains within itself the seeds of new capital formation. Without any new investment our industry can to-day produce at least 20% more if it is properly maintained and if only the wheels of machinery run smoothly.

When I think of preventive maintenance of industrial machinery, I am reminded of the recent mishap in the Rourkela steel plant. A complete roof portion of the steel melting shop has collapsed. It was a major mishap. Nowhere in the world in any steel plant roof has collapsed like this. The collapse has resulted in the closure of all the 5 LD converters, closure of two more blast furnaces in addition to the one already unserviceable, slow down or suspension of work of permanent units/departments such as raw materials, coke ovens, electric sheet mill and all units of the rolling mills and closures/slow down of the ancillary industries.

The loss in terms of money is going to be Rs. 150 crores for the coming six months and if I could just mention a few points, the Rourkela melting plant accident has generated a fresh wave of speculative buying in steel in the markets of India. The prices have firmed up and they are expected to go up further. Prominent consumers as well as dealers are reported to have made sizeable purchase of steel sheets and plates in the market during the last one week apprehending that the prices are going to increase still further. Rourkela production was expected to be 1.10 million tonnes by 1971-72, but, as a result of this collapse it is going to be only 5 lakh tonnes of steel. You can easily understand what a catastrophe it is for this country at this critical hour and then, Sir, you can understand with what a casual manner the whole thing is being treated as if a peg of wine just spilled over the dining table. Rs. 150 crores is the loss which we are going to suffer for the coming 6 months.

We find that preventive maintenance has not been taking place and this has been neglected. Enquiries are conducted, but under whom? Under the very presence of the General Manager who is responsible for these things. You know what will be the result.

Whatever industrial capacity we have in this country is not being utilised fully. If it is utilised properly perhaps we could match the Chinese in strength and in economic power. I met some Chinese Engineers some years ago who came to Bhakra. They were saying, your Bhakra-Nangal project is a very good project, even if half of such a Project would have been in China, we would have been proud of it; we would have sent posters to millions of houses proclaiming this. Today we find, Nangal fertiliser is being criticised for anything and everything. We have developed a habit of criticising our public sector plants. I hope we shall develop confidence. There is one thing which I wish to point out and it is that only 80 per cent of our industrial capacity, on an average, is being utilised. May be it is 50 or 60 per cent somewhere else. But on an average only 30 per cent is being utilised. I request the hon. Minister to see that at least next year we utilise 80 per cent of the installed capacity and by 1973 we utilise 100 per cent. The Finance Minister need not go and borrow any more.

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No further taxation is necessary. We can increase resources by another. Rs. 4,000 crores.

If you go to any public or private sector godowns you will see in the deep dark corridors there lying frozen large chunks of capital in the form of massive quantities of slow moving materials, semi-processed and even finished goods.

Some time back the Reserve Bank of India conducted certain surveys in respect of the inventories of 1001 odd joint stock companies. It showed a total amount of Rs 800 crores. It was done 6 years back. If it is done today the inventory position in the Joint Stock Companies would amount to Rs. 1,500 crores. If you include the inventories both in public and private sectors, it will amount to Rs. 5,000 to 6,000 crores. I hope this will be looked into. The entire capital is in bondage. We are trying for capital formation. Today, if the Chinese are confident, it is because, they are the one country in the world which never borrow from any other country. It is better to stand on one's own leg than to go and borrow from all over the world. Because we borrow, we have to pay Rs. 600 crores by way of amortisation and interest payment to debtor countries annually. Even the foreign oil companies have taken Rs. 210 crores by way of remittances of profits during the last three years. With this type of drag on our resources, how can be build up our economy and how can the people bear this burden? Therefore, the time has come when we must give some serious thought to the finances of the country and to the economy of the country.

I had the occasions to look into the details of some of the public sector undertakings, and you will be surprised to know that in one such project 260 ledgers were maintained weighing 4.65 tonnes, and nothing moves. The more the ledgers, the more the weight grows, and the more you require space for accommodation of the files. The Finance Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, is a very strong man, and I would request him to reduce the file-work by at least 50 per cent so that we can release the capital from bondage and put it to the productive use of the country. These ledgers cause delay, and the more the ledgers, the more the corruption. You will find that the ledgers

are neater and clearer than the machinery itself.

The time has come now in this country when we shall have to stand on our own legs. I am not enamoured of the suggestion made in some quarters. In 1962, when the Chinese attacked us, some people said that we might go over to America. Similarly today when President Nixon and Mao-Tse Tung are going to meet, some people say that let us go over to the Soviet Union. I am so proud as an Asian that the mighty capitalist country of Nixon is now coming to the heels of Mao Tse Tung. I think that this is a great achievement. Of course, the timing was not so good, and I agree there. But may I ask one simple question? When there is a constant meeting between Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Rogers in New York, nobody takes note of it and it is love-making or peace-making. But when Mao and Nixon meet, it is said that it is not peace-making. One cannot understand this logic. One should be very careful about this thing. Today, China, the Soviet Union and America are the three biggest powers in the world and they are trying to adjust between themselves. So, let us not just go into their traps.

India has been endowed with the greatest and biggest possibilities, and in the coming years India should build up its own economy on its own strength and on its own power because India is going to be the last hope of democracy in this region and in this continent. The nearest centre of power that is going to develop in S. E. Asia is North Viet Nam. It would be in the interests of India and in the interests of all the peace-loving people of Asia if we try in all possible ways to see the nearest centre of power that is developing in South East Asia, namely North Viet Nam is befriended and we have better relations with them. One of the greatest revolutionaries of our time had said very rightly that in all critical moments, the masses intervene spontaneously. We have seen that the Indian masses had intervened spontaneously in 1967 and they intervened spontaneously again in 1971, and today the masses of Bangla Desh have intervened spontaneously in Bangla Desh and the next time when the people of India are going to intervene spontaneously may be in 1973, that will be a different kind of intervention, and let us prepare ourselves for that.

Therefore, the only logical alternative to social disaster is here and how to give full employment and enforce a fair wage policy, because the twin enemies of our country today are the class of new rich who constitute 10 per cent, who are avoiding all taxes.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara) : All Congressmen.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : No. I do not know how long he has been in this House. It is because of Congressmen that perhaps he is surviving.

The second thing is the need to tackle the vast unemployment problem, the huge numbers of the unemployed young men who are angry. I hope some solution will be found for this problem and they must be provided with employment.

Lastly, I submit this to the Finance Minister. He wants to see how the prices can be brought down, how taxes are not evaded. As he has the power of negotiation, he can have a little dialogue with the action squad of the CPI(ML). There were some people who were trying to squeeze the poor adivasis and Harijans in certain localities. The action squad came on the scene and wrote only two lines, in red ink. 'By tomorrow morning return all the documents. For 20 years the law courts have not been able to give justice, the Government has not been able to give justice. If by tomorrow, these things are not returned, you will see the result'. By 9.30 in the morning, everything was returned. The Hon. Finance Minister may not do it overtly, but secretly he may use this action squad for this kind of work in another sphere. Let him ask the profiteers and tax evaders 'If you do not bring the prices down by tomorrow morning, you will know the result'. In the mixed economy we have in the country, let there be parliamentary activity and extra-parliamentary activity. Together with the two, we can control this menace of the mixed economy.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Is it a menace?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Complete mess.

The only substantial factor that could make a socialistic programme realistic is by

putting a ceiling on incomes. The Hon. Minister has tried to do it in all possible indirect ways short of doing it in the straight way because there are constitutional restraints operating. But I think a way should be devised to see that that should be the only programme for the coming two or three years. If that is done there will be plenty of resources forthcoming so that we can go ahead with our plans and achieve our desired objectives.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : Let me begin by saying that about the responsiveness of the Finance Minister, he expects us to give him a pat on the back. But the question is: to whom has he been responsive in the concessions he has given. He has been responsive to the Tatas and the director employees so whom this concession will be of help to defeat the very objective of ceiling proposed. We are not able to understand to whose appeal he has responded when he has given a concession by completely exempting the tax on cigars and cheroots. Our Finance Minister has discovered a gold mine of foreign exchange because of the tremendous export potentialities of these two items. It is not even consistent with the objective he has set himself while presenting his Budget as well as the Finance Bill. I mean the objective of development and social justice. Nobody has claimed, and nobody will claim, that cigars and cheroots are a necessity or any essential commodity. With regard to the other concessions he has given in order to protect the small scale industries, there is a loophole in that the big sharks in some fields who are making nuts and bolts will fragment their existing plants into such size as may avoid these taxes by bringing them within the five lakh limit in clearance. Sir, in short, the responsiveness of the Finance Minister has been the responsiveness of the camel-driver to the camel which has been loaded with unbearable volume of goods to which he has added the last stone and he has cast away that stone in a more demonstrative way. But unfortunately the Indian people are not camels or camel-like.

There has been a theory put forth by the Finance Minister—the theory of the inescapability of indirect taxes. Even when other sources were pointed out from the Opposition, the Finance Minister has found only indirect taxes as the main source for the resources for development and defence. If it is compared to other capitalist countries—I am not

[**Shri Balathandayutham**]

comparing with the socialist countries—when compared with several other capitalist countries, developing and developed, the ratio between indirect taxes and direct taxes is 50 : 50, but here, in this Finance Bill, the ratio is 18 : 19. That is the proportion in India.

15.27 hrs.

[**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL in the Chair**]

Intervening in the budget debate, when the debate was going on, Mr. K. R. Ganesh came out with the plea that what they were facing was the abysmal poverty of this country, imputing thereby that we in the Opposition were bothered about the middle-classes or the lower middle-classes or the working classes, whereas the Government was dealing with the abysmal poverty. I would humbly submit that it does not lie in their mouths to speak about the abysmal poverty, when they are tolerating and abetting this Himalayan monstrosity of Rashtrapati Bhavan and the Raj Bhavans. Even today, in feudal Moghul splendour the Governors are living, and the Government is turning a blind eye. When a proposal came from one of the State Governments to remove the Governor to a smaller place, because they thought 250 acres of space were not necessary for one family in a country of abysmal poverty, this Central Government, the Home Ministry, stood in the way. One crore of rupees for one family spent by this Government is something which is not only monstrosity compared to the abysmal poverty of our country but it is monstrosity compared to any other country in any part of the world. There are 19 grand Moghuls in our States about which we are not even allowed to put a question in Parliament ; it is even beyond Parliament. Then I say, while they are not directly concerned with these Moghuls, the Ministers have themselves now become Moghuls.

Their telephone bill for local calls averages 3000 a month, at the rate of Rs. 100 per day. These telephone calls are made to deal with the abysmal poverty in the country ? We understand abysmal poverty. There are two crores of people who are living on an income of 12 paise per day, 4 crores with 25 paise per day, 6 crores with 32 paise per day, 27 crores with 67 paise per day, whereas the *per capita* consumer expenditure per day is 78 paise. Has this budget any

meaning for this ocean of poverty ? So far as those people are concerned, this budget has been a burden, and in no way a relief.

I want the Finance Minister to face the question squarely. Does he not consider that his objective of price stability has been defeated at the outset ? I am not giving my figures or our experience. Government have themselves prepared the wholesale index. According to that, immediately after the budget the wholesale index has gone up, by two points ; this index does not include all items of consumption. The bulk of consumption reckoned with in the preparation of this is food; of the items that are taken up about 43 per cent are food. After all the budget was directly responsible for the rise in prices. What is the point in talking about other measures to control prices ? Indirect taxation was directly responsible for increase in prices. The prices of tobacco, fuel, power, lubricants, sugar, manufactures, intermediate products, etc. have gone up. In the last five years the average rise in price has been 7.4 per cent and this year it is going to be more, if not equal. The purpose or the objective has been defeated ; prices have risen.

You talk of poverty. If this Finance Bill has to give any relief to anybody, it must be to the downtrodden handloom weavers. There are 75 lakhs of handloom weavers engaged in thirty lakh looms and their dependents number two crores ; they constitute a big junk of the Indian population who are ground down by poverty. What is the relief or help that this Finance Bill or their socialist measures are going to give them ? Unless the Government comes forward to remove the excise levy on cotton yarn which is consumed by the handloom weavers, you will not be able to save that community of producers who have been clinging to it staunchly for centuries ; they will go down in utter famine and the whole industry will collapse.

The tax on readymade garments has not been considered at all. The Finance Minister has not been responsive to suggestions on this question. Actually the tax on readymade garments amounts to taxing labour because the raw materials such as cloth, buttons, etc. are there and the readymade garments people have to get tailors to do the work. They pay them something and make a profit. Government goes on to tax them. It is strange that the Finance Minister who wanted the

the poor and backward students to study in modern schools and also extended them scholarship, should tax the poor people and did not like them to wear even cheap fine cloths. They are destined to wear coarse cloth only. A person may be poor, but that does not mean that he has no taste or that he does not want to wear fine cloth. It is not a luxury. Today in our country fine cloth has become a necessity and coarse cloth is no longer to be the lot of the poor.

With regard to the wealth tax, it is strange that while the Finance Minister came forward to give a concession to landlords of houses, people who live on the rent they receive from the houses built by their fathers or grand-fathers, the enterprising small scale industrialist who has invested a lakh of rupees or more has to pay tax. That may even make the industry prohibitive. So, if the Finance Minister who is making fun of us for having made it a fashion to talk about the common man, wants to protect the small industries according to his own admission, then I think the small scale industrialists who invest a lakh of rupees should be exempted from this tax. The old exemption of rupees one lakh should be restored.

The structure of taxation is such that it is weighted against the low. If you take a person whose wealth is considered to be Rs. 1.5 lakhs, the increase in his tax is 300 per cent, whereas the increase in tax of a person with Rs. 5 lakhs worth of property is only 25 per cent. In the case of a person owning property worth Rs. 1.5 lakhs the tax comes to 125 per cent of the income-tax whereas in the case of a man who owns property worth Rs. 5 lakhs, the tax comes to only 33 per cent of income-tax.

We are not able to imagine how the Finance Minister came to attack pressure cookers. The housewife needs it and finds it convenient. It is cleaner and gives sterilised food. What is more, other utility things have not been taxed so much. For example, the cycle is not taxed at all. The components of the cycle are taxed 3 per cent. Electric fans, necessary for the middle class, are taxed 6 per cent. Electric domestic appliances are taxed 10 per cent. Moto-cars are taxed only 15 per cent. But I do not know why he is so angry with the pressure cookers that they are taxed 20 per cent. Even while speaking on the

Finance Bill, he was not prepared to respond to the housewife with regard to pressure cookers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Enough pressure was not applied.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not enough pressure from the Home Ministry.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Aluminium which is the raw material for the pressure cooker is already taxed 30 per cent and the sales tax and octroi on that is 11 per cent. Now he adds 20 per cent of excise levy.

The Finance Minister says that he has taxed the rich. I wonder whether it is a deliberate game that you go on declaring that you are having 97.7 per cent of income tax, that you are having wealth tax, sur'ax, etc. Are they not intended to be evaded? The very nature of the tax appears to be an encouragement for evasion, an encouragement for collusion on the part of officials and even higher-ups.

I know a case of an individual who was helpful in detecting 65 cases of tax evasion, ranging from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 3 crores. Instead of being rewarded for his patriotism, he has been blacklisted and all his efforts to remove him from the blacklist have not brought forth any result. Unless there is some higher-up also in collusion, this poor fellow, who is like a sheep among bulls, who deserves to be given a pat on his back, would not have been blacklisted by his superior, in a country where we talk against the rich and in favour of removing the abysmal poverty of the masses. Eleven excise officials who admitted their offence and surrendered gold and currency have been left out. There is no case against them, even though the CBI was asked to investigate.

AN HON. MEMBER : CPI ?

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : If we are allowed, will do better investigation. Even now the Finance Minister may ask, where is the collusion? On 3rd April, 1971, in this House, Mr Shukla declared that tax arrears to the tune of Rs. 7½ crores have been written off. In the history of taxation of this country, I have never heard of taxes on the poor

[Shri Balathandayutham]

being written off. I know cases where they have gone to the houses, removed the doors and confiscated the utensils of poor people. It is only the rich who get this privilege of getting tax arrears written off.

I understand Mr. Mundhra is still very much alive and kicking, indulging in tax-dodging, etc. He has even now much influence with the higher-ups of this country.

Every time we raised this question of the need of defence and development, Government is pleading that the base of resources is very narrow. When this was brought to his notice during the budget debate also, he said he was considering the rural sector. Rs. 756 crores of income-tax accrue from the urban income of Rs. 17,000 crores, whereas on a rural income of Rs. 15,000 crores, the income-tax is only Rs. 11 crores. Even the conference of Chief Ministers and their appeal is not going to fructify. Why can't the Government amend the Constitution and raise resources from the rural rich also, so that development and defence, the prime need of the hour, may be attended to and enough resources may be found for them? In the first plan, the proportion of agricultural revenue in the total revenue was 28 per cent. In the third plan, it had gone down to 18 per cent.

With regard to allocation to States, there is not only injustice, but in certain cases it is very cruel. Take West Bengal, which is densely populated. The investment on outlay on development there is Rs. 79 crores, of which the assistance given by the Central Government is only Rs. 54 crores, West Bengal is a problem State, situated in a very sensitive area, where there is internal commotion because of unemployment. The defence needs are greater. But it comes last among the States with regard to central allocation and central assistance.

In Bhubaneswar the Congress at least in theory gave the impression that they have found out that after all the taxation policy to bring about equity and do away with disparity has failed and that monopoly has developed in spite of the taxation policy. At least when the Ruling Congress parted ways with the Syndicate I thought they wanted to traverse a new path where they will abolish monopoly and have an era of nationalisation.

But this Finance Bill does not show any change. This Finance Bill is absolutely irrelevant so far as the abysmal poverty is concerned, because it is not going to give them any relief and it is absolutely incapable of doing any harm to the monopoly which is a hindrance to the economic development of this country. All that this budget is going to do is to develop the monopoly further.

Ultimately I want to conclude by saying that by all your efforts the national development is going to be only 5 per cent, inflation is going to be 12 per cent, the prices are going to shoot up by 8 per cent and the common man, who is getting his income only in paise per day, he will take half a century to cross one rupee per day barrier. This Finance Bill, while meddling with and muddling the national economy, does not touch even a fringe of the problem. As such, I would like a total revision of the entire Finance Bill, wherein indirect taxes are not resorted to, direct taxes are increased and other ways like moratorium, demonetisation and other sources are found for more outlay on development on a planned basis. So, I oppose this Bill in toto, lock, stock and barrel.

श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : सभापति महोदय, अगर मैं इस फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ तो इस लिए नहीं कि इस के माध्यम से गरीबों को राहत मिली है, बल्कि इस लिए कि जिस परिस्थिति में यह प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसमें इसका बहुत प्रयास किया गया है कि गरीबी और अमीरी की दूरी ज्यादा से ज्यादा दूर की जाये।

जब दो महीने पूर्व माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने बजट को रकबा था तो उस की बहुत आलोचना की गई थी। उस आलोचना को ध्यान में रख कर मंत्री महोदय ने मैदा, गेहूँ और कपड़ों पर जो रियायत दी उस का देश में बहुत स्वागत हुआ। साथ ही साथ बिल को उपस्थित करते हुए उन्होंने जो बहुत सी रियायतें दीं उन से भी देश में सन्तोष बढ़ा है। आज जब आप टैक्स बढ़ाते हैं तो यह होता है कि एक तरफ तो टैक्स बढ़ता है और दूसरी तरफ लोगों के सामने बेकारी और भंगाई की समस्या और भी जटिल होती जा रही है। उस को कम करने का प्रयास

किया गया है, लेकिन जिस परिस्थिति में यह विवेयक उपस्थित हुआ है उस से उतना नहीं हो सका जितना होना चाहिए था।

आज सरकार टैक्स लगाती है तो टैक्सों की बसूली नहीं हो पाती। बहुत से टैक्सों के बसूल करने में दिक्षित होती है। इस विषय पर हम को विचार करना चाहिए। आखिर लोग टैक्स देना नहीं चाहते या जो लोग टैक्स बसूल करते हैं, वह बसूल नहीं करना चाहते, या और कौन सी परेशानी है, अगर इस पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया जाये तो पता चलेगा कि साधारणतया ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग टैक्स देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि जो टैक्स उन पर लगता है, उसके बदले में उनका लाभ कितना होता है।

आज देश के सामने ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि सबकी जान और माल खतरे में है। आप चाहे जब का अखबार उठा लें, हर रोज देश के किसी-न-किसी कोने में लूटमार और कत्ल की खबरें निकलती रहती हैं। इसके अलावा दिनों दिन उनकी दिक्कतें और भी बढ़ती जाती हैं। इन सब बातों से जो आम जनता टैक्स देना भी चाहती है उसको परेशानी होती है। दूसरी ओर, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया कि 10 परसेंट या कुछ और ज्यादा ऐसे लोग हैं, जो वह किसी पार्टी में हों और जो भी हों, जिन लोगों के बीच में करोड़ों रुपये रखने वाले लोग हैं। माननीय सदस्य कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के अभी बोल रहे थे। वह बता रहे थे कि इसी सदन में बताया गया था कि करोड़ों रुपया टैक्स का माफ कर दिया गया है। जब इस तरह की बातें होती हैं तो जो लोग टैक्स देना भी चाहते हैं, जिनमें टैक्स अदा करने की प्रवृत्ति होती भी है उनमें भी टैक्स अदा न करने की प्रवृत्ति पैदा होने लग जाती है। इस बास्ते इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। ऐसे लोग जो टैक्स देना चाहते हैं उनमें इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति जिन कारणों से पैदा होती है, वे कारण दूर किए जाने चाहिए। लोगों को टैक्स अदा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाना

चाहिए। एक तरफ तो वे लोग हैं जो गरीब हैं, जो छोटी-छोटी आमदनी वाले हैं और उनसे आप टैक्सों की शक्ति में कितना ही रुपया वसूल करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ वे बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं जिनको आप टैक्सों से विचित करते हैं, उन पर से टैक्स आप माफ करते हैं। इस तरह की बातों से देश में बहुत असन्तोष पैदा होता है। जो टैक्स देना भी चाहते हैं वे भी टैक्स नहीं देते हैं। इस बास्ते इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए और आपको देखना चाहिए कि जिनको टैक्स अदा करने हैं वे टैक्स अदा करें।

देश के अन्दर आज बहुत से पश्चिम के अंडरटेकिंग आपने कायम किये हैं। इनको स्थापित करने का हमारा मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा लोगों को इनसे लाभ मिले, समाज को भी फायदा हो। लेकिन देखा गया है कि योजना बनाने के बाद उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए जो अधिकारी नियुक्त किए जाते हैं, उन लोगों का उसमें उतना कमिटमेंट नहीं होता है जितना होना चाहिए और वे उनको उस तरीके से नहीं चला पाते हैं जिस तरीके से उनको चलाना चाहिए। योजना को कार्यान्वित करने वाले जो अधिकारी होते हैं उनका उसमें विश्वास नहीं होता है और इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि करोड़ों रुपया जो हम इन पश्चिम के अंडरटेकिंग में लगाते हैं उसका उतना लाभ देश को नहीं मिलता है जितना मिलना चाहिए। आज यह भी देखने में आ रहा है कि जो टैक्नीकल अधिकारी हैं और जो आई० सी० एस० या आई० ए० एस० अफसर हैं, इन दोनों में एक प्रकार की वार छिड़ गई है और यह वार पावर को लेकर छिड़ी है। जो टैक्नीकल लोग हैं इन पश्चिम के अंडरटेकिंग में उन लोगों का यह कहना है कि उन लोगों की बात को सही माना जाना चाहिए, और जो आई० सी० एस० या आई० ए० एस० के अफसर हैं वे इन लोगों पर अधिकार जमाना चाहते हैं और वे यह समझते हैं कि अनकी बात को सही माना जाए। इस रस्साकशी का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो काम हैं वह नहीं

[श्री रामबेकर प्रसाद सिंह]

हो पाता है। कुछ दिन पहले इसी सदन में एक प्रश्न उठा था कि आई० ए० एस० के जो लोग हैं, उनके बारे में एनमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्ज़ कमिशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उनके बास्ते जो मैथड आफ ट्रेनिंग और सिलेबस बनाया गया है, उसे क्या देश के लिए सुयोग्य शासक बनाने में कठिनाई पैदा नहीं होती है? जो सिलेबस पढ़ाया जाता है क्या उसको आम जनता की ज़रूरतों के अनुरूप समझा जा सकता है या नहीं समझा जा सकता है? जिस तरह की ट्रेनिंग उन को दी जाती है उससे वे आम जनता के सेवक न बनकर प्रशासकों के रूप में ही उसके सामने उपस्थित होते हैं और तब यह मांग की गई थी कि इसमें सुधार होना चाहिए। इस रिपोर्ट की छानबीन करने के लिए जो कमेटी बनाई गई थी वह भी आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० अफसरों की कमेटी थी और उसको ही कार्य प्रणाली से सुधार करने के सुझाव देने का काम सौंपा गया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर जाना चाहिए और उनको देखना चाहिए कि जो नौकरशाही है, जोकि सरकार के काम को करती है, क्या उनमें सेवा की भावना उतनी है जितनी होनी चाहिए? मैं समझता हूँ कि उन लोगों में सेवा की भावना उतनी अधिक नहीं है जितनी कि उनमें शासन करने की भावना है। देश की परिस्थितियां बहुत बदल गई हैं। हम देश से गरीबी को दूर करना चाहते हैं। गरीबों के प्रति उनका वैसा रुख नहीं है जैसा होना चाहिए। जो गरीबी की स्थिति में रहते हैं, उनसे मिल जुलकर, उनकी कठिनाईयों को समझ कर उनको ऊपर उठाने की प्रवृत्ति उनमें नहीं है। ज्यादातर अफसर ऐसे हैं जो शासक के रूप में गरीब लोगों के सामने उपस्थित होते हैं और उनको दबाने की कोशिश करते हैं। जो भी अधिकार यहां के उन लोगों को मिलते हैं उनको कम करने की प्रवृत्ति उनमें ज्यादा होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसके ऊपर जल्दी से-जल्दी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए।

आज देश में जो फस्ट्रेटिड पालिटिशन हैं, राजनीतिज्ञ हैं और जो शासक बनना चाहते हैं लेकिन बन नहीं पाए, उनमें यह भावना पैदा हो गई है और वे कहने लग गए हैं कि मिनिस्ट्री या मिनिस्टर का काम केवल नीति निर्धारित कर देना है और उस नीति को कार्यान्वित करने का जो काम है, उसको सर्विसिस के ऊपर नौकरशाही के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए। यह जो चीज़ है यह बहुत गलत है। मिनिस्टर को नीति भी बनानी चाहिए और नीति के अनुपालन, उसके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन को भी देखना चाहिए। उसके बारे में भी उसकी जवाबदेही होनी चाहिए जिस नीति को मिनिस्टर या मिनिस्ट्री बनाये उसका पालन ठीक से होता है या नहीं, इसके प्रति भी मिनिस्टर को उत्तरदायी होना चाहिए। मिनिस्टर तभी इस सदन के प्रति और देश के प्रति उत्तरदायी बन सकते हैं जबकि वे नीति भी बनाये और इसको भी देखें कि उसका ठीक तरह से इम्प्लेमेंटेशन हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है।

अब मैं बिहार प्रदेश की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते ही हैं कि बिहार प्रदेश आबादी के लिहाज से हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरे स्थान पर आता है। वह दो भागों में बंटा हुआ है, उत्तर बिहार और छोटा नागपुर का प्लेटू। उत्तर बिहार का वह भाग जोकि उत्तर प्रदेश से सटा हुआ है, वहां के लोगों का मुख्य धंधा कृषि ही है। वहां कृषि के क्षेत्र में कोई प्रगति अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है। वह बैकवड़ एरिया है। वहां प्रगति बहुत धीमी हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई थी और वहां की स्थिति की जांच कराई थी, उसी तरह से उत्तर बिहार में जो स्थिति है, और उससे कैसे सुधार लाया जा सकता है, उसकी जांच सरकार कराये और पता लगवाये कि कृषि के उत्पादन के काम में कैसे स्थिति लाई जा सकती है। पहले वहां असामियक वर्षा हुई थी और अब

लगतार वर्षा हो रही है। इसके कारण सारे राज्य में अकाल की सी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और अकाल सना पड़ गया है। जब वहां पर कुछ दिन पहले श्री कर्पुरी ठाकुर की सरकार थी तब उसने आंकड़ा बनाकर बताया था कि रक्षी की पैदावार में से 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक फसल बरबाद हो गई है और वर्षा के कारण खेत और खलिहानों में बरबाद हो गई है। आज बाढ़ का प्रकोप चारों तरफ प्रदेश में है और उस कारण हाहाकार भचा हुआ है। इसके बारण फसल बरबाद हो गई है और आगे जो फसल होनी है वह भी नहीं हो पाएगी। बिहार में जो अकाल की स्थिति वर्षा और बाढ़ों की वजह से पैदा हुई है, फसलों के बरबाद होने की वजह से पैदा हुई है, उसके ऊपर शीघ्रता से कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए और बिहार को यथाशीघ्र पर्याप्त सहायता पहुँचाई जानी चाहिए ताकि जो मुसीबत उस राज्य पर आई है, उसका सामना किया जा सके, उसको दूर किया जा सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Madhu Dandavate has made a special request that he may be allowed to speak because he has to fly to Bombay. As a special case he is requested to say what he wants to. The time allotted to him is only two minutes.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : We are sitting here without our food. Our heads are swimming around. What happens about us?

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad) : We have been sitting here without lunch.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him speak for two minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Rather than flout your authority, I would request you to be a bit more flexible in extending time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Time allotted is only two minutes for you, I am sorry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Chairman, the pivotal question is one regard-

ing the methodology we have adopted for the development and modernisation of our country. The nucleus of this methodology has as its fundamental constituents a number of economic concepts which underpin our mixed economy and help constitute the growth model which now seems completely bankrupt and outmoded. A new model of development motivated by policies designed to foster a radically different future in which mass of the people are the central theme has to be evolved.

The other day while the Finance Minister moved for the consideration of the Finance Bill he had said :—

"The main objectives of the Finance Bill are to simplify and rationalise the taxation laws and to reduce opportunity for evasion of taxes".

Whatever be the nature of the tax structure, it is meaningless to have heavy taxation even on the upper echelons of society unless the taxation machinery is foolproof and there is no loophole in it through which even large elephants can pass.

For example, the continued recognition given by the tax authorities to the institution of the Hindu Undivided Family, the numerous exemptions provided for in respect of taxation of income and wealth and freedom given to the tax-payers in these brackets not even to declare their agricultural income and wealth in these statements, give enough room for tax evasion. This, of course, reveals the class character of the Government.

16 hrs.

I do not want to repeat all the arguments that I made during the general discussion of the Budget but I would only say that today a large number of rich men in the urban areas transfer a large portion of their non-agricultural income as agricultural income, as a result of which there is a lot of tax evasion. The Finance Minister has come forward to say that it is ultimately a State subject. But only this morning, they have introduced radical Constitution Amendment Bills and it should be possible for us to introduce amendments in this very House by which we can reconstruct the Centre-State relationship for

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

the sake of income-tax and non-agricultural income can be combined and then a definite portion of the total income-tax can be allocated to States for developmental activity.

I must make a little reference to the failures of planning. The main failures of Indian planning are not only in the area of growth rates. No development can proceed unless (a) it is based on the identification of problems at the gross root level ; (b) there are changes in the social and economic structure which are significant enough to release millions of poor people from lethargy and inhibitions created over centuries and give them opportunities for a better life ; and (c) the potentialities for finding partial and complete solutions to the problems of these people for mobilising local resources are fully exploited.

None of these can be achieved by the highly centralised macro-planning of the kind India has had so far.

Dr. Gadgil has said a lot about it. It is, therefore, not surprising that one of Prof. Gadgil's major preoccupations during his tenure in the Planning Commission was to introduce some kind of system and order into the methods of transfer of financial resources from the Centre to the States and remove the elements of arbitrariness and uncertainty not to mention of patronage which have characterised such transfer in the last two decades.

The position in this vital area of Centre-State relations is thoroughly unsatisfactory. Under these circumstances, the States feel no serious stake in planning from below. It is, therefore, necessary to examine fully and in depth the whole set of questions relating to the financial arrangements between the Centre, the States and various local authorities and the possible ways of re-ordering their respective functions and responsibility in regard to developmental activities.

The wasteful expenditure in Rashtrapati Bhavan and Raj Bhavans has to be avoided. If the epitaph of the princes has to be written, it should be written on the walls of the Raj Bhavans : "Princes are dead, Long live the Princes." I hope, this will not be the situation.

Again, there are a number of heavy perquisites for Companies, advertising firms, Minister, etc., and these will have to be curbed. In this connection, I may only quote that in the famous book "Gandhiji—The last Phase", Sri Pyarelal has written a very touching introduction. In that introduction, he says, foreigners come to this country, they see the Ashoka Hotel ; they see huge plants ; they see the Raj Bhavans and, when they leave this country, they only comment, "We have seen India but where is Gandhi's India." Of course, not Mrs. Indira Gandhi's India. They mean Mahatma Gandhi's India.

Then, there is lavish display of pomp and wealth at functions where Ministers and others are present. This will have to be avoided.

There are failures in the Cloth Control Scheme. The quantum of production of cloth brought under control is quite meagre and not available to consumers at fixed prices. The quantum of cloth has to be made available to consumers to the extent of 25 per cent at least for controlled variety. That is not available at fixed prices. The black-marketing is going on.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should conclude now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am concluding.

In conclusion, I say, that all the loopholes in the Cloth Control Scheme will have to be completely eliminated.

As regards the development rebate also, if development rebate is made available specially for backward areas and region, that will help the developmental activities in backward areas and regions. That should be considered.

With these words, I conclude and I thank you for extending the time. Let the time be flexible so that those who want to make their suggestions can make them.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, no economist of any prudence or eminence in this country can command these financial proposals as contained in the Finance Bill because these proposals do not

benefit the poor nor they cause savings and investments to go up and it plans for a price-rise with indiscriminate taxes on the necessities of life. The honest and the poor are the two major casualties of the present economic policies pursued by the Government of India. The dishonest should be afraid of the Government's power to bring him to the book and the honest should have the confidence in the Government's capacity to protect. This is known as the essential virtue of any government in the world. But, unfortunately, it is exactly the reverse in the case of India. The poor may have the vicarious pleasure that the rich has been soaked but these proposals do not benefit him in any way, do not help him in raising his standard of living.

The Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated for withdrawing the excise levy on maida and coarse cloth. He has also granted smaller mercies amounting to Rs. 15 crores which have certainly made him a shrewd politician. But it is undoubtedly a major victory for the common man who is totally opposed to the confiscatory, oppressive and expropriatory policy which is being pursued in the country for the last 23 years.

We have had a galaxy of eminent men to preside over this Ministry of Finance. I would particularly mention the names of Dr. John Mathai and Dr. C. D. Deshmukh in this context. But it is unfortunate that there was not a single Finance Minister during the history of the last 23 years who has tried to put India's economy on a sound, long-sustaining, mass-consumption and investment oriented growth path.

India to-day is known to be the highest taxed country in the world because the maximum marginal rate of taxation on personal incomes is 97.75%. On corporate institutions it is as high as 90%. Prof. Kaldor has pleaded that for a developing economy it is necessary that the level of taxation in no case should exceed 45%. But I would say that if this country is to grow, then we have to try what is being experimented in several other countries of the world. They have tried lower tax rates and they were able to mobilise larger revenues. The higher the tax rates, the lower the revenues, is the known principle all over the world. Therefore, I would suggest that if we place a ceiling on tax rates at 80%, then we can certainly think in terms

of rapid growth. Otherwise, we should say good bye to the whole process of economic growth.

We have placed heavy burdens on the common man in the form of soaring prices and punitive tax structure while it is unfortunate that the common man had derived no benefit during this period of the last 23 years.

I would just say a few words as to what we did during the last 23 years. The Government have made an investment of Rs. 27055 crores in the first three Five Year Plans, the three years of the Plan Holiday and the first two years of the Fourth Plan. The resources mobilised through taxation were about Rs. 40203 crores. Deficit financing —Rs. 3581 crores and we have received more than Rs. 12000 crores in the form of foreign aid. Besides this, India has accumulated foreign debts to a staggering figure of Rs. 10000 crores while we had a sterling balance of Rs. 1600 crores in June 1948.

Now, this is one side of the balance sheet. Now you should see that while we have mobilised more than Rs. 67384 crores during the last 20 years, it has resulted in the price index going upto 230. It has raised unemployment from 3 million in 1951 to 20 million in 1970. The *per capita* income has gone up only from Rs. 262.4 in 1950-51 to Rs. 339.4 in 1969-70. The *per capita* consumption of all essential items has surprisingly gone down during this period. According to the Economic Survey 1970-71, the *per capita* availability of cereals is shown as 394.3 gms per day and that of pulses at 50.9 gms. per day. This is much lower than that in 1965. Edible oil consumption in 1969-70 was lower than in 1950-51. Cloth consumption has gone down to 13.5 metres compared to 14.6 metres. in 1965. Coffee consumption has declined from 83 gms. in 1960-61 to 39 gms. in 1969-70. It is widely known that for all sections of the population, the *per capita* consumption in 1967-68 was lower than in 1960-61. Then you will see that the index of real earnings of factory workers which was 107.4 in 1948 came to 127.5 in 1961 and at 1961 prices, it was 98 in 1969. It is widely known that for all sections of the population the *per capita* consumption in 1967-68 was lower than in 1960-61. It is interesting to point out as to what happened to the 10 per cent poorest in

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

rural and urban areas. The 10% rural poor have stayed practically where they were at the beginning of the decade. The 10% urban poor have definitely suffered. We say, we spend so much, but we have got this result. Why is it so? It is due to the fact that poor choices of investments, wrong plan priorities, inefficient functioning of the public sector units and large scale corruption at all levels have brought the economy to the point of virtual stagnation.

The latest budgetary proposals of the Finance Minister have provided no incentives for growth, except the one for widespread tax-evasion and black-marketing. Even the Budget presented by the P.M. last year had provided several incentives which did accelerate growth rate and expedited the process of social justice. The present financial proposals cannot ensure the economy to grow even at the rate of 5 per cent a year. Prices are sure to rise by 15 to 20 per cent while unemployment would increase from the present 20 million to 28 million by the end of the Fourth Plan. Indian rupee is shaky in foreign markets and the fiscal policy would lead it to another devaluation. Not even one or two budgets, but even 100 budgets of this nature cannot eradicate poverty nor can they create employment opportunities. It is no use saying, we will eradicate poverty, we will eradicate unemployment. By such proposals, neither the Gross National Product nor the *per capita* income would increase. At times it gives an impression as if the ruling Congress has developed vested interest in poverty and unemployment. The Finance Minister should feel happy that the policies pursued by the present Government have placed us in the list of the small countries like Burma, Congo, Haiti, Mali and Somali.

Describing his budgetary proposals as growth-oriented, the Finance Minister laid considerable emphasis on an investment of Rs. 300 crores on plan-projects and Rs. 75 crores for creating employment potential. But this sum of Rs. 375 crores would, I feel, be sandwiched between Bangla Desh refugees and the interim relief to be granted to the Government employees.

The price rise of 15 per cent in 1971-72 will dampen the possibility of aiming at a substantial rise in Plan outlay either at the

Centre or in the States. I would not be surprised if the Government of India may not find any other choice except to declare a Plan holiday. This is what I expect from the present budgetary proposals.

If we go a step ahead, we shall see that during this period of twenty years, we have been raising resources for Plan development, but actually they have been squandered on non-Plan and non-developmental items. If we see the figure of non-Plan expenditure, from Rs. 656 crores in 1960-61 it has risen to Rs. 2060 crores in 1970-71, while non-development expenditure which was only Rs. 836 crores in 1960-61 has risen to Rs. 3249 crores in 1970-71. This is the situation.

While it is the primary responsibility of the Finance Minister to raise and mobilise resources and also to utilise them, he has also got another definite function to perform in the country, namely that he has to see how to bring about economy in the Government's expenditure. I feel that during this period, the Finance Minister has somehow forgotten to bring this element into his budget proposals. There is complete neglect of any measure of economy or any attempt to cut down the massive waste of the taxpayers' money. There was no mention in the whole budget whether Government were interested in bringing about economy anywhere or in introducing savings. If you see the figures you will find that the civil expenditure which was hardly Rs. 50 crores in 1950-51 rose to Rs. 1500 crores in 1970-71, and last year it rose further to Rs. 1725 crores. I would suggest that the Finance Minister should bring out a white paper which should be placed on the Table of the House so that we may know that Government are really interested in making certain sacrifices so far as the Government administration is concerned.

At the present moment, the country has got the impression that while Ministers are drawing fat salaries, and travelling in big cars and enjoying in every possible manner, they are expecting the country to make sacrifices. But for what? At this moment, the whole country knows that each Minister draws a salary and perquisites amounting to Rs. 3,07,080 every year, all free of tax, which means that every Minister draws Rs. 31,423 every month, all free of tax. The Finance Minister has laid a ceiling of Rs. 5000 plus

Rs. 1000 on company executives. I really do not know why the Ministers should not be placed at par with the business executives.....

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : On a point of order. It is a preposterous statement which has been made by the hon. Member that a Minister is drawing as much as about Rs. 4 lakhs. This has absolutely no semblance of any arithmetic or taxation proposals. This should be rectified, or else this should not go on record.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : I would suggest to the House that each Minister should be given a straight salary of Rs. 5000 a month, subject to all tax laws but no perquisites either by way of residence, staff car or any other allowance should be granted to him. Similarly, a Member of Parliament should be granted a straight salary of Rs. 2000 per mensem subject to all laws to which the common man is subjected so that a Member of Parliament or a Minister also behaves like a common man in this country, and the common man may have confidence in the rulers of the country.

Then, I would like to point out that the Auditor-General's report for 1969-70 had indicated tax arrears amounting to Rs. 960 crores as on March 31, 1971. This is the most staggering figure that the Finance Minister has to locate and collect. If our tax collections could be a little more judicious, I am sure that the Finance Minister would not have had to come to the House with a budget of this dimension and charging Rs. 177 to 180 crores by way of additional taxation. There are 44 cases whose arrears demand exceeded Rs. 25 lakhs, and the gross tax demand due from those assessee exceeded Rs. 151 crores, which is 18 per cent of the total. I would suggest that the whole tax machinery in the country, that is, the tax collection machinery in the country needs to be tightened and all loopholes should be removed so that the tax arrears are immediately collected.

Now I am interested to make a few suggestions for the consideration of the House. The effects of taxation, whether direct or indirect, are often complex and great care has to be taken while framing tax measures to ensure that the economic fabric is not stretched too far and at too many wrong points. Therefore, I suggest that

Government should immediately constitute a Tax Research Institute which should be charged with the responsibility of analysing scientifically the impact of every tax measure on the total economy. In that case, the Finance Minister would find a rather lighter job for himself to select the items to be taxed. I know a list of 400 items was placed before him and it was really a very difficult job for a Finance Minister to select the items to be taxed. If an Institute of the kind suggested is set up, I am sure the Finance Minister would find his task a little easier.

Taxation has to be restrained and market for borrowing for financing capital expenditure has to be more adequately explored. Deficit financing needs to be replaced by loans from the nationalised banks so that capital expenditure could be financed by the banks.

The rate of savings, which is so miserably low at 8.5 per cent today should be raised to a higher level if the economy is to grow at a rapid pace. I would suggest tax exemption on all fixed deposits in the nationalised banks and post offices, on all dividend incomes not exceeding Rs. 5,000 and also on personal incomes not exceeding Rs. 7,500, which, to me, seem to be absolutely essential if the rate of saving is to be raised further.

There is nothing wrong if private savings are transferred for public consumption but every rupee invested in the public sector must draw another rupee. At the moment, every rupee is losing 10 P every year. Productivity and cost consciousness are the primary considerations on which the future of the public sector should largely depend.

A large programme of rural works with the object of placing a minimum consumer expenditure of Rs. 324 *per capita* per annum at 1968-69 prices is required, which means that at least Rs. 1,000 crores must be placed in the hands of 10 per cent poorest rural population. The Budget simply provides Rs. 75 crores which cannot cut much ice.

Government should immediately announce a scheme of austerity. As to how to bring it about, I have four points to suggest : All staff cars of the Government of India must go, because according to me, each car costs Rs. 1000 per month ; all parliamentary delegations must stop. I would like to have a breakup of the expenditure of the Prime

[Shri Virendra Agrawal]

Minister's personal Secretariat and the Cabinet Secretariat. I want a 30 per cent cut in the staff expenditure, particularly in the Ministries of Finance and Defence, because I feel it can be done without reducing their strength or impairing efficiency.

Lastly, Gandhiji had taught us to worship Daridranarayan. During these 23 years in spite of our plans we have seen more than 50 per cent of the rural people and 40 per cent of the urban people still living below the subsistence level. The fiscal policy has so far simply perpetuated poverty, and therefore, I would suggest that the fiscal policy needs to be reoriented in such a way that the people of this country have a little higher purchasing capacity. This can be the only strategy for raising the living standards of the common man.

श्री कुशोक बाकुला (लद्दाख) : सभापति महोदय, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने वर्तमान स्थिति को पूरी तरह से अध्ययन करने के बाद यहां पर जो विवेयक पेश किया है मैं उसका पूरा-पूरा समर्थन करता हूं। मैं उनको इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने लद्दाख में छोटे व्यापार को तीन साल के लिए इनकम टैक्स से छूट दे दी है। अब मैं कुछ और कहने से पहले लद्दाख की तरफ फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्धों को देखते हुए मेरे ख्याल से लद्दाख की मड़कों और वहां की उन्नति का काम बहुत तेजी से होना आवश्यक है। लेह-मनाली रोड बनाई जा चुकी है लेकिन अभी तक उसको पक्का नहीं किया गया है। अभी तक उसपर कोई ट्रक और बस नहीं चलाई गई है। मैं रक्षा मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि अभी-अभी कुछ दिन पहले उस मड़क पर थोड़ा सा मिलिट्री कैनवाय चलाया गया है लेकिन मैं जोर देकर इस बात को कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की रक्षा के लिए और लोगों को सुविधायें देने के लिए इस मड़क को पक्का बनाना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि दो तीन साल हो गए फिर भी

वह सड़क अभी तक पक्की नहीं बन रही है। इसके साथ-साथ जहां-जहां पक्के पुल बनाने की आवश्यकता है उनको भी फौरन बनाया जाना चाहिए। इससे इस देश की सुरक्षा की ओर वहां की जनता को बहुत ही लाभ पहुँचेगा। सन् 1949 से लेकर लगातार मैं इस सड़क के बारे में सवाल उठाता चला आ रहा हूं और चौथी लोक सभा में मेरे सवाल पूछने पर यह कहा गया था कि सड़क बन रही है लेकिन अभी तक भी उस सड़क को पक्का नहीं बनाया गया है। सरकार को इसकी तरफ तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से लेह-कारगिल-गुरगुर-दोह रोड जोकि श्रीनगर तक है उसको भी पक्का बनाया जाना चाहिए तथा इस सड़क को सीमा सड़क संगठन को सौंप दिया जाना चाहिए। वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए हम कह सकते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की तरफ से हमारे देश को खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। अब चीन और अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति निकम्न के बीच जो बातचीत होने वाली है उसको देखते हुए यह सम्भव हो सकता है कि सदियों में किसी समय वहां पर हमला हो जाए। इस खतरे को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि देश की सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए इस सड़क को फौरन पक्का बनाया जाए।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री, सादिक साहब लद्दाख के सम्बन्ध में काफी दिलचस्पी लेने लगे हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मुझे यह कहना है कि लद्दाख के शैड्यूल ट्राइब और शैड्यूल एरिया धोषित न करने से लोगों को वहां हर सुभीता नहीं मिल रहा है। लद्दाख के लड़के आजकल पढ़ने के बहुत इच्छुक हैं और राज्य के बाहर भी पढ़ने के लिए जै जाना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनको पूरी तरह से सुविधा नहीं मिल पाती है। इस साल लद्दाख के तीन लड़के आईं ४० ए० ए१० का इस्तहान देना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनका सफल होना बहुत मुश्किल मालूम होता है। इसका कारण यह

है कि लद्दाख की बुनियादी तालीम बहुत कमज़ोर है। वहां के अध्यापक अच्छे नहीं हैं। वहां पर साइन्स के टीचर और साइन्स का सामान नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में वहां के लड़के यहां के लड़कों से मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन शैँड्यूल्ड एरिया धोषित होने से उनको कुछ लाभ मिल सकता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश, लाहौला, स्पीति और कन्नौर शैँड्यूल्ड एरिया में शामिल होने से वहां के लोगों को लाभ पहुँचता है और स्कालरशिप भी ज्यादा मिलती है। इस बात को मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ और फिर इस तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

इसी तरह से लद्दाख की जो भाषा है वह केवल लद्दाख में ही नहीं बोली जाती है। बल्कि नेफा से लेकर लद्दाख तक जितना सीमावर्ती इलाका है, उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाली सभी लोग बौद्ध भाषा ही बोलते हैं। इस भाषा को बोलने वाले लोगों की तादाद करीब 5 लाख है। यह केवल भाषा ही नहीं है, बल्कि इसमें बहुत से मैनुस्क्रिप्ट हैं। भारत में जितने संस्कृत के मूल मैनुस्क्रिप्ट थे वे तिब्बत में ही थे लेकिन उनको चीन वालों ने नष्ट कर दिया हैं। उसका जां अनुवाव है वह बौद्ध भाषा में लद्दाख में है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस भाषा के बोलने वाले नेफा से लद्दाख तक फैले हुए हैं और जिनकी तादाद करीब 5 लाख है, उस भाषा को 19वीं भाषा के रूप में संविधान में स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से लद्दाख में जितने तिब्बती शरणार्थी आए हैं उनको बसाने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने 1200 एकड़ रुपये दी है। लेकिन उनको बसाने का काम जल्दी नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस काम को जल्दी से किया जाना चाहिए। उसमें देर लगने का कारण मेरी समझ में यह है कि लद्दाख में जो डिप्टी कमिश्नर है वही डेवलपमेंट कमिश्नर भी है जिसके कारण वह इस काम को ठीक से नहीं कर पा रहा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि तिब्बती

शरणार्थियों के लिए एक अलग से असिस्टेंट डेवलपमेंट कमिश्नर होना चाहिए तभी शरणार्थियों को बसाने का काम जल्दी किया जा सकता है।

जितने लद्दाख के लड़के राज्य के बाहर बाराणसी या दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ते हैं उनको स्कालरशिप मिलना चाहिए। लद्दाख में एक कालेज बन रहा है, लेकिन अभी दो, तीन साल का समय लगेगा। जब तक वह कालेज नहीं चलता तब तक जो लड़के बाहर पढ़ते हैं उनको स्कालरशिप मिलना चाहिए। अभी भी दो, तीन लड़के जो बाहर पढ़ते हैं उनको एक साल से स्कालरशिप नहीं मिल रहा है। इस दोरी का कारण मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

हम सब मानते हैं कि लद्दाख का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि वहां के लोगों को ज्यादा शिक्षा दिलायी जाय। तभी लद्दाख का भला हो सकता है। लद्दाख के लोग पढ़ने में बहुत शौकीन हैं और वहां कालेज भी बनाया जा रहा है। लेकिन उसमें एक दो साल का समय लग जायगा। तब तक वहां के लड़के जहां भी पढ़ना चाहें उनको तमाम सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें और स्कालरशिप भी मिलनी चाहिए। तभी आप कह सकते हैं कि लद्दाख के लिए आप कुछ कर रहे हैं।

इसी तरह से लद्दाख में विजली का मामला है। अभी लेह-स्तकना एक विजली का प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है और दूसरा कारगिल से सुरुह नाला प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है। लेकिन जिस गति से इन प्रोजेक्ट पर काम हो रहा है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि बहुत समय लग जाएगा। इन प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने के लिए जल्दी की जानी चाहिए तभी लद्दाख में विजली की समस्या हल हो सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे अपने विवार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया।

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Ever since the clarion call was given by the Prime Minister to remove poverty throughout the country, known as "Garibi Hatao", people from every corner of our vast land have sat up and taken stock of the situation, hoping, sometimes hoping against hope, that she would succeed in eradicating poverty. All of us here, whether from this side of the House or from the Treasury benches, have been concerned over this poverty problem but nobody really was in a position to find a real answer to the problem.

The Budget presented by the Finance Minister in my opinion will not be able to solve the poverty problem in the country although perhaps it was aimed to do so. The increase in taxation today is only going to create more corruption, more evasion and more black money and ultimately end in a vicious circle. The taxation structure has reached the stage of expropriation and confiscation. I am not opposed to taxation. I want to see poverty removed from this land altogether. But if we keep on increasing taxes to such an extent only because of a few dishonest people, who evade, is that going to be the answer? There are professional evaders in this country. We are all concerned about it, this hon. House is concerned about it. But is taxing people more and more, more than their total income and confiscating their total income, the answer to the problem? This is the question that I would like to ask the Finance Minister.

I admire the Finance Minister in many ways, I know he is a go-getter. He is a man who definitely wants to see that this Finance Bill eradicates poverty, but I have grave doubts about it. If the structure of taxation as it stands today is going to result in the honest man virtually disappearing, I would like to know how it helps the country. You know perfectly well that it is not only inhuman but unnatural for any Government to tax a man more than his total income. It is equally unnatural for the Government to expect that that man will be able to pay those taxes, that he would not resort to dishonest means, that he would remain an honest and straightforward citizen. It is for the Government to see that the tax structure is such that it is within the paying capacity of the citizen, that the citizen pays gladly and is able to retain a certain amount for himself,

that he has a certain incentive and can lead a normal and happy life. I have not said at any time that the present system of inequalities of wealth should remain. I have said on the floor of the House for the last 8 or 10 years, ever since the wealth tax was brought in, that what we need today is a once for all capital levy in place of wealth tax. I have said it over and over again and I say it again. You fix the amount at 50, 60 or 70 per cent of the total wealth on a sliding scale, but take it away at one go. I stand for that. I make this suggestion it is not correct for Government to grill a group of citizens who happen to have a certain amount of wealth, and place them in a situation where they are constantly running after lawyers, advisers and tax experts, when they can very well utilise their useful time to build a better country. Therefore, if you bring about a capital levy, you will have equitable distribution of wealth overnight in one sweep. The disparity between the very rich and the poor will be reduced at one stroke. You will be able to give the man far more incentive to build his country, and I think that if we have got a group of men who are better educated, they will be able to do some useful duty for the country, but they are now only singled out because they happen to have some wealth. I think the capital levy is one way in the hands of a socialist Government that will help us to achieve our aim. But when I was in Bombay I was told that if I were to make the suggestion to the Finance Minister that we should have a capital levy in place of wealth tax, it would perhaps be introduced, but the wealth tax would also continue, and that even if there was a guarantee given by the Finance Minister that no such thing would be done, probably some Twenty-sixth amendment of the Constitution would be brought in or some other way found out. So, I would like to make an appeal to the Finance Minister, because he is a practical man, to have a capital levy once and for all for a period of 20 years and no wealth tax for a period of 20 years. The amount that you collect by wealth tax can be got from the capital levy from the interest alone. Therefore, the country will not be losing any income, and you will be achieving your objective much quicker. You will be taxing your citizens much less and at the same time you will get all the money that you want and you will help those citizens to live a life of honesty. It is because of this that I make this appeal.

I would also make an appeal at the same time that the Money that you receive from the capital levy, assuming that you bring it about, should be utilised for housing the poor. The Government which takes this money from the rich will be able to make the poor people feel at once the impact of what they have done. The money should not go to your exchequer, it should go for housing, so that the poor men on the streets who sleep on your pavements, the men who do not have a roof over their heads, who are living in slums, can be provided with houses. I think that way the Government will be able to prove to the poor people that they are serious about what they are saying, that their socialism is no longer a hoax, but it is something tangible because they have benefited in a short space of time.

I had the chance of speaking to many hon. friends from the Congress and Ministers also and they have told me that *garibi hatao* will take 20 years. May I in all humility say that this country does not have 20 years to play around with? Today man is going to land on the moon. The aspirations of the youth of the country are sky-high. Can you wait for 20 years? I am not saying it as a member from the opposition trying to embarrass the treasury benches, but as an Indian concerned about the problem. We will have to take measures whereby this poverty problem can be eradicated very much quicker.

There are one or two things to which I would like to draw your attention. One is the wealth tax imposed on silver utensils and EPNS. I am quite sure when you brought this new measure you did not realise the unnecessary harassment and hardships that would be caused to the citizens who come under that tax bracket. I want to show you a few things which will attract the tax. Firstly, razor blade. The original one I have sent to the Prime Minister—Gillette blade, which says "platinum-hardened edge". It costs nothing but it will attract tax. Here is an EPNS spoon costing a rupee or two. How does the tax-payer determine the quantum of silver on it? I realise the Finance Minister does not wish to heap harassment on the people, but these facts are there. Here is a golf ball. You buy this in the market. It is gold-coloured-plated, so to say. But nobody knows whether it is gold or just spray-painted. But the burden of proving what this ball is

and whether it is subject to tax is on the tax-payer. This ball costs Rs. 5. It looks gold-plated, but what does one do about it? You hit the ball and it is lost. You have to declare it in your tax returns as lost. But how does one convince the ITO that it was actually lost in play? I am just trying to bring to his notice these hardships.

You have raised the wealth tax from 5 to 8 per cent. I am certain you are going to raise it to 10 or 12 per cent next year. In that situation, a few thousand or a few lakhs of rupees that you are going to collect over the entire country by counting razor blades, spoons and golf balls—will it be worth it? Do not you think in your estimation, that the harassment caused as a result of the additional levy is more than the money you are going to collect? Therefore, I would appeal to you, as a serious-minded minister, a go-getter as I said, who understands the situation, to kindly remove this unfortunate thing and give the citizen a chance to live a more useful life, inasmuch as not being tied up with your tax collectors and tax experts...

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) ;
Why play golf?

DR. KARNI SINGH : Why not? Your Vice-President plays golf. Fakhruddin plays golf. The day you stop it, we will also do so.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I play *gully-danda*.

DR. KARNI SINGH : If you like, I will take you on in *gully-danda* too one day.

The other point is, you have made wealth-tax applicable on jewellery from 1963. I wish to appeal to you that retrospective taxation is not good. Even Mr. Salve said it from the treasury benches. Make it prospective. If you keep on bringing laws making them retrospective, another government will come and bring one going back three generations. It is because of such unfair measures that you are going to have the courts declare these things null and void. When they do that, you are going to get very angry and you will probably have a committed judiciary. When you have a committed judiciary, you will have a situation in this country like the one

[Dr. Karni Singh]

there was in Henry VIII's time. Go and see this film on the life of Ann Bolyen called "Ann's thousand days" see how a committed judiciary functions...

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Certainly you can make this comment about retrospective operation. But it is not retrospective in the real sense, because that provision was made applicable from 1963. Only on a technical ground, the Supreme Court's decision went against it. We have corrected the whole thing and made it applicable from the very beginning as it was.

DR. KARANI SINGH : You cannot do that. When Parliament passes a law, the interpretation of the law is what is written down in the law, not what might have been the intention of the minister. Therefore, the minister may kindly take that into consideration.

These inhuman laws, unnatural laws, that are brought in also result in certain unnatural things coming into our society. I was in Bombay for two months and I had occasion to discuss these matters with tax experts. They told me that some tax experts even suggested that husbands and wives should go through the process of divorce so that they would not be clubbed together for wealth-tax purposes. It is not a matter that can be taken as a joke; it is a serious matter. I agree that when a husband and wife get divorce they will continue to live together in a life of sin but this is the situation that government creates for honest citizens by compelling them to take such a step. Is it correct? Is it worth it? Would not a capital levy obviate all this? If a citizen has a certain amount of income left in his hands he would not resort to unnatural measures.

You talk of a ceiling on houses. You want a ceiling on urban property. Here I want to suggest only one thing. Please do not take the house or home of a person who uses it for living purposes the same way as if he owns, for example, half of Connaught Place. You say you exempt houses up to Rs. 1 lakh. May I ask in your own great city of Bombay whether you can get a house or flat for Rs. 1 lakh even if you pay 50 per cent in black, as is usually done? So, please take these things into account.

Now I would like to say something about black money. This House is concerned about the quantum of black money in the country. What I want to say, and I say it in all earnestness, is this. If you want to stop black money it is imperative for all of us sitting in this House, Ministers and ruling party Members of Parliament and others to stop dabbling in this. In some shape or form black money is being used everywhere. People living in glass houses should not throw stones at others. You may turn round and say that Mr. X has blackmoney. If you take Mr. X's total amount of income and confiscate everything that he produces in the rest of the year, and if that man produces X amount of black money, he will be skipping so many other taxes. You are compelling him to have black money.

I tell you that any wrong law, even if it is passed by Parliament, if it is a wrong law, if it is an inhuman law, it will be broken by people. You may catch them and put them into jail; then you need more jails. Take the Representation of the People Act, something that hits us very closely. That Representation of the People Act says that nobody will spend more than Rs. 35,000 on his parliamentary election. I do not want to point a finger at anybody in this House, but all of us, the 520 of us, out of them how many have fought the elections with Rs. 35,000?

AN. HON. MEMBER : Nobody.

DR. KARANI SINGH : So, I ask that question. If we the law-makers, the sovereign legislators of Parliament, if we are prepared to file returns and affidavits about tax returns and election returns that are not accurate, what right have we to point a finger at the citizen outside Parliament House? This is happening because a wrong law was made. Everybody knows that a parliamentary election costs Rs. 5 lakhs and still you have provided such a small sum. In another six months you will be fighting the State elections which will cost contestants quite a big amount. Everybody knows that the State election will cost Rs. 1 lakh and not Rs. 12,000 as laid down in the law. So, black money will be used in the State elections and those 4,000 legislators will sit in the Assembly and make new laws and point a finger at other people and say "you are indulging in blackmoney"—what about them.

When the Nagarwala case was going on I was in Bombay and I was not here in Delhi. The reaction of the people there was something fantastic. They were saying here are people who are indulging in black money, what right have they to take others to task. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister—I do not want to embarrass him—I would like him to tell us when he replies what steps he propose to take so that black money does not come into politics and also to see that when it comes to toppling State Governments run by opposition parties this black money is not utilized. Therefore, if this is the kind of situation, if we are dabbling in black money at the highest level, then no matter what steps you may take you will never be able to stop it.

As far as *Garibi Hatao* is concerned, even though we may try hard to remove it, I am afraid it is going to take twenty years to remove poverty from this country no matter what steps you take and what taxes you impose. The more confiscatory the taxes you impose, the more corruption you create and the more corruption you create the more black money you produce and ultimately you will have a nation without character, and a nation without character is a nation without a future. I only hope that you realise it.

16.48 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Mr. Chairman, this is the first real budget after the mid-term elections. I regret to say that this Finance Bill does not reflect the changed conditions, changed modes and changed temper of our people. Sir, it is a very traditional sort of budget in a situation which is absolutely untraditional. Again the same old theories are surreptitiously being introduced, namely, growth. The budget is supposed to be growth-oriented and there are all sorts of pleas for concessions, for holidays, for exemptions, for growth, for capital formation, for rapid development and all that.

Sir, there are two theories of growth. One which says that only those who have can produce and, therefore, let there be more concessions to them; let there be more tax exemptions; let there be more incentives for development and that will give us growth.

Sir, our past experience tells us this theory has already floundered. Such type of growth leads to recession; such type of growth leads to crisis; such type of growth leads to wider and wider gap between the rich and the poor with the result that market goes on narrowing down. There may be growth but no market with the result growth shrinks.

The other theory is: social justice leading to growth; equality leading to growth. Sir, the mandate in these mid-term elections was not so much for 'garibi hatao'. I beg to disagree here. It would be an insult to our people—wise and maturing—to say that they voted for few more crumbs of bread or for slightly higher income. No. Our people are impassioned. Yes. Our people want rapid progress. But they want at the same time justice and equality. The argument that let us not distribute poverty, let us first produce more and then we shall distribute this argument does no more satisfy our people. Our people are prepared to starve; our people are prepared to be deprived of one meal a day but before they starve they must be convinced there is justice in this country; that their labour is not being exploited by others. If Birlas are prepared to starve; if Tatas are prepared to starve let us distribute poverty but let it be distributed if the common man, labourer, farmer are convinced that they shall get the fruits of their labour and they shall not be exploited. Then and then only shall we have more production in our country. Then and then only shall we have growth in our country—uninterrupted growth in our country.

Sir, nobody expected that overnight this budget will usher socialism in our country. But certainly we had expected that this budget would introduce, would take steps towards austere economy. The other day our Finance Minister gave a call for discipline in the economy, for austerity in the economy. But I do not find much of austerity in this Finance Bill or in the Budget.

Sir, what is happening in our country. Even today huge palaces are coming up; huge buildings are coming up; sky-scrappers are coming up; air-conditioners are being manufactured; refrigerators are being manufactured and all luxury articles are being manufactured.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
We have taxed them.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Sir, we talk of growth. Growth of what and growth for what? Eighty per cent of our population almost does not constitute a market at all. They buy cloth once a year or even once in three years and they hardly have food to eat in the morning and evening which they themselves produce. They do not constitute a market. On the other hand twenty per cent of the population consisting of the rich and the neo rich veto the entire economy. That is the vicious circle—the production and consumption cycle confined to this twenty per cent population. Fortunately or unfortunately India's 20 per cent population constitutes a vast humanity and that is enough to guarantee huge profits for the manufacturers. But there is a limit. This confined, limited cycle of production-consumption has to be broken.

Production of what? It has to be production of houses for the slumdwellers and for the homeless, and production of more goods, coarse cloth for example. The production of fine, superfine and synthetic yarn has increased but the production of coarse cloth has not increased.

So, when we talk of growth, let us be very clear about growth of what, in what direction, and let there be a drastic curb on all luxury articles. A moratorium must be placed on the production of luxury articles. Let capital be diverted into desired channels. We do not want luxury items. When I talk of austerity, it is not merely austerity by Ministers and Members and Parliament that I am talking of. The entire economy has to be placed on an austerity basis, where luxury items are not imported and production of luxury items within the country is limited to the absolutely necessary minimum. We can have airconditioners for hospitals or laboratories but we do not need airconditioners for offices. We were not born in England that we need a cool place to live in. We should not import any more cars. The ministers should not use imported cars, I agree. But let this austerity percolate down to the entire fabric of our economy. That is why I say that conspicuous consumption on marriages, exhibitions, advertisements and all that must be curbed.

Let there be a ceiling on feasts, illumination, marriages, expense accounts of companies and salaries of managing directors. The hon. Member there was talking about the total expenditure incurred over a minister. What about the salaries and perquisites of managing directors of private corporate bodies? They spend Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000 per month over managing directors. Can a ceiling not be imposed on that? In the public sector undertakings the managing directors and technicians can never go beyond a certain limit but in the private sector corporate bodies these managing directors are given thousands of rupees, expense accounts and all sorts of perquisites. This is intolerable.

We want austerity in our country, discipline in our economy and diversion of capital into desired channels of production and it is necessary to curb this conspicuous consumption, expenditure, luxury and splendour and the vulgar exhibition of wealth and ostentation.

Another very important aspect is the rising prices. The hon. Member, Dr. Karni Singh, was just now talking about black money. It is parallel money or parallel currency in our country. It is true that a large chunk of the black money gets converted into white money but, at the same time, there are further replenishments to this hoard of black money in our country. If it goes on increasing unabatedly in the manner in which it has been increasing, it will act as a grave threat and challenge to our legitimate economy and currency and the whole economy will collapse.

There are various sources from which this black money comes—smuggling, tax evasion and other ways. About the future, it is all right; I am not talking about the future. Of course, very rigid, strict and stern measures will have to be taken to check tax evasion, smuggling and all that. But what about the present black money which is already a threat and which is mainly responsible for the rising prices? All expenditure on luxuries is being financed by this black money.

The whole price structure in our country has become so sensitive and reckless that no laws can explain the spiralling or shooting up of prices in our country. Even if there is

large scale production, even if the production scale increases, prices instead of going down go up at the slightest stimulation or provocation. If a particular item is taxed, the price of another item which is not taxed also goes up. On a slight pretext, in sympathy or out of sheer lack of regulation or control anywhere, we see that prices are going up.

17 hrs.

One of the important reasons for doing this is that there is a vast reserve of black money in our country which is inflationary and which is responsible for price-rise. The only way to freeze or do away with this black money is demonetisation. I demand that the Government must gather courage and be bold enough to introduce a new currency, at least of denominations of 100-rupee and 1000-rupee notes and declare that, after such and such date, the old 100-rupee and 1000-rupee notes will not be a legal tender and that the people can come and get them converted or exchanged from banks by new 100-rupee and 1000-rupee notes. That will lead to freezing of black money.

At the same time, I want to put a very practical suggestion. Simultaneously, the Government can float some authority, may be, a Housing Corporation or a Backward Regions Development Authority, and float bonds, 100-year bonds or 90-year or 80-year bonds, and it can be said that those who will buy these bonds from them, the sources of their money will not be enquired into. But this must go on simultaneously with demonetisation. If you introduce demonetisation and not declare a tax-holiday or such attractive terms for bringing out black money, it will not come out. It will come out if, simultaneously, there is a positive measure to curb and to freeze black money through demonetisation.

Similarly, there is one other very important reason for rise in prices and that is that we have to many varieties in our items of production. Take, for example, textiles. In our country, we have 20,000 varieties of textiles. What is the result? About 87 textile mills have closed down and about 200 textile mills are on the verge of closure. It is commonsense that when you have so many varie-

ties of articles, each variety is to be produced on a small-scale and thousands and lakhs of rupees are spent on advertisement. There is also cross transportation of goods. Delhi, cloth goes to Bangalore and Bangalore cloth comes to Delhi. And the consumer is defrauded and cheated.

Even in Japan which is not a socialist country, there is complete standardisation of textile varieties. Only 1000 varieties are allowed. Not only textiles. Take soap, tooth-paste and specially life-saving drugs. They are not produced on generic basis. There is no standardisation. At least cotton textiles and drugs must be nationalised. A generic standardisation of drugs and medicines and of varieties of textiles must be introduced which will bring down the cost of production considerably and which alone will bring down the prices.

The Tariff Commission also must be reconstituted so that it does not serve the interests of manufacturers and allow them arbitrary increase in prices but goes into the cost structure honestly and impartially and tries to curb the prices.

Similarly, all speculative activity and forward trading in all items must be banned. Otherwise, prices cannot be checked.

One more thing I have to say and that is about the crash programme which is supposed to give employment in our villages to thousands of people. I am afraid, this crash programme will not succeed. What is happening is that under the crash programme, huge amounts of money are being spent on wages only. What will happen? One thousand men will get employment in a District. They will get employment for 10 months a year. For 3 years, they will be employed. After 3 years, they will again be rendered unemployed. The present method of spending money under this crash programme is to provide employment. But the manner is to spend all this money over wages. A very small amount of money is being spent over tool and implements. It is a total waste. It is said that it will create permanent assets. No, it will not. Mostly earth work is being done. It is better to ask these unemployed people, each one to be given a dog, and ask him to straighten the tail of the dog for 10 months a year and the tail of the dog will not be straightened and the man

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

will near get a permanent job. If the Government is serious about giving employment, solving the problem of unemployment and having the crash programme for it, this money should be invested. Instead of 1000 people, you give employment to 700, or 500 people but this money should be usefully invested. Let each district's problems be studied and the cottage industries and the agro-industries and the processing industries can give employment. Let this money, the crores of rupees that has been provided under the crash programme, be invested in these industries which will give permanent employment to the people in those districts. Otherwise, we will have only temporary employment and the people will again become unemployed and the crash programme will crash.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : After twenty years of socialism, years of scarcity, four years of industrial recession, rising unemployment low per capita income, stagnating economic, mounting debts, hardly 4.9% GNP increase in eight years ending 1968-69 against Japan's 17% annual cumulative growth, our world export share declining from 2.1% in 1951 to 0.7% in 1970 despite rupee devaluation, annual doses of deficit financing, states adding unauthorised overdrafts, rampant inflation eroding savings, high illiteracy, untouchability and communalism, stresses and strains of poverty and privation all finding grim outlets in rising disturbances, crimes, riots, Naxalites and murders, all in the backdrop of rapidly rising prosperity the world over, the people of India demoralised and desperate believed chanting of '*Indira Gandi Ai Hai Nai Roshni Lai Hal*' '*Garibi Hatao*,' 'Down with Communalism,' 'Banish unemployment,' 'March to Socialism' and *El Dorado*—and the people went out and voted her beyond her widest expectations. That presented a grand opportunity. Expectancy was in the air. People awaited. And the Finance Bill was introduced. A feeling of let-down, demoralisation and frustration is enveloping India. It killed a second time Nehru, the maker of the mixed economy of growing public and private sectors both exerting their utmost for our rapid development. The Bill would dampen motivations, retard growth, will result in flight of capital, brain-drain, deter new industries, dismantle existing industries, reduce production, reduce savings reduce investments, increase inefficiency, inflation,

black-marketing, black currencies, official harassment and corruption, ultimately reduce the tax revenues, reduce our share of exports and further reduce the rupee value...

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : It seems to be a rich man's telegram.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Please don't waste my time. I have to run. The Finance Bill would spread poverty, distroy the democratic socialism and bring radical communism.

Our Party is committed to rapid growth with social justice bracketed with democratic socialism. Pseudo radicalism would neither give growth nor social justice but would distribute poverty and debase quality of life. While we heartily agree with the criteria set by the Finance Minister, his proposals contradict and defeat his professed criteria and objects. Democratic socialist society where wealth is efficiently produced and justly distributed is an ideal worth-striving for.

Communism and the Marxist form of Socialism after 100 years have yet to produce a single affluent egalitarian society.

We subscribe unreservedly for advanced Democratic Socialism equated with a prosperous welfare State. Like advanced technology, advanced socialism should be based on the results of experimental research before application. The staunch socialist Government of Singapore or many around the globe would have gladly supplied the 'know-how' for advanced democratic socialism.

Singapore has Rs. 6000 *per capita* income against ours of Rs. 600.

After twenty years of contributions by private sector and the people, of nearly Rs. 40,000 crores to developmental expenditure, our economy stagnates. The monopolistic and semi-monopolistic privileged and patronised highly inefficient public-sector's contribution to GNP is hardly 6%; the other 94% sustaining India comes from the discredited underdog private sector. You cannot divide more than what you have and what you produce. Wealth must be created and distributed, but first, it has to be created.

The emphasis is solely on increasing State ownership and widening State control as if

that were a sure panacea for all economic ills.

Does our socialism primarily aim at filling empty stomachs with food, or at filling them with the satisfaction that their neighbours are no less hungry than they are?

Indian Socialism in the true sense, only aims at reducing the disparity between wealth and poverty.

Democratic Socialism requires efficient public sector, yielding social surpluses. Then alone can it be a public benefactor and not public enemy.

The objective of a prosperous welfare State and dignity of human beings should not be bartered away for illusions. 'Know-how' and the mechanics of fast generation of GNP are well-established and applied by countries the world over,

If growth of industrial production was stated in weights and measures, one would have been surprised to find that 4.5% growth in 1970 stated in value was more than offset by the overall increase of 5.5% in the wholesale prices index in 1970.

For, the deep-rooted malady in the economic sector is to face the problem boldly. If the good of the country lies in the industrial growth which is professed as the objective set up by the Finance Minister, this is not likely to be achieved, if the Bill proposals are accepted.

For fostering expansion of employment opportunities, new industries are required to be set up and old ones modernised and expanded for which money and motivation are principal pre-requisites.

Arithmetics show that an extremely small amount and sometimes no amount at all is left with the earner after he has paid the income-tax. Wealth-tax payable in addition to income-tax in some cases decapitalises. As for motivation, if a person earns Rs. 1 lakh on investments at 10% on 10 lakhs he is left with income of Rs. 25,000 after taxes. But if he earns Rs. 2 lakhs at 13% on investments of Rs. 2 lakhs, then, he is left with no income but has to pay from his own wealth Rs.

21,800. But if he earned at 10%, that amount as rent from urban property, he is left with no income but has to pay Rs. 1,16,800 out of his wealth. Provisions limiting salary and expense to Rs. 6000 gross on executives will eliminate hard-driving dynamos, promoters and executives, badly required to set up new industries and operate profitably the old ones.

Since 1960-61, the estimated cost index of Plants and Equipments have gone up to 180%. The depreciation being applicable on written-down value could never equal in ten years, i.e., in 1970-71, to the 1960-61 cost of 100. Development Rebate provided 25%. This means, development rebate and depreciation together provided less than 125% against today's replacement cost of 180%. As such, not for modernising, but even for just replacement, there is already a gap of over 55%, representing an annual 5.5% rate of dismantling industries. Abolishing development rebate will increase the gap to over 80% and will now dismantle new industries annually at 8% rate. Government must be prepared to take over obsolete and broken-down plants and employee's liabilities.

Levy of income-tax at rates upto 97.75% and wealth tax upto 8% and further 7% for urban property amounts to annual confiscation of income and wealth. Then it is more profitable and less difficult for a person to evade tax on Rs. 23 than honestly earn Rs. 1,000.

Deleting Rs. 1.5 lakhs invested in new issues for wealth-tax calculations will harm the flotation of new issues

The Finance Minister has given no estimate or taken into account the figure of likely revenue for the proposed increase from 25% to 30% in the case of chargeable profits in excess of 15% of the capital. It is known that new industries or undertakings do not yield profit in the initial years and even after the manufacturing starts. The exemptions under sections 80J made some provision. The proposed amendment to rule 19A is a very important measure likely to prove a disincentive a new undertaking.

The Finance Bill has also taken away the exemption of income up to Rs. 3000 to companies, firms and associations of persons and it has increased the tax burden on capital gains and investments including shares and

[Shri D. D. Desai]

machinery and has reduced from 8 per cent to 5 per cent the deduction of profit of priority industries and increased the rate of company surtax from 25 to 30 per cent in respect of profits exceeding 15 per cent. It has increased the rates of tax on capital gains. It requires the companies to deduct 23 per cent instead of 22 per cent out of the dividends. As a further disincentive for new industrial expansion it provides 2.5 per cent extra customs duty on machinery. Although obviously the Bill seeks to reduce disparity by confiscating wealth above a certain limit, yet in the process it has provided powerful deterrents defeating the objective of growth of industries and expansion of employment, by attacking the corporate sector on twelve proposals out of 15 proposals in the Income-tax Bill.

Companies which passed through lean years and whose average return on capital over the years is less than that on loans would yet be liable to super-profit tax in the year when better profits are made.

After two decades of fiscal experiments which inhibited the British economy and exports, the British Labour and the present Government reached an inescapable conclusion that the reduction of tax burden up to a limit of motivation for personal earnings and savings was essential. Encouragement of private enterprise was essential. In fact, the corporation tax was reduced from 42.5 per cent to 40 per cent. Simplification of the taxation system was considered essential and the British replaced, unlike us, the income-tax and the surtax by a single graduated tax. Even Russia has introduced profit-motive incentives.

Taxes come from income and product. Where is motivation for income or products to extract taxes from? Facts establish us as the highest taxed nation and our rate of growth is the lowest, which is no accident but a consequence. Motivations for corporate developments are removed and hard work, efficiency and savings are penalised. Plan outlay of capital nature should come from borrowings and not from taxation.

The budget provides for further undemocratic concentration of economic power along with political and military and now judicial power in the hands of the rulers instead of distributing it to millions of citizens.

How can the budget expect the private sector to contribute when the means to generate wealth to contribute are taken away? The Bill would dry up the very sources from which the taxes are derived today.

The private corporate sector contributes 70 per cent of the total national income in developed countries. Manifold restrictions limit it to 8 per cent in India, but the private sector is made to contribute no less than 60 per cent of the direct and indirect taxes collected by the Central Government.

Non-plan expenditure each year is higher than budgeted. Last year's deficit financing is stated to be Rs. 330 crores instead of Rs. 270 crores indicated by the Finance Minister, if the States' overdrafts are accounted. The general price level has been increasing by annual rate of 7 per cent in past five years. After the budget, the prices of a wide range of goods have already moved up by nearly 6 per cent. The Bill has already harmed the people.

The lowering of tax rates up to certain levels makes the economy grow, boosts investments and production to a point, when with lower tax rates, the tax collection actually mounts. The cases of Germany, France, the USA, Japan, Singapore, the UK and many others give evidence of this.

Vigorous, determined and ruthless attempts should have been made to drastically cut non-plan, unproductive governmental expenditures which are contrarily increasing rapidly. Between inefficiency and losses of public enterprises and the rising governmental expenditures and the States' indiscipline, the people of India are deprived and squeezed. Governmental expenditures have risen to exceed disposable incomes, forcing people to misery. Prof. Clark, Prof. Erhard, and Prof. Kaldor and many others have frequently expressed that maximum rate of personal taxation should not exceed 50 per cent for optimising national benefits.

Out of 150 countries of the world, 144 do not exceed the tax rate of 50 per cent on corporate profits. The maximum marginal rate of personal income tax is 53 per cent in Germany, 60 per cent in Japan, 60 per cent in Norway and 65 in Sweden. India is the only socialist country where income tax and wealth tax can together

amount to more than 100 per cent of the total income. It is said the most expensive hobby of Indians is work.

Mistaking socialism as nationalisation of trade and industry, our nation has piled up losses, inflation and unemployment.

The Bill betrays the true ideals and aims of socialism and the interests of the masses, as often propounded by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

In Government and the public sector minimum work is the rule and avoidance of work is the habit. Words have become a substitute for action.

Since 1957, Japan has drastically cut direct taxes resulting in phenomenal economic growth of that country.

It takes years of initiative and enterprise, care and labour to build up a national economy, but its destruction can be compassed quickly and easily.

Three and a half million unemployed in 1970 will be up by 21 per cent to 4.2 million in 1971 on the employment exchanges, while the actual number of the unemployed must be at least twice that figure.

The radiating potencies of direct taxes go far beyond mere raising of revenue. They propel tendencies which can obstruct effort, deflect enterprise and constrict growth and can prevent the bringing forth of the maximum gifts of each for the fullest enjoyment of all. Bad economics may temporarily be good politics.

The Bill will retard individual savings and capital formation due to rise in qualifying limit from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 under cl. 15 and raising surcharge from 10 to 15 per cent on incomes exceeding Rs 15,000, coupled with inflation.

Women's personal jewellery tax provision's retroactive application from 1963 after the Supreme Court ruling is unfair to women and the Supreme Court and will create administrative difficulties and cost.

After reading the Budget, Omar Khayam would have said : What I gave, I had ; What I spent, I had ; What I saved, I lost ; What I invested, I lost ; What I left, I lost.

The fruits of work and the results of saving are both taxed at rapidly rising rates.

While we welcome the Finance Minister correcting on 26th July certain hardships, particularly to small producers in a few fields, these changes are not likely to mitigate inflationary pressure on cost of living.

Presently, processing of agricultural produce barring a few commercial commodities is not classified among the priority industries list. It is requested that processing of all agricultural produce be in the priority sector as this would help rural employment, rural development, wided industrial base and has many direct and incidental advantages.

If one knew the anatomy of so-called big business or large houses and had a grasp of the mechanics of their operations, one would not out of fear complex retard by fiscal measures growth of the large industries, but would have broken up the large houses, as was done by the occupation forces under Mac Arthur in postwar Japan and by the Allies in Germany. Both countries have prospered beyond all expectations.

As for reducing disparity, our 99.8 per cent people have income below surtax level. They are nearly equally poor. The balance of 0.2 per cent. disparity differential for skill, hard work, education, taking risks and responsibilities provided a great incentive to the 99.8 per cent if the jealousy of a few is disregarded.

The principle of social justice demands that labour and enterprise should be fairly rewarded. The choice between working and not working or disincentive to work should be eliminated.

I would conclude my statement by quoting Lord George Brown, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary of the Labour Government of Mr. Wilson has said in his memoirs *In My Way* recently published in London :

"...we have to rethink our attitude to some traditional positions. For example, the

[Shri D. D. Desai]

taxation system on which I was brought up in the era of Philip Snowden, and to which Labour still seems so irrationally attached, really encourages a man to decide between working or not working."

"He is not so pleased by what he earns as he is annoyed by what he is paying away. We should not give a man a choice between working and not working. What we want to do is to give him a choice between spending his money on the things he likes, or saving..."

With these words, as I had only a limited time, I resume my seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri N. K. Sharma.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दीरा) : सभापति जी, मैं इस समय यहां पर वित्त विधेयक के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वित्त विधेयक और वित्त मंत्री द्वारा पेश किया गया बजट हमारे देश में आप चुनावों के बाद में एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया की शुरूआत है...

सभापति महोदय : आप कल कंटिन्यू कीजिएगा।

17.27 hrs.

**HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE.
PURCHASE OF HOVER-CRAFTS
TO CHECK SMUGGLING**

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH (Tellicherry) : Sir, today in our country smuggling has become a very serious problem. I am sure nobody in the House will dispute the fact that the question of smuggling—smuggling of gold, smuggling of drugs, smuggling of synthetic fibres and smuggling of all sorts of things—has become a problem of national concern.

Just before this discussion, we were discussing the problem of how to find resources. According to non-official estimates made by various responsible quarters, it is learnt that nearly 200 metric tonnes of gold are being smuggled into our country, from a very small country lying 2,000 miles away from our western coast, Dubai. It is a country

with 60,000 people, and this year they have imported 200 million dollars worth of gold to their country with the specific purpose of smuggling it into India. They have not made it a secret also. They have brought very sophisticated vessels with radio and radar equipments, and these vessels are now being sent to our country. Every week, twice or thrice, they are sending these vessels with large quantities of gold, in them

Why is this happening ? One of the main reasons is that in our country we have a tradition of keeping gold ; our ordinary people love gold to such an extent that the blackmarket price is almost 100 per cent more than the international price of gold. So, it has become a lucrative trade for smugglers from abroad.

Another thing is, because of the over-invoicing and underinvoicing done by big business-houses, exporters and importers, they have to somehow cover up the money they are gaining through this black trade. They use this illegal, smuggled gold, as a very successful mask to cover up their illicit gains.

Another important factor is, as I have said earlier, the craze for anything imported into our country. If any body goes to the market and finds some synthetic fibre material is sold, and if he is told it is imported, it is readily bought at a very high cost. All this happens in such a way that we are losing a lot of our national wealth. We are losing silver ; we are losing foreign exchange. There is a big drug traffic. Antiques are being smuggled from our country to countries outside; rice also is being smuggled to Nepal *en route* to China.

All these are operating as a sort of a drainage on our income to the countries around us. Gold is being smuggled from Dubai, rice is going to Nepal, Pakistan and some Arab countries are sending gold and taking drugs, silver and rice ; the United States and other countries are taking smuggled antiques from our country.

When the nation suffers such a big loss, what is the attitude of the Government ? On 13th August, 1970 there was a discussion in this House when Mr. Chavan promised that all possible measures would be taken to prevent smuggling. On 10th December, 1970 there was a conference of Customs Collectors

and discussion took place for three days. They decided that they would buy a big fleet of sea going vessels with sophisticated machines and electronics devices and that they would install what is called KIFU, a kind of an X-raying machine to find out whether a passenger is carrying gold when he is coming to our international air ports. But nothing has happened in a big way. The Minister might say that something might have been done. No effective steps has been taken to prevent smuggling which is taking place in a big way, to and from our country.

I do not know whether the Government is aware that the smugglers are operating an air strip in Bombay near Kalyan. In that air strip, in the middle of a poultry farm, they are sending their piper planes from other countries and these planes bring gold in and take away the things that they want to smuggle from India.

Then what is the position of our staff of customs. On the 23rd of this month Mr. Ganesh himself answering a question said that they are taking effective measures to prevent smuggling. We have a big coastline in our country measuring about 5000 kilometres and our land borders measure about 10,000 kilometres. But how many customs officers are there to protect this border? To be precise there are 1,200 customs officers upto the level of inspectors to protect this vast border. It is humanly impossible. They are ill-equipped.

I should in this connection refer to what happened not far away from Delhi. The customs here got the information that a car was carrying smuggled gold from Bombay to Delhi and they went to the check post near Delhi to intercept that car. The smugglers should have had better intelligence system than the customs people; it seems they got the information that the customs men would be there and they started firing at the customs people who had to run away. It is shame on our Government that they sent these poor people without any fire arms to deal with these gangsters in a non-violent manner.

Then at the top of all this there is corruption at the top levels in the customs. I may in this connection refer to something that happened in Cochin. A big smuggling gang was arrested in Chettuval in Kerala coast;

and gold worth nearly a crore of rupees was captured. Immediately the top official of the Cochin customs, who was later promoted as Assistant Collector, said that it was on the basis of the information furnished by some person that they were able to capture this gold from the smugglers. As a result of that, he wanted to give a million rupees as a reward to some bogus informant and rupees 25 thousand was immediately given. Then, thank God, Mr. Ravi, who is a Congress member now, intervened and he tried to take up the issue with the Central Government and CBI. I should say the CBI enquiry was made into a farce. Nothing has happened. The CBI said that these people were involved in it and they had been trying to defraud the Government, but the Government, instead of punishing this gentleman, gave him a promotion. There are so many stories like that.

If you are really serious of stopping this practice of smuggling, then in my opinion certain measure have to be taken very quickly. One is to provide the customs authorities with vessels equipped with modern and sophisticated electronic devices such as radar and radio equipment. Secondly, the operation of the customs should be closely coordinated with the Navy. We have so many cruisers. I do not know what they are doing. They should go out and protect our coastline from smugglers. So, it should be linked with the work of the Navy.

Thirdly, there is another element which we always forget, namely the people of the country. We should get the support of the people. Otherwise, nothing will happen. Recently in Kerala the customs authorities raided a house and got hold of some gold. They thought they were very successful, but immediately after that thousands of people came and attacked the customs officials and they had to run away. I do not know why it happens. It should not happen. The Government should have a popular approach and the people should support this great cause. You should make the people believe that you are doing these things for the benefit of the country, for the benefit of the people. If that is done, then I think the hon. Finance Minister need not worry how to find resources for this year's Budget or for the future Five Year Plans.

There is a very interesting estimate made by none other than the Reserve Bank. Accord

[**Shri C. K. Chandrappan**]

ing to them, in 1963 in our country we had Rs. 3,700 crores worth of gold. Every year 200 million dollars worth of gold is being added by smuggling and so, there must be gold worth nearly Rs. 7,500 crores in our country today. If you can take this gold, you need not tax the people. You need not go with a begging bowl to other countries. That being the case, I request the Government to tax all necessary steps. It is not merely a question of buying one or two hovercrafts. It is a question of having a policy to deal with these matters very seriously.

Then, the law should be changed. Today anybody can smuggle millions of rupees worth of gold into this country and go practically scot-free. There is only five years imprisonment provided in the Customs Act. So, I request the Government to take strong measures, amending the present statute and also providing such facilities so that the customs operations will be effective.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : I fully agree with Mr. Chandrappan. He has told the story of what happened in Cochin. An Inspector, Mr. Nayar, has been promoted as Assistant Collector. Such a case happened in Bombay also.

I want to know what has happened to the Gavankar case. A CBI enquiry was conducted, but nothing has happened. Every officer of the customs is involved in it, but none has been transferred so far. Two officers were suspended last year. But none of them has been transferred. Still they are mingling with the officials.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Put your question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Why are you not transferring those officials ? Why are you keeping them for so many years in Bombay customs office ? Why are you not taking action according to the CBI report in the Gavunker case ? Why are you giving promotion and other facilities to corrupt officials ? When are you going to educate the people to insist on getting bills from the jewellers, because the jewellers are the biggest smuggling centres ?

समाप्ति महोदय : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यह आधे घंटे की चर्चा तस्करी को रोकने के लिए होवर-क्राफ्ट की खरीद के बारे में है। इसको छोड़ कर यहाँ इस बात की चर्चा की जा रही है कि कौन अफसर कहाँ ट्रांस्फर हुआ या कहाँ क्या हुआ। इन चीजों का इस आधे घंटे की चर्चा से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : मैं जानता हूँ कि यह स्मिलिंग का सबाल बड़ा गम्भीर है और चम्पारान में भी नेपाल बांडर से स्मिलिंग होती है। इस में कंजूमर गुड्ज से लेकर रेडियो, टेलिविजन सेट, घड़ियाँ, फाउन्टेन पेन, सिन्थेटिक रेयान फैब्रिक्स और जितने भी लगजरी गुड्ज आदि की चीजें होती हैं, सब का स्मिलिंग नेपाल से भारत में होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस बात के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध करने जा रहे हैं कि होवर-क्राफ्ट को खरीद कर, यान्त्रिक विकास करके और दूसरे टोम कदम उठा कर देश में स्मिलिंग को रोकें ?

मैं सरकार से यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि स्मिलिंग को रोकने के लिए जो पुलिम लगाई जाती है वह बहुत नाकामी होती है, उनकी संख्या बहुत कम होती है। उनके पास कोई कानूनी अधिकार भी नहीं होते। इसलिए क्या वह यह प्रयत्न करने जा रही है कि पुलिम की संख्या बढ़ा कर, अफसरों की संख्या बढ़ा कर और जनता रूपी जो होवर-क्राफ्ट होता है उसका सहयोग लेकर स्मिलिंग को चेक करने की दिशा में कड़े कदम उठाए जायें।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानता चाहूँगा कि क्या कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि जो कानून डिफेंटिव हैं उनको बदल कर और दूसरे कदम उठा कर इस स्मिलिंग को रोका जाए।

मेरी अन्तिम बात यह है कि स्मिलिंग को रोकने के लिए होवर-क्राफ्ट लिए जाएं, यान्त्रिक

सुधार किए जायें, लेकिन इस में बड़े-बड़े अफसरों का हाथ भी रहता है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार कोई प्रशासनिक सुधार भी करने जा रही है? आये दिन अखबारों में निकलता है कि फ्लाने मेजर की गाड़ी में से स्मरिलग का सामान निकला, और बड़े-बड़े अफसरों की गाड़ियों से भी इस तरह का सामान निकलता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी ऐसे अफसरों के विषय में इस तरह की खबर निकले तो उसके लिये कड़ाई से कदम उठाये जायें। माथ ही कानूनी अधिकारों द्वारा भी अंकुश लगाया जाये। होवर-काप्ट का विकास होने के साथ-माथ प्रशासनिक विकास भी होना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister should confine himself to the Hover-Crafts.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I seek your indulgence because the whole debate has not been confined to Hover-Crafts, but gone on to the entire question of smuggling. It will not be fair not to give certain facts which are there and some steps which have been already initiated to come to grips with this problem of smuggling. It is a fact that in a country like India with its size and a very large coastline, there is smuggling. It is a problem which affects our national economy and vitiates the social life of the country. The Government is also looking at it from this particular point of view.

The estimate given by the hon. Member is probably not very correct. It is, of course, very difficult to quantify the extent of smuggling that takes place, particularly of gold. The hon. Member himself has indicated that there is demand for gold in this country due to our social habits and because of various other factors.

A Committee which recently studied the question of over-invoicing and under-invoicing has estimated that the finance required for smuggling of gold and other articles would be of the order of Rs. 160 crores to 170 crores. The market price of the smuggled goods for this amount of foreign exchange would work out to Rs. 400 crores.

Because of the largeness of the size of the country and the large coastline the detection of smuggling becomes very difficult. There is acute short of sea-going craft, about which the hon. Member has raised this discussion. The acquisition of hover-craft or whatever speed crafts are necessary is under consideration. A committee is going into it. I must confess here that we have taken too long to work out even the details of the craft. Such crafts are very necessary for anti-smuggling operations, particularly when we have a large coastline.

Apart from the demand for gold in this country because of the social habits of the people, there are other factors which increase the smuggling of gold. One factor is that it can be easily converted into ornaments. Then, it can be made into compact sizes and smuggled. To stop hat various measures are taken which we mention in Parliament from time to time. Since this discussion has been raised it is necessary to indicate some of them.

The customs authorities are considering the suggestion for modernising the customs machinery with sophisticated instruments and other weapons. As many as 383 vehicles, cars and station-wagons have been provided for anti-smuggling work. Although there is shortage of sea-crafts we are using at least 31 confiscated launches for anti-smuggling work. This high level Committee is going into the question of finding out the best type of fast sea-going craft which with logistic support would be very effective in anti-smuggling operations. Similarly, arms and ammunitions are provided wherever necessary. Other steps are cash rewards for staff and recognising merits of staff. Then, revenue intelligence groups have been set up in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and the Director of Revenue Intelligence maintains liaison with similar organisation in some of the foreign countries also.

The Customs Act has been amended a number of times and it provides stringent punishment of a maximum of five years and a minimum of six months for smuggling goods worth Rs. 1 lakh and above. In view of certain decisions of courts it has been found by the Ministry and the department that the punishment has got to be made more deterrent. Therefore, there is a proposal under consideration to provide for a minimum punishment of

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

two years and a maximum punishment of seven years in the case of gold smuggling exceeding Rs. 1 lakhs. Certain other economic measures have also been taken to see that smuggling is checked to the extent possible.

It is necessary here to indicate the seizures made during the last two or three years. As far as gold is concerned in 1965 gold worth Rs. 122 lakhs at international rates was seized. In 1966 worth Rs. 195 lakhs ; in

1967 worth Rs. 410 lakhs ; in 1968 worth Rs. 333 lakhs ; in 1969 worth Rs. 530 lakhs ; in 1970 worth Rs. Rs. 428 lakhs and upto May 1971 worth Rs. 118 lakhs.

Sir, these figures that I have got indicate that there is an increase as far as seizures are concerned indicating that this serious problem is being tackled in a serious manner.

Sir, it will also be necessary to give some figures about arrests made and prosecutions conducted :

Year	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons against whom prosecutions were dropped	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons acquitted
1966	763	196	246	56
1967	1184	227	244	53
1968	1335	182	128	36
1969	1701	97	209	3
1970	1953	248	220	86

The number of persons against whom prosecutions are still pending is 954. These facts are necessary to indicate that in spite of the bigness of the problems there is an element of vigilance and the Department is trying to come to grips with the problem.

Sir, as far as silver is concerned, as a result of the various measures taken by the Government, particularly the control over the storage, transport and trade of silver within a belt of 50 KM. on the West Coast and the coast of Tamil Nadu, the smuggling out of silver from India has decreased considerably. This is proved also by the facts and figures we have got, as a result of the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance 1969 the, demand for silver in India for purposes of unauthorised exports went down considerably, with the result that the prices in India dropped sharply from Rs. 584 prior to the promulgation of the Ordinance, to as low as Rs. 530 in a few days, even though the prices had gone up slightly.

Sir, it was mentioned that rice is also smuggled through Nepal. Actually, rice is

imported from Nepal into India. So, this fact is not correct. We have made an enquiry into reports regarding air-strips near Bombay used for smuggling. The reports were found to be without any basis. Wherever it is necessary, we are also taking the help of the Navy.

Having said that I share the concern of the Members that it is a serious problem. It is a problem of great concern and already many steps have been taken and I can assure the hon. Member that whatever is necessary to be done, particularly the question of getting fast sea-craft, it will be the endeavour of the Ministry and the Department to really come to grips with this problem, because it is a problem that affects our national economy, vitiates our national life and also vitiates the climate.

17.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 29, 1971/Sravana 7, 1893 (Saka)