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Sravana 3, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 25, 1973/Sravana 3,
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Political Stalemate in Andhra Pradesh

+
*41. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further efforts have been made by the Centre to solve the political stalemate in Andhra Pradesh created by the separatist agitation in the State; and

(b) if so, the progress made in finding a solution to the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS:
(SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). There has been further exchange of views with the leaders of Andhra Pradesh, and efforts to evolve a solution which would provide maximum satisfaction to the various sections of the people of the State are continuing.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the recent judgments of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh

with regard to the scope and applicability of the Mulki Rules and also the statement made by Shri Rajamallu, Chairman of the Telengana Regional Committee, and a majority of the Narasimha Rao Cabinet members coming from the Telengana region that the impediments that stand in the way of integration be removed and that there should be the immediate constitution of a board for development of backward areas including Telengana to provide more employment opportunities to the people of Telengana, and the statements and public stand taken by some of the separatist leaders from Andhra that an unconditional integration will be considered by them? In the light of these developments, some efforts were made by Shri Dikshit when he had been to Hyderabad recently and also by some of the Ministers who have gone there. May I know whether Government can explore the possibility of finding out a consensus to evolve a suitable solution within the framework of the integrated State, as the differences have narrowed down considerably? If that is so, by what time will the Government be able to find a solution so that a popular Government may be installed in office?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We are aware of the High Court judgements to which the hon. Member referred. As I have indicated in the main reply, we are exploring the possibility of helping to evolve a solution which would satisfy public opinion on both sides, the Telengana and Andhra regions. Efforts are continuing towards that end. The discussions which the Minister had with various persons at Hyderabad recently were also directed towards that end. But it is very difficult to lay down a time limit. Slowly a consensus appears to be emerging.

but some more work still requires to be done; it would be difficult to lay down any fixed time limit.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There has been some difficulty with regard to providing educational facilities for Andhras living in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and an assurance has been given that more facilities will be provided without affecting the interests of the Telangana people. If that is so, may I know what action has been taken by the Government to provide such educational facilities to the Andhras living in the twin cities?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Central Government have agreed in principle to provide financial assistance during 1973-74 for additional facilities in the twin cities, which will not be subject to any reservation. I want to make that clear. It would not be only for Andhra students but open to all students in Hyderabad. These cover additional seats in medical colleges, and engineering colleges, degree college, junior colleges, pre-junior colleges and expansion of facilities for teacher education. This is the area that is covered.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether it is a fact, as has been reported, that after the imposition of President's rule in Andhra, 6 new judges have been appointed, all of whom come from the Andhra region and not a single one from the Telangana region? If this is a fact, would not such an action prejudice the chances of arriving at a mutually agreed and amicable settlement and would it not rather aggravate the inter-regional tensions which exist?

SHRI K. C. PANT: This information was given to me recently and I have already asked for details about this. Until I get the details I cannot really comment on it. But I would submit that in certain cases—without commenting on this specific case—where certain procedures are

applied generally to all candidates who are appearing before a selection board, it is possible that there may be weightage of one side or the other among those who are selected, but one cannot because of that conclude that this is necessarily on a partisan basis or on regional considerations. But as I said, about this specific case, until I get further details, I cannot comment on it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If it is found to be correct, would he not agree that it is undesirable and would lead to increased tension?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a suggestion you have given, to which he has already replied.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: May I know whether the gentlemen's agreement entered into in 1956 and which was to last till 31st December, 1974 still stands in the way of a fresh settlement and whether any new gentlemen's agreement is being arrived at to supersede the earlier gentlemen's agreement?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Each of these phases has a certain history in the context of Andhra Pradesh and I think it is better if we avoid them. We are trying to arrive at a consensus and we presume everyone is a gentleman.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: The minister said that they are negotiating the problem of separation or integration of Andhra Pradesh with the ministers and representatives of the government only. Will they consider negotiating with the representatives of the employees and students who are responsible for all these agitations and who are being affected by these regional rules?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Central Government is not negotiating with anybody. Those who came to meet the Home Minister included all shades of

opinion, may have included also the representatives of students and employees....I don't know. Whoever wanted to say anything, whoever wanted to meet me earlier when I went there, we met all of them. I had meetings with students and employees also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On a point of order, Sir. The Home Minister is here. Why does the Minister answer and say, "I do not know who came to meet the Home Minister." He can answer and say as to who came to meet him.

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be a point of order during the Question Hour. Moreover, there are two Home Ministers.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Call it what you may, a point of submission. The Home Minister is here. One Minister cannot answer and say, "I do not know who came to meet the Home Minister."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If he does not know, let the Home Minister himself reply. There is a point in what he says.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Are you suggesting that the points we make have no validity at all?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government is still with an open mind with regard to Andhra Problem or it has closed its mind. When the Home Minister, Shri K. C. Pant, came to Hyderabad, there were complaints that he met only integrationists. It was also said that he came there to remove the differences between the two camps of integrationists, the unconditional integrationists and the conditional integrationists. Why didn't he invite and meet the separatists? Is the Government serious about the Andhra problem or not? I want to know.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Government has an open mind but not a blank one. It is not correct to say that when I went to Hyderabad, I did not meet the separatists of either camp. As a matter of fact, I did meet the separatists of both the camps. When I arrived there, some press men told me that they wanted to be invited and I had a word conveyed to them that I would be glad to meet them and they came and met me.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी: सरकार ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश की जनता को बाग बाग कहा है कि शान्तिपूर्ण स्थिति पैदा होने ही इस समस्या का कोई हल ढूँढ़ने में बहुत आसानी होगी। पिछले कई महीने में शान्तिपूर्ण वातावरण वहाँ पर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई हल निकालने के मामले में कौन सी अड़चनें हैं, वहाँ विधान सभा को बुला कर और नए नेता का चुनाव करा कर काम चालू करने में अड़चनें क्या हैं?

श्री कृष्ण बन्धु पन्त : हम समझते हैं कि हल ज्यादा आसानी से निकलेगा जब राष्ट्रपति शासन है। अगर यह सारी जिम्मेदारी कल को बनने वाली सरकार पर डाल दी जाये तो जो हालात आजकल हैं उन में उसको ज्यादा मुश्किलता पेश आएगी। जिन हालात में पापुलर गवर्नमेंट हटी वे हालात वहाँ अभी इस माने में हैं कि कोई हल नहीं निकला है। अगर पापुलर गवर्नमेंट के वक्त कोई हल निकल सकता तो शायद प्रेजीडेंट्स रूल का सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

SHRI S. B. GIRI: In the last session, the Prime Minister gave an assurance that she got an open mind for bifurcation. She said, "Only when the normalcy comes, I am prepared to discuss including the question of bifurcation." That is number one

Secondly, what has happened to the 5-point formula of the Prime Minister which has become an Act

of Parliament? When will bifurcation be done? People in the Congress camp itself are not able to agree to the proposal of Home Minister Shri Dikshit and also Shri Pant. For the last four years this exercise has been going on. How long will this exercise go on like this? Why should the Telengana people be deprived of a separate State without which they cannot have their political rights?

SHRI K. C. PANT: During the last four years, discussions have been going on. I would just remind my hon. friend Shri Giri, that before the Mulki Rules judgment of the Supreme Court, all the matters had been sorted out and we were practically in a position to establish a complete agreement and all the parties had agreed to certain things. It was only the Supreme Court Judgment which created a new situation. Before that, actually, the problem had been sorted out to the satisfaction of both the sides. But the new situation arose, and after that, as he rightly says, the Prime Minister had said that, after normalcy was restored, we could hold discussions... (Interruptions) with those who advocate bifurcation and with those who advocate integration and some others. We are trying to find a way-out. We have been meeting all of them.

आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का पांचवीं योजना पर प्रभाव

* 42. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
श्री सी० के० बन्धुप्पन :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Any such increase is bound to have its effects. However the draft Fifth Five Year Plan is still under formulation. The effect of the increase registered in the prices of essential commodities will be duly taken into account in its finalisation. There will, however, be no departure from the basic objectives of growth with reduction in inequalities and self-reliance.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि किसी भी मूल्य वृद्धि का प्रभाव निश्चित ढंग से पंचवर्षीय योजना पर होगा। इस सदर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने समय जिन वस्तुओं के मूल्य घापने प्रारम्भ में प्रांके थे वे कितने थे और उन में अब तक कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और उस वृद्धि को देखते हुए आपके पूरे प्लेन एस्टीमेट में कितनी वृद्धि अथवा कितने प्रतिशत की कटौती करनी पड़ेगी ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA. The figures mentioned in the Approach document are based on the prices of 1971-72, and if my hon. friend is interested in knowing the figures, I can certainly quote them....

MR. SPEAKER: They have been mentioned here.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: For the information of the House, I am prepared to repeat. Food articles—I am talking of the percentage increase or decrease in the index of the wholesale prices....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When were they mentioned here, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: They were all quoted in the debate. But if you want him to repeat, he can repeat.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. When were they quoted here, Sir?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. We were not allowed to have any debate....

MR. SPEAKER During the debate on Adjournment Motion they were quoted here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. It is the very basis of this question—how far the increase in prices has affected the Fifth Five Year Plan

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA In the year 1972-73 for food articles the wholesale price index was up by 13.9 per cent while in the last week of June 1973, over June 1972 they were up by 22.7 per cent. Now, these food articles include foodgrains, cereals, edible oils, vanaspati, sugar and allied products. About Chemicals they were up in 1972-73 over 1971-72 prices by 1.8 per cent. Last week of June 1973 over June 1972 they were up by 5.3 per cent. Machinery and transport equipment in 1972-73 over 1971-72 they were up by 5.8 per cent and last week of June 1973 over June 1972 they were up by 4.4 per cent. Similarly, for manufactures including iron and steel and cement they were up by 5.7 per cent in 1972-73 over 1971-72 and last week of June 1973 over June 1972 by 8.4 per cent.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्य में भारी अर्थात्—22.7 प्रतिशत तक—वृद्धि हुई है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि इस वृद्धि के बावजूद हम किसी भी दशा में आत्म-निर्भरता को प्राप्त करने के लक्ष्य से पीछे नहीं हटेंगे और आत्म-निर्भरता के सिद्धांत के आधार पर पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना को पूरा

करेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आत्म-निर्भरता को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन कौन से उपाय अपनाये हैं, जिन के द्वारा हम पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना को पूरा कर सकेंगे।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA It is all mentioned in the Approach Document of the Fifth Five Year Plan. As stated there, in the core sector and in the agricultural and industrial sector we are resolved to reach self-sufficiency. It is all shown in detail in the said document.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय. पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के एप्रोच डॉक्यूमेंट में जो उपाय दिये गये हैं, आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि को देखते हुए क्या सरकार ने उन उपायों के प्रतिरक्त कोई अन्य उपाय भी सुझाये हैं, जिन के द्वारा हम आत्म-निर्भरता के सिद्धांत के आधार पर पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना को पूरा कर सकते हैं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have appointed one Working Group to consider the financial resources which will take into consideration all these aspects.

With your permission, I would like to bring to the notice of this hon. House that it is true that the prices of essential articles, particularly, food-stuffs have gone up by 22 per cent while in respect of machinery and transport equipment and such other basic industries they have gone up by 4 to 6 per cent. Naturally, all these will have to be taken into consideration. We are now considering what new fiscal decisions could be introduced and how we can make our investments more productive and how the gestation period can be narrowed down. All these are under consideration and we are expecting the report within two to three weeks.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While appreciating the Government's reply in generalised terms, may I know, as compared to the figures quoted in the Plan document as approved by the National Development Council last June, what in terms of resources to be raised by the Union and State Governments would now be increased in terms of the current prices? That we want to know in concrete terms.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): It is common ground that prices have recorded a very steep rise and in this background it has become necessary to make a very detailed and a very thorough exercise regarding the availability of resources. That is why, in spite of the laughter of derision which I heard from my friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I would like to say that in the background of the rise in prices, it is essential that the Planning Commission should begin and we have already begun a detailed analysis of the effect on the resources position of the rise in prices. As I have said, we have got to give new dimensions quantitatively and in financial terms to the Plan and this exercise is being processed at the present moment.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How many years of Plan holiday? (Interruption) You may call it by any name

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: The price index for the last few years have shown that the prices of essential commodities have gone up to a considerable extent, whereas the prices of luxury goods, the articles of consumption of the elite, have not gone up to the same extent. In view of this fact, has the Government got any proposal to put a moratorium or at least to curtail production of the articles of luxury nature, articles which go for consumption of the elite, in order to facilitate the growth of the Plan?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: It is an extremely useful and important suggestion

which the hon. Member has made. One of the features of the measure which we will have to take is certainly to reduce the consumption levels of the affluent sections of society. When I say this, it hurts Mr. Mody because he is jumping in his seat. It certainly becomes necessary to reduce the consumption standards and consumption investment for the affluent people. Similarly we shall have to introduce certain disciplines in the sphere of inessential expenditure. That is what we propose to do to meet the situation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether, in the name of introducing new disciplines, as a result of this extraordinary price rise, the Planning Commission is thinking in terms of not taking up any new projects in the Fifth Plan, until and unless the incomplete or unfinished plans and projects of the Fourth Plan are completed and finished? If so, would that not amount to, not to a plan holiday, but to a pause in the growth of the Plan?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: No, Sir. That is not so and that cannot be so. That cannot be so for the simple reason that in a situation of a global nature, it has become all the more imperative for India to invest, and energetically invest, in those sectors of our economy, where dependence on imports is almost pathetic at the moment. When we are talking of the resources position with regard to the Plan allocations, we have, I beg to submit, not only to take into account the price rise of commodities within our own country. We have also to take into account the steep rise of prices of essential commodities in the international sphere where they have more than doubled during the last one year. Take oil for instance. Take foodgrains for instance. The prices have more than doubled. Whenever such increased prices abroad tend to affect our economy, we have to examine the matter afresh. It is essential, that Planning should require

a new significance, a new dimension, a new meaning in this country. I assure the hon. Member that all investments in the core sectors (which would lead to less dependence on imports) would be stepped up.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the hon. Minister kindly clarify whether in any of the exercises that are being made, there is any proposal to reduce the future plan allocations in respect of other essential sectors other than the core sector, but all the same, essential? Is there any such proposal with the Minister to make any reductions or any cut? Will he kindly assure us that it is not so? What is the position?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: As I said, these studies are at the present moment under way, and it would be premature for me to specify the recommendations which may emerge as a result of these studies. But I can assure the hon. Member that the important sectors of economy will not suffer for lack of investment. But, nevertheless, some sacrifices will have to be made if we have to save our economy and its independence.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I hope they will be non-priority sectors.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Of course.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The hon. Minister seems to be allergic to the words 'Plan holiday', and, therefore, he decided that he would call it by my name. Let us assume that he will have to 'Mody-fy' the plan as a result of the steep rises in prices. By whatever name he calls it, the fact of the matter is....

MR. SPEAKER: That word was used by the hon. Member's distinguished father in this House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I hope there is no bar to re-using it. So, I hope he will be able to explain to us where

and how he is going to get the resources necessary for completing the Plan in the terms in which he has described it, namely that there will be no starvation of resources in the core sector etc. etc. etc. and how he is going to stop the invasion of high cost abroad into our country. Where is he going to get the resources from? I do not want a facetious answer such as he tried to give earlier on by saying that he is going to cut down the consumption of goods by Piloo Mody, because after all, if he has had to cut down his consumption, it may have been because of health reasons, but I am perfectly healthy.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I wish I were in the fortunate position of 'modifying' the plan, because then I would not have to worry about its size. The fact remains and it is with the deepest sympathy that I have got to submit it for the health of my hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody that some unessential articles of consumption in which he overindulges will have to be reduced.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So, the reply remains facetious.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: May I know whether it is a fact that the cost of production worked out at the initial stages is always found to be more when the implementation is over, and whether it is not a fact that the original cost of production differs from the cost after implementation sometimes by more than 100 or even 200 per cent? If that be so, will the hon. Minister assure us that the projects undertaken in the Fifth Plan can be undertaken and implemented?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: If I may submit with all respect, planning in itself means an instrument of flexibility. It is true that from day to day, and from year to year, certain changes take place in the objective

conditions in which the plan has got to be framed and has got to be given shape and form. That is why the instrumentality of the yearly plans has been woven into the frame of Five Year Plans, and all these facts which the hon. Member has mentioned are duly taken into account while formulating the annual plans.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Two things make us apprehensive about the Fifth Five Year Plan, two statements which have been made by the hon. Minister. One is that there are efforts afoot to give a new dimension to the Fifth Five Year Plan. One really does not know what is meant by the newness of the dimension.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is a new expression.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the newness come about by a reduction in the Plan? What is meant by this 'newness' which he wants to impart to the Fifth Plan?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Shrinking.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Secondly, he said he could not assure us that there would not be any reduction in the allocations for the various physical targets in the Plan. That being so, one does not know whether we would continue the plan holiday, in the midst of which we find ourselves. Would the hon. Minister say something about the two concepts which he has tried to introduce into this?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: With your permission, I will answer the second part of the question first, which implies the cessation of the process of planning for some time, which is euphemistically called plan holiday. My submission is that this concept is being advocated merely on the unfortunate ground that prices

have recorded an all-time high during the last one year.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No one is advocating it; you are actually practising it.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: This is one reason why a plan holiday which means an interruption in the process of planning is being, if not advocated, talked about. The purpose of planning is exactly to meet all the aberrant situations in the state of the economy. We are facing today a strange and a very unwelcome aberration in the state of the economy. Therefore, planning has got to take that into account; otherwise, it would be an empty shell. Planning has got to be responsive....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So you can call anything a plan, although it might not be so really.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: What I call planning is exactly in the same terms, with the same meaning, with the same concept and with the same interpretation which Shyambabu used to do when he was Minister of Planning.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That we do not find at all since 1966. That kind of planning does not exist.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I hope I have the privilege of using all these words of wisdom not as my own but as those which he let fall from time to time when he was in charge of Planning.

Therefore, I would submit with due respect that in order to meet with this new challenge in the state of the economy, the Plan has got to be responsive, it has got to reflect these new moods of the economy.

As for the first question, that, if I may submit, is automatically ans-

wered by the submissions I have made.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY: May I know whether any preliminary assessment has been made before committing to this working group in monetary terms as to how much increase or decrease there will be in the size of the Plan? Also, how much time does Government envisage this working group will take in completing its studies?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: If we had come to a preliminary conclusion with regard to the financial size of the Plan, its decrease or possibly increase, then I submit the task of this working group would have been infructuous. I would submit with all respect that we shall have to wait with some patience the conclusions which the working group will arrive at.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have a full-fledged Resources Division in the Planning Commission. That cannot even provide a preliminary assessment? We are paying for the Resources Division in the Planning Commission (*Interruption*).

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I feel extremely sad that I have inadvertently caused Shyamnandan Babu to lose his temper.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No. no (*Interruption*).

SHRI D. P. DHAR: But the truth of the matter is that the Resources Division, for which, as Shyamnandan Babu very correctly and very rightly brought to the knowledge of this hon. House that the exchequer is paying—and it is not doing this work honourably—is exactly engaged in this work. As he had been very kind occasionally to come to the Planning Commission, I will be only too happy to share with him the extent of the work that has already

been done in this regard. But surely he will agree with me that it would be unfair to the hon. members of this House if I come with half-baked figures at this stage. Therefore, I feel that this hon. House would bear with me for a little while more so that I am in a position to give figures which would be reasonable, which would be certain.

TV Stations to be set up during Fifth Plan Period

*43. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new T.V. Stations to be set up during the Fifth Plan period and the places at which these Stations are proposed to be set up; and

(b) the total amount proposed to be allocated for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Fifth Plan proposals for development of Television network are under consideration of Planning Commission and have not yet been finalised. It is not possible at present to indicate the outlay for the purpose.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Then I will ask about the Fourth Plan. (a) May I know the progress made in the TV network in the country, amount spent so far and the expenditure likely to be incurred by the end of the Fourth Plan? (b) To what extent have we achieved self-sufficiency in technical know-how? (c) Is there a plan to expand the Delhi TV centre? If so, what is the time

likely to be taken and what are the financial implications involved? (d) Last, but not the least important, is it a fact that in spite of the TV centre at Srinagar, the Pakistan TV network is having a wide coverage in the Kashmir Valley, and if so the steps taken or likely to be taken to improve the TV station at Srinagar so as to increase its range of coverage?

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise out of this? How is it relevant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): So far as Srinagar is concerned, the station is now functioning as a full station. There has been delay in the completion of the tower because unfortunately the contractors who were given this task have not finished the work. We hope the tower will be completed by September or October.

MR. SPEAKER: I will pass on to the next question.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: My second question is: may I know from the hon. Minister how much rural population is likely to be provided with television facilities by the end of the Fifth Plan? That is part (a), and part (b).... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: No answer for a relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER: Can you repeat the relevancy about it?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: What is the rural area which will be covered in the Fifth Plan by the TV? It is a very much relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked about the TV plan in the Fifth Plan. The Minister said: No. Is he treating the

rural areas separately from the main answer. How is this?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting whether he gave an assurance in writing or orally, to the former Gujarat Chief Minister Shri Ghanashyam bhai Oza that Ahmedabad will get a television station.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a separate question... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Oza said it in public....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down; it is not yet finalised. Do not do like this. When the Government spokesmen have said so, I do not see how supplementaries are being evolved out of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Minister stated previously in this House that a television centre would be established in Kanpur in 1974. . . (Interruptions). I am talking of the Fifth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: Who knows? It may come.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is the question to ask? I rise on a point of order. We were told in the House that it would come in the Fifth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not insist.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is it? I do not understand. Was my question irrelevant?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not relevant. Next question.

Development of Backward Districts of Gujarat

*44, SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the amount sanctioned for the development of backward Districts of Gujarat State by installing more industries, and

(b) the amount allotted to Junagarh District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) and (b) Central assistance is not allocated to the States either by sectors or by schemes and programmes or district-wise. Government are however operating certain incentive and subsidy schemes such as the scheme for concessional finance and the 10 per cent now 15 per cent out-right subsidy scheme for the development industries in backward districts. The Central Financial Institutions have sanctioned a sum of Rs 205.21 lakhs upto 31st March 1973 as loans on concessional rates to 117 units in Gujarat which includes a sum of Rs 11.22 lakhs sanctioned to 6 industrial units in Junagarh district. A sum of Rs 7.52.512 has been sanctioned as subsidy to 57 industrial units in the three districts of Panchmahals Broach and Surendernagar in Gujarat, which are now eligible for 15 per cent subsidy.

SHRI VEKARIA I would like to know from the Minister how many industrial units have requested for financial assistance from the Ministry, and from amongst them which are the units which have benefited from it and the reasons for not considering other units for such financial help.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: 57 industrial units in three districts

Panchmahals, Broach and Surendernagar—as I have already said, are now eligible for the subsidy.

SHRI VEKARIA. How many industrial units have requested for financial help from the Junagarh district and how many, amongst the districts which have requested help, have been refused?

MR SPEAKER About the Junagarh district? You can give separate notice about it.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: It is possible to give the answer.

SHRI VEKARIA The Junagarh district is specifically mentioned.

MR SPEAKER You have specifically mentioned it. He says he is not in a position to give it.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: As far as part (b) of the question is concerned, I have already in my statement said that it is not possible to mention the district-wise and item-wise allocation. (Interruption).

MR SPEAKER If you look to the second part of the question, he has specifically mentioned Junagarh.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) There is no such allocation as district-wise. We have made an offer that whenever and wherever industries are established in the backward district they are entitled to subsidy, and once these units are sanctioned, then, they become entitled to a subsidy. Therefore, there is no question of any limit and that is not based on any allocation in a particular district. Therefore, as it is, what has been entitled to is already mentioned. But with regard to the actual number of applications pending for the establishment of industries, a separate notice is necessary.

SHRI VAKARIA I have not asked about the applications pending before the financial institutions. I have specifically mentioned how many industrial units have applied, the answer says that only six industrial units were benefited by it. I want to know the names of these six industrial units and the reasons why the other industrial units are not getting the benefit of it. That is the question. You must have registered the applications from the districts, and you can give the reasons also. I want a specific answer to my question.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM These figures will be available with the State Governments. If the hon. Member is interested he may give separate notice. We will give the answer.

SHRI VEKARIA I have given this specific notice for it. Why is the Minister asking for another notice? This is very specific—the amount allotted to Junagarh district. There is a specific mention. Why a separate notice is required I cannot understand.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM I said there is no such allocation district-wise. Every industry which has been sanctioned in that area is entitled to a subsidy and therefore there is no question of any specific allocation. This was the answer given.

MR. SPEAKER He has replied to it. Why do you go on with it?

SHRI VEKARIA My second supplementary. The Junagarh district is industrially an extremely backward district. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is considering the Junagarh district for industrial subsidy.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM These districts are selected by the State Governments on a certain basis. Gujarat Government have chosen Panch Mahals, Broach and Surendra-

nagar districts. That State is entitled to three districts to be identified for subsidy. If Junagarh is to be included, perhaps during the fifth plan we may consider it.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI Is the Minister aware of the fact that in Gujarat, Mehsana and Banaskantha are the most backward areas and no industries have been set up there? Is he going to consider these two districts to instal any industry in the fifth plan?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM There seems to be a competition in backwardness. After all, we have to have some objective criteria. On that basis, the Gujarat Government and the Planning Commission have come to the conclusion that these three districts are the most backward and they are entitled to subsidy for the present. If further districts are to be taken up, certainly it can be considered.

SHRI D P JADEJA May I know what are the criteria for selecting backward districts and whether Government will consider Jamnagar district as industrially backward and make new units there eligible for concessions and subsidy because no new medium or large scale industry has come up in that area since the last 25 years because of lack of State patronage?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM The criterion for backwardness has been mentioned ever so many times on the floor of the House and we have laid a paper also with regard to the basis on which backwardness is considered. As far as Jamnagar is concerned, certainly if a case is made out that that also should be included, we shall consider it.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SINHA In view of the fact that there is a separate list for industrially backward districts among the lists of backward districts, May I know whether the minister is aware of the fact that

the State Governments have included certain districts on the basis of political considerations or considerations other than merit and if so, is the Central Government willing to send the list back to the States and ask for a new list of industrially backward districts on the basis of the criteria laid down by the Ministry of Industrial Development?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not merely the recommendation of the State Governments. The Planning Commission went further into it and considered the recommendations and it is only on an objective judgment that these districts have been identified as backward. If the hon. member thinks there have been some wrong decisions, if he brings it to our notice, certainly we shall consider it.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: If no entrepreneur is coming forward to set up any industry in a backward district, will the Government take it upon themselves to establish industries in those backward areas?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He is aware that the number of public sector projects is very limited. There are nearly 220 backward districts and it will not be possible to locate even one public sector industry in each district. To the extent possible we would like to extend the area of public sector projects, but there are limitations with regard to taking up all sorts of industries.

Appointment of a Commissioner for Minority Communities

***45. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to statu-

torily appoint Commissioner for Minority Communities just like those for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes to look after the special problems of the minorities; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) Article 350B of the Constitution requires the appointment of a special officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution and report to the President. Such reports are also laid before the House and discussed. There is no proposal for appointing any other statutory authority.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मजहबी माइनोरिटीज और खास कर मुस्लिम अल्पमत वाले के बारे में भारत के गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से बहुत पहले एक आदेश राज्य सरकारों को गया था कि मुस्लिम अल्पमत में से मजस्तर पुलिस आदि में बहाली न की जाए क्या यह सही है ? अभी भी भारत सरकार के सभी कर्मचारियों में मुस्लिम अल्पमत के लोगों की संख्या दो डाई, प्रतिशत में कम ही है। हमने अधिक नहीं क्या यह भी सही है। अगर यह सही है तो इसके निदान के लिए सरकार कौन से उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्जा : इस प्रकार के कोई आदेश केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से गए हो इससे मैं अनभिज्ञ हूँ। सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट है....

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : आपने इसका खडन नहीं किया है

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : मेरी जानकारी में नहीं है कि इस प्रकार के आदेश गए हैं।

श्री भीमेश्वर झा : मेरी जानकारी में है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : सरकार की यह निश्चित नीति है कि सारे अल्प-संख्यकों को जिस में मुस्लिम भी हैं ज्यादा से ज्यादा अवसर दिये जायें कि वे सरकारी नौकरियों में आ सकें और उसके लिए सरकार ने सब तरह से कदम उठाये हैं, शैक्षिक तौर से उनको प्रोत्साहन देने की कोशिश की है और इस तरह का कोई वातावरण बनना हो कि अल्पसंख्यकों को न आने दिया जाए तो उसको रोकने की कोशिश की है। हमेशा कोशिश की जाती है कि सब का एक समान तौर से सरकार का नाकरिया में आने का, कम्प्यूट करने का और उन में कार्य करने का अवसर मिले।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Deployment of C.R.P. in Tripura

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

(a) whether C.R.P. were used against the famine-stricken people of Tripura to oppose peaceful demonstration for food and relief;

(b) whether the Opposition leader of Tripura Assembly was beaten by C.R.P. on the 20th June, 1973 at Khowir and was hospitalised; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government will consider to withdraw CRP from Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT): (a) During the period from 20.6.1973 to 22.6.1973 CRPF detachments were deployed at Dharmnagar, Kailashahar, Kumarghat, Challangata, Kanchanpur, Kamalpur, Teliamura, Udaipur and Amarpur to assist the State Police in controlling the situation created by the agitation launched by the CPI(M).

(b) No, Sir, No C.R.P.F. was deployed in Khowir on 20-6-1973.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in Cement Price

*47. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tariff Commission had recommended for an increase of Rs. 10 per tonne in the cement prices;

(b) whether Government of India has agreed to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission; and

(c) the reasons for such an upward revision in prices and the extent to which increased prices will effect house building activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The question of revision of ex-works price of cement is still under the consideration of Tariff Commission. They have, however, submitted an interim report recommending an interim increase of Rs. 10/- per tone in price subject to suitable revision in the light of the final report of the Commission.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The reasons for the upward revision are mainly increase in cost of production as a result of increase in price of Coal, cost of power, increase in wages and DA and freight rates for gypsum, etc. The pact of the increase if and when accepted, on house building activities is not expected to be significant.

Employment for All Engineering Degree-holders and Graduates

*48. SHRI M. S. PURTY.
SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether any scheme has been framed by the Planning Commission under the crash programme to provide employment to all Engineering Degree-holders and Graduates, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5175/73].

Price of Raw Materials

*49. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

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

(a) whether the prices of industrial raw materials viz. Steel, Nylon,

Polyster Yarn and Dyes and Chemicals have considerably increased during the last four months,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to prevent disproportionate rise in the prices of these items?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5176/73].

Ban on Exhibition of the Film "Yeh Gulistan Hamara"

*50. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Censor Board had given clearance to a Hindi film "Yeh Gulistan Hamara";

(b) whether Government later on withdrew the certificate and banned exhibition of this film; and

(c) the factors leading to the ban on the showing of the film which had earlier been cleared and was actually shown in certain parts of the country?

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

(b) The exhibition of the film was suspended for a period of two months from 14th May, 1973 under Section 6(2) (c) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

(c) A cross-section of people from the Eastern Region represented that the film injured their sentiments and susceptibilities. The film also caused disturbances of public order in Shillong.

On a further review of the film, Government ordered the above-mentioned 2-month suspension. This suspension was challenged in the High Court which issued stay orders. The stay orders were later revoked on the basis of mutual agreement. The period of suspension however has since expired. The question of de-certifying the film is under consideration on the basis of a show-cause notice.

Clash between Police and Army in Uttar Pradesh

*51 SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there was a clash between Police and the Army in Uttar Pradesh towards the end of May, 1973; and

(b) whether any disciplinary action has been taken against any body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) For dealing with the situation arising out of the grave indiscipline in some sections of the UP Police the State Government obtained the help of the Army. During the process of taking

over control of the armoury in some of the PAC Battalions, resistance was offered by the PAC men which resulted in exchange of fire at some places.

(b) As on 18th July, 1973, 40 Police personnel including 30 PAC men have been dismissed by the Governor under Article 311(2) (c) of the Constitution. Services of 393 Police personnel have been terminated. 15 Platoon Commanders have been allowed to proceed on voluntary retirement. 9 Platoon & Company Commanders have been served with 3 months notice for retirement. 48 Officiating Platoon Commanders and Head Constables have been reverted.

Setting up of second Atomic Power Station in Western Region

*52 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a second Atomic Power Station in the Western region; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Site Selection Committee appointed by the Department of Atomic Energy has since submitted its report for the Western electricity region which is under the consideration of Government.

Instructions to States on use of MISA to deal with Hoarders and Black Marketeers

*53. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Home Minister has asked the State Chief Ministers in a letter addressed to them to make liberal use of Maintenance of Internal Security Act and other statutory powers to deal with hoarders and black marketeers;

(b) if so, how many States have agreed to the suggestions; and

(c) any other steps Government propose to take in dealing with these hoarders and black marketeers, and if so, what are the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (c). In a letter addressed to all Chief Ministers, Governors of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Manipur and all Lt Governors and Chief Commissioners, Home Minister has suggested that exemplary action should be taken against black marketeers, hoarders and other anti-social elements under the statutory powers available under the Essential Commodities Act, Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and in serious cases, powers under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 with a view to disgorging hoarded stocks and bringing the offenders to book. Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Food) have also advised the State Governments to enforce vigorously all the legal provisions available in this regard.

(b) The suggestions have been accepted generally by all the States and Union Territory Administrations.

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Repair of Teletypewriter Lines and Telephones in Delhi

*54. SHRI J. D. DESAI:
SHRI RAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Teletypewriter lines and thousands of Telephones go out of order every day in Delhi and remain unrepaired for days together, and

(b) the number of complaints received in regard to the Teletypewriters and Telephones separately, in the first six months of this year, the number of calls attended to, the number of machines or instruments set right and the number of outstanding complaints as on the 30th May, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) No. 51

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

Statement

Month	No of complaints on teletype service per month 100 telephones.	No. of Telephone set right.
January, '73	54	54
February, '73	50	50
March, '73	60	60
April, '73	51	51
May, '73	65	65
June, '73	62	62

(Total Number of telephones as 30-6-73—155474)

Month	No. of complaints received on Telex Service	No of Telex connection set tight
January, 73	39	39
February, 73	30	30
March, 73	13	13
April, 73	20	20
May, 73	18	18
July, 73	21	21

(Total No. of telex connection 1185).

The outstanding complaints on 31-5-73 were nil.

Disposal of Applications for Industrial Licences

*55. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

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

(a) whether Government are considering new industrial licensing procedures for expeditious disposal of applications;

(b) if so, whether the new system is going to remove hurdles and bottlenecks which stand in the way of disposal of applications, and

(c) in what way the new system is going to be helpful?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The Group of Ministers appointed by the Cabinet to study various aspects of administration had appointed a sub-group on in-

dustrial administration. The Sub-group has examined the existing licensing procedures, in depth, with a view to suggest measures for reducing delays in processing of industrial licence applications. On the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-group, it is proposed to streamline the industrial licensing procedures. One of the proposals being considered in this connection contemplates setting up a combined Secretariat for receiving and processing simultaneously the applications for industrial licence, import of capital goods, foreign collaboration and clearance under the MRTP Act. The unified Secretariat is expected not only to keep a watch on the progress of industrial licence applications through various stages but also to monitor information regarding the progress made by the licence holders until the unit goes into production.

Involvement of Tilak Nagar Police in misappropriation of a part of a recent haul of smuggled Television sets and Saris

*56 SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news item which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 2nd July, 1973 to the effect that Tilak Nagar Police, Delhi is alleged to have misappropriated part of a recent haul of smuggled television sets and saris which were seized in the month of May, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the remedial steps taken?

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

(b) An enquiry was conducted into the matter by the Superintendent of Police of the District. The allegations contained in the news-item were not established.

विदेशों में रहने वाले उन भारतीयों का स क जो पंजाब में उद्योग स्थापित करने की क्षमता रखते हैं

* 57. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पंजाब सरकार ने विदेशों में बसे भारतीय मूल के उन व्यापारियों और उद्यमकर्त्ताओं के बारे में सर्वेक्षण किया है जिनमें भारत में उद्योग स्थापित करने की क्षमता है .

(ख) यदि हा. तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकला है . और

(ग) क्या पंजाब सरकार ने उन व्यापारियों तथा उद्यमकर्त्ताओं को भारत में उद्योग स्थापित करने में प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कुछ गियायते देने का मुझसे केन्द्र सरकार को दिया है और यदि हां तो इस पर केन्द्र सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिक मंत्री (श्री संतो सुब्रह्मण्यम)

(क) से (ग). पंजाब सरकार ने विदेशों में बसे भारतीयों की पंजाब के लघु उद्योगों में विनियोजन की क्षमता और स्त्रियों का पता लगाने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण किया था । राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्षों से यह पता लगता है कि अधिकतर प्रवासी भारतीय खास तौर पर विदेशों में

बसे पंजाबी अपनी बचत का कुछ भाग पंजाब राज्य में विनियोजित करने को उत्सुक हैं किन्तु भारत सरकार की नीति, पंजाब सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त प्रोत्साहनों तथा पंजाब में विनियोजन के सुप्रवर्धनों के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी न होने के कारण वे ऐसा करने में असमर्थ हैं ।

विदेशों में स्थित हमारे दूतालयों तथा इण्डियन इन्व्स्टमेंट सेंटर को इस प्रकार के समर्थ उद्यमियों से निकट सम्पर्क स्थापित करने तथा इस प्रकार की विनियोजन सम्बन्धी नीतियों, प्रक्रियाओं आदि के विषय में हर आवश्यक स्पष्टीकरण देने को कहा जा रहा है ।

पंजाब सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को विदेशों में बसे प्रवासी भारतीयों द्वारा भारत में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु अनुरिक्त गियायतें देने सम्बन्धी कोई भुझाव नहीं दिये है ।

Plan to Regulate Admission in Colleges with a view to link it with Employment Opportunities

* 58. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed perspective plan to regulate admission in Colleges with a view linking them with employment opportunities has been formulated and if so, the outlines thereof; and

(b) whether the plan has been put into operation from the current academic session and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Deployment of Army and C.R.P. in U.P.

*59. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army and the C.R.P. were deployed by the Centre to suppress the revolt by the PAC personnel in Uttar Pradesh and if so, their number;

(b) the total casualties in this revolt;

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken to meet the genuine grievances of the PAC personnel; and

(d) whether Government will consider to institute a Parliamentary probe into the whole incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) At the request of the Government of U.P., 6 1/2 battalions of CRP were made available to them for dealing with the situation arising out of the grave indiscipline in U.P. Police including U.P. P.A.C. The Government of U.P. had also sought the aid of the Army in dealing with the situation and the Army authorities made adequate arrangements in aid of the civil power.

(b) 37 persons were reported to be killed and 101 persons injured.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

According to the information given by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the following steps have been taken to meet the grievances of the U.P.

Policeman including those in the PAC:—

- (i) The Amenities Fund for the welfare of the police personnel and their families which stood at Rs. 2.75 lakhs has been raised to Rs. 12.73 lakhs.
- (ii) The minimum period of 18 hours of duty for the policemen for being eligible to the free food or the food allowance has been reduced to 9 hrs or more.
- (iii) The Intelligence, CID and the Special Branch of Railway Police who were not getting the civil dress allowance have been made eligible for it.
- (iv) Constables and Havildars of PAC who were getting a fixed allowance of Rs 10/- per month for journeys outside their Headquarters in lieu of daily allowance have now been made eligible for the daily allowance as in case of other branches of the Police.
- (v) PAC and the Armed Police personnel are now allowed incidental charges for rail journeys at specific rates.
- (vi) A promise was made for sympathetic consideration of the anomalies in the report of the Pay Commission relating to the pay and allowances of the policemen.
- (vii) At Government hospitals, families of the policemen have been made eligible to get the treatment at the Police Dispensaries. Earlier on the employees could get treatment.
- (viii) The Government of U.P. have decided to increase the tempo of the police housing programme.
- (ix) Rs. 6.63 lakhs have been sanctioned for providing adequate tentage accommodation to the PAC Bns. at places where regular accommodation is not available.

- (x) Orders have been placed for the purchase of woollen pants for all Constables, Head Constables of the Civil police and PAC posted in plain districts of the State.

- (xi) The facility for grant of the subsidy of Rs 1,500/- or 40 per cent of the cost of motor-cycle has been extended to Inspectors/Sub-Inspectors of the CIB and Intelligence Department also

Demand for Ban on Exhibiting the Movie 'PRABHAT',

*60 SHRI M C RAGA

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN.
JHUNWALA

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether various institutions, leaders Arya Samajists and Sanatan Dharmies, while expressing great resentment over presentation of ugly portrayal of Rama and Sita in the Movie 'Prabhat' have demanded a ban on the exhibition of the said movie without any delay, and

(b) if so, the date on which the said demand was made and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Immediately on receipt of the first complaint on 8 6 73 the film was viewed. Before any action could be taken, the producer himself withdrew the film from the commercial circuit on 17 6 73 and changed the names of main characters from Rama and Sita to Ramesh and Sarita.

अखिल भारतीय मुस्लिम लीग का जयपुर में हुआ सम्मेलन

401. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान है ही मे अखिल भारतीय मुस्लिम के जयपुर (राजस्थान) में हुए सम्मेलन की ओर आकषित किया गया है जिसमें पाकिस्तान की सीमा में दगते हुए क्षेत्रों में मुस्लिम लीग की कार्यवाहियों को प्रभावी बनाने की योजना बनाई गई है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार मुस्लिम लीग को गैर-कानूनी संगठन घोषित करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कामिक विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) : (क) और (ख) .

सरकार ने 22 मई, 1973 का जयपुर में हुए मुस्लिम लीग के सम्मेलन के सम्बन्ध में समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचार देखे हैं। राजस्थान सरकार में लीग की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

बीमार कपडा मिलो का राष्ट्रीयकरण

402 श्री ठुक्क चन्द कछवाय :
क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री सरकारी अधिकार में ली गयी बीमार कपडा मिलो के सम्बन्ध में 7 मार्च, 1973 के अनारगस्तित प्रश्न संख्या 2398 के उत्तर में सम्बन्ध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितनी बीमार कपडा मिलो का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (बी सी 0 सुबहृष्यय): 103 कपड़ा मिलों का जिनका प्रबंध सरकार ने उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन अधिनियम, 1951 तथा रुग्ण कपड़ा मिल उपक्रम ((प्रबंध हाथ में लेना) अधिनियम, 1972 के उपबन्धों के अधीन अपने हाथ में ले लिया है, या सरकारीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Kerala Government Scheme for Development of Coir Industry

403. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted any scheme for the development of coir industry in that State;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken for the speedy implementation of the scheme so as to increase the living condition of several lakhs of coir workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c) The Government of Kerala, the Planning Commission and the administrative, Ministry of the Government of India for coir industry have been considering the energising of coir industry in the State of Kerala for some time past. As a result of detailed deliberations, the Government of India has recently sanctioned a scheme for this purpose which proposes to energise the administrative, financial and regulatory aspects of this industry in Kerala. The

scheme has been communicated to the Government of Kerala who have already started implementing it.

Export of Atomic Energy Products

404. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake any scheme for largescale export of atomic energy products to other countries;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme and the steps taken in that direction; and

(c) the names of countries with which agreements have been reached for this purpose and the main points of the agreements?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre of this Department exports radioisotopes and equipments to 50 countries in South East Asia, West Asia, Europe, South America and Australia. The value of these exports so far amounts to about Rs. 20 lakhs. Indian Rare Earths Limited, a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy exports over rupees one and a half crores worth of rare earths and scheduled minerals annually. The Company is formulating schemes to increase its export earnings. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., another public sector company of the Department of Atomic Energy and the Power Projects Engineering Division of this Department are jointly exploring the possibility of export of components and systems for Nuclear Power Stations to some countries who have expressed interest in this regard.

- (c) No agreements have, so far, been entered into with any country for the export of atomic energy products and supplies are made in respect of specific orders from users in various countries.

Provision of greater variety of entertainment by All India Radio

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

(a) whether All India Radio has introduced recently some new features to provide greater variety and entertainment; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

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

(b) The following are some of the important new programmes introduced by All India Radio recently:

- (i) National Programme of Folk and Regional Music broadcast on the first Thursday of every month.
- (ii) All India Sports Service broadcast daily from Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta stations from 4.15 p.m. to 5.50 P.M.
- (iii) Cham radio plays introduced from 15 stations in the Hindi region
- (iv) 'Chitrakar' Programme on Television from Delhi TV Station based on regional language feature films.
- (v) TV Magazine programme in Urdu once a month from Delhi TV Station.

(vi) A weekly current affairs programme in English on TV known as "Perspective".

(vii) A variety programme on TV from Bombay Station known as "Phool Khile Hain Gulshan Gulshan".

(viii) Besides the above items, innovations have also introduced in programmes on 'Vividh Bharati Service'

Postal Facility to Newspapers

406 SHRI M S SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules for postal facility to newspapers were relaxed during the month of July, 1973, and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA).

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Certain amendments in the rules regarding registration of newspapers were however, made during the month of June, 1973. These are as under:—

- (i) Delegation of the power registration to the Superintendents/Senior Superintendents of Post Offices of the Postal Divisions,
- (ii) Production and subsequent verification of the list of bona-fide subscribers has been done away with.

Prosecution of a Correspondence of an English Daily under Official Secrets Act

407. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any correspondent of a leading multi-edition English daily was prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act during the month of July, 1973; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken 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.

Plan to reduce inequalities and to raise consumption level of the lowest people

408. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mam outlines of the policies and measures for reducing inequalities and raising the consumption level of the lowest 30 per cent of the population and reducing consumption have been finally worked out; and

(b) if not, the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The detailed policies and measures for reduction of inequalities and redistribution of consumption expenditure from the upper strata of the society to the bottom 30 per cent of the population are being worked out. The results will be incorporated in the Draft Fifth Plan which is under preparation.

Pending applications for Industrial Licences from Rajasthan

409. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications for industrial licences are pending with Government for setting up of industrial units in Rajasthan.

(b) if so, the total number of such applications and the industries for which they are intended; and

(c) the reasons for holding up of the applications by Government and whether in view of the slow industrial recovery, Government would consider to dispose of such applications expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) 57 applications for setting up of industrial units in Rajasthan, received upto 31st December 1972, are pending as on 1st July 1973. These applications pertain mainly to metallurgical, electrical equipments, telecommunications, industrial machinery, chemical, food processing, textiles and Cement and gypsum products industries.

(c) Consideration of industrial licence applications necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of the proposals by a number of authorities and their disposal is sometimes delayed due to a number of reasons. Sometimes the applications do not provide complete information in the first instance and additional information has to be called for. Government is, however, making all possible efforts to expedite disposal of pending applications.

Cases of murders of Harijans in U.P. since imposition of President's rule

410. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of murders of Harijans in U.P. since the imposition of the President's Rule have been reported and taken cognisance of by Government;

(b) the names of the victims; and

(c) the nature of action taken in all such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Progress in finalisation of the Fifth Five Year Plan

411 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the progress so far made in finalisation of the Fifth Five Year Plan is not adequate and Government will be compelled to observe a plan holiday for one year at least, and

(b) whether the plan outlay is being reduced and the draft proposals are being severely slashed down in view of the tight resources position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Discussions with the Central Ministries and State Governments on their Fifth Plan proposals have just begun and it is too early to say anything definite about the outlays in the Central and State sectors of the Plan at this stage.

Rate of growth in arrears of telephone bills

412. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state,

(a) whether the arrears of telephone bill all over the country are mounting up,

(b) if so, the rate of growth of the arrears amount during the last three years, State-wise,

(c) what has been the rate of corresponding realisation of the arrears in each of these States and the cause for the slow realisation of the arrears, and

(d) the break-up of the arrears due from the Government organisations during the last three years, State-wise and whether the rate of realisation is the same as in the case of private connection and if so, the reasons for the slow rate of realisation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The position of arrears is indicated below—

As on	Rs. in Crores
1-4-71	5.56
1-4-72	6.52
1-4-73	6.65

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Scheme for provision of houses to SC and ST in Mysore

413. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been framed to provide houses to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, through the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Corporation, in Mysore, and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The details are being collected from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Proposal to present separate report for the nomadic and other tribes

414. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Castes under article 341 and Scheduled Tribes under article 342 are the only backward classes regarding which the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has to report to the President under Article 388, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to present a separate report of the nomadic and other tribes, which are also at present included in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Proposal to get certain areas of Vidarbha in Maharashtra declared as Tribal Areas

415. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a proposal to get certain areas of Vidarbha in Maharashtra declared as "Tribal Areas" through the declaration of Presidential Order so as to extend to the areas facilities available to Adivasis; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to declare any area of Vidarbha in Maharashtra as "Tribal Areas". The proposal under consideration is to remove area restrictions in respect of certain communities in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra so that they may also be scheduled in respect of Vidarbha area. The matter is under examination alongwith the general question of the revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Use of Urdu in courts in U.P.

416. SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some difficulties are being experienced as a result of the use of Urdu in courts in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove these difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

House sites to S.C. landless labourers in Orissa

417. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI GRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of house sites made available to the Scheduled Caste landless labourers during the Third and Fourth Plan periods in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) There is no separate provision for allotment of house-sites to Scheduled Caste landless labourers. The Welfare Department of the Government of Orissa has provided the following number of house-sites to the Scheduled Castes in general under State and Central Sectors —

	III Plan	IV Plan
State Sector . . .	350	132
Central Sector . . .	770	232

In addition, the Revenue Department of the State Government have allotted 3365 house-sites to landless Scheduled Caste people during 1972-73.

Allotment of land for construction of houses by Harijans in U.P.

418 SHRI B R SHUKLA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any land for the construction of houses by Harijans has been allotted to them in Tehsils Nanpara and Bahraich of district Bahraich in U.P.;

(b) if so, the extent thereof, and

(c) whether any Register showing the details of acquisition and allotment of such land is maintained in the District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) to (c). The details are being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Inclusion of Clause stipulating Royalty payable for Foreign Collaboration Agreement for use of Patent Rights

419. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN.
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether Government have given guidelines to firms seeking foreign collaboration for manufacture of items for which Patent Rights are held in India by Foreign Collaborators,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and main features therein, and

(c) whether Government have also advised all firms to ensure that all their collaboration agreements include a clause stipulating the royalty payable for a collaboration for the use of patent rights till the expiry of life of the patent and if so, how many firms have agreed to this?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUERAMANIAM) (a) to (c) Government have recently issued a Press Note clarifying their policy relating to foreign collaboration agreements involving the manufacture of items for which patent rights are held in India by the foreign collaborators. Instances had come to the notice of the Government where extensions of collaboration agreements had been sought solely on the ground that the proposed items were covered by patents held by foreign parties in India, which prevented the manufacture of these items

by the Indian party after the expiry of the initial period of the agreement without the prior permission of the foreign collaborator. With a view to maintaining a continuous and uninterrupted flow of industrial production and to avoid any hardship to the concerned Indian parties, Government have impressed upon the Indian parties desirous of entering into foreign collaboration that while negotiating a collaboration agreement, they should specifically examine whether the item of manufacture is patented in India, if so, they should ensure that the collaboration agreement includes a clause to the effect that the payment of royalty for the duration of the agreement would also constitute compensation for use of patent rights till the expiry of the life of the patent and that the Indian party would have the freedom to produce the item even after the expiry of the collaboration agreement without any additional payments. A copy of the Press Note dated the 8th June 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-5177/73]

जिला चमोली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में यूरेनियम के निक्षेपों का पता लगाना

420. श्री चन्नुलाल चन्दाकर :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार के जिला चमोली में विशाल यूरेनियम निक्षेपों का पता लगा है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो बड़ा किन्ना यूरेनियम निखलने की सम्भावना है, और

(ग) समन्वयेण कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ होगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रो-निक्स मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :
(क) जी नहीं । चमोली जिले में यूरेनियम का कोई बड़ा निक्षेप अब तक नहीं मिला है, तथापि पोखरी तुजी, तुजी-दुगर, देवधान-चमोली-खेतरपाल, और जम-वाड़-घिटोली-वाली क्षेत्रों में कुछ यूरेनियम पाया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) इन क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण एवं भू-छेदन की सहायता से सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है । पूर्वक्षण के समाप्त होने पर ही यहां के यूरेनियम के भंडारों में विद्यमान खनिज की मात्रा का अनुमान लगाया जा सकेगा ।

Damage caused to production Units due to Power failure

421 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA, Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the estimated total damage caused to the various production units due to power failure in the various States of the country during the present year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) Though most of the States have reported existence of power shortage, it has not been possible to assess the details of losses in production attributable solely due to power shortage. However, estimates of losses largely due to power shortage in respect of some industries mainly in the medium and large scale sectors, are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No LT-5178/73.]

Complaints about allegations of nepotism against the Minister of Law and Justice in the appointment of Government Counsel

422. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about allegations of nepotism practised by the Minister of Law and Justice in respect of the appointment of his close relatives as Government Counsel to assist or to appear in cases before the Hague Tribunal or before Courts and Enquiry Commissions in India;

(b) if so, the nature of the allegations made; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter and if so, the results thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A memorandum containing such allegations against the Union Minister of Law and Justice, purporting to have been signed by some advocates of the Supreme Court, was received in September, 1972.

(c) The Minister of Law and Justice completely denied the allegations. No inquiry was considered necessary.

Instructions to States for action against black marketeers and hoarders

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

(a) whether the Centre had asked the States to take exemplary action against the black-marketeers and hoarders and whether the State Gov-

ernments have implemented the Centre's directive;

(b) if so, the number of black marketeers and hoarders arrested in various States and the punishment meted out to them; and

(c) whether there has been a let up in the black-marketing and hoarding as a result of these arrests and, if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Attention is invited to the answer given to Starred Question No. 53 of date.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations

बिजली के अनपलब्धता (कमी) के कारण 1972 में उत्पादन में कमी

424. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : श्री एस० आर० बाबानी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष विद्युत के न मिलने अथवा अभाव के कारण कितने कारखानों के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा ;

(ख) उनकी किन्ती हानि हुई ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी स्थिति की पुनर्गठन को रोकने के लिए सरकार किसी दीर्घावधि और द्रुतगामी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

बीजोगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपबंधी श्री बिगाउरहाम शंभारी) : (क) से (घ) : यद्यपि अधिकतर राज्यों ने अभी बिजली की कमी बताई है तो भी केवल बिजली की कमी के कारण उत्पादन में हुई हानि के व्योरे का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है। कुछ उद्योगों विशेषकर मल्लोले और बड़े उद्योगों में प्रमुख रूप से बिजली की कमी के कारण हुई हानि का व्योरा नभापटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया गया है। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये सभा एन०टी०-5179/73]

लिखाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय ने क्षेत्रीय विद्युत् समेलनों में इस समस्या पर विचार किया है, जिनमें तत्काल किये जाने वाले उपयो तथा पाचवी योजना में की जाने वाली कार्यवाई के विषय में मिफागिज की गई है। इनमें सामान्यतः विद्युत् परियोजना प्रा. ने सम्बन्धित काम में तेजा माने और खराब रेट एकका की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर तुरन्त सम्पन्न करना शामिल है। कुछ मामलों में निवृत्तवर्ती फालतु बिजली वाले क्षेत्रों में बिजला उभार लेकर इस कमी की कम करने के उपाय लिए जा रहे हैं। इस मामले पर इसी प्रयाजन के लिए गठित मन्त्रिमंडल द्वारा भी निरन्तर पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है।

दीर्घकालिक उपायों में पाचवी यात्रना में बिजली की बड़ी हुई आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए चार्ज किए जाने के लिए नई परियोजनायें स्थापित करना सम्मिलित हैं।

सबर बाजार में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

425: डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सन 12 जून, 1973 को सबर बाजार, दिल्ली में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए थे ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या उक्त दंगों की संभावना के बारे में पुलिस को पहले से जानकारी थी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की कोई जांच की है और यदि हा, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानूक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : (क) से (घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 12 जून, 1973 की रात को कुछ लडकों के एक झगड़े ने दो बगों में एक सघर्ष का रूप धारण कर लिया जिसमें भारी पथराव हुआ। मोठा वाटर की बोलने, झग के गाने और लोह के टुकड़ फेंक गये। पुलिस का अश्रु गैस, बैत का प्रयोग करना पड़ा और अन्ततः हिमक भीड़ को तीव्र-धीतर करने के लिए गोली चलानी पड़ी। एक व्यक्ति मारा गया और 43 पुलिस कर्मचारियों समेत 55 व्यक्ति घायल हो गये। 476395 रुपये की सम्पत्ति की हानि हान का अनुमान है। इस घटना के परिणामस्वरूप दर्ज किये गये मामलों के सम्बन्ध में 41 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम सभा टेल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये LT-5180/73]

उप-राज्यपाल ने उन परिस्थितियों तथा कारणों की एक प्रशासनिक जांच कराने का आदेश दिया था जिनके फल-स्वरूप 12 और 13 जून, 1973 के बीच

की राशि सर्वत्र हुआ था। जांच प्रति-
वेदन उप-राज्यपाल को प्राप्त हो गया है
और उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Expansion of T.V. Industry

426. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details about ex-
pansion of T.V. Industry during the
Fifth Plan period have been finalised;
and

(b) the production target during the
Fifth Plan and the extent to which it
would meet the demand as against
the anticipated requirements?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER
OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER
OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF
INFORMATION AND BROADCAST-
ING AND MINISTER OF SPACE
(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a)
and (b). The Ministry of Information
and Broadcasting have submitted their
plans to the Planning Commission for
the growth of the AIR TV network
during the Fifth Plan period. On the
basis of a proposal made by the De-
partment of Space, the Planning Com-
mission has appointed a Task Force to
examine all aspects connected with
the use of a geo-synchronous satel-
lite, (referred to as INSAT), over
India, largely for purpose of tele-
vision, which would enable complete
coverage of the country in principle,
and a significant coverage in practice,
in terms of possible deployment of
television stations and receivers on the
ground; this Task Force has completed
its work. The Planning Commission
has now to finalise details relating to
the growth of television in terms of
the above proposals in relation to
overall national priorities for the Fifth
Plan. As soon as this is done, other
aspects relating to the numbers of
TV receivers needed, and production
of these as well as of TV components

will be finalised, and action taken to
achieve the production targets.

**Suggestions made by the Committee
on distribution of Essential Commo-
dities and articles of mass consumption**

427. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the
Minister of PLANNING be pleased to
state the action taken by Government
on the recommendations and sugges-
tions made by the Committee on the
distribution of essential commodities
and articles of mass consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
MOHAN DHARIA): The Committee
on Essential Commodities and Articles
of mass consumption will be shortly
submitting its report. Appropriate
action will be taken when the recom-
mendations of the Committee are
available.

**Telephone ratio in India as compared
to South East Asia**

428 SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PAS-
WAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone ratio in
India is the lowest in the South-East
Asia;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by Govern-
ment to increase it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) The telephone to population ratio
in India is low but not the lowest in
South-East Asia. The telephone den-
sity (number of telephones for 100
population) for India was 0.2 against

the maximum of 7.9 for Singapore and the minimum of 0.1 for Laos and Burma during 1970.

(b) The likely reasons are that:

- (i) most of the telephone demand is concentrated in urban areas whereas most of our population is located in the rural areas.
- (ii) A sizeable portion of the demand for telephone service remains unfilled due to lack of resources. If the demand was fully met the usage of telephones would have spread and new demand stimulated
- (iii) The telephone density is correlated to per capita real income which is still low in India, due among other things to a large population base.
- (iv) India's is still a predominantly agricultural and not an industrial economy.

(c) The Government is executing a series of successive Five Years Plans for economic and industrial development of the country and the telephone system is also growing. The telephone density which was 0.05 in 1951-52, i.e. at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan improved to 0.2 in 1969-70 i.e. at the beginning of the 4th Five Year Plan. This ratio is further expected to go up to 0.3 in 1974-75, i.e. at the beginning of the 5th Five Year Plan and to 0.5 in 1981-82.

Development of Tourism during Fifth Plan

429. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the amount earmarked

for the development of tourism in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The Fifth Five Year Plan is still being formulated. It is not possible at its stage to indicate the amount earmarked for the development of tourism in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan State-wise.

Communal riots in Hazaribagh District, Bihar

430 SHRI BHOGEDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the exact causes of the recent communal riots in the Hazaribagh District of Bihar and the total damage caused to the minority community,

(b) the forces, groups or individuals responsible for engineering those riots and the action taken against the culprits and against those behind them;

(c) whether some Officers of the U.S.A. Consulate at Calcutta visited Hazaribagh in the week preceding the riot and met some persons, and

(d) if so, the facts thereabout and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) Attention is invited to the statement made in Lok Sabha on April 19, 1973, in reply to a Calling Attention Notice about the disturbances in Hazaribagh. The State Government have subsequently reported that as a result of the disturbances, 14 persons were killed and sixty persons were injured. The damage to property is estimated at Rs. 29,700.

(c) and (d). Government have no information of any such visit to "Hazariabagh in the week preceding the riot". It is, however, known that an officer of the US Consulate at Calcutta along with the Assistant stayed at the circuit house in Hazariabagh on the night between March 23rd and 24th in the course of the visit to some places in Bihar. There is no information to connect his visit with the disturbances which occurred between the 12th and 17th April.

Directives issued to State Governments for effective implementation of Land Reforms

431. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has sent by directives to the State Governments for effective implementation of land reform measures; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Government of India is already committed to a programme of speedy and effective implementation of land reforms. The Planning Commission have issued guidelines on land reform to the States in connection with formulation of their Draft Fifth Five Year Plans. Broadly, these include the programme for various legislative measures to plug the loopholes in various land reform laws according to a time-bound programme and giving priority to a comprehensive programme of preparation and maintenance of record of tenancy. The attention of the State Governments has also been drawn to the need for quick distribution of surplus land accompanied by timely supply of in-

puts and investment support. The necessity of having an efficient administrative machinery operating at the village, tehsil, district and State levels has been highlighted. It has further been suggested to bar the jurisdiction of civil courts in the implementation of land reforms, setting up of itinerant land reforms tribunals for the purpose and provide free legal assistance to the poor beneficiaries of land reforms. People's involvement in the programme for speedy and effective implementation of land reforms has been emphasised by suggesting the setting up of committees of beneficiaries at the village and block levels. The State Governments have been requested to make appropriate financial allocation for implementation of the programme of land reforms.

The draft Plans of the State Governments are being awaited.

P.A.C. Revolt in Uttar Pradesh

432. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cause of the mutiny in the P.A.C. of Uttar Pradesh including the hidden hands therein have been ascertained and responsibilities fixed; and if so, the main points thereof;

(b) whether the Police employees Association of Uttar Pradesh has been banned; and

(c) if so, the propriety and expediency thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) Some disgruntled elements caused dissatisfaction in the police ranks on matters relating to their pay-scales, service

conditions, housing and other amenities. They formed an association in the name of "Police Karamchari Parishad" which was not recognised. The Parishad incited U.P. policemen including those of the P.A.C. to commit various acts of indiscipline which culminated in armed clashes between the Army and the U.P. P.A.C. at various places in U.P.

(b) and (c). There is no Police Employees Association of U.P. as such. However, the aforesaid "Rajya Police Karamchari Parishad", on account of its unlawful activities has been brought under the operation of rule 33 of the Defence of India Rules. The matter is sub-judice.

Development Schemes in States

433. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have forwarded their Schemes to the Planning Commission for development in their States;

(b) whether Government have set up any special Cell to deal with the development; and

(c) if so, the progress so far made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The question is vague. Draft Fifth Plan proposals concerned with development have been submitted so far by 8 States, namely, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) In the Planning Commission, the Programme Administration Division is responsible for processing the Draft proposals in consultation with the subject Divisions of the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries. At the State level, the problems of Plan formulation and plan

implementation are being looked after by the State Planning Departments. Recently, in many States, Planning Boards have been constituted and steps are also being taken to augment the strength of the technical personnel in the State Planning Departments, at the instance and with the financial support of the Planning Commission.

(c) The proposals received from the State Governments are being examined in the Planning Commission as well as the Central Ministries. Later, a discussion would be held regarding these between the Chief Ministers/Governors of the concerned States and the Planning Commission before a final view is taken regarding the contents and the size of the Plan of each State.

Report of the Magisterial Enquiry into the causes of Shahdara disturbances

434 SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Magisterial Enquiry in regard to the causes of Shahdara Disturbances has since been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the observations and recommendations made therein; and

(c) what action, if any, is being proposed by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Commission of Inquiry, which was appointed to inquire into the incidents, has submitted its report to the Government. The report is under examination.

Defective Telephones of 58 Exchange in Delhi

435. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government of India has been invited to a report in the *Times of India* dated the 19th May, 1973 saying that about 2,500 Telephones of the "58" exchange are believed to be dead in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have made any investigation into such scandalous State of affairs in the Telephone Department; and

(c) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter was investigated in detail. These investigations revealed that the report about the alleged number of dead telephones was not correct. Dial tone of 540 telephones of this exchange was however, affected primarily due to rectification programme which is being carried on in the (58) exchange. Steps were taken to restore these telephones as early as possible.

Realising of Arrears of Telephone Bills

436. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total areas of telephone bills during the year 1971 and 1972, separately;

(b) whether such areas have reached Rs. 6.50 crores and there has

been little progress in realising telephone bill arrears from States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a)	As on	Rs. in crores
	1-4-71	5.56
	1-4-72	6.52

(b) (i) The arrears have reached Rs. 6.50 crores.

(ii) The overall position regarding realisation of dues from the State Governments is improving.

(c) Regarding (b) (i) above, is stated that bills for telephone services, both local and trunk are issued in arrears after services are availed of and only bills for rental are issued in advance. Therefore, at any point of time some bills will remain unpaid. As for steps proposed to be taken, the recovery of arrears is a continuous and time consuming process. Initially this is achieved by such steps as ringing the subscribers, disconnection of defaulting subscriber's telephones, then by personal contact and correspondence with subscribers are finally by legal action where necessary. The recourse to law is possible only in case of private subscribers and naturally it has to be ensured that there is a reasonable prospect of recovery in such cases. However, the Department has undertaken a special drive for liquidating the arrears and the position is being closely watched.

Unsatisfactory working of Television in Jammu and Kashmir State

437. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Television set up

by the Union Government in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is not functioning daily;

(b) whether Pakistani programmes; are being easily seen in the Jammu and Kashmir State rather than its local programmes; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Srinagar TV Station is now functioning daily for four hours from 630 P.M. to 10.30 P.M. with an additional transmission for two hours on Sundays, in the afternoon.

(b) Pakistani programmes are being received in some parts of the Kashmir Valley but the strength of the signal and the quality of reception in most places is indifferent

(c) Srinagar TV Station is at present reaching a limited area as the TV tower has not yet been completed. Steps are being taken to expedite the construction of the tower so that the Station can operate on its full strength.

Disturbances in Srinagar due to the "Book of Knowledge"

438. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Srinagar disturbances were preplanned and there was a hand of Pakistani agents in the disturbances;

(b) if so, whether the disturbances were due to the "Book of Knowledge" which was published in 1911; and

(c) the reasons for banning the book suddenly after its publication 62 years ago?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) There is no such information available so far.

(b) and (c) An agitation took place in Jammu and Kashmir over certain objectionable portions in Arthur Mee's 'Book of Knowledge', Children Encyclopaedia. In order to prevent likely repercussions and also to protect the religious susceptibilities of a section of the population, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir banned the book under the relevant provision of the Defence of India Rules, 1971. Government of India have drawn the attention of the other State Governments and Union territory Administrations to the notification of the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

Slowing Down of work on Draft Fifth Plan

439. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI P M MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on the draft of the Fifth Plan has slowed down in the Planning Commission and in the States and the Central Ministries have still to submit their plans and programmes;

(b) if so, whether none of the States has sent its draft plan to the Commission within the scheduled time; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Planning Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Central Ministries and several State Governments have sent their draft plans already. Discussions with State Governments and Central Ministries are currently going on according to a schedule drawn up for the purpose. It is expected that the discussions will be completed according to the schedule.

Setting up of Development Authorities in States for preparation and enforcement of Master Plans for large Cities during Fifth Plan

440 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has suggested to the State Governments to set up development authorities for the preparation and enforcement of master plans for large cities during the 5th Plan;

(b) if so, whether some guide-lines have also been issued to the States for the planning of urban development programmes, housing, water supply and sanitation; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the various States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These guidelines were issued to the State Governments for formulation of their Fifth Plan proposals and *inter-alia* included the recommendation for setting up of Development Authorities for the implementation and enforcement of plans. No reac-

tions to this proposal from the State Governments were sought nor have been received.

Allocation for Special Employment Programmes for 1973-74

441. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has made any allocation for various special employment programmes for 1973-74;

(b) if so, the total amount allotted for the purpose; and

(c) how far their implementation has been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5181/73].

Death of Jawan of Border Security Force due to the encounter with Pakistani Rangers

442. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Jawan of the Border Security Force was killed in an exchange of fire between B. S. F. and Pakistani Rangers in the Jalalabad area of the Ferozepore Sector on 25th May, 1973;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made of the infiltrators; and

(c) whether any arms and ammunition have been captured from the arrested persons?

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

(b) and (c) Two sepoys of the Pakistani Rangers were apprehended by the Border Security Force along with two .303 Rifles and 107 live rounds.

Investigations into the case of Jagota Brothers who forced their entry into the Prime Minister's House

443. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations into the case of Jagota Brothers who forced their entry into the Prime Minister's House have since been completed;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the offenders; and

(c) whether some action has also been taken against the Police security personnel posted at Prime Minister's House?

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

(b) One of the Jagota Brothers viz Shri Narotam Lal Jagota is being prosecuted in the Court of law for offence under the Official Secrets Act 1923. Other two Jagota brothers and their sister have been discharged on this account on 6th July, 1973.

The trespass case against all the three Jagota brothers and their sister u/s 448/452/353/382 427/34 I. P. C. is also pending trial in the Court of law.

(c) Necessary administrative action is being taken up in the matter.

Action taken Against the Person who Tried to enter Prime Minister's Residence with a Loaded Gun

444. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations into the case of a gunman, who wanted to enter the Prime Minister's House with a loaded gun have since been completed,

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the offender; and

(c) whether some action has also been taken against the Police security personnel posted at Prime Minister's House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There has been no case in which a gun-man attempted to enter into the Prime Minister's House with a loaded gun. However, a person name Kanchan Singh Raja Gandhi S/o Shri Chhilar Singh of Chapra district Bihar was arrested outside the Prime Minister's House on 2nd March, 1973, for having in his possession a fire arm without proper licence. A case under the Arms Act had been instituted against Shri Kanchan Singh in the Court of Law.

(c) Since no Police Security personnel was found to be at fault in respect of the incident, the question of taking any action against any such personnel does not arise.

पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए वित्तीय संसाधन निर्धारित करने हेतु गठित किए गए कार्यकारी दल वकिन ग्रुप का प्रतिवेदन

445 श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :

श्री सी० के जाफर शरीफ :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लिए वित्तीय संसाधन निर्धारित करने हेतु योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित कार्यवाही दल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या दल के द्वारा की गई नि-फारिशों को योजना प्रारूप में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) : (क) पांचवी योजना के लिए वित्तीय संसाधनों का पुनर्निर्धारण करने के लिए अप्रैल, 1973 में पांचवी योजना के लिए संसाधन कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया गया था । आशा है कि यह दल अपनी रिपोर्ट को दो से तीन सप्ताहों के अन्दर अन्तिम रूप देकर आयोग योजना आयोग को प्रस्तुत कर देगा ।

(ख) इस समय पांचवी योजना दस्ता-वेज का जो प्रारूप तैयार किया जा रहा उसमें दल की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा ।

Revival of National Integration Council

446. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFA-
IRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to revive and reactivate the National Integration Council at the National as well as the State levels; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in taking steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSON-
NEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
(a) and (b). A Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister is to be set up soon to consider, inter alia, the future role and task of the National Integration Council and the lines on which it should be reconstituted.

Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd.

447. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Colgate-Palmolive (India) Ltd. is a 100 per cent U.S. owned Company and holds a monopoly position in the production and distribution of cosmetics and toilets;

(b) if so, the names of the products of the Company, total installed capacity and actual production of the Company as in 1965 and 1971;

(c) whether the Company was allowed to make substantial expansion between 1965 and 1971 without diluting their equity capital base;

(d) whether this substantial expansion was carried out by importing

highly sophisticated automatic machines; and

(e) if so, on what grounds this foreign Company was allowed substantial expansion and the steps being taken by Government to safeguard the interests of the small-scale industries in this field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

LOPMENT (SHRI PHANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) M/s Colgate Palmolive (India) Private Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s Colgate Palmolive International, U.S.A. and it is one of the major Units engaged in the production and distribution of Cosmetics and Toilets.

(b) Information about the names of products, actual production etc. is given below:—

S. No.	Name of the products	Installed capacity on three shifts as in February, 1968	Actual 1965	Production in 1971
		Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
1	Tooth powder	816.48	219.672	727
2	Toothpaste	1387.98	1537.409	2858
3	Face Cream & Snow	244.944	37.705	78
4	Powder-Talcum and Face	2367.96	1094.601	783
5	Oils & Shampoos	2841.336	1262.424	1733
6	Other—requirements	9 lakhs dozens	147128 dozens	285865 dozens

(c) to (e). With reference to their applications for a licence for substantial expansion in the manufacture of toothpaste, the firm informed in July 1966 that Government had no objection to recognise a higher capacity of 15.50 lakhs Kgs. (i.e. 1550 tonnes) for the said item on 3 shift basis provided the proposal neither involved installation of additional capital equipment nor allotment of foreign exchange for import of raw materials.

According to the policy then in vogue, the firm were not required to obtain an industrial licence for substantial expansion.

The item 'Tooth Paste' is at present reserved for development in the Small Scale Sector.

Wherever foreign Collaborations are permitted, a condition that foreign brand name shall not be permitted for internal sales is being stipulated.

Similarly substantial export obligation is imposed on units which go in for production of items reserved for Small Scale Sector.

राजस्थान में पाली जिले का विकास

448, श्री सुल चन्द शर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री प्रादेशिक ग्राम-मानताएं दूर करने के लिए 1973-74

के बजट में व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में 28 मार्च 1973 के अंतराधिकृत प्रश्न संख्या 4976 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाली जिले को पिछड़ा हुआ जिला घोषित न करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि जोधपुर, जालौर, सिरोही तथा अन्य जिले औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए घोषित किए गए हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जिन्नाउर रहमान अंसारी) : रियायती दर पर घनराशि प्राप्त करने के हकदार, औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों का पता लगाने के लिए अग्रनाये जाने वाले मार्गदर्शी मापदण्ड सभी राज्यों को बात दिये गये हैं। इन मापदण्डों के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त आंकड़ों के मदर्भ में राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने पाली जिले का रियायती दर पर घनराशि देने योग्य नहीं ठहराया है।

Utilisation of Eucalyptus Forest for Newsprint in West Bengal

449. SHRI S. C. BESRA
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether eucalyptus forest raised for the newsprint industry is ready in the West Bengal for harvesting.

(b) whether the newsprint factory for which it was grown is yet to be decided; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to utilise the newly raised forest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes Sir, but it is for Paper Mills and not for Newsprint

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To be utilised by paper mills of West Bengal.

“सिटीज आफ टूमरो” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित
पञ्चाक्षर

450 श्री मुल चन्द डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 28 मई, 1973 के “दी हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स” में “सिटीज आफ टूमरो” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित सम्पादकीय की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो नगरों की स्थिति में सुधार करने सम्बन्धी योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उसमें नगरीय इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर और नगर पालिकाओं का योगदान और कृत्य क्या होंगे ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री मोहन बरिवा) : (क) और (ख) दिनांक 28 मई, 1973 के “हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स” में प्रकाशित सम्पादकीय “सिटीज आफ टूमरो” पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को योजना आयोग द्वारा भेजे गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों पर टिप्पणी करता है और प्रत्येक शहर में उसकी क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप तैयार की जाने वाली दीर्घकालीन वृहद योजनाओं की आवश्यकता की ओर इंगित करता है। यह इस पर भी बल देता है कि शहरी क्षेत्र में प्राधिकरणों की बहुलता से बचने की आवश्यकता है।

आयोग द्वारा जो मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी

किये गये हैं उनमें पहले ही इन बातों का ध्यान रखा गया है। ये सिद्धांत राज्य सरकारों पर इस बात के लिए ज़ोर डालते हैं कि पंचवर्षीय शहरी विकास योजनाएँ क्षेत्रों के आधार पर तैयार की जानी चाहिए। विकास प्राधिकरणों की स्थापना किये जाने की आवश्यकता पर बल देने के साथ-साथ मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों में किसी विकास प्राधिकरण के विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यों की तथा नगर निकायों के दिन प्रति-दिन के रख-रखाव तथा परिचालन सम्बन्धी सेवाओं की स्पष्ट रूप से परिभाषा किये जाने की आवश्यकता पर भी बल दिया गया है। उनमें राज्य आवास बोर्डों, विकास प्राधिकरणों तथा सुधार ट्रस्टों के परस्पर सम्बन्धों का भी उल्लेख किया गया है।

शहरी विकास काफी उलझनपूर्ण विषय है जिसके कई सामाजिक, आर्थिक फलितार्थ एवं पहलू हैं। सरकार का उद्देश्य है कि आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों से संतुलित वितरण तथा शहरीकरण के माध्यम से स्थान परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया का, विशेषकर शहरों की ओर जाने की प्रवृत्ति को रोका जाय। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए स्थानीय शासन के ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करने की नीति अपनायी गई है ताकि वर्तमान तथा नए शहरी क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों के लिए वित्त-व्यवस्था की जा सके तथा उनका कार्यान्वयन किया जा सके जिससे शहरीकरण को विशेष दिशाओं में मोड़ा जा सके और बढ़ाया जा सके। मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों में समेकित शहरी विकास कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किये जाने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया है जिनमें ये विभिन्न पहलू सम्मिलित हों—भूमि-अर्जन तथा विकास, जल आपूर्ति, नाली-व्यवस्था, सड़कें तथा परिवहन, आवास और गन्दी बस्तियाँ हटाना तथा सुधार कार्य। वर्तमान शहरों के सम्बन्ध में मार्गनिर्देशक सिद्धांतों में इस आवश्यकता पर विशेष रूप से बल दिया गया है कि अधिकांश शहरी क्षेत्रों में नागरिक सेवाओं का वर्तमान स्तर एक समुचित स्तर तक लाया जाय। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए

आंशिक सहायता के रूप में आरंभ सरकार गन्दी बस्तियों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दे रही है। पर्यावरणीय सुधार कार्यों में ये सम्मिलित हैं— 8 लाख या अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों में जल आपूर्ति, नाली व्यवस्था, सड़कों की पटरियों की व्यवस्था तथा सड़कों पर प्रकाश-व्यवस्था आदि। ऐसे राज्य में जहाँ इतनी जनसंख्या वाले शहर नहीं हैं उसके किसी एक शहर में उपर्युक्त व्यवस्था किये जाने का लक्ष्य है। पाचवी योजना में इस कार्यक्रम को 3 लाख या इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों में भी आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में वित्तीय प्रस्ताव पाचवी योजना तैयार होने के बाद ही तैयार किये जा सकेंगे।

शहरी विकास तथा स्थानीय शासन अनिवार्यतः राज्य विषय है और केन्द्र का काम केवल मार्गदर्शन करना है। आर्थिक स्थितियों तथा नागरिक चेतना स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों में भी सुधार लानी हैं। धारा है कि राज्य सरकारें अपने शहरों की स्थितियों को सुधारने के लिए धीरे-धीरे अधिकाधिक प्रभावशाली कदम उठाएंगी।

“अपराध नगरी बीर्वा से प्रकाशित”
समाचार

451, श्री भूल चन्द ढाणा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 28 मई, 1973 के “हिन्दुस्तान” में प्रकाशित सम्पादकीय “अपराध नगरी” (मिटी आफ़ क्राइम्स) की ओर दिलाया गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दोषी व्यक्ति कौन है और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी बटलाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार सख्त कदम उठा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एक० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् । समाचार का निम्नलिखित दो मामलों से सम्बन्ध है —

(i) थाना तुगलक रोड, नई दिल्ली, में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 392/304 37 के अधीन प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट संख्या 847 दिनांक 23-5-1973 ।

(ii) थाना कमला मार्केट में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 392/34 के अधीन प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट संख्या 326 दिनांक 25-5-73 ।

(ख) दोनों मामलों में पुलिस द्वारा प्रभावी प्रयत्नों के बावजूद अभियुक्तों का अभी तक पता नहीं लगा है ।

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गई है —

(i) तीन पहिये वाले स्कूटरों के चालकों की नियमित जांच की जा रही है ।

(ii) तीन पहिये वाले स्कूटरों के चालकों और सदिग्ध समाज विरोधी तत्वों के पूर्ववक्त का मर्यापन किया जा रहा है ।

(iii) स्कूटर चालकों को दिये जाने वाले परमिटों को जारी करने के लिए शर्तों को सख्ती से लागू करना ।

(iv) दिल्ली में नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशनों पर लाइन लगाने की प्रणाली शुरू की गई है जिसके अनुसार आटो रिक्षाओं को, ठहराव स्थान में दो लाइनों में खड़ा किया जाता है । चालक सवारियों को उनकी यात्रा की दूरी का ध्यान किये बिना जो पहले आता है उसे पहले बिठाते हैं । इसी प्रकार की प्रणाली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बस अड्डे पर भी अपनाई गई है ।

(v) आटो रिक्षा चालकों द्वारा किये

जाने वाले प्रतिक्रमण के विरुद्ध पुलिस द्वारा रात दिन विशेष छापे मारे जाते हैं ।

राज्यों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों के बंटन

452 श्रीमूलचंद बाबा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में काम करने वाले भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों का बंटन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियत किया जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं, और

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों में उन अधि-अधिकारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं तथा बंटन से कम सुविधाएँ तथा बंटन दिया जाता है, और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) :

(क) अखिल भारतीय सेवाएँ अधिनियम, 1951 में अन्य बातों के साथ यह व्यवस्था है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार, सम्बन्धित राज्य की सरकारों से परामर्श करने के बाद, अखिल भारतीय सेवा में नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारियों की सेवा की शर्तों को विनियमित करने के लिए नियम बना सकती है । इव शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करने के बाद, भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के सदस्यों तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के सदस्यों को मिलने वाले बंटन को विनियमित करने स्क

नियम बताये हैं। एकरूपता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, ऐसे सदस्यों को मिलने वाले वेतन के मूल वेतनमानों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किया गया है, चाहे वे सदस्य सब के कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में सेवा कर रहे हों या किसी राज्य के सम्बन्ध में।

(ख) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के सदस्यों तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के सदस्यों की कनिष्ठ वेतनमान, वरिष्ठ वेतनमान या जून ग्रेड (सलेक्शन ग्रेड) में मिलने वाला मूल-वेतन एक समान होता है, चाहे ऐसे सदस्य सब के कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में सेवा कर रहे हों या किसी राज्य के सम्बन्ध में। समय-मान वेतन से अधिक वेतन या विशेष वेतन का निर्धारण पद के कार्यों तथा उत्तर दायित्वों के मूल्यांकन पर किया जाता है। किसी प्रकार के भत्तों की मजूरी जैसे कि प्रतिपूरक भत्ता या यात्रा भत्ता उस सरकार के आदेश द्वारा विनियमित किया जाता है, जिसके अधीन वह सदस्य उस समय सेवा कर रहा हो।

पाकिस्तान को चोरी छिपे पान के जाया जाना

453 श्री चण्डू लाल खन्नाकर : क्या मुझे मालूम यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सीमा सुरक्षा दल ने पाकिस्तान को चोरी छिपे पान ले जाने के आरोप में कुछ लोगों को पकड़ा है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका विवरण क्या है, और

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

कुछ संवत्सरा में उपर्युक्त (बी) एक-एक मौखिक) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

(ख) अप्रैल 1973 से जून, 1973 तक की अवधि में सीमा सुरक्षा दल ने भारत-पाक-सीमाओं के पार पानों की तस्करी में अर्न्तर्गत 19 व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा सीमा सुरक्षा दल की गश्त और तस्करो के साथ सम्बन्धित लोगों में 5 तस्कर गोलियों से मारे गये।

(ग) सीमा सुरक्षा दल द्वारा पकड़े गये तस्करो के विरुद्ध कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Reclassification of Industrially Backward Districts

454 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Districts at present classified as Industrially backward are to be further classified as industrial/very backward and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Contribution of C.S.I.R. Laboratories in Industrial Research and Development

455. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE

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

(a) whether Government spends Rs. 25 crore per year on C.S.I.R. but its 40 Laboratories make very poor

contribution in the field of industrial research and development; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the performance of these Laboratories in this field?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). While it is relatively easy to measure monetary inputs, into Research and Development (R&D), no reliable tools and techniques are available to measure outputs, particularly in monetary terms. Direct and indirect benefits accrue from R&D. It is not fair to say that CSIR made very poor contributions.

CSIR has developed technology in certain critical areas, like certain requirements of Defence, Magnesium metal, optical glass, etc. where technology is difficult even to import. CSIR has developed technology to utilise indigenous raw materials, improved processes and products for import substitution and export promotion. CSIR has developed the infra-structure and technological competence in a number of areas which is an asset to the country. Its work on roads, bridges, buildings, public health, pollution control are social benefits and not computable in monetary terms. CSIR could have certainly done even better if (a) its charter and goals were well defined to include design, development and commercial production, instead of emphasising only research, (b) proper linkages were built between the industry and Government policy making bodies and (c) if the industry had the ability to absorb research results and if the industry was more receptive to indigenous technology.

It should be remembered Laboratories produce research. To convert research into useable technology requires the efforts of not only researchers but also people involved in

design, development, dissemination, marketing, publicity, sales and industrial entrepreneurship.

The detailed contributions made by the CSIR Laboratories are described in the brochures entitled: (i) '25 Years of CSIR' (ii) CSIR Special Report (1970) and (iii) Science aids industry (1972) and the progress of utilisation of research results is given in the following publications brought out by the CSIR.—

(i) Research for Industry.	1964
(ii) Data on Research Utilisation.	1965
(iii) Data on Research Utilisation.	1966
(iv) Data on Research Utilisation.	1967-68.

Copies of the above publications are available in the Library of Parliament.

(c) The Committee of Enquiry, CSIR, (Sarkar Committee) in its report, made certain recommendations which are being implemented. The objective of the Council are being modified to include scientific and industrial research activities for R&D on national priority projects, for absorption and improvement of imported technology and for development of new technologies relevant to the country's social, economic and industrial needs. Six Coordination Councils have been set up for identification and implementation of inter-laboratory, laboratory-industry and laboratory-university-industry task projects. The CSIR-National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) agreement is being revised to make it more effective for research utilisation.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

456. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received so far under the scheme for

granting pensions to the freedom fighters, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases of freedom fighters or their family members in respect of which orders have been passed for the grant of pensions so far, State-wise,

(c) the number of pending applications from each State and the time by which they will be decided, and

(d) whether the applications are being rejected in cases where, even though the imprisonment was awarded for a period of not less than 6 months but persons were released earlier, and if so, whether taking into consideration the spirit behind the scheme all such cases would be reviewed *suo moto*?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Information is given in the attached statement.

Out of 1,41,278 applications received upto 15 July, 1973, 1,28,275 applications were received till 31st March, 1973. It is proposed to examine all the applications received upto 31st March, 1973 by 14th August, 1973 that is during the Jayanti Year and pension sanctioned in as many cases as are found eligible. The applications received after 31st March 1973 will also be taken up for examination if time permits otherwise after 15th August, 1973.

(d) A decision has yet to be taken on the question of eligibility of freedom fighters who were prematurely released. In the meantime such cases are not being rejected but set aside for consideration later on.

Statement

Statement of Applications Received, Disposed of and those Pending Statewise as on 15-7-73

State	Received	Disposed of			No of cases pending
		Sanctioned	Rejected	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman & Nicobar	10				10
Andhra Pradesh	9744	2479	1222	3701	6043
Arunachal Pradesh					
Assam	4718	1132	327	1459	3259
Bihar	13042	6506	896	7402	5640
Chandigarh	139	37	12	49	90
Delhi	2371	1058	160	1218	1153
Goa	1153	183	262	445	708
Gujarat	4387	1300	990	2290	2097
Haryana	3971	705	154	859	3112
Himachal Pradesh	1460	131	17	148	1312
Jammu & Kashmir	1059	103	61	164	895

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	5159	744	1200	1944	3215
Madhya Pradesh	5033	1729	1542	3271	1812
Maharashtra	12909	6816	1824	8640	4269
Manipur	295	34	2	36	259
Meghalaya	102	30	9	39	63
Mizoram	2	2	..	2	..
Mysore	9799	2225	621	2846	6953
Nagaland	2	..	..	..	2
Orissa	5570	1813	1306	3119	2451
Pondicherry	422	147	121	268	154
Punjab	11456	2708	126	2834	8622
Rajasthan	1801	272	186	458	1343
Tamil Nadu	10367	2141	985	126	7241
Tripura	928	83	3	86	842
Uttar Pradesh	20145	9747	2262	12009	8136
West Bengal	15184	4980	768	5748	9436
TOTAL	141278	47105	15056	62161	79117

Complaint against malpractices in supply of Cement

457. SHRI G. T. GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious malpractices in the matter of supply of cement;

(b) whether complaints were received regarding the "on money" charged for the cement supplies by any Cement Company;

(c) if so, the nature of the complaints; and

(d) the steps taken to curb the said malpractices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Some complaints of malpractices in supply of cement have been received.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The complaint was that a certain producer was charging extra money per bag for supply of cement to his stockists. This is under investigation.

(d) Cement is an essential commodity for purposes of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and necessary powers have been delegated to the State Governments for proceeding against unsocial elements. Specific complaints, as and when brought to the notice, are investigated for suitable action.

Development of Film Industry

458 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have worked out the details of steps proposed to evolve a comprehensive policy for the health, development of the Film Industry and for the betterment of those working in it and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) Government is taking a serious of steps for the integrated development of the film industry as a whole through a Film Council and a multi-functional National Film Corporation in the public sector. It is also proposed to introduce Central Legislation in respect of the working conditions of workers in the film industry.

Stoppage of Interview of Candidates by U.P.S.C For Jobs Abroad

459 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has stopped interviewing candidates for jobs abroad, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The Union Public Service Commission had in the past conducted interviews abroad of candidates for Class I and II posts/services under the Government of India for appointment in India. The Scheme under which the Union Public Service Commission had been conducting such interviews abroad has since been discontinued. In this connection, attention is invited to paragraph 24 of the Twenty Second Report of the Union Public Service Commission placed on the Table of the House on 1st March, 1973.

Indo-Bulgarian Joint Research and Development Plan

460 SHRI M A SANJEEVI RAO
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any plan for Indo-Bulgarian joint research and development in selected areas in the field of science and technology

(b) if so outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) Cooperation in Science and Technology in certain fields between Indian and Bulgarian institutions already exists. So far there is no joint research and development project. New areas of cooperation are, however, being explored continuously.

Exchange Information and Ideas Between India, Burma, and Bangladesh to Tackle Mizo Hostiles

461 SHRI R R SINGH DEO Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether information and ideas have been exchanged between India,

Burma and Bangladesh on measures to tackle the Mizo hostiles who have been crossing into India from Burma and Bangladesh;

(b) whether there are reports of Mizo hostiles reviving their hostile activities in Mizoram; and

(c) if so, facts thereof and what concrete measures, if any, are being adopted by Government on the subject?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Relations between India, Burma and Bangladesh are most friendly and Government of India continuously explore all avenues of co-operation on matters of mutual interest.

(b) In the recent months, there has been a spurt in the unlawful activities of Mizo hostiles.

(c) During the first six months of the current year, 52 violent incidents were reported as against 27 during the corresponding period of last year. Government of Mizoram have strengthened administrative centres, intelligence machinery and established additional police posts. Security measures and continuous vigilance are being maintained against such unlawful activities.

Reconstitution of Film Censors Board

462. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are reconstituting Film Censors Board;

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands; and

(c) what other measures are conceived to re-orient and strengthen the Censors Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. After taking into consideration the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship relating to the re-organisation of the Board of Film Censors and the certification procedures, a Bill has been prepared. It is being introduced in the Parliament shortly. The new arrangements will be brought into effect after the passage of the Bill.

Findings of the Study Re: Impact of Radio on Masses and Assessment of Radio Programme

463. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken a study regarding impact of radio on masses, assessment, of the radio programmes and the organisational set up with a view to know as to what type of radio programmes we should have in future;

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

(c) what steps are conceived to make the functioning of the A.I.R. more autonomous to facilitate quick decisions, training methodology, improvement in feed-back system to understand and cover up the communication gap?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Such studies are a continuing process and are undertaken at different levels. They are related to present needs and future requirements. A comprehensive study is being considered.

(c) All India Radio is competent to lay down its own training methodology

further delegation of power to competent authorities are on anvil for quicker decision-making and listener-research organisation is being strengthened for improved feed back.

News-Report Entitled 'Scheme for Integrated Rural Uplift Abandoned'

464. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-report which appeared in "Hindustan Times" dated the 23rd June, 1973, under the caption "scheme for integrated rural uplift abandoned", and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Report is not factually correct.

Report of the Task Force on Review of the Special Schemes in Rural Areas

465. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Task Forces are at present working in the Planning Commission and the subject-matters supposed to have been reviewed by them.

(b) whether the Task Force entrusted with the review of special schemes in rural areas under Dr. Minhas has submitted its report to the Government; and

(c) if so, what are its main findings and recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) 75 Task Forces were constituted by the Planning Commission to study and submit their recommendations on important problems for the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan. A statement-I of these Task Forces is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library.. See No. LT-5182/73].

(b) The Task Force on Integrated Rural Development headed by Dr. Minhas has submitted the following two reports:—

(i) Integrated Agricultural Development Project in canal irrigated areas. and (ii) Integrated agricultural development project in drought prone areas.

(c) The main findings and recommendations of these reports are summarised in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-5182/73].

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters of 'Moplah' Rebellion

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

(a) whether the persons who took part in 'Moplah' rebellion of Kerala are considered as freedom fighters by Kerala Government; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government have taken a decision to grant pension to freedom fighters who took part in 'Moplah' rebellion in Kerala?

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

(b) After taking into consideration the history of the Mopla Rebellion and various incidents, Government have taken a decision that it cannot be treated as a part of the freedom struggle. Consequently, the persons who

were involved in Mopla Rebellion or their dependents will not be eligible for grant of pension under the Central Scheme.

Precision Instrument, Paper and Tyre Factories in Kerala

467. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether Government have taken the final decision to set up the proposed Precision instrument Factory, Paper factory and Tyre factory in Kerala;

(b) if so, at what stage is the discussion and the preparation of projects with the Kerala Government; and

(c) when is the construction of these will likely to begin?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (b). The position regarding setting up of Precision Instrument factory, Paper factory and Tyre factory in the Public Sector in Kerala, is as indicated below:—

(i) Precision Instrument factory:

Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, have been entrusted with the task of setting up of the Precision Instrument factory at Palghat in Kerala. Clearance from Public Investment Board is also expected shortly. According to the present indications, the project is likely to be commissioned towards the end of 1974.

(ii) Paper factory.

Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. propose to set up a Newsprint Pro-

ject in Kerala. This Project has been cleared by the Public Investment Board, subject to certain conditions. Land has already been acquired. Hindustan Paper Corporation have since invited tenders for plant and equipment for this project and they expect to place orders for the same very early. Agreement has been reached with the Government of Kerala on all outstanding issues. The project is expected to go into production by 1977-78. Construction of this project is likely to commence shortly.

(iii) Tyre factory:

The question of establishing a Tyre factory in the public sector, is under Government's consideration. National Industrial Development Corporation have been requested to make feasibility study for the establishment of the project, and also to explore the possibility of obtaining suitable technical know-how for the same. No decision has yet been taken about the location of the project. The same, will, however, be decided after the feasibility report has been available by the N.I.D.C. Ltd. and a decision taken regarding the establishment of the Unit in the Public Sector.

Ordinance on Nationalisation of Foreign owned Plantations in Kerala

468. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to grant its assent to proclaim the Ordinance for the nationalisation of the foreign owned plantation in Kerala;

(b) since when this ordinance is pending with the Central Government for its assent; and

(c) the reason for delay in granting the assent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) No, Sir. The proposal is still under consideration of Government.

(b) The draft Ordinance was received in July, 1971.

(c) The proposal required examination in consideration with several concerned Ministries of the Government of India from the point of view of policy implications and wider repercussions. A comprehensive examination of some of these aspects has still not been concluded.

Maharashtra-Mysore Boundary Dispute

469 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Central Government since the 1st April 1972 for solving the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore;

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the reaction of the people and the Governments of the two States and

(c) when this dispute is likely to be solved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (c) As stated in this House in reply to Unstarred question No 5043 on the 28th March, 1973 Government are fully alive to the need for finding an amicable solution to this issue and have continued their efforts in the direction of securing a mutually agreed solution. During the past few months, however, the severe drought conditions facing the States of Maharashtra and Mysore had naturally to be given the highest priority by the Chief Ministers.

Special Employment Cell

470 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether any special employment cell has been created in the Planning Commission, and

(b) if so, what are its main functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The functions of the employment cell are as follows—

(1) Formulate guidelines in consultation with Central Ministries and State Governments for the preparation of special employment schemes by the Central Ministries/State Governments/Union Territories and other concerned agencies for job-seekers,

(2) Formulate and assist in formulating specific projects and schemes with an employment orientation in consultation with the Central Ministries/State Governments on a continuing basis,

(3) Devise complementary schemes with funds from under this programme to accelerate the existing schemes/programmes of Central Ministries and State Governments that may have a favourable impact on the unemployment problem,

(4) Selectively examine from time to time some of the on-going programmes of Central Ministries/State Governments with a view to making them more intensively employment oriented,

(5) Regularly visit State Governments and other implementing agencies, pursue the implementation of programmes, remove bottlenecks etc. and transfer the knowledge and experience gained by various States to other States for mutual advantage;

(6) Keep a continuous watch on the implementation of the schemes and monitor the physical progress of the programmes from time to time through holding regular discussions with Central Ministries and State Governments;

(7) Submit periodical reports on the physical and financial progress of the schemes and their impact to the Prime Minister and to the Cabinet Standing Committee on Employment;

(8) Undertake action-oriented studies for formulation of new schemes wherever necessary in collaboration with specialised agencies.

Termination of Foreign Collaboration arrangements of Indian Telephone Industries Limited

471. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-
CHA:
SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to terminate the foreign collaboration arrangements of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, since the Government are sore with the ITT of US over the cross-bar exchanges produced in collaboration with it;

(b) whether the defects in this cross-bar system are being rectified; and

(c) if so, the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) The foreign collaboration in the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. has been terminated with effect from 21st May, 1973.

(b) and (c). The deficiencies and defects in the Pentaconta Cross-bar System are being investigated by a joint task force of P & T Department and Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. Causes of all major known troubles have been identified and solutions found for most of them. These solutions are under implementation in the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.

बिहार को सीमेंट की सप्लाई

472. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद शर्मा यादव:

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार को उसकी आवश्यकता से 50 प्रतिशत से भी कम सीमेंट सप्लाई किया गया है ; और

(ख) बिहार को उसकी आवश्यकता अनुसार सीमेंट सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रबुध कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) बिहार राज्य को 1972 में 97.2 लाख टन सीमेंट का संभरण किया गया जबकि

1971 में 91.7 लाख टन सीमेंट का संभरण किया गया था। 1973 के शुरू के 6 महीनों में 50.5 लाख टन सीमेंट बिहार राज्य को भेजा जा चुका है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के खपत सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों के आधार पर बिहार राज्य को 1 जुलाई 1973 से 30 जून, 1974 की अवधि के लिये 77 लाख टन सीमेंट का आवंटन किया गया है। यह मात्रा बिहार राज्य में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों द्वारा प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली सीमेंट की मात्रा के बराबर है।

बिहार के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन का बिंदा आना

473 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार राज्य के उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने सम्बन्धी योजना के अन्तर्गत पेंशन मंजूर की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहम्मद) : 15-2-1973 से 4203 स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों तथा परिवारों को पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है। इन सभी व्यक्तियों के नाम देना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि इसमें अधिक समय तथा परिश्रम लगेगा। किन्तु समय समय पर जिन व्यक्तियों की पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है उन व्यक्तियों के नाम अधिकाधिक प्रकार के विभिन्न राज्य सरकार तथा जिला कलेक्टरों को भेज दिये जाते हैं।

बिहार के लघु उद्योगों में कच्चे माल की कमी

474 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री एस० सी० बेहरा :

क्या औद्योगिक विस्तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार में लघु उद्योगों के लिए कच्चे माल की बहुत कमी है ?

(ख) क्या कच्चे माल के न मिलने के कारण अनेक उद्योग बन्द हो गए हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा तो माल की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री (जिम्माउरहमान खसारी) : (क) देश में इस्पात की कुछ किस्मों तथा अलौह धातुओं एवं प्लास्टिक के कच्चे माल सामान्य रूप से जैसे रसायनों की कमी है।

(ख) कच्चा माल उपलब्ध न होने के कारण लघु उद्योगों के बंद होने की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ग) कच्चे माल के आयात में उलकी उपलब्धता के आधार पर बुद्धि करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

बिहार राज्य के इस्पात, अलौह धातुओं और नेट बकरी की चर्बी का पिछले तीन

वर्षों में किया गया ब्रावटन निम्न प्रकार है :—

(क) इस्पात

अवधि	इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति द्वारा लघु एकाको को मी० ट० में किया गया ब्रावटन		
	राज्य लघु उद्योग नियमों के माध्यम से	उद्योग निदेशक के माध्यम से	योग
जनवरी-मार्च, 71	—	1693	1693
अप्रैल-जून, 71	—	719	719
जुलाई-सितम्बर, 71	619	519	1138
अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर, 71	720	319	1039
जनवरी-मार्च, 72	616	285	901
अप्रैल-जून, 72	1370	573	1943
जुलाई-सितम्बर, 72	1763	582	2345
अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर, 72	1279	482	1761
जनवरी-मार्च, 73	1317	508	1825
अप्रैल-जून 73	1082	पूर्व ब्रावटन के विषय में व्यापक उपलब्ध नहीं है।	
जुलाई-सितम्बर, 73	3223	910	4133

(ख) अलौह धातुएँ

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
ई० सी० ग्रेड अल्यूमिनियम	2259	1680	1654
वाणिज्यिक ग्रेड अल्यूमिनियम	69	70	ब्रावटन अभी किया जाना है
जस्ता	30 6	64 18	अभी तक ब्रावटन नहीं किया गया है।
एन्टोमोनी	1.9	1.4	—वही—

(ग) भेड बकरी की चर्बी

(आकड़े मी० टनो में)

वर्ष	मत्त	ब्रावटन
1970-71	7198	1000
1971-72	7198	1000
1972-73	7198	888

सीमेंट की कमी

475. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री सरजू बांडे :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में इस वर्ष सीमेंट की बहुत कमी रही है, और

(ख) भविष्य में ऐसी कमी पुनः न हो, उसके लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किए हैं और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) जी हाँ, यह कमी मुख्य रूप से राज्यों की विद्युत, रिफाइनरी द्वारा लागू की गई बिजली की गम्भीर कटौतियों, कोयले की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धि, कुछ फैक्टरियों में मजदूरों की हड़ताल, इत्यादि के कारण आई है।

(ख) बिजली की कमी को दूर करने के लिए कुछ राज्य सरकारों को इस बात के लिए मना लिया गया है कि वे उन पड़ोसी राज्यों की, जहाँ बिजली की कटौती लागू नहीं है, उन से अतिरिक्त सीमेंट लेकर बिजली सप्लाई करें। कुछ प्रभावित एकको द्वारा डीजल में बिजली पैदा करने के यन्त्रों का आयात करने राहत के प्रभुपायों के लिए सरकार सहमत हो गई है। कोयले इत्यादि की सप्लाई के उद्देश्य से रेलवे को पर्याप्त संख्या में बैगन दिलवाने के भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। जहाँ तक दीर्घकालीन उपायों का सम्बन्ध है पाचवी योजना के अन्तर्गत सीमेंट की मांग 2 करोड़ 80 लाख टन आई है, जबकि प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता का 85 प्रतिशत उपयोग करने पर 3 करोड़ 3 लाख टन का उत्पादन है। विविध प्रकार के आशय पत्रों / लाइसेंसों के जारी किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप आभा की जाती है कि पाचवी योजनावधि के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र

में भारतीय सीमेंट निगम द्वारा कम से कम 26 लाख 80 हजार टन तथा विभिन्न राज्य निगमों द्वारा 30 लाख टन उत्पादन क्षमता की वृद्धि की जाएगी जबकि निजी क्षेत्र में 70 लाख टन से कुछ अधिक की ही क्षमता वृद्धि की आशा है। अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता की स्थापना में तेजी लाने के उद्देश्य से कुछ एक मामलों में ढले हुए भारी मामानों का आयात करने पर भी सहमति हो गई है। बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों में प्राप्त आवेदन। पर, जिन्हें पहले अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया था, फिर से विचार किया गया है और उन के लिए भी आशय-पत्र जारी किए जा रहे हैं।

Demand for an inquiry into the failure of Tarapur Atomic Station

476 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Gujarat State have urged the Centre for an inquiry into the recent failure of Tarapur Atomic Power Station, and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Central Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Collaboration Projects

477 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed 43 foreign collaboration projects during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the names of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The number of proposals for foreign collaboration approved by the Government during 1972 and the first quarter of 1973 is 257 and 43 respectively. Quarterly statements of foreign collaboration cases approved by the Government during these periods indicating the name of the Indian party, the name of the foreign collaborator, item of manufacture and whether the collaboration also involved foreign capital participation are available in the Parliament Library.

Development Blocks and special area Project in U. P.

478. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Development Blocks in Uttar Pradesh where special Area Projects are running in the Tribal areas; and

(b) the percentage of expenditure on establishment of the two blocks overlapping each other?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

Instances of Brutal Murders and Social Boycott of Harijans by caste Hindu in various States

479. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI:

SHRI DASARATHA DEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to innumerable instances of

brutal murders of Harijans and Tribal people, social boycott by Caste Hindus and misbehaviour with their women folk reported in various States during the past six months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken against those involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Detailed information from the various States is awaited.

Inclusion of Polyandrous people of certain Districts of Garhwal (U.P.) in the list of Scheduled Tribes

480. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether polyandrous people of Thatyur, Purola and Nogaon Development Blocks in Garhwal Division and the nomadic Gujjars and Gaddis in Uttar Pradesh are proposed to be included in the List of Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The entire question of the revision of Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under consideration.

प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान के सुरक्षा
गार्ड द्वारा योलिया बलाये जाने की
बाबत

481. श्री हुकूम अन्व कदमाय :
श्री श्री विजयन मोदी :

क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून, 1973 में प्रधान मंत्री

के सरकारी निवास स्थान पर नियुक्त सुरक्षा खाई को दी गई धामसन मशीन कारवाइन (टी० एम० सी०) से लगभग 8 मोलियां हवा में छूटी हैं,

(ख) क्या इस घटना की कोई जांच कराई गई है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

यह मंत्रालय में उपस्थिति (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हा, श्रीमान्। अन्तर्प्रेस् हबिथार कारवाइन स्टेन-6 था, धामसन मशीन कारवाइन (टी० एम० सी०) नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) जाच के परिणाम-स्वरूप संबंधित मुरजा गार्ड को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है तथा उसके विषय एक विधायी जाच का आदेश दिया गया है।

समाचार पत्रों को आशंकित प्रसारण के कोटे में कटौती करने का प्रस्ताव

482 श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय . क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या समाचार पत्रों को दिये जाने वाले प्रसारण कावज के कोटे में कटौती करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कटौती अनुमानित कितने प्रतिशत की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1973-74 के लिए पूर्व घोषित प्रसारण कावज आकृष्टन सम्बन्धी नीति के अन्तर्गत, समाचार पत्र की हकदारी जो वर्ष 1972-

73 के लिए स्वीकृत प्रसारण कावज की खपत पर आधारित होगी, में प्रसारण कावज की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण 30 प्रतिशत की कटौती कर दी गई है।

Default of Government controlled Mills in shipment of Cotton Textiles to Russia

483 SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government-managed mills are defaulters in the shipment of cotton textiles under Indo-Soviet cotton conversion deal, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) Some of the textile mills including Government managed mills have not been able to adhere to the delivery schedule for export of cotton textiles under the 'Cotton Conversion Deal' mainly because of power cuts and consequent fall in production. However, the shipment period under the Deal has been extended upto the 31st August, 1973, and the Authorised Controllers concerned have been advised to fulfil their obligation of contracted quota within the extended period.

Delivery of letters delayed by Postman on leave

484 SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a news-

item in 'The Hindustan Times' of 22nd June, 1973 entitled "Postman on leave, letters delayed"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delivery at Lalganj proper was not affected. There was, however, no delivery in the Villages attached to Lalganj Post Office from 6th June, 1973 to 16th June, 1973. Action is being taken against the supervisory staff.

Number of persons arrested under Maintenance of Internal Security Act

485. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of detenus in the country under Maintenance of Internal Security Act since February, 1973 State-wise, District wise and party-wise;

(b) how many Members of Parliament were arrested during the last one year under this Act; and

(c) whether Government propose to scrap the Maintenance of Internal Security Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. M. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information regarding total number of persons detained under the Act, State-wise, since February, 1973, is shown in the statement attached. The remaining information is being collected.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State, Union Territory.	Total number of persons detained under the MIS Act, 1971, during the period from 1st February, 1973 to 30th June, 1973.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	194
2.	Assam	62
3.	Bihar	2
4.	Gujarat	32
5.	Haryana . . . . .	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	43
8.	Kerala	25
9.	Madhya Pradesh	11
10.	Maharashtra	57
11.	Manipur . . . . .	..
12.	Meghalaya	8
13.	Mysore	15
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	..
15.	Orissa	5
16.	Punjab	46
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	..
		(Upto to 22-4-73)
18.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	..
19.	Tripura	6
20.	Uttar Pradesh	34
21.	West Bengal	1937

1	2	3
<i>Union Territory Administrations</i>		
1 Andaman and Nicobar		
2 Chandigarh		
3 Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
4 Delhi		11
5 Goa, Daman and Diu		3
6 Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi		..
7 Pondicherry		
8 Mizoram		
9 Arunachal Pradesh		
TOTAL		2491

Titanium Complex in Kerala

486 SHRI A K GOPALAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Letter of Intent given to Thaper and Company to establish a Titanium Complex in Kerala has been withdrawn and if so, the reasons therefor, and

(b) whether Kerala Government has recommended again to give the Letter of Intent to Thaper and Company if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) A letter of intent was issued on 27th July, 1968 to M/s Ballarpur Paper and Strawboard Mills Ltd, for setting up a Titanium Complex in Kerala. The validity period of the letter of intent was last extended upto 31st December 1971. The party have requested for further extension

which has not been granted so far.

(b) The Kerala Government, who initially did not recommend grant of further extension of time, have stated that they are examining the request of the Co. Their final recommendation is awaited.

Selecting a suitable place for a Unit of ITI

487. SHRI A K GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chairman of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd, Bangalore, visited Kerala recently to select the suitable place for the proposed unit of Indian Telephone Industries,

(b) whether the Chairman has submitted his report, and

(c) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report submitted by the Chairman of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd, Bangalore is under Government's consideration

Letters of Intent issued for setting up Titanium Complex in Kerala

488 SHRI A K GOPALAN
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI.

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

(a) the names and addresses of the firms to whom Letters of Intent have been given to start Titanium Complex in Kerala; and

(b) when the Letters of Intent were given to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The

following Letters of Intent have been issued for establishing Titanium Complex in Kerala:—

Name of the party	Address	Date of Letter of Intent
1. M. s. Ballarpur Paper and Straw-board Mills Ltd., Calcutta.	Thapar House, 25, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.	27-7-1968
2. M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum-21. (Kerala State).	Trivandrum-21, Kerala State.	29-7-1972

The letter of intent issued to M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., is for substantial expansion in their existing undertaking.

Scheme to Encourage Indian Scientists and Technologists to return from Abroad

489. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme to encourage Indian Scientists and Technologists to come back to India and start their own industries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Government are contemplating to draw up a detailed scheme to attract Indian scientists/technologists working in production units abroad, to come back and start their own industries in this country, particularly in spheres where they may have acquired skills in production technology. The main features of the proposed scheme are that scientists/technologists who are experienced in production technology can use their earnings to import essential equipment for starting an industry.

They will be offered a package deal consisting of a licence if required, facilities for import of capital goods based upon their own earnings and infrastructure facilities such as power, water and an industrial site/building. They may also be offered financial support if required

The scheme has not yet been finalised.

Closure of Industries

490. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Industries, State-wise, lying closed in the country;

(b) the period since when these industries are lying closed and the number of persons rendered jobless as a result of closure of these industries;

(c) whether some action has been taken to give some relief to those rendered jobless; and

(d) the steps taken by Government so that such situation does not arise in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR

MUKHERJEE: (a) and (b) A statement showing, State-wise, the number of closed industrial units and the number of workers affected thereby is attached. The date of closure varies from unit to unit.

(c) and (d) The following steps are generally taken for the revival of the closed units with a view inter-alia to assisting the affected workers —

- (i) Take over of management of industrial undertakings under

the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, wherever justified.

- (ii) Extension of reconstruction assistance by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta.

- (iii) Conciliation by the Labour Department.

- (iv) Direct extension of financial assistance to the units by the Central/State Government.

STATEMENT

Statement showing statewise, the number of closed Industrial Units and the workers affected in the Country as on 31st March, 1973.

S No.	Name of the State	No of closed Units	No of workers affected	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	West Bengal	251	18,958	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1,016	
3.	Assam	1	150	As on 31-10-1972
4.	Bihar	14	8,490	
5.	Delhi	7	120	No of workers are for two units only
6.	Gujarat	17	347	No of workers are for six units only
7.	Haryana	1	105	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	11	1,439	No of workers are for eight units only
9.	Maharashtra	31	4,087	
10.	Mysore	13	2,612	As on 28-1-1973
11.	Orissa	3	1,838	
12.	Punjab	1	249	As on 28-2-1973
13.	Tamil Nadu	4	643	As on 31-1-1973 No of workers are for 3 units only.
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5	N.A.	As on 31-1-1973
15.	Meghalaya	1	29	
16.	Tripura	3	140	Small units
17.	Goa & Nagar Haveli	8	N.A.	As on 31-12-1972. These are all small scale units.

1	2	3	4	5
18. Jammu & Kashmir	}	NIL		
19. Kerala				
20. Rajasthan				
21. A&N Islands				
22. Arunachal Pradesh				
23. Chandigarh (U. Territory)				
24. Himachal Pradesh				
25. Laccadive Islands				
26. Manipur				
27. Mizoram				
28. Pondicherry				
29. Nagaland				
30. Goa, Daman & Diu				

Distribution of Essential Commodities at reasonable prices

491. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study Group appointed by Planning Commission has recommended distribution of essential commodities at reasonable prices; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles for Mass Consumption, constituted by the Planning Commission to suggest long-term and short-term policies and measures for making available essential commodities and articles to the common man at reasonable prices, is expected to submit its report shortly. Government will take appropriate action after exa-

mining the Committee's recommendations.

Shifting of Expansion Scheme of M/s. Inchek Tyres of India Ltd., from West Bengal to other State

492. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether Government of West Bengal was in the know of the fact that M/s. Inchek Tyres of India Limited has applied to the Government of India for shifting their expansion scheme;

(b) whether it was due to labour trouble that the project was being shifted from one State to another; and

(c) whether it was obligatory on the part of the Government of India to inform the concerned State Government when a project is required to be shifted from one State to another and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) According to prescribed procedures, whenever a party, who holds an industrial licence desires to shift the factory from one State to another, the recommendations of both the State Governments concerned are obtained. Accordingly, when M/s. Incheck Tyres of India Ltd., Calcutta applied for shifting of the capacity covered by the expansion licence granted to them in October, 1969 for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes from the State of West Bengal to the State of U.P. where they proposed to implement the industrial licence by setting up of a new unit, the comments of both the State Governments of U.P. and West Bengal were obtained. Though the West Bengal State Government initially objected to the proposed shifting, they subsequently waived their objection provided the application submitted by the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a new unit for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes in the State of West Bengal was considered favourably. Accordingly, M/s. Incheck Tyres of India Ltd., were allowed to shift the capacity covered under the expansion licence granted to them in October, 1969 to the State of U.P. and simultaneously the West Bengal State Industrial Development Corporation were granted a Letter of Intent dated the 8th September, 1972 for the establishment of a new undertaking in the State of West Bengal for an annual capacity of 4 lakhs Nos. each of automobile tyres and tubes.

Recruitment of Automobiles Tyres and Tubes

494. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

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

(a) the total requirements of auto-

mobile tyres and tubes, including scooters in the country, by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan based on the study Report received from the Planning Commission; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the production in order to put a check on the black market prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The total requirements of automobile tyres and tubes including scooter tyres and tubes in the country by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan has been estimated at 115 lakh Nos. per annum by the Task Force on Rubber Goods Manufacturing Industry.

(b) The present installed capacity of 8 existing units for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes is of the order of 45.79 lakh Nos. Besides this, industrial licences have been issued to 6 units either for effecting substantial expansion or for the establishment of new industrial undertakings for a total capacity of 19.8 lakh Nos. Letters of Intent have also been issued to 11 new parties and to an existing unit for setting up of a new project and another existing unit for effecting substantial expansion for a total capacity of 48.5 lakh Nos. In addition to this, Government have also allowed fuller utilisation of capacity to certain existing units to the extent of 8.64 lakh Nos. per annum. Thus the present installed/licensed/approved capacity adds upto 122.73 lakh Nos. per annum. Government are also contemplating the setting up of a Central Public Sector Project for the manufacture of automobile tyres.

Enquiry into A.P. Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation

495. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the state-

ment of six legislators of Andhra Pradesh demanding a thorough probe into Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation in the first half of May, 1973;

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

(c) whether any action has been taken so far for recovery of the alleged misappropriated money?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Formulation of Policies for various Sectors of Development during Fifth Plan

496. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has started series of discussion to evolve policies for various sectors of development in the Fifth Five Year Plan in the light of the reports of Task Forces and Working Groups; and

(b) if so, the results of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Discussions with Central Ministries and State Governments regarding the Fifth Plan proposals have just begun and it will be possible to indicate the results of these discussions after they are concluded.

1083 L.S.—6

Recasting of Personnel Policy to appoint Technocrats to head various Ministries

497. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to recast the personnel policy with a view to appoint technocrats/specialists to head the Secretariats of the various Ministries/Departments; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Appointments to posts of Secretaries to the Government of India are made on the basis of selection on merit from among eligible officers, keeping in view the job requirements. There is no proposal under the consideration of Government for changing this method of selection.

Association of former B.S.F. Commandant with Cooch Behar Refugee Service

498. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6010 on 4th April 1973 regarding the association of a former B.S.F. Commandant with Cooch-Bihar Refugee Service and state:

(a) whether the facts have been ascertained and measures taken to penalise the officer concerned; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Facts are still awaited from the Government of Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

वर्ष 1973 में देश में साम्प्रदायिक

दंगे

4998 श्री झरन सिंहपरी बाजपेयी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973 के दौरान किन-किन स्थानों पर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए ; और

(ग) साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को न होने देने, हथियार जमा न होने देने तथा दंगाइयों को अनुकरणीय दण्ड देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानूनी विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) और (ख) . उपलब्ध सूचना पर प्राप्ति एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) किसी भी प्रकार के दंगों को रोकने तथा शान्ति भंग होने के प्रथम संकेत पर कड़ी कार्यवाही करने की दृष्टि से राज्य सरकारों से विशेषकर सबेदमशील क्षेत्रों में कड़ी सतर्कता बरतने का अनुरोध किया गया है । सतर्कता के उपयुक्त उपायों में आग्नेयास्त्रों तथा अन्य हथियारों के प्रयोग पर निबंधन सम्मिलित होगा । राज्य सरकारों से यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगों से उत्पन्न किसी भी मामले को वापस लेने की अनुमति न दे और संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाने तथा सजा दिलाने के लिए सभी सम्भावित उपाय करें । सदन को यह भी विदित है कि दंगा क्षेत्र (विशेष न्यायालय) विधेयक 1972 दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त समिति को सौंपा गया है जिस पर विचार हो रहा है ।

विवरण

स्थानों के नाम	मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1. गोंडा (उत्तर प्रदेश)	1
2. नानौर (राजस्थान)	1
3. गुलबर्ग (मैसूर)	1
4. बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र)	2
5. कुनीगल (जिला तुमकूर-मैसूर)	—
6. हजारीबाग (बिहार)	14
7. पूना (महाराष्ट्र)	5
8. दिल्ली	1

द्विपक्षी . (1) हरियाणा अन्वमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह, चण्डीगढ़, गोवा, दमन व दीव, नागालैंड, पाण्डिचेरी लक्कादीव तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश में कोई साम्प्रदायिक दंगे नहीं हुए ।

(2) उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, बिहार राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में अग्रेतर सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(3) क्षेत्र राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की सूचना अभी धर्ती है ।

पूना में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

500. श्री छटल बिहारी बाबुदेवी :

श्री पी० एच० मेहता :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पूना में हाल के साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बारे में तथ्यों का पता लगाया है,

(ख) इन दंगों की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार ने क्या पूर्व उपाय किये ; और

(ग) दंगों के बाद क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानून विकास में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजू निवास निवासी) :

(क) से (ग) : महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार दंगे, जहाँ में विरोधी दलों द्वारा 16 मई, 1973 को बन्द आयोजित करने के सम्बन्ध में साधारण घटनाओं तथा बाद-विवाद के कारण बढ़के थे। कुछ कहा सुनी तथा पथराव को लेकर हिंसा तथा आगजनी की अनेक घटनाएँ हुईं। दंगों के दौरान 5 व्यक्ति मारे गये और 250 घायल हुए। सम्पत्ति की भी काफी क्षति हुई। पुलिस को अनेक अवसरों पर गोली चलानी पड़ी 16 तारीख से 3 दिन के लिये कर्फ्यू भी लगाया गया। विभिन्न अपराधों के सम्बन्ध में कानून के उपयुक्त उपबन्धों के अधीन 355 मामलों दर्ज किए गये हैं। स्थानीय अधिकारी पीड़ितों को उपयुक्त आर्थिक तथा अन्य सहायता देने के लिये क्षतिपूर्ति सम्पत्ति का अनुमान लगा रहे हैं।

दंगों से पूर्व, मध्य अप्रैल में उस क्षेत्र में अत्यन्त तनाव को दृष्टि में रखते हुए राज्य सरकार ने कड़ी सतर्कता बरती थी। दंगों से पूर्व एक सड़ने की अवधि में स्थानीय अखिल सचिव की तीव्र बैठकें आयोजित

की गईं। दशहरियों पर नजर रखने के अतिरिक्त जगहों के सम्बन्ध में बम्बई पुलिस अधिनियम के उपयुक्त उपबन्धों के अधीन आदेश भी जारी किए गये थे।

केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार से निकट का सम्पर्क बनाये हुए है और उसने केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल की तैनाती के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की। घटनाओं के बाद केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री भी शहर में गये।

Imposition of Civil Service National Security Rules by U.P.

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

(a) whether at the instance of his Ministry, the U.P. Government had imposed the Civil Service National Security Rules, 1973, to dispense with the services of Government servants without any chance of defence; and

(b) if so, whether this has been criticised by all sections of trade unions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Uttar Pradesh Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1973 were promulgated by the U.P. Government on the 2nd June, 1973 in exercise of the powers conferred by article 309 of the Constitution on their own and no direction to this effect was given by the Government of India. These Rules contemplate that normal disciplinary rules will not apply to cases where the Governor proposes to take action against a State Government employee in pursuance of proviso (c) to article 311(2) of the Constitution and that the employee against whom such action is taken shall be entitled to such compassionate pension,

gratuity or provident fund benefits, as would be admissible to him on the relevant date, if he had been discharged from service due to abolition of his post.

(b) The Government of India are not aware of any such criticism.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign holdings in Indian Telephone Industries

502. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry is currently working out the modalities to unload about Rs. 96 lakhs worth of foreign holdings in the Indian Telephone Industries;

(b) whether all foreign collaboration and equity participation in the Indian Telephone Industries will be terminated; and

(c) whether a final decision has since been taken in this regard and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The foreign collaboration in the Indian Telephone Industries Limited has been terminated with effect from the 21st May, 1973. With regard to the redeeming of foreign share-holdings in the Company, the matter is under Government's active consideration.

Decision on conversion of P.T.I. into a Public Corporation

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

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to convert P.T.I. into a Public Corporation;

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

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The ownership pattern of newspapers and news agencies is still under consideration. In view of the far-reaching implications of the proposal it is not possible to indicate when final decisions in the matter will be taken.

Bill on Diffusion of Ownership Newspapers

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

(a) whether Monopoly Press is pressurising Government not to bring the Bill on Diffusion of Ownership of Newspapers;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to counteract this offensive of Monopoly Press; and

(c) when the Bill is likely to be brought before the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). Government's decision to delink newspapers and news agencies from industry is unchanged. Its implications, in light of Supreme Court judgments is under examination.

Investigation into missing Papers of Late Minister of Steel and Mines

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

(a) whether the package of the late Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, including his brief-case containing important Cabinet papers, which were taken into police custody, has been missing;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made into this; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to the report received from the Delhi Police, while identifying, on 1st June, 1973, the dead bodies from the debris of the air crash which occurred on 31st May, 1973, close to one dead body was found a burnt brief case in which there were half burnt cyclostyled papers in the form of a book on the cover page of which the name Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, late Minister of Steel and Mines was written in English. The personal staff of the late Minister put the brief case along with the papers in the coffin of late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam when the body in the coffin was sent to his residence. The papers referred to above were burnt along with the body in the wooden coffin at the time of cremation. No other package of the late Minister of Steel and Mines containing important Cabinet papers was found at the crash site.

Assistance to Mysore for bringing out "Who is Who" of Freedom Fighters

507. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request was made by the State Government of Mysore to the Central Government to provide some finance for its plans to bring out a 'Who is Who' of freedom fighters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No request has been received recently. The Ministry of Education had granted Rs. 12,000 to the State Government, for this purpose during the period 1963 to 1970.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Telephone Equipment from Canada

509. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to import telephone equipment from Canada;

(b) if so, the nature and quantity of the proposed imports and their value in terms of foreign exchange; and

(c) whether this step is expected to remove the present unsatisfactory working of the telephone system, particularly in the major cities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) No, Sir. No telephone exchange switching equipment has been proposed to be imported from Canada.

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

Breakdowns in Atomic Power Stations

510. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the recent breakdowns in the atomic energy plants at Tarapur and other places; and

(b) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Presently, the Tarapur Atomic Power Station is the only atomic power station under commercial operation.

ration. The first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station which was synchronised to the grid on November 30, 1972 is still undergoing commissioning tests and is yet to start commercial operation. The recent interruptions in the supply of power from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station were almost entirely due to faults in the transmission lines of the Maharashtra and Gujarat State Electricity Boards connected to Tarapur and due to the adverse effects they had on the Station. There were 24 trippings of the transmission lines between June 11 and July 15. On two occasions, namely on 19th June and 22nd June, there were no transmission lines available for transmitting power from the Station.

(b) A team of experts from the Central Water & Power Commission visited the switchyard near Tarapur during the last week of June, 1973 to review the situation arising out of the frequent trippings of the feeder lines to Gujarat and Maharashtra. The recommendations of this team are awaited. In the meantime, a committee appointed by Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, consisting of the representatives of the Department of Atomic Energy, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, the Gujarat Electricity Board and the Tata Power Company has submitted an interim report for carrying out improvements in the transmission system. This report is presently under consideration and a meeting to ensure implementation of some of the recommendations has been called in Bombay on the 24th July.

Benefits available to Delhi Policemen for Extra Hours on Duty

511. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report under the caption 'Tired Cops' in the Patriot dated 18th June, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the Policemen in Delhi are given one Rupee for refreshment for extra hours on duty;

(c) whether to get this one Rupee they have to run to seven places; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and steps being taken to simplify the procedure?

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

(b) Policemen upto the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector are given free food or cash allowance at the rate of Rs. 1.25 in lieu thereof, when they perform continuous duty beyond nine hours.

(c) No.

(d) The drawal of free food allowance is governed by the financial rules. A consolidated statement of names of persons entitled to free food allowance is prepared and sent to the accounts office which draws and disburses the amount.

In units, this allowance is disbursed from the permanent advance on production of daily diary entries regarding their arrival and departure or on production of certificate in this behalf from a Gazetted Officer.

Purchase of Cement in Black Market by Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi managed by IRC of India

512. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Ganesh Flour Mills, New Delhi a Government undertaking being managed by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, New Delhi, had asked for permit to buy cement required for installing some machinery;

(b) whether no permit was issued to them and they had to purchase cement in black market at Rs. 28 per bag; and

(c) the quantity for which the permit was asked and the reasons for not sanctioning the same?

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

(b) and (c). It is understood that M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills New Delhi made an application for a permit to the Delhi Administration, Food and Civil Supplies Department for 40 bags of cement on the 17th May 1973 and that the latter had also issued a permit valid upto 16th June 1973, for the full quantity, on the 31st May, 1973. Full supplies against the permit are also reported to have been received by the party by the middle of June, 1973. As the stocks were not immediately available with the stockists on receipt of the permit, they had to buy a little quantity in the open market for their immediate requirements. The price at which was bought is not readily available.

News-Item "Police Active if V.I.P.s are victims of Thefts"

513. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in Times of India dated 16th June, 1973 under the Caption "Police active if V.I.P.s are victims of thefts"; and

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

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

(b) All efforts are made to work out all cases of thefts and burglaries reported to the police. It is not correct that such cases reported by the 'common man' are not attended to.

Recovery of Chinese Propaganda Material in Kurnabari Area of Agartala

514. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese propaganda material and some equipments were found recently in Kurnabari area of Agartala; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Facts are being ascertained.

Complaints from Telephone Subscribers in Calcutta

515. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone services in Calcutta have considerably deteriorated and the complaints from subscribers have increased; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

News Item "Sheikh Talks of Autonomy"

516. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI DEAN SHAH FRASER:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-

item appearing in "Hindustan Times" dated the 19th June, 1973 under the caption "Sheikh talks of autonomy"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) According to the news-item, referred to, Sheikh Abdullah is reported to have said that "If our demand for autonomy is not acceptable to you (India), then accession is not acceptable to us."

(b) Notwithstanding what Sheikh Abdullah is reported to have said, the position of the Government of India is absolutely clear that the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India is final and irrevocable.

Terror in Banda District, U.P., due to harassment by Landlords

517. DR. SARADISH ROY

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a reign of terror by landlords against the Harijans in Banda, (U.P.) on 21st June, 1973; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to save the Harijans from such attack?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Examination of the Report of the Task Force on Agrarian Relations

518. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has examined the Report of the

Planning Commission Task Force on Agrarian Relations;

(b) if so, whether views of the Task Force on the bureaucracy and the administrative machinery as the instruments for maintaining the status quo rather than as an agency for change have been examined; if so, what is proposed to be done to change this state of affairs; and

(c) whether the Task Force has observed that militant tenant and agricultural labour organisations are essential for proper implementation of land reforms if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning Commission have recently issued guidelines on land reforms in connection with the formulations of Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. It has been suggested that the land reform organisation parallel to the district revenue administration manned by handpicked administrators may be set up for a short period for the purpose of implementation. The creation of a separate organisation charged with the exclusive responsibility for implementing land reform measures with direct accountability to its own hierarchy right upto the Cabinet Minister is likely to give it the desired momentum and required orientation. Adequate attention needs to be given to the in-service training of the field level officers. Training should be imparted in regional centres through intensive field experience and inter-State visits.

(c) It has been suggested that committees of beneficiaries at the village and block levels should be set up for implementation of land reforms. This suggestion also has been included in the guidelines sent out to the States.

Defects in Cross-Bar Telephone Exchange**519. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:****SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cross bar system of Telephone Exchange has been found defective and there have been ment in view of public complaints about this system;

(b) whether the Public Accounts Committee of Lok Sabha has also criticised this system; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in view of public complaints and remarks of the Public Accounts Committee to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A number of complaints about the functioning of Xbar exchange have been traced to certain deficiencies like:

- (i) Inadequate contact protection.
- (ii) Component failures.
- (iii) Instability of Mechanical adjustments.
- (iv) Minor circuit problems
- (v) Corrosion.

(b) The Public Accounts Committee has made observations about the inadequate utilisation of the capacities of crossbar exchanges of Bombay, the equipment for which was initially imported.

(c) (i) In respect of crossbar exchanges for which equipment has been supplied by the foreign firm, a programme to rectify the defects is on hand. As regards the ITI supplied exchanges the P&T and ITI are finalising solutions to the various shortcomings in the performance of

the equipment. These solutions will be incorporated both in the equipment under manufacture and the crossbar exchanges already working.

(ii) To guard against inadequate utilisation of exchange capacity, directives have been issued, laying down specific norms for utilisation of the exchange capacity.

Process developed by Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad for manufacture of Carbon from Rice Husk

520. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:**SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:**

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

(a) whether the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad has developed a process for manufacturing active carbon from rice husk;

(b) if so, whether the raw materials and machinery required for the purpose are available indigenously; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up a pilot plant to make use of rice husk; if so, the particulars thereof?

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

(b) Raw materials and machinery will be all indigenous. The work pertaining to design of suitable equipment indigenously to manufacture active carbon is in progress and likely to be completed soon.

(c) No pilot plant work is envisaged. The know-how will be released to industry through National Research Development Corporation (NRDC).

Role of Anand Margis in P.A.C. Revolt in U.P.

521. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:**

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the involvement of Anand Margis has been established in connection with the P.A.C. revolt in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether some Anand Margis have also been arrested in this connection and, if so, their number and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Government, one person suspected to be a follower of Anand Marg was arrested in connection with cases registered under section 3 of Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act and rule 43 of Defence of India Rules, 1971, for allegedly printing some inflammatory leaflets

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में "डैस्क ऑफिसर प्रणाली" चालू होने के परिणामस्वरूप कर्मचारियों की खंडवी

उद्देश्य की कल्पना करने की क्षमता : क्या प्रबंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में "डैस्क ऑफिसर प्रणाली" लागू करने के फलस्वरूप कोषर डिविजन क्लर्कों, अपर डिविजन क्लर्कों और असिस्टेंट ग्रेड में काफी छुट्टी करनी पड़ेगी ; और

(ख) सरकार अधिष्ठित में "डैस्क ऑफिसर प्रणाली" की आवश्यकताओं के

अनुकूल इन कर्तों पर भर्ती करने के बारे में क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में रखरखाव (डी राय निवास विभाग) :
(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) इस प्रणाली को क्रमिक ढंग से लागू करने का विचार है और जब कभी भी परिवर्तन आवश्यक होगा उसके अनुरूप ही भर्ती की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ।

Inspection of switch-yards near Tarapur and the power receiving Station at Navaari, Gujarat by a team of experts

523 **SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a high-level team of experts inspected the switch-yards near Tarapur and the power receiving Stations at Navaari, Gujarat to find out the factors responsible for the recurring tripping of feeder lines of Gujarat and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI). (a) and (b) A team of experts from the Central Water & Power Commission visited the switch-yard near Tarapur during the last week of June, 1973 to review the situation arising out of the frequent trippings of the feeder lines to Gujarat and Maharashtra. The recommendations of this team are awaited. In the meantime, a committee appointed by Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, consisting of the representatives of the Department of Atomic Energy, Maharashtra State Electricity Board and Gujarat Electricity Board and the Tata Power Com-

pany has submitted an interim report which is presently under consideration and a meeting to ensure implementation of the recommendations has been called in Bombay on the 24th July.

Canada's hesitation in co-operating with Indian Atomic Energy Field

524. SHRI VISHWANATHA PRATAP SINGH.

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI.

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada is now hesitant to extend its know-how and co-operation in the atomic energy field;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) its repercussions on our Atomic Energy Projects?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) and (b). Canada is not willing to export to India or to any other country nuclear components and materials for use in reactors which are not under safeguards acceptable to Canada.

(c) As a result, items for the Madras Atomic Power Project, which is not under safeguards, for which orders were placed on manufacturers in Canada and some of which were even manufactured and kept ready for despatch have been disallowed for export. Alternate arrangements for these have been made in many cases. This will necessarily require time and will delay the completion of MAPP.

Atomic Energy department's proposal for Fifth Plan

525. SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the main features of the Fifth Plan proposals of the Department of Atomic Energy?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The Fifth Plan proposals of the Department of Atomic Energy are presently under discussion with the Planning Commission.

Space Department's proposals for Fifth Plan

526. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH. Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state the main features of Fifth Five Year Plan proposals relating to the Department of Space?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The Fifth Five Year Plan proposals of the Department of Space are still under finalisation.

Solution of housing problem of Department of Atomic Energy

527. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of satisfaction of the housing need of the employees of the Department of Atomic Energy by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the efforts Government are making to ameliorate the housing problem of the employees of the Department of Atomic Energy?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) It is hoped to achieve an overall percentage of satisfaction of 25 per cent at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan for the Department of Atomic Energy and its units located in Bombay. Assuming that the Fifth Five

Year Plan proposals made by the Department for housing in Bombay are accepted the percentage of satisfaction likely to be achieved by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan would be 27 per cent, taking into account the anticipated strength of staff as on 31st March, 1979. This does not cover plants and projects located outside Bombay where percentage of satisfaction would vary in view of the location of the project and the phasing of the construction and operation of the facility.

(b) The outlay on housing is dependent on the availability of funds and allocation of priorities.

Production and supply of Cement

528. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) to what extent cement production in the country has suffered during the year,

(b) what arrangements have been made to ensure equitable and proportionate supplies of cement to different States with State-wise figures, and

(c) the measures taken to step up production to meet demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) A quantity of about 13.7 lakh tonnes is estimated to have been lost during the period from 1st January, 1973 to 30th June, 1973 due to power cuts, etc.

(b) On the basis of the consumption during the last few years, it has been decided to distribute the available cement equitably among the various States. A statement showing the quota fixed for each State for the period from 1st January, 1973 to 30th June, 1974 is attached. This quantity is exclusive of the quantity allocated to Central Government Ministries/Departments.

(c) The present capacity of the industry is 19.76 million tonnes. The demand at the end of the V Plan is estimated at 28 million tonnes corresponding to a capacity of 33 million tonnes on the basis of 85 per cent capacity utilisation. As a result of various letters of intent/licence issued, it is expected that during the V Plan period of capacity of at least 2.63 million tonnes by the Cement Corporation of India and a capacity of 3 million tonnes by the State Corporations will be added in the public sector while a capacity of over 7 million tonnes will be added in the private sector. To accelerate the establishment of additional capacity, import of heavy castings has been agreed to in certain cases while the applications from larger houses which were rejected earlier have been reconsidered and letters of intent are being issued.

STATEMENT

one States	Quota fixed
<i>Western Zone</i>	
Gujarat	—
Goa, Daman and Diu	12.65
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	.66
Madhya Pradesh	4.91
Maharashtra	16.96
TOTAL	35.18
<i>Southern Zone</i>	
Tamil Nadu	12.71
Andhra Pradesh	9.27
Mysore	7.99
Kerala	5.62
Pondicherry	.21
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	.08
TOTAL	35.48

Zone/States	Quota fixed
Northern Zone	
Delhi	3.97
Haryana	3.88
Punjab	5.65
Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	.64
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	.44
Chandigarh . . . . .	.61
Rajasthan	4.46
Uttar Pradesh	16.61
TOTAL	35.66
Eastern Zone	
Assam	1.50
Bihar	7.79
Orissa	2.56
West Bengal	8.60
Meghalaya . . . . .	.29
Manipur . . . . .	.11
Nagaland . . . . .	.12
Nepal . . . . .	.01
Tripura . . . . .	.25
Mizoram . . . . .	.06
TOTAL	21.29
Nepal . . . . .	.43
Sikkim . . . . .	.10
Bhutan . . . . .	.25
TOTAL	0.73
Grand Total including Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan	128.39

Changes in Fifth Plan to ensure equal developmental activities at State and District levels

529. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what changes are being contemplated in the Fifth Plan to ensure even spread of developmental activities at the District level; and

(b) the institutional mechanism contemplated to implement these changes at the State and District levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission have advised the States to include, in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan proposals, a Chapter on Programmes, Targets and Resources for each district, which should give district-wise outlays, targets and plan resources. This Chapter is also expected to provide information on how far the level of development, resource endowment, problems and priorities of different districts have been taken into account while determining the overall quantum of resources allocated as well as the inter-sectoral distribution of funds.

For the relatively backward areas including the hill areas, tribal areas, desert regions and drought-prone areas, the States have been requested to give details in respect of each such area on:

(i) level of development of industrial resources;

(ii) pattern and diversity of economic activities and existing levels of productivity;

(iii) coverage and performance of infra-structural facilities;

(iv) strategy of development for the area indicating the hierarchy of priorities and the quantum of budgetary and other resources proposed to be provided for various sectors during the Fifth Plan period.

In order that the preparation of District Plans as well as disaggregation of State programme outlays on a district basis is taken up on a rational basis, the Centre has introduced a scheme of Central assistance for the strengthening of planning machinery under which the States have been requested to set up *inter-alia* a District/Regional Planning Unit in the State Planning Department. This unit will have technical personnel with adequate experience to take up this task on a scientific basis.

The State Governments have also been requested to give details of administrative and institutional arrangements proposed for meeting the challenge of district-local planning.

Atomic Power Station in Andhra Pradesh

530. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study Team appointed to recommend suitable sites for locating the proposed new Atomic Power stations has recommended locating one at Srisailem in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government have accepted this recommendation and if so, the steps taken to implement this decision?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A Site Selection Committee is currently examining various sites in the Southern Region including Andhra Pradesh. A decision on the location of an atomic power station in that State can be taken only after the Report of the Site Selection Committee is received and considered by Government.

Supply of cement to Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh

531. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made complaining of totally inadequate and disproportionately low supply of cement to the Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the actual supplies made to this District during the year *vis-à-vis* the normal off-take; and

(c) what steps have been taken to step up supplies to the District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A quantity of about 3011 tonnes has been supplied to the Chittoor District during the first five months of the current year against their monthly average consumption of about 3000 tonnes during 1972.

(c) The cement production in the country has suffered a set back due to the severe power cuts enforced by the various State Electricity Boards. Consequently, the available production has been distributed equitably among the various States on the basis of their average consumption during the last five years and quotas fixed for each State Government. A quota of 2.00 lakh tonnes has been earmarked for Andhra Pradesh for the quarter July to September, 1973, out of which a quantity of 1438 tonnes has been earmarked for the Chittoor District by the State Government. This quantity has already been authorised for issue. Increased supplies to Chittoor District can be authorised only on further recommendations of the State Government on the basis of the requirements of other districts of the State *vis-à-vis* Chittoor District.

Take over of Sick Engineering and Cement Units

532. SHRI S. A. MURUGANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of sick units in the private sector, particularly engineering and cement units; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to take over such sick units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. In view of the limited resources available with Government, "take overs" are resorted to only in selected cases in conformity with over-riding consideration of public interest.

Officials compulsorily retired or forced to proceed on long leave in Uttar Pradesh

533 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officials compulsorily retired or forced to go on long leave in Uttar Pradesh since the promulgation of the President's Rule in that State; and

(b) the charges against those officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MISHRA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Arrests of P.A.C. Personnel in U.P.

534. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of arrested P.A.C. Personnel in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the District-wise break up of the arrested persons; and

(c) the charges against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 892.

(b) Agra	16
Allahabad	44
Kanpur	178
Lucknow	63
Gorakhpur	42
Varanasi	41
Sitapur	113
Barabanki	30
Fatehpur	16
Chunar	..
(Mirzapur)	349

Total 892

(c) Cases u/s 147/148/149/307/302 324/326/380/457/392/395/120 B1121/121A/409 IPC/43 DIR/6/7 PAC Act/ etc. have been registered against the PAC personnel according to the offences committed by them.

Reduction in Allocation for Research and Development

535. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA. Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocation for Research and Development is going to be reduced from that envisaged in the approach document by National Committee on Science & Technology; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such reduction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) The Government has accepted that the National investment on R&D during the Fifth Plan would be such that a figure in the general neighbourhood of 1 per cent of the GNP is reached in the last year of the Fifth Plan. The various programmes involving R&D being drawn by the different NCST Panels are yet to be discussed in the Planning Commission. It is, therefore pre-mature to assess the availability of R&D funds, which will be determined taking into account the overall resource position for the Fifth Plan.

Automatic Trunk, Dialling System in District Bahraich (U P)

536 SHRI B R SHUKLA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether automatic dialling system has been introduced in all the neighbouring Districts of Bahraich (U P)

(b) if so whether Government propose to introduce this system in the district of Bahraich also and

(c) if not, the reasons for such a discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) Yes Sir Automatic telephone exchanges are working in the neighbouring districts of Bahraich.

(b) Two small automatic exchanges are working in Bahraich District but the district Headquarters—Bahraich itself is a manual. Installation of automatic exchange at Bahraich has recently been approved.

(c) Does not arise.

Industrial Estate Chittaura Block, Bahraich

537 SHRI B R SHUKLA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether an industry is functioning in the building of the Industrial Estate located at Chittaura Block in the District of Bahraich of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) what cost was incurred by the Uttar Pradesh Government in the acquisition of land and the construction of this building, and

(c) whether there has been any return out of the said building to Government since its inception?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Jobs for Educated Unemployed

538 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government propose to provide jobs to all educated unemployed during the current year

(b) if so the main feature of the schemes formulated for the purpose and

(c) the total amount that the Planning Commission has sanctioned for educated unemployed in rural areas under the special employment programme and programme for "half a million jobs"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a). In addition to the employment schemes taken up in 1971-72 and 1972-73 a new programme namely the Half a Million Jobs Programme has been launched.

in the current year for providing employment opportunities to at least five lakhs of educated persons during the current year.

(b) The main features of the employment schemes formulated for educated persons are:—

- (i) Self-employment programmes for which Government would provide assistance to entrepreneurs by way of margin money/seed capital, training facilities and infrastructure facilities.
 - (ii) Training programmes on a stipendiary basis to prepare young men in fields like education, para-medical services agricultural extension, co-operation etc., so that they will be equipped to take up regular jobs arising in 1974-75 for the implementation of various programmes in the Fifth Plan like minimum needs, agricultural development, expansion of cooperative sector etc.
 - (iii) Incentives to employers in the private sector and cooperatives to employ engineers, diploma holders and other technically qualified persons as well as persons coming from the weaker sections of the society.
- (c) Clear guidances have been given to the States and Union Territories to implement various employment schemes in such a way that the employment benefits flow to all regions in the State and to all sections of population. The States and Union Territories have further been advised to take special care of the educated persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, disabled/handicapped persons, war widows and minorities. It will thus be seen that the benefits of various special employment programmes including the Half a Million Jobs Programme would reach all sections of population, both in urban as well as in rural areas in the country.

The allocations made to different employment programmes including the Half a Million Jobs Programme during the year 1973-74 are indicated below:—

(Rs. crores)

I. Programmes for education unemployed initiated in 1971-72	
1. Expansion and improvement in the quality of primary education	30.00
2. Agro service centres	0.75
3. Consumer cooperative stores	0.80
4. Land and soil survey—Natural Resources	0.85
5. Forest survey—Natural Resources	1.00
6. Ground Water Survey—Natural Resources	4.34
7. Rural engineering surveys	2.85
8. Investigation of irrigation and power projects	6.11
9. Assistance to educated unemployed for self-employment	13.08
10. Survey of India programmes	0.75
11. Investigation of road projects	0.90
12. Design units for rural water supply	0.44
13. Mineral surveys—Natural Resources	1.00
II. Special employment programmes in States and Union Territories	27.00
III. The half a Million jobs Programmes 1973-74 for educated unemployed	100.00

Managerial structure of Telephone Exchanges in Metropolitan Cities

539. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a plan to review the managerial structure of the Telephone exchanges in four Metropolitan Cities of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) Several suggestions for modifying the managerial structure of the 4 Metropolitan Telephone Districts are under examination at present.

(b) The telephone systems in the metropolitan cities have expanded at a very rapid rate. Review of the existing organisational structure is being made to provide a well-knit and effective instrument to plan and provide for future telecommunication needs in a systematic way, to look into the subscribers' need to look after the staff problems effectively and to cope with the growing problems of such large size systems in an efficient manner.

Embezzlement of rupees three crores in the Union Territory of Mizoram

540. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:**
SHRI SEZHIYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Times of India' dated the 14th June, 1973 regarding embezzlement of Rs. 3 crores in the Union territory of Mizoram.

(b) whether two I.A.S. officers are involved in this embezzlement; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The alleged embezzlement relates to a period when Mizoram, then known as Mizo Hills District, was part of Assam. The Public Accounts Committee of the Assam State are presently examining the matter. After this examination is over, it will be possible to say anything positive about the alleged embezzlement and about the involvement of any I.A.S. officers.

Loss of production in West Bengal due to power shortage

541. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:**
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) total loss of production in West Bengal during the past 4 months due to power shortage;

(b) whether Government have made any survey about this; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Precise figures regarding loss of production in West Bengal during the past 4 months on account of power shortages alone are not available. The State Government has, however, reported that jute and engineering industries in the State have suffered losses due to power cuts. According to reports received by the State Government there was a loss in production of jute goods of the order of Rs. 1.34 crores during the first half of April and a loss of over Rs. 2 crores in respect of engineering goods during the month of March, 1973.

Conflict between technocrats and I.A.S. Officers

542 **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:**
SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a continuous conflict of interests between the Technocrats and I.A.S. Officers in the country;

(b) whether the simmering discontent among the technocrats causes strikes and other movements that are taking place in State after State; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to settle the disputes in the matter and removing the grievances of the technocrats who are most essential for the development of industry and economy in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MISHRA). (a) and (c). Government have received certain representations from the officers belonging to the technical Services demanding parity in the matter of pay etc. between them and the I.A.S. The Third Central Pay Commission has made certain recommendations in this regard and these are being examined.

(b) There have been some agitations of technical officials to press their demands for higher emoluments and better service conditions.

Charter of demands received from the Federation of Engineers and Technical Officers

543 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Department of Science and Technology have received any charter of demands from the Federation of Engineers and Technical Officers (FETO) and from other organisations in various States like U.P., West Bengal etc. and

(b) if so the main features thereof

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

News Items 'Russian Rotary for Times of India'

544. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the Government's notice that the Times of India of May, 18 carried a news item entitled 'Russian Rotary for Times of India' in which it was stated "The completion of these negotiations marks

the beginning of a relationship between 'The Times of India' and allied publications and the Soviet Union"; and

(b) if so, have the Government found out what this new relationship is between a newspaper in this country and a foreign country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b). Government have seen a news item to this effect in the Delhi edition of the Times of India of May 18, 1973. The publishers of the newspaper have clarified that the agreement is a commercial transaction between their company and a Soviet exporting firm and that their Bombay edition, in publishing the same news item, has described the relationship as between the Times of India and Allied publications, and the 'Soviet Union source' meaning the exporting firm. No application for the grant of a licence in respect to this transaction has been yet received by the Government.

Survey of Small Scale Industries

545 SHRI P GANGADEB

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI.

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

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a six month survey of small scale industries to assess their capacity and utilisation,

(b) if so, the total manpower required to conduct the survey and the total amount which the survey would cost the Union Government; and

(c) the total number of small scale units in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) Yes, Sir The survey is

expected to be completed in one year from its date of commencement.

(b) The total manpower required will be about 5300. The estimated expenditure is about Rs. 2.8 crores.

(c) 3,18,170 small scale units were registered with the State Directorate of Industries at the end of 1972.

Seminar on "P.I.B. to-day and tomorrow" held in New Delhi

546. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether he attended a seminar on "PIB to-day and tomorrow" held in New Delhi on 20-5-73;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the seminar; and

(c) whether Government are considering some structural changes in the P.I.B. to meet the challenges of the mass communication media, and if so, the changes proposed to be made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The seminar was held on 21-5-1973.

(b) The object of the Seminar was to review the various Services and operations undertaken by the Press Information Bureau and consider possible modifications in the present activities as well as new directions in which its publicity effort should be oriented.

(c) Organisational improvement is a continuous process. The ideas arising from Seminars of this kind are always utilised for such improvement.

Proposal to put Children's Film Society under Films Division

547. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to put the Children's Film Society under the Films Division;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the production of children's films would be made by the Film Finance Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) the matter is under consideration.

Preamble to the Science and Technology Plan

548. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

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

(a) whether the preamble to the Science & Technology Plan shows large scale reproduction from a Sussex University Paper which appeared in the British Magazine, 'Minerva'. Vol. 9 of 1971;

(b) whether there has also reproduction of ideas from a statement made by a *ad hoc* group in 1971 headed by Prof. Harvey Brooks of the M.I.T. which had studied Science policies for their Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The 'Introduction

tion' part of the paper "Approach to Science & Technology Plan" which deals with the role of science & Technology in economic and social development in a general way, is a statement of principles of science policy with particular reference to development. These general principles are enunciated in a number of documents, among them the Harvey Brooks report and the UN Document prepared by, besides others, a group from the University of Sussex. In preparing the Approach Paper, the NCST did consult and make use of a number of publications. But it is not correct to state that the paper is a large scale reproduction of any of the documents. The Approach Paper while adopting some of the basic ideas contained in the documents referred to has discussed the validity of those ideas to Indian Conditions. Further these ideas have generally been endorsed by a large body of Scientists, technologists and other academic people in the country.

However it was unfortunate that in drafting the document certain sentences from some of the source publications were incorporated without a proper acknowledgement. The NCST has regretted this omission in a recent press release.

Merger of National Research and Development Corporation of India and Inventions Promotion Board

549. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Research Development Corporation of India and the Inventions Promotion Board are being merged together, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) what would be the scope and functions of the new set-up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Inventions Promotion Board was merged with Na-

tional Research Development Corporation of India w.e.f. 1st April, 1973. The decision on merger was taken because both the I.P.B. and N.R.D.C. were doing similar type of work.

(b) The reconstituted National Research Development Corporation will promote inventive talent in the country, accord recognition to inventions developed by inventors including private individuals, provide assistance for developing inventions and commercialising them.

Distribution of Cement

550. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any measures for the equitable distribution of cement;

(b) if so, whether any modifications are proposed in the Cement Control Order in this respect; and

(c) what additional steps are contemplated to regulate cement distribution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). In view of the inadequate availability of cement as a result of power cut etc. it has been decided to distribute equitably the available quantity of cement between the States and the Central Government Departments broadly on the basis of the average consumption in the past five years with effect from the 1st July, 1973. Quotas have been fixed for each State. Major irrigation and power projects will now obtain their requirements direct from the State authorities out of the quota allotted to them, but they have been asked not to divert the quantities earmarked for Irrigation and Power Projects within the State quotas. The requirements of Central Government Departments like Defence, Railways,

C.P.W.D., Atomic Energy, Steel Industry, Petroleum and Chemicals etc. will be met direct by the Central Government. Out of the individual quotas given for each State, they have been asked to coordinate the requirements of the State under different categories. Each State has nominated a senior officer to coordinate their requirements by consultation among their different departments. The coordinating authority in the State will furnish details of parties to whom the authorisations should be issued by the Cement Controller to enable them to draw their requirements from the cement factories 5 per cent of the production has been earmarked for Government Departments and other projects with another 10 per cent for organised industries. The balance 30 per cent is left for public distribution. Since this level is low as compared to previous off-take, the State Governments have been requested to introduce control measures to regulate retail distribution by Notification of prices and by sale of cement against permits to be issued by the State Government authorities. 15 State Governments have issued such Orders under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

The price and distribution of cement is at present regulated in terms of the Cement Control Order 1967 issued under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951. The question of re-issue of the Cement Control Order with necessary modifications under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 is also under consideration.

Imbalance in Economic Development of Rayalseema (Andhra Pradesh)

551 **SHRI P VENKATASUBBIAH** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imbalance in the economic development of Rayalseema is growing wider and the per capita income of this region is far below as compared to other regions of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps Central Government propose to take to correct this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). In the absence of separate figures of per capita incomes for Rayalseema and the remaining two regions of Andhra Pradesh, it is not possible to assess the inter-regional imbalances in quantitative terms.

The State Government have identified 21 C. D. Blocks in the four Rayalseema Districts, namely, Chittoor, Kuddapah, Ananthapur and Kurnool as backward. (Statement enclosed) A Rayalseema Planning and Development Board has also been constituted for the preparation of a long-term plan for development of Rayalseema region. In addition, weightage has been given by the State Government in the distribution of 10 per cent of the State plan outlays to Telengana, Rayalseema and Coastal Andhra in the ratio of 5:3:2.

Statement

Backward areas as notified by State Government

District Taluka Block

Andhra Pradesh

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 Chittoor | 1 Thambulapally |
| 2 Kuddapah | 2 Lakkirevurpalli |
| | 3 Jammalanadugu |
| 3 Ananthapur | 4 Singanamala |
| | 5 Tapatri |
| | 6 Gooty |
| | 7 Uravakonda |
| | 8 Chennakothapally |
| | 9 Kalyanpurg |
| | 10 Kambadur |
| | 11 Raypurg |
| | 12 Kankal |
| | 13 Karim West |
| 4 Kurnool | 14 Aloni |
| | 15 Yammiganu |
| | 16 Alur |
| | 17 Pathakonda |
| | 18 Dhosa |
| | 19 Nandikotkur |
| | 20 Narkapur |
| | 21 Kanaganapalli |

Issue of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences to Major Shareholders of M/s Maruti Limited

552 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the 90 shareholders holding an amount of capital of Rs 10,000 or more in Maruti Limited and their Directors where the shareholders are corporate bodies—have received Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences from the date they become shareholders till today, and

(b) their names and other particulars in respect of Letters of Intent and Licences issued to them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) A statement showing details of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued since 1971 to shareholders of Maruti Ltd, holding an amount of capital of Rs 10,000 or more, is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No LT-5183/73] Information in respect of Directors of companies, which are shareholders of Maruti Limited in their corporate capacity is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Share of Foreign Companies in the Manufacture of Toilet Articles and Amounts Repatriated by them Abroad

553 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the share of foreign Companies in the manufacture of soap, tooth paste and powder, talcum powder, cream, shaving creams in the production and sales of these products in India,

(b) the total profits, dividends, royalties, and fees repatriated by the Companies abroad;

(c) whether the Government intend to put ceilings on the sums they repatriate and enforce them strictly; and

(d) if not, the reason thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) Information in regard to the share of foreign Companies in organised Sector in the production of Soap, Toothpaste and Powder, Talcum Powder and Face Cream is given below —

Item	Percentage share of production of foreign Companies out of the total production of units in the organised Sector in 1972
Soap	45.00
Toothpaste	80.6
Toothpowder	87.0
Talcum powder	53.0
Face Cream	27.5

Similar information in respect of Shaving Cream is not available.

(b) The total amount remitted during 1969, 1970 and 1971 is as follows.

Year	Amount (Rs in lakhs)
	Rs
1969	332.96
1970	348.72
1971	254.34

(c) and (d) Government's policy is freely to allow remittance of profits/

dividends abroad subject to payment of usual taxes. So far as royalties, technical know how fee remittances etc. are concerned, such remittances arise out of agreements specifically approved by the Government and are for a limited period. The question of restrictions on such approved remittances does not arise.

However, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is proposed to be amended so that the activities of the foreign Companies operating in the country in various fields of industry can be effectively regulated.

Government's Pressure on Advertisers

554. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any communications complaining about the hidden pressure by Government on the advertisers so that they discontinue their advertisements in journals critical of Government;

(b) whether the fact has been brought to his knowledge that big advertisers have discontinued their advertisements to Mother India in a row;

(c) whether there is also an allegation that news agencies and leading newspapers are advised not to publish statements critical of the Prime Minister; and

(d) if so, whether Government will set up an impartial tribunal to clear itself of the charges levelled against it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (b). A communication to this effect has been received from the publisher of Mother India.

(c) and (d). Such an allegation has been made by the Member himself in a letter to the Prime Minister. The allegation is not correct. The question of setting up any tribunal to enquire into the matter does not arise.

Production of Luxury and Essential Articles

555. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the yearly production of T.V. Sets, refrigerators, room air-conditioners and automobiles in the period between 1968-69 to 1972-73;

(b) what was the yearly production of sugar, vanaspati, ghee and cotton textile goods in the Mills sector during the same period;

(c) whether rapid increase in the production of luxury products mentioned in (a) and low production levels of essential articles mentioned in (b) are consistent with the Government's professed policy of socialism; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to correct the imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING: (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5184/73].

(c) and (d). The direction of Government policy cannot be judged merely on the basis of the production trends in a few selected industries over a limited period of time. The level of production of sugar, vanaspati and mill-made cotton textiles is influenced, to a large extent, by the domestic production of agricultural raw materials on which they are dependent. The production has increased or decreased depending on the output of the crops. The production of T.V. receivers started

only in January, 1969. T.V. has an important role as an audio visual means of mass communication. In automobiles, the significant increase has been in the lower priced range of vehicles like scooters, motor-cycles, auto rickshaws and mopeds. While there has been a steady increase in the output of refrigerator and room air conditioners, the absolute level of production is extremely small compared to the size of the country and its population. Detailed policies and measures for restricting production of luxury articles likely to be indigenously consumed, and of enlarging the production of essential commodities are being worked out as part of the Fifth Plan exercise.

Memorandum from Hindustan Photo Films Workers Welfare Centre, Ootacamund

556. **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:**

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum from the Hindustan Photo Films Workers Welfare Centre, Ootacamund (Nilgiris), about their legitimate grievances and demands;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Hindustan Photo Films Worker's Welfare Centre had submitted a charter of demands on 10th November, 1972. On 25th May, 1973, the three Unions of the Company have formed a Joint Council of Action and they have submitted a charter of demands which are broadly the same as sub-

mitted by the Worker's Welfare Centre. The demands are as follows:—

- (i) Payment of interiam relief from 1st January, 1970.
- (ii) Removal of anomalies in the fixation of pay.
- (iii) Increase in the Compensatory Allowance.
- (iv) Payment of Night Shift and Milk Allowances.
- (v) Settlement of equivalent qualification, seniority list and filling up of all vacant posts.
- (vi) Slab system of rent and quarters for all.
- (vii) Holiday travel concessions.
- (viii) Reimbursement for Indian systems of medicines.
- (ix) Withdrawal of all illegal punishments.
- (x) Regularisation for trainees' service conditions.
- (xi) Rehabilitation for employees' successors.

(c) The management of the Company have had three rounds of discussions with the Joint Council of Action in which the representatives of the Hindustan Photo Films Employees' Welfare Centre also took part. Discussions are continuing. In the meanwhile, the employees of the Company have been given an advance of Rs. 300/- which would be adjusted against the arrears that may be payable to the employees when a settlement is arrived at.

Directive issues to Central Government Employees not to engage themselves in any Political activity

557. **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government

have issued any directive to all employees that they should not engage themselves in any kind of political activity, and

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing such directive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA) (a) and (b) Under sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, no Government servant shall be a member of, or be otherwise associated with, any political party or any organisation which takes part in politics nor shall he take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any other manner, any political movement or activity. Instructions were also issued on 18th July, 1969 reiterating the provisions of Rule 5(1) of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 particularly that it is essential that Government servants should not only maintain political neutrality but also appear to do so and they should not participate in the activities of or associate themselves with any organisation in respect of which there is the slightest reason to think that the organisation has a political aspect.

A question arose as to whether participation by a Government servant in a public meeting or demonstration organised by a political party would amount to participation in a political movement or activity within the meaning of rule 5(1) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, mentioned above. This question was considered and it was felt that in the light of the existing provisions of the Conduct Rules and the instructions already issued on the subject, taking of any active part by a Government servant in a meeting or demonstration organised by a political party might give cause for an impression that he is assisting a political movement. For example, if a Government servant takes active or

prominent part in organising or conducting such a meeting or demonstration or speaks himself therein, or attends regularly or even frequently any such meetings, etc., such action on his part is likely to create an impression that he is taking part in or assisting a political movement or activity. Instructions were accordingly issued on the 17th February, 1973 that it would be in the interest of the Government servants themselves not to participate in such meetings or demonstrations in order to avoid any doubts about their political neutrality.

Project Appraisal Cell set up in Gujarat to evaluate various Schemes in Fifth Plan

558 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state,

(a) whether a project appraisal cell to evaluate various schemes under the Fifth Plan and to ensure their speedy execution has been set up by the Gujarat Government,

(b) whether this will on the pattern of high level monitoring and evaluation cell in the Planning Commission and

(c) if so the extent to which this type of cell will benefit the State in better co-ordination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (c) The required information has been called for from the Gujarat Government and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Insufficient loans to Gujarat Films by Film Finance Corporation

559 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Gujarat Films including documentary have not been

given sufficient funds by the Film Finance Corporation in comparison to other language films, and if so, the reasons therefor? and

(b) the basis on which these loans are sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) No, Sir Till March 31, 1973, the Film Finance Corporation sanctioned loans to 14 films, including 10 documentaries, in Gujarati language

(b) Loans are sanctioned by the Film Finance Corporation on the merits of each application irrespective of language/State consideration

Setting up of Small-scale Industries in Backward Areas of Gujarat

560 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL

SHRI P M MEHTA

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

(a) whether Gujarat Government have planned a new strategy to diversify the industrial growth in the State as a part of the Fifth Plan Programme

(b) if so, whether the strategy envisage the setting up of scores of small-scale industrial units in under-developed areas

(c) whether the State Government have requested the Union Government to allot more funds for implementing these urgent plans, and

(d) if so, whether Centre has assured the State Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) and (b) The Government of Gujarat has prepared "The

Approach Paper on the Fifth Plan" and "Prospective Plan of Gujarat 1974-84" which spell out the strategy for the development of industries during the Fifth Plan period. In these documents, a special emphasis has been laid on the development of underdeveloped areas through the dispersal of industries and the establishment of Small-Scale Industries

(c) and (d) Draft Fifth Plan proposals of the Government of Gujarat have not yet been received by the Planning Commission

Discussions with friendly countries on Economic Cooperation in Fifth Plan

561 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL

SHRI R V SMAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Planning Commission has completed series of discussions with friendly countries to tie up the arrangements for economic cooperation in terms of Fifth Plan requirements

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made as to the extent of technical and other assistance to be made available to India by these countries, and

(c) the names of the countries with which discussions took place and the extent to which each country has assured assistance in the implementation of the fifth five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (c) Discussions have been held so far with friendly countries like the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, G D R, Nepal, Bangladesh and Iraq to assess the scope for economic cooperation with these countries during the Fifth Plan period and on a long term basis. As a result of these discussions, the various fields offering scope for such cooperation

have been broadly identified. These include different sectors of the economy like agriculture, industry, transport and power, in addition to scientific and technological collaboration. Detailed studies have been initiated at the technical level to define more concretely the nature and extent of collaboration in the identified fields.

Incidents of Robbery, Murder and Rape in Delhi

562. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

SHRI P. G. MAVLANKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several incidents of robbery, rape and even murder involving three-wheeler Scooter Drivers and other crimes have been reported from different parts of the capital during the last six months;

(b) whether the Police have made investigation into these incidents; and if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to prevent the occurrence of such incidents in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A statement showing the incidents of murder, robbery and rape involving three wheeler scooter drivers for the period from 1st January, 1973 to 30th June, 1973 and the result of investigations made by the Police in these cases is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5185/73].

(c) The following measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents:—

- (i) Regular checking of three wheeler drivers is being carried out.
- (ii) Verification of antecedents of three wheeler drivers and

suspected anti-social elements is being carried out.

(iii) Strict enforcement of conditions for issue of permit issued to scooter drivers.

(iv) Queue system has been introduced at Delhi Main and New Delhi Railway Stations, according to which the auto rickshaws are made to part in two rows in parking bays. The drivers are made to pick-up passengers on first come first serve basis, irrespective of their destination. Similar system has been adopted at the Inter-State Bus Terminus.

(v) Special raids are being conducted by the Police round the clock against the violations being committed by auto rikshaw drivers.

Deaths in Orissa due to Malnutrition

563. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the remarks of the Deputy Chairman of the Orissa Planning Board which appeared in the *Times of India*, dated the 22nd June, 1973 about 4 lakh malnutrition deaths in Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Government of Orissa alone can indicate the correctness or otherwise of the estimate of 4 lakh people facing death owing to malnutrition in the State published in the *Times of India* dated the 22nd June, 1973. We have no such information so far. As far as general malnutrition is concerned, it is common across

to all the States and special problems if any of Orissa in this regard would be discussed with the State representatives at the time of the discussion of the Fifth plan.

Letter Bomb addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang District of Assam

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

(a) whether a letter bomb addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang District of Assam, exploded at Tezpur on 22nd June, 1973, and

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into the matter and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) Yes

(b) Matter is under Police investigation

Seizure of literature from alleged Pak Nationals near Muzaffarnagar, U.P.

565 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether large number of incriminating literature have been seized from four alleged Pakistani nationals near Muzaffarnagar, U.P. on 21st June 1973, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Facts are being ascertained

Exchange of Nuclear Technology between India and Canada

566. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by M^r

J. L. Gray, President of the Canadian Atomic Energy Commission in regard to the indifferent attitude on the exchange of nuclear Technology with India and

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

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

(b) Increasing indigenization has always been the policy of the Department of Atomic Energy. To some extent equipment may have to be obtained from countries willing to supply it

Request made by Kerala for setting up a Fertilizer Plant

567 SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether State Government of Kerala had recently asked the Centre for setting up fertiliser plant in the State, and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Government is taking steps to expedite the completion and commissioning of both phases of the fertilizer complex in Cochin and in improving the operations of the existing fertilizer complex in Udyogmandal. Erection of further capacity will be studied in relation to the disposition of demand in that area and time phasing in this context

Seven-Year Plan to Reclaim Chambal Ravines

569. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seven-year plan has been drawn up to reclaim Chambal ravines; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Working Group of Ravine Reclamation has submitted a report recommending a seven-year plan for ravine control and reclamation of the dacoit-infested ravine lands of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Copies of this Report have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

Cells for Backward and Hill Areas

570. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open cells for backward and hill areas; and

(b) whether it is proposed to open a cell for Eastern U.P. also in view of its backwardness and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A Cell for Hill Areas of the Himalayan region has been set up in the Planning Commission. The problems of other backward areas including Eastern U.P. are being looked after the Multi-Level Planning Section of the Planning Commission.

District Plans in U.P.

571. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in respect of District plans in Eastern U.P.;

(b) whether there is a proposal to associate non-official members with the district based planning and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission finances the States for district planning and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Draft Plans of eight Eastern Districts viz. Aramgarh, Basti, Ballia, Mirzapur, Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad and Sultanpur have been received by the State Government. Instructions have already been issued to districts to discuss Department Plans and broad framework of the District Plan with M.P.s., M.L.As., M.L.C.s., Progressive Farmers, Entrepreneurs, Bankers, co-operators and other representatives of the people and to revise the Plan in the light of their suggestions and also to involve the representatives of the people on Planning bodies at the District level.

(c) The Planning Commission does not finance directly the States for district planning as such, but the State Governments have been advised to set up regional/district planning units in the State Planning Departments to provide guidance to the district authorities in the formulation of district plans. The Centre is sharing two-thirds of the additional expenditure to be incurred by the States on these Units.

Service Conditions for Employees of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society, New Delhi

572. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service conditions for the employees of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society, New Delhi and its branch stores are not prescribed;

(b) whether these employees do not get the dearness allowance, house rent

allowance and interim relief and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are some promotion rules also, if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to prescribe service conditions for these employees and giving them the benefits of dearness allowance and House rent allowance?

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

(a) There are prescribed conditions of service for the employees of the Society;

(b) The scales of pay of the Society are consolidated, and allowances like dearness allowance, house rent allowance, interim relief, etc are not admissible to the employees. However, they are entitled to the benefits of Contributory Provident Fund, Statutory Bonus and Incentive Bonus all of which together, on the average, aggregate to more than four months pay in a year.

(c) There are prescribed rules of promotion in the Society. A Departmental Promotion Committee adjudges the suitability of the candidates. Fifty percent of the vacancies are earmarked for departmental candidates, subject to availability-cum-suitability.

(d) The Society is a registered body and functions as an autonomous organization. The question of Government prescribing any rules governing service conditions etc. does not arise. However, the question of revision of pay scales of the employees of the Society is under consideration by the Board of Administration and Board of Directors of the Society.

Small-scale Industries in Eastern U.P.

573. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the specific proposals under consideration of Government for issuing licences to small-scale industries in backward areas in the coming years;

(b) whether certain guidelines have been fixed therefor; and

(c) the number and names of small scale industries which are to be set up in the backward areas of the country and particularly in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh during the year 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) No licences are required to be obtained by small scale units to set up industries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No targets have been fixed for setting up small scale industries in backward areas. Techno-economic surveys conducted by the Small Industries Service Institutes and the State Directors of Industries indicate the types of industries recommended for establishment in the backward areas. A few of the industries recommended for establishment in the backward areas in small scale sector are aluminium utensils, builder's hardware, industrial fasteners, handpumps, GI Pipe fittings, bakelite electrical accessories, metal clad switches, etc. In eastern Uttar Pradesh, the Small Industries Service Institute, Kanpur had conducted industrial potentiality surveys in the districts of Gorakhpur, Balia, Azamgarh, Deoria, Gonda, Bahraich and Faizabad. These reports have revealed possibilities of a large number of industries. The reports have been submitted to the Directorate of Industries, so that suitable steps may be taken by them to encourage local entrepreneurs to set up industries recommended in the survey report.

Telephone Advisory Board for Faizabad

574 SHRI R. K. SINHA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) when the Telephone Advisory Board for Faizabad was constituted last time and the names of persons on the board at present,

(b) the reasons for which the said Advisory Board has not so far been re-constituted,

(c) whether he is aware of the innumerable complaints regarding the functioning of Telephone system in Faizabad and

(d) whether it is proposed to re-constitute the Advisory Board and if so, when and the special steps taken to remove the complaints of the Telephone subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) Telephone Advisory Committee has not so far been constituted at Faizabad

(b) According to the existing rules, Telephone Advisory Committees are formed at stations where the No. of working connections plus the number of applications on the waiting list is 1500 or more. In the case of Faizabad exchange the total of working connections and applications on waiting list is only 600 at present. As such TAC has not been constituted

(c) Yes Sir. It is a fact that there were a large number of complaints in the past about no-dial tone, wrong number etc. There was a shortage of spare parts to carry out the repairs. Complete overhauling of the exchange has now been carried out in May and June 1973 and service has improved considerably. Some complaints of no-dial tone are still continuing for which necessary arrangements are being made.

(d) A Telephone Advisory Committee for Faizabad will be constituted when the number of connections and applicants on Waiting List reaches the figure of 1500.

Drastic Cuts in Industrial Programmes during Fifth Plan

575 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to drastically cut the industrial programmes in the Fifth Plan especially in steel, fertilizer and cement targets and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) A final picture regarding the industrial targets in the Fifth Plan would become available only after the current studies for the formulation of the Draft Fifth Plan are completed. There is, however, no proposal to make any cut in the programmes relating to steel, fertilizers and cement with respect to the targets indicated in the Approach Document. On the other hand, utmost priority is being given to the creation of additional capacities in these industries in the Fifth Plan.

Proposal to record the experiences of the Freedom Fighters

576 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to record the experiences of the freedom fighters all over the country and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). In connection with the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of Independence, All India Radio stations have been recording interviews with freedom fighters for broadcast and archival purposes. These interviews are intended to cover the biographical background of freedom fighters and give an account of the significant incidents in their career and their participation in the freedom struggle. So far, over 1100 interviews have been recorded and many of them have also been broadcast.

Financial Assistance for Modernisation of Police Force in Gujarat

577. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have prepared a master plan for the modernisation of Police Force involving an expenditure of Rs. 2 crores;

(b) whether the plan has been forwarded to the Centre for financial assistance for the implementation of the Scheme; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government have approved the Scheme?

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

(c) The master plan submitted by the Government of Gujarat is not to be approved by the Union Government as such, but the master plan is intended to help the State Government to plan out the modernisation of its police force in a phased manner, for which some assistance is provided by the Union Government.

Shortage of Furnace Oil in Gujarat Industries

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

(a) whether a number of heavy and essential industries in the Porbandar town were greatly affected due to the shortage of furnace oil;

(b) if so, whether the Porbandar Chamber of Commerce and Industry have requested him to take up the issue with the Petroleum Ministry for immediate supply of furnace oil; and

(c) whether he has taken up this issue with that Ministry; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). No such complaint has come to the notice of this Ministry.

Manpower Units in States

579. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has suggested to the State Governments for setting up Manpower Units on the recommendation of the Sub-group appointed earlier by a Steering Committee of the Commission;

(b) if so, other suggestions made by the Planning Commission to the State Governments; and

(c) how many State Governments have agreed to implement these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Planning Commission have introduced a scheme of Central assistance for the strengthening of State planning machinery. Under the scheme the States have been asked to set up units dealing with not only manpower and employment but also perspective planning, monitoring, plan information and evaluation, project formulation, regional and district planning, and plan coordination. In addition, the States have been requested to constitute apex planning bodies with the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister, the Planning Minister and technical experts representing various departments and disciplines. The Centre is sharing two-thirds of additional expenditure to be incurred by the States in this behalf.

(c) Proposals (in full or in part) for the strengthening of the planning machinery have been received from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Harayana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U P, and West Bengal.

Friction between Technocrats and Bureaucrats

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

(a) whether of late a silent friction has developed between the 'technocrats' and 'bureaucrats' employed in Central Government and Public Sector services resulting in difficulties in many areas; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this friction and the steps taken by Government to remove the friction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Government is aware of a sense of grievance among the technical officers about their emoluments and service conditions. There is, however, nothing to show that there is any permanent friction between the different categories of officers and that Government work is suffering on account of it.

The Third Pay Commission has made certain recommendations in regard to the emoluments and other related aspects pertaining to the officers belonging to the technical/scientific Services and the non-technical Services. These recommendations are under examination.

Problems Discussed with a Deputation of Eastern Indian Motion Pictures' Association

583 DR. RANEN SEN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether a deputation of Eastern India Motion Pictures' Association met him on 31st May, 1973 in Calcutta and discussed with him their problems, and

(b) if so, the points raised by them and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A deputation of Eastern India Motion Pictures' Association met the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting on the aforesaid date.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Points raised by the deputation of Eastern India Motion Pictures' Association in their meeting with Minister of State in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting on 31-5-1973

Reaction of Government

1. Adoption of measures against exhibition of Hindi films in West Bengal.

1. Rather than adopting measures against Hindi films, a more imaginative and productive approach would be to widen the exhibition circuit of Bengali films. The directors and technicians in Calcutta should pool their professional abilities to produce films for the all-India market as used to be the case when New Theatres had a leading role in the country. Proposals for assistance for the dubbing of selected Bengali films would be considered sympathetically.

2. Implementation of the report of Study Team which examined the difficulties and problems of the West Bengal film industry.

2. Government have since decided to set up a National Film Corporation in the public sector which would handle all matters relating to films viz. import/export of films; promotion of Indian films through incentives and development programmes; distribution and exhibition of selected good quality films etc.

In so far as the other recommendations of the Study Team with regard to modernisation of technical facilities and setting up of a colour laboratory in Calcutta is concerned, suitable steps are being taken in consultation with the West Bengal Government.

3. Transfer of Films Division work to Calcutta.

3. The Films Division have already transferred a part of its processing work to the laboratories at Calcutta. Production of documentaries and news-reels including TV films by the Films Division at Calcutta will also start when the scheme for decentralisation of the Films Division is implemented. The intention is to set up a Regional Office of the Films Division at Calcutta so that instead of directly producing the films, most of the work could be assigned to Calcutta-base outside filmmakers.

4. Setting up of a Film Development Board by the State Government.

4. The Government of West Bengal were requested to set up a Film Development Board.

5. The Film Finance Corporation Script Committee for Bengali films should function from Calcutta.

5. This suggestion has been conveyed to the Film Finance Corporation.

Employment for educated youths in Orissa during 1973-74

584. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for Planning had a discussion with the State Government Officials in Orissa to provide employment opportunities to 10,000 educated youths during the current year; and

(b) if so, the total amount earmarked for it and the broad features of scheme framed for providing employment to the youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Minister of State for Planning along with other Senior Officers of the Central Government held discussions with the State Governor and other State Government Officers at Bhubaneswar on 22nd May, 1973 regarding the various employment programmes to be implemented in the State during the current financial year. During these discussions, the State Government was advised that an allocation of Rs. 5.90 crores was being made for the various continuing programmes comprising Rs. 3.04 crores for the Programme of Educated Unemployed initiated in 1971-72, Rs. 1.08 crores for special Employment Programme started in 1972-73 and Rs. 1.78 crores for Crash Scheme for Rural Employment taken up in 1971-72. In addition to these programmes, the State Government have been allocated a sum of Rs. 2.80 crores under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for educated. Thus, a total provision of approximately Rs. 8.70 crores would be available to the Government of Orissa for various employment programmes in 1973-74. Within the outlay indicated under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, the State Government have been advised to create job

opportunities for 15,000 educated persons in 1973-74.

The broad features of the schemes included in the Half-a-Million Jobs Programmes are:—

- (i) Creation of self-employment opportunities by provision of margin money/seed capital and training facilities.
- (ii) Training of persons on a stipendiary basis to prepare them to take up regular jobs arising in different sectors of Government and quasi-Government organisations in 1974-75.
- (iii) Incentives to employers in the private and cooperative sectors to employ engineers, diploma holders, graduates from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, ITI certificate holders, war widows and disabled persons.

Heavy Water Plant at Talcher in Orissa

585. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to have a Heavy Water Plant at Talcher (Orissa); and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Government of India has approved in September 1972 the setting up of a Heavy Water Plant at Talcher (Orissa) in conjunction with the Fertiliser Plant being set up there by Fertiliser Corporation of

India with a production capacity of 62.7 tonnes of heavy water per year. The process used is the bi-thermal hydrogen-ammonia exchange process developed by M/s. Uhde of West Germany. The total capital cost of the plant is estimated at Rs. 21.10 crores. Two contracts for the design and supply of equipment and for the supervision of erection and commissioning of the plant have been signed with M/s. Uhde. The plant is expected to be commissioned by 1976.

for manufacturing 5,000 TV Receivers manufacturing 5,000 TV Receivers per annum in the Small Scale Sector.

The Corporation has entered into a technical collaboration agreement with Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Hyderabad for execution of the project and have submitted an application for import of equipment worth Rs. 1,92,700 for the project.

Licence issued to Small Scale Industry Corporation to establish T.V. Unit Orissa

Sale of Essential Commodities at low Prices through Public Distribution System

586. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

587. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence has been issued to the Small Scale Industry Corporation to establish a T.V. production Unit in Orissa; and

(a) whether Government have identified recently several essential commodities in addition to food for sale at low prices through public distribution system; and

(b) if so, the broad guidelines thereof?

(b) if so, what are those?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A letter of intent was issued to the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa (a State Govt. Undertaking) on 21st March 1972 for the manufacture of TV receivers with a capacity of 5,000 nos. per annum. In November, 1972, the Government of Orissa suggested that the implementation of this letter of intent might be done in the Small Scale Sector through the Orissa Small Industries Corporation Ltd. The proposal was approved by the Department of Electronics and an approval was issued in February 1973 in the name of Orissa Small Industries Corporation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A Committee on "Essential Commodities and Articles for Mass Consumption" has been set up by the Planning Commission to suggest long-term and short-term policies and measures for making available essential commodities and articles to the common man at reasonable prices. The Committee is expected to identify essential commodities for sale at reasonable prices as also to recommend the necessary operational arrangements, including sales through the public distribution system, wherever necessary. The report of the Committee is expected soon.

Export of goods by India for Nuclear Power Reactor to Canada and other countries

588. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is in a position to export goods worth Rupees 35 crores for the nuclear power reactor being set up in Canada and other countries; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made by India to secure turn-key jobs in third countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) An Indian Delegation which recently visited Canada has in its report indicated that there is a scope for the export of nuclear components and instrumentations worth about Rs. 35 crores to Canada and some other countries over the next five years.

(b) At this stage our efforts are directed at securing export orders for nuclear components and instrumentations only. The possibility of securing turn-key jobs abroad will be explored at an appropriate time.

Fifth Plan for Mysore State

589. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Government have forwarded their draft Fifth Plan for the State to the Planning Commission proposing an outlay of Rs. 1,350 crore for the Fifth Plan as against Rs. 850 crore for the Fourth Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise

Looting of camps of contractors by Armed Mizo rebels at Titanjyapara, North Tripura

590. DR. H. P. SILLIMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Armed rebel Mizos and some local educated youth rebels raided and looted two camps of Contractors at Titanjyapara under Kanchanpur police station in North Tripura on June 10, 1973;

(b) whether other raids were also made in and around these areas by such elements during May-June this year, and if so, the details of such raids and the loss of life and property caused thereby; and

(c) the steps being taken to tackle the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government of India have no such information.

(b) There were two incidents by the rebel Mizos in North Tripura during June, 1973. On the night of 3rd/4th June, 1973, there was an exchange of fire between the Border Security Force and Police on the one side and armed rebel Mizos on the other side near Manikpur in Kailasahar sub-division. No loss of life and property has been reported. In the second incident, a group of about 6-7 armed rebel Mizos looted shops of two persons in Dharamnagar sub-division.

(c) Government of Tripura have taken necessary measures to ensure utmost vigilance in order to ensure the safety of life and property of local people.

Role of Joint Sector under Fifth Plan

591. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state what precise strategy has been evolved and programme laid down for assigning an effective role to 'Joint Sector' under the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The role assigned to the Joint Sector has been explained in paras 10 and 11 of the Press Note dated the 2nd February, 1973 regarding Government decisions on Industrial Policy, copies of which were laid on the Table of the House as enclosure to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 281 answered on 21st February 1973.

Broadcasting Station at Sholapur, Maharashtra

592. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal to set up a broadcasting station at Sholapur in Maharashtra has been finalised;

(b) if so, what is the present stage of its progress; and

(c) when it will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The establishment of a radio station at Sholapur has been included in our draft Fifth Plan proposals for Broadcasting which are under consideration of Planning Commission now. Advance action on survey of sites etc., has been initiated.

Industrial Production

593. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the general outlook for industrial production in the current year and the performance so far achieved; and

(b) the items in which production has improved/maintained and those which have suffered a set-back with figures of variation in each case?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5186/73.]

Number of Regional Language in which the programme (Today in Parliament) is broadcast

594. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Radio Stations and the number of the Regional Languages in which the programme entitled 'Today in Parliament' or 'Sansad Samiksha' is broadcast or relayed, when the Parliament is in session; and

(b) the reasons for which the programme is not relayed in all the Regional Languages from the various Radio Stations of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) 'Today in Parliament' and 'Sansad Sameeksha' are broadcast in English and Hindi respectively from Delhi Station of All India Radio and are relayed by 34 other Stations. The programme is not broadcast in any regional language.

(b) Technically, it is not feasible to broadcast the programme in regional languages from various stations of All India Radio, because of the requirement of a large number of short-wave transmitters.

P & T Regional Advisory Committees

596. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of P. & T. Regional Advisory Committees in the various Circles of the Country;

(b) the number and names of such among these, as have held a meeting in the first half of 1973; and

(c) the reasons for not holding any meeting by the other, along with the names of these Committees?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA). (a) 22.

(b) and (c). No meeting has so far been held by these Committees during 1973 because the nominations of the members of the Committees are being finalised.

Providing Telephones in the Constituencies of M.Ps

597. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who do not have any Telephone against their names in their Constituencies;

(b) the number of those who have applied for Telephones in their Constituencies but have not been given these connections so far;

(c) the dates when the applications for their Constituency Telephones

were submitted by each one of such Members; and

(d) the causes for delay in providing these connections?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). The statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5187/73.]

Public Sector Industries in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas

598. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any new industries in the public sector in Chotanagpur Division and Santhal Parganas District during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the names of the industries, the location and capacity thereof and the capital outlay thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Industries in West Bengal

599. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals sent by the West Bengal State for the Development of salt industry in West Bengal during the last three years; and

(b) the number of proposals approved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR

MUKHERJEE: (a) and (b). The total number of proposals for development of salt industry received from the West Bengal State, including the Government of West Bengal during 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 (January, 23rd July) are 3, 4, 4 and 2, respectively. All these proposals are being processed and have taken time for want of essential details. No proposal has been approved so far.

Arrest of persons due to looting of shops of Food-stuffs

600. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of looting of the shops of wheat, rice and foodstuffs from 1st March to 30th June, 1973 State-wise;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Governments of Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Pondicherry and Arunachal Pradesh, there has been no such incident. The State Government of Mysore and Delhi Administration have reported one such incident each. In this connection 62 persons were arrested in Mysore. No person has so far been arrested in Delhi. The case is under investigation, the information from the remaining State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is awaited.

(c) While all possible measures are being taken to ensure regular supply of foodgrains, persons who commit offences under the laws of the land would be severely dealt with.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE REPORTED THIRTY PER CENT IN NEWS-PRINT QUOTA

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): I call the attention of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported thirty per cent cut in the newsprint quota of newspapers."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): As Honourable Members are aware, a cut of 30 per cent has had to be imposed in the newsprint entitlement of newspapers for 1973-74 because of a shortfall in availability arising from world shortage. The circumstances leading to the imposition of the cut are as follows:

Early this year, the Ministry of Finance had approved a quantity of 2,45,000 tonnes of newsprint for distribution to newspapers in the country. This included indigenous production (Nepa Mills) of the order of 40,000 tonnes, which, after deducting a 10 per cent compensation for higher grammage, left a quantity of 36,400 tonnes for distribution. Thus the newsprint visualised for import was 2,08,600 tonnes.

No difficulty was initially envisaged in procuring this quantity of newsprint from abroad. This was because existing long-term commitments with Canadian and Scandinavian suppliers and Trade Plan provisions from rupee sources already accounted for 1,61,000 tonnes. With an additional 20,000 tonnes offered by Bangla Desh under a global tender, a possible 22,000 tonnes from Canada under Aid and a

contracted quantity of 9,000 tonnes of glazed/rotogravure newsprint, the quantity visualised for import stood more than fully covered.

This anticipated availability has, however, not materialised for the reasons set out below:

The Canadian and Scandinavian suppliers insisted of re-negotiation of existing contracts with them on the plea of dollar devaluation. Legal opinion obtained by the State Trading Corporation was that the stand of the suppliers was untenable. It was however, felt that arbitration or legal proceedings in the country of the defendants could be time-consuming and might result in delay in, if not stoppage of, supplies from these sources for one reason or another. As no alternate avenues of purchase were open to cover the quantities involved because of the world shortage, it was further felt that we should take the maximum possible advantage of the existing contracts. Re-negotiation of the contracts was, therefore, started and the result was that, as against an anticipated quantity of 70,000 tonnes from Canada, only 60,000 tonnes has become available and from Scandinavia, as against 30,000 tonnes, only 13,000 tonnes.

So far as the Soviet Union is concerned, agreement on price has been reached for the supply of only 28,000 tonnes as against the Trade Plan provision of 50,000 tonnes. Negotiations for the balance quantity are to be held by the end of 1973. Czechoslovakia has offered only 5,700 tonnes, as against the expected 7,000 tonnes and price negotiations are in progress. Poland will be supplying only 1,000 tonnes as against the expected 4,000 tonnes.

In the case of Bangla Desh, although they had tendered for a quantity of 30,000 tonnes (10,000 tonnes firm and 20,000 tonnes option), they have so far contracted for the supply of only 12,000 tonnes.

Under Canadian Aid, to quantity is available so far. Against a tender enquiry, there were only two offers of newsprint. The newsprint offered was in specifications not acceptable to newspapers in this country. Negotiations with Canadian suppliers are still going on.

The official delegation which accompanied the Prime Minister to Canada also took up the question of securing additional supplies of newsprint. The efforts initiated then are being followed up at diplomatic and other levels.

Thus, actual availability so far of newsprint, both imported and indigenous, for allotment in the licensing period 1973-74 works out to 1,63,100 tonnes. Of this, a small quantity has been set apart for new newspapers. This leaves a quantity of 1,57,100 tonnes for allotment to existing newspapers whose performance by utilising newsprint during 1972-73 is estimated at 2,30,000 tonnes. This performance having been taken as the basis of entitlement, the newsprint available can meet only 68.30 per cent of requirements. In other words, there is a shortfall of 31.70 per cent. Hence, the entitlement of a newspaper has been subjected to a cut of 30 per cent. It is specifically provided in the Newsprint Allocation Policy that any addition to newsprint availability would be reflected in a corresponding reduction of the cut imposed.

The cut of 30 per cent will apply uniformly to all newspapers in view of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the newsprint case. Government will, however, endeavour to extend the maximum possible assistance to small newspapers within, of course, the four walls of the allocation policy.

In view of the world shortage of newsprint, the prices of imported newsprint have gone up. As against the prices obtaining in 1972-73, supplies of standard newsprint from

Canada will, on an average, cost US \$53.34 (Rs. 400.05) more per tonne, from Scandinavia U.S. \$15 (Rs. 112.50) more per tonne, from Bangla Desh Rs. 143 more per tonne, from USSR Rs. 582.17 more per tonne and from Poland Rs. 526 more per tonne. The price of Czechoslovakian newsprint is still under negotiation.

The cut in newsprint entitlement and the increase in the price of newsprint will necessarily have their effect on newspapers. They will have to contain their performance within the authorised quota by regulating circulation and page-level. Buffer stocks of the State Trading Corporation at all the four port towns of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin have been virtually depleted. Newspapers dependent on them for newsprint are likely to experience difficulty, pending replenishment of stocks. The position should improve somewhat with the expected arrival of supplies from Bangla Desh in July and August and more appreciably when shipments from other sources start arriving in September/November. It is difficult at this stage to say how the economics of newspapers in the country will be affected. This is because no adequate and reliable data are at present available with Government on the economics of the newspaper industry. It is precisely for this reason that Government have appointed a Fact-Finding Committee to go into the question in all its aspects.

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण सबाल है, लेकिन इस मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ मंत्री राज्य सभा में गये हुए हैं। यह राष्ट्र की चुनी हुई पंचायत है, अगर वरिष्ठ मंत्री यहाँ नहीं आते हैं, राज्य सभा में जाते हैं। क्या आप इस के बारे में लोक सभा की गरिमा की रक्षा करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not received any intimation from the senior Minister.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): He was here till now.

श्री मधु लिमये : लोक सभा और राज्य सभा की तुलना में महत्व किस को देना चाहिए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर सीनियर मिनिस्टर ने न आना हो, तो आमतौर से वह लिख कर भेज देने हैं कि फ्लां बजह से वह नहीं आ सकते हैं। अभी मेरे पास कुछ लिख कर नहीं आया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : वे हमेशा ऐसा करते हैं। उन को बड़ा आराम रहता है।

MR. SPEAKER: Now let us proceed with this motion. I will look into it later on.

श्री चन्द्रलाल खन्नाकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य को सुनने के बाद मेरी यह धारणा और पक्की हो गई है कि अखबारी कागज में 30 प्रतिशत की कटौती के कारण इस उद्योग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों और पाठकों के साथ घोर अन्याय हुआ है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अखबारी कागज की कठिनाइयाँ नहीं हैं; लेकिन मेरा दृढ़ विश्वास है कि अगर सूचना मंत्रालय दूरदर्शिता से काम लेता तो निश्चित रूप से स्थिति इतनी खराब न होती।

सरकार के इस निर्णय के तीन भयंकर परिणाम होंगे। इस उद्योग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी बड़ी संख्या में बेरोजगार होंगे। उदाहरण के लिए जयपुर के दैनिक पत्र राजस्थान पत्रिका ने प्रकाशन बन्द करने का निर्णय कर लिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त न मालूम कि कितने दर्जन साप्ताहिक तथा अन्य पत्र बन्द हो जायेंगे, जिस के बारे में सूचना कई क्षेत्रों से आ रही है। इस से न केवल इस उद्योग में पहले से काम करने वाले कर्मचारी बेरोजगार होंगे, बल्कि जो पड़े-खिंचे सबक यद्यपि इस उद्योग में

[श्री चन्मूलाल चन्दाकर]

घाना चाहेंगे, उन के लिये भी रास्ता बन्द हो जायेगा। कई अखबार अपनी पृष्ठ-संख्या कम कर देंगे। इस से भी इस उद्योग में कम काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की छटनी का खतरा पैदा हो रहा है।

छोटे तथा मध्यम वर्ग के समाचारपत्र ही अधिकांशतः ग्रामीणों में जाते हैं। इस लिए अब ग्रामीण जनता को उन छोटे पत्रों से बचित रहना पड़ेगा।

केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तक-पुस्तिकायें तो केवल शहरों के कुछ लोगों तक पहुँच पाती हैं। इनके सम्बन्ध में समालोचना या रिपोर्ट के रूप में जो भी सक्षिप्त विवरण प्रकाशित होता है, वह छोटे पत्रों के द्वारा ही गाँवों तक पहुँचता है। अब अखबारी कागज की कटौती के परिणामस्वरूप गाँवों के लोगों को उस से बचित रहना पड़ेगा।

अब मैं सरकार की नीतियों में गलतियों की ओर सूचना मन्त्रालय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने 30 प्रतिशत कटौती की घोषणा जुलाई में की है, अब जब कि यह निर्णय 1 अप्रैल से लागू कर दिया गया है। स्थिति यह है कि पिछले तीन महीनों में कई पत्रों ने अपना कोटा अधिक खर्च कर दिया है। जिन छोटे तथा मध्यम वर्ग के पत्रों के केवल चार पृष्ठ होते हैं, 30 प्रतिशत कटौती कर देने से उन का क्या होगा? क्या वे ढाई-तीन पृष्ठ के अखबार के रूप में निकलेंगे? सरकार ने इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

अगर यह मन्त्रालय इन बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करता, तो स्लैब सिस्टम लागू किया जा सकता था। जो पत्र अधिक खपत करते हैं, उन को कुछ कम कागज दिया जाता और जिन पत्रों के केवल चार पृष्ठ होते हैं, उन के लिए बिल्कुल कटौती न की जाती, क्योंकि वे छोटे-छोटे पत्र देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक पहुँचते हैं, उन की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है और उन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या भी काफी है।

सूचना मन्त्रालय और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन द्वारा सात विदेशों से एक-एक वर्ष के लिए अखबारी कागज खरीदने का कांटेक्ट करते हैं। यह एक गलत तरीका है। अगर वे दो-तीन साल पहले ही खरीद लें तो यह नीबू न घाती। सूचना मन्त्रालय और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ने यह भ्रम कर गलती की है कि उन्होंने दो-तीन साल पहले ही अखबारी कागज नहीं खरीद लिया। सब जानते हैं कि चीजों की कीमतें प्रति-वर्ष बढ़ रही हैं। इसलिए अगर दो-तीन वर्ष पहले से कागज खरीद लिया जाता, तो अर्थ होता। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन सौदेबाजी में भाव कम कराने में, लगा रहा, लेकिन उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि अब उस को अधिक पैसा देना पड़ रहा है।

पच्चीस वर्ष की आजादी के बावजूद हमारे देश में अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन हमारी आवश्यकता का केवल 10, 12 प्रतिशत होता है, जब कि 85 प्रतिशत विदेशों से मगाना पड़ता है। हमारे देश में अखबारी कागज के उत्पादन के काफी साधन मौजूद हैं। कुछ निजी कम्पनियों ने कुछ वर्ष पहले हिमाचल प्रदेश और केरल में अखबारी कागज का कारखाना खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस की मांग की थी। लेकिन सरकार ने न तो उन्हें लाइसेंस दिये और न सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कोई कारखाना खोला। इतना ही नहीं, महागण्डू की शूगर कोऑपरेटिव एसोसियेशन ने मांग की थी कि उसे बन्ने के बगल से अखबारी कागज बनाने के लिए कारखाना खोलने का लाइसेंस दिया जाये। उस ने विदेशों में टेक्निकल ज्ञान भी प्राप्त कर लिया था। उसके बार बार मांग करने पर भी सरकार ने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया और उपेक्षा दिखाई। अगर बगल से अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन होता, तो विदेशों से कैमिकल आदि मगाने के लिए बहुत कम विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होती।

इस स्थिति में सरकार को क्या कदम उठाने चाहिए, इस बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य में बताया गया

है कि रूस से अखबारी कागज खरीदने के बारे में वर्ष के अन्त में बातचीत होगी। आप जानते हैं कि दिसम्बर से लेकर मार्च तक रूस के सब बन्दरगाहों में बर्फ जम जाने के कारण उन चार पांच महीनों में वहाँ से कोई जहाज आ-जा नहीं सकता है। अगर नवम्बर, दिसम्बर में रूस से बातचीत की जायेगी, और वह कागज देने के लिए राजी होगा, तो वह अप्रैल, मई से पहले खाना नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार रूस और बंगला देश आदि मिला देशों से अखबारी कागज प्राप्त करने के लिए पुनः प्रयत्न करे और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर यह मन्त्रालय अखबार-उद्योग से सहानुभूति रखते हुए पूरी कोशिश करेगा, तो हमें कहीं न कहीं से अखबारी कागज मिल जायेगा।

मेरे इस वक्तव्य से तीन चार सवाल उठते हैं। एक तो यह है कि यह जाँ वक्तव्य में कहा गया है कि

The cut of 30 per cent in the supply will apply uniformly.

मैं वह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यूनिफॉर्म की नीति को बदल कर के स्लैब सिस्टम नहीं कर सकते जिस से कि छोटे अखबारों को अधिक कागज मिल सके ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या। अप्रैल से रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट में जो इस को लागू किया है उस को जुलाई या अगस्त से नहीं लागू कर सकते हैं ?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार अखबार उद्योग के साथ सहानुभूति के साथ विचार नहीं करेगी ?

श्री चर्मबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार इस मामले में कम में कम अखबार उद्योग के साथ पूरी सहानुभूति रखती है और जब कभी श्री अखबारी कागज की समस्या आई तो एक न्यूजपेपर ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी बनी हुई है

जिस में अखबार के उद्योगपतियों के प्रतिनिधि भी सदस्य हैं उन के साथ सरकार ने हमेशा इस के ऊपर चर्चा की। पहली बैठक न्यूजपेपर ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की 15-1-73 को हुई। दूसरी बैठक 8-5-73 को और तीसरी बैठक 4-7-73 को हुई। इन सभी बैठकों में अखबारी कागज का दुनिया में खरीदने का सिलसिला और जो उस की सप्लाई की पोजीशन थी उस के बारे में चर्चा हुई और उन्हें हमेशा ज्ञान रहा कि अखबारी कागज की सप्लाई की क्या स्थिति रही है।

माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया है कि क्या जो हमारे पास अखबारी कागज उपलब्ध है उस को हम यूनिफॉर्म से बदल कर स्लैब सिस्टम पर नहीं कर सकते ? सरकार यह चाहती थी कि ऐसा कर सकती और अगर ऐसा करना संभव हो तो उस में सरकार को बड़ी ही प्रसन्नता होगी। लेकिन हमारे रास्ते में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने न्यूजप्रिंट के मामले में जो फैसला दिया है उस के कारण यह करना संभव नहीं है।

श्री खन्डू लाल खन्डकार : वह केवल दस पेज के बारे में है। स्लैब सिस्टम के बारे में नहीं है।

श्री चर्मबीर सिंह : सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला इस प्रकार है :

"In the event of the availability of newsprint being insufficient a uniform percentage reduction could be made without regard to the fact whether a newspaper was big, medium or small."

अगर यह करना संभव होता कि हम छोटे अखबारों को ज्यादा अखबारी कागज दे सकते और बड़े अखबारों को कम दे सकते तो ऐसा करने में सरकार को बड़ी ही प्रसन्नता होती। लेकिन फिर भी अपनी पालिसी के अनुसार छोटे पत्रों की मदद करने का प्रयत्न हम ने

[श्री धर्मवीर सिंह]

किया है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य को ज्ञात होगा सप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के अनुसार ही हमें इस पालिसी में नये अखबारों के लिए प्रबन्ध करना पड़ा है और इस वर्ष हम ने यह प्रबन्ध किया है कि इस वर्ष अगर कोई नया अखबार निकलता है तो पहले तीन महीने में 8 पेज के हिसाब से जो कि स्टैंडर्ड साइज है 15 हजार कापी छापने की सुविधा हम उसे देंगे। और यह सुविधा जो छोटे अखबार है जो 15 हजार से कम छापते हैं जो आठ पेज के हो उन्हें भी हम देने को तैयार हैं। अगर वह इस प्रोविजन का उपयोग करना चाहेंगे इस मामले में तो जो 15 हजार से कम सर्कुलेशन के होंगे और 8 पेज की जिन की पृष्ठ संख्या होगी उन को भी हम लोग यह सुविधा उपलब्ध करेंगे। इस से छोटे अखबारों को जिन के लिए माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा और खास कर पत्रिकाओं को काफी सहायता और सुविधा होगी। कम से कम गान्ता-हिक पत्रिका जा होगी जिगा, लागा म सर्कुलेशन नहीं, उम पा ना इस में सहूलियत मिलेगी हो।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि क्या यह संभव हो सकता है कि इस का रेगुलेशन एफेक्ट न दें और आज में इस नीति को लागू कर सकें? माननीय सदस्यों को क्षमा होगा कि यह पालिसी मान के मान बननी है और यह पालिसी हमारी अभी एनाउंस हुई है लेकिन यह सालाना पालिसी है। तो ऐसा करना संभव नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister also should be very brief. Since we have fixed five minutes for each Member, the reply of the hon. Minister should also be very concise and brief. We are strictly following this rule. I have already given double the time taken by the hon. Member to the hon. Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): An eminent spokesman of the Government once had said that when the Opposition has dwindled in

numbers, the press should act as a vigilant opposition. I think that this is one of the slogans like the Garibi Hatao slogan, and today we find that by the introduction of this 30 per cent cut in newsprint, this slogan will be smashed, and all that we shall have will be cut-throat of the press.

As far as the Ministers and the Government are concerned, they will not be much worried about this, because they have the monopoly of information and propagation of information through AIR and TV. But as far as those vigilant sections which want to mobilise public opinion are concerned, they will suffer the most. The news papers will also suffer.

As far as the requirements are concerned, on the basis of 1972-73 figures, the requirements were 2,30,000 tonnes while the actual availability was 1,63,000 tonnes. This includes also 36,400 tonnes of indigenous production. That means that there will be more than 30 per cent shortage. This again is man-made shortage and administration-made shortage and Government-made shortage. It is, because of the faulty policy of the STC and the Government that this type of shortfall of newsprint is being created. If only they would have had a long-range view, a telescopic view, and they would have entered into long-range agreements with various countries that were in a position to supply newsprint to our country, the difficulty would not have arisen. Actually, they tried to enter into an agreement on a yearly basis. As far as the other countries are concerned, where the readership is more whereas their indigenous production of newsprint is less, they were wise enough to have planned ahead and they were able to enter into long-term arrangements, and that is why they do not feel the difficulty which we are facing.

On the one side, there will be 30 per cent cut in the newsprint, but on the other, is it not a fact that per tonne Rs. 400 increase will have to be paid so far for the newsprint? As a

result of that, there will be cut in the number of pages. I do not think that it is only the big press or the small press that will have to be taken into account. As far as the big journals are concerned, the coverage of news will suffer. As far as small and medium newspapers is concerned, I think that they will suffer the most, economically they will be ruined and as a result of that, in terms of propagation of news and in terms of the economics of the newspapers. I think big as well as small newspapers are both going to suffer.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
Long live the Indo-Soviet Treaty.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am coming to that also.

You will be surprised to know the prices charged for the newsprint. I shall just give the information which has been given by Shri I. K. Gujral, who unfortunately is not present in the House now. The quota that is going to be received from the various countries is as follows:

	tonnes
Bangla Desh	10,000
Canada	15,000
Scandinavia	13,000
Czechoslovakia	5,000
Soviet Russia	28,000
Poland	1,000

As for prices that they are going to charge for this newsprint, the former and current prices would be as follows:

Name of Country	Former Price (In Rs.) per tonne	Current Price (In Rs.) per tonne
Scandinavia	1316	1428
Canada	1219 1196	1575 1594
Bangla Desh	1357	1500
Poland	1350	1876

Now, I come to the country with which we have entered into a treaty of friendship and co-operation. I am referring to Soviet Russia. Formerly, they have been charging Rs. 1,356 per tonne, and now, because of our friendship with us, because of their co-operation with us, they will be charging only Rs. 1,339 per tonne! That is the highest price that they will be actually charging. This is the position.

As far as one important aspect is concerned, 20 years have gone by and the production of newsprint is in the hands of the State controlled NEPA and that does not account even for 18 per cent of the requirements of the newspapers at all. I wish to point out that in Himachal Pradesh and Kerala, two new paper mills were to come up. I do not know what has come in the way, and therefore, I demand that speedily we should go ahead in that.

I am one among those who always attack the Government and, at the same time, another plank to show on behalf of the Opposition what is the policy that could be followed by the Government I might suggest one thing I am making a concrete suggestion I want to know from the Minister whether they are prepared to accept this concrete alternative suggestion. A number of co-operative sugar mills in Maharashtra have come forward with the suggestion that when waste products are there when the juice is completely extracted from the sugarcane, and the bagasse is left out, they are prepared to utilise it for pulp for the manufacture of newsprint. If this manufacture is permitted, probably it will be possible for us to see that the needs of the newspapers, small as well as the bigger ones, are met.

At the same time, there is another leakage of foreign exchange. When I came to the House, the very first Calling Attention Notice that I had tabled was regarding the leakage of

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

foreign exchange and if these leakages are plugged, in that case, it will be possible for us to see that higher purchase are made and they are able to get newsprint from other countries.

There is one more point to which I would like to make a specific reference and to which only a cursory reference has been made. We will have to see that the entire policy is reoriented and the policy will have to be reoriented in such a way that the small newspapers will have to be allotted more quota from the NEPA papers. If that is done, the small newspapers will be able to survive. As far as other papers are concerned, though they are very big papers, we often talk in terms of monopoly. But the greatest monopoly in this country is the Government, because they are controlling the source of information and propagation. I therefore feel that you must make up your mind, at least in the transitional period, whether you will permit the newspapers to print on white printing paper. That is the basic decision that will also have to be taken.

The most important thing is the fire-brigade approach to every problem only when the house is set on fire you send the fire brigade machine to expunge the fire and come back and wait for further fire to break out. That attitude will have to be given up, and a long term oriented policy regarding long term agreements on the import of newsprint will have to be adopted, and I am sure that if that is done, in that case, the democratic cause will be served better.

I will conclude by asking one question. As far as the coverage in the newspapers is concerned, I would only like to ask a pointed question. Take, for instance, the Calling Attention Notices. These are supposed to be on matters of urgent public importance. We take the initiative; vigilant Members pose the question and the Minister answers it. What we find in the press is that though we pose the pro-

blem, the Minister's reply is already supplied to the press; that appears first, and there is a foot-note showing what are the questions that were posed to the Minister. They appear as foot-notes. Probably, when the number of pages is reduced these foot-notes will disappear and the Ministers will survive the newspaper; and that is why probably for the survival, not of the fittest but the unfittest, they want to reduce the pages of newsprint and newspapers.

I therefore wish that they completely revise the policy and restore the original newsprint quantity. These are the few suggestions I have made, and I would like to know categorically from the Minister the answers to the queries that I have pointedly made and whether he is prepared to reply to the queries or not.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: First, I would like to say that on the cheapest available newsprint a decision has been taken. In this, we have had the co-operation of the newspaper proprietors' organisation in which they have agreed that the cheapest available newsprint will be allotted to the weekly papers, periodicals and the small newspapers. We have given our strong support to the suggestions made by the co-operative mills from Maharashtra. We have been informed that the only experiment in this regard was done in Mexico where bagasse was used to manufacture newsprint and I understand that the results of that experiment will be made available. They are being contacted. If it is feasible, we shall lend our strong support to the sugar co-operatives to manufacture newsprint.

Another suggestion was made by Prof. Dandavate and with regard to that we are suggesting to the Ministry of Commerce that in view of the shortage of newsprint they might consider withdrawing newspaper control order which limit the use of white printing paper in newspapers. We understand there is no short supply in white paper and it might be

possible to withdraw this order; then the newspapers will be free to use white paper also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about the long-term agreement regarding import of newsprint?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: In fact even the tolerable situation that we are in—we are not completely without newsprint is because of the long term contract that has been entered into by the STC. In 1971 the STC entered into a three year contract with three parties in Canada and one in Scandinavia. This contract was both in terms of quantity and price. It so happens that for 1973-74 the suppliers insist on re-negotiation. It was possible to go to courts but then we would have to go to the courts of the supplying countries, which means Canada or Sweden. It would have meant long litigation and we may not have been able to get the supplies which we are getting today. It was decided to re-negotiate with them and only because of the long term contract we were able to re-negotiate; so far as the prices are concerned we had a contract for 60,000 tonnes with the Scandinavian industries and we have been able to get out of this 30,000 tonnes. It was again because of the long term contract with Canadians that we were able to get even this amount of newsprint. Because of dollar devaluation the suppliers insisted on re-negotiation for a new price. From Scandinavian 20,000 tonnes firm 10,000 we are getting 13,000 tonnes. But this is at the contracted price for export as well as trade. From Canada against 40,000 which includes 10,000 tonnes firm we are getting 40,000 at re-negotiated price. From International Canada we get 20,000 of the stipulated contract at re-negotiate price. So far as the Soviet Union is concerned, this is part of the trade plan. Price is negotiated either for exports or for imports every year. We have had two negotiating parties sent. The Soviet Union had demanded a higher price.... (Interruptions). After re-ne-

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gotiation this price has been fixed. The price of every item for export to Soviet Union or import from the Soviet Union is negotiated every year. It is both-way traffic. This is the best price we have been able to get.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) The report shows that Government is not in a position to appreciate the serious crisis the industry is facing. Some of the newspapers have also given instructions to the Reporters that a despatch should not exceed 500 words. There is this restriction and it is going to affect the readers also I will begin where Prof. Dandavate has left. Government has had absolutely no comprehensive planning from the beginning, though we have been importing newsprint for the last 25 years. On the basis of the quantity imported in 1972-73, we should know what methods are necessary to fulfil the requirements of the country. But small papers are very much affected and most of them are going to be closed. Their number is 600 50 per cent of the total newsprint available goes only to 10 big newspapers houses and 48 per cent goes to 600 small papers. From this, the crisis is easily understandable. I want to know whether the price-page schedule policy recommended by the Press Commission in 1954 has been implemented, and if not, what prevented the Government from implementing it. Its implementation would have definitely curbed the monopoly. Monopoly papers like the Times of India are bringing out more pages and at a less price and still they make huge profit by mopping up the advertisement revenue. If the price-page schedule had been implemented, more newsprint would have been available for the small papers. But the Government has miserably failed to implement it. This shows that Government also has encouraged big monopoly press to make more profit. It is reported that they are selling their surplus newsprint to the small papers at black market prices.

[Shri D. K. Panda]

The Hindustan Paper Corporation has taken up some project. I want to know why this has not been planned properly and why not a single newsprint manufacturing project has come up till today. I want to know whether Government is going to take any action to expedite the newsprint manufacturing project in Kerala. In the Himalayan foothills also there is a proposal to set up a plant to meet the requirements of the country.

Thirdly, it is understood that some of the big newspapers are not going to submit any answers to the questionnaire issued by the Datta Committee. Are Government thinking of giving more powers to that Committee so that it can procure information from the big newspapers which have so far not done it? This report very categorically says how there is planlessness in the Government so far as this industry is concerned, because adequate and reliable data is not available to the Government about the economics of newspaper industry. So, will the Government expedite the receipt of the report of the Datta Committee?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: The Datta Committee to which the hon. Member has referred, has already been given powers under the Commissions of Inquiry Act. We hope that by the end of this year we will be able to get the report of that Committee. The interests of papers which have a circulation of 50,000 with eight pages and a circulation of 30,000 with four pages will be safeguarded if they come under the provisions which have been made in the policy of the new newspapers.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Has that Committee been given legal powers?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: This Committee has been given powers under the Commissions of Inquiry Act which means legal powers to ask for and inspect any document of any newspaper establishment.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: In that case, what prevented the Committee from getting answers from the newspapers so far?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: These powers have been given during the last three months. They are at work and we hope we will be able to get their report by the end of the year.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Why is it that the price-page schedule is not implemented?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: That is a much wider question of policy which is not related to the subject.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: If the price page schedule is strictly followed, big newspapers cannot give so many pages and yet sell at a low price. Their consumption of newsprint will also be reduced.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Parliament had enacted a law which gave effect to the price page schedule. But this was struck down by the Supreme Court in 1969.

श्री जगन्नाथ शर्मा बाबू (शांतापुर)
 ग्रन्थदारी कागज के रेटे में ११ नव प्रतिशत की कटौती की गई है उसका सबसे पहला बड़ा आघात लगेगा जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री चन्द्रावर ने ११ है। ११ दश के जा छोटे ग्रन्थ-बार है उन पर। जयपुर की राजस्थान पत्रिका बन्द हो गई है। उन्हाबाद भारती के बारे में समाचार ३ या है कि वह बन्द होने को है। ३० नव ११ में ग्रन्थबार बन्द हो गए है यह कहना मुश्किल है। एक बार कटौती की बजह से कागज देने का एक मात्र अधिकार अगर सरकार के पास रहा तो सरकार अपनी ही बात ग्रन्थबारो में छपवाने की कोशिश करेगी नहीं, हमकी कोई गारंटी नहीं है। बृत्तपत्र की निर्भीकता और स्वतंत्रता यह लोकतन्त्र का अहिम आधार है। यह आधार रखा जाता है जब कागज के मामले में उनको सरकार की ओर देखना पड़ता है। ऐसी स्थिति में लोकतन्त्र का बनना

बहुत मुश्किल हो जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कटौती की गई है इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? वस्तुतः मे इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। एम० टी० सी० को अख्तियारी कागज का आयात करने का अधिकार दिया गया था। उसको चाहिये था कि वह बाजार के जो ट्रेंड है उनको देखती। अगले साल या दो साल बाद स्थिति क्या होगी इसके उसको अध्ययन करना चाहिये था। इसके अध्ययन करके पहले में ही उसने कागज की खरीद क्यों नहीं की? इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? जो जिम्मेदार है उनका सरकार क्या सजा देना चाहती है। गलती एम० टी० सी० करे और भुगतने सामान्य गरीब अख्तियार वाला और उसमें काम करने वाला कर्मचारी यह ठीक नहीं है। पिछले साल चाहे जितना अख्तियारी कागज कनाडा आपकी देने के लिए तैयार था। उसको आपका पाउंड में लाना पड़ता। उसका छोट कर रुपी पेमेट वाले देश के साथ हमने करार किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने के लिए वह करार किया गया था। पार्लैंड चैंकान्सोवाकिया आदि देशों के साथ हमने कितने हजार टन का करार किया था और जान में दामों पर किया था और क्या कारण है कि वे आज ज्यादा दाम मांगते हैं। कनाडा स्वीडन आदि के साथ हमारे जो एग्रीमेंट थे वे लागू शायद अन्टैनेवल थे क्योंकि कम में कम थे यह कह सकते थे कि डालर डिबैल्यू हुआ है इसलिए वे ज्यादा दाम चाहते हैं। लेकिन जिनके साथ हमारा रुपी पेमेट होता है, जहाँ डालर का मूल्य नहीं है, पाउंड का मूल्य नहीं है, पोलैंड, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, रूस आदि से हम जो रुपी पेमेट के आधार पर व्यापार करते हैं तो किस आधार पर रूस एक दम से जबकि पचास हजार टन का एग्रीमेंट था 28 हजार टन ही लेने पर आ गया और 600 रुपये के करीब एक टन के पीछे

ज्यादा माग करने लग गया। एक बार करार करने के बाद वह उससे पीछे क्यों हट गया? मैं इसी सोचियत फंडेशन सोसाइटी में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। एक मिनट के नाते नहीं लेकिन सामान्य व्यवहार और व्यापार जो होता है, दूसरे देशों के साथ जो व्यापारिक करार किये जाते हैं उनमें जिस दाम पर लेने की बात तय होती है उसी दाम पर यदि वह देता नहीं है तो उसके खिलाफ हमने कौन सी कार्रवाई की है और अगर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है तो क्यों नहीं की है? आज भी आप कोई कार्रवाई करने का विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं।

हमें आजाद हुए पच्चीस साल हो गये हैं। वृत्त पत्र की स्वाधीनता और स्वतंत्रता जिस तरह में हम चाहते हैं उसी तरह में हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश अख्तियारी कागज के मामले में दूसरों पर निर्भर न रहे, आत्मनिर्भर हो। सरकार भी कागज के लिए दूसरों पर निर्भर न रहे। हमने इस मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए कौन-कौन से प्रयास किये हैं? सरकारी क्षेत्र में चलने वाले नेपालगंज के मिल की क्षमता पचास हजार टन है लेकिन चालीस हजार टन में ज्यादा बड़ा पैदा नहीं होता है। इसका क्या कारण है? पूरी क्षमता में वह कारखाना काम क्या नहीं करता है। इसको कौन देखेगा?

हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन में साठ हजार मीट्रिक टन निकलता है। केरल में प्लांट लगाने की बात चली थी, वह कब बनेगा परमात्मा जाने। यहाँ जिक्र किया गया है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी एक पेपर फैक्ट्री खोलने का विचार हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कितनी अजिया प्राइवेट सैक्टर के अन्दर पेपर फैक्ट्री खोलने के बारे में आपके पाम आई हैं? अगर ऐसी अजिया आई हैं तो उनको हमने मना किया है क्या और अगर किया है तो क्यों किया है जबकि कागज की हमारे देश में इतनी भारी कमी है?

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

गन्ने का जो अवशिष्ट भाग रह जाता है उसके आधार पर कागज बनाने के प्रयोग भी हुये हैं। मागली कोओपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्री का लैटर ग्राफ ईटैट भी सरकार ने दिया था। यह एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में है।

"We have issued a licence for the manufacture of newsprint and paper to the Sangli Cooperative Sugar Factory and the cost is estimated at Rs 32-40 crores. That Factory is getting in touch with foreign collaboration. If the scheme becomes successful, it is likely that some other schemes might come up"

अभी मैक्सिको का जिज्ञा किया गया है। क्या यहाँ भी वही कोलंबोरेटर है। क्या इसका उसके साथ कोई सम्बन्ध है या नहीं है? यह 1972 की बात है। इसको एक माना हो गया है। मागली कोओपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्री ने कौन से टेक्नीकल कोलंबोरेटर के लिए प्रयत्न किया है। उसका क्या हुआ है। क्या लैटर ग्राफ ईटैट, लैटर ग्राफ ईटैट ही रह गया है या लाइसेंस देने का भी सरकार विचार कर रही है? मैक्सिको के साथ अलग से अलग करार किया जा सके तो क्यों नहीं ऐसा किया जा रहा है?

वृत्तपत्र की स्वाधीनता और निर्भीकता इनकी आवश्यक होने के बावजूद भी इसकी कमी क्यों होने दी जाती है। आज बाजार में इसकी कमी तो नहीं होने दी जानी चाहिए थी। और चीजा की ना कमी है लेकिन इसकी कमी तो न होनी ऐसा प्रबन्ध आपको कर लेना चाहिए था। स्वयं सरकार के हित में भी यह नहीं है क्योंकि सरकार का हर प्रोटेस्ट कागज पर होता है। पेपर ही नहीं रहेगा तो फिर आप प्रोटेस्ट करे और वह एयर में ही रहेगा। आपके जो प्लाज होते हैं वे पेपर पर ही बनते हैं। अगर पेपर ही बट गया तो फिर सरकार चलेगी कैसे?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कनाडा में जो आपका व्यापार मंडल बातचीत करने के लिए गया है यदि वह वहाँ सफल होता है तो तीन प्रतिशत से कितनी कम प्रतिशत कटौती होगी?

श्री बर्मबीर सिंह : यह जो कमी की अवस्था पैदा हुई है यह इसलिए हुई है कि विश्व भर में अखबारी कागज की कमी है और वही इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। अखबारी कागज की कमी हमारे देश में ही हो ऐसी बात नहीं है, दुर्लभ तक को भी इस समस्या में झूझना पड़ रहा है। मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि 1971 में ही हमने लगभग 80 करोड़ का प्रबन्ध कर लिया था। चूंकि हमारे पास फर्म कार्टेल थे इस वजह से हम समझते थे कि अखबारी कागज की कमी नहीं होगी। कमी का कारण यह हुआ कि जो सप्लायर्स थे, जिन के साथ हमारे कार्टेल थे वे भाग गए और कार्टेल से भागने के बाद हमारे सामने दो ही चार थे। या तो हम उनके देशों में जैसा कहा है स्वीडन हैं स्कंडेनेवियन कंट्रीज है कनाडा है, उनके साथ मुकदमे बाजी में फसते मुकदमों में जाते और अगर हम ऐसा करने तो कागज आने की जो सम्भावना थी वह सम्भावना नक जाती। आज सार विश्व में अखबारी कागज की कमी है। अगर यह सम्भावना होती कि हमें अखबारी कागज मिल जाता तो इन में मुकदमे भी हम कर लेते और दूसरी जगह में अखबारी कागज हम प्राप्त कर लेते लेकिन यह सम्भावना नहीं थी। हमारे सामने अखबारी कागज लेने का और कोई चारा नहीं था। इसीलिए इन्हीं लोगों के साथ रिनैगोशिएट करके ज्यादा दामों पर हमें अखबारी कागज लेना पड़ा है —

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : इस को ज्यों ज्यादा कीमत दी गई है?

श्री बर्मबीर सिंह : इस के साथ जैसा कहा है समान अनुक्रम ट्रेड प्लान होता है

और अखबारी कागज भी उस में घाता है। यह उसका एक अंग है। निर्यात या आयात मानो माल के आधार पर होता है रुब में माय। हर चीज के दाम मानो मान तय किये जाते हैं। इसलिए अखबारी कागज के दाम भी जैसा बताया गया है वे तय किये गये।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मागलों के बारे में बनाइये।

श्री बर्मबीर सिंह : बगाम में अखबारी कागज बनाने की टेक्नोलॉजी का प्रयोग अभी तक संसार में एक ही जगह पर पॉक्सको में हुआ है, वहाँ इस तरह का प्रयत्न किया गया है। कहा क्या सफलता मिली है इसका हमें ज्ञान नहीं है। मैंने कहा है कि सब लोगों में पता लगाने की कांशिश हमने की है। अगर सफलता पूर्वक बगाम में अखबारी कागज बनाया जा सके और हिन्दुस्तान में उसको बनाने का अगर प्रयत्न होगा तो हमारा मंत्रालय उस में पूरा सहयोग देगा।

13.00 hrs.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I do not agree with the arguments advanced by some of my friends that our relationship with the socialist countries regarding the import of newsprint is not a correct one, because of the recent newsprint shortage in the country, which is more a result of the shortfall in the international production of newsprint on which our country is depending very much. But, unfortunately, the STC which is handling the newsprint was not diligent in taking up the necessary precautionary measures in importing newsprint in time. The statistics that have been revealed indicate that America has lifted 40 per cent of the world newsprint production and our STC has failed to organize to meet the situation in the country so far as newsprint is concerned. I would also like to say that as a consequence of that this 30 per cent cut in newsprint has been imposed and it has adversely affected

not only the newspaper industry but thousands of workers and working journalists who are working in the newspaper industry are being thrown out of their jobs on account of 30 per cent cut which has provided a handle to the monopolist press in the country to throw more people out of their jobs.

This country has been importing pulp to the tune of Rs. 4.7 crores as a consequence of not implementing of any pulp factory in the country. I would like to know to achieve self-sufficiency in this country what steps the Government have taken and to avoid the present situation which has arisen. I would also like to know what steps our Government is going to take to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of newsprint and also to start pulp plants in the country.

I would like to know what protection our Government is going to give to the small newspapers where thousands of people are working but as a consequence of the cut many face unemployment.

I would like to know the safeguards which the Government wants to take at this critical juncture.

I would like to know what steps the Government has taken in view of the past history of black-marketing of newsprint by the big newspapers which also pressurise the small newspapers which are more in circulation and what are the comprehensive steps and comprehensive measures the Government is going to take to meet the situation.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: The hon. Member referred to blackmarketing in newsprint. We are strengthening the machinery for checking of newspaper circulation.

With regard to the other thing he said, of course, we fully agree with the sentiments that we should have self-sufficiency in newsprint. But this is a commodity which in the foreseeable future we would still need to

[Shri Dharam Bir Sinha]

import. Of course, there is a newsprint project coming up in Kerala and that should give us round about 80,000 tonnes by 1976 and that, of course, will ease the situation to a great extent.

Of course, the NEPA capacity is also going to be increased and their expansion programme is upto 75,000 tonnes which means that it will come to round about 155,000 tonnes per year, plus other schemes like Sangli. And when all these come up, to a large extent we should be able to meet the requirements of the country. But, of course, we will have to continue to import newsprint for some time to come.

MR. SPEAKER Papers to be laid (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER Why do you bring in such matters in Parliament? No, I am sorry I am not allowing this. These are State matters. Rule 377 is very much being misused. And, I explained it to the leaders that this simple rule, relating to raising a matter which is on the fringe of a point of order is being misused quite often. I allowed one or two. But, I receive about 30 or 40 of them every day. I am helpless. I am sorry, I cannot allow it. Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

1306 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION RE RAYON TYRE CORD AND STATEMENTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) Sir, on behalf of Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report (1972) of the Tariff Commission on the fair prices for Rayon Tyre Cord, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for delay in laying the above Report

on the Table of the House.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Report simultaneously.

[Placed in Library See No LT-5163/73]

CINEMATOGRAH (CENSORSHIP) AMDT. RULES, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) On behalf of Shri I. K. Gujral, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Amendment Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 578 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1973 under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library See No LT-5164/73]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)

(1) Sir I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act 1951:

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 229 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1973.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 230 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1973.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commission Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 236 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1973.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 237(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1973.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 238(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1973.

(vi) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 239(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1973.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Third Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 240(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1973.

(viii) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 241(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1973.

(ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 451 in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1973.

(x) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 452 in Gazette of India, dated the 5th May, 1973.

(xi) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 463 in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5095/73.]

(2) I beg to lay on the Table—

(a) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 321(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1973.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 662 in Gazette of India, dated the 30th June, 1973.

(iii) The Indian Police Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 663 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1973.

(iv) The Indian Forest Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulation, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 664 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5165/73.]

(b) (i) A copy of Notification No. G.O.Ms No 1114 (Hindi and English versions) published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 4th January, 1973 containing Ad hoc regulations in the Andhra Pradesh Engineering Subordinate Service-Research Branch, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) An Explanation Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) regarding the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5166/73.]

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (AMDT.) RULES 1973 UNDER CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE ACT, 1968

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1973, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 656 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1973, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5167/73.]

REVIEW OF ANNUAL REPORT OF N.T.C. FOR 1971-72 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies, Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5168/73].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 259(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1973 regarding management of Sri Bharathi Mills Limited, Pondicherry, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5169/73.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885 AND ADDENDUM TO STATEMENT RE. REPORT OF A.R.C. ON P. & T.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

(i) The Indian Wireless Telegraph Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 526 in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1973.

(ii) The Indian Wireless Telegraph (Commercial Radio Operators Certificates of Proficiency and Licence to operate Wireless Telegraphy) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in notification No. G.S.R. 529 in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1973.

(2) A copy of the Addendum (Hindi and English versions) to the statement showing decisions taken by the Government on certain recommendations made in the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Posts and Telegraphs. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5170/73.]

PUBLIC NOTICES RE. IMPORT POLICY FOR NEWSPRINT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Public Notice No. 119-ITC(P)/73, dated the 19th July, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) regarding Import Policy for Newsprint, for the year 1973-74.

(2) A copy of Public Notice No. 120-ITC(PN)/73, dated the 19th July, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) regarding Import Policy for Art Paper, for the year 1973-74. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5171/73.]

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES—1972-73
(A REVIEW)

SECRETARY: I lay on the Table a copy of "Financial Committees, 1972-73, (A Review)".

13.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

13.10 1/2hrs.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

REPORTS OF STUDY TOURS

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following:—

(1) Report of Study Tour of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to State Bank of India, New Delhi, on the 27th November, 1971.

(2) Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Bombay, Goa, Bangalore, Cochin, Kanya Kumari and Trivandrum in June, 1972, and

(3) Report of Study Tour of the Study Group I of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Calcutta, Ranchi, Patna and Allahabad in February, 1973

13.11 hrs.

DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL

Extension of time for presentation of report of Joint Committee

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the first day of the last week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend up to the first day of the last week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE: THIRTIETH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th July, 1973."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I just make one submission?..

MR. SPEAKER: Let him please sit down. We have already settled that on the day the motion is taken up, there would be no discussion. On the day when the business for the next week is declared, hon. Members can say what they want. . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me. I am not discussing the report.

All that I am submitting is that although we have decided to have a discussion on the Boeing air crash, it is something strange that no statement has been made by the hon. Minister in this House. A tragic incident has taken place, and the Rajya Sabha has discussed it in the form of a calling-attention-notice....

MR. SPEAKER: The statement has already been laid.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the calling-attention notice on that?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not bound to explain everything here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When such a tragic incident had taken place, should the hon. Minister not make a statement? The Rajya Sabha has discussed it through a calling attention-notice, and the hon. Minister has replied there, but here the hon. Minister has not made any statement. Why should he not make a statement here? Does he take this House for granted?

MR. SPEAKER: He is making a statement, and that will be made separately.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is about the inquiry committee's report. I am not concerned with that. A serious thing has happened, but we find that there is an indifferent attitude towards whole thing. The entire House has paid so much of tribute to Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not been able to follow what the hon. Member is aiming at.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There should be a calling-attention notice on that here also. The other House has already discussed it, and as many as ten Members were allowed to put questions and there was an all-round discussion there yesterday. I have no grouse against it. I thought that the hon. Minister would come forward with a statement on the opening day itself when so much of tribute was paid, in which you also spoke so much. But the hon. Minister has not made any statement so far. You should admit a calling-attention notice on this. We want to censure the hon. Minister, whosoever he may be.

MR. SPEAKER: We did discuss this in the committee and we had tried to find time for it. I shall convey the hon. Member's views to the hon. Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This has been conveyed to me by my leader who was present there.

MR. SPEAKER: I may allow a motion on that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order. I had written to you already that the report of the inquiry committee had been submitted before the House by the hon. Minister yesterday. Mr. Sachar who submitted the report to Government did so a few days ago. But a summarised version of that was given to the press immediately by Government, but not to Parliament when Parliament was sitting. What more disregard you can have? It is a matter of privilege. I have written already to your office. I am bringing a privilege motion tomorrow on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Under rule 377, I had permitted Shri Samar Guha to make a statement. But he is not here (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I only allowed Shri Samar Guha. I am going to take up the further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to point out that whatever I said on the West Bengal situation has not been recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is very unkind of you.

MR. SPEAKER: I never meant to be that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have said that I have said it. When you have said that I have said it, it must be on record.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. What you said was without my permission

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. If you go on taking up State matters in this House, the result will be that the State Assemblies will take up matters pertaining to Parliament. There should be some end. We should be concerned with only our business. Why should you bring in matters which are within the competence of State Legislatures? Tomorrow they will discuss matters which are to be brought before Parliament. Where will it end?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): This is a very dangerous precedent. There should be a verbatim record of what happens in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Not unless the Speaker calls; whoever is called by the Speaker, his observations will be recorded. I am not going to allow it if it is without my permission. The rule is very clear, that

when the Speaker calls a member, his observations will be recorded. The rule is very clear about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You want our co-operation. That we can give only....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not one-sided.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Be fair to us.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. No co-operation on impossible matters.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I hope you will give me some hearing.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The developments in West Bengal are not a State matter; it is a complete subversion of parliamentary democracy. It is the fundamental right—

MR. SPEAKER: Unless the Governor reports to the President, I cannot take it up. If the Governor reports to the President, then it can come up.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is a fundamental right—

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. We will take up the discussion of the next item after lunch. We adjourn to re-assemble at—what time would you like—2.30, or could it be 2.15?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: 2.30

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; 2.30.

13.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Thirty-five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (ANDHRA PRADESH), 1973-74—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now resume discussion on the Andhra Budget. Mr. Sudarsanam.

SHRI M. SUDHARSANAM (Narasaraopet): Sir, in supporting the Demands in respect of Andhra Pradesh, I would like to make some observations. Andhra Pradesh is the fifth biggest State in India in population as well as in area. Unfortunately, the first five big States of the Indian Union are very very backward States from the point of industrial economy. I am one of those who believe that smaller States can play a better role in the economy, industrial development and administration. Punjab, which was not very forward before, has developed enormously both in agricultural and in industrial sectors after separation. Haryana tops the States in respect of industrial economy. This is a very serious point to be considered by Government. United States of America, whose population is much less compared to ours, has about 50 States. So, there is nothing wrong in having smaller States.

In Andhra, the financial position is very bad. Very hard work is essential for its development. About Rs. 180 crores were spent on the mighty Nagarjunasagar project. Of course, it is irrigating about 1 million acres but by spending another Rs. 10 to 12 crores and by having a proper canal system with adequate facilities for deepening, we can easily cultivate another 1 million acres from this project and this would enable us to feed the whole of the southern region. We are going to various countries with a begging bowl which can be avoided if Rs. 12 crores are spent for the deve-

lopment of the canal system in the Nagarjunasagar project.

We are running in a heavy deficit in Andhra Pradesh and our overdrafts with the Reserve Bank are mounting up from time to time. Some means must be found to improve our finances. An expert committee consisting of top economists known as the Boothalingam Committee was appointed to examine the sales-tax structure. They visited various places, held discussions with various commercial people, Government officials and economists and submitted their report to the Andhra Pradesh Government three years ago. But till today it has not been opened and implemented. If their recommendations are implemented, our revenues can be improved by about Rs. 4 crores annually. This is how things are going on there. It is a sad state of affairs.

Coming to electric power, the transmission loss in Andhra is tremendously high. It is to the tune of 25 per cent compared to the all-India average of 14 per cent. This is because the power is generated at a few places and transmitted over long distances all over the State. Naturally the transmission losses are heavy. So, it is quite essential that thermal stations are erected in the consuming centres. There is no use bringing power all the way from Kothagudam, Ramagundam, Srisailem or Sileru, etc. Therefore, I submit that it is quite essential that generating sets of 400 mw should be installed immediately at Vijayawada. There should be generating sets also at Nagarjunasagar so that transmission losses can be brought down and there will not be any shortage of electricity. This should be given top priority because while the cut in electricity has been restored in other States, it still continues in Andhra Pradesh. Since electricity is the backbone of the economy this should be attended to immediately.

I am happy to find that the Railway Minister is present here. Government have decided to construct a new line from BB Nagar to Nadikudi, which—

will reduce the distance between Hyderabad and Madras by about 100 kilometers. This will pass through the backward areas of Telengana and Andhra. It will also pass through the drought-affected areas of Andhra Pradesh. If they start this work at once without placing any obstacle in the way, it will give employment to about 40,000 people for three or four years. The conversion from metre-gauge to broad-gauge of the line from Guntur to Macheralia which has been sanctioned, should also be side by side take up.

This enables agriculturists of Nagarjunasagar Project to bring their produce to the marketing and consuming centres at a cheap cost. That is possible only if efficient means of transport is provided. Various surveys have revealed that this new line gives yield as high as 14 to 15 per cent. The Andhra Pradesh Government have agreed to provide land free of cost for the construction of this railway line. So, these lines must be taken up at once.

In Agnikundala of Guntur district there is a mine for Copper, Zinc and lead for whose import we spend lot of foreign exchange. The pace of work in that project is very slow. The reason given is shortage of power and water. It is essential that electricity is supplied to this project so that it will help us to conserve valuable foreign exchange.

Coming to steel plant at Visakhapatnam, though we see much on paper, the work has not yet commenced. Similarly, even though the Government have promised a fertilizer plant in the coastal districts the work has not started. The fertilizer plant should be very close to the consuming centres. If the fertilizer has to be transported for long distances the transport cost will be very high and it will be uneconomic to the cultivators. I am not bothered whether it is in the public or private sector, but it must come up soon so that the farmers will get the fertilizer which they need so badly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In a debate like this, it is natural that the hon. Members from Andhra would like to have their say. But we have already exceeded the allotted time by 20 minutes and there are still quite a number of members who would like to speak. I am quite conscious that you cannot make a really effective speech in less than ten minutes. But I would request members not to take more than ten minutes.

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीम-नगर) : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि श्री गणेश आन्ध्र प्रदेश के परमिनेट फिनाम मिनिस्टर बन चुके हैं। उन से पहले जब हम ने उस हाउस में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बजट को डिमक्म किया था, तो मैंने समझा था कि वह पहला श्री आखिरी होगा। लेकिन उस के तीन चार महीने बाद श्री गणेश दूसरा बजट ले कर आये हैं। इसी लिए मैंने कहा है कि वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश के परमिनेट फिनाम मिनिस्टर बन गये हैं।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि गवर्नमेंट क्या तक उस तरह काम चलाती रहे। अगर वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश की समस्या को हल नहीं करना चाहती है, तो वह वहां की एसेम्बली को डिमान्व कर दे और स्टेट का मारा काम-काज वहां से चलाये। उसने एसेम्बली को सम्पेट कर रखा है और वह तीन चार महीने बाद बजट पेश कर देती है। इस तरह न तो वहां की प्राबलम को हल किया जा सकता है और न वहां के लोगों के जरूरियात को पूरा किया जा सकता है।

इसमें पहले भी गवर्नमेंट वादा कर चुकी है कि वह बहुत जल्द इस समस्या को हल करेगी। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी कहा था कि इस वक्त वहां गडबड हो रही है, एजीटेशन चल रही है, इस वक्त हम इस समस्या का हल नहीं निकाल सकते हैं, लेकिन वहां अमन कायम होने पर हम जरूर इस समस्या का हल निकालेंगे। अब वहां

[श्री एम० श्रीधरनारायण राव]

बिलकुल धर्मन है, कोई धान्दलीन नहीं चल रहा है, हालाँकि लोगों ने बाइफर्केशन के लिए फीनिंग्स मौजूद हैं। इस के बावजूद गवर्नमेंट इस समस्या का हल नहीं निकाल रही है। इस की वजह यही मालूम होती है कि उस का म्थार्थ इस में है। वह इन्टेग्रेशन चाहती है।

गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि इस बारे में उमका माइड प्रोपन है। आज मेरे एक सवाल के जबाब में श्री के० सी० पन्त ने कहा कि इस समस्या के बारे में हमारा दिमाग खुला है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब पब्लिक की फीनिंग्स को कच्छी तरह से जानती है तो फिर वह लोगों की राय के मुताबिक इस समस्या को हल करे। वह बड़ी नेता है—हिन्दुस्तान की ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया की मानी हुई मजहर नेता है। उन्होंने कहा है आई एम आनबेज बिद दी पीपल, आई रैसपैक्ट दि फीनिंग्स आफ दी पीपल। क्या वह लोगों की फीनिंग्स को रैसपैक्ट कर रही है? नैलगाला एजीटेशन जनवरी 1969 में शर हुआ था। उस का चलने हुए साइं चार माल हो गये हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उस समस्या का हल नहीं निकाला गया है।

हमें कहा जाता है कि मिफ नवगाना तक सीमित न रहिये पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा अपने मामने रखिये पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की समस्याओं का देखिये। हम कहा जाता है कि हमारी डिफिकल्टीज का एप्रेशन कीजिए। हम गवर्नमेंट की डिफिकल्टीज को जानते हैं। लेकिन छोटी स्टेट्स बनाने के बारे में उस ने जो रबैया प्रकट कर रहा है उस को बदलना चाहिए। जैसा कि अभी श्री मुदर्शनम् न कहा है, क्या हरियाणा और पंजाब को अलग करने से कोई नुकसान हुआ है? हिन्दुस्तान में मिफ हरियाणा और पंजाब में ग्रीन रेबोल्यूशन लाया है और ये दो स्टेट्स बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़ी स्टेट्स को अनाज सप्लाई करने की पोजीशन में हैं।

यह बात बिलकुल बेकार है कि छोटी स्टेट्स बनाने से डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ही जायेगा। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि छोटी स्टेट्स बनाने से प्रोब्लम अच्छी होगी।

मिमाल के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश इतनी बड़ी स्टेट है, लेकिन वह बहुत बैकवर्ड है। वहाँ के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स को इस पर शर्म आनी चाहिए। वहाँ इलेक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं है और गया, जमना वगैरह नदियों का बेहतरीन पानी होने के बावजूद इरिगेशन फीमिलिटीज नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश के कई मेम्बर बाहर तो कहते हैं कि हम उत्तर प्रदेश का बाइफर्केशन चाहते हैं लेकिन उन में यह बात हाउस में कहने की हिम्मत क्यों नहीं है। श्री मोयं नो इस के पक्ष में है, जब कि श्री भ्रमन नाहटा स्टेट्स के बाइफर्केशन को सपोर्ट नहीं करने है। ग्रंसी परमेट गेज न मिफ आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बाइफर्केशन का बल्कि दूसरी बड़ी बड़ी स्टेट्स के बाइफर्केशन का भी सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने उठिया चाहना जार्डर पर छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स बना दी है। तो फिर उस को मुन्क के दूसरे हिस्सा में समा करने में क्या तबलीफ होनी है? मेहरवानी फरमा कर आप नाग अच्छी तरह से समझत दीजिए। उनकी यह गलत इम्प्रेजन है कि आप नाग न, हमारा तिराध कर रहे हैं। श्रनकु है नहीं। यह बट पालिटो-शियस है जा पावर में है व लाग वहाँ जाकर बाँट रहे हैं बि नहीं नहीं ऐसा करने में आता होगा। ऐसा करने में ऐसा होगा। गवर्न फर्मी फैना रहे हैं नहीं तो बगवद इस को आप कीजिए उन का कुछ आबजेक्शन नहीं है। चन्द लोग हैं जो उनके रास्ते में आ रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं बोल रहा हूँ कि यह जो समस्या है इस का समाधान और परिष्कार कीजिए। इस में हमारा ही नहीं आप का भी पूरा पूरा परिष्कार समाधान हो जावेगा। आन्ध्र प्रदेश का आप आज पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को लगे गया है यह मैं आप से कहता हूँ। हम लोगों को आप मता रहे हैं। इतने लोगों को मता रहे हैं

इस लिए तो उत्तर प्रदेश, उलटा प्रदेश हो गया और एल० एन० मिश्रा माहब का बिहार भी परेगानों में पड़ गया। उन में हम कहते हैं कि हम को रेलवे लाइन दीजिए, हमारा बैंकवर्ड ऐरिया है, वहां दाजिए, लेकिन वह देते नहीं हैं.....

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्रा) दे रहे हैं।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव कहा दे रहे? नहीं दे रहे हैं आप दीजिए नहीं तो आप तकलीफ में पड़ जायेंगे।

इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप जल्दी में जाँद इस को बना दीजिए। जब दांता एलाके के लोग अलग रहना चाहते हैं तो आप को उसमें क्या तकलीफ है रही है? मेरी बीबी अगर अलग रहना चाहती है तो आप कौन जाने है बीच में दखल देने वाले? हम अलग होता चाहते हैं, इसलिए आप हम का मर्पोट कीजिए और जल्द में जल्द हम काम का कर दीजिए तो आप के लिए भी अच्छा है और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लिए भी अच्छा है। सब के लिए अच्छा है।

अब डवलपमेंट के मन्त्रालय में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे आंध्र प्रदेश में हालांकि इनने रिमॉस है, कोयला है हमारे पाम पानी है, सब कुछ होने के बावजूद भी वडकिम्मी में हमारे यहाँ एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बिल्कुल नहीं है। एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बिल्कुल वहाँ जैन्ट हो नहीं करने है। मैं इसमें पहले भी कह चुका हूँ आंध्र प्रदेश के डा० के० एल० राव यहाँ पर पावर के मिनिस्टर है, वह बोलते हैं कि मैं पावर मिनिस्टर हूँ, लेकिन पॉलिटिकल पावर मेरे पीछे नहीं है अगर पॉलिटिकल पावर नहीं है तो हम क्या करें? आप मॅट्रवानी करके दस्तीफा दे दीजिए। अगर आप इन्सीफा देगे तो कम से कम दूसरा मिनिस्टर तो कोई आयेगा। एल० एन० मिश्रा जैसा कोई आये तो उसमें हम कहें उस के पीछे हम पडे

कि हमारे साथ अन्ध्राय हो रहा है। इस वक्त तो हम किसी में कम्प्लेंट भी नहीं कर सकते हैं इस लिए कि वे बोलते हैं कि आप के ही तो मिनिस्टर है, वह क्यों नहीं करते हैं? उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश ये इनने बड़े प्रदेश होने हुए भी पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में लाएस्ट प्रोडक्शन यहाँ है... (व्यवधान)... वही तो मैं बोल रहा हूँ, आप की ताँ में मदद कर रहा हूँ पाणेंय जी, आप सुनिए। इनने रिमॉस होने के बावजूद भी हमारा प्रोडक्शन कितना कम है? हालांकि हमारे पाम रिमॉस है, हमारे पाम कोयला है, जो हम मन्त्रालय को भेजते हैं। केरल को एक्स्पॉर्ट कर रहे हैं। उड़ीसा को एक्स्पॉर्ट कर रहे हैं उड़ीसा जैसी स्टेट को मेल्फ माफिशेट नहीं है ऐसे लोग भी ज्यादा एलेक्ट्रिसिटी जेनरेट कर रहे हैं और हमारे यहाँ जा कि हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को गड्डम दे सकते हैं, अगर हम का एलेक्ट्रिसिटी मिले हमारे जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उन को पूरा कीजिए हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को खिलायेंगे। आप को अमरीका जाने की जरूरत नहीं है किसी और दूसरे देश में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। एक जिम्मेदारी के साथ मैं यह बोल रहा हूँ। इतनी पोटेंशियल्टी है हमारे स्टेट में। लेकिन नहीं करते आप। वहाँ तो मजबूरी है। फाइनैस के वास्ते बोलते हैं तो फाइनैन्स मॅन्जरन नहीं करते। डिवलपमेंट नहीं करते। जब परेशान हो जाना पड़ता है। आज कितनी परेशानी है भारत में, लोग मरवा मर रहे हैं कल आज और परमो इसी पर चर्चा हो रही थी अगर आप इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरा कर दें तो यह परेशानी नहीं रहेगी इस लिए एलेक्ट्रिसिटी के जो भी थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उन को ठीक करे हमारे यहाँ के लिए जितने भी फाइनैन्स चाहिए उन की सॅक्शन कर उनके बाद देखें क्या होता है।

एक दूसरी चीज आजादी के बाद पूरे तेलगाना में एक मिंगल रेलवे लाइन नहीं आई। खुशकिस्मती की वजह है कि श्री एल० एन० मिश्रा माहब यहाँ मौजूद है

बी एम० सत्य नारायण राव) :

इसके लिए मैं बहुत बार कह चुका हूँ। सरकार ने जो एक सौकशन किया है वह पूरे तेलगाना के लिए नहीं है। वह लाइन तो तेलगाना से लेकर आन्ध्र जाती है। आन्ध्र को न दें, यह मैं नहीं कहता। उसको भी बराबर दें। लेकिन हम जो डिमांड करते आ रहे हैं आज से तीस साल पहले हमारे जो प्रेटीसेसर आए वे भी यही माग करते आए लेकिन फिर भी आपने बिल्कुल सोचा नहीं। रामगुडम में जितने भी इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, पाचमपाड प्रोजेक्ट है, रेलवे लाइन मिलाने से बहुत कुछ बचा हो जाएगा। रेलवे लाइन तरक्की करने में एग्रिकल्चरल और इंडस्ट्रियल डिबेलपमेंट में बहुत बड़ा रोल भ्रदा करती है। उस लाइन के लिए हम जितनी भी प्रार्थना करते हैं उसको आप सुनते नहीं हैं और उसको रिजेक्ट कर देते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि एंजीटेशन कर के आप लाइन तबाह करते हैं और यहा आकर लाइन डिमांड करते हैं। लेकिन तेलगाना में एक भी सिगल लाइन को एंजीटेशन में हमने टच नहीं किया। हमने रोड को भी टच नहीं किया। हम बगबर बहा भूख हड़ताल करते रहे, पुनिम फायरिंग में हम मरते रहे लेकिन कभी भी इतना बड़ा सैट्रल सेक्टर है, न रेलवे को और न रोड को किसी को भी हमने टच नहीं किया, किसी को बर्न नहीं किया। यह मिमघाडगर्स्टीडिंग है मिश्र जी की। इसलिए वह लाइन जो है रामगुडम से निजामाबाद जो बाम्बे लाइन को मिलाती है उसमें डिग्टैम भी कम होता है, उसे आप बहा दें। प्रैमीडैटस न मैं आप पर बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है इसको अगर आप पूरा करें तो लोग बहुत खुश हो जायेंगे।

लोग कहते हैं कि आप वह क्यों बोलते हैं, आपका बैकवर्ड एरिया" है, डिबेलपमेंट के लिए बोलिए। डिबेलपमेंट के बान्ते तो हम बोल रहे हैं लेकिन आपने आज तक किया क्या

है। उस बैकवर्ड एरिया को डिबेलप करने के लिए न आप इडस्ट्री, न फाइनसिस, कुछ भी तो नहीं देते हैं, न इलैक्ट्रीसिटी को जैनीरेट करने की कोशिश करते हैं,। इस और आप ध्यान दें और इसको टैक अप करें।

तालीम के बारे में मैं कहता हूँ कि तेलगाना में एक भी विमेंस कालेज नहीं है। पहले भी मैंने यह बात कही थी। कसलटेडिब कमेटी में भी मैंने इसको उठाया था। कोएजुकेशन जो आप कहते हैं तो आप को तो भालूम है कि वह बैकवर्ड एरिया है। बीमेन्स कालेज दूसरी जगह बहुत है। वहा एक भी बीमेस कालेज नहीं है। उसके लिए हम ने बहुत रिकवेस्ट की लेकिन अभी तक आप ने कुछ नहीं किया। करीमनगर में तो हम ने लोगो से एग्माउट भी कलेक्ट कर के दे दिया, उस के बाद भी गवर्नमेंट देने को तैयार नहीं है। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि फौरन बीमेस कालेज वहा दिया जाये।

लैंड रिफार्म जितने भी आप ने लिए हैं वह बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन आप इम्प्लीमेंट करते नहीं है। इम्प्लीमेंट करने के बजाय एक आर्डिनेन्स आप ने ईश्य किया है जिस से लैंड का एलिऐनमेंन प्राहिबिट करते हैं। उस में लोगो को ही नहीं, गवर्नमेंट को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। लाखों रुपयो का गजस्ट्रेशन बन्द होने में गवर्नमेंट को नुकसान हो रहा है। डेड साल पहले शायद उसे किया था, आज तक इम्प्लोमेंट नहीं कर सके। पापुलर गवर्नमेंट अगर नहीं कर सकी तो अब तो प्रैसीडेंटस ग्ल है इस में आप क्यों वही कर रहे हैं? इसलिए लैंड रिफार्म को इम्प्लीमेंट कीजिए और अगर कोई दिक्कत है तो जो आर्डिनस आप ने जारी किया है प्राहिबिटिंग दि एलिऐनेशन आफ दि लैंड, उस को बिल्कुल हटा दीजिए।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilali): Before I commence my speech I must express our gratitude on behalf of the Andhras to the Government of India for sanctioning a fertiliser factory at Kakinada.

My friend, Shri Satyanarayana Rao, spoke about the excellence of having small States. In this connection he referred to Haryana and Punjab. These instances do not really establish the fact. They depend upon a variety of factors. If to-day Haryana and Punjab are prosperous, they are prosperous not because they are small States but because they have enough infra-structure and also the necessary economic infra-structure is there. As a matter of fact, even if they have been united, a similar progress could have easily been made. If his contention is accepted, I think Telangana should have been one of the greatest and prosperous States by this time because until 1950 it was a small State and even afterwards it was a small State. Still, my friend has been pleading that his State is backward and therefore, he wants safeguards. Similarly, you have got Orissa. But, what is the development it is making? Therefore, it does not go by the size. Economic development depends upon several other factors and not on the size of a given State.

Now, coming to our solution, I have to confess that it should not be confined to finding out a political solution between integrationists and separatists or between integrationists and integrationists. Any lasting solution should depend upon the identification of the irritants and also anticipating the possible repercussions by virtue of our solution. Then alone we can preserve the integrity of the State.

15.00 hrs.

I would like to state one or two instances. This is about the surplus. In 1969 the Telengana people agitated on the question of surplus. In the recent Andhra agitation people from the region of Andhra agitated that these surpluses were cooked up. The integrated State was establishing in 1956.

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The Telengana surplus was not because of production or intrinsic growth of the economy in that region but it was due to the fact that they did not have schools, colleges, hospitals, etc. on which they could spend the money. That was the position which I would like to bring to the notice of the House. That is why we find, there was not that much of overhead expenditure at all, over the income. There was no prohibition in that region at that time and there was prohibition in Andhra area. Now there is prohibition in Andhra areas also. Now the schools and colleges and hospitals are established in the Telengana region. In the light of these things I would like to submit whether to keep a separate budget for Telengana is warranted at all. That is to be decided now.

Then I wish to bring this matter to the attention of the Finance Minister. I want to say something about the Approach to the Fifth Plan so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned. The outlay of the Fifth Plan for Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 900 crores. According to my view this amount is not adequate even for the spill over work, that is, the completion of the works and programmes, already taken up on hand. What about starting of new works and programmes and new projects? The Andhra Pradesh Government was asked by the Planning Commission to raise additional resources to the tune of Rs. 250 crores—that means, Rs. 50 crores per annum. It is not known on what basis the Planning Commission had arrived at this figure. As a matter of fact, Andhra Pradesh is the second highest State in India which is heavily taxed. The Government of Andhra Pradesh are not in a position to raise this amount of Rs. 250 crores at all. So, what I would suggest is that the Central Government should come to the help of Andhra Pradesh in a very big way. Andhra Pradesh is facing successive devastations, droughts and famines and their per capita income is less compared to the All-India standard. Under these circumstances,

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

the Central Government must come to the help of Andhra Pradesh in a massive way.

Coming to some of the local problems, my friends have spoken about the steel plant in Vizag. I am coming from that area. So, whenever we go there, people ask us whether the plan is only on paper or something is coming up at all. In this context I have to bring up some facts. The Chief Engineer (Public Health) prepared a scheme costing Rs 13.80 crores for diversion of Godavari waters to Vizag. The Government of India pruned it to Rs 11 crores. They said, they accepted in principle, I do not know what is meant by the term 'in principle'. Further the Government of India intended to give the amount by way of loan. I ask, Why should this be given as a loan? Is it a State project or is it a Central project? If it is a Central project then, Sir, why should not the Government of India itself give the full expenditure?

Secondly, I wish to bring this fact. The State Government asked for a release of Rs 50 lakhs for the investigation of the Project. I request the hon. Finance Minister to release this amount immediately to the State Government.

There is the Institute called the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University in Andhra Pradesh which is to be a novel and unique institution of its kind. The Bill concerning this was passed by both Houses of Parliament unanimously. The Government of India should expedite the starting of this University. This is my submission.

Vizag and Srikakulam districts have got vast potentialities for quick growth. I request that the Vamsadhara Project should be expedited. Wide famine conditions are prevailing there and the people are facing great difficulties. So, this project should be taken up immediately.

Certain figures were given by the hon. Minister. In June he said, that there were no rains in the coastal areas. So, what I would suggest is that famine-relief work should be started in these areas in a very big way.

The welfare of the tribal people is a special matter which the Government should consider. I understand that the Government of India have sanctioned certain special schemes for tribal welfare. So far as Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts are concerned, there are a large number of tribal people, and I understand that a scheme has been prepared by the district collector Mr. Naidu and that may come up here, and I hope and trust that the Government of India will execute it.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) I am afraid that we may lose democracy in this country. The people of the Telengana and the Andhra regions have both been asking for separate States for the last four years. But the Central leadership including the Prime Minister, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan and other leaders had tried their best to persuade their own party-men to have an integrated State during this period. They brought forward so many solutions to patch up the differences between the Congressmen themselves not with Jan Sangh or the Swatantra Party or any other but there were differences among Congressmen themselves, but they could not patch them up. Further, the promises made, during the 1972 Assembly elections, to the Telengana people have not been kept up. I do not know what has happened to the Parliament enactment that was made containing the five-point formula after the judgment on the Mulki rules. More than eight months have passed, but we do not know what has happened to that enactment.

We say that we believe in democracy and we tell the people that we are for the people and we are going to respect their wishes and aspirations.

But are we really respecting their wishes and aspirations? If that be so, then where was the need to present this budget here? It should have been presented in the State Assembly. If we were real democrats, the Assembly should have been convened even though the Congress Party has got absolute majority there and it is a very big majority party there. But instead of doing that, just to save the integrated State, the Assembly has only been suspended, and they tell the people that they are going to respect their wishes. During the last session, the Prime Minister had said in this House that she had an open mind on the question including bifurcation after the restoration of normalcy. But nothing has been done so far, even though normalcy has come. I would suggest that the Assembly should be dissolved, because the legislators are not able to do any work, just like any charge-sheeted employee being suspended, the legislators have been suspended for no fault of theirs and they are not able to discharge their duties to the people. During the drought conditions, the legislators could not do much to the people who are in plight. Even though Mr. Sarin has been sent there by the Prime Minister as adviser to the Government and he is really a good man and he has done a good job, yet the common people could not approach him. Even Members of Parliament could not approach him so what to talk of the common people?

The Telengana region has been backward and for the last four or five years, there have been no rains there, and the people have been suffering. Now, the situation is deteriorating. At this juncture, President's rule has come. I would like to know how long this President's rule will continue, and whether there is any solution to the problem or not.

I do not know whether in the interests of an integrated State, the Centre is going to rule the State, and whether our Finance Minister is going to be Shri K. R. Ganesh; I do not

know who will be the Chief Minister from Centre. None but the Prime Minister is ruling Andhra Pradesh. I am sorry the Central leadership does not realise the implications of democracy and the commitment made to the people of Telengana. They have tried to have an integrated State. Shri K. C. Pant had come there recently, and Mr. Chavan had come there several times and then Shri Dikshit was there recently. But they could not arrive at any solution, because the legislators there feel that everyone of them is going to become the Chief Minister because he is close to the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This is how the problem is being shelved. If this problem is not going to be solved, I do not know what will happen. Even many of the Congress MPs have said that the State should be immediately bifurcated. It is not Jan Sangh or Swatantra parties who are saying, the Congress MPs also are saying that they want bifurcation of the State. I do not know whether they have got the courage to say this in the House, but this morning this was what they told me.

Therefore, my submission is that as promised by the Prime Minister in this House, the State should be immediately bifurcated in order to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Telengana and Andhra. Already many people from outside have got posts in Telengana. I do not want to go into the details. Recently a representation was also made. In a particular engineering department, in the panchayat raj department, there were assistant engineers already posted since the last four years. The Andhra friends have appealed to the High Court and after judgement, the Telengana Asstt. Engineers were reverted. Now there is frustration among these people.

According to the resolution of the National Integration Council, in public sector industries like railways and other industries, the local people are to be given 75 per cent share of the employment. I was a member of that

[Shri S. B. Giri]

Sub-committee of which you were also a member. There it has been decided that local people should be employed in all these public sector industries to the extent of 75 per cent. But if you see the figures, not even 20-30 per cent of the Telengana people are there in such undertakings, 70 per cent of the employees are from outside. This has happened because there is nobody to ask. Now that the State is under the Centre it is better to give a directive to the public sector industries to see that the local people are encouraged and are employed in posts carrying at least up to Rs 500 a month. This is my submission.

I once again request all the members of Parliament and also the Prime Minister to honour the promise of bifurcation immediately and remove the frustration of the Telengana and Andhra people.

*SHRI APPALANAIIDU (Anakapalli) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the budget proposals for the State of Andhra Pradesh which have been brought here, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you to some of the local problems which are engaging our attention. The State of Andhra Pradesh is famous in the field of agriculture. Such a State which is supposed to be granary of the country slid down to a position of Uttar famine. Particularly, most fertile areas like Gudiwada Tadepallegudem etc are in the grip of severe drought. I am very sorry to state that State of Andhra Pradesh has suffered heavy losses. It may be at the hands of cruel nature or at the hands of political turmoil that flared up in the recent past. The fact remains that the State has been reduced to a level of want from the position of affluence during the period of last four or five years. The Government failed in providing the necessary facilities for agriculture. The necessary fertilizer is not avail-

able in the open market at reasonable prices. This may be due to a faulty distribution system or may be due to the corruption rampant. On one side fertilizer is not available and on the other the farmer is unable to raise the necessary funds for the required inputs because of the recent ordinance which prohibits transfer of any landed property. The Government also failed in creating the necessary facilities for the farmers of upland areas, which are very extensive in that State.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the meagre allotment made for the purposes of Agricultural Research. It is a paltry 50 lakhs. With this meagre amount I don't know the extent of research that could be conducted and the extent to which the farmer could be benefitted from that knowledge. I want to ask the Government as to how it is going to achieve progress in the field of agriculture, when they are not willing to spend money on research. Recently I went on a tour of Punjab and Haryana. There the Governments are putting their best efforts in the field of agricultural research which, I feel, was mainly responsible for the green revolution that has been achieved by these two States. Whenever we propose to improve any particular area we must take into consideration the needs of that area, the problems of that area and try to solve them. Then only that would develop and progress.

I would like to bring to your notice another problem which is agitating our minds. Examinations are being conducted for students of schools in the Andhra region. The teachers are on strike. These teachers have certain problems. The students have almost lost one year because of the agitation there. Conditions have come to such a pass that students may lose definitely an academic year because of the strike by the teachers. I therefore, request that the Government should take immediate steps to solve this problem.

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu

There is a hydro-electric project near Balimala in the Visakhapatnam district. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have agreed upon to share the costs as well as the electricity produced equally. Because the Orissa Government does not need power it is not coming forward to work on their side of the project. In the case of Andhra Pradesh the water source is available. There is a great need also for electric power. Because of lack of necessary installation producing electricity, the work is lagging behind. I therefore submit that the Government should look into the matter and see that this project is completed.

As stated by my friends who spoke earlier I beg to submit that the per capita taxation in the State is very heavy and there is no further scope. In such circumstances the Centre should generously come forward with additional grants so that such uncompleted projects which are pending for want of funds, could be easily completed. Here I would further like to state that the budget allocations for the salaries of the employees is not enough. MLAs, it is a known fact, are not getting their salaries. I therefore, request the Central Government to allocate more funds for this purpose.

Visakhapatnam district is a backward area and is known for wholesale migration of the local people because of lack of minimum necessities of life. There are several industries there. There is a ship building yard. There is a fertilizer plant and several other industries are proposed to be located there. I am happy about this. But the point that agitates us is that the local people are denied employment opportunities in these industries. The farmers there give their lands and sell them for these industries. Ultimately he is deprived of the only source of livelihood. In such circumstances it is incumbent on

the Government to see that these farmers who are forced to sell their land for locating these industries, get proper employment in these industries. I know of several families who are reduced to utter penury after selling their land to these industrial concerns. These people have to beg on the streets because the industries which take their lands do not offer suitable employment to these people. The Government should intervene in a big way and see that these people get employment in industries that are there and are proposed to be set up in future. Unless these industries give employment to the local people, I submit Sir, that these industries would be a big drain on the local economic set up.

For quite some time the farmers of Visakhapatnam are agitating for diversion of Godavari water from the Godavari district to Visakhapatnam district. When I recently toured the State of Haryana I saw a project where waters are taken up with the help of lift pumps at seven places. I am asking the Government as to why such a scheme could not be taken up in the case of farmers of Visakhapatnam who need water very much. I would like to submit here that is such a lift irrigation scheme is taken up by the Government the farmers are ready to subscribe towards the cost of such a scheme. I would finally conclude by requesting the Government to conduct a proper survey of the available resources of the sub-soil water in the Visakhapatnam area. I assure the Government that farmers are ready to bear the cost of such a survey. Such a survey would develop opportunities for making use of the sub-soil water through installation of tube-wells in that area. I therefore request the Government to take immediate steps in that direction. With that I conclude my speech.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE (Hyderabad):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is an

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occasion when I should express the humiliating experience feeling while discussing this budget. Here am I standing to discuss the Andhra Budget without knowing even a little of Andhra area or Rayalaseema; I know Telangana very well. On the other side Members have said that they did not know Telangana; and the height of the tragedy is this: the reply is going to be given by Mr. Ganesh who belongs neither to Andhra nor Telangana and does not know the conditions in any of these places. You can understand what kind of a reply we should expect from him. Can there be a more humiliating situation than this I should like to ask? On constitutional propriety we have to discuss this as the President's rule is on in Andhra Pradesh. While we discuss the budget, does it mean we approve of it, maybe the majority will pass it, but the people will not like it.

Some papers have been saying remove the irritants that cause separation from the minds of Andhras. What are the irritants? What do they mean when they say so? Is it not a fact that it is not we who asked for mulki rules, the Andhras gave it. It is asking to them now. I cannot understand what they are talking now. The thing that they gave to accommodate a backward area, they say now that we are imposing upon them. Where is the imposition?

Struggle is going on in Telangana for the past four years; still we do not see the end of it. In certain places, people have again been talking of integration. Very recently six Munsif Magistrates were appointed; all of them are from Andhra area. Can there be a greater irritant to the Telanganites than this? For four years, the people of Telangana with one voice have been saying and they will continue to say in future also that they want a separate Telangana. An experiment was made very recently in elections to

the Osmania University senate; the legislative assembly members had to vote to elect eight candidates. Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao gave the whip to vote for his eight nominees, but not one succeeded. Can there be a greater tragedy than this to the Congress? People know what is happening, they want a separate Telangana. The Hyderabad Municipality has been superceded for the past four years. No election has taken place there since then. But when a vacancy occurred on account of the demise of the late Mr. J. V. Narasimha Rao, the electoral roll was got prepared. But they are not able to prepare the electoral roll for four years for Hyderabad for the municipal elections. It is these type of situation which are acting as greatest irritant to us. The sooner the talk of integration is ended, the better. Let us know the thinking of the Govt in the matter. It is necessary to inform the House that any further move towards integration will cause another upheaval in Telangana, and one more upheaval in Andhra and then there will have to be separation at last. We do not want to have another type of violence and only then separation.

There are other aspects of the budget. They have been saying that the Telangana separatists are capitalists and landlords and they do not want land reforms. Recently there was a meeting of the consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for Andhra when the Home Minister Mr. Dixit was present. With one voice we said, whether the legislative assembly was there or not, even under the President's rule we wanted implementation of these laws immediately. They are blaming us saying that the capitalist class do not want to do it. Why do you not implement it here and now? We will support you competely.

Coming to education, there are no big capitalists left now who would offer money to the colleges.

Parents will not pay and the Government will not treat the teachers in private colleges as on par with government servants. I ask, why not nationalise education? we are prepared to hand over all the private colleges to the government. They do not pay the salaries to the teachers properly. Government do not look at our difficulties from the point of view of human suffering. How long will the teachers suffer? There are strikes by the students. How long are we to face this in Telangana? We faced it till 1947 when we had an autocratic government. After a brief period of four or five years from 1957 again we are continuously suffering. Will not the Government of India open its eyes and see whether there is any development at all going on in Telangana? Why should we have this type of a government who persists with the idea of integration? One is not able to understand that.

For the past two or three years, there have been no rains in our area. August and September are the months when we get good rains in Telangana. This year so far a little rain has fallen but the tanks are still empty. Some sowing might have taken place but it is not sufficient. Drinking water is not available in sufficient quantities. Power cut has been restored partially, not fully. We have abundant coal but there is lack of power. If we do not get rains in August and September, we will face one of the greatest crises in Telangana. Employment potential is lacking. Telangana has not been put on par with Maharashtra or Gujarat in the matter of drought relief and employment and the amount of money spent here is very meagre. People are dying. If the monsoon does not come regularly, the crops will wither away. So we are very anxiously waiting for the rains, so that the conditions may improve. But meanwhile, Government must do its duty adequately, parti-

cularly when the Legislature is not functioning.

Mr. M. R. Krishna has come up with a scheme for the development of sports in our area. It is a very welcome feature. We have failed miserably in international games and we have to improve. In Andhra Pradesh, we can develop sports very well. He has asked for Rs. 20 lakhs. I understand Rs. 10 lakhs will be given, but that is insufficient. I suggest that Rs. 20 lakhs should be given and if possible even a little more than that.

The next five year plan is very important. We had asked for Rs. 1260 crores. I do not know whether the present Governor's Advisers have prepared the plan or who has prepared it. But I understand it is being slashed by about Rs. 250 crores. At a time when the legislature is not functioning and the people's voices are not heard, this should be done. We have already suffered for the past 4 or 5 years and political upheaval has made us suffer more. This slash will come in the way of development of backward areas like Rayalaseema, Vizag, Srikakulam, Telangana, etc. This is a very serious matter and we would like to request the Planning Minister to restore this money in full in time, without any slashing, so that the development of these areas may take place.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for participating in this debate which has gone on for more than two hours. The Andhra Pradesh budget was presented on 15th March and a Vote on Account was taken for four months ending 31st July, 1973. This is the second stage of the budget discussions.

During the course of their observations, members have covered a very wide range of problems affecting the

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people and State of Andhra. I agree with the veteran member, Dr. Melkote, that it is unfortunate that we are required to discuss here in this House the budget of the State of Andhra Pradesh. We are not fully equipped to go into the problems that the hon. Members have raised which certainly is the responsibility of the State Legislature. It is my handicap also that it will not be possible for me to go into all the various problems, manifold problems affecting Andhra Pradesh which have been raised here.

During the discussion of the first stage of the budget I had occasion to mention that this is a great State with gifted people who have contributed to a very considerable degree in our national struggle, people who have built up a political life which is very healthy from various points of view. This State has passed through great sufferings, through hell and fire. The great upheaval that we saw in Andhra Pradesh was very extraordinary. It is not for me to take sides on the various viewpoints that have been mentioned. No matter whatever may be the irritants at the moment, they have the political maturity and resilience to find a solution consistent with the wishes of the people, their traditions, the requirements of the national mainstream and consistent with what they themselves have been fighting for all these years.

It is rather strange that the Prime Minister is blamed for the crisis in Andhra. As I mentioned last time, the differences between Andhra and Telangana has a history, it has a legacy behind it. It is this legacy which is responsible for the irritants we notice in that State. The Mulki Rule was not the creation of the Central Government. It has come as a result of the integration of States. When this formula was adopted, all the groups and parties and all the interests in Andhra Pradesh were consulted. Somehow it did not work

and the State was thrown into tremendous turmoil. Now normalcy has been restored and the NGOs have gone back to work I hope, and I think it is the hope and wish of this House, that the people of Andhra Pradesh may be able to find a solution to this problem, that the State will be developed and that it will march with the rest of the country.

It has also been mentioned during the course of the debate that the imposition of President's Rule in Andhra Pradesh and in various other States is a manifestation of certain dictatorial tendency and the violation of democratic principles. All that I wish to say is this. If we study the problems that we have in each of the States which the President was required to take over, the problem of Andhra Pradesh was a very extraordinary problem and an extraordinary solution had to be found for it. Like that, if we take the problems of other States, for example, Manipur, we discussed the problem of Manipur yesterday and the problem there was that the Government in power did not have the majority and the other alternative Government could not be formed. Even though the Congress party could have managed with a conglomeration of other parties, it would not have given a political stability to a vulnerable and sensitive State like Manipur. So, there was the President's Rule imposed. We will also be discussing about Orissa now. What I wish to say is that each of the States has its problem and it will not be correct to say that democratic procedures are not asserting themselves. There is a certain political reality which we have to recognise and with that reality, some of the problems have got to be solved.

Sir, there are certain specific points which the hon. Members have raised and I shall try to answer them with the best of my ability. As I said earlier, this is the second stage of Andhra Pradesh Budget. The hon.

Members are aware of the separate figures for Telangana and the rest of the State.

A formula was worked out and about Rs. 45 crores of special assistance was provided by the Government for an accelerated development of Telangana region. Excluding an amount of Rs. 1.28 crores utilised during 1968-69, the remaining amount of Rs. 43.72 crores was available for the special development programme during the Fourth Plan. This amount will be fully utilised during the rest of the period of the Plan and will be completed by the end of 1973-74.

As far as the current year's Plan is concerned, the Planning Commission had indicated a higher outlay of Rs. 91.50 crores. But the State Government is now in a position to provide Rs. 87.59 crores because of certain constraints as a result of disturbed conditions and as a result of various other factors that are there.

It is a fact, as the hon. Members have pointed out, that irrigation and power constitute a very important element for the development of an agricultural State like Andhra Pradesh. It has got tremendous potentialities. If sufficient funds are available for irrigation and power projects, the State may be able to play a very important role in the entire food production of the country, as has been said by most of the hon. Members. Even now, the current year's Plan outlay for irrigation and power constitutes a predominant position, according for about two-thirds of the total Plan expenditure.

Take, for example, the very important projects that are there in Andhra Pradesh. For Nagarjuna Sagar project, the allocation is Rs. 5.65 crores. For Pochampad Project, it is Rs. 10.53 crores. As regards power, for Srisailem project, it is Rs. 5.20 crores; for Kothagudem Thermal Scheme, Stage-III, it is Rs. 8 crores and for

Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme, it is Rs. 8 crores. It might be pointed out that, originally, we proposed to spend Rs. 4 crores on Srisailem project. In view of the dire need of stepping up the outlay, this has been raised to Rs. 5.20 crores. In the case of the Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme which is also one of the major power projects of the State, in addition to Rs. 8 crores proposed to be spent from out of the Plan provision, a further requirement has been given by the Government of India and it has been accepted in principle by the Planning Commission.

Like the rest of the country, Andhra Pradesh has also passed through drought and even this year, though the South-West Monsoon has been in time, nevertheless it is not sufficient for certain parts of Andhra and, therefore, there is cause for concern in respect of a State which is agricultural and which produces important foodgrains.

Upto the end of 31st March, 1973 the State Government have spent Rs. 40.46 crores on drought relief works, and drought relief works are being continued and upto the end of the current month, a further amount of about Rs. 21 crores is likely to be spent on relief works. These are very substantial figures and these only indicate that considerable attention has been given to alleviate the sufferings of the people in the drought-affected areas of Andhra Pradesh.

With regard to employment oriented schemes, during the current year a sum of about Rs. 14.50 crores is being spent on various programmes intended for providing gainful and productive employment to the unemployed. A sum of Rs. 6 crores has been earmarked under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme. In addition to this, under the Central Sector Plan Schemes of Special Employment Programmes, a sum of Rs. 2.12 crores is being spent. Over and

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above these, for agricultural labourers a sum of Rs 5.6 crores is proposed to be spent and it is also proposed to spend Rs. 70 lakhs on self-employment schemes for the educated unemployed.

The Andhra Pradesh Assembly, before it was suspended, had adopted the Andhra Pradesh Land Ceilings Act and it was welcomed by the entire people of Andhra. Now there are certain procedural discussions taking place in the Home Ministry. This matter was also placed before the Consultative Committee of Parliament for Andhra Pradesh. I agree with Dr. Melkote that this very important measure, which the Andhra Pradesh Legislature has passed, should be implemented. I will convey the sense of the House to the Home Minister. In the process of solving the problems of Andhra Pradesh, these measures are very important; they may create the necessary conditions for the solution of some of the very important political and motional questions that Andhra Pradesh is facing.

For the welfare of backward classes also, the Andhra Pradesh Government have undertaken a massive programme of house construction at a cost of Rs. 10 crores for the benefit of the weaker sections. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Housing Societies Federation has been formed. The State Government has given Rs. 1 crore as share capital and loan, and the rest will come from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Then there has been the problem of feeding charges in subsidised harijan hostels; the rate has been raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40.

As the management of private hostels was not found satisfactory, it has also been taken over by the State Government.

As far as Kothagudam, third stage, is concerned, the Reserve Bank of India has allowed the Andhra Pradesh Government to draw a special loan of

Rs. 2 crores. The permission has been given, and this work will go on.

Some points were raised by my hon. friend, Shri Maddi Sudarshanam. The recommendations of the Boothalingam Committee on sales tax are under active consideration and these will be implemented when they are accepted by the State Government. As part of resource mobilisation for the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the planning Commission has indicated a sum of Rs. 250 crores as additional resources for the Fifth Plan.

Various other points which the hon. members raised relate to speeding up of the development of Andhra Pradesh, the question of the share of various Central taxes to Andhra Pradesh, etc. These are matters which should be placed before the Finance Commission. These are matters which normally form part of Andhra Pradesh Government, and when the Andhra Pradesh Legislature comes into being, I am sure, these matters will be taken up.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Please tell something about the Visakhapatnam steel plant.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I will find out the exact facts and let you know.

As far as tobacco also, I have tried to check up the position. It has to be checked from the Central Excise Department. I will write to you the exact facts that are there. The hon. Member raised a very important point but it is a part of the general question of a fair price to the producers of cotton, tobacco and various other things. It cannot be question of Andhra Pradesh alone. Of course, it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh produces, as the hon. Member said, 90 per cent of the very fine tobacco and that of all the cigarettes that we smoke and of all the cigarettes which the smokers the world over smoke a very substantial portion of it comes from Andhra Pradesh and there can be no two opinions that the producers have got to be paid a fair

price, but I do not know the mechanics of it, I will find out the facts from the Excise Department. I do not know what is possible at the present moment.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) यह एकमात्र, का मामला नहीं है। यह व्यापार मन्त्रालय और उद्योग मन्त्रालय का मामला है।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I will find out from whichever source it has to be found out. I do not have the figures with me at the moment.

With these few remarks I once again express my trust that the democratic movement in Andhra Pradesh and the people of Andhra Pradesh who are such a gifted people, who are such a fine and vigorous people and who have contributed so much to our freedom movement—all of us who come from the nearby States have seen how the Andhra Pradesh people have built a very fine political life—I hope the House will share with me our firm belief that they will be solving the problem that is facing them to-day and that once the present difficulties are over, they will once again march with the mainstream of the national life.

With these words, I commend the demand for grants for the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are five cut motions standing in the name of Shri Madhu Limaye.

Mr. Madhu Limaye, are you pressing them?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Then I will put them to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

DEMANDS NOS. I TO LVI."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. I—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,29,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. II—EXCISE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,12,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Excise Department'."

DEMAND NO. III—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,95,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND No. IV—SALES TAX ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,91,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Sales Tax Administration'."

DEMAND No. V—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties Administration'."

DEMAND No. VI.—STAMPS ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stamps Administration'."

DEMAND No. VII—REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,72,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day

of March, 1974, in respect of 'Registration Department'."

DEMAND No. VIII—STATE LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,15,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND No. IX—HEADS OF STATE, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,82,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Heads of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff'."

DEMAND No. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,49,86,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,81,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. XII—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,31,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. XIII—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,74,70,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. XIV—COMMERCE AND EXPORT PROMOTION DEPARTMENT, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,16,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Commerce and Export Promotion Department, Weights and Measures etc.'"

DEMAND No. XV—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,54,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

DEMAND No. XVI—MINES AND ARCHAEOLOGY ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,32,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Mines and Archaeology etc.'"

DEMAND No. XVII—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,66,59,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. XVIII—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,70,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XIX—PUBLIC HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,75,44,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. XX—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,89,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. XXI—FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,89,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

**DEMAND No. XXII—ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,32,62,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. XXIII—CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,45,000 be granted to the

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. XXV—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,25,02,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

**DEMAND No. XXVI—LABOUR AND
EMPLOYMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,98,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,09,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—WOMEN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,10,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Women's Welfare Department, etc.'"

DEMAND No. XXIX—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,08,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and Backward Classes'."

DEMAND No. XXX—INTEREST ON CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,44,71,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Interest on Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,86,31,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,42,24,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,83,85,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,68,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND No. XXXV—FAMINE RELIEF

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,21,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Famine Relief'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,47,73,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974 in respect of 'Pensions' "

DEMAND No XXXVII—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,63,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974 in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions' "

DEMAND No XXXVIII—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

That a sum not exceeding Rs 17,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' "

DEMAND No XXXIX—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,52,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing' "

DEMAND No XL—FOREST DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,02,35,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum neces-

sary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest Department' "

DEMAND No XLI—MISCELLANEOUS

That a sum not exceeding Rs 9,45,30,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974 in respect of 'Miscellaneous' "

DEMAND No XLII—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

That a sum not exceeding Rs 70,38,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974 in respect of 'Municipal Administration' "

DEMAND No XLIII—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,72,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974 in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments' "

DEMAND No XLIV—COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,94,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra

Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Compensation to Zamindars'."

DEMAND No. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,77,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,60,35,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

1088 L.S.—11

DEMAND No. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,76,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XLIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,57,69,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,07,58,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND No. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,44,28,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND LII—OTHER WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Works'."

DEMAND No. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. LIV—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. LV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,23,50,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND No. LVI—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,41,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

15.48 hrs.

ANDHRA PRADESH APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL*, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1973-74.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1973-74."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated, 25-7-73.

†Introduced/moved with recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That causes 2, 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.50 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (ORISSA), 1973-74

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Orissa for 1973-74.

DEMAND NO. 1. ELECTIONS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE HOME DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,27,000 be granted to the Pre-

sident, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Elections and other expenditure relating to the Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 2. JAILS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67, 96,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 3. POLICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,51,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 4. EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE PLANNING AND COORDINATION DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Planning and Coordination Department'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 4A. EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,34,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Rural Development Department' "

DEMAND NO 5 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, ETC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 9,05,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, etc.'."

DEMAND NO 6 EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE POLITICAL AND SERVICES DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 34,97,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Expenditure relating to the Political and Services Department'."

DEMAND NO. 6A. EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE POLITICAL AND SERVICES (R.V.D.) DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,000 be granted to the

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Political and Services (R.V.D.) Department' "

DEMAND NO 7 CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 18,40,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1974, in respect of 'Cultural Affairs' "

DEMAND NO 8 STAMPS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stamps' "

DEMAND NO 9 MINISTERS, CIVIL SECRETARIAT AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Ministers, Civil Secretariat and other expenditure relating to the Finance Department'."

DEMAND No. 10 PENSIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,40,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND No 11 EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 22,44,62,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Education Department' "

DEMAND No 11A TEXT BOOK PRESS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 26,23,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974, in respect of 'Text Book Press' "

DEMAND No 12 TAXATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 78,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the

year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Taxation "

DEMAND No. 13 LAND REVENUE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,98,84,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Land Revenue.' "

DEMAND No 14 EXCISE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 37,37,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Excise' "

DEMAND No 15—REGISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 19,30,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Registration.' "

DEMAND No 16 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,68,57,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'District Administration and other expenditure relating to the Revenue Department'."

DEMAND No. 17. EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,41,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Industries Department'."

DEMAND No. 17A. MINES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND No. 18. CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE LAW DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,72,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Civil and Sessions Courts and other expenditure relating to the Law Department'."

DEMAND No. 19. GOVERNMENT PRESS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 95,50,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Government Press and other expenditure relating to the Commerce Department'."

DEMAND No. 20. LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 62,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Labour, Employment and Housing'."

DEMAND No. 21. TRIBAL AND RURAL WELFARE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,83,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Tribal and Rural Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 22. MEDICAL AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,55,32,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Medical and other expenditure relating to the Health and Family Planning Department'"

DEMAND NO. 23. PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,98,59,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Health'"

DEMAND NO. 24. IRRIGATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,03,30,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. 24A. LIFT IRRIGATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to de-

fray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Lift Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. 25. PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,15,85,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 26. STATE LEGISLATURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,40,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. 27. PUBLIC WORKS, COMMON ESTABLISHMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works, Common Establishment'."

DEMAND NO. 28. ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,61,000 be granted to the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 29. TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,13,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND No. 30 TRANSPORT SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,84,38,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 31. FOREST

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,24,38,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 32. FISHERIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,53,000 be granted to the

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 33. CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,83,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Co-operation and Marketing'."

DEMAND No 34 EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,13,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Urban Development Department'."

DEMAND No. 35. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,34,87,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 36. PUBLIC RELATIONS AND TOURISM

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,47,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Relations and Tourism'."

DEMAND No. 37. AGRICULTURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,12,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 38. SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,97,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Supply Department'."

DEMAND No. 39. PORTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to de-

fray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ports'."

DEMAND No. 41. LOANS TO LOCAL FUNDS, GOVERNMENT SERVANTS, ETC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Loans to Local Funds, Government Servants etc.'."

DEMAND No. 42. COMPENSATION FOR ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI SYSTEM ETC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,15,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Compensation for Abolition of Zamindari System etc.'."

DEMAND No. 43. MULTIPURPOSE RIVER IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,67,42,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Irrigation and Electricity Schemes'."

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

DEMAND NO. 43A. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO LIFT IRRIGATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Lift Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. 44. AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,89,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

DEMAND NO. 45. GOVERNMENT TRADING SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,66,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Government Trading Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 46. ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,46,000 be granted to the

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 47. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,85,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Public Health and Urban Development Department'."

DEMAND NO. 48. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,93,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

DEMAND NO. 49. HIRAKUD DAM PROJECT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Hirakud Dam Project'."

DEMAND No. 50. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,33,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 51. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Labour, Employment and Housing Department'."

DEMAND No. 52. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,21,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Capital Expenditure relating to the Education Department."

DEMAND No. 53. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO HOME DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Home Department'."

DEMAND No. 54. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,63,26,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. 55. SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION AND LOANS TO COOPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,27,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Share Capital contribution and loans to Cooperative Organisation'."

**DEMAND No. 56. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,99,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Rural Development Department'."

**DEMAND No. 57. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DE-
PARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Animal Husbandry Department'."

**DEMAND No. 58. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO THE GRAMA PANCHAYAT
DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to the Grama Panchayat Department'."

**DEMAND No. 60. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
PUBLIC WORKS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,08,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. 61. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO THE MINING AND GEOLOGY
DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to the Mining and Geology Department'."

**DEMAND No. 62. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO TRIBAL AND RURAL WEL-
FARE DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Tribal and Rural Welfare Department'."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are number of cut motions given notice of by hon. Members. Are they being moved?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Yes, I am moving, Nos. 1 to 3.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I am moving the cut motions, Nos. 4 to 29.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I am moving the cut motions, Nos. 30 to 37.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Capital Outlay, on Industrial Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

'Backwardness of the State. (1)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Capital Expenditure relating to the Education Department' be reduced to Re 1."

[Enforcing the principle of free, compulsory and equal primary education. (2)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Capital Expenditure relating to Rural Development Department' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need of a clear cut policy and plan to find gainful employment for the unemployed youth through rural development. (3)].

SHRI P. K. DEO: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'District Administration and other expenditure relating to the Revenue Department' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take adequate measures to stop starvation deaths, scarcity of foodgrains and steep rise of prices of essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar and vanaspathi (4)].

"That the Demand under the head 'District Administration and other expenditure relating to the Revenue Department' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undesirability of taking recourse to issue of distress warrants and certificate cases for realisation of Government and Co-operative dues when the people are passing under semi-famine conditions. (5)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Labour, Employment and Housing' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Acute unemployment problem in the mining areas due to closure of manganese mines for the wrong and dilatory policy of the MMTC and stoppage of mining operations by Tatas in Mayurbhanj District. (6)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Labour, Employment and Housing' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Acute rural unemployment in the State and a large scale migration of labour force to other States and the futility of the crash programme. (7)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Public Health, be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a large scale cancer institute at Cuttack according to Dr. Ajit Bose Committee's recommendations. (8)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unprecedented flood in Kalahandi district in the last week causing considerable damage to the standing crops and sand casting vast stretches of land. (9)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Stubbornness of the Orissa Government in going ahead with the Rengali Dam without considering its cost-benefit ratio. (10)].

[Shri P K. Deo]

"That the demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of taking up the Upper Indravati Project in Fifth Five-Year Plan. (11)].

"That the demand under the head 'Electricity Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in implementation of the rural electrification programme and the constant breakdown of electric supply in the State of Orissa. (12)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency for setting up the second steel plant in Orissa near Nayagarh (Keonjhar District) or Bonaigarh (Sundargarh District). (13)].

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in putting up a fertilizer plant at Paradip. (14)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Ports' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in developing the Chandbali and Gopalpur Ports. (15)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Expenditure relating to the Planning and Co-ordination Department' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Faulty composition of the Orissa Planning Board and the approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan. (16)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Expenditure relating to the Planning and Coordination Department' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of minimum programme for Orissa in the Fifth Five Year Plan. (17)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Expenditure relating to the Planning and Co-ordination Department' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Expedition completion of the Commission of Enquiry instituted to probe into the Kendu leaf affairs. (18)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Expenditure relating to the Political and Services (R.V.D.) Department' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of extending the recommendations of the Thir Pay Commission of the Government of India for the benefit of the Orissa Government employees. (19)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Establishment of a sports school in Orissa. (20)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Public Works, Common Establishment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to properly maintain the existing roads and to take up new roads according to the guidelines of the Planning Commission. (21)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Public Works, Common Establishment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Reason for abandonment of development of Behrampur-Raipur Highway as a National Highway. (22)].

"That the demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of developing deep marine fishing of the Orissa coast. (23)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Dredging the mouth of the Chilka Lake and development of the fisheries there. (24)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Public Relations and Tourism' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Calculated harassment to the different newspapers by non-payment of their dues by the Government amounting to lakhs of rupees. (25)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in establishing a nickel plant at Sukinda and lead smelting plant in Sargipali. (26)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of putting up one rare earth plant at Gopalpur. (27)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Ports' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in putting up a Ship Building Yard at Paradip (28)].

"That the Demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Forests' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Bungling in the disposal of 'Kendu' leaves collected by the Orissa Forest Corporation. (29)].

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the Wage Board recommendations for the working of the Daitari Iron Ore Mines Ltd. (30)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour, Employment and Housing' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide employment to the rural poor by taking to development work and other types of work. (31)].

"That the demand under the head 'Labour, Employment and Housing' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide minimum wages for the Agricultural labourers. (32)].

"That the demand under the head 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete the Medium Irrigation Projects undertaken in Ganjam in Orissa State. (33)].

"That the demand under the head 'Lift Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to install 10 thousand Lift Points in the State of Orissa. (34)].

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer the name sake forest land to the Revenue Department in Orissa for distribution of such land to landless. (35)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to distribute 34 lakh acres of Government land to the landless Adivasis and Harijans in the State of Orissa in general and Ganjam in particular. (36)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stick to the Original Land Ceiling Law and introduced by the Satpathy Ministry. (37)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Demands for Grants and cut motions are before the House.

श्री मधु सिन्हा : इसके लिये कितना समय दिया है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Two hours....

AN HON MEMBER: The time is not sufficient

आन्ध्र प्रदेश बजट के लिए दो घंटे
थे, लेकिन पांच घंटे लग गये, यहाँ कम से
कम चार घंटे होने चाहियें।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will tell you. For Andhra Pradesh it was slightly over three hours. We can see to it at that time, now let us proceed Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, we are today at the second stage of the discussion on the Demands for the State of Orissa. Usually this stage of discussion assumes great importance because at this stage the different Ministers come before the House with Demands for their respective Ministries and the elected representatives of the people the MLAs also get ample opportunity to discuss them threadbare. Unfortunately this is not possible here. All the Demands have been lumped together and it is therefore not possible to have a critical discussion on the different go into their minute details as aspects of the Demands nor can we would have been possible in the Assembly. Sir even a common man would agree that this discussion which we are having it here, should have rightly taken place in the Orissa Assembly. But this is not possible because after the resignation of the Nandini Satpati Ministry, the Assembly was suspended and the opposition parties were not given the opportunity to form their Government there on the plea that even if they had formed a Government there, it would not be stable. Sir, in a democratic set up the elected representatives of the people will have to be given the opportunity to form their Government—the opposition parties also have

to be given this opportunity. They will form a Government if they can muster the required majority and they fail not able to sustain it naturally they will go. But the opposition cannot just be denied their right to form the Government. Moreover the question of stability does not really hold good as a substantial ground for depriving the opposition their right to form Government. Have we not seen during the past few months how Ministries with a Congress majority failed in three different States rather they the Chief Ministers were removed from their posts in a unique manner. Describing the procession of exists of these Congress Chief Ministers one of my friends had said jokularly in the language of cricket that "Shri Kamalapati Tripathi while attempting to hook a bumper had been caught in the slip. Shri Kedar Pandey had been clean bowled and the third man to go to complete the hat-trick was Shri Ghanashyam Oza who retired hurt without batting." This is the true picture of Congress stability.

Sir I do strongly feel that if the MLAs of the Orissa Assembly could discuss these demands it would have done the State a lot of good. Only a few days back a meeting of the Orissa Consultative Committee was held. The Committee discussed hurriedly and passed three very important Bills at this meeting. They were (1) State Acquisition Bill, (2) Land Reforms Bill and (3) Land Settlement Bill. To cut short a detailed discussion the Chairman of the Committee had said that all these Bills contained only minor changes. But Mr Chairman, Sir, can it be denied by any one here that even a minor change can have major implication. But still the Bills were rushed through and now they will become the laws, while the MLAs of Orissa could not get an opportunity to discuss them nor the people of Orissa could get an opportunity to

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

offer their opinion on the provisions of the Bills. I cannot understand why during the last six months elections could not be held and a popular ministry installed in Orissa. In U.P. and Andhra Pradesh too we find that the President's Rule is continuing but at the same time the Assemblies in these States have been kept alive.

Orissa has many problems no doubt but while the problems are there, the State has many possibilities too. The State is rich in mineral resources and forest wealth. Some people are feathering their own nest by exploiting these resources but the common men of Orissa have not in any way affected favourably by this exploitation if the benefit of this utilisation of these resources had reached the common equally, then Orissa would have presented altogether a different picture. Apart from this, the State has great potentialities to improve its agricultural production. Here the land is very fertile. Only if we can make better irrigation facilities available to the cultivators and take adequate protective measures against the recurring floods and stop the devastations that follow therefrom, then the State will not only be able to meet its own requirements of foodgrains but it can offer to other States also. When I say this I know what the State of Orissa is already supplying foodgrains to other States and what I intend emphasising is that the quantum of the States help to other States can be increased substantially with improvement in production.

Yet another problem to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is a problem of the Adivasis. Even today we do not find any appreciable change in their state of living. The percentage of literacy among them is only but minimum and their economic condition continues to be as pathetic as ever. Only the other day when we were discussing price rise and drought conditions prevailing

in the country in this House, it was made more than clear during the course of discussion that acute famine conditions are prevailing in Koraput and other Adivasi areas of Orissa. But we do not quite know the real conditions prevailing in these areas nor do we know the precise steps that have been taken to deal with this situation. On an occasion such as this if the Assembly was in session then surely the MLAs could have helped the Government to assess the gravity of the situation in a better way through their discussions but that is not possible now. Sir, even when we pass these demands, I am very doubtful if the Government officials would be able to deliver the goods to the people. It is not possible for them despite their best intentions to establish as intimate a contact with the people as is possible in the case of the MLAs and to rush relief to the affected people according to the urgency of the situation. The elected representatives of the people on the other hand are well connected with the people of their constituencies and also with their problems. They know it better, than any Government official the pockets which suffer most and they alone can advice where more assistance has to be given or the areas which should be accorded priorities in matters of relief. The officials will be seriously handicapped in the discharge of their duties because they will not have the support of the personal experience of the MLAs and their sober advice and in the ultimate analysis the famine stricken people of Orissa will suffer most.

You will recall, Sir, that this House had only in the recent past had agitatedly discussed the question of human traffic in Adivasi girls of Orissa indulged in by the contractors and had expressed its profound dismay and sorrow. Unfortunately, Sir, the matter does not appear to have ended and is being perpetrated by these very contractors even now. I

[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya]

have come to know that very recently another Orissa Adivasi girl has been eloped by some contractors in Orissa and sold in Punjab for immoral traffic. If the information is true it is utterly shameful to say the least. If the information is true then I would like to know from the Government why adequate publicity has not been given to this episode and why attempts are being made to hush up the matter. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to inquire into the whole matter and let us know about it. It hardly needs to be emphasised that the more stringent measure has to be taken to see that such sordid incidents do not recur in future.

16.00 hrs.

I was really surprised to read in the newspapers the other day that the ICAR has stopped its grants to the agricultural University in Orissa on the ground that the grants are not been utilised properly. It is really a matter of regret that a surplus State like Orissa which has immense potentialities to improve the State of agriculture should be denied the grants which goes to finance agricultural research the matter is very serious and needs to be inquired into more closely and carefully. Any neglect in this regard can under no circumstances be tolerated.

Sir, I hardly need to emphasise that a lot more has to be done to deal with the famine conditions which is prevailing in the State and where many people have died of starvation. Very often it has been found that whenever there is a drought, famine or floods, the Government undertake some test relief work of constructing a road here or a road there or repairing the existing roads and in this way try to give some financial assistance to the affected people. In such cases obviously the Government is not guided by any proper plan nor does it solve the problem of the affected people. We have therefore to find out a permanent solution to the prob-

lem and ensure that the landless labourers are given some job throughout the year. During the period when they remain out of work, they should be provided with free ration. The budget should be so framed as to make such provisions available into it.

In the end Sir, I would demand once again that without any further loss of time elections should be held in Orissa and a popular Ministry installed who would be in a better position to deal with all the aforesaid problems in a better way. With these words Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): I rise to support the Demands of the State of Orissa for 1973-74. My hon. friend who preceded me has again raised the old question about the imposition of President's rule in the State and said that the Opposition parties were not given a chance to form an alternative government. This question was dealt with at great length last time when the President's proclamation was accepted by the House. There is no need to reiterate the same facts. The Opposition parties could not muster a majority to form a stable government; hence the Governor had to accept the recommendation of the outgoing Chief Minister and dissolve the Assembly.

I am also anxious, as my hon. friend is, that Orissa should have early elections, but that is not possible because the delimitation of the territorial constituencies have to be completed and this cannot be done before October/November. So, the elections will probably be held in early 1974. As citizens belonging to that State, we are also anxious to have a democratic set up and not to be governed by the Centre for all time to time.

The economy of Orissa is completely agricultural. Agriculture being the mainstay of the people of the State, it has to be seen that every district has some irrigation source or other, may be major irrigation, me-

gium irrigation or at least some minor irrigation scheme. Unless that is done, the people of the State cannot rest contented and cannot live peacefully as it is on agriculture that they have to bank for their livelihood. The budget is not tilted towards the implementation of so many agricultural schemes. So, I would urge that every district should have every year at least one scheme for irrigation so that it can serve some people and some thousands of acres could be irrigated.

Secondly, I would submit about some schemes which are decided to be taken up in the Fifth Plan for which the preparatory work has been done in the fourth Plan itself. We have got eight months in the last year of the fourth Plan. In the Central budget this year, you will remember, some provision has been made for preparatory work for those projects which are to be taken up in the fifth Plan. Likewise, I do not find a similar provision for carrying out the preparatory work for those projects in Orissa which will be taken up in the fifth Plan. This would facilitate the work because much time would not be lost in the fifth Plan itself and the preliminary work can be taken up so that the actual construction can start forthwith in the fifth Plan.

Orissa is politically not a powerful State and it is economically a backward State. The people are not vocal and their cries are not heard in Delhi.

SHRI P. K. DEO: We must have a Cabinet Minister.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: I am not speaking about that. What I would like to impress upon in this House is that we have not had so far any major industries from the Central sector. We have been promised a fertiliser plant at Paradeep. It will come, but let it come soon. We have been clamouring for a ship-

yard at Paradeep. So far we have not got any assurance.

SHRI P. K. DEO: It has gone to Haldia.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: I do not mind if Haldia gets it. It is part of India. But we should also have one just as Visakhapatnam has one and Cochin has one. I am not worried or am jealous that Haldia is going to have it. I will be happy if Haldia gets it; let it get first; but we must get it next. These are the things which I would request the Central Government to bear in mind. Unless the Centre has a kind and sympathetic eye towards the State, the progress of the State economically will not be much, and we can never hope to come on a par with the other States which are developing fast.

Then there is an acute shortage of power in the country. The Koraput and Kalahandi districts in Orissa and the Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh form the catchment area of the Godavari river. We hold the horns of the cow and the milk is taken by those who live in the Godavari delta. We have the upper riparian interests but are not able to utilise the waters in our area because the Godavari water dispute is still pending. But pending a decision about the distribution of waters among the various States, why not the Central Government take up the power projects, at least, of the Indravathi which can generate 600 mw and the Upper Colab project which can generate 240 mw of power? I wrote to the Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, to look into this aspect; not irrigation but the power projects. The irrigation projects may be taken up when the dispute is settled. I request the Central Government to expedite this and take up the two power projects which will help not only Orissa but its neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and also West Bengal.

Then, much has been said by my friend who preceded me that land

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reforms have to be brought forward, and that the Assembly would have been in a better position to do it. That is true, but now that we cannot allow any time to be lost, the Bill on land reforms and ceiling will have to be brought as a President's Act; the life of the Act expires one year. After the repeal of the proclamation, it is open to the popular government there to review the President's Act and bring any amendments as they deem fit. But now, on the Bill as introduced in the Orissa Assembly, I may submit, due thought was not devoted, and there are so many slips and so many snags in the Bill so that the real purpose cannot be achieved. For instance, I would say that the Bill has not been framed according to the national guide-lines arrived at the Chief Ministers' conference in July, 1972, nor is it according to the decisions of the Working Committee.

A second look has to be given to all the provisions of that Bill so that it will come on par with the land ceiling legislation in other States keeping in view the decisions arrived at the Chief Ministers' Conference in July, 1972. National guide-lines have been given and it says: "The State Governments may in their discretion grant exemption to the existing religious charitable and educational trust of a public nature. The Institutions or Trusts will not be exempted from the operation of tenancy laws and all the tillers of the land should be brought in direct relationship with the Trust or the Institution to the exclusion of the intermediary interests." The Trust is a intermediary. It does not cultivate. Tenants cultivate; so that tenants should have direct dealing and so they should also be subject to the law of ceiling. A tenant should not have more land than the ceiling prescribed under the Act. The surplus lands should be surrendered and the lands so surrendered should be given to other tenants. This fact has not been taken into consideration by the State

Government while framing the Bill. Perhaps it was a slip. Similarly there are many other things in the Bill which should be carefully scrutinised and a second look has to be given to all these provisions which have been incorporated in the original Bill which could not be passed.

God knows how much surplus land we hope to get. It is anybody's guess. Whatever may be the surplus, there is no provision in the Budget about giving inputs to the allottees. We say that the surplus lands should be given to the landless labourers, preferably Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. If we simply give them 2 or 2½ acres, it will not serve the purpose. They have not the wherewithal to cultivate the land. Government should also provide for the inputs. No thought seems to have been given to this point. The surplus land, would be marginal. We hope that the ex-Rajas must be holding thousands of acres, but they must also have made the necessary *bandhobusts*, so that they can be excluded from the Act. We can get some land from those people even then. There is a provision in the Bill which says that a Rs 200 or Rs. 300 should be paid by the allottee for each acres of land. From where he will pay? When the Government settles him on the surplus land the poor landless labourer may not have money to pay and we may have to recover from him this money in easy instalments.

We have got in Orissa a lot of waste-land belonging to the Government and also unreserved forestland. We gave thousands of acres to the refugees from East Bengal and we reclaimed them and made them fit for cultivation. We have settled them there. Why not the State Government make an attempt to reclaim such unreserved forest land and give them to the poor people? The same thing applies to Gov-

ernment waste lands also. The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa was given a number of letters of intent and I think some letters of intent have ripened into licenses. So far no industry has come up. Orissa has been recognised as a backward State. Some districts in the State have been recognised as backward. Therefore, I request the Central Government to give help to the State Government in starting some industries. Sometimes ago, there was talk of cement factory and there was talk of a paper pulp factory. But that is not heard now. We have natural resources, we have enough bamboo in Koraput; we have got limestone deposit. All these have got to be exploited. If there is sympathetic consideration of these aspects, the Central can come to the help of the State.

There is a proposal which has been accepted that there will be a minor port at Gopalpur. But till today question has not been settled because the Rare Earths Limited, Travancore, who want to convert monazite sand into concentrate and export it, have suggested that the harbour could be located at a place two miles north of Gopalpur, because they want the site at a place where the draft could be 30 so that ocean going liners may be able to enter. I have been pursuing this matter with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. I have written a number of letters to Shri Raj Bahadur also, but the matter has not been decided yet. There are also some defence projects which the Centre has decided to set up in Orissa. Land has been acquired but still those projects have not come up. Unless these things come up immediately after the monsoon, in October-November, there is no salvation. Simply saying, that we will do this or that will not help.

Orissa has been dealing in wholesale trade in paddy and rice for over

30 years. In spite of the fact that vast lands are not being irrigated, still it is a surplus State and we have been supplying large quantities of paddy and rice to other States. But in the altered circumstances, the machinery for procurement has to be changed. Previously the State Govt. was appointing merchants and rice millers as purchasing agents for government. Now the wholesalers should go and small merchants who go to the weekly market should be authorised to purchase, say, 20 *quantals* a day and deliver it to the Government at the godowns. Some such arrangement should be made from now on, so that when the season starts in December-January, the machinery will be in full swing and we will not be facing the difficulty which we are facing in wheat procurement now.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Sir, when we are taking up the discussion of the second stage of the Orissa budget, we have to keep in view the background in which developments are taking place in Orissa and in India as a whole. We find in some States certain developments are taking place due to the manoeuvres of the country-revolutionary forces and right reactionary forces. The developments in Orissa cannot be discussed in isolation from these national developments.

In Orissa we find extreme backwardness and sufferings of the people under the tyranny and oppression of the landlords feudal forces and corrupt politicians who have been ruling so far. Under such circumstances when in the fifth plan we have fixed a target of 20 per cent growth rate and 35 per cent of *per capita* income per annum which will be definitely a big revolution, we have to view the present budget whether it is going to take us on the path progress or not. In the ten year period from 1960 to 1970, the income of Orissa State has gone up from Rs. 936 to 991 crores. Therefore, there is a rise of only Rs

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crores During the same period the monopoly houses have made a profit of Rs 3087 crores From this one can imagine to what extent we are backward and how the people are the worst suffers

We have discussed many a time to point that 79 per cent of the people are below the poverty line Now that the prices have doubled, the income would go down further What will be the fate of the people who earn only Rs 10 per month? Their ranks have swelled during this period Coming to literacy, in 1951 the number of illiterates was 137 lakhs which has now gone up to 161 lakhs

Coming to land 5 lakhs of people are completely landless One-third of the population possess only below half an acre According to the 1971 statistics the cultivable waste land in Orissa is 195 lakh acres and fallow land 1538 lakh acres, making a total of 3443 lakh acres This has to be distributed among the landless people who constitute one-third of the population We see that 37.58 per cent of the households own below half an acre They possess in all only 7 per cent of the total land in Orissa When we undertake any land reform measure for distribution of cultivable waste and fallow land the criterion is whether these 79 per cent of the people will derive any benefit from it Then only we can say that we are taking the path of progress

Suppose these 30 lakh acres of land are distributed among the landless and the yield per acre will be four quintals Then the value of the total yield will be Rs 6 crores It will also amount to 20 per cent of the total food production in Orissa So, why could we not do it Why is it that no provision is made in the budget to see that the landless persons who are already in possession of such fallow land are given some loans for getting agricultural inputs? Since they have already occupied those lands and reclaimed those lands,

some financial help should be given to them for cultivation.

It is a matter of shame that in Sambalpur district the Government have adopted a policy that the landless people will not get more than two acres Even though "landless people" have been defined as those owning less than two acres of land, some big landlords in Sambalpur have been granted about 150 acres of Gochar land It is a common piece of land meant for grazing Most of the rich people, kulaks, landlords feudal lords, have not only manipulated to grab the lands of Adivasis and Harijans but the Congress Government have also granted *pattas* to them Therefore, I demand that these *pattas* should be cancelled When the landless Adivasis and Harijans occupy those lands and reclaim them they should be given further assistance The police force should not be directed against these landless persons who occupy lands and reclaim them

With regard to land reforms, there is no provision for giving compensation to endowed trust owners We know, these endowed trusts are holding large areas of land in Orissa As Mr Jagannath Rao pointed out I welcome his ideas and suggestions though he did not point out the same thing in the Consultative Committee meeting My point is that it should be deleted from the Land Reforms Bill which has been brought before the Parliamentary Committee on Orissa Legislation Therefore, I suggest, immediately a provision should be made to give compensation to all the *maths* and temples that are owning endowed trusts That should be completely abolished and they should be given some compensation For that, in the Budget also, there should be a specific provision

Now, with regard to price-rise, we know as far as the price-rise is concerned, what this Government has

done. I find an Order in which it has been written:

"The Collector, etc. should immediately have meeting with important farmers, explain to them the rationale behind the public distribution which can be sustained by adequate procurement and also moral obligation of the bigger producers and landlords towards the needy consumers even if it meant some financial sacrifice on their part."

This is the approach. With this kind of approach, can you deal with hoarders, big farmers, big landlords, who are actually hoarding rice and paddy? Certainly not. This is the policy that is being followed by the Government under the President's Rule in Orissa. Therefore, I demand that there should be graded levy. As regards those who are owning above 5 acres, rice should be compulsorily procured from them. If they do not give, there should be a penal provision and MISA should be used against them.

The policy which has been pursued only to cajole the landlords, the feudal lords and the hoarders should be done away with. My specific demand is that as far as procurement is concerned, the regional marketing cooperative societies should be entrusted with it. The F.C.I. is appointing agents who are private persons. 45 per cent of procurement is done through these private persons. These private persons should not be given any licence. That system should be completely abolished.

As regards rice take-over, in answer to a Question put by Shri Banamali Patnaik, it has been said that they are almost doing the same thing. But there is absolutely nothing. The F.C.I. is taking 95 per cent and that means that paddy is being procured only through private persons. These

private agents are also holding carry-over stock of the District Collector. So, when the District Collector's man, the Inspector goes and checks the stock, they show the F.C.I. stock and, when the F.C.I. man goes and checks the stock, they show the Collector's stock. In that way, they cheat the people and they sell the things at black-market price.

Finally, my suggestion will be that giving licences to private persons should be cancelled; no private dealer should be appointed for procurement. Similarly for distribution there should be a large number of government shops in each panchayat and the committees which are there now, supply inspectors committees, should be replaced by committees comprising of the people who are actually committed to dehoarding.

With regard to industry, I will bring to the notice of this House how Orissa has been totally neglected all through. I would bring out only one aspect. The then Minister, Shri Bhagat, Promised in 1964 that there would be a second steel plant in Orissa and that the work would be taken up during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Now what is the reply to a question put by hon. Member, Shri Chhantamani Panigrahi; the answer was given on the 18th in the Committee meeting; the answer indicates that, after the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the question of second steel plant would be considered. Late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam also made a promise; he said that they had already appointed a group or team of experts which would go into the matter and that they would definitely give all priority as far as second steel plant was concerned. So, this matter has to be looked into.

As far as irrigation is concerned, Dahi is a project which should have been undertaken in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. By spending Rs. 36 lakhs on minor irrigation projects, you can benefit to the extent of 3,480 acres.

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Do not show cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. We want that medium and minor irrigation projects like Daha, Moro-Harabhang and Bhagva should be taken up and completed. In the Budget provision has to be made for these projects and they should be taken up immediately. If you do not make any progress, if you fail, then it is the right re-advantage of the situation and then titionary forces which will take ad-you will have to suffer the consequences thereof.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we are discussing today the second stage of the Orissa Budget, it is most unfortunate that Orissa, which was in the grip of serious drought, is now in the grip of floods and Cuttack, Balasore, Khurda, Nayagarh and Sadar sub-divisions of Puri and Koraput are affected. Orissa's three rivers of sorrow—the Brahmani, the Baitarani and the Kharswan—have played havoc in Balasore and Cuttack districts, having breached at several places, and inundated vast areas in Jaipur sub-division of Cuttack district and Bhadrak sub-division of Balasore district. Over 250 villages with an estimated population of nearly three lakhs have been affected in the Jaipur sub-division of Cuttack district by the floods in the rivers. Also Bhubaneswar, Nayagarh and Khurda sub-divisions have been affected in puri district.

The urgent need in the case of Orissa today is to speed up the Rengali and Bhimkund projects in Brahmani and Baitarani rivers. Government should take immediate measures in this regard. Whatever sum have been allocated for 1973-74 are not adequate and the Government of India should have tried to expedite all these things.

If we look to the Budget, we find that out of a total of Rs. 346 crores that we are going to sanction to the Finance Ministry for defraying the expenses for Orissa for 1973-74, the total debt servicing payments by Orissa Government to the Centre are about Rs. 29 crores.

Orissa has a population of 2 crores and so if we calculate, it comes to Rs. 15 per head. So, we have to pay back to the Government of India Rs. 15 per head and Orissa has the lowest per capita income in India, having Rs. 344 or Rs. 345 even after 25 years of Independence. I hope the time has come when all these problems should be seriously discussed and taken into consideration—as to how the debt burden has come to about Rs 450 crores which may go up to Rs 600 crores. Therefore, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister: take the case of Hirakund Dam stage I. The construction was started in 1946 and we owe about Rs. 65-70 crores to the Government of India on this account. Besides, we are paying interest on it at compound rate. We are paying Rs. 2 crores every year by way of interest alone. Therefore, the Government of India should have at least rationalised this loan of Rs. 65-70 crores. It is a flood control and multi-purpose project. You can charge us for the electricity. And so far as flood-control is concerned, this is your responsibility. So, that expenditure should be kept separate and you should not charge compound interest on that. The State Government has been repaying this for the last so many years and to-day the time has come when the State is under President's rule and I want to plead before the Minister: you should rationalise it and you should pay back the interest that we have paid all these 25 years. I hope this needs serious consideration and the hon. Minister would give his thought to this problem.

You will be surprised to know that Orissa was under the grip of a

drought. Now 400 Panchayats have been declared as drought affected, but it is an incomplete list. I was myself touring the districts. It is said that for the supply of essential commodities they have opened 621 fair price shops. From Nuagan which is a block in the Puri District the tribals have written to me that there is no foodgrain available in the fair price shops. Neither the dealers have gone to the sub-division to get the rice and other foodgrains nor is work provided to them. It is a drought-affected area. Similarly, there are many other places. I have got many letters and I have visited many places. It is no use saying that you have opened fair price shops. The question is you should give adequate stocks of foodgrains to the fair price shops. Here, the Government has failed and the Central Government should give direction at this moment when we are spending so much on drought relief that adequate stocks of rice should be given to the fair price shops and regular work should be provided.

The most surprising thing is: you know Vanaspati and other essential commodities—here what they are doing is that suppose 3000 tins come to Orissa, they allot 2000 tins to Cuttack and the rest to other Urban Centres. Every thing is exhausted there. Sir, there are 46000 villages in Orissa and there is no fair distribution. Why is this discrimination between the urban and the rural people? Is it the socialism that we are committed to? Is it the national objective that the villager will get only 50 ounces of sugar whereas the urbanite will get 3 to 4 kilos of sugar? What is this kind of discrimination? I hope there should be some rationality in the distribution.

We thought that many deficiencies will be removed under the President's rule. But still we lag behind. At least two to three months have gone by under the President's rule and we

must have made up the deficiencies in our backwardness. What do we find in the Budget papers. There is no hope. I am sorry there is no hope they have given us. They tell that the Planning Commission is very serious of pruning the plan. Will all the pruning then come to Orissa? In the Fifth Plan we must allocate Rs. 2000 crores so far as Orissa is concerned taking into consideration its backwardness and its lowest per capita income. But what do we find? Even the revised estimates of the Fifth Plan coming to us say it is Rs. 800 crores and the Central Government has not given its mind as to whether it should be 500 or 600 crores and they say that the Planning Commission is seriously considering pruning the plan. These aspects should be taken into consideration and specific projects should be taken up which are under consideration of the Central government for the last many years.

With regard to the Chilka Lake Fisheries Scheme, this is a very lucrative scheme. The State Government has submitted a scheme costing Rs. 15 crores to the Central Government and the World Bank has evinced keen interest in participating in this project. Sir, it is a laudable scheme and it must be expedited. I do not know why this has not been finalised as yet and I do not know why this is being delayed at all.

About the Fishing Harbour at Paradeep and Dhamra the Government of India has accepted this in principle but I do not know why this is also being delayed.

While discussing about the Andhra Demands the hon. Minister has said that they have provided Rs. 9 crores for giving employment to the uneducated people. In Orissa today there are 300000 unemployed young people. If you add 40,000 matriculates of this year the total would come up to 3.50 lakhs. What has

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happened to your special scheme of providing employment to unemployed persons in Orissa? You have made a meagre allocation of Rs. 2 crores for this. Why this meagre allocation has been made for Orissa? For Andhra you have given Rs. 9 crores but for Orissa you are giving Rs. 2 crores. Why? How is this meagre allocation going to solve the problem of Orissa in respect of unemployment? You say, there are more unemployed people in Andhra and so you give more. But, I must say now that the problem of unemployment in Orissa must be gone into thoroughly because there are more unemployed people there. I hope Orissa State will get some more assistance in this respect.

So far as irrigation projects are concerned, Salia project in my district was started in 1960. But, after 13 years the canal system has not yet been completed. So far as Delta Irrigation project is concerned, it was started in 1955. Its original estimate was Rs. 14 crores and now it has gone up to Rs. 64 crores. By 1980 it will go up, I am sure, to Rs. 100 crores. What a terrible wastage of men, money and material which is involved? The expenditure is mounting year by year. When President's rule is there Government should take a little more interest in this matter and see that some progress is made.

The Godahado project was started in 1960. The Dam has not yet been completed. The Derjang project was started in 1960 and it is not completed. The Pitamahali project was started in 1967-68 and it is not yet completed. The Uttel project was started in 1968-69 and it is not completed as yet. If you go on adding to this list, you will find what a big number of projects are there which have not been completed. If only they had been completed, they would have provided irrigation facilities to thousands of acres of lands and peasants would have got the bene-

fit. But all this could not happen because of this delay. They could not get the benefit because of this delay and they are suffering. I hope and trust that when President's rule is there, something will be done immediately to complete these projects which have been languishing for long. The State Government has asked for a sum of Rs. 20 crores from the Central Government for the purpose of completing these projects which have remained incomplete so long, in the last year of the Fourth Plan and in the first year of the Fifth Plan. But the Central Government has granted only Rs. 3 crores and that too has not reached them as yet. How can you say that you are going to remove unemployment and poverty? One cannot understand this.

Orissa has got tremendous potentiality so far as irrigation and power is concerned and it should be fully utilised. Even with the Balmellia project I am afraid Orissa cannot get power from this project, because we do not have the transmission lines. It will go to Andhra Pradesh. Let it go to Andhra Pradesh, but Orissa cannot get electricity.

My hon. friend Shri Jagannath Rao has referred to the Gopalpur port. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme and is being financed from Central loan assistance. The investigation work had started in 1971-72, but for the final site location, officers have gone thrice, but the site has not yet been selected. One officer, went and said that the site was not good; then, another officer went and said that the other site was not good. Thus, for the last two years, the selection of site is being delayed. The result is that the atomic plant is not coming up, the rare earths factory is not coming up or is not proceeding well. I hope, therefore, the site selection will be made quickly, and the work will start immediately and it will soon be finished.

The Inland Water Transport Committee appointed by the Government of India had recommended many important projects in Orissa in the Fourth Plan, consisting of the navigability of the river Mahanadi between Dholpur and Cuttack, and in the Fifth Plan, the revival of the Ganjam coast Canal and providing transport facilities in Chilka Lake and (Mahanadi estuaries.) But nothing has been done so far.

From the budget estimate, I find that only Rs. 1,48,50,000 has been provided for famine relief. This is completely inadequate. But for the police budget we find that the allocation is Rs. 9 crores, whereas for tribal development, the allocation is only Rs. 5 crores. If any layman were to look into the budget, he will say that in this third year of committed socialism. After we had promised so many things to the common people and the tribal people and the people in the economically backward and undeveloped regions while the police budget has Rs. 9 crores, the tribal budget has an allocation of only Rs. 5 crores, and for famine relief, the amount provided is only about Rs. 1.48 crores. I do not know whether the Central Government have scrutinised this budget. Perhaps they have not had time to scrutinise it, and this must have come up to them from the State Government and they would have approved of it. Therefore, I suggest that this budget should be thoroughly gone into.

As I was saying, so far as Orissa is concerned, so many projects have been pending before the Central Government such as the second steel plant, Paradip fertilisers, Jakhapura. Banspani and Khurda-Phulbani Rail Link, the naval training centre at Chilka and the conversion of of the Chilka lake into a national lake and so on. I suggest that Government should plan an investment of Rs. 300 crores during the President's rule, so that we in the House will feel that at least during President's rule, we have been able

to get something from the Central Government.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : सभापति जी, कल मणिपुर और आज आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बजट पर विचार हुआ और इस समय उड़ीसा के बजट पर विचार चल रहा है : उड़ीसा में लोकप्रिय सरकार का गठन हुआ था तथा वहाँ पर कांग्रेस सरकार की सत्ता थी, किन्तु कांग्रेसियों के आपस के द्वेष की दल-दल में फँसने के कारण वहाँ की लोकप्रिय सरकार को समाप्त कर दिया गया और वह लोकप्रिय सरकार टूट गई। उचित तो यह था कि विरोधियों को सरकार बनाने का अवसर देना चाहिए था, लेकिन सत्ता सरकार ने विरोधियों की उपेक्षा कर सरकार बनाने का अवसर नहीं दिया। यदि उपेक्षा न की जाती तो आज इस बजट पर उड़ीसा की लोकप्रिय सरकार विचार करती और वहाँ के भयंकर तूफान में फँसी हुई जनता की कठिनाइयों का निराकरण करने के लिए गम्भीरतापूर्वक मार्ग प्रशस्त करती। किन्तु दुर्भाग्य है कि आंशिक रूप से आज हम इस बजट पर विचार करने के लिए यहाँ आये हैं। वैसे उड़ीसा का पिछड़ापन, सभापति जी, विख्यात है।

हर साल कभी सूखा पड़ता है तो कभी तूफान से वस्तु होता है और जब सरकार बनती है तो आपस के द्वेष में उसे कुचला जाता है। इसी का कारण है कि उड़ीसा के लोग शहर और देहात से भाग कर अन्य प्रदेशों में जा रहे हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि साधारण ग्रामीण लोगों के पास अपना सरढकने के लिए फूस तक नहीं रह गया है, बरसात में लोग भीग रहे हैं। एफ०सी०आई० का अन्न नहीं जा रहा है। सरकार दम भरती है कि हम सब को खाना देंगे, लेकिन आज लोगों को अन्न नहीं मिल रहा है और लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं।

सरकार दम भरती है कि ग्रामीण नवयुवक और नवयुवतियों को रोजगार देंगे। किन्तु

[श्री ईश्वर चौधरी]

बैरीजगारी इतनी व्याप्त हो गई है कि अब लोगों में शंका बनी हुई है कि उन का भविष्य क्या होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बजट में बेकारीपन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार विशेष रूप से प्राविधान रखती। आशा है कि सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार करेगी और जो उड़ीसा में बेकारीपन है, और वहाँ लोगों के लिए एक अभिषाप बन कर रह गया है, वह समाप्त होगा। अगर सरकार बाकई में वहाँ की जनता के कटो को दूर करना चाहती है तो तत्परता से इसे कर दिखायें। उड़ीसा में राष्ट्रपति शासन बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है लेकिन अब ज्यादा दिनों तक उस को चलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। शीघ्र से शीघ्र इस पर विचार करने हुए चुनाव कराये या विरोधियों को सरकार बनाने का मौका दे ताकि वहाँ भी जनप्रिय सरकार बन सके।

अभी तक विकास की कौन सी योजनाएँ सरकार ने लागू की हैं इस की रूप रेखा मदन में रखनी चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि दीर्घकालीन और तत्कालीन दो योजनाएँ, सरकार को उड़ीसा के सम्बन्ध में लेनी चाहिए। तत्काल लागू की जाने वाली योजनाएँ बाढ़ मुखा, बेकारी, अन्न की कमी, रोजगार की कमी, शिक्षा की व्यवस्था में सम्बन्धन होनी चाहिए। हम ने मुना था कि लोग उड़ीसा में 25 वर्ष की स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी ग्यास में तड़प रहे हैं, पय जल का वहाँ अभाव है और सरकार ने उस बारे में कोई विचार नहीं किया। यह किसी भी लोकप्रिय सरकार के लिए शोभा की बात नहीं है। जनता ने बहुत धैर्य से काम लिया, लेकिन अब वह बाध टूट रहा है, और हो सकता है कि अभिषाप बन कर सरकार पर पुन हावी हो जाय। ग्रामीण विकास योजना के माध्यम से सब लोगों को योजना के सम्बन्ध में, नौकरी देने के सम्बन्ध में एक तत्कालीन व्यवस्था जाड़ देना चाहिए जिस से सभी को काम मिले। इस बाढ़ के बाद लोग परेशान हैं, उन की कथकलि समाप्त

हो गई है। पहले तो लोगों के पास पीतल के बर्तन होते थे, चाँदी के भी थे लेकिन; अपना पेट भरने के लिए उन बरतनों को उन्हें बेचना पड़ा और आज हात पर वह है कि उन के पास अल्पमति तक के बरतन नहीं हैं जिन्हें बन्धक के रूप में रख सके या उन में खा सकें। सरकार का वहाँ की दयनीय स्थिति का ज्ञान है इस लिए इस पर गौरव विचार होना चाहिए। राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू रहते हुए जा वहाँ भूखमरी की समस्या है उस के लिए एक सर्वदलीय कमेटी बननी चाहिए जो बाढ़ भूख रोजगारी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में विचार करे और सरकार को परामर्श दे तथा सरकार के गांधी कथे में कक्षा मिला कर चले। मैं समझता हूँ सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी।

खनिज व्यापार विभाग की गलत नीतियों के कारण तथा विलम्ब कार्यों के कारण खनिज और की खाने बन्द हो गई है जिस की वजह से गार कृषि बेकारी है। सरकार अगर थोड़ा सा ध्यान दे तो खनन क्षेत्रों में पुन काम चालू हो सकता है और वहाँ की भूखमरी दूर हो सकती है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि कृषि क्षेत्र में उन्नति हुई है लेकिन सभी क्षेत्रों में उन्नति नहीं हुई है। बिजली और मिलाट का अभाव है। किसान मेहनती हैं लेकिन उस के पास साधन नहीं है। सरकार अगर बिजली देने की व्यवस्था कर दे तो अन्न की उपज करने में किसान पीछे नहीं रहेंगे। इस के अलावा एक छटा सा काम और है जिस में ग्रामीण लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है और यह यह कि सरकार को गाँवों को शहरो में मचको के जरिये जोड़ देना चाहिए। सड़के चाँद कच्ची हों या पक्की, अगर गाँवों को जोड़ते हैं तो ग्रामीण लोगों को काम मिल सकता है और उस में उन की आर्थिक स्थिति भी सुधरती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में तत्काल कदम उठाना चाहिए।

उड़ीसा हूँकूम और पाबन्ध के अंत

में काफी धान बढ़ा हुआ है। मत मेशन में सरकार द्वारा एक अध्यादेश निकाला गया था कि मूल के राष्ट्रीयकरण का हैंडलूम और पावरलूम उद्योगों पर बुग धमर नहीं पड़ेगा। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि आज सर्वज्ञ, चाहे बिहार हो, उड़ीसा हो, मणिपुर हो, उत्तर प्रदेश हो या मध्य प्रदेश, सब जगह मूल गायब हो गया है। जिस चीज को सरकार हाथ लगाती है वह लोप हो जाती है। मैं ने एक पत्र लिखा था सरकार को हमने कहा था कि लाखों लोग ऐसे बेकार पड़े हैं जो बुनकर का काम करते हैं, रूपड़ा बुनकर अपना जीवनयापन करने हैं। लेकिन आप ने जब मैं राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है मूल लुप्त हो गया है। आप को कम से कम 10 एम पर मे कट्टाल हटा लेना चाहिए। आप ने 17 नम्बर में कट्टाल हटाया तो 17 नम्बर का मूल मार्केट म हटा गया। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि चाहे 26, 25, 22 या 10 एम हो इन पर से धान कट्टाल हटा लीजिय जिस से लाखों लोगों का काम मिल सके। अगर राष्ट्रपति शासन में ऐसा आप कर सते तो जनता केन्द्रीय शासन की तारीफ करेगी। आशा है सरकार इस बात में तत्परतापूर्वक काम करेगी।

उड़ीसा में वन सम्पदा बहुत है, उस को जब चाहे आप सोने की तरह मज्जा सकते हैं। लेकिन उस में प्रयत्न लाने के लिए, रक्षा करने के लिए आप कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर रहे हैं। क्या वन सम्पदा इसलिए होती है कि उस के उपयोग के साथ बीजारोपण नहीं करे? हर सरकार दो विभाग अपने पास रखती है एक वन उजाड़न और वन लगावन। सरकार एक और वन काटती है, लेकिन वन लगाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करती है। वन से हजारों जंगल के लोग अपना जीवनयापन करते हैं। साथ उस वन संपदा की रक्षा करते हुए वहां के लोगों को उसी के माध्यम से काम दे सकते हैं। पेपर मिल बना सकते हैं, कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित कर सकते हैं।

पाराद्वीप उड़ीसा में एक जगह है। वहां पर सरकार की योजना थी कि हम एक जहाज का कारखाना खोलेंगे। पता नहीं कौन सी विधुम्बना ने कबटली की पारदर्शिता में जहाज बनाने का कारखाना नहीं खुला। अगर इसको खोल दिया जाता तो उस प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन, उसकी आर्थिक दुर्दशा को दूर या कम करने में सहायता मिल सकती थी। मैं निवेदन करना हूँ कि इस और आप का ध्यान जगज।

17 00 hrs

उड़ीसा माने की विडिया कहलाने लायक तभी हो सकता है जबकि उसके विकास पर अधिक में अधिक धनराशि खर्च की जाए। ये तथा जा काम मैं करता हूँ अगर उनकी राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान किया गया तो इस समय का सदुपयोग किया गया है ऐसा समझा जाएगा। मैं साथ ही साथ नत्कान लाकप्रिय सरकार व उड़ीसा में गठन को मांग भी करता हूँ।

SHRI P GANGADEB (Angul):
Mr Chairman, Sir, While I rise to speak on the 2nd stage of discussion on Orissa Budget of 1973-74. I do not wish to repeat whatever I said on the last occasion. Before going to certain specifics, let me submit, Sir, that when we met for the Committee meeting on Orissa legislation a few days back, many of us from Orissa could not conceal our great sense of anxiety and concern, at the present near famine condition in the State, specially, what was witnessed during the last summer months. Sir, this has been the situation in many a parts of the State for quite a long time now. Only a few months have passed since the last session of Lok Sabha, when we had discussed the economic condition of the State, but, there seems to be no respite. During last summer, there was food scarcity, starvation deaths, even sale of children and suicide cases about which there were many reports in the press. I do not know whether these reports have given the correct picture. However,

[Shri P. Gangadeo]

I must emphasise that the Government assure for its citizens the bare necessities for their subsistence. As far as I know, there is enough food, but the food problem needs proper dealing. We see all round that the common man is unable to purchase food at the high-price. He takes to inferior eatables at the cost of his life. In short, food price is so high and beyond the means of the average man that he is a prey to starvation and want.

Therefore what is needed in Orissa now is a good procurement and distribution policy for rice as well as far paddy to meet the present difficult economic situation in the next three months. I must say there has been bungling in the procurement of rice in Orissa, and perhaps in many other States also. I think, Sir, there should be a firm policy now, well chalked out. It should not be left to the monolithic and unwieldy organisation like the F.C.I. I for one, feel, that the State of Orissa should have its own well managed mechanism for procurement and distribution of rice. It is high time that the rice procurement policy, guarantees a fair-price to the farmers. If that adds to the cost, let the middleman be eliminated; I do not mind. You will agree that only a fair price can induce the farmer to put in his best and automatically to produce more. In Orissa today, shortages of essential commodities are already felt and the price trend is showing a rise. Almost all of us know that the staple food in Orissa is rice. Therefore, I wish to suggest the following solutions to the problem.

While the Government of Orissa have fixed the stock ratio of 75 quintals of paddy to the producer, it seems to me too low. For one thing, most of the costs to maintain the cultivation have to be met in kind. This is the practice in the whole of the western part of Orissa. Secondly, it does not cover the requirements of seeds. Thirdly, the procurement price fixed

by the Government of Orissa today is round about Rs. 46 per bag of rice, which is atrociously low in my opinion. Even to buy seeds from government agencies, it costs today Rs. 92 per bag in Orissa. Why not, therefore, pay an economic price to the farmer and place a ceiling on the middleman's price? I am sure if this is done, the impoverished farmers of Orissa can be induced to produce more only if they are given this reasonable price. I strongly suggest, therefore, that a price of at least Rs. 60 per bag of rice should be fixed instead of the present price of about Rs. 46 per bag. So also, why not increase the retainable quantity of paddy to say 100 quintals with the producer in order to cover the cost of farming and to meet the full requirements of seeds? I do hope, therefore, Government will reconsider this matter to bring solace to the bulk of the farmers of my State

Next I come to the problem of unemployment and industrial backwardness of the State. Sir, the State Industrial Development Corporation, under the Governor's rule, has no doubt been doing a good promotional function by trying to get through a large number of letters of intent to set up industrial projects. But this agency, as far as I know, does not have adequate consultancy facilities and expertise nor it has the resources to push up a major programme of industrialisation. Therefore, I further suggest that a more lenient view should be taken in the matter of industrial licencing in dealing with Orissa.

Now I come to the development of irrigation and power projects. That Orissa has tremendous potentialities for development of power and irrigation is no doubt a fact. But the progress has been hampered, if I may say so, due to perhaps, administrative and other factors, including paucity of resources. I am of the opinion that the development of irrigation in Orissa is not upto expectation.

I feel that much better results can be achieved and therefore the main thing to do for the State is to encourage public opinion, give financial support to local co-operative effort, as has been done in many other States. To mention a few, States like Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been successful in this matter. I expect, therefore, that Orissa State should immediately set the ball rolling in this regard.

Sir, the social problems of the State also need the attention of the Government. The backwardness of the State of Orissa is purely due to the low level of literacy and problems of health and nutrition. I am surprised to find that in this budget the outlays on education, public health and rural development is only a fraction of the total expenditure. It is also seen that the expenditure on education and health is at the same level as of last year. This needs to be altered and there should be higher allotment for the year 1973-74.

Then again, we from Orissa have been making many proposals for the development of Orissa from time to time. One of the long-pending claims is the establishment of a separate Collectorate of Central Excise and Customs, and it is yet to materialise. I would, therefore, request the Government to lose no time in acceding to this justified claim. Otherwise, this demand of Orissa will remain a far cry.

From the Governor's report sent to us I am happy to find that he has submitted a number of useful proposals to the Centre regarding the requirements of the State in the matter of development. I do hope that the most sympathetic consideration will be given to these proposals so that the popular aspirations of the State are fully satisfied. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat with the cherished hope that the Centre will take special interest to solve the various problems

of the State with a well knit administrative apparatus.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Mr. Chairman, within a short period of two hours we cannot do proper justice to the various demands in the Orissa budget which affect the destiny and welfare of 22 million people. In fact, it is a mockery of democracy. There would have been a full-dress debate and a thread-bare discussion on the various demands if it had been discussed by the representatives of the people. It would also have fulfilled the aspirations of the people of that State. But it is not possible because of the undemocratic and dictatorial dissolution of the Orissa Legislative Assembly. I call it dictatorial because during the 7½ years of regime of Shrimati Indira Gandhi President's Rule was imposed 22 times as against 10 times in the first 16 years since the Constitution came into operation. But for the dictatorial intervention on the part of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Pragati Assembly Party with a strength of 82 in a House of 140 should not have been denied an opportunity of forming a Government when Shrimati Nandini Satpathy with only 49 supporters was called to form the Government. When the Nandini Satpathy Government fell, not a single dog barked. There was a sigh of relief in the entire State. It was the beginning of the end of the Chief Minister, being imposed by the Centre by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In this regard, Orissa has given the lead and the entire country should be grateful to Orissa.

Instead of dilating on various aspects I would like to pinpoint on certain important and vital problems affecting my State. I know for certain that with this brute majority, it will be a cry in wilderness. But anyway, it is the compulsion of my duty to bring to the notice of the House various burning problems of my State.

When the Fifth Plan is on the anvil, when the die is going to be cast

for the welfare of the people for the next five years, when the Finance Commission has started working regarding the distribution of Central revenues to various States, there is no popular representative to put up Orissa's case. A few bureaucrats headed by a partisan Governor and by his deputy, a popular rejection at the polls, Shri Surendranath Dwivedi, as the Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Board, are the persons who are to put up Orissa's case. Shri Surendranath Dwivedi wanted to be rehabilitated. He could have been sent as a Lt. Governor of Pondicherry or as an Ambassador to Timbuctoo. But to give an opportunity to him to preside over the destiny of Orissa is surely most undemocratic. To those who swear that in the process of planning, even from the gram panchayat level people will be associated, I would like to point out that this plea has been completely forgotten and the people are not taken into confidence. A bureaucratic Plan has been drafted and it will be a very bitter pill on the part of Orissa to swallow because it has hardly touched a fringe of the various burning problems.

It has been borne out by previous speakers belonging to the Congress party that starvation deaths have taken place though it has been denied by the Minister with all the emphasis at his command that there has been no starvation death. My distinguished colleagues have corroborated it. It has been published in papers also. I have visited Kojhar district, Mayurbhanj district and Golanunda block of Kalahandi district and there are written reports of starvation deaths. Those have not yet been probed into. We usually get a stock reply that there has been no starvation death. The Minister may try to paint a lily or to paint a rosy picture or may try to cook a very nice chicken curry. But the fact remains that there have been starvation deaths on a large scale. There have also been distress sales of cattle, utensils and ornaments and the large-scale migra-

tion of people. The situation is very alarming. I would most humbly plead with the Government that they should give top priority to this problem to meet the situation.

There has been a steep rise in prices. Wheat, sugar and vanaspathi have completely vanished. I congratulate the citizens of Cuttack who observed the Cuttack bandh most peacefully and stood as one man at the call of Opposition to demonstrate against the rise in prices. The entire distribution system has collapsed. I would request the Prime Minister to visit the scarcity areas, not by the helicopter but by the train. Let her go to any station. There is a virtual race between the crow and the dog and the urchin to catch hold of the left-over food or any roti that is thrown from the train. Let her see herself whether it is a fact or not.

The policy has been deliberate and calculated to impoverish the people as was the policy of the British Government. The man-made famine of Bengal is being repeated so that at the time of elections a correct will be dangled in front of the poor voter—a five-rupee note—to cast his vote in favour of the Government and he will swear that Annapoorna has come and given food at least on the day of voting.

Regarding Orissa, even though it is a surplus State, there has been a long spell of drought and as pointed out by the previous speakers, there have been unprecedented floods. These floods are not the monopoly of the coastal districts alone. Even in Koraput at an altitude of 3,000 feet, in Kalahandi and Belangir districts, Tel, Sunder, Uta and Indravati rivers were in floods. There has been a large devastation of crops; all the seedlings have been washed away and large stretches of land are sand-cast because of the unusual rains of 19 inches in 24 hours. Many tenements have been washed away, school buildings have collapsed and many people have become homeless and many lives have been lost.

In this regard I would like to point out that no adequate relief has been provided. On the other hand, to add insult to the injury, distress warrants/certificate cases have been started to realise the Government and cooperative dues from the farmers. I would like to point out that the first priority should be given to provide seeds and loans so that they can start their agricultural operations again.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): On a point of order. He is just reading out his speech; it was probably written by someone, I do not know I do not think it is permissible under the Rules of Procedure. He is just reading it out. I can understand his referring to notes, but he is reading out verbatim.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I would tell him.

श्री पंडित समाचरण

I can teach him about parliamentary practice for ten years.

I would like to say that the benefits, as recommended by the Central Pay Commission, should accrue to the State employees also. This guarantee should be given here on the floor of the House.

There is large scale unemployment, mostly in the mining areas because of the faulty decision, wrong decision, of MMTC in lifting the manganese ore and iron ore. There has been absolutely no work in the manganese mines, the mines have been closed down. As a result, there is large scale unemployment in Keonjhar, and also in Mayurbhanj area because of the closure of iron ore mines in Gorumahishani and Badampahar. Thousands of people have been thrown out of employment. In this regard I would like to ask the Minister to tell us categorically, after scrutinising the Budget, how many employed opportunities have been created in this Budget to relieve the unemployment problem.

Coming to distress conditions and scarcity conditions prevailing in Orissa the Maharashtra people and the An-

dhra Pradesh people must be very happy because the Prime Minister rushed there and immediately sanctioned two new railway schemes in two States to provide employment, as a relief measure, but I am sorry to say that in my State even the small missing link of 5 miles Talchair-Bimalgarh, or the Jakhpura-Banspani railway line has not been sanctioned as if the people of Orissa are to be persecuted because of their party affiliation.

There are seven central projects which have been pending consideration and they have been put in the cold storage since the Government was taken over by the Governor. I would like to know what steps have been taken over by the Governor. I would like to know the project of the second steel plant for which there was a categorical reply by Mr. Bhagat that during the Fourth Five Year Plan the processing of the second steel plant in Orissa will be taken up? I would like to know what has been done in that regard.

Paradip port is the deepest port in the country. It is a major port but Orissa has been denied the ship-building yard and it has gone to Haldia to please Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray even though there is only a Jetty there, what to speak of a Port, in Haldia.

I would like to point out certain projects which may be considered by the Government here. One is the Indravati multi-purpose project about which investigations are being taken up since 1962 and investigations have been going on. In spite of the assurance given in the Consultative Committee that the project report would be ready by July, 1973, now we hear that the report would be ready by June 1974. The whole thing has been put in abeyance because of the inter-riparian disputes between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. But now that there is President's rule in Andhra as also in Orissa, I do not find that there should be any difficulty if, out of court settlement, an award is to be given.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

by the Centre regarding the allocation of the surplus Godavari waters so far as their utilisation in these two States of Andhra and Orissa. It will generate 600 megawatts of electricity and irrigate 3 lakh acres of chronically parched land of Kalahandi district which will go a long way toward increased food production and easing of the power shortage.

One word regarding the Rengali project, I would like to point out that even though there has not been any project report and there has not been any study on the cost-benefit ratio it has been rushed through due to sheer stubbornness of the present Government. It will submerge vast areas which are the granary and the rice-bowl of the erstwhile Bamra and Palahara State in the name of flood control. But if the report of Dr Visweswaraya was implemented, then the entire flood problem of the Brahmani river would have been solved and the mouth of the Brahmani at Dammra would have been dredged and the Chandbali port would have been re-opened and the flood protection embankments on both sides of the river would have been strengthened and the tributaries of the Brahmani river would have been dammed to check the flood waters and flood could easily be controlled.

Lastly, I charge that the Governor has been acting in a most partisan way. I will give four instances. (1) since the administration has been taken over by the Governor, the Aska Cooperative Powerloom factory which was working on a cooperative basis and which belonged to the weavers has been sold to Shri K C Tripathi who has recently joined the ruling Congress from the Utkal Congress, at a nominal sum of Rs 3 lakhs whereas its value was nearly Rs 15 lakhs. (2) A calculated move has been set afoot to strangle the various newspapers. The Swarajya daily paper to which Government owe to the tune of Rs 1,40,000 towards advertisements has been deliberately withheld. Num-

ber three. There was direct interference in the Municipal elections by the Governor. In this regard I look the permission of the hon. Speaker to lay certain papers here. Shrimati Nandini Satpathi, President of the Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee is writing to the Governor on 7th June, 1973, saying—

My Dear Governor "

This is the case where a Congress candidate was defeated and Shrimati Nandini Satpathi writes to the Governor saying—

"In the circumstances it may be considered whether an enquiry should be ordered into the affair and official publication of the result in the Orissa Gazette be withheld."

A demand for the withholding of publication of the election results of a Municipality is being made by the former Chief Minister. That shows how she is completely ignorant of the Municipal Election Laws.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO What is wrong in that? As President of the Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee she only brought it to the notice of the Governor. She brought to his notice certain facts. The Governor did not act on the letter. The result was the candidate of the opposition was declared elected.

SHRI P K DEO The Governor has acted on her advice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour). Is Shrimati Nandini Satpathi represented by her spouse here?

श्री इतहास सम्मेली (धमरोहा): चेयरमैन साहब मैं माफ़ूम करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी ऐसे मन्त्र का रिकेस्ट दिया जाये जो इस हाउस का मੈम्बर नहीं है और उस के ऊपर इस तरह के इन्क्वाय लगाये जायें तो क्या आप उस मन्त्र की एक्सपेक्सेशन का नोका देंगे;

SHRI P. K. DEO: I am speaking about the Governor.

is of very vital concern to the country and if I take a little more time I beg of you to bear with me.

श्री इलहाक सम्मेली : मैं यह बात इस लिए कह रहा हूँ कि कटक के चुनाव में श्री इसके बाद पापुलर गवर्नमेंट को गिराना इन्हीं एक्स-महाराजा श्री बिजु पटनायक जैसे लोगों जो सबसे बड़े पीलिटिकल ब्लैकमेलर थे, का काम था। इन्हीं लोगों ने परबज करके वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट को गिराया है। मैं मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ऐसे लोग इस तरह का इन्जाम लगाएंगे तो क्या आप उनको एक्स-प्लेनशन का मौका देंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Government will duly reply to these points. Mr. Deo, I would request you to confine yourself to larger issues of principles alone. I am afraid, you must conclude immediately. You are now encroaching on the time of others. You may continue tomorrow, if you like.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Yes, I will continue tomorrow, Sir.

17.33 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

C.O.B. LICENCES TO DRUG MANUFACTURING FIRMS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up half-an-hour discussion re: C.O.B. Licences to Drug manufacturing firms. Mr. Bosu, I need not tell you how to devote the time, because you know the procedure. I want only to just point out that four more participants are there after you and then, the Minister has to reply....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You mean, 4 more to put questions....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like, deaths, starvation, illness and Chairman, that this is a subject which

Sir, the Indian Drug industry is an index of foreign domination through so-called technology and because of the chaotic Government policies there are multi-national, big business houses which dominate this vital industry, which is an industry which is vital for the country, not only to supply the life-saving medicines, but also the health-saving medicines which are necessary to keep the people in a healthy working condition. But, although this is so vital for the common man, for the people of the country as a whole, they have converted it into a quick money-making affair. People are suffering from malnutrition. Even pure drinking water is not available. Our resources are being exploited in the interest of foreign monopolists than anybody else. There are very few Indian firms, and out of 25,00 units, only a handful of foreigners dominate the whole range of business and the three public sector units. 40 foreign firms alone control 50 per cent of the total business in the country as a whole. Government is being pressurised to make a show of adoption of certain steps.

Take for example, the Drug Price Control Order. But was there any real decline in the profits of these big drug tycoons? If you ask me, 'No' is the answer.

The real remittances are much more. I shall read out some of the profits. In the case of Alkalis and Chemicals Corporation of India, the subscribed capital was Rs. 465 lakhs, the turnover in 1969 was Rs. 1525 lakhs, in 1970 it was Rs. 2243 lakhs and in 1971 it was Rs. 2579 lakhs, and the net profits in 1969-70 were Rs. 88.66 lakhs. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you understand accounts very well. In 1970-71, in one year's time, the profits went up to Rs. 237.84 lakhs, all on human miseries, deaths, starvation, illness and disease.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Then, take the case of the Anglo-French Drug Co. The paid-up capital was Rs 0.10 lakhs. The turnover in 1969 was Rs 143.29 lakhs, in 1970 it was Rs 171.93 lakhs, and the profits in 1968-69 were Rs 23.33 lakhs, in 1969-70 they were Rs 29.78 lakhs and in 1970-71, they jumped further to Rs 33.53 lakhs, all with a paid-up capital of Rs 16,000 only.

A similar thing is true of Bayers, Beechams, Boots, Johnson & Johnson, Pfizers, Reckitt and Coleman, Sandoz, Glaxo, Roche and so many others. I do not want to take the time of the House by quoting all these figures. I would only point out that the equity capital bears no relation to the profit, the turnover bears no relation to the profit, and it is jumping up every year. They are talking of socialism and they are talking about control of monopoly and they are talking about safeguarding the consumer interests but the consumer here is an ailing dying man.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna) They are not Indian monopolists but they are foreigners.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am talking about foreigners at the present moment. Their interests have been safeguarded. If the hon. Minister wants more details, he can easily refer to unstarred question No. 1191 of mine answered on 27th February, 1973. He will get all the details there.

Let me take the case of one company, namely Pfizers. From 1959, the amounts remitted by this company towards dividend were as follows. In 1959, it was Rs 5.88 lakhs, in 1960, it was Rs. 8.19 lakhs, an increase of 50 per cent, in 1961, it was Rs 28,43,750, a rise of 550 per cent, in 1962, it was Rs 41.86 lakhs, a rise of 750 per cent, in 1969 it went up to Rs 60,40,170 an increase of 1160 per cent and in 1970, it went up to Rs 63,12,975, an increase of 1200 per cent, and in 1971, an increase of 1300 per cent from the base year. This total sent out as pro-

fit is Rs. 4,82,87,637; within a very short span of time, this amount has been sent out.

They exercise great influence in drug supply, on the medical profession and on Government. The reply to my question No. 4888 on COB licences to foreign companies was absolutely vague. It was a violation of the very purpose of the licensing.

The type of companies that got the COB licences establishes their power, their money power, influence and political lobbying at the right place. For example, for the Glaxos, Sandoz, CIBA, Pfizers, Merck, Sharp and Dohme and others, scores of COB licences were granted. Glaxos alone got 100 COB licences. They pushed back with Government's help Indian firms out of existence most of whom were making a bare living out of it.

I have got a memorandum, and I have made an extract from it, and I shall just read it out.

"COB licence does not mean licences issued to units carrying on manufacturing activities before the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 came into force, as stated by the hon. Minister. COB licences were issued in 1970."

There are persistent reports that many irregularities have been committed in the issue of COB licences. Briefly, some of the irregularities are: (1) that certain (about 400) permission letters were issued which have no legal backing, (2) that these permission letters have been taken into account while issuing COB licences. This is highly irregular, (3) that some firms such as Hoechst and May and Baker etc. did not apply for conversion of permission letters into COB licences within the prescribed time limit. These firms are producing bulk drugs and formulations based on permission letters and even indulging in unauthorised production with impunity. All the same, applications for conversion of

permission letters into COB licences are being entertained even after the prescribed timelimit.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that the DGHS has pointed that COB licences include certain formulations and drugs which have not been produced at all, particularly by two foreign firms, Sandoz and Roche, and if so, whether Government would refer all COB cases to a parliamentary committee for a thorough probe and investigation.

(4) COB licences have been issued for certain formulations and drugs which were not produced, much less marketed. Can you imagine that, Mr. Chairman? A few instances are as follows: Sandoz; items Intestopan, Torecan and Sentivin; Glaxo—105 formulations and still further COB licences, Roche—Diazepam and so many others.

(5) Some of the foreign firms are producing formulations much in excess of the capacity allowed to them under COB licences.

(6) The sale value of production of items covered by COB licences is reported to be of the order of about Rs. 85 crores today, that is 30 per cent of the total production of drugs. The time-barred applications of foreign firms, particularly for formulations, are going to count for Rs. 300 crores in the years to come, that means 50 per cent of the Fifth Five Year Plan target for the industry.

I would like to know whether any norms and guidelines have been laid down for assessing the effective steps taken by the foreign firms to produce formulations etc. which they have not produced before the issue of COB licences. Normally the criteria for assessing effective steps should be is it a fact or not?—

(a) whether any actual user import licences for raw materials were obtained; (b) whether any returns

of actual production or the state of readiness to go into production was reported to the authorities; (c) whether any endorsement on import licences to import additional raw materials required for producing new items was secured.

In short, COB licences have been issued without proper care and consideration. Consideration, of course, is there, but it is a different consideration. I do not want to go into that, the political aspect of it; I want to deal now only with the economic aspect of it. Some of the firms, particularly foreign-dominated firms, have been given undue advantage.

(7) While issuing COB licences, the usual conditions such as exports and dilution of foreign equity etc. were not imposed in the case of foreign firms. I want to ask the hon. Minister why that is so. Under the law, the Government are fully competent to impose such conditions. This has given unfair advantage to foreign firms over our own sons of the soil, namely, Indian firms.

(8) Considering the number of irregularities committed in the issue of COB licences and the far reaching effects, all COB licences should be reopened, preferably by the Drugs Controller and it should be done under the supervision of an all-party parliamentary committee and the irregularities should be rectified, everything should be unearthed and the people told of what they have been doing. Drastic action should be taken under the law against those who are guilty.

It is also suggested that in view of this tremendous scandal about the issue of COB licences, the matter be referred to an independent parliamentary body, as I have just mentioned, for a thorough probe and inquiry.

The production of these is around Rs. 300 crores, as I have just mentioned. What is the capital? Rs. 250

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

crores. The lowest drug production-capital ratio. Elsewhere the ratio is 20 to 50. In India, it is 1 to 21. They have higher profits.

Then there is the price control order. Although they talk about 15 per cent, they never touch anything below 20 per cent. As for foreign sale figures, it is 300 to 400 per cent of their equity capital, and the profits are in actual fact 60 to 80 per cent of the equity. They transfer their profit to other unessential commodities. The Government have permitted the production of chewing gum, medicated lozenges, talcum powder, tooth paste and tooth brushes on excessive profits. The Government had been shutting eyes to these things.

I talked about the Anglo-French company with an equity capital of Rs. 10,000 and the annual turnover is Rs. 200 lakhs. The parent firm is involved in fraud. In United Kingdom, which is a capitalist country, the Monopolist Commission there has castigated and they have directed this firm to pay excess profit over a period of six years amounting to 24 million pounds. A refund of 24 million pounds, Mr. Minister. But what happens to this country? God knows what will happen.

There is the sale of two types of tranquilisers where the prices are highly inflated. These are imported to the United Kingdom and are sold at abnormally high price, and made profit of, from the parent unit.

Then there is librium which is imported into India at Rs. 5,500 per kilogram. To other countries, it is has been sent at Rs. 312 per kilo. It is Rs. 312 for other countries, and the poorest man in the world, an Indian, has to pay Rs. 5,500 per kilo. To Columbia, another American-dominated country, it is 1,250 dollars a kilo. The retail price is 20 dollars a kilo. Can you imagine that? The

foreign firms import the basic drug here at a very high price. There is no Government pressure to reduce it, and the new trick is to import intermediates and penultimate chemicals through intermediaries, at 300 to 400 per cent of the final drug itself, and the Government has misled us in this regard. The pretext is, more and more drug manufacturing. All fake stories have been given, and then there is over-invoicing without any restriction or check of the final product of these chemicals which have been pushed up in price and we were fleeced. For example, there is chloramphenicol; its world price is Rs. 100 a kilogram. But here, the wholesale price is Rs. 400 per kilogram. This shows the class character.

AN HON. MEMBER. Rs. 600.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes; Rs. 600. But why? Because of the class character of the Government. They do not want to disturb those people and they want the foreign monopolists to come and plunder and exploit the ailing, poor, starving Indian who is suffering from malnutrition and whose per capita income is 73 dollars, the lowest in the world.

The foreign firms are being more favoured. 15 foreign subsidiaries prepare formulations earning high profits. There are foreign trading units in operation. We want to know why you have not stopped them. They do not produce any basic materials. Those who helped the people are on the verge of collapse and those who want to stand on their own legs went out of existence. Fake figures are produced. Many enterprising Indians are thrown out. The production of foreign companies is much in excess.

About the COB licences, I have given you the figures. We want an explanation. The reason is, low capital/production and low production ratio. The machinery imports are underinvoiced; they bring more

machinery for the same money than they show in the books of account. It is a very strange thing. Usually, for the same type, when you buy a thing you do over-invoicing but for this industry, one of the main industries, under invoicing is done for the import of machinery so that you can produce far in excess of your licensed capacity. The installed capacity is higher than the licensed capacity. The Government is hand in glove with these criminals. Otherwise, this could never have taken place. They give excessive facilities—

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up. Please complete.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am under your command. I bow to you. I will sit down.

Ten tonnes of analgin was imported by the STC by air. Why is that so? We in India have to pay for it. They are power groups; they purchase retired Indian Civil Service officers. We have so many of them. Glaxos have been able to buy over Mr. Boothalingam. Sandoz, Mr. N. R. Pillai and then Mr. Ranganathan, former Auditor General. Indians, you can so easily purchase them; there is always a price for a person in Delhi. I do not know when this will end, buying over Secretaries, Ministers, politicians, lobbying the corridors, white man's Indian slaves. Sandoz is basically a multi-national firm, employing 1400 people with sales of Rs. 10 crores, 700 per cent of the share capital. Can you imagine, you know, Mr. Chairman, capitalisation so well. Is it done in any other industry, this plunder and loot. The average remuneration of an employee is Rs. 1,000 but very few get Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 plus perquisites Rs. 30,000. But more than 50 per cent of this is kept for the five per cent at the top, ex-government servants, politicians, their relations, sons-in-law, henchmen, etc. In reply to a question it was stated that a firm worth Rs. 150 lakhs sends Rs. 30—40 lakhs in dividend, royalty, technical know-

how, God-knows so many other things. Of course as long as Messrs. Subramaniam and Borooah smile at them, who can stop them from plundering the poor Indians by these remittances by inflating the price of basic drugs. This is one of the greatest of disgraces of the country where the man is the poorest in the world, where man starves, where the per capita income is the lowest in the world, because of the Government's alliance and conspiracy with foreign monopolies, tycoons and octopuses, the ailing man, the dying man is sucked and exploited and finally is made to go to the grave.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chavda, please come direct to questions.... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I shall come directly to the question provided you assure me that the Minister would reply straightaway to my question.

My first question is this. When our Indian monopolists exceed their capacity even by 10 per cent they are taken to task. I should like to know from the hon. Minister why action has not been taken against foreign monopolists. foreign manufacturing companies when they exceeded their capacity by more than 300—400 per cent? On the contrary they have been regularised. I want to know the reasons.

My second question is whether it is a fact that the D.G.H.S. have pointed out that COB licences include certain formulations and drugs which have not been produced at all particularly by Glaxo-105 formulations, by Sandoz-Intestopan, Torecan and Sentevini and by Roche-Chlodriazeposide, Diazepam and other formulations?

If so, whether Government would refer all COB cases to the Cabinet Secretariat for investigation?

The total production annually of drugs and pharmaceuticals in the country is about Rs. 300 crores. But out of this, the production of Rs. 85 crores is covered by COB licences. I

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

would like to know whether any guidelines have been laid down for assessing the effective steps taken by the foreign firms to produce formulations etc. which they have not produced before the issue of COB licences. By effective steps I mean, (1) obtaining actual user import licences for raw material, (2) reporting to the authorities concerned returns of actual production, and (3) securing endorsement on import licences to import additional raw material required for producing new items

जो रजिस्ट्रार शास्त्री (पटना) कुल मिला कर पत्र कम्पनियों को सी० धो० बी० लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं और उन में से ज्यादातर कम्पनियाँ विदेशी हैं। विदेशी कम्पनियों की लूट की कहानी घापने सुन ही ली है। उसी लूट को दियोग से रकते हुए मैं सवाल कर रहा हूँ।

क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी दवा कम्पनियों जिन मूल वस्तुओं से यानी बैसिक स्ट्रेचर से दवाएँ तैयार करती हैं उन्हीं से आई०डी०पी० एल०जी सरकार की कम्पनी है वह भी दवाएँ तैयार करती हैं? यदि हाँ तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी कारखाने में बनी दवाओं में विदेशी कम्पनियों से बनी दवाएँ महंगी होती हैं? यदि हाँ, तो इस लूट को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी कार्रवाई की है?

जहाँ तक इन लोगों की जानकारी है आई०डी०पी०एल० में बनी दवाएँ हिन्दुस्तान के सरकारी धर्मशालाओं में भी नहीं खरीदी जाती हैं। यदि यह सच है तो इसका क्या कारण है? वे यहाँ की बनी हुई दवाएँ खरीदे इसके लिए घापने कौन सी कार्रवाई की है।

12.00 hrs.

क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी दवा कम्पनियों बहुत झिलावट—एडवर्टीजिंग—करती हैं, जिस की चर्चा रोज़ अखबारों में हो रही है? क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि उस झिलावट की भाषा कितनी है और उस को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी कार्यवाही

की है—क्या किसी कम्पनी के खिलाफ कोई मुकदमा चलाया गया है और क्या किसी विदेशी कम्पनी के अधिकार को सजा दी गई है?

क्या सरकार विदेशी दवा कम्पनियों की लूट तथा झिलावट की समाज विरोधी कार्यवाही को देखते हुए—सरकार एन्टी सोशल एलिमेंट्स के नाम पर बहुतों को पकड़नी है, लेकिन सब से बड़े एन्टी सोशल लोग ये हैं—उन के लाइसेंस को कौन्स रद्द कर के उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेगी? इस में कौन सी कठिनाई है?

विदेशी दवा कम्पनियाँ हर माल करोड़ों रुपये मुनाफे के देश से बहार भेज रही हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पछिने तीन सालों में कितनी मुनाफे की राशि देश से बाहर भेजी गई है और क्या सरकार उस पर राक नहीं लगा सकती है? घाप ने अखबारों में देखा होगा कि ग्लैक्सो कम्पनी के एम्प्लॉयड को इन सब कार्यवाहियों के खिलाफ धीरे अपनी मामों को लेकर महीनों में आन्दोलन करना पड़ रहा है।

आई०डी०पी०एल० की दवाओं को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पापुलराइज करने और बेचने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी स्कीम बनाई है? यह मेरे सब सवालों का दिव है—यह सबाल सब से महत्वपूर्ण हैं। जल्दी महोदय इस बारे में ज़रूर बतायें।

जो मूल अन्व डाटा (पावी) सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह प्रश्न घाने के बाद मंत्री महोदय ने इन सी० धो० बी० लाइसेंस के बारे में जांच कर ली है और क्या किसी अधिकारी को दोषी या खट बाया है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कार्यवाही की गई है, क्या वह उस से सन्तुष्ट हैं या नहीं? क्या वह उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे, जिन्होंने जान बूझ कर विदेशी कम्पनियों से मिल कर अपने लाभ के लिए देश को मुक्तान पहुँचाया है? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात

की जांच की है कि जो लाइसेंस एंजु किये गये, वे ठीक इंत्यू किये गये या गलत इंत्यू किये गये ? क्या अब इस बारे में अनकवाररी की जायगी या नहीं ?

क्या मंत्री महोदय इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की कोई कमेटी बिठायेंगे, जिस में सब पार्टियाँ के सदस्य हों ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question at issue during this evening's discussion was about my reply to Unstarred Question No 4880 by Mr. K. S. Chavda. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's contention is that my reply is unconvincing. What I had said was:

"As C.O.B. licences have been issued to regularise the capacities which were deemed to have been established, the question of expansion by such firms to the detriment of any other Indian party does not arise."

As you know, this is a very wide subject and it has a very long history also. Therefore, in reply to a Question, my reply could not be adequate. The reply that I had given, in a nutshell, clearly indicates what the C.O.B. stands for. So far as Mr. Bosu's speech is concerned, so far as the references to foreign companies, their profits and remittances, etc., are concerned, all these are very important subjects. I am certainly grateful to him for giving a lot of information. But this is a problem which has to be looked into in further details.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Are we to understand that the Government has no information?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: When I say, I am grateful to the hon. Member for enlightening me, I do not admit that I am ignorant. I am one of those persons who continues to learn

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Government knows and does not take any action. That is the main point.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: When I come to this House, I do not come to teach people. I come to learn. I have that much of humility left in me. So, I am grateful not only to Mr. Bosu but also to Mr. Chavda, not only for today's intervention but earlier also, I discussed this matter with him and I got a lot of information from him.

So far as those informations are concerned, we are looking into that and, I am sure, we will come to some conclusions. But today's question is, whether the C.O.B. licences were issued in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government of India and whether they were in conformity with the rules. What is a C.O.B. licence? It is a "Carry-On Business" licence. (Interruptions) These C.O.B. licences were issued in respect of various items.

In 1951, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act was passed when registration and licensing system was introduced in this country. In 1966 what was done? By a notification dated the 29th November, 1966, the industrial undertakings, both in engineering and non-engineering fields, were given the freedom to diversify their production by manufacture of new articles or also expansion of the existing production to the additional value of 25 per cent. In other words, if they were producing goods worth Rs. 1 lakh, they were allowed to produce goods worth Rs. 1,25,000....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How generous.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It was done in 1966. I cannot take credit for this generosity. (Interruption) So far as this item is concerned, if he is pleased to call it 'generous', I am sorry I cannot accept that compliment.

[Shri D. K. Borooah]
because I was not responsible for this generosity.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. He cannot disown his responsibility. Office is a continuous process. He is constantly saying, 'I did not do anything'....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He did not say that. There is no point of order.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said that it was 'very generous'. I only say that I cannot take the credit for that generosity.

Then in 1970 this diversification was modified. Those who belonged to foreign companies and those who belonged to larger industrial houses—whose total plant and machinery exceeded the prescribed limit—were not allowed to undertake continued production of this, but it was provided that those who had already gone into production and also those who had taken effective steps for production would be allowed to have a C.O.B. licence....

MR. CHAIRMAN: In all the spheres?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Those items which they were producing. In 1966 they were entitled to expand to the extent of 25 per cent. Now they were not allowed to expand, but what they were allowed was to continue under C.O.B. licence.

Now this is a matter of carry-on-business licence. Carry-on-business licence is recommended by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. It passes through the DGTD. It passes through the Director of Health Services. Then it goes to the Licensing Committee....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It passes through Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, the Treasurer of the Congress Party.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This is finalised by the Licensing Committee. Earlier, so far as the Indian companies were concerned, it was processed only by the Ministry. Now, it has been decided whether it be Indian or foreign because Indian larger undertakings and dominant undertakings are also covered, so all these go through DGTD to find out as to what was their production and whether they have taken effective steps for production....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Did the DGTD come and sanction Maruti?

SHR D. K. BOROOAH: Then, it goes to the Director of Health Services and the Licensing Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In other words, it conforms to the procedure and the criteria.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Yes, Sir, it conforms to a certain procedure and criteria. If it is a question of profit and loss, then we can discuss it on some other occasion. To-day, the question is....(Interruptions) I have been in Parliament for some time now and I know the rules. I had also been Speaker of a House, so I know the parliamentary procedure....(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is only pointing out that he will reply to questions connected with COB licence. Questions of profits are incidental only.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He can help the country by exposing these things.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu can afford to be irrelevant whereas the Minister cannot.

SHR D. K. BOROOAH: A charge was made that COB licences were granted only to foreign firms and not

to Indian firms. That is not a fact. 12 foreign firms were issued COB licences and 4 Indian firms were also issued COB licences.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: A scandal is going on in COB licences. Is the Minister prepared to refer all COB licences to the Cabinet Secretariat?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why Cabinet Secretariat?... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I find that the hon. Members are not interested in the reply of the Minister, then I will be forced to adjourn the House. You have to listen to the Minister.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): They are not interested in the reply. It is all a political game.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request you to co-operate with me, Mr. Bosu. He is replying. You may agree or may not, but you should listen to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Point of order. All the three of us have raised that the matter should be given to a Parliamentary Committee for a thorough probe and one hon. Member said that it may be referred to the Public Accounts Committee which is a committee of the House. If the hon. Minister would make observations on that, we shall be extremely grateful.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I will come to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. (Interruptions).

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is good to listen also.

Sir, the charge was that all the COB licences which were given, were given to foreign companies. I beg to state that 12 companies were foreign companies and 4 companies were Indian companies. Mr. Bosu said about Sandoz. He said that Sandoz is full of sons and sons-in-laws of

the people in high places and so on. I came across the Managing Director, he is Ja Banerjee; another chap is Dr. Bhattacharyya; another is Dr. Deb. I did not ask whose sons they were....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Next time you ask.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Next time I will ask.

DR. KAILAS: They were not relations of Mr. Borooah.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about Bhoothalingams and Rangana-thans and Pillais?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: There are Pillais and Bosus....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No Bosu.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Pillais, Bhattacharyyas, Bosus and others (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please; let the Minister finish. He can take care of himself.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I can take care of myself. What we have done now is this.. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please, no dialogue across please.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: We have now discussed this matter and we have come to the conclusions that even in the issue of COB licences certain conditions should be imposed. We have added two conditions in respect of the foreign companies. One of the conditions is this:

"Suitable Dilution of foreign equity e.g. to 60 per cent from 100 per cent"

That is, wherever they are 100 per cent, they may come to, say, 60 per

[Shri D. K. Borooah]
cent. This is one condition. The second condition is this:

"The party should earn sufficient foreign exchange to meet the cost of imported raw material."

These are the two conditions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At what price? How much foreign invoicing? Who verifies the price?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: In addition to this we propose to add another clause. We propose that a particular percentage,—in a certain case it is being suggested that 60 per cent—of production, should be exported.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At what price?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: There are very few COB Licences left. Because, under the new dispensation which came up on 18th February 1973, the new policy in respect of drug industry..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your party has been purchased by these drug manufacturing firms. That is why you cannot plug the loopholes. Your party has taken millions of rupees. That is why you allow them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your party is on the payroll of foreign manufacturers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, while you are entitled to make whatever allegations you want to make,....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not talking about Mr. K. K. Shah; I am not talking about the money..

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to listen to the reply, please listen. Otherwise I will adjourn the House. (Interruptions). Mr. Borooah can very well take care of himself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let Mr. Borooah say something substantial. Mr. Borooah is a very good stage-manager, we know. But here I say: Please don't practice that art; here we are simple people, innocent people, representing the people of India. You may kindly give us straightforward reply whether you are willing to constitute a thorough probe. That is all that we want. If you have any skeleton in the cupboard, you must admit it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister come to the answers directly.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I shall reply to the question raised by Shri K. S. Chavda...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order I should not like to presume for a moment that this august House consists of any persons who are on the pay-rolls of foreign medicinewallahs....

DR. KAILAS: These things should not go on record. I want your decision on this. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister kindly complete his answer.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I have talked about regularisation. In fact, COB is nothing but regularisation of what was done in 1966.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want a probe.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: As for the guidelines, these are the guidelines, and in accordance with the guidelines it has been done and there is a machinery which does it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want a parliamentary probe. If he does not have any skeletons to hide in the cupboard, let him agree to this.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: We want a probe.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am here to tell the truth and not to please Shri K. S. Chavda.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not even me?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am not convinced by the eloquence of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu nor by his histrionic talents that a probe is necessary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The silver nali will never make him satisfied.... (Interruptions).

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: But certainly, I shall bear in mind what the hon. Member has said, and certainly I shall see that the rules are observed, and if the rules have not been observed, I shall see why they have not been observed. But I am not convinced by whatever they have said, that a probe is necessary, and, therefore, I cannot accept the demand for a probe.

18.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 26, 1973/Sravana 4, 1995 (Saka).