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Thursday, August 2, 1973
Sravana 11, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 2, 1973/Sravana 11,
1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hunger Strike by British Passport Holders of Indian Origin at Palam Airport

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

(a) whether a number of persons of
Indian origin with British Passports
were on hunger strike at Delhi
(Palam) Airport sometime back, and

(b) if so, the purpose of their resort-
ing to hunger strike and the reaction
of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a)
In May, 1973, 14 UK Passport-holders
of Indian origin were brought by
foreign airlines to Palam after they
had tried unsuccessfully to gain entry
to the U.K. These persons who had
been living in India previously refused
to pass through the immigration
and stayed in the transit lounge for
42 days. A number of them, according
to our information, also refused food
offered to them by the Airline for
about a week.

(b) It is understood that these per-
sons were registering their protest
with the objective of gaining entry to
the United Kingdom. Government
have always maintained that U.K.
Passport-holders are the responsi-
bility of the U.K. Government.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Minister
must be aware that this reply refers
only to the first lot of 14 or so. There
was another batch of 107 who were
also taken off the aircraft and arrest-
ed for trespass. Is the Minister aware
that these persons were being deprived
of their personal belongings; police
have taken charge of them, so that
they have been all these days without
any clothes except what they happen-
ed to be dressed in on that occasion.
Their heavy luggage is still with the
customs although the Magistrate has
said that the luggage should be given
to them; the customs do not care to
do so because the police had taken
them off the aircraft without taking
them through the customs examination
and carried them to the police station
or wherever else they have taken it.
This, I think, is very unfortunate.
They have been put to a great deal of
hardship. Will the Minister do some-
thing to see that this hardship is re-
duced?

Although it is true that they hold
British passports, Britain has a cer-
tain policy in regard to their admis-
sion into the United Kingdom. Many
of these persons have their parents in
the United Kingdom who are working
there. These were students studying
in this country. The Ugandan Presi-
dent has now decided to send out all
Indians from Uganda. Now that these
students have completed their studies
in this country, it is reasonable that

they should go back to their parents. There are some 25 or 30 students, youngmen of this kind. Is not the Minister prepared to take up the case of these people with the United Kingdom for sympathetic consideration, I agree that nothing more than that is there to be done.

There are also others who are similarly students here. Their parents are not there but their very near relatives that is to say, uncles, etc. who are financing them as students in this country, they are there. Their position is also very similar to that of the first category. I suggest that their cases be taken up. Would the Minister take up their cases with the United Kingdom authorities for sympathetic consideration? These people, despite the order of the U.K. Government, are tempted by travel agents who promise them safe entry into the U.K. and charge them huge sums of money. Has Government considered taking action against these travel agents and others who are really sharks and against whom strongest possible action should be taken?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: In the first two points, he has not asked any question but only made suggestions, which I have taken note of. In regard to the heavy luggage and personal belongings of these persons, I do not possess any information. I have made a note of it and I shall certainly see that this difficulty is removed as early as possible. In regard to the dependents of those persons who are working in the U.K., whether they are students or others, the hon. member knows our own difficulties and limitations in the matter. But to the extent possible, we would certainly take up their cause with the U.K. Government. We shall try to persuade them to decide their cases as expeditiously as possible on humanitarian grounds. Beyond that it is difficult for me to make any promise. About action against travel agents, it is true that

some unscrupulous travel agents have made such offers to some people and they have extracted a good deal of money with the promise of landing them in U.K. and they have not succeeded. I am not in a position to say at the moment what action Government of India has taken in such cases, but I shall certainly find out what action is being taken in that regard also.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: With regard to persons of Indian origin in African countries having British passports, Prime Minister Heath of England has made a very categorical statement that those who have British passports would be accommodated in England. May I know how many persons of Indian origin in Africa have gone and settled down in U.K.?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I think the hon. member is referring to those persons of Indian origin who are British passport holders and who were forced to leave Uganda as a result of the decree of August 1972. It is true that the British Government has taken over full responsibility for those people. Speaking from memory, there were 28,000 people approximately who have already been given entry permits by the U.K. Government. Out of these, 3000 persons have come to India and the rest, I believe, have gone to the U.K.

श्री छदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, जिन व्यक्तियों ने हमारे हवाई अड्डे पर हड़ताल की थी और मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार भी किया है कि उन के पास ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट थे, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिर उन्हें पालम हवाई अड्डे पर क्यों रोका गया। ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट रखनेवाले ब्रिटेन का सिरदर्द हैं, उन्हें ब्रिटेन जाने की इजाजत क्यों नहीं दी गई, हम ने उन्हें क्यों गिरफ्तार—किया—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्थिति क्या है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : इस में ब्रिटिश पामपोर्ट की बात नहीं है, अमनियन यह है कि उन्होंने कोशिश की कि किसी न किसी देश में ब्रिटेन में पहुँच जाए, लेकिन वे हमारे कामयाब नहीं रहे । वहाँ उन्हें लैंड नहीं कर दिया गया । 14 में, मैं 8 नवंबर को पड़ोस की कोशिश की, करीब-करीब वहाँ तक पहुँच गये थे, लेकिन फिर उन्हें वापस आना पड़ा । यही दृश्य बाकी अमनियों का हुआ, जब नहीं पहुँच पाये तो फिर उन्हें वापस आना एयर लाइन्स का फ्लैट हो जाना है और वह उन्हें वापस ले आते । वरन् घायल भी गये थे, मीछें यहाँ नहीं आये । जब उन्हें उड़िया में लैंड करने को कहा गया तो उन्होंने मना कर दिया, इस विजिटिंग लाइन्स में रखा गया । इसी बीच ट्रेवेल एजेंट्स के दरमियान और यू० के० आई कमिशन के दरमियान बातचीत होती रही अन्टीमेली उन को परमूण्ड किया गया और वह चले गये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार ने उन को निकाल दिया, उन का खाना बन्द कर दिया, पेशाब घर पर ताला लगा दिया । उस का भारतीयों के साथ यह व्यवहार है । पासपोर्ट का रंग कोई भी हो, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि वे भारतीय हैं ।
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : यह आरोप सही नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं वहाँ गया था । मैंने खुद देखा ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : हम ने उन के साथ कोई ज्यादाती नहीं की है । हालांकि वे ट्रांजिट लाइन्स में एक रोज भी नहीं रह सकते हैं, लेकिन हम ने उनको 42 रोज तक वहाँ रखा । एयर लाइन्स ने उन के खाने-पीने का इन्तजाम किया । उन

की पूरी देखभाल हुई । हमारी हमदर्दी उन के साथ है । लेकिन हम उन में ज्यादा और क्या कर सकते थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : "जब अगली दफा कोई आये, तो उन्हें श्री वाजपेयी के यहाँ ठहरा दीजिएगा ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Is it not a fact that many of the passengers were beaten up inside the aircraft? I want to know from the hon. Minister whether complaints have been lodged and, if so, what action has been taken against the Airlines staff.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Which particular group of people does the hon. Member refer to? Probably, he refers to 107 people who were forcibly evicted. As far as my knowledge goes, no one was beaten up. The authorities tried persuasive methods first. But when they refused to come out of the aircraft, some of them were, I think, caught hold of by the arms and asked to leave the aircraft. They were not pushed around or manhandled or beaten up.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : जो भारतीय मूलक निवासी अन्यत्र रह रहे हैं और वे वहाँ से निकाल दिये जाते हैं, तो उन विषय, अमहाय और दुखी मनुष्यों के प्रति हमारी सरकार का क्या रुख होता है?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : इस सवाल का तो पहले कई दफा जबाब दिया जा चुका है । जो हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक बाहर किसी देश में रह रहे हैं, अगर वे निकाल दिये जाते हैं, तो वे बखुबी हमारे यहाँ आ सकते हैं और हम उनकी देखभाल करते हैं । जो हमारे नागरिक नहीं हैं, हम उन की कुछहद तक इमदाद करते हैं लेकिन हम उन की ज्यादा इमदाद नहीं कर सकते हैं । जिस देश के वे नागरिक हैं, हम वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट से उन के बारे में कुछ कहें, इस से ज्यादा हम क्या कर सकते हैं ?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am sorry that the hon. Minister is misleading the House in so far as certain facts he has given in oral answers are concerned. He is referring to two separate groups of East African Asians involved, an earlier batch of 14 and second batch of 107. Of these 107 Asians, most of them were young students studying in various universities of Gujarat and Bombay. I know some of them well. Out of these 107 Asians, 59 were from Uganda, 25 from Kenya and 23 from Tanzania.

He says that they were not beaten up. The fact is that these 107 passengers who came by Pan American Airways from Bangkok were landed at Delhi. They refused to get out of the aircraft because they said the Pan American Airways had promised them to take them to London. If they had no visa or passport to get off at Delhi, I want to know why the police intervened at all. Why did the police beat, not one but five people, two of them ladies? I know it for a fact. They were beaten. For 19 hours, they sat in the aircraft with their baggage. There were some women with small children, four of them below 16 years. They were not given any food, any money, any pocket allowance. They were in jail for so many days.

Now, the hon. Minister says that nobody was beaten up. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the Government of India's policy? Is it a policy of the Government to see that our own people of Indian origin are allowed to be beaten up, humiliated and maltreated like this? Why did the police intervene at all? Why did they get into the aircraft and beat them up?

MR. SPEAKER: There should be no long speeches; only a question should be asked. In the case of Shri Patel, I allowed him because that is a very important question. But every mem-

ber should not follow that practice of having a long introduction.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Members from Gujarat are emotionally involved in this question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mavalankar is also from Gujarat.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is true that a group of 107 persons tried to go to England by various routes. They failed in their attempt. Ultimately, they came back to Delhi. After reaching Delhi they refused to leave the plane. They American authorities approached us. The airlines people requested us that they should be helped to evict these people from the plane.

AN HON MEMBER: Why were they beaten up?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I have already said that they were not beaten up. Our authorities went to those people, spoke to them, tried to persuade them to leave the plane. They were told very clearly that they were not only violating the municipal law of the country but they were also causing inconvenience to other passengers by disrupting the smooth operation of the airlines. It was criminal trespass; nothing more and nothing less. So, the authorities tried to persuade them to leave the plane. They would not come out. Ultimately, some force had to be used.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What was the force used?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: They had to catch hold a few of them by the arms and pull them out of the plane.

श्री कृष्ण सिंह जी का जवाब : अध्यक्ष : महोदय यह बात साफ ही हुई है। उन का सामान, यहाँ तक एयरपोर्ट लाउज में पड़ा हुआ है।

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to that question when Shri Patel raised it.

Percentage of Growth of Employment in Organised Sector

*164. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of growth of employment in the organised sector,

(b) whether the growth ratio is far below expectation, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) According to data collected under the Employment Market Information programme the rate of employment growth in the organised sector of the economy during 1971-72 was 2.8 per cent

(b) and (c) No norm in regard to ratio for growth of employment in the organised sector has been laid down and as such the question of it being below expectation does not arise.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is a pity that we are a planned economy.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I agree.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: And still there is no growth. When the Government profess so much about Planned development, what do they propose to do about the growth of employment? Out of this 2.8 per cent what is the percentage of growth in the public sector?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The growth of employment in 1960-61 was 12.01 million and in 1965-66 about 15.46 million, about 26 per cent more. The average growth rate was 5.5 per cent. In 1966-67 the increase was 0.8 per cent and 1967-68 almost negligible. In 1968-69 it has gone down. I do not have the break-up for the public and private sectors.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Since the position is not found to be satisfactory according to the figures now given, what special measures are the Government taking to see that the growth of employment at least in the public sector does not go down and, on the other hand, goes up?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As the hon. Member knows growth of employment is really related to economic development and growth in the public sector, and the nature of investment in the Fourth Plan as well as in the Fifth Plan Approach would clearly indicate the anxiety of the Government and also the plans with regard to economic development and further employment opportunities. Apart from these, there are very special programmes contemplated for this purpose - crash programmes for the purpose of employment of educated people. All these factors go into the making of the employment potential.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister has said that the growth is 2.8 per cent. The population increase is 2.5 per cent. So, the actual growth is 0.3 per cent. Does the Minister agree with me?

MR. SPEAKER: What is your problem then? It is not the Minister's fault. The solution rests on you.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: May I know from the hon.

Minister whether it is a fact that, within this limited growth also, the main beneficiaries have been the sons and daughters of employed sections and the persons coming from economically backward sections have got very little benefit? If that is so, may I know what steps Government propose to take to give the benefit primarily to the sons and daughters of those families which are economically backward?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY: The hon. Member knows that special programmes are there for drought-affected areas; there are also other programmes for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by the Ministry of Agriculture. There are also special programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने गंजगाँवों की सख्या में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है यह तो बताया है। साथ-साथ वह यह भी बता दें कि बेकारों की सख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है पिछले एक साल में, अर्जितन और गिजिन ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: According to the Committee on Unemployment, the figures which the hon. Member wants to have are as follows: in December 1970 the number of educated unemployed or the educated people who are seeking employment was 18.2 lakhs and others 22.5 lakhs; the total comes to 40.7 lakhs; December 1971 the number of educated people seeking employment comes to 23 lakhs and others 28 lakhs; the total comes to 51 lakhs; December 1972, 32.7 lakhs among the educated category and others 36.3 lakhs, thus making a total of 69 lakhs; as far as May 1973 is concerned, I do not have the break-up between educated and uneducated, but the total is 74.4 lakhs.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You have neither planning nor development.

SHRI PILGOO MODY: But they have growth.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes, of unemployment!

SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the Minister what is the total number of unemployed youth at present and what is the target for employment in the year 1973-74 and amongst them how many educated youth and how many uneducated youth.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what the Minister has said just now in reply to Mr. Madhu Limaye's question.

Does the Minister have anything to add?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As far as the second part of the question is concerned, the entire Fifth Plan Approach is directed towards dealing with the problems of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Is the Minister aware of the fact that the number of women workers in the organized sector is coming down gradually year by year, and if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop this trend? This trend has been indicated in the report which has been published very recently.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I do not have immediately the figures of women workers with me. But I can assure the hon. Member that the Government will take every step to improve the employment opportunities for women in every sphere.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Wherefrom did you get these figures which have been given by you just now? Is it from your Employment Exchanges or from any other source?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Employment Exchanges.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में यह बताया है कि 1970 में कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लक्ष्य क्या था रोजगार देने का और कितना वह बर्बाद रह गया लोगों को अधिक रोजगार मिलने उसके लिए और कौन से विशेष उपाय करने जा रहे हैं ? हाल के वर्षों में जो कम रोजगार दिया गया है उसके मूल कारण क्या रहे हैं ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The estimated employment in 1969 was 16.63 million—10.03 million in the public sector and 6.60 million in the private sector and in March 1972—it was 17.98 million, 11.01 million in private sector and 6.97 million in the public sector and these are the figures and every effort is being made to improve the employment potential.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हुआ, उस में कमी रह गई इसके क्या कारण थे कौन सी दिक्कतें आपके मानें आई कि लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो सका ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As far as the targets are concerned as I submitted, there was nothing like a target. This was employment potential... (Interruptions). As I had already submitted, the employment potential is related to the rate of growth.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri D. K. Panda—absent. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi—also not here.

Coverage of Non-teaching Staff of Universities under Industrial Disputes Act

*167. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the non-teaching staff of universities is being covered under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in accordance with the recommendations of National Commission on Labour, and

(b) whether Government propose to bring the necessary amending Bill in Parliament in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The question of covering non-teaching staff of universities under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is under consideration of Government, in the light of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour and the conclusions of the 29th Session of the Standing Labour Committee.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : पिछले तीन सेशन में यही उन्तर मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस सवाल का दिया है। उन्होंने यही कहा कि हम बड़ी जल्दी बिल ला रहे हैं। बेरो शार्टली से मिनिस्टर साहब का मतलब अनलिमिटेड पीरियड से तो नहीं है ? इसी मेशन में क्या आप बिल लायेंगे या नहीं लाएंगे ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As I had already submitted, the recommendations made by the National Commission on Labour and the conclusions of the 29th session of the Standing Labour Committee are in the various stages of consideration and when we reach the final stage of decision, this will be considered.

श्री कलशचाम कपूर : लम्बों एम्प्लॉईज वनि-
बसिटीज के सारे देश में परेशान हैं, मैं जानना
चाहता हूँ कि बैरियस प्रोसेज का चक्कर कब
खत्म होगा ? मैं तो उस का खन्त पूछना चाहता
हूँ कि आप कब इस चक्कर से निकल पायेंगे ।

सम्बल नहीं देव : आप सीधा ही पूछ लिया
करें, चक्कर में क्यों डाल कर पूछते हैं सारा
सवाल । आप पूछ लीजिए कि डेफिनेट पीरियड
कितना लगेगा ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:
What would be the final outcome I
cannot say now, but I am trying to
arrive at a final decision one way or
the other.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why is it that
even organisations and institutions
directly under Government control do
not have the same facilities? Take
the Banaras University non-teaching
staff union there. There have been
several demands for amelioration of
the conditions there. Even those the
Government has not attended to.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The
Member knows about the Supreme
Court judgement in the case of Uni-
versity of Delhi Vs. Ramnath and
others. This is from AIR 1963-SC-18
73. The Universities, educational insti-
tutions, etc. ceased to be industry with-
in the meaning of the Industrial Dis-
putes Act. Industrial Disputes Act
is not applicable to universities, etc.
The National Labour Commission and
the Standing Labour Committee have
made recommendations in this regard
and as I said this is being considered
at various levels and we hope to take
a final decision.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not only
staff of colleges, but staff of hospitals
and clubs etc. are excluded. Is he
aware that the Delhi Karmachari
Union.....

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you bring-
ing in so many other matters? This
is a specific question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is he aware
that the Delhi University Karmachari
union has decided to go on strike?
This is on this issue, namely, to be
brought on under the Industrial Dis-
putes Act. May I know whether he
would start negotiations with them
as the University authorities are un-
able to do this in the absence of a
clear decision?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a separate
question. You have enough of oppor-
tunities under rule 377 on such sub-
jects.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY. I
am not able to recollect about any
reference made by the Delhi Univer-
sity Karmachari Union. Mr. Banerjee
can discuss the matter with me and
whatever I can do, I will certainly
do it.

श्री नर सिंह नारायण पांडे: क्या मंत्री जी
यह जानते हैं कि बहुत सी यूनिवर्सिटीज के
वाइस चांसलर्स ने इस बात का विरोध किया है
कि नौनटीचिंग स्टाफ को इंडस्ट्रियल डिम-
प्यूट्स ऐक्ट के तहत में लाया जाय ? हमलिये
मंत्री जी इस को इंबेड कर रहे हैं पांच साल में ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:
Sir, several representations have been
made by the non-teaching staff of the
various Universities and other edu-
cational institutions that their case
must be brought within the purview
of the Industrial Disputes Act. Also
there are differing opinions on this
question. Therefore, we will have to
take into account all these aspects
before a decision is taken.

**SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PAN-
DEY:** Sir, I have put a specific ques-
tion whether various Vice-Chancellors
have made various suggestions to the
Ministry opposing the idea. That is
why it is being postponed?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I have not been able to recollect immediately about the Vice-Chancellors' suggestions—I am subject to correction—and I may have to verify that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May I know from the hon. Minister what exactly is under the consideration of the Ministry amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act so as to bring within the ambit of the bill these excluded section of employees or is it bringing in the Industrial Relations Bill which may fill up all the lacunae as and, if it is the Industrial Relations Bill, whatever in view of the fact that if the present Industrial Disputes Act is creating impediments in the matter of production, I would have an assurance from the hon. Minister that the Industrial Relations Act amendment will have a priority?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As far as Government is concerned, it is giving as much priority to the Industrial Relations Bill as possible and efforts are being made to frame the Bill. As far as the question is concerned, it is concerned mainly with the amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act. What is being examined is whether, for any immediate remedy, the Industrial Disputes Act is to be amended in this context or not.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री अध्यक्ष जी क्या विश्वविद्यालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का जो ध्यान इंडिया फेडरेशन है उस ने और नाथ ही पटना यूनिवर्सिटी कर्मचारी संघ ने आप के पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई मेमोरेण्डम भेजा है ? यदि हां, तो उस में किन बातों की चर्चा है और उस के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I have submitted that a number of non-teaching staff associations have sent their representations.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am specifically asking about the non-teaching staff Federation and Patna University Karamchari Sangh.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: If the hon. Member wants a specific answer to this, he may put a specific question with due notice.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is of a general nature.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ध्यान इंडिया नान-टीचिंग स्टाफ फेडरेशन ने इन के पास भेजा है, तो वही बना दे । पटना के बारे में नहीं मालूम है तो न बनाये ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय पटना बीच में कैसे आ गया ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दोनों ने ही आप के पास भेजा है । अगर नहीं भेजा तो आप आल इंडिया नान-टीचिंग स्टाफ फेडरेशन के बारे में बना दे ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is whether the non-teaching staff of the universities is being covered. I do not come between you and the Minister. If he has got information, he is welcome to give it. Otherwise do not take the time of the House.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: A number of organisations have put up their representation. I cannot recollect immediately as to whether any particular University Federation has sent any representation.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you will please sit down. The Minister says he has not got the information. Don't enter into argument. Please look into it and inform him later on.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The National Labour Commission has submitted their recommendations to Government. So, may I know what is the

difficulty in the way of Government to amend the Industrial Disputes Act? How long or how many more years they are going to take to amend this?

MR SPEAKER You are asking the same question to which a reply was given

SHRI A P SHARMA I want to know how many more years they are going to take

MR SPEAKER Now, Q No 168 Shri S M Banerjee

SHRI S M BANERJEE Before I put the question I would like to submit that part (a) of the question should be

whether the Pay Commission has not considered

The word not has been omitted either in printing or elsewhere But I had tabled the question with not

MR SPEAKER It is just the same If the question is not then the hon Minister will reply accordingly and if it is otherwise also he will reply accordingly

SHRI S M BANERJEE I had tabled the question because the Pay Commission had not considered it Now I put the question Q 168

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA I am answering the question as printed in the list of questions

Payment of Bonus to Defence Employees

*168 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Pay Commission has considered the question of payment of Bonus to the Defence Employees,

(b) if so, whether his Ministry will now take a decision to pay minimum

bonus of 8.33 per cent as paid to the employees of the public undertakings, and

(c) if so when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) The Third Pay Commission has not made any recommendation for payment of bonus to Defence Employees.

(b) and (c) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 does not apply to the employees of the Defence establishments

SOME HON MEMBERS Why?

SHRI S M BANERJEE I had asked about the Pay Commission, and the hon Minister has said that they have not considered this

When Shri R K Khadilkar was the Labour Minister he made a declaration at the top of his voice that this matter would be considered by the Pay Commission ...

SHRI A P SHARMA The then Labour Minister

SHRI S M BANERJEE Yes the then Labour Minister I am talking of Shri Khadilkar The present Labour Minister's name is not Khadilkar

Almost all the Members who were connected with the Central Government employees' movement or association wanted to make it very clear that it was not before the Pay Commission and it was not actually one of the terms of reference But the then Labour Minister insisted on it Now the Pay Commission's report has come out, and they have not thrashed out this problem at all. When defence employees in the HAL, BEL and all other public undertakings, (and even a person who is manufacturing bread in the Modern Bakeries) are entitled

to bonus because it is a public undertaking, how is it that the workers in the defence industries who are manufacturing sophisticated weapons and other things have been excluded? What is the reason for the discrimination, and are Government seriously considering the question of removing this discrimination?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:
As I stated in my main reply, the reasons etc. have not been mentioned by the Pay Commission. But certain grounds have been adduced to say why bonus should not be given to the employees of the Government . . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Adduced by whom?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:
These are not the reasons advanced on behalf of the Government but since the hon. Member has asked for the considerations on which such exclusion can be made, I am giving some of the considerations which have been put forward before us . . .

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
Put forward by whom? These are not the views of Government.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:
These are the reasons adduced. The view of the Government has not yet been finalised. Therefore, I am only adducing the reasons that have been put forward before us for consideration. They are as follows:

"1. The Bonus Act should not be applied to the employees of the Government industrial establishments, as such establishments are not run as companies and their system of accounting does not lend it self to the application of the bonus formula.

2. Such establishments function for promoting the interests of the community in general and the profits.

if any, can be merged in the revenue which is again for the promotion of projects necessary for improvement of the country . . ."

The third reason is that "While recommending the new pay structure, the Third Pay Commission . . ."

—that has been presumed by these people who have adduced this reason....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Who are they?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:
There are various kinds of people, and there are various . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Who are those people? I know the view of the hon. Minister, and I know also the view of Shri Jagjivan Ram and they are sympathetic to the defence employees. So, I would like to know: who these people are, who are putting spokes in the wheel.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:
The hon. Member should have a little patience, and I shall complete my answer first. If the hon. Member is allowed by the Speaker to put any other question, I shall answer that also later.

The third reason is:

"While recommending the new pay structure . . ."

—that is presumed by them—

"the Third Pay Commission may have already taken into consideration the fact that bonus is not admissible to the Government employees.

If bonus were to be made admissible to them, the Commission might have recommended lower pay scales".

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Might have recommended:—

ऐसा कहते हैं। जब कि पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई है और उस में बोनस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, ये किस टैब में बात कर रहे हैं।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: We are expected to understand it. Who is the authority or person or organisation who has made this recommendation? (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: On many occasions, you have asked us to be relevant. He has just now given something which is irrelevant.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. Kindly sit down. Let him ask his question.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: But we should understand the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee knows his subject very well. He can do it better.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Before I ask my second question, may I seek your protection? He has said in his reply that some people have advised him. I do not know who are those people (Interruption). Up to this time, it has been said by Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Bahuguna and the Railway Minister that as soon as the Pay Commission Report is out, Government will consider this matter. The Pay Commission Report is out without anything and now Government are not considering this matter. So he should answer which is this august body which has recommended that no bonus should be paid. Bonus is no more a profit-sharing concept; it is deferred wage

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The hon. Member himself had agitated this question before the Ministry of Defence. Whenever such questions and memoranda are received, we analyse them. While these matters are analysed, various points of view and various arguments for or against are put forward. He asked the reason why this should not be admissible. Therefore, I have adduced certain arguments which have been given against the consideration of this

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: By whom?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We are not to say by whom. When it is analysed in the Ministry, various points of view are put forward for and against. When he asked me the reasons, I have given them and said these are the reasons. But Government have not formulated their final views on this matter. Since he asked a specific question, I have given this information. You cannot object to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have been fighting like Robert Bruce this matter relentlessly for the last one year. Is he aware that all the civilian Defence employees working in the various projects, ordnance factories etc numbering about 3½ lakhs have taken a strike ballot decision on this issue on the ground that a grave and glaring injustice has been done to government employees only for the reason that they are working in departmental undertakings? If so, would he refer this matter to the Cabinet for a decision so as to remove this discrimination and pay bonus to all the Defence employees?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This matter of such importance will, of course, be decided at the Cabinet level. The question is being fully examined. It will surely be decided by the Cabinet whether this kind of bonus would be admissible or not.

SHRI B. V. NAIK. The hon. Minister has adduced three reasons. . .

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Not mine.

SHRI B V NAIK I am referring to the three reasons as stated by him

First of all it is the accounting procedure second, it is with reference to profit being ploughed back and the third one was presumptive reason. The first two things can be very easily changed by changing the account-books and book-keeping

MR SPEAKER No arguments

SHRI B V NAIK Under the circumstances the first two reasons being a subject to change and the third reason being a presumptive reason has he come across any rumblings of discontent particularly in the Ordnance factories at Kharkee and therefore does he not think that some precipitate action is called for almost immediately?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA There have been various agitation which indicate that the defence employees are not happy at the present position. It has been indicated here, and therefore, we are considering this matter, and after the analysis of the entire problem is over we shall take a decision

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE In the Bonus Act, in the clause that refers to the provisions for a minimum bonus it has been specifically clarified that this minimum bonus does not depend upon profit and loss. That means they have stated clearly that it is no more profit-sharing by implication it means it is only a deferred wage, the gap between the living wage and the existing wage. If that is the connotation of minimum bonus, how can you reject this particular concept in the case of defence employees in whose case also this gap exists?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA We have rejected nothing. The particular clause to which the hon. Member is referring, does not apply to the Government employees.

MR SPEAKER Next question. **Shri Sanjeevi Rao.**

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, may I seek your protection. I sought information regarding the clause in the Bonus Act

MR SPEAKER Order, order. I think you are having a debate on this. You can make the points at that time

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Sir, this issue has nothing to do with the Pay Commission. He is confusing the issue altogether.

MR SPEAKER You can make these points during the discussion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA It was not referred to the Pay Commission. How can the Pay Commission give an opinion?

MR SPEAKER Mr Gupta, the very question starts by asking whether the Pay Commission has considered, etc.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA He replied that the Pay Commission has not given any opinion. How can they when they have not referred it to the Pay Commission? Please allow us to put questions.

MR SPEAKER I think you are having a debate on it. (Interruptions)

All of you are speaking without my permission. Kindly sit down. It is a very bad habit. I really wonder when all of you get up, neither I can listen, nor the Reporters can follow nor the Minister can understand. So, what is the use of doing it?

AN HON MEMBER. One by one.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of calling one by one. There is no time left, and every day we do not cover more than four questions even. (*Interruptions*). It is no use making this a debating hour. There is already a discussion allowed on the Pay Commission. You can raise all these issues at that time.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is a question on bonus. It has got nothing to do with the Pay Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sanjeevi Rao.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Permit me to speak a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Next question.

Import of Lead and Zinc during Fifth Five Year Plan

*169. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three tier programme is proposed to be launched by Government during the Fifth Five Year Plan period to reduce the country's increasing dependence on imports of lead and zinc; and

(b) if so, the main features therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to increase the indigenous production of zinc and lead metals so as to reduce dependence on imports. Details of the zinc and lead smelters, existing and under implementation and those proposed to be put up in the Fifth Five Year Plan, are indicated below:—

Location	Capacity (tonnes)	Remarks
I. Existing Plants and goes under implementation		
A. ZINC		
(i) Existing		
(a) Debari (near Udaipur)	18,000	Based on the Zawar deposits and operated by the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (Public Sector)
(b) Binanipuram (Kerala)	20,000	Based on imported zinc concentrates, operated by M/S. Cominoc Binani Zinc Ltd., (Private Sector).
(ii) Under Implementation :		
(a) Debari Smelter Expansion—by	27,000	Likely to be completed by 1976-77.
(b) Vizag (Andhra Pradesh)—New Smelter	30,000	Likely to be completed by 1976-77 This smelter is based on imported zinc concentrates and is being set up by Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

Location	Capacity (tonnes)	Remarks
Capacity for Zinc—(existing and under implementation)		
B I LAD		
(i) Existing		
Fundoo (Bihar)	3 600	Based on the Jawar ore deposits and operated by the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Public Sector
(ii) Under implementation		
(a) Fundoo (Bihar) Modernisation—hy	2 400	
(b) Vizag Andhra Pradesh	10 000	As part of the new Zinc Smelter being set up by the Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
Capacity for Lead—(existing and under implementation)		
16 000		

2 New Projects to be taken up during Fifth Plan Period the end of the Fifth Plan period (1978-79). To bridge the gap between the demand and the indigenous availability of the metal it is proposed to set up the following zinc smelters (new/expansion) during the Plan period—

A ZINC

The current demand for zinc is estimated at 131 000 tonnes which is likely to go upto 2000,000 tones by

Location	Capacity (tonnes)	Remarks
(i) Based on Rejpora-Dariba (Rajasthan)	50,000	The smelter will be set up in the public sector by the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. based on the zinc-lead deposits of Rejpora-Dariba etc. It is likely to be completed by 1977-78. The possibility of expanding the smelter to a capacity of 100,000 tonnes is being investigated.
(ii) Binnampuram (Kerala)	20,000	This is expansion of the existing smelter of M/s Cimmino Binani Zinc Ltd. in the Private Sector. The Company has been granted a letter of intent for expansion from 20,000 to 40,000 tonnes per annum. The expansion is likely to be completed by 1977-78.

Thus, the indigenous production of zinc by the end of the Fifth Plan would be 165,000 tonnes. Taking into account the scrap availability of zinc at about 10 per cent, the availability of zinc is expected to be 183,500 tonnes as against the demand of 200,000 tonnes.

B. LEAD

The current demand for lead is estimated at 80,000 tonnes, which is likely to go upto 118,000 tonnes by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan period (1978-79). To bridge the gap between the demand and the indigenous availability of the metal, it is proposed to set up the following smelter during the Plan period:—

Location	Capacity (tonne)	Remarks
Based on Rajpura-Dariba (Rajasthan)	25,000	This will be set up by the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. along with the proposed new Zinc Smelter and is likely to be completed by 1977-78. The feasibility of increasing the capacity of this lead smelter to 50,000 tonnes per annum is being investigated.

Thus the indigenous production of lead by the end of the Fifth Plan is expected to be 41,000 tonnes per annum. Taking into account the scrap availability of about 23 1/3 per cent (about 36,000 tonnes), the availability of lead is expected to be 77,000 tonnes as against the demand of 118,000 tonnes.

SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO. Sir, may I know whether the Government is aware that the country is facing acute shortage of non-ferrous metals like tin, lead, copper, etc., and yet the Government is acting in a most lethargic manner? To quote one instance, in Andhra Pradesh, the Agnigundala mines were found possess extensive fields of lead, zinc and copper, but yet, they are processed in a very slow manner. I want to know what steps they have taken to develop these mines.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The Agnigundala scheme in

Andhra Pradesh is for lead and copper ore deposit. This scheme is under development by the Hindustan Copper Ltd. A pilot plant of 100 tonnes per day capacity is under installation at Agnigundala for production of lead concentrates. This prospect is likely to sustain lead production of 10,000 to 20,000 tonnes per annum when fully developed. We are fully aware that the country's dependence on imported non ferrous metal should be reduced as far as possible and expeditious action will be taken in this regard.

SHRI M S. SANJEEVI RAO: The country is having only one zinc smelter plant in Rajasthan. We have a plan for the past five years to have another plant in Vizag. What active steps are being taken to expedite this project?

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as the Vizag Zinc smelter is concerned, the project report was prepared by Messrs. CENTROZAP of Poland.

Administrative approval was accorded to Hindustan Zinc Ltd, Udaipur in January 1971 to set up a new 30,000 tonnes per annum zinc smelter at Vizag based on imported zinc concentrates at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.24 crores. Consultancy arrangements for setting up the smelter and the long term agreement for supply of zinc concentrates have since been finalised and the smelter is expected to be commissioned by 1976-77. The foreign consultants of the project are CENTROZAP of Poland and Messrs. LURGIS of West Germany. The smelter will produce cadmium and sulphuric acid as byproducts apart from zinc dust and pig lead. The capacity of the lead plant is likely to be about 10,000 tonnes per annum as against 2,000 tonnes per annum as envisaged earlier. The cost of the scheme may go up to about Rs. 25 crores.

श्री लालजी भाई : राजस्थान में एक कारखाना है हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड उस में से गैस निकलती रहती है। उसकी मरम्मत नहीं हुई है। बहुत घरों से मैं इस सवाल को रखता आ रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका इस सवाल से कैसे सम्बन्ध जुड़ गया? इस में गैस कैसे आ चुकी?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : राजस्थान में जिंक का बहुत भंडार है। उसका यदि विस्तार किया जाए तो देश की जिंक की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो सकती है। अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि पच्चीस करोड़ की लागत से विशाखापत्तनम में एक कारखाना लगाया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि

अगर उसके स्थान पर उदयपुर के कारखाने का विस्तार किया जाए तो क्या यह पच्चीस करोड़ रुपया बचाया नहीं जा सकता है? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I think we should try to take all steps to develop and diffuse these facilities in different States so that most of the work could be got done at the location itself. Merely expansion in one State is not a substitute because expansion itself would be as costly.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Scrap Steel lying in various Stock yards

S. N. Q. 1. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports in 'Hindustan Times' dated the 23rd July 1973 stating that scrap steel valued at several crores of rupees, which by a seven month-old Cabinet decision should have gone to public sector re-rolling and alloy steel plants, is still lying in various stockyards,

(b) if so, whether the decision is not being implemented due to the fact that interested persons with influence are keen on giving it to private parties through 'auction or tender bids',

(c) if so, whether the same press report was admitted by the Ministry of Defence as true; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take so that scrap steel worth crores is saved and disposed of quickly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the reference to Cabinet decision is not correct. The decision was taken in the Ministry of Defence itself that ferrous scrap should, preferably be disposed of to public sector undertakings. This is under implementation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The concerned public sector undertakings have already been requested, through the Department of Steel, to submit their terms for purchase and removal of the steel scrap. The matter is under correspondence with them. All possible efforts are being made to obtain their response quickly and finalise the sales on a priority basis.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: This issue arose when high content steel defence stores were phased out as junk after having completed their service life. The news appeared in the press on July 23rd that while confirming that the private dealers' lobby was active for cornering scrap steel lying in various stockyards, the Defence Ministry sources today categorically stated that there was no likelihood of the entire stock falling into private hands through public auction. This report is not contradicted nor any clarification is made by the Defence Minister. Since the amount runs into several thousands of tonnes, the normal practice of disposal was not found suitable by the Defence Minister and therefore, it was referred to the Cabinet as to what should be the method of disposal. I want to know what was the decision or directive of

the Cabinet and when the decision was taken by the Defence Ministry? What is the total value of the scrap involved? Is it of the order of Rs. 20 crores or more? Is it not a fact that whatever the price offered, the Government would be compelled to spend hard currency, if the private lobby succeeds in cornering it by auction or tender? Lastly, I would like to know who is responsible for the delay in disposing of this scrap amounting to crores of rupees and whether Government propose to take any action against the responsible authority concerned for not implementing the decision or directive of the Cabinet or the decision of the Defence Ministry?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I had clarified in my main answer, to which probably the hon. Member did not listen so carefully, that this matter was not taken up at the Cabinet level, but the Ministry of Defence itself decided to adopt this procedure for disposal. Secondly, the procedure that was followed was that the scrap was offered to those tenders who tendered the economic price which was decided departmentally. If the price offered in the tender was below that, normally the scraps are not sold to them.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The decision was to give it to the public sector

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: If the hon. Member is a little patient he will understand what I am saying. I am replying to the question how all this stock came to be accumulated. After the accumulation came to our notice, we took the decision to adopt another method of disposal. The usual regular method is that where the value is over Rs. 25,000 it is referred to the DGS & D for disposal; if the value is less than Rs. 25,000, it is not normally referred to the DGS & D. Whenever tenders were offered, most of the items were not lifted because they are normally old tanks, armed

fighting vehicles or things like that, which it is very difficult to lift unless they are cut into sections and then removed from the ordnance depots. Therefore, this accumulation started taking place. When we found that they could not be disposed of, they were not being disposed of because the offers that were made were below the economic price that was fixed by the various authorities, we took a decision to seek the help of the Department of Steel to offer the scrap to the various public sector undertakings which need steel for their use. A negotiating committee has been set up in the Ministry of Defence under the chairmanship of one of the Joint Secretaries which is doing this work and which is corresponding with the various public sector undertakings.

Thirdly, we have fixed priorities in this matter. The first priority is given to public sector undertakings. The second priority has been given to such private undertakings which will execute defence orders. It is only after the first priority parties have lifted the scrap and something is left behind that the second priority people will come in. I want to allay the fears of the hon. Members. We will not allow this scrap, which can be used for proper production, to fall into the hands of such people who will make unconscionable profits and damage the national economy. We are completely aware of this and we shall not allow this to happen.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: When was this decision taken? Why was this not implemented? What are the reasons for its non-implementation? Will the Government take action against the authorities who have delayed the implementation of this decision?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: There is no deficiency in the implementation of the decision. The undertakings have been invited, they have come before the negotiating

committee and the process is going on. I have indicated in my main reply that there has been some correspondence. The representatives of these undertakings are coming and meeting the committee. The process is going on.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: When was the decision taken? What was the value of the scrap steel?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I will give the figure of total scrap lying with various ordnance depots. In Kirkee it is 20,932 tonnes, in Dehu 6,768 tonnes and in various ordnance factories 11,000 tonnes. It is very difficult to say what will be the value of these unless we finalise the deal. The value can differ according to the prices that the negotiating committee may ultimately fix. Therefore, it would be difficult to say what would be the price of this scrap.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The apprehensions created by this report would really come to an end after the answer given by the Minister. However, there is one thing which I want him to clarify very clearly. This item of scrap steel is extremely scarce. It is like black gold. Since he has stated that he has given priority that wherever it is available, it will go to the public sector and then to such private sector units which are involved in defence production, may I then know of him how tenders of ordinary traders and other people come in the picture at all? In other words, is he willing to assure the House that traders and middlemen do not come into the picture at all so far as dealing in scrap steel is concerned?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have stated earlier that there are only two groups that have been given the priority. Our effort is to sell all the scrap steel that is available with us to these people. After this decision was taken in the Defence Ministry, we have invited no tenders. We

are not dealing with any of the private scrap dealers in this matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There is an allegation that there has been an inordinate and motivated delay. Therefore, the legitimate question asked was: When was the Defence Ministry decision taken? That information we have not been able to get till now. Secondly, the question that arises is, before the decision was taken by the Ministry of Defence, how much of the scrap was disposed of by the Ministry to the private parties?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Not much scrap was sold before this decision was taken. Therefore, this accumulation has occurred. I will collect the figures and give to the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: For the last one year or let it be for three years.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I will collect the figures.

As far as I recollect, the Defence Ministry took this decision a few months back, may be five months back.

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: The Minister has replied that the decision was taken some five months back. May I know when was the offer made to the public sector undertakings to lift the stocks?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This is a part of the negotiations. Some of the public sector undertakings have been saying that we, that is, the Ministry of Defence, should lift the scrap, book the wagons and take it to the works of public sector undertakings. We do not want to take the responsibility. We say that the purchaser should lift it from where it is

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This scrap steel is the most valuable material for re-rolling and alloy steel plants. The largest quantum of scrap is found from Defence stores and also the Railways. Unfortunately, for the last few years, this scrap has passed through private agencies to Japan and other countries. I would like to know what is the total amount, say, for the last three years. May I also know whether the Government has taken any firm decision that such scrap steel that will be found as junk, after completing their serviceability, from the Defence stores will, under no circumstances, be allowed to be purchased by any private agencies but will be given only to re-rolling and alloy steel plants?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already made it clear in my reply earlier that the priority holders will be given this. In the meantime, we have obtained information, Sir. This decision was taken in the Defence Ministry—they had set up this Committee—in November 1972.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether a part was sold to private agencies and also when this decision is going to be implemented

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already replied. The hon. Member did not pay attention to my reply. We have decided that we will give all the scrap to the priority holders and we shall not deal with middlemen in this matter who purchase the scrap and sell to other people. We want to give to the users and the users have been given priority. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My question was, whether Government has taken a decision that only public sector re-rolling and alloy steel plants will be given.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Yes.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि दूसरी प्राथमिकता उन लोगों को दी जायेगी, जो रक्षा सम्बन्धी सामान का निर्माण करते हैं। क्या रक्षा सम्बन्धी सामान का निर्माण करने वाले ऐसे लोग नहीं हैं, जो स्क्रैप का उपयोग नहीं करते और क्या स्क्रैप देते समय यह देख लिया जायेगा कि केवल वही निर्माता स्क्रैप पायेगे, जो उस स्क्रैप का उपयोग करे, रक्षा सम्बन्धी कोई अन्य सामान बनाने वाले को स्क्रैप नहीं दिया जायेगा ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : यही इरादा है, जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है।

श्री भोगेंद्र झा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह पता है कि स्क्रैप स्टील की बिक्री के लिए किसी प्राईवेट फर्म के साथ बातें हुई थी, जिम के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा में सवाल उठा कि झाल-इंडिया कार्पेस कम्पेटी के लिए बीस लाख रुपये का चन्दा उस के बदले में लिया गया बाजान्ता रसीद दे कर. (व्यवधान)।

SHRI R S PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) Bogus

SHRI SAMAR GUHA On a point of order The hon Member was asking a question The Chair allowed him to ask the question How can he say that it is bogus? It is casting a slur on you, Sir

MR SPEAKER Do not worry about me Please sit down This is not a relevant question.

हर कैंस्वन में पोलिटिकल बातें डूडते हैं ?

This is not relevant I am not allowing it

श्री भोगेंद्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना वाक्य पूरा कर लूँ।

MR SPEAKER. No please You are trying to draw in political issues I am not allowing it For that you should bring in a motion ... (Interruptions) This is not a relevant question (Interruptions) This is not the occasion to raise such things Please sit down

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA First of all, the matter that was raised in the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha did not relate to defence scrap That was an entirely different matter

Secondly, this matter was expunged by the Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha because he found it to be wrong and unfounded (Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA That was not his ruling

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA I would only request that you may kindly consider this matter whether this should find a place in our proceedings or not. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER A lot of time is taken by supplementaries if you raise irrelevant issues

SHRI VASANT SATHE Has that allegation been expunged, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I have declared the question as irrelevant.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It will be on the record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If it is irrelevant, how will it go on the record?

MR. SPEAKER: When I declare that it is not relevant, the question is there and the reply is also there. You must know.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I entirely agree with this ruling of yours.

MR. SPEAKER: It would not matter even if you had disagreed.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Appeal to Israel and Arab countries by Indian Representative to U.N. to respect rights of Palestinian people

*162. **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's permanent Representative to the U.N. has appealed to Israel and made some suggestions to the Arab countries concerned to respect the rights of the 'Palestinian People' in every field; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the names of the countries which have supported India's proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Speaking in the debate on the Middle East at the Security

Council, the Permanent Representative of India said on the 14th of June, 1973:

"Both Israel and the Arab countries concerned should, simultaneously but separately, declare that all of them would respect the rights of the Palestinian people in every field.

It is both unjust and unacceptable to expect non-Jewish people to live with any degree of security or peace of mind in a Jewish State that affords them no legal or constitutional protection from the arbitrary exercise of power.

The future of the Palestinians has now become an integral part of any consideration of the Middle East question and most of the representatives participating in the debate referred to it.

India has been working closely with other Non-aligned countries at the Security Council and introduced a resolution on behalf of eight co-sponsors (Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Panama, Peru, Sudan and Yugoslavia). One of the paragraphs of the resolution expresses the conviction that "a just and peaceful solution of the problem of Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and rights of all States in the area and for the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people".

In addition to the co-sponsors, Australia, Austria, France, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. also voted in favour of this draft resolution. However, it could not be adopted because of the negative vote of U.S.A. China did not participate in the vote.

Improvement of conditions of workers in coir industry

*163. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average daily wage of a worker in the coir industry in the country;

(b) how many hours a day the worker is required to work; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to improve the conditions of workers in the coir industry?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) According to the returns received by the Labour Bureau under the Payment of Wages Act, the average per capita earnings of workers in coir factories came to Rs 735 per day in 1970

(b) A survey conducted by the Labour Bureau indicates that in none of the coir factories during 1969 did the hours of work for adult workers exceed 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week.

(c) This would primarily be for the concerned State Governments to consider.

Availability of inputs, such as coal, iron ore, manganese ore, required for steel plants

*165. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the position of availability of inputs, required for the steel plants,

such as coal, iron ore and manganese ore; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Recent studies indicate that the availability of coal, iron ore, manganese ore and other inputs will be adequate for the development of the steel industry during the 5th and 6th Five Year Plans. Appropriate development programmes for the production of these inputs have been drawn up and submitted to the Planning Commission.

Government share holding in Jessops & Co. Ltd., Calcutta

*166. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of Government to increase their shareholding to 51 per cent in Jessops and Company Limited, Calcutta, with a view to converting it into a full-fledged Government Company has been implemented by now; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes Sir on 1st April 1973

(b) Does not arise.

Acute shortage of soft coke in Delhi

*170. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Delhi is being starved of soft

coke and that only one fourth of the total monthly needs of Delhi are being brought to Delhi and the retail shops remain closed for three weeks in a month; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and the immediate steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI):

(a) There has been a shortage of soft coke in Delhi and New Delhi areas. The position has, however, improved from July, 1973 and the same will be maintained.

(b) Shortfall in May was on account of priorities being accorded for movement to other States. Power cut also affected production. The Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has since stepped up the production of soft coke and the Railways have agreed to move the wagons.

Action taken to increase production of steel

***171. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether our steel production is much below our requirement; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to increase the production of steel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The production of finished steel in 1972-73 was roughly 5.5 million tonnes against an estimated requirement of 6.2 million tonnes. It is estimated that production in 1973-74 will be 6.17 million tonnes as compared to a demand of 6.7 million tonnes.

(b) During the last two years, a number of remedial measures have been taken to overcome the various short-comings and impediments in the way of improved production. As far as the plants under Hindustan Steel Limited are concerned these include: specialised repairs of coke ovens, use of alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil firing in certain furnaces to augment fuel resources, improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes required to correct existing imbalances in production facilities and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials. The Bhilai Steel Plant is putting up an additional coke oven battery and Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants half a battery each. The Action Committee of the Planning Commission has made a number of recommendations regarding additions and balancing facilities in the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants which the plants have taken up for implementation. The Committee is now looking into the working of the Durgapur Steel Plant. A three-tier joint consultative machinery has been set up at Durgapur for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and to enlist the co-operation of the workers in maximising production. A new rewards scheme has been introduced in the Rourkela Steel Plant to provide an additional incentive for increasing production progressively.

2. Since the take-over the management of Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited by Government on July 14, 1972, a number of steps have been taken to solve its immediate problems and increase production. These include the supply of coke and coal tar, emergency repairs to coke ovens, procurement of material handling equipment and repairs and replacements of cranes and other equipment in the Steel Melting Shop. A Plan Rehabilitation Scheme has been drawn up to restore the technical health of

the plant and to enable it to produce one million tones of ingots. This scheme is under implementation.

3. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., are implementing a replacement programme for the old coke ovens which, on completion, should ensure adequate coke supplies, special efforts are being made to strengthen maintenance.

4 Government have since set up the Steel Authority of India Ltd., the Holding Company for steel and associated input industries, which was incorporated on the 24th January, 1973. The setting up of this Company should also help considerably in maximising production of steel through effective supervision and coordination. provision of specialised advisory services and vertical integration and coordination of the other sectors intimately connected with the steel industry in the role of major suppliers of inputs such as coking coal, iron ore, manganese, etc.

5. However, by the very nature of the operations involved in an integrated steel plant, the full impact of all these measures will be felt only gradually and over a period of time. The increase in production in the Hindustan Steel Limited plant last year is a pointer to what can be done.

Stoppage of Production in Ceramics Industrial Centre at Than in Surendanagar Distt. (Gujarat) due to Shortage of Coal

*172. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 15 industrial units at the Ceramics Industrial Centre at Than in Surendanagar District stopped production during June and July, 1973 due to acute shortage of coal;

(b) if so, whether the coal shortage in the whole of Gujarat has been frequent and has resulted in heavy loss, and

(c) whether Gujarat Government had drawn the attention of Union Government to this and if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Scarcity of coal in the State of Gujarat and particularly for the Ceramic Industry has been due to considerable increase in coal requirements of power houses and the steel plants, which had to be met from within the available transport capacity in the country. There has also been some shortfall in the availability in the grade of coal used by the ceramic industry, produced in Raniganj area due to frequent power cuts.

(c) The Government of Gujarat has been taking up the matter with appropriate agencies from time to time and as a result of efforts made, the position has since improved. All ceramic units which had earlier closed have now resumed work. They have also arranged for coastal shipment of some quantity of coal.

Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Plants to become autonomous units and subsidiaries of SAIL.

*173. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur will become autonomous units and direct subsidiaries of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) with the winding up of Hindustan Steel Limited; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the new set up?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND MINISTERS OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T A PAI) (a) A proposal to this effect is presently under examination by Government

(b) Does not arise

Labour laws for workers in circus industry

*174 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA
SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Circus does not come under the ambit of any labour legislation either as an industry or as a profession and the circus artists have no protection under the Workmen's Compensation Act or Industrial Disputes Act and

(b) if so whether Government propose to bring forward some legislation to deal with cases of death of circus artists in circus shows?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) The persons employed in the Circus Industry are covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Trade Unions Act, 1926 Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 A proposal to extend the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 to establishments in circus industry is under consideration

विदेशों में पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों के मामले को लेकर भारत की आलोचना

*175. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद घाटवः
श्री मधु लिमये:

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विदेशों में पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों के मामले को लेकर भारत की आलोचना हो रही है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बंगलादेश सरकार से परामर्श करके उन युद्धबन्दियों को रिहा करने का है जिन पर मुकदमा नहीं चलाया जाना है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) प्रारम्भ में युद्धबन्दियों के मामले पर भारत की नीति को कुछ विदेशी राष्ट्र ठीक तरह नहीं समझ पाए थे। अतः सरकार न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जनमत को सही स्थिति में अवगत कराने के लिए कार्रवाई की। 17 अप्रैल, 1973 की भारत-बंगलादेश सयुक्त घोषणा के पश्चात् इस मामले पर भारत की नीति को अधिकाधिक एवं व्यापक समर्थन मिला है।

(ख) जैसा कि सदन को ज्ञात ही है 17 अप्रैल, 1973 की भारत-बंगलादेश सयुक्त घोषणा में जिन पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों तथा असैनिक नजरबन्दों पर अय-

राष्ट्र के लिए बंगलादेश द्वारा मुकदमा चलाया जाना है, उन्हें छोड़कर शेष सभी पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों तथा अस्त्रैयुक्त नजरबन्दों का देश-प्रत्यावर्तन, पाकिस्तान में जबरन रोके गए बंगालियों का देश-प्रत्यावर्तन तथा बंगलादेश से पाकिस्तानियों के एक साथ देश-प्रत्यावर्तन की बात कही गई है। भारत बंगलादेश संयुक्त घोषणा की सीमाओं में रहते हुए पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बातचीत हो रही है तथा बंगला देश सरकार को इन बातों में सूचित रखा जा रहा है।

**Economic and cultural co-operation
between India and Democratic
Republic of Vietnam**

*176. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on 9th July, 1973 from Hanoi stating that India and Vietnam should co-operate in fighting neo-colonialist offensive of the U.S. imperialism; and

(b) whether he also had requested for more economic and cultural co-operation between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Setting up of mini steel plants in the
country**

*177. SHRI S. N. MISRA.
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

set up some mini steel plants in the country during the next two years;

(b) if so, the number of such plants which are likely to be set up in Uttar Pradesh and their locations; and

(c) the production targets fixed for these Mini Plants and amount likely to be spent on each plant?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). It is presumed that by the term 'mini steel plants' the Hon'ble Member is referring to scrap based electric furnace units with facilities for casting of ingots/billets. If so, the Government of India do not have any proposal, at present, to set up such units.

(c) Does not arise.

**Automobile Manufacturing Companies
in India**

*178 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT. Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the number of Automobile Manufacturing Companies in India and where they are located;

(b) the production capacity of each of them and the needs of the country in this behalf;

(c) the percentage of indigenous and foreign components in cars manufactured by them, and

(d) which of these companies are purely Indian in management and which are working with foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There are three car manufacturing Companies in the country which are located in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu States.

(b) and (c). Against the estimated annual demand for cars by 1973-74 at 75,000 Nos., the achievable production capacity of each of the three manufacturers of cars and the percentage of indigenous and imported contents in the cars manufactured by them are as under:

Name of the Manufacturer	Achievable production capacity per annum Nos.	Percentage of indigenous content	Percentage of imported content
Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta	30,000	99.82%	0.18%
S. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay	14,000	99.96%	0.04%
Ms. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras	3,400 47,400	99.30%	0.70%

(d) At present, only M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras are having foreign collaboration and foreign equity participation to the extent of about 31 per cent. Except for the fact that two of the eight directors on the Board of M/s. Standard Motor Products of India are foreign nationals, all the three companies are under Indian management.

ment or in any other public sector undertaking?

Victimization of workers of Telco and Tube Company, Jamshedpur

*179. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6944 on 12th April, 1973 regarding the Victimization of Workers of TELCO and Tube Company, Jamshedpur and state:

(a) what attempts have since been made to secure vacation of the Stay Order from the Patna High Court; and

(b) what steps are being taken to secure the reinstatement of victimised workers either by the same Manage-

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) The matter has been brought to the attention of the State Government who are principally concerned. According to their report dated June 2, 1973, the State Government intend making efforts to have the matter resolved through high level talks with the management representatives.

Minister's Meeting with Executives and Financial Chiefs of Public Undertakings

*180. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently met the Executives and Financial Chiefs of the Public Undertakings to impress upon them the need and mode of improving upon their performance; and

(b) if so, the conclusions reached at the meeting and the reaction of these officials to his suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main conclusions reached at the meeting are:—

- (i) Capacity utilisation should be at the maximum level attainable;
- (ii) Public Sector undertakings should ensure a return of 10 per cent on the capital invested while at the same time keeping the price of equipment within the landed cost;
- (iii) Public sector undertakings should devote special attention to the development of ancillary units;
- (iv) Employment opportunities should be enhanced, consistent with productive use of manpower;
- (v) A method for assessment of total performance of public sector units covering also production, pricing and industrial relations, should be evolved;
- (vi) Steps should be taken to cut down absenteeism, and
- (vii) A Standing Committee of Chief Executive of the public sector units be constituted to meet periodically to advise the Ministry.

The Chief Executives of the public sector units accepted the challenge presented by these objectives set before them.

कोयला तथा अन्नक निकालने के लिये औद्योगिक लाइसेंस

1601 श्री गंगा खरण प्रीति : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार कोयला और अन्नक निकालने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में जिलावार किन किन पार्टियों और व्यक्तियों ने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं ;

(ख) उन पार्टियों और व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उक्त अवधि के दौरान औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की मंजूरी/नामंजूरी दी गई; और

(ग) उन पार्टियों और व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके आवेदन पत्र अभी भी सरकार के विचाराधीन पड़े हैं और इसके प्रत्येक मामले में क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसबा) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

Anomaly in Pay of Officers of Joint Cipher Bureau

1602. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether senior officers are drawing lesser pay than junior officers in the Joint Cipher Bureau;

(b) whether measures have been taken to remove this anomaly so as to avoid heart burning among officers; and

(c) whether a decision has been taken in this regard if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter is still under consideration.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत की जल, थल और नभ सीमा का उल्लंघन

1603 श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चाल वर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तान ने भारत की जल थल और नभ सीमा का कुल कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया और

(ख) भविष्य में सीमा उल्लंघन की कार्यवाही को रोकने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या नीति अपनाए का है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) .

(क) 1-1-1973 तथा 25-7-73 के बीच पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं द्वारा 137 बार भूमि पर तथा 7 बार वायु में सीमा का उल्लंघन किया गया है। पाकिस्तानी नौसैनिक जहाजों द्वारा हमारी समुद्री सीमा का उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) ऐसी घटनाओं का निर्णय अथवा उन्हें रोकना स्थानीय कमांडरो के बीच फ्लैग बैठको और यदि आवश्यक हो तो उच्चतर स्तर पर टेलीफोन सम्पर्क के माध्यम से किया जाता है। हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं सीमा पर सतत सतर्कता रखे हुए हैं और उन्हें आदेश हैं कि जहां आवश्यक हो सख्त कार्रवाई करें।

Reorganisation of Management set up of Public sector heavy Industry Units

1604. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise the management set up of different public sector Heavy Industry Units to make the working of these Units more efficient, and

(b) if so, the broad outline, thereof and the steps taken so far in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) and (b) There is no general proposal to reorganise the management set up of the different public sector units under this Ministry except where such recommendation emanated from the Action Committee which went into the working of some of these units. Proposals for reorganisation of management made by the Action Committee have been accepted wherever applicable and steps taken to implement them.

Involvement of Three Cochin Naval Base Personnel in Cheating Case

1605 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether three Naval personnel of the Cochin Naval Base have been involved in a case of cheating some foreign lady tourists,

(b) if so, whether Government of Kerala has demanded release of these personnel to proceed with legal action, and

(c) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Proposal to set up Steel Plant and
Sponge Iron Plant in Iraq by India.**

1606. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a steel plant and a sponge iron plant in Iraq;

(b) the main features of the proposal made by India to Iraq delegation in this regard; and

(c) whether the reply from Iraqi Government to these proposals has since been received and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) One of our public sector units, Engineering Project (India) Ltd., had submitted an offer to the Government of Iraq for setting up a semi-integrated steel plant in that country.

(b) Government of Iraq had invited global tenders for setting up a semi-integrated steel project in Iraq. Engineering Project (India) Ltd., a public sector undertaking, in collaboration with their member company-Hindustan Steel works Construction Ltd.,

have submitted a turn-key offer on the 24th February, 1973 to the Government of Iraq for this project at a total cost of approximately Rs. 70 crores. The second phase of this project will consist of a sponge iron plant for which Government of Iraq have not floated any enquiry.

The offer of Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., envisages a steel melting unit with electric arc furnaces, continuous casting plant for the production of 50,000 tonnes of billets per annum, and a rolling mill for producing 400,000 tonnes per annum of various rolled products.

(c) The offer of Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., is still under consideration of the Government of Iraq.

Gratuity Scheme in Coal Mines

1607. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9965 on the 10th May, 1973 regarding Gratuity Scheme in Coal Mines and state whether the information has since been collected and, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): The information has been collected. Except for the Coal Mines mentioned below, no other Coal Mine had adopted Gratuity Schemes before the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, came into force.

S. No. Name of Owner/Company

Name of colliery

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. | All Coal Mines under them. |
| 2 | National Coal Development Corporation | Do. |
| 3 | Tata Iron and Steel Company | (i) Digwadih Colliery.
(ii) Jamadoba 3 & 4 pits.
(iii) Jamadoba 6 & 7 pits.
(iv) Bhetatand Colliery.
(v) Sijua Colliery.
(vi) Malkera Colliery.
(vii) West Bokaro Colliery. |

Vacant Posts of Deputy Director in Labour Bureau

1608. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two posts of Deputy Director continue to remain vacant in Labour Bureau for the last one year or so, if so, the reason therefor; and

(b) how many class I posts are at present lying vacant in the Department of Labour and the steps being taken to fill them on emergent basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Legislation to protect unorganised rural labour from exploitation by contractors

1609. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the legislative and administrative measures taken or proposed to be taken to protect unorganised rural labour from exploitation by contractors and other unscrupulous elements;

(b) whether there exists a wide variation in the wage rates of rural labour engaged directly and through contractors on Central/Centrally sponsored schemes of labour intensive nature in backward and tribal areas; and

(c) the steps proposed to rectify the situation and provide a new deal to unorganised rural labour force?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Labour laws, such as the Minimum Wages Act, the Plantations Labour Act, the Bidi and Cigar

Workers' (Conditions of Employment) Act, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, etc., etc., safeguard the interests of all labour covered under the respective Acts. The problems of both organised and unorganised labour are continuously kept under review by Government and such action as may be necessary, e.g., appointment of Investigating Bodies such as committees and study groups and carrying out of fact-finding surveys, holding of seminars etc., is taken without any differentiation being made on the ground that the labour is organised or unorganised.

(b) There is no specific information with Government about variation in the wage rates of rural labour engaged directly and through contractors on Central/Centrally sponsored schemes. The Rules framed under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, however, provide that the rates of wages payable to the workmen by the contractor shall not be less than the rates prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and those paid to workmen directly employed by the Principal Employer of the establishment for the same or similar kind of work.

(c) In cases where employers contravene the provisions of any Act/Rule, legal action is being taken against them.

Shortage of steel in various States

1610 SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received complaints regarding the shortage of steel in the State of Madhya Pradesh and other States, and

(b) if so, the steel quota sanctioned to different States and the actual quantity supplied against the sanctioned quota in the year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The demand for steel is in excess of availability in respect of several categories, and as such, the states including Madhya Pradesh, may be facing the problem of inadequacy in supply.

(b) Under the present system of distribution there is no quota/Statewise allocation. Despatches of steel from the main steel producers are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee, after taking into account the end use for which steel is required, the availability and competing demands.

Popularisation of computers as recommended by the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering

1611. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether a study sponsored by the U.N. has found that the introduction of computers has not led to any retrenchment in any manufacturing organisation in our country;

(b) whether the study undertaken by the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering has recommended the popularisation of computers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) According to the U.N. Working Group of Computer Technology for Development, there was shortage of data on the effects of computers on employment in developing countries.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Committee for Revision of Wage structure of cement industry workers

1612. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee has been appointed by Government to revise the wage structure for cement industry workers; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). A Bipartite Committee was constituted on 20th June, 1973 for the revision of the wage structure in the cement industry. It is composed of 6 representatives each of employers and workers. The committee is expected to complete its work as soon as possible.

Take-over/Re-Organisation of M/s. Burn and Co. and M/s Indian Standard Wagon Co.

1613. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports of the Committees appointed to investigate the financial and working conditions of M/s. Burn and Co. and M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Company have been considered by Government;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to take over the managements of these concerns; and

(c) if not, what other steps for re-organisation of the managements are contemplated in order to put these units on a sound footing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Committees of investigation, appointed to look into the affairs of M/s. Burn and Company and M/s. Indian standard Wagon Co., have submitted their reports. Decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Increase in the Number of Women employees and gazetted officers in Central Government

1614. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether women employees and gazetted officers in Central Government are increasing at a faster rate than employees belonging to other categories; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VEKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). Available information is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5281/73].

Allocation made for council of Indian Trade Unions

1615 **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government bore the entire expenditure on the meetings of National Council of Indian Trade Unions;

(b) the amount spent since its inaugural meeting upto 30th June, 1973; and

(c) the names of the Central Trade Unions which participated in the meeting of the said Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The National Council of Central Trade Unions was formed by the INTUC, AITUC and HMS at a meeting held by their representatives on the 21st May, 1972. Government have no information about the participants in the subsequent meetings of the Council.

Planning Minister's visit to Rumania

1616 **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:**
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister of Planning visited Rumania recently;

(b) if so, the purpose of visit and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the number of officials who accompanied him?

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

(a) and (b). Union Minister of Planning visited the Socialist Republic of Romania from July 2 to July 6, 1973. The Union Planning Minister's visit was in response to an invitation from the Romanian Government. The purpose of the visit was to review the present stage of bilateral economic relations and to consider prospects of their further development and diversification on a mutually advantageous basis. The possibilities of expansion of long-term cooperation were noted especially in the following fields: Exploration, exploitation and processing of crude oil and natural gas; production of oil field equipment; materials and components; power industry, chemical and petro-chemical indus-

tries, especially in the manufacture of fertilisers and pesticides; agriculture and animal husbandry; and co-operation in third countries. At the same time, talks were held between the two sides on technical and scientific cooperation as well as training of cadres in various fields of mutual interest. It was agreed to set up an inter-governmental Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and to set up a joint group of experts from the two countries to examine, on the basis of the work programme, concrete ways and means for further development in economic, industrial, technical and scientific cooperation.

(c) Three officers accompanied the Minister. Eight experts had preceded the Planning Minister to have discussions in detail on the various aspects of economic cooperation.

Alleged subversive activities by Peter Burleigh of U.S. Consulate General at Calcutta

1617. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the newsitem which appeared in the 'Blitz' dated the 5th May, 1973, to the effect that Mr. Peter Burleigh, the Political Officer of the U.S. Consulate General at Calcutta, is alleged to be doing subversive activities, and

(b) the steps taken by Government in taking up the matter with the U.S. Government and U.S. Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government are always vigilant in safeguarding national interests in such matters.

Return of Pakistani Civilians who crossed over to India during 1971—War

1618 SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Pakistani Civilians who came to India after crossing the border during 1971 War have gone back to Pakistan in accordance with the Simla Agreement and if not, the number of such persons still in India;

(b) whether some of them have expressed their willingness to settle in India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Only some of them have gone back to Pakistan. About 65,000 are still in India.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, but the exact number of such persons is not known.

These Pak nationals being foreigners, are expected to go back to Pakistan. They are, however, reluctant to return to Pakistan because they entertain some apprehensions about their well being after their return to Pakistan. Government regard this as essentially a human problem and hope that the Pakistan Government will take appropriate measures to create the necessary conditions to enable the affected persons to return to their homes in safety and honour.

Setting up of Steel, Textile and Fertiliser Plants in Bangladesh

1619. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up steel, textile and fertiliser plants in Bangladesh so as to enable the Bangladesh industry to develop further;

(b) whether Government have received certain proposals from Bangladesh Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Setting up of a fertiliser plant in Bangladesh with Indian co-operation/collaboration is under consideration of the Governments of India and Bangladesh. A feasibility report for this project is being undertaken.

Also under consideration of the two Governments, at a preliminary stage, is the question of setting up a sponge iron plant in Bangladesh with Indian iron ore supplies. A feasibility report for the project is expected to be undertaken.

Regarding the textile industry, India has offered a Government to Government credit worth Rs. 6 crores to Bangladesh for purchase of textile machinery.

Asians of Indian Origin forced out of Pan-Am Jumbo Jet on 24th June, 1973

1620. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 107 Asians of Indian origin were forced out of a Pan-Am Jumbo Jet on 24th June; and

(b) if so, the reasons for taking this action?

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

(a) and (b). 107 Asians of Indian origin held United Kingdom passports and were living in India, some of them for several years. They had travelled in early June in small groups to Bangkok on tourist visas and held return tickets to Delhi. On return to Delhi airport by the Pan-Am flight on 24th June they refused to leave the aircraft and demanded that they be taken to United Kingdom. The Airline expressed its inability to comply with this request as the persons concerned did neither have proper documentations to enter United Kingdom nor had valid tickets for travel to that country. All efforts to persuade them to leave the aircraft voluntarily failed. The airline requested the assistance of the Government authorities to get the passengers out of the aircraft as the continued occupation of the aircraft was causing great inconvenience and was holding up the flight. These 107 persons were forced to leave the aircraft and prosecuted on charges of criminal trespass. The court case against them is sub-judice.

Representations in regard to remitting of persons exceeding Rs 250/- per month of Defence Personnel by Money Order

1621. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from some organisation for remitting pensions exceeding Rs. 250 p.m. of Defence personnel by money order; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Twin Engine Turboprop Aircraft

1622. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the prospects of foreign collaboration for the progressive manufacture of a new twin-engined, 10 to 15 passengers capacity turboprop aircraft, for which a civil and military demand is developing; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The question of manufacture of a small passenger aircraft is under consideration and the question of foreign collaboration for this will be examined in due course if this is found to be necessary.

Organisation of a National Convention against the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission by United Council of Trade Unions Secretariat

1623. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Council of Trade Unions Secretariat had decided to organise a National Convention against the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission for 'bonus for all' on July 25 and 26, 1973, in New Delhi.

(b) whether the convention was held as scheduled; and

(c) the consensus that arose at the convention and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). According to press reports, a convention was organised by the United Council of Trade Unions and resolutions on a number of issues, including bonus, were adopted. Further details are not available.

New pattern of Investment to enable Employees Provident Fund to earn Higher Rate of Interest

1624. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on a new pattern of investment to enable the Employees Provident Fund to earn a higher rate of interest; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The pattern of investment has been reviewed and revised periodically with the object of augmenting the investment income and thereby enabling the subscribers to the Fund to earn a higher rate of return on their accumulations in the Fund. The current pattern of investment is as follows:—

(i) Central Government securities	45%
(ii) State Government securities and State or Central Government guaranteed securities	25%
(iii) Post Office Time Deposits and Small Savings	30%

This will remain in force upto 30th review the pattern of investment be September, 1973. It is proposed to fore this date.

Purchase of Stores to encourage Small Scale Industries

1625. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government make their policy to purchase their stores in such a way as to encourage the small scale industries;

(b) if so, the extent to which this policy was followed during 1973-74, and

(c) the extent to which this policy is likely to be followed during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The value of orders placed on small scale industries has progressively risen from Rs. 37.35 crores during 1963-64 to Rs. 72.75 crores during 1972-73. The policy followed for awarding contracts to small scale industries shall continue in 1973-74 also

Permits to Coal Stalls depots cancelled by Delhi Administration

1626. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether licences (permits) of coal stalls or depots in Delhi were recently cancelled by the Delhi Administration because of the irregularities committed by their owners; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) Licences of four coal depots have been cancelled by the Delhi Administration on account of irregularities committed by their owners. Three of these cases have been reported to

the Police. In addition, allotment of soft coke in favour of 37 deposits has been suspended pending further action

Allotment of surplus land to ex-servicemen by States

1627. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA.

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Centre has asked the State Governments to allot surplus agricultural land to ex-Servicemen,

(b) whether any survey has been made by the State Governments about the number of ex-servicemen who are without any land and if so, the number thereof, State-wise,

(c) the number of ex-Servicemen who have already been provided land by State Governments, and

(d) the response of the State Governments on the directive issued by Centre as at (a) above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK). (a) As allotment of land is a State subject and land is settled to persons by the State Governments under their own arrangements, no directive has been issued by this Ministry to allot surplus agricultural land to ex-servicemen.

(b) and (c). The information is not available with the Ministry of Defence and will have to be collected from the State Governments/Union Territories administration. The effort involved in collection of this information will not be commensurate with the result

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Widening of scope of the term workman to cover employees drawing salary upto Rs. 1000 per month

1628. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 587 on the 3rd April, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to widen the scope of 'workman' to cover all those employees drawing a salary upto Rs. 1,000 per month has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The proposal for extending the scope of the definition of the term 'workman' is under consideration.

Non-coking Coal Mines registered with Coal Mines Authority

1629. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-coking Coal Mines registered with the newly constituted Coal Mines Authority Limited;

(b) the number of Non-coking Coal Mines not registered, so far;

(c) the reasons for not registering these Coal Mines so far; and

(d) the time by which these unregistered Coking Coal Mines will be registered with the Coal Mines Authority Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Out of 711 coal mines nationalised under

the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, the ownership and management of 527 mines has vested in the Coal Mines Authority Limited and that of the rest in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited. There is no question of the registration of any mines with Coal Mines Authority Limited.

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

Scientists in various institutes brought under the Director General of Armed Forces Medical Services.

1630. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of civilian scientists in the various institutes have been brought under the Director General of Armed Forces Medical Services; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the assurance given that the civilians would remain with the Defence Research and Development organisation while working with the Armed Forces Medical Services had not convinced the scientists; if so, what steps are being taken to remove this doubt?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences and Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences have been transferred from the control of the Defence Research and Development Organisation to that of Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services from 1st June 1973, in order to achieve better coordination of clinical research being conducted under the latter.

(b) In order to ensure that transfer of control does not in any way jeopardise the chances of promotion of Scientists working in the research Institutes, it has been decided that existing civilian scientific staff will

continue to be borne on the common roster of Research and Development Organization under the Scientific Adviser to Minister of Defence, and the scientists have been apprised of the correct position.

Decision to get Korba Aluminium refined in HINDALCO. (U.P.)

1631. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to get aluminium produced by the Korba Aluminium Plant, refined in HINDALCO, a Birla concern, in U.P.; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scooter Project sanctioned for Mysore

1632. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned a project for scooters in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, its location and cost and when it is likely to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) M/s. Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore, a State Government Undertaking, have been granted a letter of intent for manufacture of scooters in Mysore State.

(b) The project is proposed to be located at Bangalore. The investment proposed for land, buildings and machinery is Rs. 283 lakhs. It is not possible at this stage to forecast with any degree of exactness when production will commence.

Agreement between H.M.T. and Hungarian Firm

1633. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an agreement between H.M.T. and a Hungarian Firm; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the technical assistance being sought from the Hungarian Firm in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, have recently submitted a proposal for the manufacture of lamp and lamp components and G.L.S. lines in collaboration with M/s. United Incandescent Lamp and Electrical Company Limited, Hungary (referred to as TUNGSRAM). This proposal is under the consideration of the Government. The proposal comprises of a comprehensive package of technical and technological assistance.

Expansion plan for Neyveli Lignite

1634. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out a major expansion plan for Neyveli Lignite complex; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present production capacity of the Neyveli Lignite mine is about 3.6 million tonnes per annum. Production of lignite is planned to be increased to 4.5 million tonnes by 1975-76 in the first stage for which ancillary equipment worth Rs. 11.62 crores, including replacement equipment, is in the various stages of procurement.

A proposal to increase further the lignite production capacity from 4.5 million tonnes to 6.5 million tonnes per annum with an investment of Rs. 36 crores on specialised mining equipment is also under active consideration of the Government.

It is hoped that with the production of lignite at 6.5 million tonnes per annum, all the industrial units of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation viz. Power Station, Fertiliser Plant and the Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant will work at their optimum capacities.

Suggestion of Scooters India Limited to State Industrial Development Corporations to manufacture parts of Scooters

1635. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scooters India Limited has expressed the opinion that it would not be economical for State Industrial Development Corporations to undertake the manufacture of complete scooters and has suggested that they should rather manufacture parts for scooters and assemble them for Scooters India Limited;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the State Industrial Development Corporations to the suggestion; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on the suggestion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) While reviewing the progress of letter of intent given to the State Industrial Development Corporations, Government came to have an impression that the programmes were unlikely to progress unless linked with that of Scooters India.

(b) The State Industrial Development Corporations reacted very enthusiastically to the Scheme of an integrated programme of production and marketing as some of them, on their own, had suggested such a nexus.

(c) Decision will be taken after details of the schemes have been worked out in consultation with the Corporations. The exercise is actively under way.

New products developed by Bharat Electronics Limited

1636. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Limited has developed new products by its Research and Development Department;

(b) if so, main features of the new products that have been developed; and

(c) the costs of these new products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new products developed by the Company incorporate the latest technology in electronics. Most of the equipments are solid state and fully transistorised and they are thus compact and light weight. The equipments are also generally so designed as to provide greater reliability and ease of maintenance.

(c) The prices of some of these new equipments are yet to be finalised. It is, however, expected that the selling prices of B.E.L. in regard to these equipments would compare favourably with the imported cost of the equivalent equipments produced abroad.

Development of nuclear weapons for Defence of the country

1637 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop Nuclear weapons for the defence of the country; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

1638. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister is not attending Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Although the Prime Minister would

have liked to go to Ottawa to attend the Conference and to meet other Heads of Government of Commonwealth countries at an important juncture in international affairs, this was not possible because of other pressing demands on her time and her pre-occupation with national problems.

Shortage of Commercial vehicles in the country

1639. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of commercial vehicles in the country, and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to meet the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) Yes, Sir. The shortage relates mainly to vehicles of two popular makes for which customers have to wait for about 1½ to 2½ years.

(b) Steps taken include expansion of existing capacity, optimization and commissioning of new capacity.

Proposal to move Pakistan for handing over war criminals who held High positions during 1971 war

1640 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments of India and Bangladesh propose to ask Pakistan Government for handing over some of the war criminals, who are now in Pakistan and who were holding high positions at the time of 1971 war in Bangladesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) It is for the Government of Bangladesh to determine whom they wish to try on criminal charges. The Government of India is not aware of any proposal seeking the handing over for trials of any persons who are now in Pakistan.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Projects

1641. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether with Government's decision to establish several fertiliser and petro-chemical projects in the country, there would be more demand for heavy vessels which the present project could not meet, if so, whether Government are considering the question of expansion of Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels in the country;

(b) whether the BHPV project incurred a cumulative loss of Rs. 408 lakh during the short period of four years since its inception; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government had constituted a committee to examine as to whether to expand it or to set up a new project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd. was incorporated in June, 1966. Even though the plant was completed only in August, 1971, trial production commenced in July, 1969. The cumulative loss of the company since its inception up to the end of 1972-73 is Rs. 402.87 lakhs which includes Rs. 176.12

lakhs as depreciation and deferred revenue expenditure and Rs. 141.43 lakhs as interest payments to the Government. The company is engaged in the manufacture of sophisticated items of equipment to the specific requirements of the customers. The overlapping of constructional activities with the operational phase in the initial years and the long gestation period needed to build up production in the project of this magnitude and complexity are the two main reasons for the losses. The heavy burden of interest, depreciation and overheads have also contributed to these losses.

(c) No, Sir. However the National Industrial Development Corporation have been entrusted with a study in respect of the manner in which the gap between the demand and capacity for the manufacture of pressure vessels and heat exchangers in the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods can be bridged. A decision on the question of setting up a new unit or to expand the capacity of Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam, will be taken after examination of the report of the National Industrial Development Corporation is completed.

Expansion of capacity of Car Units

1642. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow the Car Units to expand their capacity;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether all the car units have been permitted to do so; and

(d) whether this expansion will help in reducing the car prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Excepting a proposal from M/s. Premier Automobiles for expansion of their capacity to 18,000 cars per annum, which is under consideration, Government have not recently received any requests from the car manufacturers for expansion of capacity.

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

Criticism of India's policies by press in South-East Asian countries

1643. **SHRI H. M. PATEL.** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Press in some of the South-East Asian countries has been very critical of India's policies during some time past and whether Government have studied these reports carefully;

(b) whether Government have also received reports from their Missions in various capitals of South-East Asian countries in this respect; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). With the help of our Missions in each region a close watch is kept on the projection of India in the press of various regions. On close scrutiny of press reporting on India in the South-East Asian region we find that the press there has been by and large friendly. There have been occasional adverse reports, specially regarding drought in certain parts of India but the analysis and comments have not been unfriendly.

(c) Does not arise

Plea by Indonesia for implementation of Simla Agreement

1644. **SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indonesia has pleaded for immediate implementation of all parts of the Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Joint Communique issued on the occasion of the Indonesian Foreign Minister's visit to India in April, 1973, reads as follows on this subject:—

"At the request of the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, the Foreign Minister of India exp'ained in detail the situation on the sub-continent with particular reference to the initiatives taken by India both before and after the Simla Conference for peace and harmony among the countries of the sub-continent. The two Foreign Ministers agreed that recognition and acceptance of existing realities in the sub-continent was necessary for furthering the process of normalisation and the establishment of a durable peace among the countries concerned. These objectives can best be achieved by direct negotiations between the countries concerned."

I.N.T.U.C. Resolution to amend the payment of Gratuity Act

1645. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress has in a Resolution urged the Central Government to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Setting up of Mini Steel Plant in Haryana

1646. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Haryana have approached the Central Government with a proposal for setting up a Mini Steel Plant in that State in the Public Sector;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken on the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, have been issued a letter of Intent on 18th June, 1971, to set up an electric furnace-cum-continuous casting plant near Hissar for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes of steel billets per annum.

Lock-out in Kesoram Rayon Factory in West Bengal

1647. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kesoram Rayon Factory in West Bengal has been locked-out for the last two months;

(b) if so, the reasons for the lock-out; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for the early lifting of lock-out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to available information, the management had declared a lock-out on April 14, 1973 on account of alleged indiscipline by the workers.

Assessment regarding profitability of expanding the Product-mix of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

1648. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee set up by Government to assess the profitability of expanding the product-mix of Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). No Committee was constituted for this purpose. A Group of experts of the Department which was asked to review the question of the product-mix has completed this review which is now under examination.

Talks with USSR for Co-operation in designing and developing sophisticated Military equipment in India

1649. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks have been held with Soviet Union for Soviet cooperation in the design and development of sophisticated military

equipments in India particularly for the Navy and the Airforce; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). It is not in public interest to disclose the information.

Purchase of War-ships from U.S.S.R.

1650. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to purchase more war-ships from the Soviet Union, and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). It is the policy of the Government to rely on indigenous production to the maximum extent possible subject to various constraints. The construction of warships in India also forms an integral part of our plan for attaining self-sufficiency. However, till the desired self-sufficiency is attained in this regard, it will be necessary to make purchases from abroad also. The Honourable Member would appreciate that it will not be in public interest to disclose further information on this subject.

Proposal for Summit Meeting between Prime Minister of India and President of Pakistan

1651. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that President Bhutto hopes for having an

early summit meeting with the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect

(b) No proposal has been received by Government in this regard.

(c) Does not arise

Increased demand for Equipment for Mining Industry

1652 **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the nationalisation of coal industry, the demand for equipment for the Mining Industry has shown any increase; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). With the nationalisation of the coal mines, an increase in the production from the present annual level of 76 million tonnes to the level of 143 million tonnes by 1978-79 is being planned. This increase in production capacity will be achieved by the reconstruction and expansion of existing mines as well as by opening of new mines. The broad assessment which the Coal Mines Authority Limited (including National Coal Development Corporation) has made, indicates that the requirements of mining machinery will increase substantially in the Fifth Plan Period, and will be of the order of Rs 64 crores for the mines of the Authority.

Fourth Five Year Plan Target of Coal Production

1653. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of coal production to be achieved by the end of the 4th Plan;

(b) whether there will be a short-fall in real achievement; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The target of production by 1973-74, as originally given in the Fourth Plan document, was 93.5 million tonnes. In the light of the actual performance and shortfall in industrial demand, the target was subsequently revised first to 90 million tonnes and then to 80 million tonnes. It is expected that there may not be any shortfall in the achievement of the revised target.

Full take-over of Gresham and Craven of India (Private) Ltd., Calcutta

1654. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take-over fully Gresham and Craven of India (Private) Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) what is the total amount that Government have invested by now in running this company; and

(c) whether this remains to be a 100 per cent foreign subsidiary Company today?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The management of M/s. Gresham & Craven of India (Private) Ltd. was taken over by Government

on 31st March, 1971 for a period of five years from that date.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 131 lakhs has so far been invested in the Company by Government.

(c) Take-over of the Management does not alter the pre-existing structure of the Company.

Issue of permits for 400 tonnes of Corrugated Sheets for Industrial Units

1655. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether permits for 400 tonnes of corrugated sheets for industrial units were issued at Kanpur;

(b) whether the sheets were delivered to the industrial units or despatched to Pakistan;

(c) if so, under what circumstances the sheets have been sent to Pakistan; and

(d) how much amount and how many persons are involved in it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amendment of Industrial disputes act to include employees in Hospitals' Colleges and Universities

1656. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Disputes Act is being amended to include the employees working in Hospitals, Colleges, Universities and Clubs; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and when the amendment is likely to be moved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The matter is under Government's consideration and efforts are being made to finalise it as early as possible.

Repatriation of sick P.O.W.s to Pak. and Bengalis in Pak to Bangladesh

1657. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) whether 440 sick Pakistani Prisoners of War have been sent back to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether Pakistan Government have agreed to send the Bengalis to Bangladesh in return and if not, the steps taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) 1200 sick Pakistani POWs and civilian internees have so far been repatriated to Pakistan

(b) Repatriation of sick Pakistani POWs is not linked up with repatriation of Bangalees from Pakistan to Bangladesh. As the House is aware, in order to resolve the humanitarian problems arising out of the December 1971 Conflict, the Governments of India and Bangladesh in their Joint Declaration of 17th April, 1973 have proposed the simultaneous repatriation of Pakistani POWs and civilian internees, except those required by Bangladesh Government for trial on criminal charges, the repatriation of Bangalees forcibly detained in Pakistan and the repatriation of Pakistanis in Bangladesh.

'Complaint Cell' in Ministry of Heavy Industry

1658. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government proposed to set up a "Complaint Cell" in his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the main objectives and functions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The object is to attend to complaints received regarding defects/deficiencies in the items manufactured by the public and private sector industries coming within the purview of the Ministry of Heavy Industry. The Cell will analyse the relevant data, suggest measures for improvement in quality/specifications, carry out inspections wherever necessary and in certain cases get appropriate tests done for ensuring quality of the products

Statement by President Bhutto to seek resumption of U. S. Military Aid

1659 SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in "Hindustan Times" dated the 7th July, 1973 to the effect that President Bhutto of Pakistan would seek resumption of U.S. military aid to attain military parity with India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Resumption of arms supplies to Pakistan will jeopardize the process of normalisation and adversely affect the chances of establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent.

Setting up of a Heavy Trucks Factory at Jabalpur during Fifth Plan

1660. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Ministry is planning to set up a heavy trucks factory at Jabalpur during the Fifth Plan;

(b) the number of trucks to be produced there annually and their capacity;

(c) the year in which the factory is likely to be set up and whether the factory will be a defence unit or the Public Sector undertaking, and

(d) whether some private sector factories are also being allowed to start production of heavier vehicles, if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government are examining the possibility of expanding the capacity of the Vehicle Factory at Jabalpur;

(b) to (c). The entire proposal is in the initial stages and as at present it is not possible to indicate the details asked for; and

(d) Two private sector companies engaged in the production of heavy vehicles have been granted Letters of Intent for expanding production of their heavy vehicles by the Ministry of Heavy Industry. One of them pro-

pose to manufacture vehicles of 7½ tonnes and above 10 tonnes payload capacity within their expanded production of 12,000 Nos. per Annum. Another has been permitted expansion of 7½ tonnes payload capacity by 4,600 numbers per annum.

Manufacture of Scooter in Public Sector

1661 SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great demand of scooters in the country;

(b) whether Government have initiated action to manufacture scooter in public sector; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A public sector plant is being set up near Lucknow for the manufacture of 1,00,000 scooters per annum. The construction of the factory building is in progress. Production in this plant is expected to commence in August, 1974.

Chinese Activities in Indian Ocean

1662. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the naval activities by the Chinese in the Indian Ocean since 1970; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) China has trade, economic and technical co-operation with a number of countries in the Indian Ocean. Government have also seen reports of visits of Chinese naval units to some countries bordering the Indian Ocean.

(b) Government's view that the Indian Ocean should be an Area of peace, free from Great Power presence, rivalries and tensions is well-known. India co-sponsored the U.N. General Assembly Resolution No. 2832 (XXVI) calling on the Great Powers to enter into consultations with the littoral and hinterland countries with a view to eventual elimination of Great Power presence from this area. China supported this Resolution.

Reported statement by Shah of Iran for having meaningful dialogue with India

1663. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shah of Iran in an interview to the Indian journalists expressed his desire for a meaningful dialogue with India to avoid the risk of a cold war;

(b) whether Government have conveyed their willingness to discuss the issues with the Shah of Iran and, if so, whether any response has been received from Iran; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) In a recent interview

with an Indian journalist, the Shah-an-shah of Iran, speaking about Indo-Iranian relations, was quoted as having said, "We have no conflict of interests. We have many affinities and above all we have many possibilities of collaboration in the future".

(b) and (c). Government of India's willingness to discuss all matters of common interest with the Government of Iran is well known. The latest such talks took place when our Foreign Minister, in response to an invitation visited Iran from July 19 to 21, 1973 and held discussions with the Shah-an-shah as well as with the Iranian Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and other leaders. Measures to be taken to increase cooperation between Iran and India were discussed, and steps are being initiated to give them practical shape.

Indo-U.S. Relations

1664. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI V MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any improvement in relations between U.S.A. and India; and

(b) if so, what new measures are being considered to improve the relations further between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A continuing dialogue is being maintained by both sides at appropriate levels with a view to further improving relations in political, economic and other matters.

Spying in Navy by Naval Employees

1665. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Naval employee has been charged with spying in the Navy and whether the Naval employees' relation was one who was arrested at the resident of the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, whether there is large scale spying in the country particularly in our Defence Departments; and

(c) whether in the Naval Headquarters a person was caught who pretended to be a deaf but later on also talked and if so, what action has been taken for security measures to detect the large scale spying in our Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no evidence of any large scale spying.

(c) No, Sir.

Feelings of Indian Immigrants in U.K. over Deportation Threat as a Sequel to recent Ruling of House of Lords

1666. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether strong feelings of Indian immigrants over the fate of illegal immigrants facing threat of deportation, as a sequel to the recent ruling of the House of Lords, have been conveyed by the Indian Government to the British Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The British authorities have told us that there would be no mass deportation of illegal immigrants or witch-hunts. In a statement in the House of Commons on June 26, 1973, the British Home Secretary, Mr. Robert Carr, said that compassionate considerations would be applied in dealing with each individual case affected by the retrospective nature of the 1971 Immigration Act.

High Power Committee of Chief Executives of Public Sector Units

1667. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to appoint a High Power Committee of Chief Executives of Public Sector Units for the evaluation of performance, planning and implementation of projects to maximise production; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference thereof and the total loss incurred by Units under his Ministry during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). In the meeting of the Chief Executives of Public Sector Units held by the Minister of Heavy Industry, it was suggested that a Standing Committee of Public Sector Units should be formed to function in an advisory role. While no terms of reference for the Committee have

been laid down, the Committee is intended mainly to advise Ministry on problem of the public sector units including the steps to be taken for increasing capacity utilisation of each of the units. The total loss/profit incurred by the units under this Ministry is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-5282/73].

Visit to Dacca by a Special Emissary of Prime Minister

1668. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Ministry of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Emissary of the Prime Minister has visited Dacca recently and had discussions with the leaders of Bangladesh Government; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the results of the discussion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The discussions were confined to matters concerning the forthcoming India-Pakistan Talks as a consequence of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Declaration of April 17, 1973. There was complete accord between the two sides.

Geological Survey of Kerala for Iron Ore and Bauxite Deposits

1669. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now completed the geological survey

of Kerala for finding out the quantity of iron ore and bauxite deposits in Malabar area;

(b) if not, at what stage is the survey now and what are the results of the survey so far, conducted; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision to set up any industry based on these?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Investigations by Geological Survey of India for iron ore and bauxite in Kerala are being continued.

(b) Detailed investigations by drilling for iron ore in Cheruppa, Eliyettimalla, Nanmunda and Nandavallur has been completed by the Geological Survey of India and reserves of about 41 million tonnes of iron ore (both fresh and oxidised) have been estimated. Exploratory drilling for iron ore in Alumpara deposit has been completed in May 1973 and so far in Block-I where investigation by drilling was completed in July, 1971, a total reserve of 14.7 million tonnes of iron ore (both fresh and oxidised) has been estimated. Total reserves of 1.8 million tonnes of bauxite in Kumbha area and 5 million tonnes of bauxite in Nileswar blocks I and II in Cannanore district have already been estimated.

Investigation for iron ore by drilling has been commenced in Kovattimala, Nilambur area. Maappuram district in June, 1973 and detailed mapping for bauxite is being continued in Chimeni area in Cannanore district.

(c) A view about the setting up of any industry can be taken only after the geological investigation of iron ore and bauxite has been completed and the report is received by the Government.

Industries affected by Power cut in States

1670. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries in the Private and Public Sectors affected by power cut imposed during the last six months in different States; and

(b) the number of workers retrenched or laid off because of power cut during the last six months, State-wise and Industry-wise, both in the Private and Public Sector Industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY: (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

Progress made by Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri

1671. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the progress made by the Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri;

(b) whether any attempt is being made to change the consultancy agency at Ratnagiri; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The Detailed Project Report and Cost

Estimates of the Ratnagiri Aluminium Plant, submitted by Bharat Aluminium Company have been considered and the approval of the Cabinet to the cost estimates is expected to be obtained soon. In the meantime, preliminary works covering acquisition of land, preparation of terrain and temporary electric and water supply connections estimated to cost Rs. 59.05 lakhs, have been sanctioned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Sale of H.M.T. Watches at Company's New Delhi Sales Depot

1672. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state-

(a) the number of different makes of H.M.T. watches sold through the company's New Delhi sales depot between 1971 and July 1973; and

(b) the value of watches of each make sold?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The total number of watches sold type-wise in numbers and value from 1st April, 1971 to 30th June, 1973 through the Delhi showroom is furnished below:—

Type	Nos.	Value (in Rs.)
Tareeq	50	7,370
Sona	38375	46,39,670
Janata	33606	37,97,722
Tarun	2081	2,35,002
Janata Luminous	980	1,15,640
Pilet	3838	4,53,524
Jawahar	4949	6,77,745
Sujata	7920	10,15,890
Nutan	7432	9,58,977
Sherpa	54	5,973
Chinar	2622	3,19,884
Automatic (day-date)	1394	4,18,200
TOTAL	1,03,301	1,26,45,597

Scheme regarding opening of coal dumps at various places in each State for meeting the consumers' requirements of coal

1673. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8277 on 26th April, 1973 regarding the impact of nationalisation on Coal Mines Management and production and sale of coal and state;

(a) whether the scheme envisaging the opening of coal dumps at important locations for meeting the requirements of small scale industries, brick-kilns and for domestic consumption has since been finalised and implemented and if so the broad outlines thereof; and

(b) what is the total number of such dumps in each State and the names of locations of such dumps in Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) and (b). The scheme of opening of coal dumps in different States is still under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Railways and the State Governments

Supply of Coal to Consumers in North Bihar

1674. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 955 on 3rd May, 1973 regarding Supply of Coal to North Bihar and state:

(a) what arrangements have since been made to ensure the supply of coal to individual consumers for house-hold use and brick-kiln owners in North Bihar at fixed prices;

(b) whether coal is selling at Rs 10 per maund in Northern parts of the coal-producing State of Bihar, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Supply of coal for domestic and brick-kiln purposes is made against quotas sponsored by the State Governments. Close coordination is maintained with the State Government to ensure equitable distribution of supplies at fair prices. To improve situation in regard to coal supplies in Bihar, special efforts were made to augment movement of coal by road. With the improvement in the availability of coal, the Government of Bihar recently asked Bharat Coking Coal to discontinue further supply of coal by rail. No authentic information regarding day-to-day retail prices of coal in North Bihar is available. Attention of all the State Governments has also been recently drawn to the powers available with them to fix the selling prices for coal & coke under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

Functioning of Steel Authority of India, Limited

1675. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:** Will the minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the idea of setting up a Steel Authority of India has not served the desired purpose as things remain without any change on the production, management and expansion fronts, since the inception; and

(b) whether this giant Holding Company has any plans for self-sufficiency and the use of indigenous know-how, equipment and machinery playing a major role in the near future instead of depending on the foreigners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Steel Authority of India Ltd. was incorporated on January

24, 1973. It is too early to make an assessment of the impact it has made in the different areas mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. The Company has, however, been closely associated with, and has made an effective contribution to, the formulation of the Steel Development Programme, including schemes for the expansion of the capacities of some of the existing steel plants, which is aimed at achieving near self-sufficiency in steel production. The Company has drawn plans, in accordance with Government policy for the maximum use of indigenous know-how, equipment & machinery in the implementation of the schemes covered by the Steel Development Programme taking advantage of the expertise and experience developed by the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited and within the steel plants. During the last four months, production was affected mostly due to shortage of power and the consequential effect on coking coal mines operations and coal washeries. Steps are being taken to meet this situation. On the management side, Steel Authority of India Limited constituted the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd. into a separate independent subsidiary company by name Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. (MECON). In the Steel Development programme MECON will play a greater role strengthening the base of use of indigenous technology.

Manufacture of Vanadium Steel in Rairanipur (Orissa)

1676. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India have established that there are huge deposits of chromite and vanadi-ferrous magnetite in Orissa;

(b) whether the plans for the manufacture of vanadium steel in Rairanipur are complete;

(c) if so, the salient feature thereof; and

(d) when the production is likely to be commenced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The Geological Survey of India have proved a reserve of about 8.13 million tonnes of chromite ore in Orissa. Exploration work for vanadiferous magnetite continues. Mines Directorate of State Governments of Orissa have proved reserve of 1.3 million tonnes with 1 per cent and above of V₂O₅ content and Geological Survey of India is now taking steps to prove 2 million tonnes of ore in this grade.

(b) No, Sir. Feasibility report has been prepared and is now under consideration.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) It is too early to give any indication about the time by which the production is likely to commence.

Continuance of India in Commonwealth

1677. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that Pakistan has left the Commonwealth, Government are reconsidering their decision to continue to stay in Commonwealth;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating any other suitable forum for discussing matters of mutual interest among the present members of the Commonwealth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) No, Sir

(b) Our decision to remain in the Commonwealth is in the national interests of the country

(c) Does not arise

Border Trade Agreement between Pakistan and China

1678 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken note of a recent pact signed between Pakistan and China (Border Trade Agreement)

(b) whether the trade route from Gilgit to Sinkiang—known as 'silk route' covers a part of Indo Pakistan border and

(c) if so the steps Government have taken to stop smuggling from Indian border enroute to Sinkiang?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The trade route from Gilgit to Sinkiang lies through the Pakistan occupied Kashmir

(c) The Government of India protested to the Governments of Pakistan and China on the construction of this road and reiterated that these territories are integral parts of India

Net-work of Ancillary Industries around each Public Sector Unit

1679 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the question of building up a net-work of ancillary industries around each public sector unit as a step to introduce economics of

scale and to make production more efficient has been considered by Government, and

(b) if so, what decisions have been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) This Ministry has in early July this year issued to all Public Sector Undertakings under its administrative control a consolidated set of guidelines on the need and manner in which ancillary industrial units should be encouraged and developed around each public enterprise. It has also been decided that the development of ancillary industries around public enterprises would be a primary responsibility that they will have to assume and that they should draw up time bound programmes for this purpose. The measure of success achieved on the programme of development of ancillaries would be considered as an important criterion in judging the performance of the top management of the public undertakings. They have also been required to submit a time-bound programme drawn up by them for the development of ancillary industries and also a quarterly progress report indicating the stages of progress of implementation of the time bound programme so drawn up.

Hint for Negotiated Settlement of Indian Territory claimed by China

1680 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any hint from Communist China for the negotiated settlement of the Indian territories still claimed by the Peking as their own, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Missing Indian Soldiers due to Peking Aggression against India, 1962

1681. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian soldiers still missing and not yet accounted for as a result of Peking aggression against India of October 1962;

(b) whether any efforts have been made by Government to find out the fate of Indian soldiers still missing from the Peking Government; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). All the soldiers who were declared missing as a result of the Chinese aggression have already been officially presumed to be killed, in accordance with the prescribed procedure. Government are not aware of any personnel being still held in Chinese custody and therefore no efforts have been made by Government to take up the matter with the Chinese Government.

Non-Payment of Revised Bonds to Tea Garden Workers in Tripura

1682. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripura Tea Garden Management has not given 8.33 per cent Bonus to the labourers; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make the management pay the legal dues to the Tripura tea-workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The matter falls in the State sphere and information in respect of it is not available.

Prospect of Mining of Scarce Metals in Andhra Pradesh

1683. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent survey of the Bisanatham area in Andhra Pradesh near the present Gold Mines at K. G. F. has disclosed promising prospects of mining of scarce metals; and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated to exploit the mineral deposits in this backward area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). During the exploration of the Bisanatham area in Andhra Pradesh near the present Gold Mines at the Kolar Gold Fields, presence of some scarce metals in minor quantities has been confirmed. Detailed exploration in the area is expected to be conducted during the 5th Plan period.

Loss incurred by Jessops Limited, Calcutta

1684. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertaking—Jessops Limited, Dum Dum Calcutta had suffered a loss of more than Rs. 5 crores in the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total loss suffered by this undertaking during the past three years; and

(d) the steps taken and being taken to make this venture available and a profitable one?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The loss is due to the following reasons:

- (i) Unremunerative orders;
- (ii) Short supply of steel and components,
- (iii) Inadequacies of management, particularly in production planning, costing and estimating,
- (iv) Low levels of liquidity,
- (v) Low labour productivity.

(c) Total losses suffered by the company during past three years amount to Rs 12.03 crores

(d) The following steps have been taken to improve the profitability of the Company and make it a viable one

- (i) A wide ranging programme of diversification,
- (ii) Expansion in the sphere of manufacture of road-rollers,
- (iii) Supply of steel and critical components and adequate and timely financial assistance, and
- (iv) Creating ability in the Company to reject unremunerative orders and unremunerative lines of production

राष्ट्रीय विवाचन वर्कन बोर्ड 'नेशनल कार्वाइन्ग प्रोमोशन बोर्ड') की पांचवी बैठक

1685. श्री मल चन्द डगगा : क्या धन और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में 3 जुलाई, 1972 को हुई राष्ट्रीय विवाचन वर्कन बोर्ड की पांचवी बैठक में क्या मुख्य निर्णय किए गए थे,

(ख) उक्त बोर्ड द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर किन-किन दायों में बोर्ड की स्थापना अब तक की जा चुकी है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में राष्ट्रीय विवाचन वर्कन बोर्ड के समक्ष कितने मामलों का एक साथ लाये गए और उन पर क्या फैसला किये गए?

धन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जी. बेंकटस्वामी) (क) : इस बोर्ड की पांचवी बैठक में कई एक निर्णय लिये गये थे। इन में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण यह था कि यदि आपसी बातचीत और समझौता असफल हो जाये तो औद्योगिक विवादों को तय करने के लिए स्वीकृत पक्ष फैसला सामान्यतः दूसरा कदम होना चाहिये। अन्य निर्णय विवादों के मार्ग-दर्शन के लिए एक स्मृति पुस्तक तैयार करने, योग्यता प्राप्त विवादों के सवर्ग के प्रशिक्षण विवादों से सम्बन्धित पक्षकारों तथा सरकार द्वारा विवाचन खर्चों के वहन किये जाने या उनमें साझीदार होने, विवादों की फीस निश्चित किये जाने, आदि से सम्बन्धित थे। इस बोर्ड ने विवादों की सेवाओं का पक्षकारों द्वारा उपयोग किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में विवादों की एक नामिका भी जारी की।

(ख) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, राजस्थान, तामिलनाडु, हरियाणा, मणिपुर राज्यो तथा दिल्ली और गोवा, दमन व दीप के केन्द्रीय शासित क्षेत्रों ने अब तक राष्ट्रीय विवाचन प्रोत्साहन बोर्ड की सिफारिशों पर विवाचन प्रोत्साहन बोर्ड स्थापित किए हैं।

(ग) विवाचन के व्यक्तिगत मामले राष्ट्रीय विवाचन प्रोत्साहन बोर्ड के समक्ष नहीं लाये जाते।

**पाली (राजस्थान) में श्रमिकों के लिये
मकान**

1686. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या
अस और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पाली
(राजस्थान) में श्रमिकों के लिए लक्ष्य
400 रिहायशी मकान बनाये हैं और यदि हां,
तो ये मकान कब बनाये गये थे।

(ख) क्या सड़कों, नालियों, टट्टियों की
मरम्मत व्यवस्था न होने पर और सफेदी
तथा मरम्मत न होने के कारण ये मकान 'स्लम'
बन गये हैं और जब से ये मकान बने हैं किसी
ने इन मामलों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है;
और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में
या कानूनी करने का विचार है ?

अस और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी) (क) और (ख)
केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पाली (राजस्थान) में
मजदूरों के लिए रिहायशी मकान नहीं बनाये
हैं। तथापि, राजस्थान सरकार में प्राप्त
सूचनानुसार, राज्य सरकार द्वारा सहायता
प्राप्त औद्योगिक आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत
1963 में 400 एक कमरे वाले और 200
दो कमरे वाले मकान बनाये गये थे। पाली
में उचित जल प्रदाय व्यवस्था के अभाव में बस्ती
में जल-अभाव की कठिनाईयां थी। समय समय
पर मकानों की लघु मरम्मत और देख भाल भी
की गई है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार बस्ती में सड़कों
के सुधार, शौचालयों में जल का कनेक्शन
देने और बस्ती में नालियों की व्यवस्था करने
के लिए अनुमान तैयार कर रही है।

**हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल इक्विपमेंट प्लांट हरिद्वार
का परिवर्धन**

1687. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या भारी
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल इक्विपमेंट
प्लांट हरिद्वार पर पहले 63.43 करोड़ रुपये
खर्च होने का अनुमान था परन्तु इसकी लागत
98.13 करोड़ रुपये अथवा इससे भी अधिक
पहुँच गई है ;

(ख) व्यय में इनकी अधिक वृद्धि होने
के कारण क्या है ;

(ग) क्या हम मयूत्र को दिसम्बर,
1966 तक पूरा होना था, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह किस वर्ष में
पूरा हुआ और इनके विलम्ब के कारण क्या
है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) से (घ)
लाई 1963 की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट
के अनुसार हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल इक्विपमेंट प्लांट
हरिद्वार पर पहले 63.43 करोड़ का व्यय,
होने का अनुमान था। यह केवल मोटा अनुमान
था। निदेशक महल द्वारा स्वीकृत और दिसम्बर,
1965 में सरकार को भेजा गया अंतिम अनुमान
73.88 करोड़ रुपये का था जो अब 98.13
करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच गया है।

बड़ी हुई लागत के मुख्य कारण निम्न-
लिखित हैं —

(1) भारतीय रुपये का अवमूल्यन।

(2) मूलधन पर व्याज जो पहले के
अनुमान में शामिल नहीं है।

(3) निर्माण संबंध तथा उपकरण पर
मुद्रा ह्रास के लिए अर्पण प्राप्त प्राप्ति।

(4) सिविल कार्यों में विलम्ब के कारण बढ़े हुए सामान्य विभागीय खर्चों और उपकरणों के सम्भरण, में देशी सम्भरणकर्त्ताओं द्वारा विलम्ब ।

(5) कुछ प्रकार की देशी मशीनों की आवश्यकताओं में वृद्धि, जिनके लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट में पहले व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी और मूल्यों में वृद्धि ।

(6) पहले के अनुमान में इस्पाती ढांचों, के लिए अपर्याप्त प्रावधान के कारण निर्माण कार्य की लागत में वृद्धि, पहले के अनुमान की सीमा में बाहर परिवर्तन-परिवर्धन आवश्यक समझा गया मशीनों की स्थापना लागत में वृद्धि, डिजाइन में परिवर्तन और सामान तथा श्रमिक लागत में वृद्धि, सिविल निर्माण कार्य की लागत तथा कुछ अनतिरिक्त सुविधाओं में वृद्धि, जिनकी पहले की अनुमान में परिकल्पना नहीं की गई थी ।

मशीनों की स्थापना के काम को छोड़ कर प्रमुख सिविल कार्यों को ही दिगम्बर, 1966 तक पूरा करने की योजना थी । सप्तर म जनवरी 1967 से प्रावधानों में उत्पादन शुरू हुआ और फाउंड्री ब्लाक जिसे अप्रत्यक्षित किया गया था और एक नये स्टीमिंग यूनिट को स्थान देने के लिए पुनः स्थान दिया गया था, को छोड़कर प्रमुख कार्य मार्च, 1972 तक पूर्ण हो गये ।

परियोजना के पूरा होने की तिथि मघोजन की गई थी और सोवियत रूस में मशीनों तथा उपकरण की डिलीवरी सकेत के आधार पर दिसम्बर, 1970 रखी गई थी । उपकरण और कार्य सम्बन्धी डिजाइनों की डिलीवरी में देर हो जाने से कार्य पूरा होने में देरी हुई । कास्ट आयरन फाउंड्री का स्थापना स्थल बंद होने में भी कार्य पूर्ण होने में देरी हुई । पहले की परियोजना में स्टीमिंग एकक शामिल नहीं है जो कि बाद में शुरू किया गया था ।

कास्ट आयरन फाउंड्री और स्टीमिंग एकक की प्रथम व्यवस्था सहित परियोजना के पूरा होने की प्रत्याशित तिथि मार्च, 1972 है ।

पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों को स्वदेश लौटाना

1688 श्री मूल खन्द डागा :

श्री हुकूम खन्द कछवाह :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार एक तरफा सद्भावना हेतु समय समय पर पाकिस्तान युद्ध बंदियों (अर्सनिक युद्ध बन्दी) का उनके देश वापस भेजती रही है और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनको पाकिस्तान भेजने का कारण क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (र)
अर (ख) एक तरफा सद्भावना के प्रतीक स्वरूप 539 पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का जिन्हें उनकी सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हिंसा में रखा गया था, पाकिस्तान का भेजा गया है ।

**Production of Alloy Steel Plant,
Durgapur affected by Power shortage**

1689 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
HALDER

SHRI RANABAHADUR
SINGH

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the production of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur was affected by the recent power shortage in the months of April, May and June, 1973;

(b) the total loss incurred during this period, and

(c) how many workers were re-trenched and how many were laid-off?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total loss of production during the period from April, 1973 to June 1973, amounted to 5,649 tonnes in terms of ingots corresponding to 3,462 tonnes in terms of finished steel. The value of this production loss was Rs. 203.68 lakhs and the loss by way of fixed expenses for the same period was Rs. 109.58 lakhs.

(c) None.

Earnings of workers and employees of Durgapur Steel Plant affected by Power Shortage in 1973

1690 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power shortage affected the earnings of workers and employees of Durgapur Steel Plant during the period April to June, 1973; and

(b) how many workers were laid-off during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The earnings of the workers and employees of Durgapur Steel Plant were adversely affected during the period April to June, 1973 on account of power shortage only to the extent that their incentive bonus earnings were somewhat lower than otherwise. The total amount paid as incentive bonus during the quarter April to June, 1973 was Rs. 12,87,390 as compared to Rs. 19,57,432 during the quarter from January to March, 1973, and Rs. 9,38,000 during the quarter from April to June, 1972.

(b) None.

Setting up of special Steel Plant in West Bengal

1691. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up any special steel plant in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). M/s. General Alloy Steel Limited, Calcutta, have been issued a letter of Intent on 26th September, 1972 for establishing a new industrial undertaking at Purulia (West Bengal) for the manufacture of 25,000 tonnes of alloy and special steel wire rods and strips.

Description in Statesman's Year Book 1972-73 about India 'entering into a State of War with Pakistan'

1692. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Statesman Year Book, 1972-73 (a London publication) has described India as the country which "entered into a state of war with Pakistan"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. This has been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) Our High Commission in London has taken up the matter with the publishers of the Statesman's Year Book.

From Reports of President Bhutto's Interview with the Washington Post

1693. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the 'Tribune', July 10, 1973 captioned "Bhutto again talks of war with India" as reported from an exclusive interview with the Washington Post; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto especially to the statement made therein that Bangladesh has no legal basis to try the Prisoners of War?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Bangladesh is within its legal rights to try those Pakistan POWs on criminal charges against whom there is *prima facie* evidence

U.N. Chief for Norms to outlaw Wiretapping

1694. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in the *Indian Express* dated the 9th July, 1973 captioned 'UN Chief for Norms to Outlaw Wiretapping' suggesting a set of international standards whereby all countries would outlaw wiretapping without proper authorisation and ensure to protect the individual's right of Privacy and Nation's Sovereignty against modern recording and other techniques; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The news item relates to a report prepared by the United Nations Secretary General on "Human Rights and Scientific and Technological Developments—Respect for the Privacy of Individuals and the Integrity and Sovereignty of Nations in the light of Advances in Recording and other Techniques", which was submitted on the 29th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights which met in Geneva from the 26th February to the 6th of April, 1973. Owing to lack of time, consideration in detail of the report has been postponed to the next session of the Commission which will meet in New York in early 1974.

In view of the considerable differences of opinion as to the practical effects which the creation on the national level of a statutory right to privacy would have on the protection of other rights, as well as of the different legal contexts in which such legislation would operate, the Secretary-General has pointed out in his report that it would be inadvisable to recommend a uniform adoption of legislation establishing a general right to privacy. Nevertheless, the Secretary General has stated that international standards might, however, be adopted, indicating the types of action which should be taken to protect the privacy of the individual against invasions by modern recording and other techniques.

Government is carefully studying the report and will formulate its views in the light of further discussions and developments in the Commission on Human Rights as well as the General Assembly.

Magazine for training Schools of Armed Forces

1695. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for subscription to the literary and

cultural magazines in the various regional languages recognised in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution in the Training Schools of Air Force, Navy and Army in the country;

(b) if so, a list of the magazines approved for the libraries of these schools and training institutions of the Armed Forces; and

(c) if all the languages are not covered under this scheme the names of the languages the magazine in which are officially subscribed to in these training institutions and the reasons for excluding other languages?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Financial provision is made for the different training centres of the three Services in order to subscribe to magazines. Selection of the magazines, according to contents and language, is to be made by the local officers commanding the training centres. Names of magazines subscribed by different training centres are being ascertained from the local officers concerned.

Firing Between Armed Forces of Pakistan and India

1696. PROF. NARAIN' CHAND PARASHAR:

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any firings by the Armed Forces of Pakistan on the Indian Forces or people during the 1st six months of 1973;

(b) if so, the number and dates of such incidents as also the places where they occurred; and

(c) whether there was any casualty on either side?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). During the 1st six months of 1973 there were 92 instances of firing by Pakistani forces. Details regarding the dates and places are given in the attached statement.

(c). 4 Security forces personnel lost their lives and 7 were injured as a result of Pakistani firing. There were approximately 21 casualties to Pakistani forces as reported by our forward troops.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Sectors	Firing by Pakistan
1	Punch	25th Jan, 2nd Feb. 20th, 26th March, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th (5), 15th, (2) 16th, 19th, 27th, April, 4th 13th (5) 14th (5) 15th, 17th, 25th, 27th (2), 28th, 31st (6), May, 2nd 3rd, 5th, 6th (4), 7th (2), 8th (9), 9th (3) and 11th June 1973.
2	Uri	18th April, 5th June, 1973.
3	Naushahra	26th April, 6th, 22nd May, and 1st June, 1973.
4	Mendhar	8th, 22nd June, 1973.
5	Jaurian	24th May, 17th June, 1973.
6	Kapura	30th May, 1973.
7	Rajauri	7th (3), 12th and 26th (2) June 1973.
8	Rajasthan	29th April, 20th May, 1973.
9	Punjab	25th May, 1973.

Memorandum by Workers of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation in West Bengal for improvement of their service conditions

1697. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present state of affairs of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation in West Bengal, and

(b) whether the employees of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation working in West Bengal have submitted a memorandum to his Ministry giving suggestions to improve the working conditions of employees and also discussed with him in the first week of July, 1973 if so, the steps taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation have been incurring considerable losses for the last few years. The Corporation is, with the assistance of the Government of India, attempting to re-organise its Units with a view to rationalising production and increasing profitability.

(b) Yes, Sir. The discussions have not been concluded.

Provision of Employment only to local people in steel plants

1698 SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the steel projects, located in the various States in the country have set up an Employment

Cell each in consultation with the State Government concerned and employment is offered only to local persons except in Durgapur Project; and

(b) if so, the reasons for setting up a separate standard for Durgapur project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The policy to be followed by public sector undertakings in the matter of recruitment has been laid down by Government. According to this policy, vacancies in the posts of unskilled and skilled workers, clerks and other non-technical staff whose scales of pay are comparatively low are required to be communicated to the Employment Exchanges close to the project which will then sponsor qualified persons for recruitment. In the recruitment to such posts, preference is given to persons displaced from the areas acquired for the projects and to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so long as the basic qualifications and experience are forthcoming. The Selection Committees making the recruitment are also required to include a representative of the State Government. This policy is followed by all the public sector steel plants including the Durgapur Steel Plant.

2. No employment cells as such have been set up in consultation with the State Government concerned.

Production of Stainless Steel at Durgapur easier and less costly

1699 SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee formed by the Steel Authority has

expressed that the production of stainless steel will be easier and less costly at Durgapur than at any other place;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has decided to produce stainless steel at Durgapur and to what extent; and

(c) whether his Ministry has fixed any target for the production of stainless steel by the end of 5th Five Year Plan to meet the demand in the country, if so, the target fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No such Committee has been formed nor has any such view been expressed.

(b) Stainless Steel is already being produced at the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur. The present installed capacity is for the production of 13,000 tonnes a year.

(c) It has been estimated that the demand for Stainless and heat resistant steels would be about 100,000 tonnes a year by 1980-81. A final decision in regard to the target of production during the 5th Plan has not yet been taken.

Investments made in Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

1700. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation upto date, State-wise giving

the names of Industries and its present capital along with employment potential; and

(b) whether such industries are running at a loss or profit, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Proposal to Recognise National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla by Jawahar Lal Nehru University

1701. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawahar Lal Nehru University has a proposal under consideration to recognise the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla; and

(b) when a final decision has been taken in this respect and whether the University has put forward certain pre-condition for recognition and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are at present being worked out by Government in consultation with the Jawahar Lal Nehru University.

Message from Algerian President inviting Indian Prime Minister to Non-Aligned Nations Conference to be held in Algiers

1702. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Algerian President's Special envoy, Mr. Mohammed Yazid met the Prime Minister in the

first week of July, 1973 in Delh and gave her a message from the President of Algeria inviting her to the Non-aligned Nations' Conference to be held in Algiers in September, and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Prime Minister's reply to the Algerian President's message is under consideration

The Government of India attaches great importance to the forthcoming Summit and will be participating in the Conference

Assessment of Success and Failure of Simla Agreement

1703 SHRI SAMAR GUHA
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ
PAYLE

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made any realistic assessment of the successes and failures of the Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan since its coming into force, and

(b) if so the salient features of the assessment?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) With the delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir and the withdrawal of troops from occupied territories, paragraph 4 of the Simla Agreement has been implemented in full. However, Pakistan's continuing anti-Indian propaganda, its

approach to the ICJ on the POW issue and its attempt to reopen the overflights case in the ICAO Council are not in consonance with the Simla Agreement

Nevertheless, Government feel that the Simla Agreement provides a good basis for the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent and hope that Pakistan will adhere to it

Rehabilitation of Refugees from Former East Pakistan

1704 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the latest figures about the refugees from former 'East Pakistan' who are yet to be rehabilitated

(b) the total number of refugees in the Permanent Liability Camps

(c) the expenditure allocated for the refugees for 1973-74, and

(d) the Government Plan for their rehabilitation and the present position regarding implementation of Government commitment to send them to Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) (a) There were approximately 25,000 rehabilitable migrant families in various camps including Dandakaranya Project, as on 30th July, 1973

(b) 4,566 migrant families belonging to Permanent Liability category were living in various camps as on 30th July, 1973

(c) A provision of Rs 19,25.68 lakh has been allocated during 1973-74 for meeting the expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan.

(d) Various rehabilitation schemes have been drawn up and/or are under consideration for resettling the migrant families. The resettlement targets for the current year are (i) 2,500 families in Dandakaranya Project, (ii) 125 families in Little Andaman and (iii) 2,500 families in projects outside Dandakaranya and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Another 1,350 families are to be settled on small trade, business, etc. Against these targets, so far 4,400 families have already been moved to sites of rehabilitation. The target for the resettlement of 6,000 families is expected to be achieved during the current year.

339 families of migrants from former East Pakistan have been settled in Betapur (Middle Andaman), 100 families in Neil Island and 123 families in Little Andaman till now. As indicated above, 125 families more are proposed to be moved to Little Andaman during the current year.

Plea by CENTO China and U.K. for Release of P.O.Ws.

1705. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CENTO has called for the release of Prisoners of War in a Conference held in June, 1973;

(b) whether China has also asked India to release the Prisoners of War;

(c) whether U.K. Government have also expressed the same view; and

(d) if so, whether Government have not been able to impress upon the other countries, the reasons for not settling the P.O.Ws. question?

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

(a) In the Joint Communiqué issued at the end of 20th meeting of the CENTO Ministerial Council held on June 10-12 in Tehran, the participating members urged for an early release of the Pakistani POWs.

(b) Chinese leaders have on many occasions stated that the POWs should be released unconditionally.

(c) The British Government appreciate the complexities of the situation and favour the settlement of the POW issue and other related humanitarian problems through negotiations between the countries concerned in the sub-continent.

(d) Government are keen to resolve the POW issue as well as all the other humanitarian problems emanating from the December '71 Conflict and have, therefore, in the Joint Indo-Bangladesh Declaration of 17th April, 1973 proposed the simultaneous repatriation of the Pakistani POWs/civilian internees, except those required by Bangladesh Government for trial on criminal charges, the repatriation of Bangalees forcibly detained in Pakistan and repatriation of Pakistanies in Bangladesh.

Necessary action has been taken by Government to inform international opinion of the correct position and accordingly there is greater understanding of India's position on this issue.

Representation to Bangladesh at Non-Aligned Nations Conference to be held in Algeria

1706. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated at the preparatory Committee of Non-aligned Countries in Kabul to support

the entry of Bangladesh at the next Non-aligned Nations Conference to be held in Algiers from 5th to 8th September, 1973,

(b) if so, whether any decision was reached regarding representation to be given to Bangladesh at the Algiers Meeting, and

(c) the total number of countries which participated in the Preliminary Meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) India participated in the Preparatory Committee Meeting of Non-aligned Countries held in Kabul from 13th to 15th May, 1973 to work out the agenda for the Summit and other details. The entry of Bangladesh to the next Non-aligned Nations Summit Conference to be held in Algiers—which was one of the subject which came up for consideration—was supported by India

(b) The Preparatory Committee decided to recommend Bangladesh's request for membership of the Non-aligned group for favourable consideration to the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers, immediately preceding the Summit Conference

(c) 17 countries, including India, participated in the Kabul Meeting

Setting up of Field Gun Factory for Self-reliance

1707 SHRI N SHIVAPPA
SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry are considering to set up a Field Gun Factory to make the country self-sufficient in the field of artillery, and

(b) if so, the total cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government has sanctioned a project for the manufacture of an Indian Field Gun to make the country self-sufficient in field artillery. Production of this Gun has been planned by augmenting the existing capacity in the ordnance factories.

(b) The approximate cost of the project at current prices is Rs 46.48 crores

रक्षा मंत्रालय के पुनर्वास निदेशालय द्वारा
मध्य प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रोजगार
देना

1708. श्री गंगा शिवappa :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह वातान को कृपया करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में रक्षा मंत्रालय के
पुनर्वास निदेशालय में गत नव वर्षों में कितने
व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज थे, और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में
कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त (श्री जे. बी. जोषी
पटनायक) (क) रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन
पुनर्वास के मा. निदेशक का मध्य प्रदेश में कोई
निदेशालय कार्य नहीं कर रहा है। गत तीन
वर्षों के दौरान पुनर्वास महानिदेशालय के पास
तीन स्टाफ किए गए, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की सहायता
और मध्य प्रदेश में है, 111 है।

(ख) इन अवधि के दौरान 68 व्यक्तियों
को उपयुक्त रोजगार दिया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले की कमी

Fund Organisation has been cancelled;

709. श्री गंगा चरण बोलिन: क्या इम्पान और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(b) the reasons why the construction could not be started on that plot, though the plot was purchased long ago; and

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले की अत्याधिक कमी है .

(c) if so, what punishment Government propose against the person responsible for this state of affairs?

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इम्पान और खान संशोधन में उप-संको (श्री सुबोध शंकर): (क) म (ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने निष्पत्ति दी है कि बैंगन की अनुसंधान के कारण राजा में उद्योगों के लिए कोयले का अत्यधिक कमी है तथा कि विद्युत् के लिए इम्पान संशोधन का अत्याधिक जरूरत के कारण बैंगनों के आवंटन में उच्च अग्रता प्राप्त है। नैतिक और कल्पना उत्पादन संगठनों द्वारा कोयले के संचालन में सुधार के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और प्राप्ति है कि विधिति में उत्तरों पर सुधार होगा।

(a) and (b) On the advice of the Ministry of Works and Housing, the plans originally prepared for the construction of office building for the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation on the plot of land allotted by the Government of India on Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi were revised in October, 1972 restricting the height of the building to 120' and re-submitted to the Land and Development Office for their clearance as required by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. While the plans were under consideration on the recommendation of the New Delhi Re-Development Advisory Committee, Government decided that the 30 acre land bounded by Barakhamba Road, School Lane etc (where a plot had been allotted to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation) would be developed in an integrated manner and no individual office building should be allowed there. The integrated development of the above area will be carried out by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Cancellation of plot for Central Office of E.P.F.O.

1710. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

In view of the above decision, Government have cancelled the allotment of the plot of land to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in March, 1973.

(a) whether the deal regarding the plot of land purchased for the construction of Office Building at Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi for the Central Office of the Employees Provident

(c) Does not arise.

Proposed Summit meeting of Non-aligned Nations in Algiers

1711. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is participating in the proposed Summit Meeting of the Non-aligned Nations to be held in Algiers in September; and

(b) the problems likely to be discussed in this Meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following subjects are likely to be discussed at the forthcoming Summit Meeting of Non-aligned Nations:

- (i) General review and appraisal of the International situation and the role of Non-alignment;
- (ii) Consideration of political issues and coordinated action of non-aligned countries for strengthening world peace and security;
- (iii) Consideration of economic issues and international action aimed at accelerating economic and social progress of non-aligned countries;
- (iv) Measures for promoting co-operation and coordination among non-aligned including educational, cultural scientific, information and other areas;
- (v) Future meetings of the Non-aligned countries including the date and venue of the next Summit.

Project Report for Salem Steel Project

1712. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Consultant for Salem Steel Plant;

(b) when the project report for Salem Steel Plant is expected to be received by Government;

(c) the reasons for delay in receiving the report; and

(d) the steps being taken to set up this plant immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Salem Steel Limited have finalised an agreement with M/s. M. N. Dastur and Company (Private) Limited for preparation of a detailed project report in respect of the Salem Steel Plant. This agreement is awaiting approval of Government.

(b) The detailed project report is expected to be received in about a year from now.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The following steps have taken for implementing the project:

(i) Land acquisition

The plant area covering about 1,100 hectares (about 2,750 acres) has been demarcated and out of this an area of 705 hectares (about 1,762.5 acres) was acquired by 30-6-73.

(ii) Water Supply

Proposals drawn up by the Government of Tamilnadu for meeting the requirements of

water for the plant and township are being examined by an Expert Committee which is expected to submit its report shortly.

(iii) Site Work

So far, earthwork to the extent of about 95,000 to cubic metres has been completed. Construction of the perimeter wall is in progress

(iv) Rail and Road Communications

Steps are being taken for the provision of a railway siding to the plant site from Salem Junction Railway station. The State Government have taken up preliminary work for improving the road connections to the steel plant site.

Reorganisation of Non-Coking Coal Mines by Coal Mines Authority

1713. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Authority has decided to reorganise 714 non-coking coal mines;

(b) if so, the broad outlines and aims of the reorganisation; and

(c) when the same is likely to be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The nationalised non-coking coal mines are being regrouped for better management and with a view to achieving optimum production. The reorganisation which involves detailed planning will take considerable time. Action in this direction has been initiated.

Indigenous Technology for A.B.S Plastic for Defence

1714. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether researchers have developed indigenous technology for the manufacture of a modern plastic known as ABS plastic which has wide application in Defence and other industry;

(b) whether in view of country's requirement which is met entirely by imports, the Government propose to go in a big way to apply the said technology to manufacture the modern plastic to meet the domestic requirements; and

(c) if so, how long it will take to be self dependent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Defence Research & Development Organisation is not carrying out work on developing indigenous technology in the manufacture of ABS plastic. There is at present no specific requirement for this material in Defence. However, Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research has developed the technology of pilot plant production of ABS plastic under the grants-in-aid project of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. However, one of the ingredients, viz. acrylonitrile is being imported at present but is likely to be manufactured indigenously. The know-how of the technology developed by the said Institute has been purchased through the National Research & Development Corporation by two firms. It is difficult to state exactly as to when the country will be self-sufficient in meeting its requirements.

Settlement of Border Disputes with China

1715. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made recently by Government to settle the border dispute peaceful means with the Communist China; and

(b) if so, what is the response from Peking Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). It is the consistent policy of the Government of India to seek the solution of this question through peaceful bilateral means.

भारत द्वारा "कोमेकोन" (कम्युनिस्ट देशों के आर्थिक संगठन) का सदस्य बनना

1716. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 'हिन्दुस्तान' (हिन्दी) में 7 जून, 1973 को प्रकाशित हुए इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कुछ अन्य देशों के साथ भारत भी 'कोमेकोन' (कम्युनिस्ट देशों के आर्थिक संगठन) का सदस्य बनने का विचार कर रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत को क्या लाभ होगा ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेशपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस विषय पर जून, 1973 को जो समाचार छपे हैं उनकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकषित किया गया है। सरकार अभी ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Pak. P.O.Ws. killed in a bid to escape

1717. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of July, 1973 few P.O.W. were killed, as they tried to escape from a P.O.W. Camp;

(b) the number of P.O.W. killed in action; and

(c) what policy is being adopted by Government to prevent the escaping of P.O.W. from P.O.W. Camps?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Three prisoners of war were killed while attempting to escape from a POW Camp during July, 1973.

(c) Adequate security measures already exist in all the POW Camps to foil any attempt to escape by a prisoner of war.

Merger of H.E.I.L. with B.H.E.L.

1718. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether HEIL and BHEL are being merged;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the salient features of the merger scheme?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Heavy Electricals (India) Limited (HEIL) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) with its units at Hardwar, Hyderabad and Tiruchi, are two major public sector projects, set up for the manufacture of heavy power generating equipment as also heavy electrical equipment like transformers, switchgear, etc. The performance of HEIL and two units of BHEL, namely, the Hardwar and Hyderabad units was gone into by a high powered Action Committee appointed by Government under the Chairmanship of Shri M. S. Pathak, Member, Planning Commission. The Committee observed, *inter alia*, that the existence of two separate companies in the heavy electrical equipment field, tended to prevent the optimal use of scarce resources of plant, material and people as also of the imported technologies. They, therefore, recommended that HEIL and BHEL may be amalgamated into a single Company.

(c) On merger, the four constituent units will have a single Chairman and Managing Director who will be provided with a complement of staff which will assist him in making the best use of foreign technologies, in preparing a long term programme for coordinated expansion of the 4 units as also in developing an integrated management training and development programme. Each unit will be enabled to specialise in certain lines of products in supersession of the erstwhile arrangement where more than one unit was producing similar products. There will be one research and development organisation for the merged undertaking having a sub-unit at each location which will specialise in equipment that is predominantly manufactured at that location.

Foreign Minister's visits abroad during May, June and July, 1973

1719. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of different countries he visited during May, June and July, 1973; and

(b) the purpose of such visits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) During this period the Minister for External Affairs visited Syria, Iraq, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iran

(b) The purpose of the visits was to exchange views on matters of mutual interest, with particular reference to exploring possibilities for closer cooperation between India and the country concerned in various fields. The visits enabled the leaders of these countries to have a better understanding of the situation on the Indian sub-continent and India's desire for, and efforts towards, normalisation of relations among all States of this area.

**Applications received for admission
into National Defence Academy**

1720. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for entry into the National Defence Academy during each of the last three years; and

(b) if the number is decreasing every year, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Number of applications received for entry into the National Defence Academy during each of the last three years are:

	January Course	July Course
1971	4346	4578
1972	4262	4949
1973	4595	5575

(b) The number has been gradually increasing and has not decreased

Indian held in erecting Steel Plant in Libya

1721. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK. Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Libya had sought India's help to set up a steel plant and a decision was taken to take up the contract;

(b) if so, whether the contract has been finalised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A consulting engineering firm in the private sector, M.N. Dastur & Co., was appointed by Government of Libya to prepare a feasibility report for setting up a steel plant in Libya. The report submitted by M/s. M.N. Dastur & Co. is under study by the Government of Libya. No decision has yet been taken by the Government of Libya on the report and as such no contract has been finalised.

सुझावियों की रिहाई के लिये पाकिस्तान का उत्सुक न होना

1722. श्री चम्बुलाल चम्बाकर : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि;

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कराबी के उर्दू दैनिक 'जसरत' में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिया गया है जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि पाकिस्तान अपने युद्धबंदियों की रिहाई के लिए उत्सुक नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को इस बारे में किसी अन्य स्रोत में भी ऐसा आभास मिला है , और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार ने इसी आशय की खबरे अखबारों में देखी हैं ।

छात्रा सैनिक प्रशिक्षण-केन्द्र, आगरा में एन० सी० सी० के छात्र

1723. श्री चम्बुलाल चम्बाकर : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि,

(क) क्या एन० सी० सी० के 63 छात्रों ने छात्रासैनिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, आगरा में पहली बार विमान में छलांग लगाई ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या एन० सी० सी० के छात्रों को अन्तःमहत्वपूर्ण सैनिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री अय्यप्पप्पन्नायक) :
(क) जी हाँ, जीम्न।

(ख) और (ग). प्रारम्भिक सैनिक प्रशिक्षण के अनिवार्यता आर्मी नेशनल कैंडेट कोर के कैंडेटों को नियमित सेना यूनिटों के साथ सम्बद्ध किया जाता है जहाँ वे आधुनिक सैनिक हथियारों का ज्ञान प्राप्त करते हैं। नेशनल कैंडेट कोर के नौसेना तथा वायुसेना शाखा अपनी अपनी-शाखाओं में विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करते हैं।

Expansion of Singareni Coal Mines' Andhra Pradesh

1724. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to expand the working of the Singareni Coal mines in Andhra Pradesh during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad outlines of the expansion programme of the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. during the Fifth Plan period are as under —

- (i) The Company proposes to step up its production capacity from the present annual capacity of about 5 million tonnes to 12 million tonnes of coal by the end of Fifth Plan period.
- (ii) About 25 new mines are proposed to be developed during this period.
- (iii) Additional areas in the vicinity such as Mangur in Bur-gampad Taluk, Goleti in Asifabad and Sarangpalli in Lazotpot Taluk will be geologically investigated for purpose of development.

(iv) The above mentioned expansion will require additional investment of about Rs. 60 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 6.25 crores and will generate employment for about 28,550 persons.

Expansion Programme of Durgapur Steel Plant

1725. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to undertake expansion programme of Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, when the expansion programme is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No decision to this effect has been taken so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss to MAMC Durgapur due to Power shortage in April, May, and June, 1973

1726. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of loss to Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation at Durgapur due to power shortage in the months of April, May and June, 1973;

(b) what was the amount of loss of earning of workers and employees of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation due to power shortage during the period; and

(c) how many workers were either retrenched or laid-off during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) There was a loss in production of 302 tonnes, of the approximate value of Rs. 14 lakhs in MAMC during April, May and June, 1973 due to the power shortage.

(b) Consequent on the power shortage, the loss of incentive earnings of workers was approximately Rs. 11,600 during this period.

(c) No worker was retrenched or laid off during the period.

Expansion of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

1727. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to undertake the expansion programme of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur;

(b) whether Government have decided to raise the production of Alloy Steel in A.S.P., Durgapur from its present target;

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) It has been decided, in principle, to expand the capacity of the Alloy Steels Plant from its existing level of 100,000 tonnes ingots a year to 300,000 tonnes a year.

(b) to (d). The product-mix of the scheme of expansion is presently under examination.

Plan for Augmenting and Integrating Radar and Communication systems for I.A.F.

1728. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are considering a plan for augmenting and integrating the existing radar and communication system for the Indian Air Force; and

(b) if so, whether this is designed to cope with manned aerial threats and strengthen the air defence; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):

(a) and (b). A comprehensive scheme for augmenting and integrating a modern Radar and Communication System designed to be capable of coping with manned aerial threat is under implementation for I.A.F.

(c). It would not be in public interest to disclose details thereof.

Memorandum from Chirakkal Weavers Cooperative Society Chirakkal, Cannanore (Kerala) regarding Provident Fund

1729. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum recently from Chirakkal Weavers Cooperative Society, Chirakkal, Cannanore, Kerala regarding some problems of Provident Fund; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:

(a). Yes.

(b) The establishment is a handloom factory registered as an Industrial Co-operative Society and is exempted from the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. On the request of the Society, it is being voluntarily covered under Section 1(4) of the Act.

Opening of sub-regional Office of E.P.F. at Trichur

1730. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to open a Sub-Regional Office of the Employees Provident Fund at Trichur in Kerala; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Guidelines for opening of Sub-Regional Offices are proposed to be discussed at the next meeting of the Central Board of Trustees to be held at Bangalore on 3-8-1973.

Steel Plant at Kozhikode

1731. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider setting up of a steel plant at Kozhikode on the basis of preliminary survey for iron ore conducted

there by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c). On the basis of the surveys conducted so far by the Geological Survey of India, it is seen that the iron ore reserves are limited and the ore is also of low iron content.

हिन्द महासागर में कृषा और भारतीय
प्रभाव को रोकने के लिए अमेरिका और
ईरान के बीच समझौता

1732. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या
विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि फारस की खाड़ी और हिन्द महासागर में रुम और भारत की गतिविधियों और प्रभाव को रोकने के लिये अमेरिका और ईरान के बीच समझौता हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हा. तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह) (क) जी नहीं, सरकार को संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और ईरान के बीच इस प्रकार के किसी समझौते के बारे में ज्ञान नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

ईरान के सैनिक बल का अग्रगण्य

1733 श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या ईरान का एक सैनिक दल हाल ही में भारत आया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी यात्रा के उद्देश्य क्या थे ; और

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजिवन राम): (क) जी श्रीमान् । इम्पीरियल ईरानी नेशनल डिफेंस यूनिवर्सिटी तेहरान से 25 प्रतिप्रशिक्षार्थी अफगानों तथा अफुदेशकों के एक दल ने 4 जून, से 8 जून, 1973 तक भारत का दौरा किया था ।

(ख) और (ग) यह एक सदस्यवर्ग के तौर पर दौरा था ।

Resettlement for released Service Men

1734. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Military service-men released from their services every year for the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to help them for resettlement in civilian life?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) During 1970, 1971 and 1972, 63,576, 47,380 and 50,549 respectively were released from the Armed Forces.

(b) A statement indicating details of various measures meant for resettlement of ex-servicemen after their retirement from the Armed Forces is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5283/73].

Educational Standard for entry to Indian Military Academy

1735. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the educational standard for entry to the Indian Military Academy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a). Yes, Sir. The educational standard for entry to the IMA has been raised from Intermediate to Graduate level from the July, 1974 Course onwards.

(b) (i) The minimum educational qualification for entry to NDA has been raised from Matriculation to Higher Secondary and the syllabus for training in that Academy has also been upgraded so that those who leave that Institution after 3 years' training and join the IMA, will be trained upto the Degree standard; it is, therefore, necessary that the minimum educational qualification for entry to the IMA should be a Degree.

(ii) This enhancement of the educational qualification is a job-requirement in view of the introduction of sophisticated weapons and equipment in the Army.

Recognition of All India Provident Fund Staff Federation

1736. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision to accord recognition to the All India Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation on the basis of principles of National Federation of P. & T. was arrived at

a meeting between him and the Federation President; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the decisions so far and steps Government propose to take to give recognition to the Federation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Distribution of Steel in Gujarat

1737. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a preliminary meeting of the Gujarat Iron and Steel Committee was held in Ahmedabad to discuss various problems concerning allocation and distribution of steel in the State;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations made in the meeting were placed before the first meeting of the Iron and Steel Committee which was held in New Delhi, in July;

(c) if so, the items discussed in New Delhi meeting; and

(d) to what extent the Gujarat State will be helped to meet the steel shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Government have no information about any such meeting held in Ahmedabad

(b) and (c). Presumably, the reference is to the first meeting of the reconstituted Iron and Steel Advisory Council which was scheduled to be held on the 17th July, 1973. This meeting was postponed. There was however, no suggestion from mem-

bers of the Council for inclusion of any point relating to the Gujarat Iron and Steel Committee meeting in the agenda for discussion.

(d) Under the present system of distribution of steel materials, there is no State-wise allocation. Despatches from the main steel plants are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee, after taking into account the end use for which steel is required, availability in a particular quarter and the competing demands.

Indo-Polish Agreement to reorganise Jharia Coal Mines

1738 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between Poland and India for the reorganisation of Jharia coal mines; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Bharat Coking Coal Limited have concluded an agreement with M/s. Kozex, a Polish firm to render expert services to Bharat Coking Coal and to collaborate in the preparation of a feasibility report for the reconstruction of the nationalised coking coal mines. The feasibility report is expected to be received within the next few months.

Scheme of Coal Production in Fifth Plan

1739. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating schemes to increase coal production in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been tentatively proposed to increase the coal production from the level of 80 million tonnes expected to be achieved in 1973-74 to about 143 million tonnes by 1978-79.

Lifting of Lock-out in Jay Engineering Works, Calcutta

1740. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of lifting of lock-out in Jay Engineering Works at Calcutta was discussed in a tripartite meeting at Delhi;

(b) the outcome of the meeting; and

(c) what was the suggestion put forward by the Labour Minister himself for the re-opening of the same factory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. However, in consultation with the State Government, the Union Labour Minister had convened a tripartite meeting at New Delhi on May 30, 1973 in an effort to promote a reasonable settlement between the parties. No settlement, could, however, be reached. The suggestion which emerged during the course of discussions was that the disputed issues be referred to the State Chief Minister for his arbitration and normal work in the Sewing Machine and Fan Factories of Jay Engineering Works, Calcutta be resumed.

Lock-out by National Rubber Company, Calcutta

1741. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of National Rubber Company at Calcutta declared lock-out in the factory on the 21st May, 1973; and

(b) the reasons for the lock-out and the steps taken by Government to re-open the factory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to available information the management declared a lock out from May 21, 1973 on account of alleged indiscipline by the workers inside the factory. The Minister of State for Labour, Government of West Bengal is seized of the matter.

Expansion of Product-mix of Salem and Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant

1742. DR RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee has been appointed by his Ministry to assess the profitability of expanding product-mix of the Salem Alloy Steel Plant;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the broad recommendations made in the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). There is at present no question of expansion of the Salem Steel

Plant. The reference is perhaps to the Durgapur Alloy Steels Plant. No Committee, as such has been appointed to review the product-mix of the Durgapur Alloy Steels Plant. A group of officers of the Department has completed a review of the product-mix of the scheme of expansion and this is now under examination.

Smuggling of Detonators into Sri Lanka from India

1743. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen newspaper reports that 48,000 detonators attempted to be smuggled into Sri Lanka from India were seized by the Sri Lanka Navy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigation of this matter by the concerned authorities is still continuing. Government have also given assistance to Sri Lanka authorities for their investigation of this matter.

Rehabilitation of Ex-service Personnel in Chambal Valley Region

1744. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ex-service military personnel are being rehabilitated in the Chambal Valley region;

(b) if so, the total number of such families rehabilitated so far; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to rehabilitate the dacoit families in

this area and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The offer of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Governments to make some land available in the reclaimed Chambal Valley region is still under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of Madhya Pradesh have adopted some short-term and long-term measures to rehabilitate the dependents of dacoits who have surrendered as well as such families as had suffered at their hands. The measures include cash grants, foodgrains, allotment of agricultural land, subsidies for the purchase of agricultural implements, grant of educational facilities, scholarships and employment to their dependents. The Government of Rajasthan have issued instructions for allotment of land to those families of the dacoits who are landless.

Non-Payment of Revised Bonus by Companies

1745 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a Press Conference held in New Delhi on 25th June, 1973, he hinted that if the employers did not pay the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent Government would not remain an idle spectator;

(b) if so, the names and particulars of large companies who have not yet paid the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent; and

(c) the action, if any, is being taken against those companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATSWAMY) (a) Yes, Sir The reference was to the payment of bonus in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in 1972

(b) This information would be available with the State Governments

(c) The question of undertaking legislation on the subject is under consideration of Government

Self-sufficiency in Defence needs

1746 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the country has achieved self-sufficiency in certain items of defence, and

(b) if so, the particulars of such items and nature of self-sufficiency achieved in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) We have achieved self-sufficiency in respect of small arms, light artillery and their ammunition Indigenous capacity is also being progressively established in the country in respect of field and medium artillery Our armoured regiments are being progressively equipped with the indigenously produced Vijayanta tanks For the Navy, we are producing Leander Class Frigates and for the Air Force Maruts, Mig-21s and Alouettes The requirements of the Defence Services for communication equipment and radars are being largely met from indigenous production Our factories have also started the production of anti-tank missiles

Import of Coal

1747 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of the acute shortage of coal in the country Government propose to import coal from other countries, and

(b) if so, the names of countries and the quantities of coal likely to be imported therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) No, Sir there is no shortage of coal in the country

(b) Does not arise

Removal of Levy of Employers' Special Contribution to E.S.I.S

1748 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
SHRI SEZHIYAN

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to remove from the 1st July, 1973 the levy of Employers' Special Contribution to the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATSWAMY) (a) Yes

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been the first Scheme of its kind in the country It was decided in the early stages of its implementation to extend it gradually to more and more geographical areas after gaining experience in the working of this social insurance scheme The Scheme was first

introduced in Delhi and Kanpur. Since the employers were required to pay about 4.5 per cent of the wages of the workers towards their share of contribution, they represented that implementation of the scheme on a geographical basis would place them at a competitive handicap in relation to employers of other factories in areas where the scheme was not implemented. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 was, therefore, amended and the transitory provisions in Chapter VA thereof were brought in to distribute the burden on employer's share of contribution on all the factories throughout India, which were coverable under the Act. The payment of Employer's Special Contribution was so regulated that those in the implemented areas were required to pay more than those in the non-implemented areas. With the expansion of the Scheme, in recent years and its extension to the large bulk of coverable establishments in the country, the position has changed and Government decided that Chapter VA of the Act should be withdrawn.

Workers covered under E.S.I Scheme

1749. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial workers in the country, and the total number of workers covered under the E.S.I. Scheme, State-wise;

(b) the total number of industrial workers who are not covered by any medical facilities, State-wise;

(c) the total contribution to the E.S.I. Scheme from the employers and workers together in 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-June, 1973, State wise; and

(d) the total disbursement made during the above period year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (d). The information as furnished by Employees' State Insurance Corporation is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5284/73.]

Agitation by Employees for better conditions of service in National Productivity Council

1750. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of National Productivity Council have been agitating against the management for better conditions of service;

(b) if so, the demands of the employees; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The agitation was called off and complete normalcy restored as a result of the agreement reached between the Management and the Employees' Association on the 24th June, 1973.

14 Units under Heavy Industry Aiming at 4.5 per cent increase in Production

1751. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 14 producing units under the Ministry of Heavy Industry are aiming at an increase of 4.5 per cent production; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the schemes drawn in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). The 14 production units under the Ministry of Heavy Industry are all aiming at achieving higher production for the year 1973-74 and this is likely to be well above 45 per cent over the achievement of 1972-73. The schemes for achieving higher production include improved methods of production, planning and control, timely procurement of raw materials, double/triple shift working in appropriate areas, incentive schemes for accelerated production as also better industrial relations and management.

Central Labour Depot, Gorakhpur as an effective Instrument of Employment

1752 **SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY.** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to form a Committee after the take-over of coking coal to make the Central Labour Depot Gorakhpur, U. P., as an effective instrument for employment; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). A Committee comprising mainly Central and State Government officials has been set up to examine the future of the Gorakhpur Labour Depot in the changed circumstances. The Committee is scheduled to meet on August 2nd, 1973.

European Security Conference at Helsinki

1753. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:**

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the European Security Conference held at Helsinki; and

(b) whether it affects the interest of the developing countries and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Only the first stage of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has so far been held. The Foreign Minister of 35 countries met at Helsinki from the 3rd to 7th July, 1973, and adopted the "Final Recommendations" of the Helsinki consultations. These relate to the agenda and instructions for the working bodies of the Conference (the Special Committees and Sub-Committees), together with the rules of procedure and other arrangements relating to the conduct of the Conference.

The Second stage of the Conference, that is, the work of the Special Committees and Sub-committees, is scheduled to open in Geneva on 18th September, 1973. The date and level of representation at the Third and final stage of the Conference is to be decided later.

(b) In the circumstances, it is premature to assess what effects the European Security Conference will have on developing countries.

Conference on the Law of the Sea

1754. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to seek a legal framework for a fair and fresh distribution of Sea resources at the forthcoming Conference on the Law of Sea; and

(b) if so, the board outlines of the proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) India has cosponsored along with Kenya, Sri Lanka, Canada, Senegal and Madagascar Draft Articles on the living resources of the sea at the current session of the UN Sea bed Committee in Geneva. We have not submitted any proposals so far on the non-living resources of the sea.

(b) The essence of the proposal is that the coastal State has the right to establish an exclusive fishery zone beyond its territorial sea and that the coastal State shall exercise sovereign rights over the living resources including fisheries of all species in the zone. The outer limits of the zone are to correspond with the limits of the economic zone as determined by the forthcoming UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, and will be measured from the appropriate baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

Setting up of Mini Steel Plant in North Bihar

1755. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Go-

vernment to establish a mini steel plant in North Bihar; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). No, Sir, as no application for grant of an industrial licence has been received for setting up such a unit specifically in North Bihar.

Reports by U. S. Press of alleged Foot-Hold of India in Persian Gulf and West Asia

1756. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in the Times of India dated the 8th July, 1973 under the caption "US papers repeat allegation against India" to the effect that American newspapers continue to carry reports alleging that India is seeking a foot-hold in the Persian Gulf and West India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to deny the Indian military involvement outside the country and draw the attention of world countries to the false propaganda by American newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On June 23, 1973, the official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs had made a statement clarifying India's attitude towards the countries of the Gulf and refuting erroneous statements that had been made on this subject. A copy of the spokesman's statement was laid on the Table of the House on 26th July, 1973.

Employment Bureau in Universities

1757. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have been advised to set-up Employment Bureau in Universities; and

(b) if so, the main objects of such Bureaus?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Yes.

(b) The main objectives of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux are to provide vocational and educational guidance, employment and occupational information, and employment assistance to students and University alumni.

Foreign Orders for Pig Iron

1758. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the countries that have placed orders for pig iron along with their value during the current year; and

(b) the time by which these orders will be executed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Three countries viz. Japan, Switzerland and Holland have placed orders in the current year (1973-74) for pig iron. Value and delivery period for the orders are as below

Name of the country	Value (in U.S. Dollars)	Delivery period
Japan	\$ 5,815,000	Aug. 73-Jan. 1974
Switzerland	\$ 29,100,000	Aug. 72-June 1974
Holland	\$ 5,512,500	Jan. 74-June 1974

Setting up of an Organisation to undertake Construction of Power Plants on Key-Turn Basis

1759. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of setting up an organisation to undertake construction of power plants on a key turn basis; and

(b) if so, the construction of the organisation and its main functions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). With a view to eliminat-

ing delays in the setting up of power projects, the Ministry of Heavy Industry has been called upon to work out a scheme which would ensure speedy implementation of power projects. In order to work out the necessary organisational arrangements studies are being undertaken of the relative roles of the existing organisations like the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, the Indian Consortium for Power Projects, the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited vis-a-vis the State Electricity Boards who have been responsible for the construction of power projects in the existing set-up.

Performance of Vehicles Factories

1760. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of Vehicles Factories during the last three years; and

(b) whether there have been any shortfalls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The performance of Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur and Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi has been steadily improving. In the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur which produces 'SHAKTIMAN' and 'NISSAN' vehicles, there was a shortfall of about 30 per cent in 1970-71. In 1971-72 and 1972-73 there have been no shortfalls in this Factory in relation to the targets set. In the Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi there was a shortfall in production to the extent of about 30 per cent in 1970-71, which came down to 10 per cent in 1971-72. In 1972-73 there was no shortfall.

Pay Scales of Defence Services Officers and I. A. S. Officers

1761. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state as to how the pay scales of Officers in the Defence Services compare with those in I. A. S. for the same period of service put in?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): It is not feasible to work out a proper comparison year-wise for the same period of service put in by these officers as the pay-structure, the promotion rules, ages prescribed for recruitment and retirement are different for I. A. S. officers on the one hand and Service Officers on the other. The Service requirements for officers are such that a larger proportion of jobs is accounted

for by the junior and middle ranks where a high standard of physical and mental fitness is required. Accordingly, the rank pyramid of the Service Officers is very broad based with a narrow peak. It may also be stated that the Service Officers are in receipt of various allowances and benefits in kind with reference to their conditions of service. Similarly, the IAS officers get special pay and the practice obtaining in different States in respect of special pay varies considerably both in regard to the number of posts which carry special pay as also the rates of special pay prescribed for posts at different levels. It is against these circumstances that any proper comparison in the way envisaged by the Honourable member is not feasible to make.

2. However a statement showing the scales of basic pay prescribed for officers of the Defence Services and for IAS is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-5283/73].

3. The recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in regard to the pay scales of the officers of the categories in question are under consideration of the Government.

Performance of Air Force Base Repair Depots

1762. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of Air Force Base Repair Depots during the last three years, and

(b) whether there have been any short-falls?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). One Repair Depot exceeded its task during 1971-72 and another Depot commissioned in August 1972 completed its task for the year 1972-73. There were shortfalls in production of varying degrees in other cases.

Alleged Condemnation of Coal Field Recruiting Organisation for Supplying Forced Labour

1763 SHRI RAMKANWAR Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Coal-field Recruiting Organisation has been condemned for supplying forced labour to the mines,

(b) whether this organisation has since been abolished, and

(c) what is the new procedure which has been devised by Government for recruitment of labour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) to (c) The Coal Field Recruiting Organisation had often come under criticism for the alleged regimentation imposed on the labour by the C R O Officers. It has been decided to stop the recruitment of workers for the coal mines through the Coal Field Recruitment Organisation. Usual channels of recruitment will be made use of for recruitment in the coal mines.

Policy of mining of Manganese Ore for purpose of Export

1765 SHRI R K SINHA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the estimates of India's reserves of manganese ore,

(b) whether two scientists of Jawahar Lal Nehru University have disproved the policy of mining manganese ore simply for the purposes of export and

(c) whether Government have effected any change in their policy of mining and export of manganese ore in the light of the views of the two scientists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) The measured reserves of all grades of manganese ore has been estimated by the Indian Bureau of Mines to be about 698 million tonnes. Out of this, a relatively small part consists of high grade ore with manganese content in excess of 46 per cent and phosphorus below 0.15 per cent. In addition, there are about 25.60 million tonnes of 'indicated' and 36.43 million tonnes of inferred reserves.

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The Government is already aware of the situation and a decision was taken in 1972—

(i) to restrict the export of manganese ore containing more than 46 per cent Mn,

(ii) to reduce the export of manganese ore containing between 38 per cent to 46 per cent gradually, and

(iii) to freeze the export of lower grades of ore at the level achieved in 1971-72.

This policy has been brought into effect from 1st April 1973.

Supply of Fertilizers by Norway

1766 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state

(a) whether Norway has agreed to supply 3200 tonnes of fertilizers to our country, and

(b) if so the terms and conditions of supply?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir (Government of Norway has agreed to supply 32,000 M/T of N P K fertilizer and not 3,200 M/T to this country)

(b) An agreement was signed by the Government of India and Government of Norway on 21st June, 1973. Under the terms of this agreement, the Government of Norway have allocated 60.00 (Sixty) million Norwegian Kroners for supply of fertilizers as gift on CIF basis during a period of three years commencing from 1973 as under:—

1973 25 million Norwegian Kroners.
1974 25 million Norwegian Kroners.
1975 10 million Norwegian Kroners.

In pursuance of the above cited agreement, the Government of Norway have agreed to supply a quantity of approximately 32,000 M/T of N. P. K. fertilizer (23-23-0) valued at 25 million Norwegian Kroners for the fiscal year 1973 to be shipped during the second half of 1973. The plan of operations covering the period upto 31st December 1973 relating to this shipment has also been signed on 28-6-1973 by the Government of India and Government of Norway.

Strikes in West Bengal due to Low Wages

1767. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether low wage earnings of the Industrial workers in West Bengal has been one of the factors responsible for strikes and lock-outs in the State industries; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). According to available provisional information, the cause group "wages and allowances",

which also includes cases relating to implementation of Wage Board recommendations, leave with wages, increase in wages etc. accounted for 73 (about 20 per cent) of the total 367 industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in West Bengal in 1972. The Industrial Relations Machinery continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages due to disputes, through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Study of Production Aspect by Commission on Second Coke Oven Battery of Bokaro Steel Plant

1768. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission on the Second Coke Oven Battery of the Bokaro Steel Plant which was appointed by Government has not yet studied its production aspect; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No such Commission has been appointed by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Bihar's Opposition to shifting of Coal Mines Authority from Ranchi to Calcutta

1769. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government have opposed the proposed shifting of Coal Mines Authority, with which the N. C. D. C. has been merged, from Ranchi to Calcutta; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) No, Sir The Bihar Government, however suggested the location of headquarters of the Coal Mines Authority at Ranchi. Keeping in view the accessibility, operational and administrative conveniences, the headquarters of Coal Mines Authority Limited have been located at Calcutta. The headquarters of the NCDCL Limited which is now a subsidiary Company of the CMA Limited, will continue to be at Ranchi.

(b) Does not arise

Industrial disputes in Voltas and Volkart Bombay

1770 SHRI MADHU LIMAYI Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the employees of Voltas and Volkart Bombay about the industrial disputes between the Management and employees,

(b) whether intervention of the Labour Minister has been sought and

(c) if so the steps taken by him to resolve the dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) (a) to (c) There were representations from the employees' union seeking intervention of the Union Labour Minister in the dispute between the Voltas management and its employees. The Union Labour Minister and the State Labour Minister, Maharashtra held discussions with the parties at Bombay on June 4, 1973. The disputed issues have since been resolved following an amicable settlement between the parties on June 25, 1973.

Efforts to achieve Self-Sufficiency for needs of Air Force and Navy

1771 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the country is still heavily depending on procurement abroad for the needs of the Navy and Air Force and particularly the Navy and

(b) if so what efforts have been made to make the country self-sufficient in regard to equipments and requirements of the air force and navy and

(c) what efforts are being made to procure the immediate requirement of the air force and navy from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) to (c) Imports are resorted to only to the extent indigenous capacity is not available. Within the resources available efforts are being made to make the country self-sufficient already as possible and also to meet the immediate requirements of the Air Force and Navy. In this connection reference is invited to the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for 1972-73. It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

Deep Penetration Low Level Combat Aircraft for India Air Force

1772 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India is in search of a deep penetration low level combat aircraft for its airforce

(b) whether any foreign country has agreed to help India in this regard, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The suitability of certain types of aircraft is under examination.

Downwards Revision of Production Schedule of Khetri and Kolihan Mines

1773. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last three years, the Hindustan Copper Ltd. has revised the production schedule of the Khetri and Kolihan Mines downwards thrice;

(b) whether the Chief Technical Adviser to the Ministry was recently deputed to study the working of the mines and to suggest a further revision of the production schedule;

(c) if so, the targets of production fixed originally and the reductions in targets effected subsequently on three occasions with reasons for the same and whether a fourth reduction has also been permitted, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the establishment cost has been rising while production in these mines has been falling, and if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Regular production at the mine has started only from the current year i.e. 1973-74. In 1971 a detailed review of the mining programme was carried out and the target of production of ore from Khetri and Kolihan Mines for 1973-74 was fixed as 9,18,000 tonnes. Due to technical reasons the progress of mine development at the stipulated rate could not be achieved, and therefore, in March, 1973 the tar-

get of production for 1973-74 was scaled down to six lakh tonnes. During April to June, 1973 there was a great set back to the mine development and the mine development programme, due to drastic power cut imposed by Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Every endeavour is being made by Hindustan Copper Ltd. to achieve the target of production of six lakh tonnes during 1973-74.

(b) The former Chief Technical Adviser to this Department visited Khetri Copper Project in April, 1973 to assess the progress of the construction and analyse the urgent problems the project was facing. Certain steps were suggested during visit to ensure that the production targets as per revised schedule were achieved.

(c) The production schedule for 1973-74 has been revised only once after the detailed review made in 1971 for the reasons stated in the answer to part (a) above.

(d) As already mentioned, regular production at the mine has started only from the current year. Prior to that only some ore incidental to mine development work was being produced.

During the month of July 1973 upto 25th July the production of ore was about 25000 tonnes which is higher than any previous monthly average and it is hoped that the rate of production will steadily increase from now onwards.

As regards increase in the establishment cost, it may be stated that the Khetri Copper Project is in an advanced stage of construction. The first stream of Concentrator Plant has already been commissioned and process plants are expected to be commissioned in early 1974. Additional personnel for the plant and the mine are being recruited in a phased manner in accordance with the programme for the completion of the Project.

Coal Mines Authority blamed for Coal shortage

1774. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the President of the Coal Traders' Association of India under the caption "Coal Mines Authority blamed for coal shortage" in the *Financial Express* dated the 10th July, 1973 that even though there were stocks of soft coke at the pit heads, the established traders were given delivery in normal quantities, and if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the allegations made in the report that bulk allotments have been made to the relatives of the C. M. A. Officers and the traders have to buy from these parties at a very high price and the arrangements for dewatering the mines had not been made and production is being allowed to suffer; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken to revamp the distribution of coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The allegations are of a general nature and do not have any *prima facie* basis. Specific cases, if brought to the notice of the Government, will be enquired into.

Comparative return on export of Iron Ore vis-a-vis Steel

1775 SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present the return on export of every 40 million tonnes of iron ore equals to the return on export of one million tonne of steel;

(b) if so, whether in view of the uneconomic implications of the export trade, Government have considered the desirability of utilising the better part of the ore, which is now being exported for steel production within the country; and

(c) whether any consultation has been held with other economic Ministries on this aspect of the matter, and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The average price per tonne realised against the export of 21.8 million tonnes of iron ore during the year 1972 was Rs. 51.70 per tonne. On this basis the export of 40 million tonnes of iron ore would yield Rs. 207 crores. However, the average price would improve if the export is to consist entirely of lumpy ore, which may be taken on an average of about Rs. 60 per tonne. On this basis the export of 40 million tonnes of ore would yield Rs. 240 crores. The average realisation against the export of one million tonnes of finished steel would range between Rs. 188 crores for flat products to Rs. 119 crores for shaped products.

(b) Government are already utilising as much of ore as required for the production of steel within the country. The export of iron ore is over and above what is required for the production of steel within the country.

(c) The question of export of iron ore is under constant review in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Departments/Ministries concerned.

Outcome of talks between Prime Ministers of Australia and India

1776. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Australia paid a visit to India during June, 1973, and if so, the subjects discussed during the course of the talk;

(b) whether any identity of views between the two countries has been established in the field of foreign relations, and if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether any economic co-operation is envisaged between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Australian Prime Minister visited India from 3 to 6 June, 1973. The joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit mentions the subjects discussed during the talks.

(b) The talks revealed a close similarity of views and approach particularly regarding the importance of increasing regional co-operation, strict observance of the Paris Agreements on Vietnam and Laos, the Security Council Resolution No. 242 of 22nd November, 1967, as the basis for a just and durable settlement of the situation in West Asia, the Indian Ocean as a zone free from international tensions, Great Power rivalry and military escalation, abhorrence of policies of racial discrimination, opposition to nuclear weapon tests, the necessity of reducing the increasing gulf between the developing and the developed countries etc.

(c) Both Prime Ministers emphasised the importance of greater collaboration in economic matters, particularly the desirability of securing greater diversification of economic relations and the possibility of joint ventures. Specific proposals are under consideration of the two Governments.

Joint Defence exercises by Pakistan and Iran

1777. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the press reports of 23rd May, 1973 (Indian Express) that Pakistan and Iran are holding joint defence exercises;

(b) how does it affect peace in the sub-continent;

(c) what is the extent of involvement of U.S.A. in the joint defence exercises; and

(d) what action is proposed to safeguard the interests of India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These exercises by themselves do not constitute an imminent threat to the peace on the sub-continent, but they do tend to re-inforce military groupings and are likely to accentuate tension in the region.

(c) Both Iran and Pakistan are members of the CENTO with which the U.S.A. is actively associated. The association of U.S.A. therefore, in some form or the other, is not unlikely.

(d) All related developments bearing on our security are taken into consideration while reviewing our defence plans.

पाकिस्तानी युद्ध के जहाजों से भारत का प्रयत्न करते समय गिरफ्तार किये गये और मारे गये पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दी -

1778. श्री हरम लन्द कडशाय :

श्री धार० बी० बड़े:

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाक युद्ध के बाद से अब तक कितने पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दी माहवार

एवं शिवरवार पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदी शिवरो से भागने का प्रयत्न करते हुए पकड़े गये अथवा मारे गये ; और

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की भावी नीति एवं योजना क्या है ?

विवरण

युद्धबन्दी शिविरो से भागने का प्रयत्न करने वाले उन पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दीयों की संख्या जो पकड़े गए और मारे गए।

मास	जहां शिविर है	मारे गये उनकी संख्या	पकड़े गये उनकी संख्या
मार्च 72	रामगढ़	1	—
	फतेहगढ़	—	3
अप्रैल 72	बरेली	—	3
जून 72	आगरा	1	1
	बरेली	—	2
अगस्त 72	मेरठ	—	2
	आगरा	—	2
	अलाहाबाद	—	1
	ग्वालियर	—	1
सितम्बर 72	अलाहाबाद	—	2
	ग्वालियर	—	1
अक्तूबर 72	आगरा	1	1
	राजी	2	—
	ग्वालियर	—	1
नवम्बर 72	रामगढ़	1	2
दिसम्बर 72	बरेली	—	2
जनवरी 73	बरेली	4	10
	अलाहाबाद	1	1
फरवरी 73	राजी	—	1
मार्च 73	फैजाबाद	—	2
	रामगढ़	—	1
मई 73	बरेली	—	1
	धना	—	1
जून 73	बरेली	—	3
	राजी	—	1
जुलाई 73	रामगढ़	3	2
योग		14	46

सभी युद्धबन्दी शिविरों में सभी समय पर्याप्त सुरक्षा उपाय रहते हैं ताकि किसी भी बन्दी द्वारा भागने के प्रयत्न में विफल कर दिया जाए परन्तु उनके दोते हुए भी, युद्धबन्दी भागने का खतरा उठते हैं।

हड़तालों तथा तालाबन्दी से जन दिवसों की हानि

1779. श्री हुकम चन्द कठराय :

श्री धार० बी० बड़े :

क्या अब और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 जनवरी, 1972 में अब

तक हड़तालों एवं तालेबन्दी से कितने जन दिवसों की हानि हुई?

अब और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बेंकट स्वामी) :

उपलब्ध अन्तिम सूचना के अनुसार, जनवरी 1972 से अप्रैल, 1973 तक की अवधि के दौरान, हड़तालों और तालाबंदियों के कारण नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों की संख्या निम्नलिखित थी —

अवधि	हड़तालों के कारण नष्ट तालाबंदियों के	
	हुए श्रम दिन	कारण नष्ट हुए श्रम दिन
(1) जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1972 (अन्तिम)	11,794,353	6,126,991
(2) जनवरी से अप्रैल, 1973 (अन्तिम)	2,465,915	1,637,911

Arrangement to handle Labour Portfolio in Indian Mission at Geneva

1780. SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Indian Mission abroad with a Labour attache and, if so, where; and

(b) whether there is any arrangement in the Permanent Mission of India stationed at Geneva to handle the Labour portfolio and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Our Ambassador in the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations office in Geneva is also the Permanent Representative to the International Labour Organisation. He is assisted in his work by a First Secretary in the Mission.

Filling of vacancy in Bonus Review Committee

1781. SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the sad demise of Shri Satish Loomba, a place in the Bonus Review Committee has fallen vacant; and

(b) whether steps have been taken to appoint a nominee of the All India Trade Union Congress in his place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Employment to People of Chotanagpur on priority basis in the Heavy Industries in that area

1782. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given any direction to Heavy Industries in Chotanagpur area of Bihar to give priority to the local people in respect of employment; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). According to the recruitment policy of Heavy Engineering Corporation, the recruitment of unskilled workers is made from the locality where the project is situated. For the recruitment of skilled workers, clerks and others who fall in Category II posts (carrying scale of pay with a maximum of less than Rs. 575/-) the following is the order of preference of the candidates (i) persons displaced from the areas acquired for the project, (ii) persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, (iii) persons who have been or are about to be retrenched from other Government undertakings, (iv) persons normally residing in the area.

As regards posts the emoluments of which are not less than Rs. 575 selection is made on all India basis, merit and qualification being the principal criteria.

Proposal for ban on Strikes in Industries producing Essential Commodities

1783. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to frame a rule to ban strikes in the

industries producing essential commodities; and

(b) if so, the names of the industries where the strikes have been banned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Variation in Price of Non-Ferrous Metals

1784. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is going to be any variation in the price of non-ferrous metals, specially Aluminium; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The present selling prices of Aluminium metal and its products (other than extrusions and foils) were fixed in May, 1971, under the Aluminium (Control) Order, 1970. Aluminium producers have been representing for revision of the prices on account of increase in the cost of raw material, etc. The question of revision of prices is now under examination.

There is, at present, no statutory control on the prices of other non-ferrous metals. The prices of indigenous zinc and copper are, however, subject to informal control. The price of indigenously produced zinc is linked with the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. price. As regards copper, a part of the indigenous production of copper is earmarked for supply to

Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals at a negotiated price and the balance is sold to the actual users on the Directorate General of Technical Development list at the M.M.T.C. prices.

Reported Chinese support to Iran's Military build-up

1785. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report about China's support to Iran's military build-up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The situation created by any large-scale acquisition of arms in our neighbourhood requires serious study. We continue to believe that we have no clash of interests with Iran and desire only friendly relations with that country. During the recent visit to Tehran of the Minister of External Affairs, he was assured by the leaders of Iran that they shared the same belief and desire.

Iron ore projects of N.M.D.C.

1786. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'NMDC's three projects delayed' in the 'Financial Express' dated the 11th June, 1973; and

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

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The critical items such as supply of equipment, completion of civil and structural works relating to Kiriburu Expansion and Modification Scheme, Bailadila Deposit No. 5 and Donimalai iron ore projects, have been reviewed in order to complete the projects expeditiously. According to the latest indications the Kiriburu Expansion Scheme is expected to be completed in the last quarter of 1974; Bailadila by the last quarter of 1975 and Donimalai by middle of 1975.

Expected steep rise in Coal Price in October, 1973

1787. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government expect a steep rise in coal prices in October, this year as stated in the report in the 'Economic Times' dated the 11th July, 1973 under the heading "Coal Price rise likely in October"; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to arrest this trend?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) The 'Economic Times' has reported on the strong possibility of an increase in the coal price in October presumably as a result of payment of increased Variable Dearness Allowance that may become necessary based on the cost of living indices during January-June 1973. The Government has, however, no proposal before it suggesting the price increase on this account.

Quota of Cars earmarked to be run as Taxis

1788. SHRI P. R. SHENOY:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps taken to ensure a fair quota of motor cars to those who want to run them as taxis; and

(b) whether these steps have resulted in the allotment of more taxis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Nearly 35 per cent of the entire production of motor cars manufactured in the country has been earmarked for allotment for Taxi Trade.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Availability of Bauxite Ore in Mysore

1789. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether bauxite ore in large quantities is found in Baindoor in Mysore State and whether any experiment has been carried on to purify this ore on a commercial scale; and

(b) if so, what is the result of the experiment and whether an aluminium

plant will be located near the ore site?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Bauxite deposits in Baindur Taluk, South Kanara district, Mysore are estimated at about 7 million tonnes. The Ore-dressing Laboratory of the Indian Bureau of Mines have conducted laboratory beneficiation tests on 5 samples of bauxite from the Paduvare area, close to Baindur.

(b) The results of the beneficiation tests so far carried out, have indicated that samples of bauxite from Paduvare area are not amenable to beneficiation by simple ore-dressing techniques. There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government for setting up an aluminium plant near the ore site.

Estimated deposits of Coking Coal in India

1790. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the estimated deposits of coking coal in India; and

(b) whether in view of the limited deposits Government are considering the import of coking coal from foreign countries well in advance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The resources of coking coal as per report of the Sub-Committee of the Com-

mittee on Assessment of Resources of the Coal Advisory Council of India, published in 1964, are given below:

(Figures in million tonnes)

	Gross Reserves	Loss due to barriers, mining, washing etc.	Net Reserves
(A) Coking Coal—Jharia field			
IX to XVIII Seam—upto a depth of 609 metres	4,600	3,238	1,362
(B) Medium Coking Coal			
(i) Jaria coalfield :			
V—VIII A Seam—upto 304 metres	1,824	1,481	343
(ii) Raniganj coalfield			
upto a depth of 609 metres	898	619	280
(iii) East Bokaro coalfield :			
up to a depth of 609 metres	4,049	2,852	1,195
(C) Semi-coking Coal			
(i) Jharia coalfield :			
Seams of Raniganj measures 0-609 metres depth	282	166	95
(ii) Raniganj Coalfield			
	793	488	305
(D) Weakly Coking Coal			
Raniganj coalfield	1,024	587	435
TOTAL	13,470	9,451	4,015

(b) There is no proposal to import coking coal from foreign countries.

Production of electronics items for consumer interest by HAL

1791. SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has developed potential to manufacture electronic items of consumer interest; and

(b) what steps have been taken so far in utilising Hindustan Aeronautics Limited know-how in consumer and entertainment electronics, fields in actual manufacture and supplementing the undertaking's revenue.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. Hindustan Aeronautics

Limited have developed a prototype of a domestic TV Receiver.

(b) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited have been granted an industrial licence for the manufacture of TV components. They have also entered into a licence agreement with M/s Bharat Television Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad, for the transfer of technical know-how to manufacture domestic TV Receivers. Similar agreements have been entered into with Orissa Small Scale Industries Development Corporation. Efforts are also being made to sell the know-how to other parties.

Report of Committee on Fuel Policy

1792 SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Committee on Fuel Policy has submitted its final report and

(b) whether a copy of the report along with the reports of the Working Groups etc. will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA)

(a) and (b) The Fuel Policy Committee has not yet submitted its final report

Issue of Identity Cards to Shop Employees by Swastik Press and Savile (P) Ltd., Delhi

1793. SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under provisions of Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, it is obligatory for all employers to issue Identity Cards to all employees announcing their job-status and salary;

(b) whether Swastik Press of Inderpuri, Delhi and Savile (P) Ltd of Sunlight Colony, New Delhi-22 have issued such Identity Cards, and

(c) the grounds for allowing those two establishments to operate in late evening hours?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY) (a) and (b) Under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act and the Rules made thereunder the employers are required to furnish every employee with a letter of appointment containing particulars regarding the rates of wages of salary designation etc. It has been reported by the Delhi Administration that both M/s Swastik Press of Inderpuri, Delhi and Savile (P) Ltd of Sunlight Colony, have issued letter of appointment

(c) No complaint have been received by the Delhi Administration about these establishments operating beyond the prescribed hours. The Inspector under the Act has been directed to keep a close watch in this regard.

Minimum Wages of Agricultural Labour in Tripura

1794 SHRI DASARATHA DEB Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any minimum wage for agricultural workers has been fixed and

(b) the rate of minimum agricultural wage now in force in Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The details are being obtained from the State Government.

**Canalisation of Steel Imports through
H. S. L. and M. M. T. C.**

1795. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received in the last two years regarding the inordinate delays experienced by actual users since canalisation of steel imports through HSL and MMTC;

(b) the nature of complaints and whether export promotion of engineering goods has suffered as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of permitting direct import of steel by export oriented industries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) to (d). There have been some representations about the delays in making available the imported items of steel by the canalising agencies. Such representations are examined promptly in consultation with the canalising agencies. It has been observed that generally the Actual Users have been taking long time in finalis-

ing and furnishing specifications and making financial arrangements.

There is a scheme for anticipatory import for meeting the requirements of export of engineering goods. Government have also recently decided that the Licensing Authorities may, on request, allow the Registered Exporters the facility regarding the grant of Letters of Authority in the case of canalised items of iron and steel, excluding stainless steel, subject to certain conditions and restrictions.

**Production of Steel by Public Sector
Steel Plants and I.I.S.C.O.**

1796. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise production figures of public sector steel plants and IISCO of the current year and the corresponding figures of previous year;

(b) the units which are experiencing shortage or poor quality of coal and the loss in working efficiency as a result thereof; and

(c) the arrangements made to ensure uninterrupted supplies in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) The following table gives the required information:

Production month-wise ('000 tonnes)

	1973-74				1972-73			
	April	May	June	Total	April	May	June	Total
<i>Steel ingots</i>								
Bhilai	159.0	145.0	148.0	452.0	168.3	153.0	145.0	466.3
Durgapur	81.8	84.0	70.7	236.5	63.6	54.8	49.5	167.9
Rourkela	87.5	92.5	90.9	270.9	74.0	80.3	85.5	239.0
IISCO	38.4	48.1	30.1	116.6	34.5	33.5	28.1	96.1

	1973-74				1972-73			
	April	May	June	Total	April	May	June	Total
<i>Saleable Steel</i>								
Bhilai	104.4	129.0	137.4	370.8	125.2	135.0	130.9	391.1
Durgapur	38.8	29.1	22.1	90.0	34.1	42.9	25.4	102.4
Rourkela	58.1	52.1	51.2	161.4	42.4	44.7	46.3	133.4
IISCO	28.6	21.6	30.6	80.8	30.6	26.9	9.0	66.5

(b) All these steel plants have experienced shortages of coal during the first quarter of this year, mainly due to acute power shortage. This resulted in severe curtailment of the operations of the coking coal mines and the coal washeries, adversely affecting the availability of washed coal to the steel plants. The inadequate supply of coal also affected the availability of coke oven gas needed in the rolling mills. The total production of saleable steel in the first quarter in these four steel plants was about 199,000 tonnes less than the target for the period mainly due to the power shortage.

(c) The concerned State Electricity Boards and the Damodar Valley Corporation have been specially requested to accord the highest priority for supply of electricity to the Coking Coal Mines, Coal Washerries and the Steel Plants. With the anticipated improvement in the power position it is expected that the production and supply of coal to the steel plant will improve considerably. Close and continuous liaison is being maintained with all the concerned agencies.

Strike by Dock Workers of Cochin during June, 1973

1797. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the strike of 2,000 dock workers of Cochin since 17th June, 1973,

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the demands of the striking workers there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of dock workers involved was about 1,800.

(b) The workers demanded bonus at the rate of 20 per cent instead of 8-1/3rd per cent.

(c) The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras, intervened in the matter but the conciliation proceedings ended in failure. An agreement was, however, reached between the parties concerned on the 25th June, 1973, at a meeting convened by the District Collector, Ernakulam. The workers resumed work from the night shift of 26th June, 1973. Under this agreement the workers have been paid bonus at the rate of 8-1/3rd per cent and 1-2/3rd per cent advance against provisional basis pending arbitration of the issue.

Setting up of Steel Plants in the South

1798. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having second thoughts in regard to the setting up of three steel plants in the South; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Diplomatic Recognition to P. R. G. of South Vietnam

1799. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state Government's view regarding India's diplomatic recognition of the P. R. G. of South Vietnam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The matter continues to be under the consideration of the Government of India.

Setting up of a Factory only to Export Aluminate, a Basic Raw Material to produce Aluminium

1800. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a factory only to export aluminate, an alloy metal and a basic raw material to produce aluminium to U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Australia and Japan is to be set up in the country;

(b) if so, whether its location and other details have been settled; and

(c) whether it will be in public sector or joint sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). There is at present no proposal to set up an export-oriented Aluminium Plant (not Aluminate Plant) in the country. However, it is proposed to undertake with Soviet assistance a feasibility study to set up an export oriented alumina plant based on bauxite deposits including low grade ores in Madhya Pradesh. The project could be taken up for implementation only if the study establishes the economic viability of the project.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. 6945, DATED 12TH APRIL, 1973 RE. TRANSFERS/SUSPENSIONS/REMOVAL OF EMPLOYEES OF BALLARPUR COLLIERIES, (MAHARASHTRA)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The words "no staff has yet been removed from service" in reply to part (a) of the Question, are to be substituted by the words "two employees one belonging to the Bihar State and the other belonging to the Maharashtra State, were discharged from service".

The words "Does not arise", appearing in reply to Part (b) of the Question, are to be substituted by the following:—

"In the discharge of the two employees from service which was done in the interest of the working of the colliery, the Custodian acted in accordance with the statutory powers conferred on him. The question of reinstating the discharged employees does not arise."

"The incorrectness of the information furnished in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 6945 came to our notice later on and hence the correction".

12.22 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION OF MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED CONNIVANCE OF THE POLICE IN
THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A TAXI DRIVER
IN DELHI**

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported connivance of the police in the alleged murder of a taxi driver in Delhi on the 31st July, 1973."

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. C. PANT):** According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, Shri Arjun Singh deceased, was married to the daughter of Shri Avtar Singh, about four months ago. This marriage was against the wishes of the family members of the girl. The parents and brothers of the girl, therefore, were on inimical terms with the deceased. On 23rd July, 1973, Shri Gurmit Singh, one of the brothers of the wife of Shri Arjun Singh, had lodged a complaint against him with A.S.I. Shri Partap Singh of Police station Paharganj and on that basis a case was registered under section 506 IPC.

It is further reported that on 30th July, 73, the relatives of the wife of deceased Arjun Singh, asked A.S.I. Shri Partap Singh of Police Station Paharganj to arrest Shri Arjun Singh in connection with the case registered under section 506 IPC. A police party consisting of five police officials of Police Station Paharganj and seven other persons including the relatives of the wife of the deceased went to his house in Karampura, Moti Nagar at about 10.30 P.M. According to the complaint of Shri Harnam Singh,

father of the deceased, on arrival at the house, the five police officials stayed outside the house while the five of the other persons entered the house. On seeing them Shri Harnam Singh and his sons, including the deceased, rushed to the roof of the house. According to the complaint, two of the five persons chasing them stabbed Shri Arjun Singh with knives. Shri Arjun Singh was thereafter taken by them to two taxis, waiting outside the house and put inside one of the taxis. All the persons, including the police officials, thereafter left in the two taxis.

Around 11.00 P.M. the same night an anonymous telephone call was received at Police Station Moti Nagar about a quarrel going on in the house of the deceased. A Sub-Inspector of the Police Station, Moti Nagar rushed to the spot and recorded the statement of Shri Harnam Singh father of the deceased. A case under section 307/144 IPC (later on converted to section 302/114 IPC) was registered at 11 50 P.M.

12.26 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL in the Chair]

Soon after the above mentioned five police officials of Police Station Paharganj accompanied by Shri Avtar Singh, father-in-law of the deceased, and two others of the alleged assailants came to the Police Station, Moti Nagar with the body of the deceased.

The investigation of the case was entrusted to the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police early next morning. Eight persons, including the five police officials, have been arrested and interrogated and search is on for the remaining accused. The Police officials have been placed under suspension. The taxis involved have been seized.

Sir, I assure the house that no pains will be spared to complete the investigation quickly and bring the guilty to book.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No doubt in this case the Crime Department of the Police had reacted very swiftly and it is the first time that five policemen including an ASI have been suspended and arrested. It is a sad commentary on the law and order situation of the country especially of our capital. I would request my respected friend Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit ji who is a very senior politician to give more time to his own Ministry than to other things....

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a subtle move to bring in some political party...

SHRI PILOO MODY: We are all non-political over here.

12.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I was telling that this is the first time that the Crime Department had taken very swift action and the five policemen who connived have been suspended and arrested. I congratulate those officials who have got the guts. But I would submit that this is a sad commentary on the law and order situation. I was requesting my hon friend Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit to devote more of his time to his own Ministry, because, Sir, he is over-burdened with other affairs.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): So far as my work in the Home Ministry is concerned I give as much time, so far as the working hours are concerned, as any Home Minister is capable of giving. I have personally gone into every case that calls for serious notice. I have myself held conferences in my room with the highest persons including the L.G. and I.G.P. The Hon. Member is not aware of the amount of time and care that I am bestowing on these matters. It is a difficult situation and

it is being very carefully attended to. He should not make this kind of allegation without knowing facts.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I confess I do not know how many conferences have been held in his room.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to your question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, the crime situation in Delhi is bad. Let me read out from the *Hindustan Times* dated 30th July, 1973.

"Police Officer suspended.

An assistant sub-inspector of police has been suspended after departmental inquiries on a complaint that he along with a constable forcibly took away a 17-years old girl from her brother-in-law's house on Pandara Road two weeks ago.

It is reported that the girl was taken to the Tilak Nagar police station on the midnight of July, 16-17 and handed over to a group of people against her wishes. She screamed when she was lifted and put in a waiting taxi, which sped away to a village near Shahdara."

A few days before the incident, it is reported, in the press that a complaint was lodged in Tilak Marg police station but no response. For over a week the police slept over the case and did not bother to chase the owner of the taxi. The victim also did not get into touch with the police for fear of being sent to jail it was stated.

The tragedy in this case is that the policemen went in a taxi with those persons who wanted to murder this man or kill that man, waited patiently outside the house and they, instead of going inside to arrest the person, allowed these hooligans or the culprits to do whatever they liked. If you will kindly read the press statement

[Shri S. M. Banerjee] and the statements which have come out in the other newspaper apart from the Statesman, it is a horrible story. Two people were constantly stabbing that man and he was brought outside when he was almost dead, put in a taxi and brought to Willingdon Hospital but the Willingdon Hospital doctors said that he was already dead. That means everything happened before the police and with the connivance of the police.

In the other case which I have mentioned, that girl has not yet been recovered and though an assurance was given that this girl would be recovered. I wait an explanation from the Minister as to what happened to the case registered in Pandura Marg Police Station? Sir a few political murders took place in Calcutta. There was a law and order situation. And everything went wrong there. What is happening indeed nobody knows.

MR SPEAKER Please confine yourself to the question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE I shall confine myself to putting questions. I am only calling the attention of the Minister because we are not given protection as other ministers are. We have to protect ourselves. Look at the thing that is going on in Delhi. I am not telling all this with any motive against the Minister. The question here is this. Why is the investigation left only to the Crime Branch police? Can't this be referred to the CBI or to the Central Agency to investigate further? Is it not a fact that the gang of goondas-anti-social elements—are in league actually with the police officials and are working in the capital? Sir, you might have heard that one foreign lady was actually pushed out of the car and she died as a result of that. This is known to the Minister.

So, I would only request him to kindly explain further because, if you will kindly read the statement and the other statement—both—you will

find that this is the same thing practically, English is the same. Only the first sentence has become a second sentence in this statement. We want screening of the Police Department. After all, this Government is so powerful, because when the PAC men demanded something and they had some grievances, they were controlled by bringing in the Army, when the people wanted something, the PAC was used for crushing the people and the army was used for crushing the PAC.

I would like to know whether Government have taken any decision to streamline the police administration and to tell the police how to behave and to identify and punish those who are corrupt officials who are earning money and who are helping the immoral and anti-social elements. I would like to ask the Home Minister whether this particular incident or these particular incidents in this capital has or have opened his eyes, and he would try to refer the entire matter to a commission which should go into the depth of the matter and find out a reasonable solution and whether this will be referred to the CBI for investigation and whether this and also the other case of the 17 year old girl who is still not traceable will also be referred to them. The father of the girl who is an ex-chowkidar and who is an ex-Army man is rotting in the streets and weeping on the streets. I am thankful to one of the correspondents of the *Hindustan Times*, Mr Sen, who had the courage and conviction to write a letter to the Home Minister. But, unfortunately, no action has been taken. I do not know what is going to be the position of this daughter of mine. I call her daughter of mine, because I might have also a daughter like that. What will be her position after some time? Would she also become a dignified prostitute in somebody's house? I would request the hon Minister to make a statement on both these aspects and assure the

House that such recurrence will be avoided.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend has said that in this case, quick action has been taken and five policemen have been arrested and they have been suspended. It is natural for the minds of hon. Members to be exercised over this matter. My mind and our minds were also exercised over this matter. This is a case in which such a thing is natural. So, this action was taken quickly. I have also said that we shall try to complete the investigations very quickly. In fact, this morning, when I discussed with the officials, I had asked them to complete it within one week. But I would not, on the basis of the incidents involving some policemen make sweeping allegations, because even in this particular case, we find that whereas these five policemen got into the taxi and went away, when an anonymous telephone call was received by another police station—these were from Paharganj, the house was located in the area covered by the Motinagar police station where the anonymous call was received—that there was some quarrel going on in such and such a house, a police sub-inspector rushed from that police station immediately, and while the assailant party had left by then he did take the recorded statement of the father of the deceased immediately and the case was registered first under 307/144 IPC and later on when it was found that the victim had died it was registered under section 302/144 IPC.

So, there was another section of policemen near about in the same capital who had acted very promptly and this has got to be kept in mind. As regards the other cases to which my hon. friend has referred, I cannot off hand say anything about them.

But on the question whether the CBI would look into this case,—on the face of it, it is not a case which

appears to be very complicated requiring any great detective work, but if the Crime Branch feels that the CBI can be of assistance and it asks us, certainly we shall use all our resources which are necessary to bring the guilty to book in this case.

He asked about corruption and about the crushing of the police, the PAC and so on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I gave that instance.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Some policemen are guilty, but a lot of them are going about their business in a normal manner. I would only request that while condemning the guilty or erring policemen, we do not use too wide a brush to tar the others who may not be at all guilty.

About the steps that have been taken, recently, in the last few years since the Khosla Commission Report, the strength of the police has been increased; its mobility has been increased; more jeeps have been allotted to the Delhi police and more wireless sets have been allotted. All these will lead to greater mobility and greater ability to reach the spot where the crime takes place quickly.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): The more police you have, the more the number of crimes taking place.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Yes, the population has been going up fast in Delhi. Urbanisation is going up. There is a large floating population in Delhi. On top of that there were 2,302 demonstrations in Delhi, approximately 12 demonstrations per day. All these are factors which have to be kept in mind when taking an overall view. I am not referring to this case but I am taking an overall view.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

In Delhi, these are the problems that arise. Delhi is the capital. It is the headquarters of most of the political parties, if not all. Parliament meets here. There are demonstrations and other things. The police is engaged in that also. The city itself has expanded very very fast. As I said, the population has gone up very fast.

But in spite of that, one has to take measures to cope with the situation. We have been trying to take all these steps, to modernise the police force and increase its strength. Apart from that, there are other obvious steps like improving intelligence, and improving patrolling, which is one of the most important single steps that any police force can take so that it is easily available at any point where it is wanted. There is a central control room which can direct the mobile vans or police cars to any spot where they are required. So all these steps have been taken.

In the months of June and July, 2,682 bad characters and other undesirable persons were apprehended under the preventive sections of the Cr.P.C. Under the Bombay Police Act, proceedings were initiated for externing out of the Union Territory of Delhi 100 bad characters of the city. An attempt has been made to complete investigations in pending cases. There were 12,000 cases pending investigation in March 1973 pertaining to 1971 and 1972. Today there are only 500. These steps have been taken.

As for dealing with corruption, there is an anticorruption branch, there is the vigilance department. The Police officers are expected to keep a watch over their charges.

These steps are there. Any other suggestions which my hon friends would have would be most welcome. We are one with them in our desire to combat this thing.

AN HON. MEMBER: Screening.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: In the anti-corruption squad, is it certain that there are no corrupt men?

SHRI K C. PANT: The question is obvious and the answer is obvious too. One makes the best attempt to see that honest people are in the anti-corruption squad. I did not want to burden the House with details, but if he wants to know, there have been 27 raids conducted by the anti-corruption branch and on the basis of their reports, a number of police officers have been arrested.

This is the broad situation of the Delhi police. If any specific details are wanted, I can certainly give them.

श्री हरी सिंह (खर्वा) : बिस्व में जितनी राजधानियाँ हैं उनमें जो अपराधों की संख्या है उसके मुकाबले में भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली में संख्या बहुत अधिक है लेकिन साथ साथ खर्जी डम बात की है कि जितने भी अपराध दिल्ली में होते हैं उन से सम्बन्धित अपराधियों को दो बार मिस्ट्री-रियस किम्म के अपराधों को छोड़ कर बाकी अपराधियों को जल्दी ही पकड़ लिया जाता है। दिल्ली की पुलिस इस मामले में प्रगतनीय है। साथ ही साथ अनुमान की दृष्टि से राजधानी की पुलिस जिस तरह में डिमिनिश में करती है वह भी काबिले मारीफ है। दिल्ली की बदकिस्मती यह है कि देश के सभी भागों से अपराध की मनोकृति रखने वाले लोग यहां पर आ जाते हैं और यहां कई ऐसी बस्तियां हैं जोकि चोरों, डकैतों और कासिलों और अन्य अपराधियों को पनाह देने के लिये प्रसिद्ध हैं। वे बस्तियां डकैतों और चोरों के डेन हैं। तरह तरह के जबरन अपराध करने वालों की कई ऐसी बस्तियां बन गई हैं। पता नहीं लग पाता है कि वे लोग कब आवें और कब जाएं। इसका हल है ही नहीं दिल्ली की पुलिस अपराधों पर प्रतिक्रिया रख सकती है वह

हमारे शासन के लिए बहुत तारीफ की बात है ।

जब अर्जुन सिंह का कत्ल हो रहा था और कातिल चाहुओं से कर्मपुरा में अर्जुन सिंह को बाग बाग घायल कर रहे थे तब पुलिस भी के पर क्या नहीं पहुँची और क्यों उसको नहीं बचाया गया जब कि पुलिस वही पर मौजूद थी और सब सुब और देख रही थी ।

हमारे पुलिस कर्मचारियों और अधिका-रियों को अपराधियों से डील बिद करना पड़ता है और ऐसा करने करने उनकी मनो-वृत्ति भी अपराधियों की सी हो जाती है । क्या वह उचित नहीं होगा कि दो तीन महीने के बाद उनके लिए ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था रखी जाए ताकि उनकी इयटी के प्रति, अनुशासन के प्रति भावना जागृत हो ? कारण यह है कि लगातार क्रिमिनल्स में रहने रहने वे भी करीब करीब क्रिमिनल्स में हो जाते हैं । इसलिये समय समय पर उन्हें अच्छे और तरीके और अनुशासन और इयटी तथा अपनी जिम्मेदारी में अवगत कराया जाय ।

यह जो केस है इसके मिलमिले में ऊंचे अधिकारियों को क्या मालूम नहीं था कि आज वहाँ पर पांच पुलिस वाले इनकवायरी करने गए हैं अर्जुन सिंह के मामले में । पुलिस वाले अपने साथ पांच आदमियों को क्यों ले गए ? क्या यह कोई गतिविधि नहीं थी पुलिस की । पुलिस की ओर से यह घटना घटी और अर्जुन सिंह का कत्ल हुआ । इस मामले को गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए । पुलिस पर बिना भ्रूण रखें दिल्ली में नागरिकों का रहना दूसर और कठिन हो जायेगा । क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना अमल में लायेगी जिससे दिल्ली में अपराधों की बाढ़ को ठेक पहुँचे ?

और दूसरे सवाल यह सही है कि दिल्ली में किससे बहुत होते हैं । आंकड़े में

पहले दे चुका हूँ । 1971 में रिपोर्टेड काइम्स 269 थी और कुछ से उन में से सोलह हजार के करीब बैपटम के मामले थे और दो हजार के करीब वर्गलरी के केसिस थे । बहुत बड़ी मख्या बैपटम और वर्गलरी इम में है । यह माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है कि देश के अन्य भागों में भी यहाँ अपराधी आ जाते हैं और अपना पेशा करने हैं । यह बात सही हो सकती है । कई जगह से यहाँ लोग आते हैं और यहाँ आने जाने में कोई रोक नहीं है । लेकिन मैंने अभी बताया है कि हान में कुछ केमिस में हमने दिल्ली के बाहर कुछ को निकालने का फैसला किया है और उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई हो रही है । सख्या मैंने बता ही दी है ।

उन्होंने मवाल पूरा कि इस बारदान में पुलिस वालों ने क्या नहीं उसको बचाया । यह प्रश्न दिमाग में आना स्वाभाविक है । लेकिन चूँकि जांच चल रही है इस मामले में पर मैं अभी तक कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता और मेरा कुछ कहना आयद ठीक नहीं होगा ।

जहाँ तक ट्रेनिंग का सम्बन्ध है, एक पुलिस ट्रेनिंग सेंटर महरौली में 1968 में हमने शुरू किया है । उस में इस वकन छः कोर्स पुलिस ट्रेनिंग के होते हैं । उस में हैड कास्टेबल के लिए, कास्टेबल के लिए, ड्रिल इन्स्ट्रक्टर के लिए, रिफ्रेशर कोर्स इन्स्ट्रक्टर के लिए और शुरुआत में ट्रेनिंग कोर्स ये सब चीजें रखी गई हैं । बहुत इस बात पर जोर दिया जाता है कि आज के हालात में हमारे जनताधिकारों के अन्दर पुलिस को कैसे काम करना चाहिये । इस ट्रेनिंग का मतलब यही है कि पुलिस की मनोवृत्ति ठीक हो, उस का रबैया ठीक हो, उस का दृष्टिकोण समाज के अन्ध लोगों के प्रति ठीक हो और वह अपने कर्तव्यों का सम्पादन सारे बड़े दाँचे को देखते हुए पूरी तरह से करे ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (बीसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मंत्री महोदय ने दिल्ली पुलिस की कठिनाइयों की, और उन्होंने दिल्ली पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में जो काम किया है, उस की जानकारी देते हुए बताया है कि दिल्ली की पुलिस की मशकलात बहुत हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि चोरिया बहुत होती हैं और गालिबन उन का मतलब यही था कि चोरियों का पता लगना मशकिल है। चोरियों के शिकार तो हम में से बहुत में एम० पी० भी रहे हैं। उन के बगलों में भी चोरिया हुई हैं। कितनी बरामदगी हुई है, इस के धाकड़े हम सब जानते हैं।

मैं चोरियों की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। उस में पुलिस की वाकई मशकिलात होती हैं। पिछले पन्द्रह दिनों में दिल्ली पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली के दो प्रमुख समाचारपत्रों में जो समाचार छपे हैं, मैं तो उन की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यदि ये सब समाचार सत्य हैं, तो बाबजूद इस बात कि मंत्री महोदय ने दिल्ली पुलिस कि कुशलता बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत कुछ करने की बात कही है, यह दिल्ली के लिए, और गृह मंत्रालय के लिए, कोई बड़ी शोभा की बात नहीं है।

21 जुलाई, 1973 के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के फ्रंट पेज पर यह हेडिंग दिया गया "सिटी ट्रान्स्पॉर्ट्स बोर्ड पुलिस प्रोटेक्शन फार स्पीड टू लेक्स ए मन्व"।

22 जुलाई के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में लिखा है "लेक्चरार राब्ड इन स्कूटर रिक्शा।" वह लेक्चरार एक लेडी लेक्चरार थी।

22 जुलाई के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के फ्रंट पेज पर यह म्यूज थी "पिम्प पम्प आउट परमिट्स फ्रॉम बी आई० पी०।" इसमें यह एलानेशन लगाया गया कि पुलिस का इस सारे मामले में बहुत बड़ा साज था।

26 जुलाई के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के फ्रंट पेज पर यह हेडिंग था "बिजिनेसमैन शाट डेड इन डैयरिंग राबरी विड" यह चादनी चादनी चौक की घटना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका वक्त पांच मिनट है और आपके पास अखबार ज्यादा हैं।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं इरेलिबल नहीं हूँ। अगर मैं रिलिवेंट नहीं हूँ, तो आप मुझे रोक दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आप रिलिवेंट नहीं हैं। जनरल ला एंड ऑर्डर के बारे में डीबेट अलग से होती है। यह तो एक स्पेसिफिक सवाल है। आप इस पर ही रहिए।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा 27 जुलाई के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में करालबाग के एम० एच० ओ० के छट्टी पर जाने के बारे में समाचार है। कुछ लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री के सामने डिमास्ट्रेशन करने हुए, यह मांग की कि करालबाग के एम० एच० ओ० और ए० एस० आई० को सस्पेंड किया जाय। यह 30 जुलाई की घटना है।

अगर हम इन सब घटनाओं को लेते हैं, तो ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार के सब सुधारों के बाबजूद दिल्ली के प्रशासन में पुलिस की स्थिति कोई ज्यादा कारगर और अच्छी नहीं है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में पुलिस की गिरती हुई स्थिति और डेलाइट डेकायटी और राबरी जैसे फाइम्स, जिनमें पुलिस का साज हो, की बढ़ती हुई संख्या से उत्पन्न चिन्ताजनक स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई कारगर कदम उठाने पर विचार करेगी। यह कुछ की बात

[श्री: शशि भूषण]

है कि किसी लड़की का अपहरण किया जाए, उस लड़की की बरामदगी आज तक न हो और उसके साथ-साथ ऐसी घटनाएं हों, जिनमें कत्ल में खुद पुलिस की माजिश हो। इस स्थिति पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना पड़ेगा।

22 जुलाई को जो पहली रिपोर्ट हम वाक्ये के मां लेंगे में हुई, उस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक दफा 506 का केस दर्ज किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह वाक्या 31 जुलाई का है। आप इसके बारे में प्रश्न करें। आप 22 जुलाई की बात कह रहे हैं। आप रेनिबेट क्वेस्टन कीजिए।

श्री नरेश किशोर शर्मा 22 जुलाई की घटना से 31 जुलाई की घटना का सम्बन्ध है। पहली रिपोर्ट 22 जुलाई को हुई थी, जिसमें दफा 506 का केस बना था। यह बात खुद मिनिस्टर साहब ने कही है। इस केस के मिलमिले में पुलिस पार्टी बहा पहुँची। क्या उसमें पहले नौ दिनों के अग्रमे में हम मुलाजिम को गिरफ्तार करने की कोई काशिश नहीं की गई? अगर नहीं की गई तो इसके क्या कारण थे? इसकी जांच की जानी चाहिए।

मुझे लगता है कि दफा 506 का केस एक साधारण केस है। क्या उसमें पुलिस पार्टी के बहा जाने के पीछे किसी तरह के करप्शन का हाथ है? क्या कोई पैसा इस मामले में दिया गया था, या खाली यह एक एक्सीडेंट था, या किसी और तरह की कास्पीरेसी थी? जहाँ दफा 302 में बालान किया जा रहा है, वहाँ इस सारे केस पर हम दृष्टिकोण से भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए, कि इसमें कोई पैसे का उपयोग तो नहीं हुआ था। यदि पैसे का लेनदेन हुआ था, तो उसमें कौन कौन शामिल थे। इस बारे में डिपार्टमेंटल जांच की जानी चाहिए, ताकि इस बीमारी का पूरी तरह से इलाज किया जा सके।

दफा 506 में जो मुकदमा दर्ज हुआ, जो कार जब्त हुई, क्या उसके बाद उच्चाधिकारियों ने इस मामले में कोई फर्दर पुलिस टायरीज काटी, यह भी देखा जाना चाहिए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र वन्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने शुरु में अखबारों की कुछ खबरे दी। उन सबके बारे में तो मैं जबाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ। उन्होंने जुलाई के कुछ समाचार दिये हैं। फरवरी का एक केस मेरे पास है, गवर्नर आफ पेंसेल्वेनिया वॉशिंग्टन स्मूथर ड्राइवर्स। कुछ पुराने केसेज का आज मैंने पता लगाया था। उस केस में नौ पहला एक्सीडेंट और दूसरा एक्सीडेंट पकड़े गए और इनवेस्टीगेशन चल रहा है।

जहाँ इस तरह की चीजे होती हैं, उसमें पुलिस पकड़ती है और एक्शन लिया जाता है। ये जुलाई के केसेज हैं मैं अभी नहीं कह सकता कि इन पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई है, लेकिन एक केस के सम्बन्ध में मुझे मालूम है, जिसकी बाबत इन्फॉर्म अभी जिक्र किया है। चादनी चौक में किसी व्यापारी की हत्या की गई, उसके बारे में आपको भी मालूम होगा, एक आदमी ना बही पर पकड़ लिया गया था, दूसरे आदमी को बाद में पकड़ा गया था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पुलिस वालों ने नहीं पकड़ा, नागरिक ने पकड़ा था।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र वन्त : पहले को नागरिक ने पकड़ा था और दूसरे को पुलिस वालों ने पकड़ा था। अगर यही धारणा नागरिकों में आ जाय कि वे पुलिस का काम कर सकते हैं तो इसमें पुलिस को बहुत मदद मिलेगी।

(अध्यक्ष) हर देश में ऐसी घटनाएँ होती हैं लेकिन वहाँ के नागरिक पुलिस को सहायता देते हैं, तभी हर प्रकार के फ्राइम्ब को पुलिस उनकी सहायता में पकड़ पाती है। अगर पुलिस के खिलाफ इस तरह की जैरल बातें कही जाय तो फिर कौन यहाँ कानून और

व्यवस्था रखने वाला है, मधु लिमये जी तो नहीं रख सकते, यह काम तो पुलिस का है।

अध्यक्ष जी जो 506 की बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है— जहां तक मेरी सूचना है 506 साधारण घारा है। मैं तो वकील नहीं हूँ, वह वकील है, इसलिये जानने होंगे कि यह कागनिजिबल आफेंस है और अक्सर ऐसा होता है कि लोग बताते हैं कि मुलजिम फला जगह है तो पुलिस चली जाती है।

इस केस के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ मुझाव दिग है जो एक्शन के लिए हैं उनको मैंने नोट कर लिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 506 में रात के वक्त जाना कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है, वैसे आपने जवाब तो दे दिया है।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली)
अध्यक्ष महोदय यह जो अर्जनमिह की हत्या हुई है, इसमें लोगों को काफी परेशानी में डाल दिया है। जो सब-इन्स्पेक्टर वहां पर गये थे, वे इनने इम्मैच्योर थे उनको इतना भी पता नहीं था कि अन्दर क्या हो रहा है, बाहर खड़े रहे। ये जो नये नये सब-इन्स्पेक्टर्स आये हैं उनकी प्रापर ट्रेनिंग नहीं हो सकी है, इन लोगों की अच्छी ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि वे फ्राइम्स को समझने में देर न लगायें।

दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है—ऐसा लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान भर के बहुत से क्रिमिनल्स यहां आ कर बस गये हैं एक तरह से यह क्रिमिनल्स की राजधानी बनती जा रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि देश भर की जितनी स्टेट्स हैं उनकी पुलिस के कुछ लोगों को दिल्ली में नैनात किया जाय, क्योंकि पता नहीं चलता कि कौन चण्डीगढ़ का क्रिमिनल है, कौन जालंधर का है, कौन अमृतसर या टाडकोर का है। वहां के जो पुलिस अधिकारी हैं

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (गवानियर)
किनने अधिकारी ?

श्री शशि भूषण कुछ लोगों को वहां से ला कर रखा जाय

अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने मध्यपदेश को क्यों छोड़ दिया ?

श्री शशि भूषण : मध्य प्रदेश के लोग तो घातकर विनोबावादी हो गये हैं मरफट कर देने हैं। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि यहां के स्टाफ में राज्यों के लोगों को भी लगाया जाय इसमें आमानी होगी। हजारों झुग्गी-झोंपडियां बनती जाती हैं पता नहीं चलता, कौन बस रहा है कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है। इतनी आजादी है कि चाहे जितनी तदाद में लोग आ जाय, पुलिस के पिये समझना मुश्किल हो जाता है, कौन किम जगह में आया है, कुछ पता नहीं चलता।

दूसरे—पुलिस को नादाद डू। कम है उसको बढ़ाना चाहिये। उनकी जरूरतें बढ़-कम हैं, कोई 20 मील में साइकल पर चढ़ कर आता है, कोई बस में आता है। बहुत परेशान हैं—अपने बगै-सर्घ के लिये लड़े या मुस्लिमों को पकटे—बहुत दिक्कत हा जाती है। बहुत जरूरी है कि जो हमारे पुलिस वाले हैं उनका स्टेटस, स्टैण्डर्ड ऊचा किया जाय उनको काम करने की सुविधा साधन दिये जाय स्कूटर, मोटर-साइकल दी जाय। इसकी नादाद बढ़ाइये, जो बहुत कम है।

पुलिस अगर किसी को पकड़ ले तो योग की जूडोशियरी काम नहीं करती। आज 20-30 हजार केमेज ट्रैफिक के वीडिग हैं, वे टिम होता है कि किस का फैसला पहले करें। एड-ल्ट्रेशन, करप्शन, ड्रैक का 10 हजार कगड रुपया जब फैता हुआ हो तो मुश्किल हो जाती है कि काम कैसे हो (अन्यान)
ट्रैफिक के भी बालान पड़े हुए हैं इनकी बाबत जैसा बम्बई और कलकत्ता में पुलिस ो

अधिकार दिया गया है, उसी तरह के अधिकार हैं। वहाँ आपने पुलिस कमिश्नर बनाये हैं, इसी तरह से यहाँ भी बनाये जाय ताकि जूडिशियरी से बचकर पुलिस खुद एक्शन ले सके। इससे काफ़ी मुक्ति हो जायगी।

देश के अन्दर इनडिस्प्लिन का वातावरण बन गया है—इतना ज्यादा फैल गया है—कालिज का इलैक्शन हो, जुलूस हो, जस्से हो, सब जगह इसका आग होना आ रहा है। अभी हाल में दयाल सिंह कालिज में एक विद्यार्थी को कत्ल कर दिया गया, रोज़ाना ऐसी घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं। इनडिस्प्लिन को रोकने के लिये आपके अन्य विभागों को पुलिस के साथ मिल बैठ कर सोचना चाहिये, फैसला लेने से एक-दूसरे को सहयोग देना चाहिये। आज एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और पुलिस का ज्यादा सम्पर्क नहीं रह गया है। डिप्टी कमिश्नर के राइट्स कम हो गये हैं, वह समझते हैं कि हमारे अधिकार कम हैं। पुलिस वाले समझते हैं कि हमारे अधिकार कम हैं, जूडिशियरी को जरूरत से ज्यादा अधिकार दे दिये गये हैं।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या दिल्ली में आप पुलिस के ढाँचे को बदलेंगे, उनको अधिक सुविधायें देंगे? क्या आप दिल्ली में पुलिस कमिश्नर बनायेंगे, इसके लिये काफ़ी दिनों के डिमाण्ड है, क्या उम पर आप गौर करेंगे? साथ ही साथ काइम्स कम हो—इसके लिये आप कौन से नये कदम उठाने आ रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आपने व्यवस्था के बारे में प्रश्न पूछे हैं, इस वक्त तो आपके सामने एक बाक़या रखा गया है—इसके बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं पूछा है?

श्री अश्वि भूषण : ये सब बातें इसी केस से सम्बन्धित हैं—उसी बैकग्राउण्ड में मैंने सवाल पूछे हैं। अगर करप्शन और ब्लैक का ज़ब्र क़म नहीं किया जायगा तो पुलिस क्या

करेगी? ब्लैक का 10 हजार करोड़ ख़पया इन सब कामों को रोक रहा है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष जी, इन्होंने दो सुझाव दिये हैं। देश के अलग-अलग भागों से पुलिस अफसरों का यहाँ बुलाना चाहिये। जहाँ सम्भव होना है या आवश्यकता पड़ती है तो हम बुलाते हैं। आज भी देश के कई प्रान्तों के पुलिस अफसर यहाँ आ गये हैं। फिर भी जो छोटे-छोटे पुलिस कर्मचारी हैं, उनको लाने में दिक्कत सामने आती है, इसका कानूनी तौर पर भी अध्ययन किया है—फिर भी जो सुझाव आपने दिया उसके बारे में सोचेंगे। जिस पुलिस आफिसर को बदलते हैं तो इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना होता है कि यहाँ की जो सर्जिस है, उसके पुलिस अफसरों को प्रमोशन पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ता है? इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए आपका सुझाव अच्छा है। पुलिस आफिसरों दूसरे प्रान्तों से बुलाये जायें तो उससे मदद मिलेगी, इसी की कोशिश करेंगे और आज भी करते हैं।

जहाँ तक पुलिस कमिश्नर का सवाल है—पुलिस कमिश्नर बनाने का फैसला अभी हमने नहीं किया है। इस का अध्ययन किया है, इस सवाल के दोनों पहलू हैं, बहुत प्रसासनीय है खास कर दिल्ली के लिये माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो अलग से मुझ से बात कर सकते हैं और दिल्ली के मामलों में सम्बन्ध में उनको जानकारी भी है। और यहाँ के संसद सदस्य होने के नाते अलग से बात करें तो गहराई से विचार कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इतना मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस कमिश्नर का सम्बन्ध जूडिशियरी और ऐम्प्ली-क्यूटिव के कोपरेशन में नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना) : दिल्ली में विधान सभा बना दो, सब मामला ठीक हो जायगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय कछवाय की स्पीकर बना दो।

श्री सुब्ब वन्दन : जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध-मलग बिचावो के आपस में सम्बन्ध का सम्बन्ध है माननीय सदस्य को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सम्बन्ध हैं, और जैसा गृह मंत्री जी ने शुरू में कहा बहुत सारी गटिंगें तो खुद गृह मंत्री जी अपने यहाँ बुलाते हैं जिसमें डी० सी०, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और पुलिस के साथ लोग आते हैं। जूडिशियरी की बात जरा मुश्किल है, उसका सुपरवाइजन हमारा नहीं है, और सख्या बढ़ाने के लिये हमने लिखा है, ताकि पुराने केसों को जल्दी निपटाया जा सके।

श्री शशि भूषण : पीपुल्स कोर्ट बनाइये, समरी ट्रायल्स कीजिए।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalabandi) Sir, I think you for having admitted this Calling Attention motion because it gives an opportunity to us to speak on the crime position in the capital of Delhi.

Coming to this particular question, the report was under Section 506, that is, for criminal intimidation. In this regard, though in matter is sub judice and the court will take care of it, I would like to ask, while going to arrest the alleged accused, why the police did not go and take the initiative to arrest the person in question instead of sending somebody else. So, the natural doubt that arises in our mind is if the policemen are not abettors and accomplices in this crime. Anyway, it has gone to the court and it is for the court to decide. But it has become a matter of great concern to all of us. I want to make a study of the crime position in this capital.

I could get only a very old paper, that is, "The Crime in India—1970." There has not been any up-to-date publication on the crime position in the country. From various answers to questions, I find that the incidence of

crime is on the increase and, more so in this capital. So far as murders are concerned, in 1971, it was 114 and, in 1972, it was 130; as regards thefts in 1971 it was 16,730 and, in 1972, it was 18,720, burglaries—in 1971, it was 2640 and, in 1972, it was 3608. Every day, in the morning newspapers, you come across incidents of crime in this capital.

It has been found out by statisticians that Delhi is the worst place so far as crime is concerned. There have been 740 crimes committed in a year per lakh of population. This is the highest in the country. To all these queries, we get the usual stock reply that Delhi's population is on the increase, that is, it is a sprawling town and that attempts have been made to modernise the crime detection method, to have more jeeps, intensive patrolling, increased vigilance, collection of intelligence on criminals. These are the stock replies. I would like to know whether any attempt has been made to streamline the Bureau of Police Research in this regard. I would also like to know whether any attempt has been made to find out if there is any infiltration of criminals in the police force. We have seen complete deterioration in the discipline of the police force which has culminated in mutiny in UP, the very State from which our Home Minister and the Minister of State come. So, taking all these things into consideration, I would like to have a categorical answer to my question whether there is any infiltration of criminals in the police force.

My next question is what is the percentage of investigation of the reported cases, what is the percentage charge-sheeted and what is the percentage which ended in conviction so far as this country's Capital is concerned.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend referred again to section 506. I think, he knows that the accusation in F.I.R. in that case was against the

deceased, by the other party. (Inter-
ruptions). You asked why did they
wait outside, I merely wanted to
make that clear in case there was
some confusion.

With regard to the crime situation
in Delhi, he has cited some figures.
Some of them do not exactly corres-
pond to the figures that I have placed
on the Table of the House. But that
does not matter. That is a matter
of detail. It is true that the crime
situation in Delhi is—as he said, 740
crimes per lakh of population—a large
one. The only trouble is that he does
not feel satisfied with my reply which
he calls stock reply, which covers
things like training, modernisation of
the police force, greater patrolling vi-
gilance, collection of intelligence and
trying to impress upon the young
policemen through refresher courses
the values which policemen should
have in a democratic society like ours,
in the changing socio economic con-
text. These are the things which we
are trying to do. The police force
have been there for a long time. We
are certainly trying to effect this
change in their attitude because that
is a very important, basic factor. But
the minds of men take time even in
absorbing whatever they are taught.
Then they go back in the old environ-
ment, and you and I are aware of
the environment that is there in the
country. They have to operate in that
environment. That has its own limita-
tion. I need not spell that out. So,
you cannot really expect different an-
swers every time I get up to answer
the question as to what we are doing.
That is our consistent policy and we
have been following it. We have taken
a set of measures and we hope that
these measures will yield results. If
there are other suggestions like the
one he made, which I did not quite
follow, on streamlining the Bureau of
Research, they are welcome. But the
Bureau of Research has been set up
only recently. It is doing excellent
work. There is no question of stream-
lining the Bureau of Research which
is for the whole country and not only

for Delhi police and which, as I said,
is conducting courses, doing research
work of various kinds. That has given
a good account of itself.

With regard to crime records, we
are preparing, in fact, schemes to
computerise crime records and other
things like pay bills of policemen and
so on because that might be the best
way to tackle the large volume of
records available. But that is at the
incipient stage and I cannot say any-
thing further except that we are mak-
ing schemes towards that and'

SHRI P. K. DEO: My question
regarding the indiscipline in the
Police Force and the infiltration of
criminals into the Police Force has
not been answered. I wanted to
know the percentage of persons
charge-sheeted and the percentage of
cases reported and the percentage of
cases that ended in conviction.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a specific
question and in my opinion, it needs
previous notice. If you need it, I
can ask the Minister to supply it to
you later on.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Thank you.

13.22 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NAVY (PENSION) 2ND AMDT. REGULA-
TIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVY
ACT, 1957.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J.
B. PATNAIK): On behalf of Shri
Jagjivan Ram, I beg to lay on the
Table a copy of the Navy (Pension)
Second Amendment Regulations, 1973
(Hindi and English versions) publish-
ed in Notification No. S.R.O 146 in
Gazette of India dated the 26th May
1973, under section 185 of the Navy
Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-5275/73].

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:—

(i) The Navy (Pension) Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 111 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1973.

(ii) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Second Amendment) Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 140 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1973.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (1) (i) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5274/73].

ACCOUNTS COAL BOARD FOR 1970-71 AND MINERAL CONCESSIONS (3RD AMDT) RULES, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Board for the year 1970-71, under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Coal Mines (Conservation Safety and Development) Act, 1952 [Placed in Library See No LT-5273/73]

(2) A copy of the Mineral Concessions (Third Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 617 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1973, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5277/73].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPN., CALCUTTA FOR 1971-72 AND EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS (4TH AMDT.) SCHEME

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): On behalf of Shri G. Venkatswamy, 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 Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, 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-5278 '78]

(2) A copy of the Employees Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 352 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1972, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 [Placed in Library See No LT-5279/73].

13 224 hrs

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

REPORTS OF STUDY TOURS OF STUDY GROUPS

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following:—

(1) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on the

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Madras Visakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar, Kharagpur, Midnapur and Calcutta during June-July, 1972

(2) Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Kanpur and certain areas in Madhya Pradesh during October, 1972.

(3) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Bombay, Nagpur and Bhopal during February, 1973

13 23 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. TALKS IN RAWALPINDI ON INDO-BANGLADESH JOINT DECLARATION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): As the House is aware, on the 17th April, 1973 the Governments of India and Bangladesh issued a Joint Declaration which contained an offer for the immediate and simultaneous resolution of the humanitarian issues arising out of the conflict of December, 1971. The Government of Pakistan sought certain clarifications on the Declaration and for this purpose invited the Government of India to send a Representative to explain the various provisions of the Declaration. However, at the same time the Pakistan Government in its statement of April 20, 1973 came out with certain positions on these humanitarian issues which were not acceptable to the Governments of India and Bangladesh. After an exchange of correspondence between our Foreign Minister and Pakistan's Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Pakistan indicated its

willingness to discuss on the humanitarian basis the repatriation of the three categories of persons mentioned in the Declaration, namely, Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees in India, Bangladesh nationals detained in Pakistan and Pakistani nationals in Bangladesh. This exchange of correspondence took place with the knowledge and in consultation with the Bangladesh Government.

A Delegation led by the Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of India, Shri P. N. Haskar and comprising Shri Kewal Singh, Foreign Secretary, Prof. P. N. Dhar, Secretary to the Prime Minister and senior officials from the Ministry of External Affairs, visited Rawalpindi and Islamabad and held discussions with the Pakistan Delegation from 24th July to 31st July, 1973. The Pakistan Delegation was led by Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Pakistan's Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs and included Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Mr. Agha Shahi and other Senior Officials.

During the course of these talks, question relating to simultaneous repatriation of the three categories of persons mentioned in the Joint India-Bangladesh declaration were discussed in full detail. In the context of normalising the situation in the sub-continent, the two sides also reviewed the progress made so far in implementing the Simla Agreement. The Pakistan side acknowledged the fact that the Joint India-Bangladesh Declaration which had separated political considerations from the humanitarian issues was a step forward and paved the way for an early resolution of these issues. Some progress was made in defining these issues and it was agreed between the two Delegations that a point had been reached where further consideration by both sides was necessary. It was, therefore, agreed that the current discussions be adjourned and later resumed at New Delhi on 18th August, 1973.

[Shri Surender Pal Singh]

As the Hon'ble Members will appreciate, in view of the delicate nature of the negotiations and the need for further consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, it will not be in our interest to reveal further details about these talks.

A copy of the Joint Statement issued at the conclusion of the recent talks is laid on the table of the House.

Joint Statement

The Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs of the Government of Pakistan, Mr. Aziz Ahmed, and the Special Emissary of the Prime Minister of India, Shri P.N. Haksar, assisted by the delegations consisting of senior officials of the two sides, held talks in Rawalpindi and Islamabad from 24th to 31st July, 1973. The Special Emissary of the Prime Minister of India also called on His Excellency Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, President of Pakistan on 27th and 30th of July, 1973.

During the course of these talks, which were marked by mutual understanding, the two sides reviewed the progress so far made in the implementation of the Simla Agreement since their last meeting in New Delhi in August, 1972. In the context of the normalisation of the situation in the sub-continent, they discussed the humanitarian issues set forth in the India-Bangladesh Declaration of 17th April, 1973, namely, the questions of repatriation of Pakistani prisoners of War and civilian internees in India, Bangalees in Pakistan and Pakistan Nationals in Bangladesh.

In the course of the talks certain issues arose which required further consideration by both sides. It was, therefore, agreed that the discussions will be resumed at New Delhi on 18th August, 1973.

श्री मधु लिमये (सांका) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर और औचित्य का प्रश्न है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालियर) : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वार्ता नाजुक दौर में है, नाजुक मसले हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या तदन को विकास में नहीं लिया जा सकता है —

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी कुछ होने तो दो, फिर ले लेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच जो पक्ष व्यवहार हुआ है उसकी प्रतिलिपि तो सदन के पटल पर रखी जा सकती है ताकि तदन को और देश को पता चल सके कि किन बातों पर वास्तविकता हो रही है और कौन से मुद्दे हैं जिनके कारण बातचीत विफल हो गई है । मंत्री महोदय क्यों नहीं मानते हैं कि बातचीत विफल हो गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट दे तो दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर और प्वाइंट आफ प्रोग्रेसिविटी है । बीच में खड़ा हो जाता तो आप कह देते कि टोक रहे हैं । मैं इस वास्ते खड़ा और बयान को मैंने खत्म होने दिया । मैं जो सवाल उठा रहा हूँ वे बड़े संवैधानिक और बुनियादी सवाल हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: He has just laid the paper. You can move a motion. This is not the proper time.

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन सा मौका आएगा ? इसी समय तो मैं इसको उठा सकता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिसकस करना है तो मोशन मूव कर दें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा मुद्दा आपके लिए है । प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर आपके लिए ही होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर क्या है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सुनेगे तब पता चलेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: By the time I listen and say, it is not a point of order, you would have said many things about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं संवैधानिक बात कहूँगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब संविधान बीच में आ जाता है तो बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप निर्णय दे सकते हैं, आपको पूरा अधिकार है । संविधान और नियमों के बारे में जो भी व्यवस्था उठाई जाएगी उसका निर्णय आप देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर की स्टेटमेंट के बाद न क्वेश्चन उठ सकता है और न प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर नहीं उठ सकेगा, न ही लिखा हुआ है । आप एकदम बदल जायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बदलने से तार नहीं है । कुछ देश हित की बात भी मंजूर नहीं पड़ती ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाता हूँ । हमारे संविधान के अनुसार नीतियों के बारे में मंत्री उस सदन के प्रति जिम्मेदार होता है । लेकिन पिछले दो साल में मैं देख रहा हूँ कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति विदेश मंत्री के द्वारा नहीं लेकिन स्पेशल एम्बेसी के द्वारा चलाई जा रही है

एक माननीय सदस्य : वो मान में तो आप यहां हैं भी नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो क्या विदेश नीति खत्म हो गई । इंडो-सोवियत ट्रीटी, भारत-बंगला

देश ट्रीटी और पाकिस्तान के साथ दो दो बार बातचीत हुई, उसमें हमारे कभी विदेश मंत्री नहीं थे । मंत्री का दायित्व होना चाहिये सदन के प्रति । स्पेशल एम्बेसी के बारे में हम क्या कह सकते हैं ? फार्म पोलिसी के लिए फार्म मिनिस्टर है न कि स्पेशल एम्बेसी . . . (व्यवधान) जरा सोच समझ कर मेरे इस प्रश्न पर आप रुकिए । यह प्रेजीडेंशियल सिस्टम नहीं, पार्लियमेंटरी सिस्टम है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहा लिखा है कि इस तरह का स्टेटमेंट नहीं आ सकता है ? किस रूप में लिखा हुआ है ? संवैधानिक यह प्रश्न हो सकता है । रोज यह चलता है । मैंने सोचा था कि आज कुछ माननीय सदस्य ने सदन पूरी नहीं की । आराम से कर्मा ता कार्रवाई चलनी चाहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप रुकिए । हमारे यहां पार्लियमेंटरी सिस्टम है, प्रेजीडेंशियल सिस्टम नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. No ruling is involved in it. The rules say, the Speaker should ask that it might be laid, and all that. Don't make everything a question of privilege. Now, Shri F. A. Ahmed.

13.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN EASTERN U.P. AND BIHAR

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Sir..

MR. SPEAKER: Please lay it on the table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय अपने वक्तव्य को सदन में पढ़ें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालियर) - वह अपने वक्तव्य को पढ़ें और फिर आप हमें उसमें से सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दें या आप कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस मंजूर कर लेते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय रुज में साफ लिखा है कि इस तरह जो मिनिस्टर्स के स्टेटमेंट दिये जाते हैं, उन पर क्वेश्चन नहीं किये जा सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यह आइटम पेपर में नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर आप इस पर डिस्कशन करना चाहते हैं, तो आप मोशन दीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हमने इण्डो-पाकिस्तान टाक्स के बारे में मोशन भेजा हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं सोच रहा था कि आज शान्ति रहेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, कहा अमानि हुई है? थोड़ा बहुत तो य करने ही हैं। अगर थोड़ा बहुत हा तो हमें ऐतराज नहीं है। जब ये बहुत ज्यादा तुल्यबाजी करते हैं, तो हम ऐतराज करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जब प्राग लगती है, तो थोड़ी जगह में लगती है। बाद में वह फैल जाती है।

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप फायर ब्रिगेड का काम करते हैं।

SHRI F A AHMED Mr Speaker, Sir, the House had an occasion to discuss the drought situation in Bihar and Eastern U.P., when I made a statement on the drought situation in the country on 24th July, 1973. As Honourable Members expressed anxiety on the drought situation prevailing in Eastern U.P. and Bihar

I visited Bihar on the 29th and 30th July, 1973, to make an on-the-spot study of the drought situation. I could not visit U.P. on account of heavy rains on the 30th July in Varanasi.

In Bihar, I flew over some of the drought-affected areas of Patna, Monghyr, Nawada and Gaya Districts and also went by car from Gaya to Barachatty and have had detailed discussions with the State Chief Minister and some of the other members of the State Council of Ministers, Leader of Opposition, some members of the State Assembly and senior officials.

Bihar drought situation has considerably improved on account of the rains received during the last few days. Earlier due to dry spell during most part of July, there had been some damage to the standing crop of maize and to paddy seedling as a result of which transplantation of paddy had also been affected. The salvaging operations for the standing crops and the intensification of the activities for growing of late paddy and maize and other alternative crops undertaken by the State Government in consultation with the officials of the Central Ministry of Agriculture will, it is hoped, enable the State Government to take full advantage of the recent rains to organise maximum possible production of kharif crops.

The State Government has also drawn up necessary programmes for providing relief to the affected population by opening relief works, arranging drinking water supply, etc. and is implementing them according to the requirements of the different areas.

The Central Government is helping the State Government with the allotment of foodgrains to the maximum

possible extent, keeping in view the stock position and requirements of the country as a whole. The State Government has also been advised to step up procurement operations and undertake steps for de-hoarding of stocks and to tighten up the public distribution system to improve the general availability of foodgrains in the State. It is proposed to depute a Central Team for making an on-the-spot study of the drought situation. Request for giving an ad-hoc assistance of Rs. 10 crores for organising relief is under consideration.

Hon'ble Members are aware that during the last few days there have been rains in Eastern U.P., where also on account of dry spell in the first half of July standing crops had been damaged to some extent. These rains have helped the situation considerably.

The State Government has undertaken necessary measures to provide relief to the people as also to increase production by taking maximum advantage of the recent rains. Necessary allotment of foodgrains is also being made to the State Government. A Central Team would be visiting the State from 2nd August to 4th August, 1973 to make on-the-spot assessment of the situation and make recommendations in regard to the scale of relief operations needed, etc.

Some Hon'ble Members, while pressing for acceptance of an adjournment Motion/Call Attention Notice on the drought situation in Bihar and Eastern U.P. on 31st July, 1973 in the House, referred to occurrence of starvation deaths in these States. While reports about the cases referred to by the Hon'ble Members have been called for from the State Governments, I may mention that in all cases where allegations of starvation deaths have come to our notice, State Governments have been requested to hold necessary enquiries into such cases as is the normal practice. In

all cases in which reports have so far been received from U.P. and Bihar, there has been no case of death due to starvation. I may also mention that no other State reported any case of occurrence of starvation death.

The Hon'ble Members would, therefore, appreciate that the situation is not at all alarming and has, in fact, improved with good rains having been received during the last few days in these areas. However, we are constantly in touch with the State Governments of Bihar and U.P., and I assure the House that all necessary steps to deal with the situation as it develops from time to time would be taken in consultation with the State Governments.

13.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Thirty-three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I would like to make a submission. As you are aware, in the other House also the question was raised by Shri Krishna Kant....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is about victimisation of UNI employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. You cannot refer to any proceedings in the other House except when it is a statement of government policy or something like that. Please do not do that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not want to refer to that.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

You are aware that dozens of employees working in the United News of India are being victimised by the General Manager and other officials at Bombay, Delhi and other places. This matter has been brought to the notice of the hon. Labour Minister. I would only request you to ask the Labour Minister to make a statement. There is serious victimisation going on. This should stop.

श्री शक्ति भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : यू० एन० आई० की कर्मचारी यूनियन के प्रेसीडेंट श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी हैं। उन्होंने अभी यू० एन० आई० के कर्मचारियों के बारे में कहा है। मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यू० एन० आई० के यूनियन सदस्यों का ट्रान्स्फर दूर-दूर जगहों पर किया जा रहा है। किसी को अंतर्गत भेजा जा रहा है और किसी को और दूसरी जगह और इस तरह से उनका विज्ञे-माइजेशन किया जा रहा है। प्रेस कमिशन ने पहले सिफारिश की है कि यू० एन० आई० और पी० टी० आई० को सरकार का रपॉर्जन द्वारा टेक-ओवर कर ले। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मिलसिले में संतोही सहोदय बयान दें।

14.35 hrs.

CUSTOMS, GOLD (CONTROL) AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL.—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We resume discussion of the following motion moved by Shri K. R. Ganesh on the 1st August, 1973, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, as amended, be passed”.

Before I call upon Shri Madhu Limaye to continue his speech....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): You have to give your historic ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call upon Mr. Madhu Limaye to continue his speech I would like to recapitulate shortly and clarify the issues that are involved. Mr. Madhu Limaye yesterday was in the midst of answering the charge of Mr. Naik that he was indulging in character assassination, and he will continue with his speech. But I would like to make this request to Mr. Madhu Limaye that he should confine himself to the refutation of that charge. He should not go beyond that limit. (Interruption) Order please. I am concerned with this particular issue. Let us dispose one after another. I would also request him to keep in mind the limitation of time. (Interruptions). Order please.

Now, the other issue that is involved is the question of the point of order: whether Shri Madhu Limaye should be permitted to make a reference to the Chhoti Sadri Gold question. (Interruptions). Order please. This is a point of order. This comes next Yesterday, I had posed a number of queries to the Government in order to enable me to arrive at certain conclusions before I give my ruling. Soon after Mr. Madhu Limaye has spoken—I think we need not have any further discussion on this, we have had enough of discussion—I would request that the Government may furnish that information and then we shall go to the next stage of the ruling on the point of order. Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री सधु लिसये (बांका): उपाध्यक्ष सहोदय

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, may I raise a point of order?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Madhu Limaye. You are rising on what?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A point of order within a point of order I really do not understand.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The Chair—the hon. Deputy-Speaker—said just now that there will be a refutation of the charge that I had the opportunity to make yesterday. But I think the last few sentences which have been uttered by the hon. Member have very clearly stated that he will assassinate wherever there is no character and he will not assassinate wherever there is character. And to that extent I think there has been a conclusive refutation, or whatever it was, of what was, of what was said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Let us hear him. Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह क्या प्वाइन्ट आफ़ ऑर्डर था ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. (*Interruptions*). Order please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): Sir, I want to make a submission with your permission. If you permit, then I shall make it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Madhu Limaye. Anyway, what do you want to say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I just want to bring this to your notice for future practice and for the future functioning of this House also. Last time, when Mr. Madhu Limaye raised certain issues and some other Members including Shri Naik raised certain points, Mr. Madhu Limaye wanted to raise a point of explanation to clarify the position *vis-a-vis* the remarks made by Mr. Naik. Mr. Madhu

Limaye said—this is on record at page 4616 of the stencilled debates:

“अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा जवाब आने से पहले अवले आइटम पर आया नहीं जा सका मैं ठीक जवाब देना चाहता हूँ ।”
(व्यवधान) ।

After that, Mr. Deputy-Speaker said—this is on record:

“I think that the apprehension of Mr. Madhu Limaye is unwarranted; (*Interruptions*) Order please; because I see the half-an-hour discussion is also in his name and therefore it can be shifted forward by a few minutes, in order to give him an opportunity.”

Sir, your mind was very clear. You were very accommodative. (*Interruptions*). But we see your difficulty. At 5.30 sharp, two members got up; you had earlier given the promise; out at 5.30 two Members got up. It is on record. Mr. Reddy and Mr. Sanghi got up. It is at 5.30, according to the rules, that the half-an-hour discussion must start. Notwithstanding whatever, you had said earlier to accommodate Shri Madhu Limaye, when somebody had challenged it then you had to take the sense of the House, though you had made the promise.

Probably the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was also guided by what those hon. Members were saying and he said, with due deference to Shri Madhu Limaye, this should be taken up. After that you said that because many Members of the House insisted, you said that. I would only wish that for future guidance you clarify this so that the *bona fides* are not brought into question. The records are there. You did say, you did assure Madhu Limaye that even beyond 5.30 he could make some observations. The sense of the House was otherwise. That is why you were required to take that decision. If that matter is

[Prof Madhu Dandavate]

clarified most of those who raised the issue, and Mr Madhu Limaye will have nothing to say, Please clarify it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am happy that Prof Dandavate has brought this up. It is a fact that I did use these words

I did say this but I should like Mr. Madhu Limaye is unwarranted. Because I see the half an hour discussion is also in his name and therefore it could be shifted forward by a few minutes in order to give him an opportunity."

I did say this but I should like Mr. Madhu Dandavate to make this distinction. This is a bare statement that a thing can be done, it is not in the nature of my decision that this matter should continue until Mr Limaye had finished his speech. That being my intention, when there is objection from one section of the House that the order in the Order Paper should be adhered to, this is what Mr Ramgopal Reddy and another hon. Member said, it is the business, the duty of the Chair to take cognisance of this new factor. All that I did was to take cognisance of this submission from an important section of the House. I think you would agree with me that the person sitting in the Chair must perform his duty with the utmost co-operation and support of the House. He cannot do his duty as a dictator. If there is objection, I have got to take the sense of the House and therefore I asked the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and he was also of the same opinion.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE.
That is exactly what I also said

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I would also say this, both of you and Mr. Madhu Limaye were excited unnecessarily over a mere technicality. The substance of my commitment, of my promise to Limaye was that I would give him full opportunity to refute the charge, I had also said that if

he could not do it yesterday, he could do it today. That is the substance.

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि मैं बहुत नर्म स्वभाव का आदमी हूँ और आपका तथा हमारा क्या रिश्ता है, यह भी आप जानते हैं। इस लिये अगर आप उसको कल कह देते कि मैं आपकी कहा था कि साढ़े पाच बजे के बाद भी बोल सकते हैं, लेकिन इस समय न बोलिये, तो मैं आप के आदेश का पालन करता। मैंने इसी लिये एतराज करना पड़ा, जो रिकार्ड से भी साबित हुआ है। लेकिन इन लोगों की हमेशा की तरह यह हटब्रह्म, हटधर्मी नहीं चलेगी (व्यवधान)

रूल 25 के अनुसार आप को सेशन लेने की जरूरत नहीं थी। आप इस के प्रावीजों का देखिये—जो कार्य सूची यहाँ दी गई है, उन का जो निर्धारित समय है वह बदला नहीं जायगा, लेकिन

"Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation"

आप को अधिहार है सेशन लेने की जरूरत नहीं थी फिर भी मैं मानता हूँ—चुनि रिकार्डें साफ हैं और मैं आप से झगडा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, इस लिये मैं इस बात को छोड़ देता हूँ। मैं तो बहुत नर्म स्वभाव का आदमी हूँ मेरा नाम मधु है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order, please. You have said something that casts some kind of reflection on the way the Chair has conducted the proceedings. Therefore, I must clarify the position. But before I do that, let me tell this to Mr. Limaye, who is a seasoned and reputed parliamentarian. You can do far greater service to this House and to this country, for which you are capable, if you do not indulge yourself too much in mere technicalities. When you say "unless the Speaker is satisfied", how

does that bar the Speaker for his satisfaction to take note of the sense of the House? I think I have done everything according to the rules. In order to satisfy myself, I wanted to take the sense of the House. Now, I would request you not to persist on this, but proceed further.

श्री मधु लिमये मैंने तो कहा है कि मैंने खरम कर दिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक़्त आप ने मुझे स्पष्टीकरण का मौका दिया है इस लिये मैं भाषण नहीं करूँगा, केवल स्पष्टीकरण करूँगा। आप मुझे इस सदन में तकरीबन 1964 के अन्त में देख रहे हैं और यहाँ मैंने जो जो आरोप लगाये हैं, बिन तथ्यों का आधार लिये नहीं लगाये। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो मेरे साथ टकराने का प्रयास करता था, उसको पीछे हटना पड़ा। आप के दूसरे गवर्नर—कानूनगो माहब का मामला—जो अदालत में गया और अदालत ने कहा—इतना झूठ बोलता हूँ कि उसने अपनी गवाही में एक भी वाक्य ऐसा नहीं कहा—अपने नाम के अलावा—जिस में कम से कम एक अमत्त्व बात न हो। इस लिये मैं बिना सबूत के नहीं बोलता हूँ। मेरे मित्रों और खास कर मेरे जो भूतपूर्व सहयोगी हैं—हल्ला करने वालों में मेरे सब मित्र हैं उन्नीकृष्णन्, बमन साठ—ये सब भूतपूर्व समाजवादी हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री बसंत साठे (नागपुर) हम तो भूतपूर्व हैं लेकिन ये तो अभी भी नव हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये अब, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान 1966 की रिपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब छोटी सादरी मोना काइ के बारे में

SOME HON MEMBERS:

फिर वही बून फिर कर आ गये ..

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Now we are back to square No. 1.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is correct to some extent that we are back to square No. 1, to the main question of the point of order. But, then, the whole thing arose from your remark yesterday that he was indulging in character assassination. I have given him the right to defend himself and to refute the charge. It was his reference to his main point that evoked a point of order from you that he was indulging in character assassination. Now, without referring to that, how can he refute the charge that he was indulging in character assassination?

SHRI B V NAIK: Sir, I would like to make a humble submission. I hope all members are equal here and some are not more equal. Yesterday the hon Member has very clearly stated,—I have not gone through the proceedings very categorically stated that he assassinates wherever there is character and does not assassinate where there is no character. What is the clarification required on that? (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये रेकार्ड में है। आप को अगर भाषण नहीं आता है तो मैं सबक देने के लिये तैयार हूँ। आप न अंग्रेजी जानते हैं न मराठी जानते हैं न हिन्दी जानते हैं, न कोकणी जानते हैं। बेल पत्री की भाषा जानते हैं केवल।

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have a small submission. The question of choti sadri will definitely come. They wanted to give gold to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri but they collected gold for Shri Piloo Mody.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now it is no longer choti sadri; it has become bari sadri, it has become so big. I would request Shri Naik to allow Shri Limaye to continue with his submission. I am here to watch what he says. On going through the records—I have checked it up—I find that Shri Madhu Limaye towards the end did say that he would assassinate only where there is character.

श्री० लुई बडरले जिन का चरित्र होता है उन का ही चरित्र हनन होता है, यह मधु लिमये जी ने कहा था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have the record here of what Mr. Limaye said. May be, because of my ignorance of Hindi, I was not able to put it that way. (Interruption) order, please Now, I would request one of the Members.. (Interruptions) Order, please. You cannot go on like that. If you want, the record of what Mr. Limaye said in Hindi can be read out in the House so that everybody would know. Let us hear the record

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): On a point of order, Sir. We cannot trust anybody in the Congress party to read it correctly

श्री जशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली)
“श्री मधु लिमये आप का यह निर्णय रहा कि इस विधेयक पर जो चर्चा है वह बल तक के लिये टाल दी गयी। आप का यह भी निर्णय रहा कि मैंने स्पष्टीकरण का आप न अधिकार दिया है। यह स्पष्टीकरण भी है बल तक है। अब मैं बेचन इनका ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि चरित्र हनन उन्नी लोग का है जो जिन के पात्र चरित्र होता है।”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please Now I am attending to Mr Naik The records have been read out to the satisfaction of the Members This speech of Mr Limaye is by no means the conclusion of his speech (Interruptions) Order, order This is by no means the conclusion of his speech Therefore, on this score Mr Naik, you cannot say, “You cannot continue because you have concluded your speech.” I would request you to allow him to have his say

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Mr Limaye has said that there is question of character assassination only in the case of those persons who have character (Interruptions).

श्री जशि भूषण.: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत कैलाशपूर्ण भाषा में माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने यह कहा कि चरित्र हनन उस का ही होता है जिस का चरित्र होता है। सीधा मतलब है कि बाकी लोगों का चरित्र नहीं है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मैं इन से कहूँ कि मधु लिमये का कोई चरित्र नहीं है और इसलिये मैं इन का हनन नहीं करूँगा तो इन को बुरा लगेगा या नहीं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : बहुत संक्षेप में आपका स्पष्टीकरण खत्म कर दूँगा। छोटी सादरी में 150 किग्रा मोना डिंकैस आफ इंडिया क्लब का उल्लेखन करके एक छावनी के पास पाया गया। उसी गैर कानूनी सोने के एक घन से प्रधान मंत्री जी की स्वर्ण तला करने का निर्णय हुआ। पहले सुझाव यह था कि श्री कामराज गोखरोलेकिन उन्होंने साक्षात् कि तब कोई मोना वचेगा नहीं। उसके बाद सुझाव आया कि चव्हाण महार जाँची क्योंकि वह सुरक्षा मंत्री थे। उसने यह मोक्षा गया कि मोना बचन वाला नहीं है। फिर श्री नाल बहादुर गम्भीर के मैकटेरियट को टेलेफोन किया गया और अब पता चला कि 56 निम्नो उनका अजन है वा प्रधान मंत्री की खण्डित करने का निर्णय हुआ। मवाल बर मैंने उम्मा उठाया क्योंकि गोल्ल कट्टील गन और डिफेंस आफ इंडिया क्लब का गन हर एक व्यक्ति को उसके पास जो माना उसका एनाल करना पड़ता है। हमने यह चोरी का मोना था। इस तरह से दोना कानूनो का उल्लेखन हुआ था। इसलिए मैंने प्रहारा पर इस बहस का उठाया और कई बार यह मवाल उठाने के बाद एक गान्द्रपति जी को हम लोगों ने मैमोरेण्डम भी दिया और मैमोरेण्डम सदन की टेबल पर रखा गया। इट इज ए प्रिविलेज्ड टाकुमेण्ट। लाइब्रेरी में वह रखा हुआ है। ये सब घनजाने से बोल गए हैं। राजा कर देख सकते हैं उसको। इसके बाद मुह मंत्री श्री चव्हाण ने कहा था कि हम ने सी बॉ आई की इनफार्मेशन करना

जरूरी है। सी वी आई की इन्वेंचरी गुरु हुई। उसके बाद तीन चार बार इसके बारे में पूछा गया कि क्या यह जांच पूरी हो गई है? अंतिस जवाब प्रधान मंत्री का आया क्योंकि तब प्रधानमंत्री के हाथ में सी वी आई आ गई थी। उन से सवाल पूछा गया था कि क्या श्री सुखाडिया के बारे में सी वी आई की जांच चल रही है। छोटी सादरी मोना कांड के बारे में वह पूरी हो गई है। प्रधानमंत्री ने उत्तर दिया है कि अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है। यह जुलाई 1970 की बात है। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि मेरे इन मित्रों ने इस मामले को आगे बढ़ाने के बजाय पिछले तीन वर्षों में इसके बारे में कुछ भी नहीं किया है।

अब मैं आ रहा हूँ इतनी जरूरत क्यों मुझे पड़ी और इसमें किसी के चरित्रहनन का मसाला नहीं है। इसलिए अब किसी के ऊपर आरोप है और साबित होने के बाद उनके नाम प्रकाशित करने की बात आपने जो बिल पेश है उसमें कही है तो क्या मैं इस पर बोल नहीं सकता हूँ श्री सुखाडिया के खिलाफ जांच हो रही है तो क्या मुझे यह शिथिल-कार नहीं है कि जब सरकार इस विधेयक को पेश करने में दंब और डोंगडाजी का परिचय दे रही है तो उसकी चर्चा करूं जिनके खिलाफ जांच अभी से चल रही है उसको अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है। फिर आप नरन तो कहते हैं कि हम कड़ी सजा देने वाले हैं इसमें चरित्रहनन का प्रयास नहीं है। जो चरित्रहान लोग हैं उनकी मैं हमेशा प्रशंसा करता हूँ, तारीफ करता हूँ लेकिन जो चरित्रहीन लोग हैं, जो अपराध करते हैं, जो कानून को तोड़ते हैं और जिसको ला कमीशन ने सोशल एंड एकोनामिक काइम्स कहा है, सामाजिक और आर्थिक अपराध, इस तरह के काम करने वालों के पीछे मैं पड़ता हूँ। चरित्रवान लोगों के प्रति मेरे मन में जितनी आदर की भावना है शायद मेरे मित्रों के मन में उतने आदर की भावना हो नहीं सकती है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Yesterday you had asked the Government to clarify certain points which you had raised and I had stated yesterday that since the hon. Member had raised these points at the stage of the third reading of the Bill, I had not had the necessary time to find out the facts. On the various clarifications you had sought I have to make the following statement.

The matter relating to the seizure of gold at Choti Sadari has figured on several occasions in the past in this House. The last question on this case was unstarred question No. 549 answered on 17-11-1971 in reply to which it was stated that the case relating to the alleged misappropriation of gold by Shri Ganpat Lal and others is still pending in the court of the Civil Judge and Asst. Sessions Judge, Udaipur since September 1966, and during the pendency of the criminal case, inquiry by the CBI is to be conducted with due regard to the provisions of law so as not to attract the provisions of law relating to contempt of court. In the criminal case in which a *de novo* trial was ordered on 15-12-69, 30 hearings had taken place upto 29th June 1973.

Shri Sukhadia whose name had figured in the discussions earlier had himself made a request in his letter dated 27th April 1967 addressed to the then Home Minister that the matter may be probed by a Central Agency such as the CBI... (Interruptions) Since the facts in the criminal case against Shri Ganpat Lal regarding misappropriation of gold have a bearing on the subject matter of the CBI inquiry, it was decided in March 1968 to make a preliminary inquiry in the course of which the statements of witnesses are being recorded only after those witnesses have been examined in the court case to avoid legal complications. The main witness in the complaint is Shri Gunvantlal and he could not be exa-

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

mined so far in the preliminary inquiry which is being made by the CBI because his statement in the court case has not been completed. Shri Gunvantlal was cross-examined in the court in May 1973 and the case has been adjourned for further cross-examination. The next date of hearing is on 6th August 1973.

The progress of the inquiry will entirely depend on the court case. It cannot be said when the recording of the statements of all witnesses will be completed in the court case. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the time by which the CBI inquiry will be completed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now it is fully proved that the allegations made by Shri Madhu Limaye were completely baseless. They are still sub judice and nothing has been proved against Shri Sukhadia as such and only in the most malicious manner he has made the allegations against Mr. Sukhadia. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

Now that I have heard the Government, I think the stage has come when we must arrive at some decision about this. Now, let us be clear in our mind as to what is the central issue of the point of order yesterday. It is not the merits of the case and I will state at the beginning that we shall not enter into the merits of the case especially since it is now pending in a court of law.

Members should refrain from saying anything that may impede the functioning of the Court and all that. The central point yesterday was this that even a reference to this case in which Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, who is now a Governor of Mysore, figures should not be made on the ground that he is a person in high authority. Hon. Members have read

out the rules. The relevant rule relating to that is Rule 352(v) which says—

"A Member while speaking shall not reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms."

And also, the Explanation is given there. It says:

"Explanation.—The words 'persons in high authority' mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him"

This was the rule quoted. Stand was taken on this rule that a reference to Mr. Mohan Lal Sukhadia, who is Governor of Mysore, should not be made. I think that is the Central point to the point of order. Mr. Salve has made this point very clear in his submission yesterday when he said:

"When reflection is cast on the conduct of a person it should be judged in the context of the fact whether or not he is in high authority today"

So, this is the submission, I take it from the Congress party, that reference should not be made to Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia because of the fact that he occupies a position of high authority.

SHRI PILLOO MODY: He has no authority today. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Let us be clear in our minds. Who are these persons in high authority? We should be clear in our minds about that. Constitution has something to say about that. Can I go at some length and read each provision?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Constitutional provision with regard to the President says this. This is Article 61 of the Constitution. I quote:

"When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution,"

Mind you, it is only for violation of the Constitution (*Interruptions*) It is only for violation of the Constitution that the President can be impeached. Other things don't come in

SHRI PILOO MODY: Not for making a speech

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I quote:

"When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament

No such charge shall be preferred unless (a) the proposal to prefer such charge is contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least fourteen days' notice in writing signed by not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House has been given of their intention to move the resolution, and

(b) such resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House"

That is about the President. It is very clear about it. The other people who are mentioned in the Constitution are the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. Now, this is what it says

SHRI PILOO MODY: You are also mentioned

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, fortunately or unfortunately, Article 94 of the Constitution says this. I quote.

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"A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of the People—

(a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the House of the People;

(b) may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker to the Speaker resign his office; and

(c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then members of the House:

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (c) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution."

This is about the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker

Then, the other category of persons are the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court. The Constitution says:

"A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity

This also relates to the Judges of the High Court. So, whenever you want to discuss about them, a Motion has to be drawn up in appropriate terms. The Constitution is silent as far as the Governor is concerned.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Clerks of the Home Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It has been pointed out here that it is not only the person mentioned in the Constitution, but also "such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed." Now, I don't think there is anything on the record where the Speaker has particularised any other person in high authority beyond what has been mentioned here. And therefore, at the moment, we have no precedent to go by, as to which other person....
(Interruptions)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Is the ruling over?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I am trying to formulate the position.
(Interruptions). I don't want another mini-debate to develop. (Interruptions).

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): I would like to make a point. I am not challenging your ruling. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. I would request the Members to cooperate. If I hear you now, I will have to hear others and another mini debate will come up. So, I would request you not to insist.
(Interruptions). How can there be a point of order while my ruling is yet to be given on the point of order?

If you have another point of order, I shall hear you after my ruling. Kindly sit down. At present, I am disposing of one point or order. How can I hear another point of order? That is the position

Now, I would like the Members to ponder over this. Let me take my personal case. I happen to be the Deputy-Speaker. Now, according to the Constitution, you cannot discuss

about my conduct while sitting in this Chair without bringing a substantive motion drawn in appropriate terms. That is very clear; the rules are also very clear that no reflection should be cast on the conduct of the person sitting in the Chair and conducting the affairs of the House.

Now, would it be proper for me to say that because of this constitutional provision, my conduct while not acting as Presiding Officer here cannot be discussed in the House?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Who is discussing?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not finished. Can I claim this that my conduct while not acting as Presiding Officer cannot be discussed in the House without a substantive motion? For anything that I said outside—not to in the discharge of my functions as the Presiding Officer—am I immune from all this discussion? Would it be justified? In my personal capacity, if I go to Meghalaya or somewhere else and I break the law there, can I say you cannot discuss about me because the Constitution says you can not discuss about my affairs as I occupy a position of high authority

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muyattupuzha): That is the correct position.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I would like you to think very deeply about this.

Now I will come to the wordings of the rules. The rule says: 'reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority'. It is the reading of the rule. According to me, it is only in respect of the conduct of the person in high authority in the discharge of his functions as an incumbent of that position of high authority that he occupies. (Interruptions). That is my interpretation of the rules. Now, I would like the hon. Members not

to get emotional about it. Let us look upon this question here with a higher sense of responsibility to this House and to this country. Let us take it this way because, what we decide now is going to be historic. It will be historic unless this Parliament changes its decision. When we take this decision, it is going to stand and it is going to guide the conduct of our Governors and other people in high authority in this whole country. (Interruptions). Let me finish what I am going to say. Therefore, it is very very important, namely what we decide now.

Now, the question is this. Can any wrong or anything that a person does in the course of his whole life—it may be a wrong that he has committed in the course of his life—can all that be swept under the carpet just because of a certain fortuitous circumstances that in course of time he happens to occupy a position of authority?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Give us a little time, and we shall say why that is not permissible. (Interruptions)...

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He cannot interrupt you when you are giving your ruling.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I cannot understand why the Opposition is disturbed. I do not really understand why our friends are raising objection. You, Sir, have posed different aspects and you are inviting our views, and we are prepared to make our submissions. Why should there be all this shouting about it? We are not trampling on their rights.

The point has been raised, and you are going to give a very important ruling. All that I am suggesting is that if you are so inclined, you may permit observations on that to be placed before you. That is all that we are asking for.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: On a point of order.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Let all hon. Members please sit down. I am not hearing anything.

Now, I am saying this with the greatest sense of responsibility because I am also personally involved in it. Therefore, I am not saying anything else; I am saying what should be the standard in this country....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Permit us to make our submissions.....

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): You are giving such a ruling which afterwards will create a lot of confusion worst founded!

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): May I say something?..

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The hon. Minister cannot speak now. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Let me finish. I am not referring to anything. I am referring to what should be the standard in this country....

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should be heard.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to help you. You are aware of the well-known principles of interpretation of law. Kindly do not take any step which may be wrong. If you give any ruling today, it will become a precedent. I want to assist you. There are well-known interpretations of law, and you should not introduce new interpretations or new words... (Interruptions) You are giving new words. Do not make that mistake.

• [Shri Vasant Sathe]

You are reading the words 'of authority' I think you are making a mistake. I just want to assist you...

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Why don't you allow the Chair to speak?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Once you give a ruling, it cannot be retracted from. I do not want you to make a mistake. Allow me to assist you. There are some well-known principles of interpretation of law. I just want to bring them to your notice.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since it is going to be an important ruling.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: Permit us to assist you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not given my ruling. I am only clarifying the position. But since, as I say, it is going to be very very important, because...

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Postpone it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: and it will lay down the norm for the conduct of people in the highest offices, and in these days, the troubled days in which we are on all fronts, the standard that we lay down here is important, therefore, if the Members want to make submissions, I am prepared to hear because that is the will of the House, so that hon. Members may not say later that a ruling has been given without proper hearing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You have not made up your mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Although at the time of giving a ruling nothing more should be heard, because it is an important matter I will stop here, withhold my ruling and hear a few more members.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I only wanted to say this. Since as you yourself have said, it is a very important ruling, is it necessary now to go into such an important ruling for the disposal of this point? I would request you to consider whether we should go into the question of Governor, President, Speaker and so on. Is it necessary for the disposal of this case? Is it not enough for you to decide whether any reference can be made to Shri Sukhadia or not? Why go into the question of Governors, Governors-General, Presidents and all that? I would respectfully submit it is not necessary. Let us confine ourselves to the simple issue; kindly give a ruling on the point raised whether reference can be made to Shri Sukhadia or not and leave it at that. Dispose of the case that way. Why go into that vital question which has got a very great importance?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Do I understand the hon. Minister as saying that we can say whatever we like about Shri Sukhadia?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There are certain well-known principles of interpretation of statutes and law. One of them, and the best known, is that the language of a particular provision must be read as it is when it is plain and no new words must be introduced or added therein. If you read the words you were about to interpret, 'reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority'-you were trying to say qua the authority—the words 'as an authority' or 'as such authority' are nowhere there. Therefore, when a person is in high authority, any reflection that is to be made on the conduct of that person is barred. It does not say 'as that authority'. Therefore, the idea appears to be that when a person is occupying a high authority, no reflection should be cast in a lighter vein in Parliament because it derogates from that authority. It does not bar reflection in other cases, in cases of those who are not

in high authority—in those cases you are free to make that—But when it is a case of a high authority, the only restriction is that it must be on a proper motion well-drawn.

Therefore, I would submit that reading the words, plain as they are, it does not say 'as an authority' or 'as long as he is in that authority'. It means any reflection cast on the conduct of that person; it does not say conduct today or here and now as an authority. It means conduct at any time because it will ultimately reflect on him and by that reflection, people are likely to think low of him. Therefore, no reflection should be cast in a lighter vein by people. This is the essence. Hence I submit that no introduction of new words should be there. That is number one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a question of interpretation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In interpreting also.

The well-known principle of interpretation is that you must read the words as they are and you must not say that the law-makers intended or must have thought this way. If they had thought so, they would have made it clear. You should not impute that to the law-makers. This is the first point.

As far as persons in high authority are concerned, as you have read out, the constitutional provision is about either the impeachment of the President, the removal of judges or—

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): But there is nothing about the Governor. If he is a high authority, it must have been mentioned there. There is impeachment for the President but not for the Governors. (Interruptions).

यह तो समझा दिया सबिधान में गवर्नर के खिलाफ क्या है ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Only impeachment in respect of high authorities is mentioned. That is also not about the conduct. It is only when impeachment or removal has to be made. Those sections do not talk of conduct or reflection on conduct either. What this section says is, "persons in high authority." Now, therefore, if we are drawing a parallel because of certain other provisions in the Constitution and say that there are other provisions regarding impeachment of the President, removal of judges, etc., and you included the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not include them; it is in the Constitution. Not I.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is made clear by saying "in proper terms." What it says is: "The words 'persons in high authority' means persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms," referring to impeachment, etc., "under the Constitution, or such other persons..." If there were to be only those persons and no other person was to be included, it would have stopped here. The very idea of including, "such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him" is clear. This part would have no meaning if you were to say "thus far and no further, and these are the persons; that is all." Otherwise, where is the discretion? To whom else would it apply when you include it under the latter part? I say *agum genus* that the principle of interpretation in law is that when there is a particular provision, then, persons of a similar category would also be automatically deemed to be included. Therefore, persons like Governors or Chief Ministers or Chief Justices of high courts or judges of the high

[Shri Vasant Sathé]
courts and Speakers of other Assemblies—not only here—and such persons who occupy positions which are supposed to be above board, as we say, and who are therefore to be respected by all—persons of sanctity—should not be brought in and no reflection should be brought against them in a lighter vein

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, despite the fact that we have come to a stage when a ruling has to be given, but because the ruling is so important and the Members are so exercised over it,—I am conscious of the fact that this is going to have a far-reaching repercussion not only for the whole country but for the future guidance of our Constitutional functioning—I am prepared to listen—(Interruptions) Order please Mr Pandey, we shall hear your words of wisdom at the proper time, not now

I am prepared to listen Although we are spending a little more time in this, I think it is worth since it is so important, I am prepared to hear Members again I would call every body, everybody will have his chance

SHRI D N TIWARY (Gopalganj) It is a very important matter which is going to have far reaching importance In that case fix a date have a full-fledged debate so that the leaders of the Opposition parties and groups might be here and discuss the matter

श्री मधु लियये : अरे मैं 'तो सुपर लीडर,
हू आप लोगो का।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : हम मैटर पर पूरी डिबेट करने के लिए एक दिन रखा दीजिए ताकि हर पार्टी के लीडर तैयार होकर आ सकें और डिबेट करे। जल्दी से इसको आप न करे। दूसरा दिन फिक्स कीजिए, और माननीय मधु लियये से कहूंगा कि अब इसीन्यूएटिंग रिमार्क्स न करे, और इस बिल को पास होने दें।

श्री शक्ति जूष्य इसको पोस्टपोन
कीजिए, दो तीन बटे का समय दीजिए।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI Already a suggestion has been made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that this was a very important thing and in such an important matter ruling should not be given unless the subject-matter so demands it Therefore before you give a ruling I request you to consider whether the subject-matter of discussion demands this ruling and if you feel it does not I shall beg of you not to give a ruling But even then if you ask for it I shall make a submission

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I do not ask for a ruling you are asking not I

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI The basic question we are confronted with is whether the Governor is a person in high authority

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have not come to that Let me clarify so that you may not start on a wrong angle I was trying to make this distinction about the conduct of a person in his private capacity before he comes to occupy the position of high authority and his conduct of the affairs as an incumbent of a position of a high authority that he occupies I am only trying to make that distinction I have not come to the point whether the Governor is in a position of high authority or not

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI On that limited question my submission will be this There are certain persons in authority in this country, which is immune from any conduct of criminal liability Under article 361(2), the Governor has been equated with the highest office in the land the President and no criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President or the Governor of a State in any court during his term of office

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of any criminal proceedings.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I am interpreting that article. One may argue that if the Governor does some criminal act while discharging his function as Governor, article 361 (2) is affected, not otherwise.

But there have been numerous decisions, and also interpretations that the Governor is immune from criminal proceedings....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will come to you again. Let me get this point cleared from the minister. Just now in this prepared statement, he mentioned about certain cases pending in a court of law relating to Shri Ganpat Lal or somebody else. I would like to know from him just for my information whether Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia has also been implicated in that case.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But there is a CBI enquiry that is going on and that obviously includes the enquiry into the alleged role of Shri Sukhadia in the whole affairs?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I was trying to submit that you are now dealing with the question of giving a ruling on the propriety....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: There is no ruling on propriety.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Let me use the kind of words I want to use. Why do you want to tutor everybody? I was trying to submit that the present debate is whether reference to Shri Sukhadia's name should be made in this House since he happens to occupy the exalted position of a Governor. This whole Sadri gold case came up before the House earlier. The hon.

member has mentioned only parts of the case and he has tried not to place before the House some very relevant information. The relevant information was whether....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us be clear that Shri Madhu Limaye has completed his case about that portion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What portion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About refuting that charge. I am half way, or one-fourth way or two-thirds way through giving my ruling I have not given my ruling.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: So, you have changed? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not given my ruling.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What does he mean by "you have changed"? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was only formulating the question. I have not given my ruling. Because the members are very exercised about this and because the ruling is going to be important, I say even now I am prepared to stop and listen again. Therefore, if I am listening, I must listen to everybody fully. Why are you objecting?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उनके पहले खड़ा था। ये बीच में कैसे आ गए ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me make it clear. I shall hear Shri Madhu Limaye also.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, you had asked me a question: what are the matters under the CBI inquiry. Let all facts come before this House. Do not hide facts; be honest....(Interruptions)

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

The matters that are under the CBI enquiry are:

- (1) whether on or about 16-12-65 gold was recovered from Ganpat Lal in two separate lots each weighing 56.863 kilograms;
- (2) whether any quantity of the gold recovered from Ganpat Lal has been misappropriated by any one;
- (3) whether any impropriety was involved through the acceptance of the offer of gold as donation to the National Defence Fund.

May I also submit that in the Lok Sabha debate dated the 22nd November 1967 the then Home Minister has given the following information:

"There is no question of having any public inquiry commission in regard to this matter. This question has many times been discussed on the floor of the House. In the information that was given to this hon. House it has been stated that there is nothing against Shri Sukhadia which can be proved. But, certainly, as regards some further investigation into this matter, like one by the CBI, I have said that such investigation could be undertaken on some evidence, because in between there was some inquiry by the CBI in regard to this matter in which Shri Sukhadia was not found guilty."

May I now refer to Unstarred Question No. 549 dated the 17th November 1971 in the Lok Sabha to which the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye had occasion to refer? Referring to that, he tried to build a case that the Government had given a reply that the inquiry had not been completed. A full reading of the answer to the question, which was asked by Shri Muktiar Singh Malik and answered by the Minister of State in the Department of

Personnel will convince anyone.... (Interruptions). He referred to that while building his case.

Anyway, this is the property of the House. In reply to the Question:

- "(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has since completed the inquiry into the Chhoti Sadri gold scandal case
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the time by which the inquiry is likely to be completed."

the answer is:

"(a) No, Sir.

(b) A criminal case regarding the alleged misappropriation of gold by Shri Ganpat Lal and others is still pending in the court of Civil Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge Udaipur. During the pendency of the criminal case, inquiries have to be conducted with due regard to provisions of law.

(c) This will depend on the progress in the court cases."

My submission is that this information was given in 1971 that (a) court cases have been instituted; and (b) the C.B.I. inquiry is in progress. But as to why the C.B.I. inquiry is being delayed, these answers have been given.

May I also, with your permission, Sir—this is now the property of the House—read out Shri Sukhadia's letter to the then Home Minister which has been placed on the Table of the House on 30-6-67. I would like to read this letter because this is a very important letter pertaining to the whole matter that is now being raised. This is the letter of Shri Sukhadia, former Chief Minister to the then Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan. It reads:

"My dear Shri Chavan,

There have been Questions in Parliament in connection with gold which was recovered at Chhoti Sadri in Dist. Chitorgarh in December, 1965. In Rajasthan Legislative Assembly also, allegations were made on this subject against me and Shri Hari Deo Joshi, the then President of Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee. The State Government had furnished complete factual information to the Government of India for enabling them to give suitable replies in Parliament. I had kept you informed about this matter even while you were functioning as Defence Minister. My first letter to you on the subject is dated 31st October, 1966 which was personally delivered in your office on 1st November, 1966. Subsequently, I sent to you a confidential d.o. letter No 465/CM/III/66 dated 27th November, 1966. I had sent to you with this letter a copy of my d.o. letter addressed to Shri Chaudhuri, the then Finance Minister along with a copy of the enclosures.

The replies given by the Government in the Parliament had generally stated that these were based on information received from the State Government. The impression left in the minds of the people could be that the Central Government had not independently ascertained the facts of the case. I think, it is necessary to get the matter looked into independently by the Government of India so that there may be no room for any doubt in the public mind.

I had suggested to you in my earlier letter that you may like to send one of your officers to Dist. Chitorgarh to verify the facts. During those days, this subject was being used as a propaganda stunt in the pre-election period. After General Elections also, I understand, that the subject was referred to again in the new Parliament. The facts of the case have already been sent to you by me. Detailed information is

also available in the Union Finance Ministry.

"I plead with you, once again, to consider the suggestion of having this matter probed into by a Central agency, such as, the Central Bureau of Investigation so that an authoritative statement could be issued by you clarifying the entire situation. You can understand how deeply one's feelings could be hurt by this sort of character assassination.

I shall be grateful if you could inform me about the action you propose to take in the matter."

16.00 hrs.

The only submission I would like to make is....

SHRI VASANT SATHE. Is he an accused in a criminal case?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There are three important aspects. One is the fact that two criminal cases are pending, the first in the court of Civil Judge and Assistant Session Judge of Udaipur for misappropriation against Ganpat Lal, and the other, for possession of undeclared gold under Gold Control against the principal accused Chagan Lal Godavat. Second, Mr. Sukhadia himself asked for a CBI inquiry. Third, the CBI inquiry was in progress which has been answered in reply to a Parliamentary question which I have stated. All these facts were there with the hon. Members. In trying to build a case ..

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह किम बान का जबाब दे रह हैं ? यह इरैनिबेंट बोल रहे हैं। जब जवाब का समय आयेगा, तब वह ये बातें कहे। मेरा पायंट आफ़ ध्राईर है ? क्या आप सभी कांग्रेस के मेम्बरो को मुनेगे ? क्या आप हम लोगों को नहीं मुनेगे ? (धमकान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you.

श्री सतिश रवण: अब मैं श्री कृष्णानिधि के खिलाफ भी चार्ज लाने वाला हूँ।

SHR K. R. GANESH: I only submit that, while speaking on the Customs, Gold (Control) and Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill in the Third Reading, the hon. Member was trying to develop the case. He said that this Bill of Government was only an eye-wash, it was a gimmick, because Government was not interested, and then he was referring to the case. The only point I wish to submit is this. The hon. Member knew all these facts, the progress of the case, the various stages through which the case has gone, that the case is in a criminal court, the CBI inquiry is being continued, why it cannot be completed. All these were known to him. I submit to you and to this House: was it proper for the hon. Member, having known all the facts, to put the House in the position in which the House is, just in the third Reading of the Bill? (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I am not giving my ruling now. (Interruptions) Order please. Please sit down.

I would like the members to think coolly and calmly. I think, we have gone off the rails. If you want, I am prepared to hear you. But if you remember, the central question was whether any reference could be made to certain allegations against Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia who happens now to be the Governor of Mysore. That is the central question. If you think about it very coolly and calmly, it does not require my ruling any more because the House has given the ruling; enough references have been made. I think, we can go on now. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Thank you very much. No ruling need be given

now. The matter may be dropped here.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please, I do not want any hon. Member to have the feeling that he is being denied the right to say what he wishes to express on this matter.... (Interruptions). Let Mr Goswami finish. I will call everybody.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: If your position is that no ruling is necessary, we agree with it. Let me go on.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I want to know for what purpose this discussions is continuing?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have explained it.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पंडे: श्री मध्यस्थ ने इस सदन में कुछ बानें कही. जिस से ऐसा लगा कि श्री मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया किसी तैस में इम्प्लीकेटिड है। मंत्री महोदय ने मफ़ाई दे दी है कि श्री मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया इन में नहीं आते। श्रीमन् अब आप किम बान का डिमकशन चाहते हैं? (व्यवधान)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: Before this intervention, you asked for our submissions on the point of order. But, as now we find that the matter has become purely academic, the ruling has become purely academic.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not agree with you. I can respond to the wishes of the House. But I strongly differ with this contention that it is academic because, what we decide today will lay the norms for the discussion of the conduct of the Governors in the future.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: What I was submitting is whether in this House we can discuss Mr. Shukhadia. Now this matter has been discussed and I feel that we should not dwell on this point any more.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The point was raised by the hon. Member and he has quoted a particular Article of the Constitution under which the Governor or the President could not be discussed in the House. That Article does not apply here because this happened when he was Chief Minister. That is point No. 1.

My second point is that Mr. Ganesh has kindly clarified and given an answer to my question whether it is not a fact that Government officials against whom CBI inquiry is instituted and is pending, they are never promoted or elevated. Then how did you elevate him as a Governor?

SHRI PHOO MODY: I am rather distressed at what I have been hearing. First of all we were to decide on a point whether a particular person holding a particular position or high authority or high office could be discussed here. Unfortunately, being constituted as we are, with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs actively campaigning, it was decided that we will put a blanket over this matter and if you want to say a few things about the scope, go ahead any say it, but we would not lay down any healthy precedent. This is what I find has been the subject matter of the last minute canvassing and decision that has come out of it.

I surprised that in the middle of this a question was put to the hon. Minister in reply to which he gave you a defence of Mr. Sukhadia. I am sure, whether Mr. Sukhadia is innocent or guilty is not our job or yours or the House's job to judge. And in any case no certificate of good character for the Governor has any value at all. Thirdly, there are political personages in this country who have been in the ruff and tumble of the political arena who cannot, either under the Constitution or by the rules framed by this House, be given any protection whatsoever, since I can think of very few of them that would be deserving of any protection at all.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The central point with which we are grappling is this: Whether a reference to Mr. Sukhadia who now occupies an exalted position could be made or not? I lay emphasis on the words 'who now occupies an exalted position'. Can reference to his past be made or not? Now, Sir, this is the fine distinction which we have to make. A person may come to occupy an exalted position. Conceding the point of view that he is an exalted person, the limited point is, whether his past will pursue him or not. Or, will it get washed off, simply because he comes to occupy a high position? My humble submission is that even if the highest person in the Republic, the President, comes to occupy the position of the President, if he has committed offence under...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not bring in the name of the President. You may give some other examples.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Everybody understands this. This has no reference to the present incumbent or any particular person. What I am saying is this, my humble submission is that reference could be made to his past, even if he had come to occupy an exalted position. Now, what the hon'ble Member, Mr. Madhu Limaye was pointing out was nothing more than a reference to the fact that the CBI enquiry has been pending against him and the cloud of suspicion has not been dispelled. What the Minister has been pleased to tell the House just now is that since there are criminal proceedings mentioned in the Court, the CBI enquiry is held in abeyance. If any hon. Member mentions that the 'cloud of suspicion is not dispelled' I would say, he is simply stating a fact. Sir, no one can be prevented from stating a fact. It is a fact that CBI enquiry is pending. (Interruptions) Now, if Mr. Sukhadia is exonerated,—he belonged to the United Congress as well,—no

(Shri Shyamnandan Mishra)

one would be happier than Shyamnandan Mishra. But I have to reckon with a fact.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Mishra, you are going into the merits of the case

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA No, Sir I am not going into the merits of the case. I have just pointed out that hon'ble Member Mr Madhu Limaye only stated the fact that an enquiry has been pending against him, that he has not been cleared so far. The second point that I want to submit is this—this point was not settled so far, as I understand it—whether a Chief Minister is also considered to be an exalted person or not? If he was not an exalted person at that time and if he has now been elevated to the exalted position that elevation cannot clear him of the charges. Therefore if anybody now refers to them then he is perfectly in order and nobody should take any objection.

श्री मधु लिमये मैं एक घटे से खड़ा हुआ हूँ ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will come to you after Shri Shenoy is called.

SHRI P R SHENOY (Udipi) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir I do not very much worried about the outcome of your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have not given my ruling.

SHRI P R SHENOY I say I am not worried about the outcome of the ruling that you are going to give.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Why do you anticipate my ruling?

SHRI P R SHENOY Whether you give this way or that way, I will not be affected. But the ruling that you are going to give is very important. I want to submit only one point for

your serious consideration. You were kind enough to give your own example. That is the example of a Deputy-Speaker who is a person in high authority. You said that perhaps you could not claim the right of exemption from reflecting upon your conduct when you were not discharging the duties of Deputy-Speaker. Perhaps, you were not right, Mr Deputy-Speaker. I shall illustrate that by giving another example. Take the example of the Supreme Court Judge. Can we reflect upon the conduct of a supreme court judge when he is not discharging his duty?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Shenoy, you are arguing on a wrong angle altogether. I was trying to make a distinction from the beginning. When an incumbent in the office is discharging his duties of that office that is a different question. But as a private citizen whether

SHRI P R SHENOY I am saying the same thing. That is for my future guidance.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Can we say that the Supreme Court judge is a smuggler?

SHRI P R SHENOY Suppose the Supreme Court judge indulges in smuggling. Suppose he smuggles some thing this evening. Can we reflect upon his conduct in this House? That is what I want to know. If you give the ruling saying that we can comment upon or reflect upon the conduct of the Supreme Court judge when he is not discharging his duties of course we will have got better right. I want this House not to comment upon the conduct of the judges also.

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY How many times you can

stand up while other members are deprived of their chance?

श्री मधु लिमये . मैं इन की अनुमति से बोल रहा हूँ, प्राण की अनुमति से नहीं ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: How many times you have interrupted?

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: You can fix the time. Otherwise how can we proceed with the business of the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mody, there is only one way of doing this. I can do that only with the cooperation of the Members. I was half way through giving my ruling. But, the Members make a fervent appeal that I have to withhold my ruling until I hear them. That is because it is an important ruling. And I deferred to the wishes of the Members.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You are influenced by them....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am listening to him also, and not only to them. So, he cannot throw that on my face. Now, this is a reflection on the chair....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am not casting any reflection....

SHRI PILOO MODY: But the Minister comes and whispers something in your ears, which we cannot hear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can also come and make submissions.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not come and whisper. I live in the open.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, this is the position. I have deferred to the wishes of Members. But even then, there should be an end to it,

We cannot go on interminably in this way. When I see so many Members get up, then it becomes difficult for me. Either I become strong and deny them of the right....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): That is why we say that no ruling is called for.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the difficulty. On an important issue like this, I do not want anybody to have the feeling that he is being suppressed, but even so, there should be an end to it. I would request the Members to put an end to this. Let us hear Shri Madhu Limaye because he is the person involved. I would make one request to hon. Members. I see Shri Stephen raising his hands ..

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It was I who had pleaded that all sides might be heard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am in the hands of the House. This is important. As I said, on a matter like this, I would not like to hustle the House. If the Members think that it is so important that they must talk about it fully, it is for the House to decide, and it is not for me to decide. But I hear on one side, 'Let us put an end to this, because to have had enough discussion', and on the other side 'This may go on'. That cannot be. Hon. Members cannot have the cake and eat it too. Some decision has to be taken.

Because the whole discussion arose from certain things said by Shri Madhu Limaye and the whole process was started by that, and the hon. Minister also has given quite an elaborate reply, it has gone on the record, it is only fair to hear Shri Madhu Limaye towards the end, before I conclude this.... (Interruptions) why this running commentary? I see Shri Stephen getting up. He is an important Member of the House and I know that whenever he gets up to speak....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We are all important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, everybody is important.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Even Shri Piloo Mody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, of course. Can he deny that? Can he deny the fact? We cannot deny the fact that Shri Piloo Mody does make contribution to this House and he does add to the liveliness of the House, although sometimes he goes beyond his limits, and so does Shri Ishaque. Nobody can deny this

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why do you censure me, while talking to him? You can censure me directly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will hon. Members put a limit now? I shall hear Shri Madhu Limaye, and I shall hear Shri Stephen....

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Myself also....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Naik has spoken so many times. Why should he get up again? (Interruptions). If this kind of thing goes on, then it cannot be done. I shall hear two from the Opposition and two from the Congress and then it should be over....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I have been getting up so many times....

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I had tabled a call-attention on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request Shri Joshi to co-operate. It cannot go on in this way. We have got to fix some time-limit. Even then, I think that three from each side should be sufficient....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Please allow others also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, I shall allow everybody. Let hon. Members decide.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Yes, let it be free for all.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): The Opposition parties also should have a chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to ask the House whether we should fix some limit to this discussion or not.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then we have got to do something. Either we fix a limit of time or we fix a limit of number of speakers. I think time is important.

AN HON. MEMBER: Time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much? Should we take one hour?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Five minutes to each member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. What is the time?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: One hour. Twelve members will be able to speak and there are plenty of members wishing to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will be on the generous side. Let us take one hour. Let me make it clear that we take one hour and finish with it. I would like hon. Members to really honour honourably this commitment.

AN HON. MEMBER: Of five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How it is 4.25. We shall conclude this by 5.25. It will conclude with whatever I say at that time.

Shri Madhu Limaye—There is a suggestion, which I think is very legitimate. The whole thing had started with Shri Madhu Limaye. Why should it not be wound up with Shri Madhu Limaye? Therefore, he should be the last. I think Shri Madhu Limaye should speak last (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: This is neither a Bill nor a Motion. Why should he have the privilege of winding it up?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If Shri Madhu Limaye agrees, he will speak last.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Last but one, because I raised this point of order I would like to have the last word

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to know from whose time you are going to deduct these two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Naik, you are very wrong because the point you raised was disposed of (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It has not been disposed of.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: That has no relevance because whoever may raise a point of order cannot have the right of reply. It is not like introducing a Bill or a Motion where the right of reply is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. We are wasting time. I do not understand why the House cannot even decide about this. Shri Naik and Shri Madhu Limaye, whatever be the time will be the last two speakers. Do not quarrel about that any more.

Shri Mavalankar.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You speak last and give the ruling.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. I am glad that this House after many months has, for the first time, been discussing a serious question of constitutional importance and import. I wish that the House, particularly those on the other side, are a little more quiet and dignified in listening to various speakers and their points of view.

Now, you asked many of us in this House in the midst of your ruling to explain our points of view.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not ask. You wanted.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In the middle of your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I just succumbed to your request. I never asked.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Rule 352 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business is very clear because it says that a member shall not reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms. You very rightly suggested that the President, the Speaker, the Deputy-Speaker and Judges are the only persons under the Constitution who are persons in high authority and not others.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not say that. The Constitution is there.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Constitution is silent on other people. It only mentions the President, the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker and the Judges, if they wanted to include the Governors, the constitution-makers would have as well included the Governors in that category but they have not. That is my first point.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

Secondly, you will find that so far as the Speakers in the past and the present Speaker are concerned, I do not think they have given any ruling, or there is any precedent to show that X, Y,— persons holding high offices of public importance,—are persons of high authority. Therefore, we have to be very careful in extending this definition and scope of the word "persons of high authority."

The difficulty is that various Governors in the States today who are appointed are more or less party people. They are party politicians.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, why go into all this?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not mentioning any name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not referring to Shri Sukhadia at all. I do not know about the case at all. I am speaking absolutely constitutionally and academically. I am suggesting that persons who are members of a political party, and particularly the Congress party for years together, have been appointed Governors of various States. Only a couple of weeks back, we had the news item repeatedly that the Governor of Tamil Nadu took active part in—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not widen the question. Confine to this only. (Interruptions) You are widening it. (Interruptions) Order please.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not casting any aspersion. I am only suggesting that because of the fact that many Governors happen to be ex-party men, and particularly ex-Congress party men, even when they are Governors they are not performing any duty as Governor, and that is why I illustrated the example of

the Governor of Tamil Nadu who, in the capital of this country for more than three days continuously took part in the Congress party affairs of Gujarat. Therefore, if that particular case is referred to in the House, would it come in the way of the constitutional duties of Governors?

As far as I understand, the Constitution of India and the rules of procedure are made in order that these important people in high authority, while performing certain functions of the State, important functions concerning the public duties and public significance, should not be interfered with. And that is why the provision is given. That does not mean that they should be given full liberty to do whatever they like.

Therefore, I suggest that in order to ensure free criticism, fair criticism, and charitable criticism of all people on all issues affecting matters of public importance in this country, we should see to it that the Governors and other people holding such public offices who are not mentioned in the Constitution shall not be included in that so as to make them immune from criticism.

One last point. The point is, if a particular Governor does something or any other person holding a public office does something which is a declared part of his constitutional duties, then I can understand that they may not be discussed here because that would be coming in the way of constitutional functioning. But there can be many occasions when, as you have rightly said, as Deputy-Speaker you might say something outside which has nothing to do with the office of Deputy-Speaker and similarly a Governor does something, which has nothing to do whatsoever either in letter or spirit with the high office of the Governor; then I do not understand how on earth can this House be denied the right to refer to their conduct, just as the news-

papers do it people outside do it, professors write, columnists write and everybody writes. This is part and parcel of the democratic freedom and democratic right of consent, criticism and dissent. If that is denied, then I am afraid we shall have departed from a very important constitutional provision.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, you have formulated two propositions for consideration. One is whether a Governor is a person in high authority. Secondly, assuming that the Governor is a person in high authority, whether his conduct otherwise than as a Governor is protected by this provision. These are the two propositions you put forth.

With regard to the first proposition, I do not have much to say, because it is really a matter of judgment for the Speaker whether he is a person with respect to whom you have got the rule that a substantive motion must come in. I want only to make one observation.

You said that so far the Speaker had not categorised the Governor as a protected person. Therefore by implication it is suggested that he did not come under protection. The moment Members of this House raised the question that such and such person must come under the coverage of that discretionary part of the provision, you will necessarily have to exercise your discretion and give a ruling whether the Governor, for this particular matter, would come under the coverage. That the Speaker did not have occasion so far to categorise persons who should be protected is not the argument to be brought forward in answer to the question. Taking the spirit of the whole thing, you will have to accept the Governor as a person....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not come to that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You will have to consider this matter. Merely because the Speaker has not so far categorised that is not the argument. You will have to exercise discretion taking into consideration the question whether he is a person to be kept above controversy. If he is a person to be kept above controversy, he must be given protection. If this is the consideration Governor does come under the category.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I seek a clarification from him? Under the President's rule the Governor acts as the Chief Executive and he is accountable to Parliament. What are we to do about it in that condition?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The President exercises certain functions under his constitutional authority but he is not brought in for criticism. The same principle must apply to the Governor. His actions must be criticised as administrative actions, not otherwise. Reflections could not be cast on him.

Secondly the words are "Reflect upon the conduct of person in high authority." Where is the emphasis put—on conduct in high authority or on persons in high authority? Two concepts are possible. Conduct in the exercise of his function as a person not necessarily in the exercise of his concept. The conduct of the person not necessarily in the exercise of his functions as a person of high authority, otherwise as a human being without reference to the position occupied is another concept.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is when occupying that position. What about when he was not occupying the position?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There are three classifications: when not occupying the position and when occupying

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

the position. With respect to the second classification two classes of things are possible. Firstly in the exercise of his function as a Governor or a President and secondly as a human being when occupying that position, not necessarily in the exercise of his function. If that argument is "The conduct in the exercise of his functions" it would follow that any sort of allegations against that person can be brought on the floor of the House, anything done during the period he has occupied that office that would not give him protection. The spirit of this is that the person must be kept above controversy and must not be drawn to the floor of the House. That is the spirit. I would draw your attention to the article 361 and the sub-clauses thereunder. It is not that it would apply here *Pari passu* but I want you to see the spirit of it. Sub-clause 2 refers to Criminal proceedings. I am not speaking about the criminal proceedings here, but I want you to look to the spirit of the article 361 which says:—

"No criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President, or the Governor of a State, in any court during his term of office.

No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President or the Governor of a State, shall issue from any court during his term of office.

No civil proceedings in which relief is claimed against the President, or the Governor of a State shall be instituted during his term of office in any court in respect of any act done or purporting to be done by him in his personal capacity, whether before or after he entered upon his office as President or as Governor of such State, until the expiration of two months next..."

I have pointed out this for the purpose of emphasising one thing: what does the Constitution seek to protect.

It is the non-controversial immunity of a person when he is occupying the very high office.

Even if he has committed a crime whether during office or before office, no criminal proceedings or no arrest or no civil proceedings can take place for the period he is remaining in office. That is the spirit of the whole Constitution. This rule must be interpreted against the background and spirit of the Constitution which is so clearly permeating this provision. If we accept the other interpretation, it would lead to an absurd position. Suppose the emphasis is on the conduct and it is the conduct of the person during the tenure that is protected, then even after he goes out of the office and vacated the office, his conduct cannot be attacked. Even if he has gone out, his conduct cannot be challenged. That will be the absurd position. A substantive motion against the person will not lie and his conduct cannot be questioned even after he vacates the office, if it is the conduct that is given protection. My submission is, the conduct is not given protection; it is the person during the period of office who is given protection, because Supreme Court Judges, President, etc., must be given protection and being not able to defend themselves, they must not be attacked on the floor of the House *ex-parte*. They must not be made the subject-matter of any controversy. Once that controversy comes in, the veil of sacredness is removed and the moral authority they are supposed to exercise on the mind of the population will be thrown to pieces, and that office will not have the sanctity and authority it should have. Therefore while interpreting this provision, the emphasis must not be on 'conduct' but on 'person'. That is the proper spirit of the Constitution. The other interpretation, as I pointed out, will lead to the absurd position wherein the conduct will remain protected for ever and the nation will have no remedy against that particular person.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जिस विषय पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं उसके दो पहलू बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं कि राज्यपाल या राज्यपाल या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का आदेश जो कि बहुत महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर होते हैं, उनके आचरण के बारे में हम चर्चा कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे बारे में वास्तव में मरिचक की धारा 361 फिट है कि हमने सत्यमेव जयते में जो कुछ भी करते हैं, उनके विषय में किसी भी न्यायालय में अपारिती नहीं उठाई जा सकती है। उनके अलावा वे जो कुछ भी करेंगे उसके लिए वे नगर विमर्श में जायेंगे। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का कोई जज अगर अपनी पत्नी का गला घोट देना है तो यह नहीं हो सकता है कि उनकी माफी हो जाए या कोई गवर्नर अपनी गाड़ी के नीचे किसी आदमी को लाकर मार देता है तो गवर्नर को कोई मजा नहीं मिलेगी। यह हो नहीं सकता है। इस वास्ते धारा 361 को ठीक में पड़ना चाहिए।

श्री जशि भूषण : कोई भी गवर्नर, पागल गवर्नर भी गाड़ी नहीं चलाएगा मारने का सबाल कहां से पैदा होता है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : एक विशिष्ट राज्यपाल का सम्बन्ध एक विशिष्ट केस के अन्दर हुआ। अब सबाल पैदा होता है कि उनका जिक्र यहां पर करें या न करें। मैंने स्वयं ध्यानाकर्षण के प्रस्ताव के रूप में इस विषय को यहां उठाया था। इस वास्ते मैं इसके बारे में सारी जानकारी रखता हूँ। उसके अन्दर इस वक़्त मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। किन्तु ख़याल यह है कि इसके विषय में अभी भी जांच पूरी नहीं हुई है और जांच पूरी

हो करके जब तक उसका चरित्र बिल्कुल शुद्ध और दूध जैसा धबल है, यह निश्चय नहीं हो जाता तब तक ऐसे व्यक्ति को मार्ग-जनिक जीवन में किसी भी जगह स्थान पर रखना उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है। किन्तु उनका उम्र कम है और जब भी कोई आदमी पकड़ा गया है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER That is a different question Whether a man should be appointed to the office or not is a different question which has nothing to do with this.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : इसी लिए तो यहां यह आया है। यह जांच पूरी नहीं हुई है। बार-बार हमने मवाल किया है उसके बारे में और बार-बार नहीं उत्तर मिला है कि अभी जांच चालू है अभी जांच चालू है। वह इसी लिए आया कि जो माना पकड़ा गया,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, it has nothing to do with this We are discussing whether reference should be made or not, not whether it is right or wrong to appoint a particular person, which is a different question

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : उनके बारे में जो भी यहां पर हम लोगो ने आपत्तियां उठाई थी उनके बारे में पूरी जानकारी मिल कर वह साबित नहीं हो जाता है कि उनका चरित्र शुद्ध है, दूध की तरह धबल है अब तक इस पर चर्चा तो होगी ही। अभी तक भी जांच पूरी नहीं हुई है उसके सम्बन्ध में जो मुख्य मंत्री उस समय थे जबकि सोने का सारा मजबूत घोटाला हुआ था। जिस आदमी को सारा पकड़ा गया था उस आदमी के सोने से जब तोला गया तो उन्होंने स्वयं यह बताया

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

कि मेरा सोना ज्यादा था और सोना तोपा गया कम, बचा हुआ सोना गया कहाँ ?

यह सब गडबड जब हुई थी

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We cannot enter into a discussion of something which is within the purview of the court

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जब तक मारी जाच पूरी नहीं हो जाती है और जानकारी पूरी नहीं आ जाती है मुझे लगता है कि जब तक इसके बारे में रेकॉर्ड आना बिल्कुल स्पष्टाविव है अनिवार्य है । मैं समझता हूँ कि सार्वजनिक चर्चा का शब्द रखने की दृष्टि से भी किसी उच्च स्थान पर किसी का आप नियुक्त करने के किसी का उच्च स्थान को आम्बु हाने के लिए आप उसका देन है तो यह देखना बहुत आवश्यक है कि उनके खिलाफ कोई आरोप ना नहीं है और अगर है तो उनकी चर्चा यहाँ होना अनिवार्य होगा, इसना ही मुझे रहता है ।

SHRI B R SHUKLA (Bahraich)
Mr Deputy-Speaker, I shall try to be very objective in my submission unhindered by any party consideration or personal consideration. Let us first see why this limitation has been placed on a reference being made

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER
Sir, on a point of order
There is no quorum in the House

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon Member may resume his seat. There is no quorum. Let the bell be rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI B R. SHUKLA: Let us go to the root of the matter why certain limitations have been placed on the

right of member to make a reference to or discuss the conduct of certain persons. On the one hand, this Parliament being supreme and sovereign it has the unfettered right to discuss any matter and the Members of Parliament have got freedom of speech and for anything expressed in this House a member is not liable either in a civil court or in a criminal court. But on the exercise of this unfettered right of expression certain limitations have been thought fit to be placed. Certain limitations are contained in the Constitution itself. For example there is a limitation on the right of discussing the conduct of the Judge of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the President of India, the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker. There are also other persons whose conduct cannot be discussed except in a certain specified manner. Even an ordinary citizen cannot be the subject of derogatory remarks by an hon Member unless a previous notice has been given to the Speaker for such discussion so that the Minister concerned may have an opportunity for investigation and making a suitable reply. So even an ordinary citizen is protected from the attack of derogatory remarks by the hon Members of this House.

Now a special procedure has been laid down for making any reference against certain persons in high authority. The question arises as to who are those persons in high authority and why this special procedure has been inserted in the Rules. For example the Members of the Public Service Commission, the Members of the Election Commission, the Comptroller and Auditor General, etc have got statutory powers under the Constitution. Therefore it has been laid down for the proper functioning of such officers and for the unfettered discharge of their duties, that the Speaker can, in his discretion, include

even persons of high authority who have not been specifically mentioned in the Constitution or elsewhere. That is in your discretion.

The point is that even their conduct can be discussed but that can be discussed only when there is a substantive motion. The conduct of the Governor can also be discussed in the House. But there has to be a substantive motion. The question is whether his conduct can be referred to for a collateral purpose in an indirect manner. Because there was no substantive motion nor there was any previous notice of the same regarding the conduct of a gentleman called Mr. Sukhadia who occupies the position of a Governor which, certainly, is an office of high authority, he could have been protected. The hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, could have been prevented from making a reference because there was no substantive motion tabled by him. But what has happened is that since his conduct had already become a subject-matter of reference in the past proceedings of the House, that could not be prevented. Because his conduct had already become a matter of public controversy in this House, hence its reference or repetition could not be prevented. There is no substantive motion. A substantive motion was necessary if the conduct had come up for discussion for the first time. But in this particular case, because of the past history, the matter could be referred to and there is no constitutional or statutory bar to the reference which had been made collaterally and indirectly.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The present case is whether a reference can be made to Mr. Mohan Lal Sukhadia who is alleged to be involved in the Chhoti Sadri gold case. We do not want here to discuss the conduct of Mr. Mohan Lal Sukhadia, whether

as a Chief Minister or as a Governor. It is only a reference to that case, to which Mr. Limaye made a reference yesterday, that provoked this point. Now, you are about to give your ruling on that.

My only contention is this. There was a discussion about that in this House in 1966, 1967 and 1970 when Mr. Mohan Lal Sukhadia was the Chief Minister of a particular State. Now, when he was promoted as the Governor, at that time, the inquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation was pending.

This is what Mr. Limaye referred to and it was confirmed by the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister said that a criminal case is pending and the C.B.I. inquiry is also pending. So, it means that the C.B.I. inquiry was not dropped when he was appointed as the Governor. When the C.B.I. can conduct an inquiry against a person in high authority, what is wrong in referring to the C.B.I. inquiry in Parliament?

That is the only contention I want to make. When the Government has asked its executive, its police, to pursue the case, to conduct an inquiry against the Governor, there is nothing that can preclude or prohibit the Parliament from making a reference to that particular case. Hence, I request you to allow Mr. Madhu Limaye to make a reference to that particular case.

श्री बी० पी० मोदी (हापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल इस बात तक सीमित रहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नर के चलन को किसी ऐसे कार्य के लिए, जो उन्होंने अपने पद पर रहते हुए किया हो, डिमिशन दिया जा सकता है, या किसी ऐसे कार्य के लिए भी डिमिशन दिया जा सकता है, जो उन्होंने पदासीन होने से पूर्व किया हो।
अटिबल 361 के सब-अटिबल (2)

[श्री श्री० श्री० श्री०]

और (3) से यह साफ़ बाहिर है कि चाहे गवर्नर ने कोई कार्य अपने पद पर रहते हुए किया हो और या उन से पूर्व किया हो, उन दोनों ही समय के कार्यों के लिए गवर्नर के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही क्रिमिनल कोर्ट में नहीं हो सकती है। इस आर्टिकल में इन दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं किया गया है।

इस में कहा गया है -

"(2) No criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President, or the Governor of a State, in any court during his term of office"

इस में गवर्नर द्वारा अपने कार्य-काल के दौरान किये गये किसी कार्य, और उस से पूर्व किये गये किसी कार्य में फर्क नहीं किया गया है। इस में दोनों ही समय शामिल हैं।

मैं मानता हूँ कि अदालतों के मुकाबले में इस सदन का स्तर बहुत ऊँचा है। उन का एक निमिडिड दायरा है इन्टरप्रेटेशन का, जब कि इस सदन का क्षेत्र बहुत विस्तृत है। लेकिन इस व्यवस्था के पीछे केवल एक ही बात है कि अगर हम ऊँचे पदों पर बैठे हुए व्यक्तियों के बारे में ऐसे ही सरसरी तौर पर, इस सम्बन्ध में दी हुई व्यवस्था के खिलाफ़ जा कर, चर्चा करने लगेंगे, तो एक गलत परम्परा पड़ जायेगी।

मैं यह नहीं कहना कि संविधान गवर्नर या प्रेसिडेंट को कोई सरक्षण देता है, या वे इम्यून हैं, या उन को डिसकस नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह हाउस प्रेसिडेंट को भी सेन्चुर कर सकता है। इम्पीचेमेंट का अधिकार इस सदन के हाथ में है। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह परम्परा अच्छी नहीं होनी कि हम ऊँचे पदों पर बैठे हुए व्यक्तियों

के खिलाफ़ ऐसे ही सरसरी चर्चा कर दिया करे, क्योंकि इस से जन-मातृरथ से उन के प्रति कोई अच्छी भावना नहीं रहेगी।

अगर हम यह दायरा लम्बा कर देंगे, तो यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि हम में से कौन कहा तक बच पायेगा। विद्यार्थी जीवन और उस के बावजूद दूसरे जीवन की दृष्टि से कौन कहा तक बच पायेगा, इसको माननीय सदस्य ध्यान में रखें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस लिए मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जब आप अपना निर्णय दें, तो ऐसी परम्परा डालें, जिस में यह सम्मिलित हो जाये कि हम सदन के कोई भी माननीय सदस्य अगर किसी विशेष आधार के गिरफ्त में आ जायें। अभी कहा गया है कि गवर्नर के द्वारा अपने कार्य-काल में किये गये और उस से पूर्व किये गये कार्यों में फर्क करना पड़ेगा। संविधान में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। संविधान की व्यवस्था यह है कि चाहे कोई कार्य गवर्नर ने अपने दम और आफ़ आफ़िस में किया हो और चाहे कोई कार्य उस ने उस में पढ़ते किया हो, उन दोनों के निः संशय के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती है।

17 hrs

SHRI H N MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) Mr Deputy-Speaker, I am very happy that you have given this House an opportunity of expressing itself on this matter of considerable Constitutional importance. But I must say however that I was a little puzzled by so many things having been said in the House in regard to Mr. Madhu Limaye having brought up the question of a Governor having at a particular point of time been involved in a case to which he made a reference.

I cannot for the life of me understand how a reference to what had been said and reported in the Parliament and elsewhere about a Governor could not be made here in this House today. But, that apart, you have raised a more important question as to whether the Parliament should be in a position to discuss the Governors and other people in authority of a more or less comparable nature. My feeling is and I rather liked the way in which my friend Mr. Maurya put his case that the Parliament has the freedom to discuss almost everything and everybody and even in relation to the President, the Parliament is vested with the power of impeaching, which means to say that if the Parliament is so minded, it can surely, if circumstances are propitious and if the rules are observed, bring forward a whole bunch, a super-bunch of accusations against the President himself. In regard to the Governor, however, there seems to be a lacuna in so far as there being no provision of impeachment of the Governor. I remember quite distinctly and you also would certainly remember it that in the last Parliament when the case of the Governor of West Bengal having dismissed the Ministry came up in 1967, then we did bring up the role of the Governor in this House because we wanted to get the President himself dismiss the Governor. The Governor, not being removable by any means other than by dismissal by the President, we brought it up and we could bring up all kinds of accusations against the Governor even at a point of time when he was in occupation of his office. We have perhaps to make a distinction between a Judge of the Supreme Court or of the High Court discharging his judicial function and, therefore, having a kind of immunity from criticism even in the Parliament in so far as his work as Judge is concerned and the work of a Governor who is a political appointee and I need not go into details about it. A Governor in his activities may very well give rise to a set of circumstances

which it would be incumbent upon the Parliament to discuss. Therefore, regarding that point in regard to the culpability of the Governor in so far as discussion in the Parliament is concerned, I feel that the Parliament does have the right to discuss his case, provided, of course, the rules are observed and whatever other Directions that are there and the conventions of this House are observed.

So far as the present matter is concerned, Mr. Madhu Limaye—I did not hear him earlier, but as far as I can make out referred to what was known as and what the Minister said, the property of the House and, therefore, of the country, accusations against a person who later became a Governor and perhaps still continues as a Governor—I do not know. (Interruptions). But he has every right and I do not see why the time of the House should have been wasted for a whole day by certain people trying to prevent any reference to the conduct of a present-day Governor who in his own past and on Mr. Ganesh's own report, had been accused of having done certain things and the investigations have not been completed. So, are we to be disarmed in the Parliament so that a Governor merely because he is a Governor and a political appointee to boot, gets away with it and he is exonerated from the charges which continue to be investigated by an agency like the CBI? The Parliament can never accept a position where it is unable to discuss the conduct of people in high authority whose conduct is such that even the services of an organization like the CBI can be requisitioned.

In this case there is no question at all of the learned argument put forward by certain people like Mr. Stephen, which appeared to me to be absolutely abracadabra; I very much appreciated Mr. Maurya's argument which showed how even President in certain circumstances can be impeach-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

ed and here in this House in the last Parliament we did accuse the Governor of West Bengal, we did accuse so many Governors. That was permitted by the rules and conventions of this House.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): The question is whether a Governor can be considered to enjoy an exalted position, to be a person of high authority....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kartik Oraon, that is not the question. You have not followed the proceedings.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: No, Sir, I have been following...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not the question.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: My point is this. Can the Governor be subject of discussion? Can reference be made against a Governor in this House? If I have followed it, the question is whether a reference can be made against a Governor in this House....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kartik Oraon, you were not present. Please sit down. The whole question is whether any reference can be made in this debate to certain alleged involvement of Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia at some time in the past before he became Governor. But now that he has become a Governor can any reference be made to that in this debate. That is the point.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: That is what I am coming to, Sir. Rule 352 of the Rules of Procedure says that 'A Member shall not make a certain charge against another Member.' The point that I am bringing out is that an act done or words spoken in this House shall not be subject matter of action in a court of law. That is very clear. Even Parliament which is supreme has not given any protection even to the Members because in

respect of acts done or words spoken outside the House they are not immune. That is what I would like to say. Even Members are not free if they do it outside. Article 361 clearly states:

"The President or the Governor shall not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of those powers and duties."

Sub-clause (2) says...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All those things have been read out by many hon Members...

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Governor or the President shall not be answerable to any court. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against them. That is why I say that the Governor is supposed to enjoy a very high office and position of authority and his conduct, or anything done by the Governor, cannot be a subject of discussion in this House. No reference can be made to that so long as the Constitution is not amended. That is what I am pleading.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharyya, be brief. Not more than five minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In this case, enough has been discussed. Here we are so much allergic in mentioning certain things which were several times discussed. Even the statement from Shri Ganesh shows that the inquiry is still pending against him. You know why this is pending. Action should have been taken. Apart from this, you are now posing a question as to whether the conduct of the Governor can be discussed here or not. I say why the people who are in high positions

should be immuned from all this. When they actually commit something, why can't that be discussed here? Here, we are talking of socialism and so on and so forth; you know that in a socialist State if anybody in high position does something which goes against the wishes of the people, that is always discussed there not only in Parliament but also in public. In our country that is not so.

Here the question is: whether the conduct of a Governor can be discussed in the House or not. My stand is that if the Governor, while functioning as such, does something which goes against the wishes of the people, then we have got every right to discuss that. Here Shri Madhu Limaye is cent percent correct when he says that the conduct of a Governor, who did such a mischief, could be discussed in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharyya the difficulty is when you are called you never know where to stop.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I fully agree with what others have stated about discussing the conduct of the person in high position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have allotted one hour for this. Now I am going to close it. Mr. Daga.

श्री नूल चन्द डागा (पानी) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, सदन की गरिमा रखने के लिये नियम 353 में कोई भी व्यक्ति यहाँ किसी आदमी के खिलाफ.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, these rules have been quoted by so many Members and so many times. There is nothing new. You have only two minutes. You can go on.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Look at rule 353 of the Rules of procedure and

Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. It says:

"Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any Member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation"

I am stressing the words "that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस सदन को किसी भी व्यक्ति के बारे में, चाहे वह किसी भी पद पर हो, डिस्कस करने का पूर्ण अधिकार है। नियम 352 और 353 में यही व्यवस्था है कि इस के लिये एक प्रोसीजर आप को फॉलो करना पड़ेगा जो इस में लिखा है। अगर वह व्यक्ति यमन इन हाई अथॉरिटी है तो उस के लिये माजन लाना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point. Your point is very clear. Please conclude.

श्री नूल चन्द डागा तो किसी के कट्टर पर डिस्कशन करने का अधिकार सब को है। लेकिन हायर अथॉरिटी के लिये एक प्रोसीजर है जो आप को फॉलो करना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If Shri Guha is called, Shri Limaye from your party will not be called because we have now limited time. Therefore you do not insist.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I just take half a minute? There is one additional point which I want to bring to your notice. Unless the position is taken that the parliamentary proceedings of the past should

(Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.)

be expunged, my humble submission is that the reference to the parliamentary proceedings could always be made. Secondly, even though Shri Sukhadia has been exalted to the present position, the CBI inquiry continues. That has not been taken off the slate. That point also may be borne in mind.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बहस का विषय है वह बहुत सीमित है, और इस पर इतनी लम्बी बहस चलाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। बहस का विषय है कि क्या इस सदन में मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ आरोप लगाये जा सकते हैं, या जो आरोप पहले लगाये गये हैं उन का उल्लेख यहां पर किया जा सकता है या नहीं ?

दूसरा सवाल आया कि जो मुख्य मंत्री अब गवर्नर बन गया है उस के खिलाफ इस तरह के अभियोग लगाये जा सकते हैं या नहीं, या उन का उल्लेख किया जा सकता है कि नहीं ?

और तीसरा मुद्दा यह है कि हमारे नियमों में पर्सन इन हाई अप्रोरिटी, यह जो शब्द प्रयोग किये हैं क्या उन के तहत मुख्य मंत्री और गवर्नर आते हैं ? ये सवाल हैं ।

आप जानते हैं कि इस सदन की कार्य-वाही संविधान, नियम और अध्यक्षों के निर्णयों से नियंत्रित होती है। इसलिये प्रीसीडेंट्स एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीज हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शकहर साहब की जो किताब है उस में पिछले कई वर्षों के

निर्णय दिये गये हैं। पहले आप 888 पेज पर भाइये, इस के ऊपर ही देखिये :

"Where representations or allegations against a Chief Minister of a State are made to the President or the Prime Minister, a question may be asked as to the action taken on them".

काहे के आधार पर यह दिया है ? बकशी गुलाम मुहम्मद के खिलाफ मेमोरेन्डम आया उस के ऊपर सवाल जवाब हुए, वह चर्चा का विषय हुआ। प्रताप सिंह कैरों के खिलाफ अभियोग था, वह चर्चा का विषय था। बीजू पटनायक के खिलाफ आरोप था, बोरें मित्रा, मदानिब त्रिपाठी के खिलाफ आरोप था वह चर्चा का विषय था। कृष्ण वल्लभ मल्लाय के खिलाफ मेमोरेन्डम था वह चर्चा का विषय था। और वर्तमान जो छोटे सादरी सोना कांड है इस के ऊपर भी हम लोगों का मेमोरेन्डम राष्ट्रपति के नाम से था जो उस समय के अध्यक्ष श्री संजीव रेड्डी की अनुमति से सदन के टेबिल पर रखा गया। बात एक दम बिल्कुल सही हो गयी कि राष्ट्रपति को या प्रधानमंत्री को अगर कोई मेमोरेन्डम दिया गया है तब में इल्जाम लगाये गये हैं तो उन के ऊपर यहां बहस भी हो सकती है, प्रश्न भी पूछे जा सकते हैं। इस में सन्स्टेटिव मोशन का कोई सवाल नहीं आता। एक प्रीसीडेंट मैंने दिया शकहर साहब की किताब से। छोटी सादरी सोना कांड के बारे में आरोप किसी गवर्नर के खिलाफ नहीं, राजस्थान मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ लगाया गया है। लेकिन आप बस कर दें कृपया कि गवर्नर के खिलाफ

भी अभियोग लगाये जा सकते हैं, उन के ऊपर सवाल किये जा सकते हैं, उन के ऊपर चर्चा हो सकती है, प्रस्ताव आ सकते हैं, कल अटेशन आ सकता है, शर्ट नोटिस कवेशन आ सकता है। सभी तरह का बहस हो सकती है। (स्थगित)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: During President's rule, the Governor's action can always be discussed (Interruptions)

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) :
मेरा वाइट ग्रॉफ आउट है।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are discussing a point of order. How can you raise another point of order now?

श्री म. लक्ष्मी देवरा प्रेमोडेट
गवर्नर के बारे में प्रोपोज के अन्त में 111 पर देखिये

"When a Governor performs the duties of a Head of State, his actions do not become the subject-matter of questions or debate in Parliament. But where he takes a decision independently of his Council of Ministers or where he acts as the Chief Executive of the State under President's rule, his actions are subject to scrutiny by Parliament".

गवर्नर की आलोचना कैसे हो सकती है, यह मैं यह बना रहा हूँ अगर काउंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स की राय में कोई काम किया गया है तो आलोचना होगी मिनिस्ट्री की, गवर्नर की नहीं लेकिन अगर गवर्नर ने स्वेच्छा से अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर कोई काम किया है तो उसको सरक्षण नहीं, प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है और उसकी चर्चा हो सकती है। इसीलिए इसी सदन में बीबी लोक

मभा में गुजरात के गवर्नर के नाम वास्तव में, साहब ने जो एक ममगलर को सिफारिस पत्र दिया था उसका सवाल मैंने उठाया था और श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी ने उसमें खुलासा करा था और मेरे कहने पर उन ने आग्रह किया था कि आप यह बनावटी दस्तावेज है उसकी अदालत में जाकर पुष्टि करवाईये वना हमको मानना पड़ेगा कि यह दस्तावेज सही है और गवर्नर की पांच साल की मर्याद होने लगी, पांच साल का टर्म होने लगे भी यह अग्रार्थ खत्म होने में पहले ही कानूनशा साहब को हटा दिया था और उनके स्थान पर जो वर्तमान पेट्रोलियम मंत्री थे उनको लाया गया था। मैं जो अभियोग उनके खिलाफ किया था दफ्तर्बद्ध के अदालत में साबित हुआ और उसके उपर मैंने अभी सदन में कहा था कि अगर आलोचक लोग में झूठ बोलने का मामला खड़ा जाए और उस में वास्तविकी को भारत का प्रतिनिधि बनाया जाए तो उनको गान्ध मंडल जरूर ही मिलेगा और किसी खेल में नहीं मिलेगा तो जो बोलने के खेल में जरूर मिल जायेगा। इसलिए गवर्नर के आचरण के बारे में यदि वह काम काउंसिल आफ मिनिस्ट्री की राय में नहीं करना है तो उसके ऊपर चर्चा नहीं है, प्रेमोडेट है।

एक और सवाल आ जाता है कि क्या मामला न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है जो बहस के दौरान में उठाया गया है। इसके बारे में स्पीकर साहब का रुझान है। मैं आपका ध्यान पेज नम्बर 898 के उपर ले जाता हूँ। आपने ठीक ही सवाल पूछा की क्या सुखाडिया जो के खिलाफ हम वक्त कोई क्रिमिनल केस है। जो मे रुझान साइट कर रहा हूँ उससे आपका

[श्री मधु लितांबे]

प्रश्न बिन्दुल मिलता जुलता है। यह कोट किया गया है। मैं इसको पूरा पढ़ देता हूँ ताकि कोई यह न कह सके कि जो अनुकुल था वह तो पढ़ दिया है और जो अनुकुल नहीं था उसको नहीं पढ़ा है।

"The rule whether a motion which relates to matter which is under adjudication by a court of law should be admitted or discussed in the House has to be interpreted strictly. While on the one hand the Chair has to ensure that no discussion in the House should prejudice the course of justice, the Chair has also to see that the House is not debarred from discussing an urgent matter of public importance on the ground that a similar, allied or linked matter is before a court of law."

that a similar allied or linked matter is before a court of law—

अब आता है क्लिप।

"The test of sub judice, in my opinion should be that the matter sought to be raised in the House is substantially identical to the one on which a court of law has to adjudicate"

श्री मुखार्डिया जी के खिलाफ डम वक्ता कोई क्रिमिनल केस नहीं है इसलिए सी बी आई की इनक्वैरी उनके बारे में चल रही है। हमारे बारे में सवाल पूछा गया है और हमको हमका जिक्र करने का अधिकार है। मैं रामायण यही खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। और कुछ बोलने वाला नहीं। अपने भाषण का केवल एक वाक्य मैं कहने वाला हूँ। यह नया गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिल आपने लाया है लोगों को सजा देने के लिए तो मोने के अभियोग में जिन के खिलाफ सी बी आई की इनक्वैरी चल रही है 1966 में और आज 1973 है, मान साल से यह

तलवार लम्बी हुई है। अगर वे निर्दोष हैं तो आप ऐसा घोषित करें। लेकिन वह स्टवर्ट हई तलवार रख कर क्या किया जा रहा है, न वे निर्दोष हैं और न दोषी हैं, ऐसी दृष्टि की स्थिति में रखा गया है। आप ऐसा न समझें कि इन दाव पेचा का मैं नहीं समझता इस पर इतनी लम्बी बहस करने की जरूरत नहीं थी लेकिन वह सदस्यों का फेडेरेटल राइट आफ इग्नोरेंस मैं मान रहा हूँ इसलिए मैं इस झगड़े में नहीं पड़ना चाहता।

SHRI B V NAIK Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the course of your observations you made a reference to the troubled times in our country. I think since the last 25 years or 26 years no time could be compared to this as a student of current contemporary history and the year 1973 is different from all the 26 years of Independence of this country (Interruption). Be that as it may to a substantial extent perhaps the irresponsible behaviour of many of us who had the privilege of being in this august House might have also contributed in creating this troublous time. I therefore feel that it is very relevant that we should see this entire context of the position of Governor with reference to the present times.

I would not go so far as to say that this as far as our Parliamentary eras are concerned the era of the Indian brand of Macarthyism (Interruptions)

AN HON MEMBER What is all this?

SHRI B V NAIK But I would still try to qualify that certain people in authority have to be given a certain amount of protection at least so long as they are in that position. I am making a very clean proposition to you. Let us take that His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka or

Mysore has not only taken one tola or two tolas but has taken the entire 52.2 grams or kilograms of the gold that was. (*Interruptions*) I had not interrupted the hon. Member, and so I would expect a reciprocation. I am not coming on a personal level. Even if he were to steal his own silverware and the police catches him red handed, this Governor of Mysore or any other Governor, can any action lie against him in a court of law? My answer is a categorical no. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: See the Constitution. Do not ask me that. (*Interruptions*). If this is the behaviour of Members, then that is exactly why it has been my exercise to instil a certain amount of responsibility most particularly from the Members of the Opposition.

Under these circumstances, if any court case or a criminal proceeding cannot lie against a Governor of a particular State, any discussion about his criminal action or any other type of action like misappropriation, misfeasance or malfeasance, all of them would be futile.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It is just like having gums without teeth.

A very valid point has been raised by the hon. Member Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. How can Parliament discuss Governor? It is not that we discuss Governors like this; when we discuss the Governors of a particular State, we see their reports and it is the affairs of the State that we would discuss it, not the conduct of the Governor. At the time when President's rule comes, whether it is Orissa or Andhra or U.P., the Governor becomes the personification of the

Legislature as well as Executive. An enormous amount of power is given to him and he has the powers of the legislature as well as the powers of the whole Cabinet of the State Government. If the name of such a person is to be dragged into dust even in this House, would it be an adequate amount of protection? What would be the effect upon his morale? How will he be able to perform his duties? I am saying it from the point of view of executive responsibility. We have not come to this august house in order to emasculate the powers of this House. We have come in order to strengthen them and it shall not be our endeavour to curtail the power and discretion of this House. But we are not now sitting as a judicial body. We are only taking a political view of the matter in the contemporary of India. We find that the States are getting unstable and they are going to be unstable for a certain amount of time. I do not want to be prophesying. I do not want to be a prophet of doom. But we have got to take the view and it is a gloomy picture. In these circumstances if we emasculate the position of the Governor of a State, then we will be doing harm whenever this House declares President's rule in a particular State. I do not think that many of the Governors are so irresponsible or they will be behaving in a wrongful manner whenever they are clothed with tremendous powers and abundant amount of responsibility. It is necessary for us to give them a certain amount of protection. I would not have said this 15 years ago or 20 years ago, but in the year 1973 when we have problems acrossed the threshold I think it is necessary for us to take a more objective view of the whole situation. You can take a political view if you like. Come to a right decision. I think the right decision would be for the Speaker to define him among that category. "Such other persons whose conduct in the opinion of the Speaker should be discussed on a substantive motion". We are not saying: do not discuss it

[Shri B. V. Naik]

we are saying: discuss it after substantive motion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): On a point of order. At the fag end I want to know this. The whole issue is rather ethereal, unrealistic and irrelevant. I want to know from you whether you are going to set up a new precedent or you are going to follow the old precedents, set up by this House? That is the crucial point. In the last Lok Sabha not once but innumerable times we discussed the conduct of many Governors without any substantive motion particularly in those States which were under the President's rule. If so, what new points are we discussing? It was not the matter whether it was in a personal capacity or he was the Governor or he was not the Governor. Other Speakers permitted it. If it is so I want to ask this question: Are you going to quash the old precedents or set up a new precedents, whether we can discuss the conduct of a Governor or not. The whole discussion appears to be ethereal, unrealistic and irrelevant because clear precedents are there in the House when we discussed the conduct of the Governor, not once but several times.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Shakhder's book will have one more chapter!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think without anticipating it, we got involved yesterday and today in very deep and very wide constitutional issues. But I think it is just as well that the House discussed this. I think we have been able to understand our Constitution in deeper and wider perspective. We are able also to understand certain limitations perhaps of our Constitution. All these things have been given expression to by the members. But, then, we lost sight of the central issue with which we started. The central point was whether any reference can be made to certain alleged involvement of Shri Mohanlal

Sukhadia when he was not Governor, now that he has become Governor. That is the main question. When he was not Governor, reference has been made galore in this House. I have here the proceedings of this House. On April 17, 1970, the following question was put by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

"Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Chief Ministers and the State Ministers against whom the case was referred to the C.B.I. for enquiry in the last three years;

(b) what were the allegations against each Minister and what was the enquiry report;

(c) the names of the Chief Ministers and the Ministers about whom the C.B.I. recommended prosecution; and

(d) the names of Ministers against whom the enquiry is still pending?"

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla at that time, replied as follows:

"(a) Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Chief Minister of Rajasthan and late Shri Mathai Manjooram, former Labour Minister of Kerala,

(b) to (d). The allegations against Shri Sukhadia relate to misappropriation of a portion of gold entrusted to Shri Ganpat Lat by Shri Gunwant Lal Godavat of Chhoti Sadri. The allegations against Shri Manjooram relate to contravention of section 5 of Import and Export (Control) Act, 1947 and commission of offence under section 420 IPC.

The question of recommending prosecution against Shri Manjooram did not arise as he died before the investigation was completed. The C.B.I. is conducting a preliminary enquiry into the Chhoti Sadri Gold Case."

I am referring to the proceedings of the House. I think the minister also just now said that this enquiry is still going on. This is the simple case. When I started giving my ruling, because members raised constitutional issues. I also wanted to raise the question to that constitutional level. Members had made submissions and all that. Now I realise that the question is far deeper and more complicated. I am talking about the constitutional question, which is going to have far-reaching effect. It is good that we have discussed this in this House. All these are on record and I have the feeling that perhaps we should go deeper into this as far as the constitutional question is concerned. But then, so far as the limited question about reference to Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia is concerned, it has been in the proceedings of the House before.

Also, the Minister has come out with a fairly exhaustive statement on the case. So, a reference has been made to that. We cannot say that we cannot refer to the proceedings of the House; we cannot say that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We can expunge them with retrospective effect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If we are to judge now whether reference can be made or cannot be made, yesterday for an hour and a half we talked of nothing but this and today for three hours and ten minutes we talked of nothing but this. If this is not reference then I fail to understand what reference is. If yesterday Members had not objected too strongly, perhaps the whole matter would have been over in ten minutes if Shri Madhu Limaye had been allowed his say. But I do not think there is any aspect of the whole thing that has not been referred to. Therefore, I feel any ruling from the chair now has become infructuous.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, we congratulate you on your sense of humour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now continue with the third reading.

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह छोट्टी सादरी की रमायण अब मैं खत्म करना हूँ। यह जो विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है, यह जो तस्करी, स्मगलिंग चल रही है, उस का रोकने के लिए है। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय ने उस बात को जानने की कोशिश की है कि यह जो स्मगलिंग होता है, उस के पीछे कानूनी शक्ति का काम कर रही है और यह स्मगलिंग का जो व्यापार चलता है उस का चलाने में किन चीजों की मदद मिलती है—स्मगलर्स को।

मैंने कई साल पहले एक सवाल पूछा था कि भारत के जो नागरिक विदेशों में नौकरी करते हैं या धन्य करते हैं, उन के द्वा। उन की कमाई का जो हिस्सा विदेशी मुद्रा में भारत के रिस्केदारों को भेजा जाता है, वह तो रिजर्व बैंक की मारफन आना चाहिये—तो यह जो रेमिटेंसेज भारत में आते हैं, उन के आंकड़े क्या हैं—यह सवाल मैंने 6-7 साल पहले पूछा था। उस समय के वित्त मंत्री श्री कृष्णमाचारी साहब ने जवाब दिया था कि रेमिटेंसेज के आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं। आप सभी लोग जानते हैं कि दिन प्रति दिन भारतीय लोगों की आमदनी और सम्पत्ति विदेशों से बढ़ती चली जा रही है और 1966 के बाद बिना 7 सालों में यह आमदनी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है, तो

[श्री मधु लिमये]

क्या वजह है कि रेमिटेस के जो आकड़े हैं वे तेजी से नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं ?

जब मैं दो साल पहले इंग्लैंड गया था तो मुझे यह जानकारी मिली—विश्वसनीय सूत्रों से—कि इंग्लैंड में भारतीय लोगों की विदेशी मुद्रा चाहे पाउंड में हो, डॉलर में हो या जर्मन फ्रैंक में हो, इकट्ठी कर के ये जो स्मॉलिंग करने वाले लोग हैं वे उस का उत्तेमाल करने हैं। उन में जो एजेंट भारत में हैं उन की मारफत उन के रिश्तेदारों मित्रों को भारतीय रुपयों में वे उसका भुगतान करने हैं। यह जो विदेशी मुद्रा भारतीय लोगों से विदेशों में मिल जाती है उस में स्मॉलिंग का भारी व्यापार चलता है—एक कारण तो यह है।

दूसरा कारण—कुछ साल पहले, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंडिया में चांदी का दाम बहुत ज्यादा था और भारत में चांदी का दाम कम था और सरकार की गलत नीतियों के चलते तगोड़ा रुपये की चांदी उस देश में चली गई। उस में भी जो कमाई हुई उस का इस्तेमाल भी स्मॉलिंग के लिये किया गया।

तीसरा स्रोत—यहां में अफीम गंजा, अन्य बहुत सारी चीज विदेशों में जाती है। उन में अमरीका में इंग्रज बनने है पश्चिमी यूरोप में इंग्रज बनने है, जापान में इंग्रज बनने हैं और इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपया गाना और अफीम में कमाया जाता है। कुछ साल पहले तीसरा में अफीम के सरकारी कारखाने में जो बड़ी चोरी हुई थी, उस का

सवाल भी मैंने यहां पर छोड़ा था, मुझे पता नहीं उस के विषय में आज तक कोई कार्य-वाही की गई या नहीं।

गंजा और अफीम की आमदनी, चांदी विदेशों में भेज कर कमाया हुआ धन और भारतीय लोगों द्वारा भेजी गई विदेशी मुद्रा—इन तीनों की मदद से बड़े पैमाने पर भारत में यह नक्करी का काम किया जाता है। “लन्डन टाइम्स” जो विश्व का एक विख्यात अखबार है, उस में दो साल पहले माउथ अग्नेबियन के जो राज्य हैं, उन के बारे में एक मन्वीमेंट निकाला था उस को पढ़ कर मैं दंग रह गया। उन में कहा गया था—जब कांग्रेस पार्टी में 1969 में विभाजन हुआ तो स्मॉलिंग बुरा हमें था। क्या निश्चित त्रिने ही मन्ता कांग्रेस फिर हाथों हाथ है—वह टाइम्स का मन्वीमेंट लिखने वाला कहता है—यह बात एक दूसरे के खिलाफ जानकारी देने वाले अभी में इन बड़े लोग का मदद में माउथ अग्नेबियन के राज्य के जो छोटे-छोटे राज्य हैं जैसे द्रवा गा देश राज्य है इन के जरिये फिर ज़ाराम तगोरी का काम शुरू हुआ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ आकड़े प्राप्त किया है—अमरीका के डानर के अधिमन्त्र के बाद—जो तीन बार हुआ—अमरीका में विदेशों को सोना देना बन्द कर दिया, नतीजा यह हुआ कि अमरीकन डॉलर का जैरे-जैरे अधिमन्त्र होने लगा विदेशों में सोने की कीमत तेजी से बढ़ने लगी और मैंने जो नये आकड़े प्राप्त किये हैं, उन से पता चलेगा, लंदन में मई, 1973 में सोने

की कीमत 10 ग्राम के लिये लगभग 320 रुपये हो गई—भारत में भी इसी के आनुपातिक थे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक अच्छा मुद्दा रख रहा हूँ, जिस में देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को फायदा होने वाला है, देश की विदेशी मुद्रा की आमदनी बढ़ने वाली है—भारत में सोने का भाव 360 रुपये है—यह 1 अग्रमन को था। इसी अनुपात में विदेशों में भी कुछ दाम बढ़ा होगा। क्या नतीजा हुआ—पहले चाँदी, भारतीय लोगों की विदेशी मुद्रा, अफीम और गाँजे में प्राप्त हुई आमदनी—इन के जरिये स्मगल किया जाता था—वहाँ से सोना, नाउचोन, ट्रांजिस्टर और तरह तरह के लक्जरी गुड्स का सामान। तब तक सब कम हो गया। अब चूँकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मोने का दाम और भारत में जो मान का दाम है वह तब से बहुत बढ़ गया इसलिए अब माना तस्करी का शिपिंग एंड विपय नहीं है क्योंकि उगम मनाफा नहीं है। और चाँदी भी चूँकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और भारतीय दामों में भी तब से बहुत बढ़ गई है। लेकिन आज अफीम, गाँजा और विदेशी मुद्रा भारतीय लोग भी आमदनी में माघन बन रहे हैं और इनका इस्तेमाल बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है। नाउचोन यार्न, क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ फैक्ट्री में जा गुजरान में पैदा होने वाला था लेकिन सैक्टर में प्रचलित है लेकिन सरकार को अर्थोखना के कारण वह प्रचलित अब पैदा करने की शक्ति में अभी नहीं है। इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि नाउचोन यार्न बड़े पैमाने पर आयात किया जा रहा है और बहुत माली सही चीजें भी आयात की जा रही हैं।

विटामिन, जिस की क्वान्टिटी कम है लेकिन बी काम्प्लैक्स विटामिन आदि के ऊपर इतना मुनाफा है कि 20, 25 गुणा मुनाफा है और भारतीय जनता का लूटा जा रहा है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो कड़ी बनाई जा चक्कर बनाया इस को ताड़ने के लिये आन क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं। क्या इस पर बहम कर्न का मौका देगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेशी मुद्रा की चाली और तस्करी का माघन ये विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं। मैं सब बना दूँगा, माननीय चक्राण को लिख कर दिया था इस के चलते जा रेड्स हुए हैं उस में सरकार को बहुत मारा पैसा मिला होगा। मैं लोगों के नाम इसलिए नहीं ले रहा हूँ कि जो स्मगलर लोग हैं उन का पता न चले। लेकिन मैं यह कहने में लिये मजबूर हो गया कि जो कड़ाई सरकार को स्मगलर्स के साथ बरतनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं बरती गई। अभी आज के पेंडिंग अखबार में है :

‘Notorious Bombay Smuggler Escapes Bombay, August 1 (UNI) Abdul Sattar Abubaku, the main accused in a number of smuggling cases involving gold valued at Rs. 4 crores escaped from police custody on Monday last, official sources said today’

तो इसका क्या मतलब है। चार करोड़ की तस्करी करने वाला स्मगलर भाग कैसे जाता है? इसका माफ मतलब है कि बड़े बड़े पुलिस अधिकारी और बड़े बड़े महा-राष्ट्र सरकार के लोग इन लोगों के पीछे

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हैं। मस्तान का मामला हम लोगो ने यहां पर उठाया था जिमका सिफारिशो पत्र एवर्नर कानूनगो ने दिया था। मस्तान आज कई मिनेमा हाउमेज का मालिक बन गया। नारंग, यह सब बम्बई के नोटोरियस स्मगलर हैं। नारंग है, मस्तान है, नैनमल है। नैनमल का क्या हुआ। नैनमल का केस एक अर्से में चल रहा था। मस्तान तो सब कुछ करता है, जब जेल में था तो कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं थी जो मस्तान को नहीं मिलती थी। मस्तान कभी जेल में रहा ही नहीं, वह हमेशा मैट ग्राजज अस्पताल में रहता था और एक दिन का उसका खर्चा 1,200 ₹ था। एक कमिश्नर आफ पुलिस ने मुझ को बताया कि हम क्या करें, महाराष्ट्र सरकार के बड़े बड़े लोग हमें कुछ नहीं करने देते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ ही महीना पहले महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने एक मंत्री की गाडी पकड़ने का प्रयास किया गया, मैं नाम नहीं लेता हूँ, नहीं तो यह लोग फिर नया शुरू करेंगे और मुझ को बोलने नहीं देंगे, महाराष्ट्र सरकार के एक मंत्री की गाडी कस्टम्स और एक्साइज वालों ने पकड़ने का प्रयास किया लेकिन उस मंत्री ने कहा "आई एम ए पर्सन इन हाई अथारिटी"। मेरी गाडी आप नहीं पकड़ सकते हैं, मेरी नव्वार्श। आप नहीं ले सकते हैं, महाराष्ट्र का जो राज्य गृह मंत्री है, उस का पूछा जाये। आप लोग जा कर बातचीत कीजिये बम्बई में। तो क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार के बड़े लोग इन लोगों को सरक्षण देने का प्रोटेक्शन देने का प्रयास नहीं कर रहे हैं? उपा-

ध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां हमारी छांखों में कुछ धूल झोंकने के लिए इस तरह का विधेयक यह ले आने है और सब लोग खुश हो जाते हैं। ला कमीशन ने माना कि सोशल और इकोनामिक आफेंस करने वालों को सजा देनी चाहिये इसलिए यह बिल है। लेकिन न नैनमल के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होती है, न नारंग और मस्तान के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होती है, और अबदुल्ल सतर चार करोड़ की तरकरी करने वाला आदमी पुनिग कस्टडी से भाग जाता है। उम को पुनिग नहीं पकड़ पाती, लेकिन माननीय गेने और वर्मा जी ने पीछे पुनिग पड़ी है। मुझ को तो तकरीबन हर साल जेल में बन्द रहना पड़ता है और अदालत मुझ को छोड़ देती है। तो हम लोगो के पीछे पड़ने की बजाय यह नारंग मस्तान, नैनमल या अबदुल्ल सतर और उन की तरह के जा पचासा लोग हैं

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN.
Narangas of Bombay?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
The man who reorganized your
Congress Parliamentary Party.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN
There are many Narangs in Punjab
also

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष तो वह गुप बन गया है। यह मुझ का बहुत बड़ा दर्द है आप ही जो एवरी बम्बई प्रयास हुई उस में लाखों रुपया आप ने मस्तान से लिया। आप मंत्रालय में गिगिंग एंड एक रत में चिटडा खालने के लिए प्रयास है। लेकिन उस समय मैं सिद्धांतों की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। उस का समय आज है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से माग करना चाहता हूँ कि स्मगलिंग में सतधिन जितने यह बड़े बड़े 420 लोग

हैं इन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये और जल्दी करनी चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं कि सात साल तक सी० बी० आई० की हल्कावारी चली, अदालत में मात मान मे मामला पड़ा हुआ है.. (Interruptions)

तो करिये इनफार्म, मैं बीच में नहीं आ रहा हूँ। मैं व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का प्रेमी हूँ। लेकिन साथ साथ जो समाज निरोधी लोग हैं, जनता को लूटने वाले हैं उन का भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि बन्दोबस्त हो।

एक और बात मैं अन्त में कहना चाहता हूँ। आखिरी मुद्दा है कि हमारे देश में जो विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं और वेस हें वे विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी के एक बहुत बड़े शक्ति हैं। आप कल्पना कीजिए कि होनगेट पामोनिव का बनाने हैं? टय पेट, माबुन। आई ऐसी चीजें हैं फॉटलाइजर और तेल की तरह कि जिस के बिना देश नहीं चल सकता और जो खदशा लाग और छोटे कारखानेदार नहीं बना सकते। टयपेस्ट आपन स्माल २५ व २५ ट्री के बिना आरक्षित किया लेकिन कार्ड मामले आने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। कोलगेट पामोनिव कम्पनी ने एक लाख की पूँजी पर विगत साल में 58 लाख ६० का नोट प्रॉफिट कमाया जिस को विदेशी में भेजा। ब्रिटानिया विस्कुट, कैडबरी चीकलेट, मैं पन्नामो उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ मेरी मांग है कि सभी बड़े विदेशी कंपनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय और यह जो छाटो कम्प्यूमर गुड्स इंडस्ट्री में विदेशी पूँजी है उस को डिगिस्ट्री किया जाय और हिन्दुस्तानियों को और छोटे लोगों को चानाने के लिये यह गारा दे दें तब स्वर्गदिव के ऊपर

आप लोग कुछ काबू पायेंगे। इतना ही मुझे अर्ज करना है। यही मैं कल भी कहने वाला था लेकिन आप लोगो ने जो बात एक मिनट में खत्म होने वाली थी उस को काफी बढ़ा दिया।

अन्त में मैं आर का आभारी हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि थर्ड रीडिंग में बानने का अधिकार सब को है।..... (व्यवधान)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should inform me. You have not informed me. You cannot get up like that (Interruptions). If at any time I think that enough discussion has taken place. I can call the Minister. All right, I give you two minutes.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जब हम खड़े हो गये तो यह सूचना ना हो गई। यह निम्न कर भी दे सकने थे लेकिन अगर निम्न कर नहीं दिया तो कोई बहुत बड़ा अपराध नहीं हुआ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, नगर की बात तो आपने सुन ली, उस के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहता हूँ, वह बहुत नफर्माव में आ गयी है। मैं गोलंड कट्टाई आर्डर के गिनसिने में कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल हमारे देश के स्वर्णकारों का विन्कुन बर्बाद करने वाला है, तबाह करने वाला कानून बना है।.....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not discussing Gold Control Order. We are discussing about the Amending Bill

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हम उसी की अपोज कर रहे हैं, जब वह बिल ही गड़बड़ है तो उस का अमेंडमेंट क्या होगा। जब गोल्ड कंट्रोल अधिनियम गड़बड़ है तो उस में अमेंडमेंट की क्या बात है। इसलिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इस के जनक आज हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस तरह के जनविरोधी कानून का यह सरकार, जो रात दिन समाजवाद का नाम लेती है, गरीबी हटाने का नाम लेती है, इस अधिनियम, को जारी रख कर यहां के स्वर्णकारों का एक तरह से हत्या कर रही है। वे भूखे मर रहे हैं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में। मैं आप को अपने क्षेत्र की बात ही बताता हूँ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow.

Mr. Raghu Ramaiah.

18.00 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August - 3, 1973 Sravana 12, 1895 (Saka)