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**Thursday, May 10, 1973**

**Vaisakha 20, 1895 (Saka)**

# **Lok Sabha Debates**

**(Seventh Session)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**

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No. 54—Thursday, May 10, 1973/Valsakha 20, 1895 (Saka)

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

*Thursday, May 10, 1973/Vaisakha 20, 1895  
(Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**भारतीय सिविलों में पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों को  
बी गई प्रतिरिक्त सुविधाएं**

\* 1041. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों को वे कौन सी प्रतिरिक्त सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं जो ग्रामतौर पर जेनेवा कन्वेंशन के अन्तर्गत दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं के प्रतिरिक्त हैं,

(ख) क्या उन्होंने हाल में अपने बिहार के दौरे के दौरान पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदी सिविलों का निरीक्षण किया था,

(ग) क्या अधिकांश तथा सामान्य युद्ध बंदियों ने उनसे निरीक्षण के दौरान कुछ और अधिक सुविधाओं की मांग की थी, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो नत्सबधी व्योरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्ठा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जेनेवा समझौते में केवल यह व्यवस्था है कि युद्धबंदियों के साथ मानवोचित व्यवहार किया जाए और भोजन, वस्त्र, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं आदि पर्याप्त हानी चाहिए। ठीक सुविधाओं का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। भारत सरकार युद्धबंदियों के साथ इन्हीं सिद्धांतों के अनुसार व्यवहार करती है। अतः प्रतिरिक्त, सुविधाओं का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

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(ख) जी हा, श्रीमान्।

(ग) और (घ) युद्धबंदियों द्वारा अस्पताल में जल ठंडा करने की मशीन, बाइों में तकनीक और एक युद्धबंदी को महानुभूति के आधार पर स्वदेश वापसी आदि जैसे कुछ अनुरोध किए गए थे।

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह हमारे गरीब देश का एक करोड़ रुपया प्रति माह युद्धबंदियों पर खर्च हो रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे जो भारतीय युद्धबंदी वे उन के साथ पाकिस्तान ने वही मुलूक किया था—जेनेवा कन्वेंशन के अनुसार—जैसा मुलूक हम उन के साथ कर रहे हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ—जेनेवा कन्वेंशन में जो सुविधाएं कही गई हैं, उन से कितनी अधिक सुविधाएं हम उन का दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानता हूँ कि उन को कुछ प्रतिरिक्त सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं जो हमारे युद्धबंदियों का नहीं दी गई, इस तरह का तफर्क क्या किया जा रहा है ?

श्री बिष्ठा चरण शुक्ल : मैंने बताया है कि हम लोग कोई प्रतिरिक्त सुविधा ऐसी नहीं दे रहे हैं, जिन्हे प्रतिरिक्त सुविधा कहा जा सकता है—जेनेवा कन्वेंशन के आधार पर। एक दूसरी बात यह भी है कि अगर कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति या देश कोई गलती करे तो हम भी वही गलती करे, गलती का जवाब गलती से दे—यह ठीक नहीं है। हमारे युद्धबंदी जब पाकिस्तान में थे, उन के साथ जेनेवा कन्वेंशन के अनुसार ठीक से व्यवहार नहीं किया गया, लेकिन हम ने अपनी नीति के तौर पर तय किया था कि उस दुर्व्यवहार का जवाब हम दुर्व्यवहार कर के नहीं देंगे। बल्कि इन्टर-नेशनल कमिटी आफ रेडक्रास के द्वारा हम ठीक ढंग से व्यवहार करने की कांशिश करेंगे। इंग्लिश

जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि उन को कोई ऐसी प्रतिरिक्त सुविधा दे रहे हैं जो हमारे युद्ध-बन्दियों को नहीं मिल रही थी—ऐसी बात ठीक नहीं है।

**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** रक्षा मन्त्रालय की ओर से इस वर्ष जो रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई है उस में यह कहा गया है—

"During the period the Indian personnel remained in Pakistani camps, reports of their ill-treatment . "

इसलिये मैंने यह सुविधा का प्रश्न पूछा था।

अब मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—अभी हाल में हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी बिहार के कुछ कैम्पों में जा कर पाक युद्धबन्दियों से मिले थे और पाक युद्धबन्दियों ने उन से कुछ फरमाइशें भी की थी तथा कुछ असोभनीय बात भी की थी। क्या यह सच है कि जो पाक युद्धबन्दी थे उन में से 23 भाग गये, 31 मारे गये और 66 घायल हुए तथा वे बराबर इस प्रकार के प्रयास कर रहे हैं ?

**श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल :** माननीय सदस्य ने जो मूल प्रश्न पूछा था, उस के भाग ख और ग में यही बातें पूछी गई थीं जा उन्होंने इस पूरक प्रश्न में पूछी है। मैं ख के जवाब में कहा है—जी हाँ तथा ग के जवाब में कहा है कि उन के सामने उन्होंने कुछ मागे रखी थी, उन के बारे में हम विचार कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक असोभनीय व्यवहार का प्रश्न है, उसके बारे में मुझे कोई सूचना नहीं है।

**श्री मधु सिन्घे :** युद्धबन्दियों को जो सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, उन क साथ जो आचरण किया जाता है, उन के बारे में क्यामन्त्रालय दुनिया में भारत और बंगला देश का बदनाम किया जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन युद्धबन्दियों के ऊपर कोई अभियोग नहीं है, ऐसे लोगों को बंगला देश के प्रधान मंत्री से बात कर के छोड़ देने के बारे में क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

**श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल :** तरह-तरह के सुझाव इन के बारे में.....

**श्री मधु सिन्घे :** सुझाव नहीं है, मैं जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

**श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल :** मैं बड़ी बतला रहा हूँ। तरह-तरह के सुझाव हैं और उन में यह सुझाव भी है जो माननीय सदस्य ने दिया है। इन पर सोच-विचार किया जा रहा है, उन में क्या सम्भव होगा और क्या सम्भव नहीं होगा, अभी मेरे लिये कुछ कहना सम्भव नहीं है।

**श्री बूटा सिंह :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि हमारी सरकार ने जैनेबा समझौते के अन्तर्गत पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों को सुविधायें दी हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे जो युद्धबन्दी पाकिस्तान में पकड़े थे, उन में हमारे नौजवानों के अलावा बहुत में ऐसे नागरिक थे, उन में आप के क्षेत्र के भी बहुत से लोग थे, जिन को पाकिस्तान ने कैदी बना लिया था। हमारे उन नौजवानों और फौजियों के साथ जो मुलूख हुआ, उन की दास्तान सब का मालूम है, अच्छे शरीर वाले को भी अपाहिज बना दिया गया, गिरफ्तारी के बाद जानबूझ कर उन को जख्मी किया गया। इन के अलावा जो नागरिक पकड़े गये थे, वहाँ के लोगों के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार किया गया, उस की दास्तान भी बड़ी दर्दनाक है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने किसी माध्यम में—ग्रिम गम्बेसी या इन्टरनेशनल कमिटी आफ रेडक्रास के द्वारा पता लगाया है कि पाकिस्तानियों ने किम-किस तरह का दुर्व्यवहार हमारे युद्धबन्दियों के साथ किया है और क्या हमारी सरकार ने इस के बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार से किसी स्तर पर बातचीत की है ?

**श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल :** मैंने पहले एक पूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि इस तरह का दुर्व्यवहार हमारे युद्धबन्दियों के साथ हुआ है। जहाँ तक नागरिकों का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में भी शिकायतें आई थीं तथा जो माध्यम उपलब्ध है जैसे स्विम राजवूताबास तथा इन्टरनेशनल

कमेटी भाक रेडक्राफ्ट इन दोनों के द्वारा यह प्रश्न पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ उठाया गया था, परन्तु इस का कोई सन्तोषप्रद उत्तर उन की तरफ से नहीं मिला है और न ही कोई सन्तोषप्रद कार्यवाही की गई है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सब है कि पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों को सरकार ने जो सुविधायें दी हैं उनमें एक शिविर से भाग जाने की सुविधायें भी दी गई हैं? यदि नहीं, तो यह कैसे सम्भव होता है कि पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदी शिविर में बहुत लम्बी मुरगे खोदकर शिविर से भाग जाने से सफल हो जाने है और सरकार को पता तक नहीं लगता कि मुरग खोदी जा रही है?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** माननीय सदस्य जानने दें कि जेनेवा कन्वेंशन के अनुसार और वैसे भी यह एक मानी हुई बात है कि युद्धबन्दी जो देश में रहते हैं वे भागने का प्रयत्न करते हैं और कर सकते हैं। पर जहां तक भारत का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्यों को यह ज्ञान होना चाहिए कि कितनी सख्या में युद्धबन्दी हैं और उनके अनुपात में देखा जाये कि कितने युद्धबंदियों ने भागने का प्रयत्न किया है ता उनकी सख्या नगण्य है और जो भागने में सफल हुए हैं वह बहुत कम हैं और उनमें से बहुत से पकड़ लिए गए हैं। ऐसे बहुत कम लोग हैं जो भागने में सफल हुए हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने एक व्यापक सवाल पूछा कि भागने की सुविधा दी है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** फिर वे सुरंग कैसे खोद लेते हैं?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** लेकिन वह पकड़ लिए गए हैं। एक आध जगह ही उनको सफलता मिली है लेकिन बाद में पकड़ लिए गए, उनको सफलता मिलने से पहले ही। इसलिए हम दावे के साथ कह सकते हैं कि उनका जो इन्तजाम किया गया है वह बहुत अच्छा इन्तजाम है।

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** India and Bangladesh together made a joint proposal

to the Government of Pakistan in regard to the exchange of prisoners as also for the exchange of the citizens of Bangla Desh and citizens of Pakistan in Bangla Desh. What happened to that proposal? Has Pakistan spurned that offer?

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is not relevant to this question; I cannot hold it relevant.

#### Development of Port Blair, Andamans as an Advance Naval Base

†

\*1042. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :**

**SHRI P. GANGADFB :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop Port Blair, Andamans as an advance Naval Base; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The plans provide for the development of infrastructure necessary for the defence of these islands. The phased development of Port Blair as an Advance Naval Base has been approved. A Base Repair Organisation is proposed to be set up at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1.53 crores. A Meteorological Office was sanctioned as part of the naval establishment at Port Blair. The Honourable Members will appreciate that it will not be in public interest to disclose further information on the subject.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** There is no further question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is very good; I shall give you some opportunity on another occasion.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB :** In view of the fact that this area occupies a strategic

position as already answered by the hon. Minister and the chain of islands have all the infrastructural facilities both for anchorage of ships and other potentials of Commercial importance, may I know whether the Government is considering the establishment of a local naval defence force base in Andamans *vis-a-vis* modernising the marine industries and if so what are the various provisions earmarked for this work in the Fifth Plan on defence requirements?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** Whatever information I could give on this subject I have already given; I have said that it would not be in our interest to go into the details of this matter and I shall request the hon. Member not to press me to give the details.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** With your permission, if I may know, sometime back—I cannot remember the exact date—my friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu had raised a question here pertaining to his knowledge when he visited the Andamans with some delegation of M.Ps.

He said that the British Royal Air Force planes were being permitted to land and take off from Port Blair in the course of their journeys to and from Australia. Government, at that time, promised to look into the matter to find out whether it was true or not. I stand corrected—it may be in Car Nicobar. I would like to know from the Minister that since the Government has announced that they have got a plan to develop Andaman as one of our naval bases or anywhere within the proximity of the Andamans, whether they will see to it that these foreign planes of the R.A.F. or American Planes are not given facilities for landing and taking off in our own interests or for security reasons.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Also for Russian planes.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Or for any other foreign plane.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** This question was raised. A reply was also given. If the hon. Member has got any other thing in mind, let him give me a separate notice. I shall give him a complete answer on that.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** We are developing a naval base there and in the proximity of that naval base are we going to permit any foreign planes to land and take off?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is much better you give him a separate notice.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I shall collect the information and give that to him.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri H. M. Patel.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Sir, the airport officials said categorically that the R.A.F. planes are taking off and landing there.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have called the next member, Shri H. M. Patel.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Sir, the Foreign Minister was getting up to say something on this. The question was addressed in his name.

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):** I was getting up to answer the next question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** For that, you should give him a separate notice.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसमें पर्देबारी क्या है? ब्रिटिश प्लेन्स को इजाजत दी जा रही है तो बताना चाहिए। यह मामला पहले उठा था तब जवाब नहीं दिया, आज उठाया गया तो नोटिस मांगी जा रही है, छिपाने की क्या बात है इसमें?

श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है, पर्दा डालने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है। जो सबाल आपने

पूछा हमारा हमने कोई मतलब नहीं है। अगर हमारा मजाल पूछें तो उसका पूरा जवाब दिया जायेगा।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, I have a supplementary to put.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, please. I have called the next Member.

#### Chinese Invitation to Indian Table Tennis Team

\*1043. **SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has invited the Indian Table Tennis Team to play in the Asia-Africa-Latin America Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament to be held in Peking in August; and

(b) if so, the implications thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):** (a) The Government of India have not received any such invitation. However, it is gathered that during the recent World Table Tennis Competitions held in Yugoslavia (in April 1973) the Chinese players extended an invitation to the Indian players.

(b) It is a sports matter and it is for the sports organisation concerned to take a decision.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister says that this is a sports matter. Nevertheless, I am glad to see that the External Affairs Minister has agreed to reply to that question. There was a Ping Pong diplomacy of which the Minister is aware. May I ask whether, keeping this thing in mind, he would give consideration to this and would encourage our sports organisation to accept the invitation and also come back with whatever information they can bring?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** The hon. Member would no doubt be aware that

sometime back, a Table Tennis Team had gone from India. We had encouraged that team to go. It is for the sports organisation to decide as to whether, on an oral invitation extended to them in another place, in Yugoslavia, they would like to go there or not because, normally in such cases, there is generally an invitation from the parent organisation. So, that is a matter between the inviting organisation and the Indian organisation in charge of the sports. But, we are in favour of the sports teams going from India to China or from China to India.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** The Minister has not followed the first part of my question that there has come into vogue an expression called ping pong diplomacy which arose in connection with a table tennis tournament which has been taking place for the last two or three years and one of which was a precursor to the Americans going to China.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are stretching this question too far.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** The very fact that they have accepted this question shows that it has not to do only with sports organisations, but something more. If it had not been so, they would have declined to accept this question. I would like to ask him what is his understanding of this expression and whether that will be applicable to the present circumstances or not.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Ping pong diplomacy was resorted to between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America because they did not recognise each other and may be both sides were finding an excuse to get together. Therefore, an American team was invited to participate in a ping pong match. But if I may say so, it will be too simplistic to imagine that this refers to any contacts between the two sides. The whole world knows that the US Ambassador and the Chinese Ambassador were constantly meeting each other

in Warsaw. There were some contacts in Paris but in Warsaw there were regular meetings. They had met each other hundreds of times before the ultimate breakthrough took place in their relations. So, let us not be misled by these journalistic expressions like ping pong diplomacy. There were much deeper contacts than the players just playing at the ping pong ball with their rackets.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** During the last visit of our tennis team, may I know whether we on behalf of our sports' organisation with the concurrence of the Ministry of External Affairs invited the Chinese team to visit India? If not, may I know whether any invitation has come from China to any of our sports or cultural organisations to visit China in the recent times?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Not to my knowledge.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** The Minister just now mentioned about the ping pong diplomacy between the USA and China. The point is American has no standard in ping pong. But we have reached a certain standard during the recent Swathling Cup tournament. I want to know whether the minister will have any objection if a ping pong team is sent by the Education Ministry of our country to China, whether there will be proper arrangements for passport etc. and whether it will give an opportunity to test whether the ball is in their court or in our court?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** I have already said that we will favour teams from one country visiting the other, Indian team going to China or *vice versa*. In these matters we are quite liberal. There was a request from an hon. member belonging to Mr. Banerjee's party that a doctor may be allowed to go to China, because he wanted to study their acupuncture technique and we allowed that. These are the types of technological, cultural or sports matters in which

there can be, and should be, a greater exchange on either side.

#### Geological Survey of North Bengal

\*1044. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the assurance given by the former Minister of Steel and Mines, whether any geological survey has been made in North-Bengal, particularly in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Bihar, where deposits like zinc, copper and also oil-wells are found in large quantity, and

(b) if not, whether his Ministry propose to conduct a geological survey in North Bengal?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) :** (a) Geological Surveys have already been conducted in North Bengal for minerals like lead-zinc, Copper, Oil and gas. Geological Survey of India have now taken up detailed investigations in promising areas. No further exploration work for oil and gas is considered necessary in the region at this stage, as the geological formation in the area is considered unfavourable for generation of oil and gas.

(b) Does not arise.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Last year in reply to my question No. 699 dated the 4th May 1972 it was stated :

"The first phase (1969—74) of the ten-year plan (1969—79) of the Geological Survey of India, in progress, includes systematic geological mapping and preliminary mineral investigation in 1250 sq. km. area in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts and detailed investigations for dolomite and graphite in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling Districts."

So, it was mentioned in reply that in 1,250 sq. km. area in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri detailed investigations have been made by the Geological Survey of India. May I know whether they have been completed and, if so, what are the areas covered by the detailed study?

**SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :** Geological mapping has been conducted during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the area covered is 1.21 km. The scale is 1 inch for 2,000 sq. miles.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** What are the areas covered?

**SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :** The area covered is Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** It is quite clear from the hon. Minister's statement that no investigation has so far been made. But in the same reply which I quoted earlier it was stated that in Garubathan area in Darjeeling district there is a large deposit of minerals. The answer says :

"As a result of recent Geological Survey conducted by the Geological Survey of India, some occurrences of lead, zinc, copper mineralisation in quartzite have been located in Garubathan or in Darjeeling District. These occurrences are being investigated by large-scale mapping, sampling and drilling."

It is also mentioned in the Geological Survey of India Report—I will quote only one sentence . . .

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is not a debate. Let him ask a question. I am not going to allow it every time.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** I will not take much time. Unless I mention it, it would be very difficult for the Minister to answer the question.

It is mentioned in the Report :

"Further sub-surface investigation of the dam site has been suspended by the CW&PC, New Delhi, since March 1966 and as such none of the recommendations has been implemented."

I would like to know what was the recommendation made at that time, whether it was stated that all these areas should be properly mapped and exploration done and, if so, why this has been suspended since 1966?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) :** I am not able to follow exactly the question which the hon. Member has put. But regarding the mapping of Garubathan I may state that recently promising indications on mineralisation have been located four miles north of this place in Darjeeling during detailed geological mapping and they are following it up

#### **Memorandum from Alipur (Calcutta) Ordnance Depot Employees**

1046. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he received a memorandum from the Alipur (Calcutta) Ordnance Depot employees, containing charges of corruption against some officers of the Depot;

(b) if so, the contents of the said memorandum ; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken on it?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) An unsigned and undated letter purporting to be from the employees of the Ordnance Depot, Alipore (Calcutta), containing allegations against certain officers was received in the Defence Ministry on 4-4-1973.

(b) The letter contains the following allegations :—

- (i) Embezzlement of funds by faulty construction of sheds and buildings in the Depot;
- (ii) manufacture of furniture for the private use of officers at the depot workshop;
- (iii) collusion with contractors;
- (iv) misuse of the depot staff car for private work;
- (v) collusion in the theft of Government stores; and
- (vi) use of Government stores, such as tentage, etc. for private functions held at officers' residences.

(c) The allegations are being investigated.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** The allegations concern a very vital Department of the Government and they are very serious. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the inquiry has not been completed so that it would have enabled the Government to take action against those who are guilty in this case because I have enquired myself and I have found that complaints are all correct and true.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** Normally, we would not have dealt with this complaint because it was an anonymous letter. But it was endorsed by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu before it was sent over to us. Therefore, we looked into this matter. As I said in my main answer, this was received on 4-4-1973, that is, about a month back. The inquiries have been initiated. Unless we find out the entire facts, we cannot come to any conclusion.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** In the allegations stated here, one thing has not been mentioned clearly that about 10 pieces of tractor chain, a very costly ferrous metal landed in the Depot from some Unit for disposal as salvage and they were neither brought on charge nor sent to

Panagar Salvage Depot for auction but kept in the Depot unaccounted. Later on, one by one, they were privately disposed of in the bazaar. This is a very serious allegation. By now, they should have been able to find out. Would he kindly tell the House if he has taken any special steps with regard to this particular allegation and, if so, what are they and, if not, the reasons therefor?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** The hon. Member did not listen to my reply properly. This allegation is covered under item (v), that is, "collusion in the theft of Government stores". This is one of the allegations made. It is not only about that. There are other allegations also. Rather than going into details, I said, this is the allegation and we are going into it.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** As the hon. Minister is aware, this particular Depot which was called a transit depot has now been converted into a permanent depot. It is like any other ordnance depot. Therefore, the charges levelled against certain officers are serious enough. Previous to that, the General Secretary of the recognised union of the Depot wrote a letter to the Director (Ordnance), the M.G.O. Branch. I would like to know the agency which is investigating into these allegations, whether it has been left into the hands of the same officers or a separate agency of the Ministry.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** It is the Brigadier of the Eastern Command Headquarters who is looking into the matter.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :** May I know from the Government if it is the policy of the Government to take cognizance of all the complaints, whether signed or unsigned sent to the Government?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** The policy of the Government has been amplified in the House several times. We normally do not take cognizance of unsigned



and anonymous reports. But as I indicated, this particular complaint was endorsed by an hon. Member of this House and, therefore, we are investigating into it.

**मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार) की आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी लिमिटेड की सरकारी निर्यात में लेना**

\* 1050 श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, मुजफ्फरपुर को अपने अधिकार में लेने और चलाने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त कम्पनी में रेलवे वैनो का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना बनाई है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी मूल्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The undertaking has already been taken over by Government by an order passed on 7-5-1973.

(b) and (c). Metre gauge wagons were being manufactured in this unit. The intention is to revive the production of these wagons to start with; later on some diversification in production may be resorted to.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : सरकार ने आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, मुजफ्फरपुर का अपने हाथ में ले लिया है, इस के लिए वह धन्यवाद की पात्र है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के द्वारा इस का अपने हाथ में लेने से पहले जब यह कम्पनी प्राइवेट मॉडल के हाथ में थी, तो उस समय मिनट वैनो का उत्पादन करने का प्रोग्राम था और जब कि सरकार ने इस कम्पनी का अपने हाथ में ले लिया है वह कितने वैनो बनाना चाहती है। क्या सरकार ने इस के विस्तार की कोई कपरेखा बनाई है, यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : The company was manufacturing wagons till the year 1972.

Steadily the production had gone down. Now the orders on hand are enough to go ahead for another 1½ years. I am sorry I would not be able to give correct information as to the number of wagons that they will be able to manufacture. But I shall answer this question separately to the member concerned.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या यह नब है कि बिहार के किसी एम० एल० ए० ने कम्पनी के भूत-पूर्व डायरेक्टर्स के खिलाफ कम्पनी की एंजी का माल-मान करने का आरोप लगाने हुए कोई शिकायत-पत्र भेजा था, जिस की जांच चल रही थी, अगर हा, तो क्या जांच का काम पूरा हो गया है, उस का क्या परिणाम निकला है और उस के बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : The question should be addressed to the Minister for Company Law.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस में पैदा नहीं होता है। यह रिलेवेट नहीं है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्पनी ने डायरेक्टर्स ने गोलमाल किया था। यह प्रश्न रिलेवेट कैसे नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दस में सम्बन्धित नहीं है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This is a British company and so many charges of corruption and defalcation of funds of this company have been levelled against the management. I want to know why then this company has been taken over, which means that after some time the company will be given back to the management concerned. Why has this company not been nationalised? Why is it that only this take-over decision has been taken?

SHRI T. A. PAI : The name only appears to be British, but it is in the hands of Indians now.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :** What about the second part of my question? He has not replied to my question why they have only taken over. 'Taken over' means that you are going to give it back to them.

**श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री :** जिन लोगों ने गोल-माल किया, क्या उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी या उन को छोड़ दिया जायेगा ?

**SHRI T. A. PAI :** The take-over is for the purpose of reviving the industry, to enable it to go into production and look after the interests of the labour. Whether the industry should be nationalised or not is a different consideration altogether.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA :** While profusely thanking the hon. Minister for taking over this Arthur Butler Co Ltd which had closed down throwing out of employment more than 5,000 labourers and their dependents, I would like to know the following three informations from him :

- (1) Whether there is any proposal on the recommendation of the probe team that was sent to probe into the condition of Arthur Butler Co. Ltd. before the decision with regard to the take-over was taken, to expand it ;
- (2) Whether the Government propose to pay all the dues of the labourers and also to replenish the reserve funds which the former owners had depleted, before any compensation is paid; and
- (3) Whether they will appoint a control board and the date by which the factory will re-open.

**SHRI T. A. PAI :** Now, an Authorised Controller has been appointed. The dues of the labour will be completely protected under the sections under which this unit was taken over.

The question of expansion of the capacity would depend upon the requirements of the Railway Board for metre gauge wagons.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA :** It is closed for the last sixteen months and people are starving. Will they re-open it at an early date?

**SHRI T. A. PAI :** Every thing will be done as quickly as possible.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri R. K. Sinha—absent.

Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri also absent. He was here a little while ago.

**Construction of Houses by D.D.A. in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi.**

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1052. **SHRI R. P. YADAV :**

**SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of allottees of Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi are awaiting construction of their houses by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of augmenting the funds of the D.D.A. with a view to completing the house building work in the above rehabilitation colony within a reasonable period?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY) :** (a) and (b) The Scheme of Chittaranjan Park envisaged allotment of homestead plots to those persons hailing from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) who were gainfully employed and settled in Delhi.

According to the information obtained from the Delhi Development Authority, they had agreed to construct 271 houses for the members of the E.P.D.T. Co-operative Housing Society Limited. Out of this, 58 houses have been completed and another batch of 140 is likely to be handed over during June, 1973. For this purpose the Life Insurance Corporation of India has

given a loan of Rs. 1.00 crore to the Delhi Development Authority. The Delhi Development Authority will, however, consider the question of raising a further loan from the Life Insurance Corporation after the utilisation of the loan of Rs. 1.00 crore.

**SHRI R. P. YADAV :** May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the number of plots allotted to the individuals in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi and what is the number of quarters constructed by the D.D.A. and directly by the individuals?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** The total number of plots in this area is about 2079 of which 1813 were allotted.

11.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The rest are being developed, that is, 266 plots are being developed. Out of these 266 plots, 55 are reserved for multi-storied buildings (group houses). 55 plots of 233 sq. yards each are available for allotment to the applicants and 76 plots out of the remaining 156 have been encroached upon by unauthorised persons and, therefore, litigation is pending. Out of these, as I had already mentioned in my original answer, D.D.A. had agreed to construct 271 houses and 58 have been completed and another 140 are likely to be handed over during June 1973.

**SHRI R. P. YADAV :** What about the number of houses constructed by individuals and the number of houses constructed by the D.D.A.? I asked that.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** The exact information I do not have at present but I will get and supply it.

**SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Is it a fact that a large number of houses have not been constructed for want of funds and if so, what action is proposed to be taken in this regard?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** These plots are allotted to those people who are

gainfully employed and they are expected to take loans from the authorities which can give loans and, therefore, this aspect is being looked into by the association and the Co-operative Societies which have been formed by the members themselves.

**श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, क्या सत्री जी को यह जानकारी है कि जितने मकान बने हुए, भी है अधिकांशों को मनमानी की वजह से बड़ एलाटी की नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं, ऐसी शिकायत क्या उन के पास आई है? और वहां पर अनधिकृत लोग बैठे हुए हैं, गन्दगी फैली हुई है। बिजली का प्रबंध नहीं है। यह सारी समस्याएं, कब तक दूर हो जायेंगी?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** Out of the plots allotted, some are under various stages of construction and 271 are being completed by the DDA with loan taken from LIC. I have already given figure about encroachment; legal action is being taken for that. With respect to electricity and cleanliness necessary arrangements are being made by the authorities concerned. I happened to visit that place about two days back. I could say that every effort is being made to provide the necessary facilities.

**श्री शशि बूषण :** जहां अनधिकृत इज्जत आक्रामण है आप भी जमीन पर, जो प्लॉट पर लागू न कदम किया हुआ है, अदालतों में उन के केस चल रहे हैं। दिल्ली में कम से कम ऐसे एक लाख केसेज चल रहे हैं। तो इन केसेज का जल्दी फैसला हो इस निर्णय में आप का अदालत के प्रति क्या अप्रार है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। 15 मान में कमजोर चल रहे हैं।

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** According to my information, there are encroachments on 76 plots. I do not know about one lakh cases. As per my figures there are encroachments on 76 plots and with respect to these things we have taken action.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** The hon. Minister presided over the handing over function

of some 51 houses to the allottees. He was the Chief Guest there. The Minister made a promise there that all necessary facilities to build up the colony in the heart of Delhi will be made. I do not know what steps have been taken in this regard. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us as to what steps the Government propose to take in the matter.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** I would like to supply one of the missing points in his information and say that the hon. Member was one of the chief speakers on that occasion. DDA is also considering having further loan from LIC after utilisation of this amount. In whatever way we can be of help, we would be certainly of help in the matter. We shall certainly do our best to help them, to the extent we are capable of doing it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं बहुत छोटा-सा मकान पचना चाहता हूँ कि इस बस्ती में बिजली किस तारीख तक पहुँच जायेगी? मकान बन गए, बिजली नहीं है, अंधेरा हो रहा है और आप ने कहा जा कर बाजे गाँव के साथ समानता मना लिया। दिल्ली में बिजली सरप्लस है। इस बस्ती को बिजली देने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** There was no pomp or show. It was a simple function. I cannot give immediate assurance that everything will be electrified. It is not in my hands.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** The allottees in the Chittaranjan park have been given not a developed plot of land but only a gorge, a big track not developed at all, whereas the rules envisage that they have to be given developed plot of land as per the rules and procedures of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. I want to know whether in respect of these persons who have been allotted undeveloped lands, adequate compensation for levelling up to the developed standard will be given.

**SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :** The hon. Member and myself went and saw these plots and the hon. Member knows

about it. I have asked the Department to see how these unfortunate people who got the plots by lots could be helped.

#### Defence expenditure of India

\*1053. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India spends only 3.7 per cent of her national income on defence as against the global average figure of 6 per cent;

(b) if so, whether this expenditure is regarded as sufficient for security of the country; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to arrange for a higher percentage of expenditure and also to take an integrated view of defence and development ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) The percentage of Gross National Product devoted by India for Defence has ranged from 4.5 per cent in 1963-64 to 3.7 per cent in 1972-73; the official figure of global average is not available; however it appears from a study made by Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis that the global average in 1971 was 6 per cent.

(b) The level of Defence Expenditure is decided from time to time with reference to latest assessment of our security environment.

(c) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. Since both Defence and Development are vital to national well-being, a comprehensive and coordinated view is taken on investment programme in both sectors.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** May I know from the hon. Minister whether this decrease of expenditure from 4.5 per cent to 3.7 per cent in this year is not strange in view of the fact that yesterday Prime Minister

gave a call to the Army to be prepared and also in view of the fact that we are surrounded by strange countries who are whimsical in their behaviour?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** The expenditure is going downward only in relation to GNP. Our GNP has been increasing at a fast rate and, therefore, the Defence expenditure as related to GNP has gone down.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** May I know whether the Minister is in the know of percentage of expenditure by Pakistan and China of the total GNP?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** For 1972 the figure of Pakistan and China in relation to the GNP is 7 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Yesterday while replying to my unstarred question the Minister of Science and Technology stated that 54 per cent of GNP is spent on research and development that also includes expenditure on defence research. I want to know this percentage of 3.7 to which you have made reference also includes the expenditure on the research wing of the Defence?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** I presume so.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** A few days back the External Affairs Minister made a statement that majority of the military hardware that is supplied to Pakistan is free. In that case how can we compare our defence expenditure with Pakistan which is not real in the sense of the term. In view of this may I know whether Government will reconsider its attitude on spending more in relation to the GNP for the defence expenditure?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** The point raised by the hon. Member is

quite correct. In fact, Pakistan does receive a good deal of its armaments etc. free of any charge and, therefore, the percentage indicated in relation to GNP could be misleading. When we prepare our own security arrangements we take all these matters into account.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** I would like to know that while our defence requirements have increased very much the total outlay has remained the same of Rs. 1600 crores. This figure is the same as what was last year. How will it be able to meet the increased requirements of our defence?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** This has been decided upon, after taking all factors into account including the needs of the national economy. Therefore, we have taken the precaution of increasing the effectiveness of our Armed Forces. It is true that the level has remained for some time at the present figure. But this does not indicate any threat to our security, because we are prepared to meet any threat to security as envisaged by the present conditions.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** The hon. Minister has said that the percentage of defence expenditure has been varying from year to year in relation to the gross national product. May I know whether the pattern of defence expenditure is in tune with the needs of security and the needs of modern warfare so that India and its borders would be properly protected against any possible threat?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** Yes, Sir.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** The hon. Minister has said that all factors are taken into consideration for defence. Are we to understand that this 3.7 per cent includes also the news coming from across the borders from China of their development of nuclear warfare with devastating capacity and inter-continental ballistic missiles, and if not, may I know how Government propose to deal with this within this budget?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** As I have said, we have carefully assessed the threat pattern and we have projected these things in the future, and after taking all these matters into consideration, including the matters mentioned by the hon. Member, we have decided upon this figure.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण बाबेय : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को देखते हैं कि पाकिस्तान का पिछली लड़ाई में जो परसेन्टेज था, वह घब करीब-करीब घूना हो गया है। चाहना है भी 8 परसेन्ट से ऊपर एक्स्पेंडिचर कर लिया है, करीब करीब घूना कर लिया है यह वहाँ के मुकाबले। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो स्थिति है, बाईर को देखते हुए और डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बयान दिया है कि हम दोनों से लड़ने के लिये तैयार हैं—क्या इसी प्रेपेरेशन से लड़ेगे ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : रक्षा मंत्री जी ने यह नहीं कहा है कि हम दोनों से लड़ने के लिये तैयार हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम दोनों से रक्षा करने के लिये तैयार हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या बिना लड़ाई के रक्षा होगी ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : हमने जो तैयारी की है, वह इसी रिमाब से की है कि दोनों से अपनी रक्षा कर सकें।

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** In view of the developments in the Indian Ocean region and our own experience with the intrusion of the Seventh Fleet into the Bay of Bengal during the last war, may I know whether we intend according high priority for development of our Navy, especially since during the last three years, Chinese defence expenditure has been going up ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** While going into our budget and the future needs of the three wings of our Armed Forces, we have taken the factors, which the hon. Member has rightly mentioned, into account, and we are in process of modernising our Navy within the budgetary constraints.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** May I know whether it is a fact that as far as conventional weapons are concerned, we have reached a state of self-sufficiency...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We are approaching the end of the Question-Hour. So, let the hon. Member's question be very short.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** My question will be finished by 12 O'clock. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that we are reaching the stage of self-sufficiency in the matter of conventional weapons, whereas Pakistan is still dependent, and whether it is a fact that Pakistan is getting more arms from other countries and the net result was that they lost half their territory. I want to know whether it is a fact that we have stated that we have reached the stage of self-sufficiency in the matter of conventional weapons.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** Yes, Sir.

**MR DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question-hour is over.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Sir, there is still half a minute. I may be permitted to put one question.

**MR DEPUTY SPEAKER:** No, I am sorry. Now, we take up the Call Attention Notice.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Secondary Surveillance Radar developed by Defence Electronics Research Laboratory, Hyderabad**

\*1045. **SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:**  
**SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory, Hyderabad has developed an indigenous radar called the Secondary Surveillance Radar; and

(b) if so, its main features?

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

(b) The Secondary Surveillance Radar consists of a ground Radar Station which interrogates Transponder equipped aircraft. The interrogation pulses from the ground station result in a coded reply pulse from the aircraft transponder which helps in identification of friend or foe aircraft.

**Workers unemployed due to closure, shortage of raw materials and financial stringency**

\*1047. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of workers have remained unemployed due to the closure of factories and shortage of raw materials or financial stringency during the period 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the efforts Government have made in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):** (a) and (b). There have been closures leading to unemployment of workers. In certain cases of closures, financial stringency and shortage of raw material were noticed as factors, according to the information supplied by the State Governments. The Government strived its best to facilitate the continued working of the factories by helping them to get requisite raw material and financial assistance to the extent practicable in all deserving cases.

#### **Import of copper from Peru**

\*1048. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import copper from Peru; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM):** (a) Yes, Sir Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has concluded a contract with Peru for supply of 54,000 tonnes of copper during June, 72—May, 75. The supplies are to be made at the rate of 1500 tonnes per month, commencing from June, 1972.

(b) The contract with Peru, which is one of the major Copper producing countries in the world, would enable assured supply at competitive price.

#### **Joint Negotiating Machinery in Heavy Engineering Corporation**

\*1049. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government for setting up a joint negotiating machinery in the Heavy Engineering Corporation;

(b) if so, the composition of this machinery and its powers; and

(c) whether such joint consultative machinery will be set up in other public undertakings also under his Ministry?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In response to a demand received severally from the AITUC and INTUC affiliated unions at the Hardwar Unit of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, a bipartite negotiating Committee with an equal number of representatives from the management and the two all India level unions having a sizeable representation at the BHEL and HEIL, assisted by representatives of the recognised local unions has been set up for working out a settlement on the more important of the outstanding issues one of which is the revision of wages for Heavy Electrical workers.

**List of P.O.Ws. for trial in Bangladesh**

\*1051. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh Government have since submitted the List of Pakistani P.O.Ws. who are to be tried in Bangladesh on charges of various crimes; and

(b) the reaction of Pakistan Government to this List?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of Bangladesh is in touch with the Government of India in this respect but no final outcome has yet emerged.

**सुरक्षा विभाग में भर्ती**

\*1054. श्री विष्णूति मिश्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सुरक्षा विभाग में भर्ती 11 आघात खुली प्रतियोगिता नहीं है,

(ख) क्या बेरत कुछ मनुष्य ही इन्हें मार्शल रैम करार दिया गया है, भर्ती के लिए हकदार हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मार्शल और मान-मार्शल जातिया के भेद को हटाने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जयजीवन राम) : (क) अफ-मरी की भर्ती खुली प्रतियोगिता द्वारा की जाती है। अन्य रैंकों के मामले में, जबकि वायुसेना तथा नौसेना में भर्ती जाति अथवा समुदाय का ध्यान किए बिना की जाती है बल्कि मना में कल्पित समुदायों के लिए आरक्षण है। भर्ती की जान वाली की आधुनिक मनुष्य सेनाओं की आधुनिक-नाथों, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से आने वाले रक्षकत्वका

और चयन के समय निर्णय की गई उनकी उप-युक्तता पर निर्भर करती है।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमन्। सशस्त्र सेनाओं में अफमरी अथवा अन्य पदों पर भर्ती के लिए योधा अथवा वीरयोधा जातियों के बीच कोई भेद नहीं है। तथापि, ऐतिहासिक कारणों से और पर-मरा के आधार पर सेना में कतिपय श्रेणी गठन जागी र ने की अनुमति दी गई है जबकि केवल कतिपय जातियों के सदस्यों के लिए भर्ती आरक्षण है। क्योंकि नौसेना तथा वायु सेना में श्रेणी गठन नहीं है अतः किसी जाति के लिए आरक्षण नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Modification of Mining Leases**

\*1055. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are cases pending with Mining Controller for modification of mining leases ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and the mines involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Modification proceedings in respect of a number of Mining Leases had to be kept in abeyance as these leases were not specifically covered under the Mines and Minerals (Reg. & Dev.) Act, 1957. Suitable enabling amendments to the Act were enacted in September, 1972. The consequential changes in the Rules are being finalised. Modification proceedings will be taken up after the Rules have been amended.

The number of Mines involved are 381.



**Industrial Relations Bill**

\*1056. **SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :**

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR :**

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

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a proposal to sponsor a comprehensive industrial relations legislation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are being made to introduce a Bill as early as possible.

**Development of Tribal Areas in Fifth Plan**

\*1057. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the general sector development will flow in the tribal areas of the country in the Fifth Plan to raise the level of development ;

(b) whether there is any difference between the Fifth and Sixth Scheduled Tribal Areas in this matter ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of other programmes and plans to develop these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) . (a) For the Fifth Plan, the strategy of development of backward classes places greater emphasis on the role of the general sector in providing major development programmes. The public consumption programmes, specially in regard to minimum needs, will involve eligibility conditions which will give high priority to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Nomadic Tribes. Programmes of the general sector which include agriculture, land

reforms, village and small scale industries, training programmes for employment in semi-skilled professions, and communications will accord high priority to development of backward classes. Education, economic development and social legislation programmes will be directed towards improvement in the quality of life of these communities, enabling them over a period of time to reach reasonable levels of development.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In the Fifth Plan, a new strategy for Tribal Development is envisaged under which integrated area development programmes for the tribal regions having more than 50 per cent tribal concentration are proposed to be prepared. Special attention is also proposed to be given to isolated tribal communities/areas, tribals affected by industrial and other projects and shifting cultivators. The details in regard to these programmes are being worked out.

**Ugandan move for better ties with India**

\*1058. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :**  
**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 14th April, 1973 under the heading "Amin wants better ties with India" ;

(b) whether the Ugandan President had a meeting with the Indian High Commissioner on the 13th April and has expressed this desire ; and

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

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

(c) Government is always desirous of strengthening mutually beneficial relations

with all countries on a healthy economic and political basis. The mass expulsion of people of Asian origin, including Indian citizens long resident in Uganda, has naturally generated serious misgivings and created many problems, such as the question of assets left behind on which we have been pressing for an early dispensation. The settlement of such matters would, in Government's view, contribute to creating the necessary atmosphere of confidence and goodwill in our bilateral relationship.

**Portuguese Passports issued by Brazilian Embassy in New Delhi**

\*1059. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6177 on the 5th April, 1973 regarding Violation of Passport Regulations reported by Passport Control Authorities at Santa Cruz, Bombay and state :

(a) whether the Portuguese Passports issued by the Brazilian Embassy in New Delhi were being carried by some of the persons, who attempted to leave India as stowaways on board of an Air-India plane from Bombay Airport last March ;

(b) whether the passports in their possession had valid departure endorsements on them ; and

(c) if so, the agency responsible for the endorsements ?

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

(b) and (c) The passports in their possession did not have departure endorsements. They did not pass through the immigration counter at the airport

**Violation of Safety and Conservation Laws by Non-Coking Collieries**

\*1060. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE :

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

(a) whether majority of non-coking colliery managements who are receiving subsidy and financial assistance through the Coal Board from Government have been noticed violating Safety and Conservation Laws ;

(b) if so, the names of the collieries ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM): (a) to (c). Coal Board renders financial assistance to Colliery managements for measures required to be undertaken by them for purposes of conservation of coal and maintenance of safety in the Coal mines under Coal Mines (Conservation, Safety and Development) Act and the Rules made thereunder. Payments are made only after the works for which assistance has been sanctioned are completed. As such the question of violation of the provision of the aforesaid Act in regard to safety and conservation by colliery managements receiving assistance from the Coal Board does not arise.

The colliery managements are also required to observe certain safety measures as prescribed under the Mines Act. It has been reported by the Director General Mines Safety that every inspection of a mine under the Act reveals a number of violations, which they are required to rectify. However, in the case of serious violations, the management are prosecuted under the Act.

**Import of Power Generation Equipments**

9857. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import power generation equipments to ensure early completion of projects whose

commissioning has been held up because of delay in the supply of equipment for Indian manufactures; and

(b) if so, the number and names of such projects and the particulars of imported equipments India has asked for?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI):** (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the specific cases where import of power generating equipment has been allowed in the past. In view of the general ban imposed on the import of power generation equipment, import of such equipment is not normally allowed. There have, however, been a few instances where it has been decided to allow import of such equipment on grounds either of tight delivery schedule which did not leave enough lead time to the indigenous manufacturers or of non-standard nature of the design. Three recent cases where import of such equipment have been allowed are :—

- (i) 2 Nos. of 120 MW Turbo-sets for Koradi Thermal Power Station from Poland.
- (ii) 2 Nos. of 200 MW Turbosets for Obra Thermal Power Station from USSR.
- (iii) 2 Nos. of 275 MW power generation equipment for the Lingana-makki Dam Power House in Mysore State (country of import yet to be decided).

**अम्बेसेडर और फ़ायट कारों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि**

9858. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अम्बेसेडर और फ़ायट कारों के मूल्यों में फिर वृद्धि हुई है,

(ख) इनके मूल्य में कितने कितने रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ग) मूल्य में वृद्धि को रोकने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

**भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री टी. ए. पाई) (क) और (ख).** 1 जनवरी, 1973 से अम्बेसेडर कार के कारखाने से निकलते समय खुदरा मूल्य में 272 रु० की और फ़ायट (प्रीमियर प्रेमियेट) के मूल्य में 339 रु० की वृद्धि करा दी गई थी। उनके पश्चात् कोई भी वृद्धि नहीं की गई है।

(ग) कारों का अंतिम मूल्य अनेक कारणां पर निर्भर करता है जिनमें माल की कीमतें, मजदूरी-स्तर, पुर्जों की कीमतें और विभिन्न अवस्थाओं पर सरकारी लेखों की दरे सम्मिलित हैं। विभिन्न निविष्ट साधनों के मूल्य स्तर को युक्ति युक्त बनाने के लिये विभिन्न उपायों के अन्विष्ट, सरकार अधिक उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है, जिसके उत्पादन की मात्रा के अनुसार होने वाली बचत के परिणाम स्वरूप लागत में कमी की जा सके।

**Agreement between H.M.T. and a Hungarian Company for Setting up of Plant for Electric Bulbs**

9859. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIF:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been arrived at between the Hindustan Machine Tools and of Tungsra—a Hungarian Company for setting up a Plant to manufacture electric bulbs and other gadgets; and

(b) if so, the location and the number of Indian technicians—technical know-how to be engaged in its working units?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI):** (a) and (b). No such agreement has yet been submitted to the Government for approval.

**Representations from the dependents of Military personnel killed in action for grant of licences to open petrol pumps in Gurdaspur District (Punjab)**

9860. **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3394 on the 7th December, 1972 regarding representations regarding grant of licences for opening petrol pumps in Gurdaspur District (Punjab) and state :

(a) the final action taken by Government on the representations received from the dependents of those soldiers belonging to Gurdaspur District who were killed in action in the Indo-Pak war;

(b) whether any representation from that district has been received from the dependents of those military officers who were killed in action and were posthumously awarded 'Vir Chakra'; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI I. B. PATNAIK) :** (a) The Indian Oil Corporation has been requested to make more IOC agencies available in, among other States, Punjab so that requests from eligible applicants for licences could be met for their resettlement.

(b) and (c) The father of an officer, killed in Indo-Pak War 1965 and decorated with 'Vir Chakra' posthumously, requested for a petrol pump licence at Naushera Majja, District Gurdaspur. As there was no site for petrol pump at the above mentioned location offered by the IOC, he was offered petrol pump in Jullundhur/Ferozepur Districts but he declined to accept the same. The individual was further informed that if he had any suitable land for a petrol pump at Naushera Majja, he should give a fresh application with a sketch of land so that his case for establishing a petrol pump at that site may be taken up with the IOC authorities. No proposal from him has so far been received by the Gov-

ernment. The father of the Officer is entitled to dependents pension at liberalised rules with effect from 1-2-1972.

**Expenditure on annual rent and maintenance of building for housing Indian Embassy in U.S.A.**

9861. **SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual rent of residential accommodation of the Ambassador and the Embassy building of India in U.S.A. at present; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on maintenance of the buildings during the financial years 1970-71 and 1971-72?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) The residence of the Ambassador and the Embassy building are owned by Government of India. No rent is, therefore, paid for them

(b) The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the buildings during the financial years 1970-71 and 1971-72 was as follows:—

	1970-71 Rs	1971-72 Rs
(i) Ambassador's residence	54,092.21	66,661.00
(ii) Embassy building	1,72,144.05	49,707.43

**Expenditure on annual rent and maintenance of building for housing Indian Embassy in U.S.S.R.**

9862. **SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual rent of residential accommodation of the Ambassador and the Embassy building of India in U.S.S.R. at present; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the buildings during the financial years 1970-71 and 1971-72?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :** (a) 'The residences of the Ambassador and a few other officers are located in the compound of the Chancery building in Moscow. Rent is not charged separately for these buildings and a consolidated sum of Rs. 4,72,607.55 is paid annually for all buildings within the compound.

(b) The expenditure incurred on maintenance of the buildings was as follows:

1970-71	Rs. 85,515 31
1971-72 ...	Rs. 60,728 04

**एम्बेसिडन सेलेशन-वेड और एम्बेसिडन वेड-1 और II के लिए निर्धारित योग्यताएं**

9863. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) एम्बेसिडन सेलेशन-वेड और एम्बेसिडन वेड I और II के लिए निर्धारित योग्यताएं कौन-कौन सी हैं,

(ख) आई जी एम मेन्टल इण्डिया में उपरक्त पदा पर काम करने वाले ऐसे कितने सम्बन्धी हैं जिनकी योग्यताएं निर्धारित योग्यताओं से कम हैं,

(ग) क्या निर्धारित योग्यताओं के अभाव में इन सम्बन्धियों की पदोन्नति ट्रेड-स्टैंड में की गई अनियमितताओं की छानक नहीं है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कदम उठायेगी?

**रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्ठाचरण शुक्ल) :** (क) एम्बेसिडन सेलेशन-वेड के पद पर सभी रिक्त स्थान योग्यता के आधार पर एम्बेसिडन वेड-1 की पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। अन्य इस पद के लिए न्यूनतम अर्हताएं निर्धारित नहीं की गई हैं।

एम्बेसिडन वेड-1 तथा वेड-II के पदों पर रिक्त स्थानों की सम्भव सीमा तक सम्बन्धित

निम्न श्रेणी में वर्तमान कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति द्वारा निर्धारित ट्रेड-स्टैंडों के पास करने के पश्चात् भरने होते हैं। इन श्रेणियों में पदोन्नति के लिए कोई न्यूनतम अर्हताएं निर्धारित नहीं की गई हैं।

इन पदों पर सीधी भर्ती का सहारा केवल तब ही लिया जाता है जब पदोन्नति के लिए विभागीय सम्बन्धियों की पर्याप्त संख्या उपलब्ध न हो। सीधी भर्ती के मामले में निर्धारित न्यूनतम अर्हताएं निम्नांकित हैं —

**एम्बेसिडन वेड II वेड I मैट्रिक/आई.टी.आई.** प्रमाणपत्र सहित 2 वर्ष का शासक अनुभव या उन व्यक्तियों के लिए आवश्यक नहीं है जिन्होंने कम से कम 2 वर्ष का आई.टी.आई. प्रशिक्षण ले लिया हो।

(ख) जल्य, न्यूनतम निर्धारित अर्हताएं केवल सीधी भर्तियों से आने वालों के लिए ही हैं और आई.जी.एम. मेन्टल इण्डिया में अभी तक इस पद पर सीधी भर्ती नहीं की गई है।

(ग) जी नहीं श्रीमन्।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Recognition of 'Bhartiya Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh' as a third Federation**

9864 **SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI.** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Bhartiya Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh' has not been recognised so far as a third Federation after its verification,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the said union has been informed in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Bhartiya Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh has not been recognised so far, as it is not considered adequately representative of the Defence workers. The President and the General Secretary of the Sangh have been informed accordingly.

**Compensation to Mine Owners**

9865. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Coking Coal Mines Owners whose subscribed capital is more than Rs. 75 lakhs ;

(b) the amounts of compensation each of the above received;

(c) the amount standing to their credit in the books of Government or their agency against each of the above; and

(d) the amount standing to the debit in each of the above case?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**

(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The owners of Coking Coal Mines whose subscribed capital is more than Rs. 75 lakhs are Oriental, Burrakar, East India, Lodna and Bengal Coal Companies.

(b) The amount payable to each one of them is indicated in Schedule II of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.

(c) and (d) A statement giving the information is attached.

**STATEMENT**

Name of Owners	Due to Bharat Coking Coal Ltd as per from owners account, from 17-10-1971 to 30-4-1972	Due from BCCL as per owners accounts from 17-10-1971 to 30-4-1972	Per-take dues to Government			Total
			Royalty	Provident Fund	Sales Tax	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oriental Coal Co. Limited.	17,62,328	15,48,642	35,12,587	10,34,456	—	45,47,043
Burrakar Coal Co. Limited.	1,29,573	13,10,549	12,86,842	1,77,212	—	14,64,054
Bengal Coal Co. Limited.	4,44,280	4,80,287	1,67,000	61,500	—	2,28,500
East India Coal Co. Limited.	54,44,280	1,86,174	48,38,775	72,76,589	2,95,342	1,24,10,706
Lodna Colliery Co. Limited.	—	2,692	24,57,161	45,05,071	—	69,62,232

**Displaced persons settled in Koraput and Ganjam Agency of Orissa**

9866. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugees and displaced persons given settlement in the district of Koraput and Ganjam Agency of Orissa ;

(b) the facilities provided to them ;

(c) whether they have been given permanent settlement in those areas or adjusted there temporarily ; and

(d) the amount spent on them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Colonies established in Tribal Areas of Orissa**

9867. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of colonies established in the tribal areas of Orissa during the four five Year Plan ;

(b) the number out of them which are in good condition ;

(c) whether some of the colonies lack water facility and other minimum needs ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Variable Dearness Allowance and Gratuity to Coal Mine Workers**

9868. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the effect of total increase in price on Raw Coal, BII Hard coke and BP Hard coke per tonne per month since 30th April, 1973 ;

(b) the average constituent of the total price per tonne on account of Variable Dearness Allowance and gratuity to the coal mine workers and the total amount collected thereby till December, 1972 ;

(c) whether any Recognised Gratuity Trust has been established ; if so, when and the amount allocated or paid to it and the amount disbursed ; and

(d) the number of workers who have been actually paid gratuity, the total amount actually paid and the balance payable ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) There has been no increase in the prices of coal since 30th April, 1973 ;

(b) On a rough calculation based on average output per manshift and the ruling prices for coal in December, 1972, the constituent of variable dearness allowance in the total approximate per tonne price of Rs. 35.80 was about Rs. 3.55. The constituent of gratuity was Rs. 0.60 per tonne.

(c) No gratuity Trust has been established as the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 does not require the compulsory establishment of such a Trust. The latter part of the question does not, therefore, arise.

(d) The payment of gratuity is made directly to the employee by the employer as a terminal benefit. The details of the payments made are not available with the Government.

**Arrears of E.P.F. with new Satgram and new Majri collieries**

9869. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the owners of New Satgram and New Majri Collieries has been in arrear or default of Provident Fund, Bonus

or other labour dues, if so, the amount due as on the 31st December of 1965, 1967 and 1970,

(b) the particulars of default and extent of labour dues in each of above years,

(c) whether they have any deposit with the State Bank in the joint name of previous owners and their representatives and

(d) if so their Bank balance at Asansol West Bengal and Wun/Warora Maharashtra as on the 30th January 1973'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

#### **Public/Private Sector Units Manufacturing Tractors and Agricultural Machinery**

9870 SHRI M. C. DAGA Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the number of private and public sector units manufacturing tractors and agricultural machinery in India, and

(b) whether there is a proposal to give licences for the manufacture of small tractors and if so the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) (i) The number of units in Private and Public Sector manufacturing Agricultural Tractors, Power Tillers and Combine Harvesters is given as under

	No. of units in	
	Public Sector	Private Sector
(i) Agricultural Tractors	1	6
(ii) Power Tillers	Nil	2
(iii) Combine Harvesters	Nil	1

(b) Sufficient capacity has already been licensed for small tractors in the 20-25 HP range. Nevertheless, further capacity without foreign collaboration could be considered on merits

#### **Employment to Agriculture Engineering Graduates in Public Sector Projects**

9871 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether a scheme has been initiated for giving employment to unemployed Agricultural Engineering Graduates in the public sector projects manufacturing agricultural implements, machinery and tractors

(b) if so the salient features of the scheme and

(c) whether it is proposed to give directive to public sector industries manufacturing tractors to give preference to Agricultural Engineering Graduates to Mechanical Engineering Graduates in the matter of employment?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) (i) to (c) As the only public sector unit in this field is gearing up to manufacture with substantial indigenous content, a scheme for induction of agricultural engineering graduates will be thought of in appropriate time.

#### **Agricultural Engineering Graduates in Lucknow and Delhi**

9872 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Agricultural Engineering Graduates whose names were registered with Employment Exchanges at Lucknow and Delhi as on the 1st January, 1973,

(b) the total number of Agricultural Engineering Graduates who could be provided with jobs during 1972, and



(c) the total number of placements effected during January to April, 1973?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY):** (a) to (c).

Number on		Number placed	
Live Register as on 1-1-1973		1972 (January- December)	1973 (January- April)
Lucknow	38	Nil	Nil
Delhi	7	Nil	Nil

**Payment of Pension to the released  
Emergency Commissioned Officers**

9873. **SHRI ANNASAHAB GOT-KHINDE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Emergency Commissioned Officers released after 1968 have been given pension;

(b) whether he has received any representation regarding the grant of pension to the Emergency Commissioned Officers who were released before 1968; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government regarding the same?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) to (c) Emergency Commissioned Officers are drawn from three sources. Those recruited from permanent posts under Central or State Governments and are allowed to retain their lien on such civil posts are not eligible to any pension or gratuity on their release as Emergency Commissioned Officers but only to count their Emergency Commissioned Service towards civil pension.

Emergency Commissioned Officers recruited directly from civil life are eligible for terminal gratuity (quantum of which depends on the number of years of service rendered by them as Emergency Commissioned Officers) but no pension.

Emergency Commissioned Officers taken from serving Junior Commissioned Officers or Other Ranks in the Army or their

equivalents in the Air Force or Navy have an option either to draw gratuity or pension. As a result of representations received the minimum qualifying service for grant of pension in such cases has been reduced from 15 years to 12 years only with effect from 1-4-67.

**Enquiry Into Affairs of Burn & Co.**

9874. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether probe into the affairs of Burn & Co. has been further delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI):** (a) and (b) The Committee of investigation which was appointed under Section 15 of the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951, to look into the affairs of M/s. Burn & Co., has recently submitted its report, which is under the consideration of the Government.

**Information-cum-Advisory Bureaus for  
Guidance of students in Universities**

9875. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities which have the Employment and Information-cum-Advisory Bureaus for the guidance of the students; and

(b) whether it is proposed to persuade and financially assist the other Universities to set up these Bureaus?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY):** (a) University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaus are functioning at present at 52 universities in the country, as listed in the attached statement.

(b) Setting up of these Bureaus and financing them is the responsibility of the State Governments who are being persuaded to open such Bureau in all the remaining universities.

#### STATEMENT

List of Universities having University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaus.

1. Andhra University, Waltair.
2. Osmania University, Hyderabad.
3. Sri Venkateshwar University, Tirupati.
4. Gauhati University, Gauhati.
5. Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh.
6. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur.
7. Patna University, Patna.
8. Ranchi University, Ranchi.
9. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur
10. Punjab University, Chandigarh.
11. Delhi University, Delhi.
12. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.
13. M.S. University, Baroda.
14. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
15. Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
16. Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
17. South Gujarat University, Surat.
18. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.
19. Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.
20. Kerala University, Trivandrum.
21. Calicut University, Calicut.
22. Cochin University, Cochin.
23. Jabalpur University, Jabalpur.
24. Vikram University, Ujjain.
25. Sagar University, Sagar.
26. Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
27. Bombay University, Bombay.
28. Nagpur University, Nagpur.
29. Poona University, Poona.
30. Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
31. Bangalore University, Bangalore.
32. Mysore University, Mysore.
33. Karnatak University, Dharwar.
34. Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar.
35. Punjabi University, Patiala.
36. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

37. Rajasthan University, Jaipur.
38. Annamalai University, Annamalai-nagar.
39. Madras University, Madras.
40. Madurai University, Madurai.
41. Agra University, Agra.
42. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
43. Allahabad University, Allahabad.
44. Gorkhpur University, Gorakhpur.
45. Lucknow University, Lucknow.
46. Kapur University, Kanpur.
47. Meerut University, Meerut.
48. Roorkee University, Roorkee.
49. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
50. Calcutta University, Calcutta.
51. Jadavpur University, Jadavpur.
52. Burdwan University, Burdwan.

#### M/s. Grasham and Craven and Company of India Limited, Calcutta

9876. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Grasham and Craven and Company of India Limited, 22, Gobra Road, Calcutta-14 was engaged in manufacture of railways rolling stocks and other railway materials ;

(b) whether the firm borrowed about Rs. 5 lakhs from the public through fixed deposit scheme and whether loan was arranged by the Finance Broker, M/s. Eastern Financiers, 14, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1 during 1969-70 ;

(c) whether Government have taken over the management of the firm for five years; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to return the deposit money to the public from whom it was collected ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAL) : (a) M/s. Grasham & Craven of India (Private) Ltd. manufacture various railway rolling/stock components and not railway rolling stock as such.

(b) During 1970, the then management of the Company had borrowed an amount of Rs. 4,80,392 only as fixed deposits from various individuals out of which an amount of Rs. 4,43,392 was arranged by M/s. Eastern Financiers, Calcutta.

(c) The management of the Company was taken over by the Government on 31st March, 1971 under Section 18A of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for a period of five years.

(d) Considering the financial situation and the need to stabilise the working of the Company a moratorium against existing liabilities was granted to the Company under Section 18FB of the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 for a period of one year with effect from 17th August, 1972. Under this, the operation of all contracts, assurances of property, agreements, settlements, awards, standing orders or other instruments in force to which Grasham & Craven (P) Ltd. is a party or which may be applicable to it immediately before 31st March, 1971 are suspended during the period of validity of the notification.

**Request from Premier Automobile Limited for payment of additional amount on each Car purchased between September, 1969 and November, 1971**

9877. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Premier Automobile Limited has requested the Government for payment of an additional amount of Rs 300 for each of the Fiat Cars it had purchased between September, 1969 and November, 1971; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) and (b) M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd. have requested the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals for payment of an additional amount of Rs. 1353 in respect of the

Fiat cars supplied by them during October and November, 1970 against DGS&D Rate Contract. It is under consideration of the said authority.

**Distribution of Coal to Small Scale Industries in Firozabad (Uttar Pradesh)**

9878. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal was distributed to the small-scale industries in Firozabad (U.P.) on the basis of production;

(b) whether this system has been discontinued; and

(c) if so, since when and the reasons for changing the old system?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Electric bulb factory at Hyderabad**

9879. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an electric bulb factory at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and capacity of the factory; and

(c) whether it will be with foreign collaboration; if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) to (c) M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. have a tentative proposal to set up manufacture of lamps & Lamp making machinery as an adjunct to their unit at Hyderabad in collaboration with M/s. Tungsram of Hungary. A detailed project report is awaited from H.M.T.

**New objective to labour policy**

9880. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in *Sunday Standard* dated 8th April, 1973 on page 4 columns 4 and 5 under the heading "Labour policy to be given new objective"; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to introduce the principle of each according to his labour in all the sectors, banning strikes and lock-out and settlement of disputes through impartial tribunals?

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

(b) Details of the comprehensive industrial relations law are being worked out in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments.

**Pakistan denies killing of P.O.Ws.**

9881. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press Report in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 8th April, 1973 under the heading "Pak denies P.O.Ws. killed"; and

(b) if so, whether Pakistan Radio also broadcast that Minister of External Affairs' statement was baseless?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the Foreign Ministers' remarks were based on carefully verified information and Pakistan's denial is not correct.

**Aid given to Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity**

9882. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a letter dated the 29th August, 1969, the President of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity requested him for giving help to the Organization for arranging an all-India tour of Al-Fatah (Palestine Liberation Organisation) for their air fare, hotel expenses, transport charges and if so, the amount given to the Organisation in this connection;

(b) whether in this letter the President of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity also wrote "I am sure that as on previous occasions, the Government will help us. I shall be grateful if the Government help us to the extent of air fare, hotel expenses and transport charges during their stay in our country" regarding Al-Fatah tours in India; and

(c) if so, the 'previous occasions' and the 'amounts of help' given to this Organisation?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) International practice as well as courtesy to such distinguished foreign visitors require that details of such expenditure are not publicized and it is not in public interest to do so.

**Gold-bearing Rocks found in Orissa**

9883. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gold-bearing rocks have been found in Orissa; and

(b) whether any further survey thereof has been conducted?

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

(b) As a result of investigations conducted by Geological Survey of India for gold in various parts of Orissa, gold bearing rocks and river sands were reported from Koraput, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj, districts of Orissa; but no economic deposits of gold have been found so far. The State Directorate of mines, during their regional survey, have also come across some gold bearing rocks in Umerkot area of Koraput district, which is still under investigation. Laboratory analysis is in progress and samples are under study.

#### **New Steel Import Policy**

9884. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced any new Steel import policy; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Actual Users Import Policy for steel and ferro-alloys incorporated in Appendix 41 and schedules of the ITC Policy for 1973-74 (Volume I) was announced on April 2, 1973. The copies of the Import Trade Control Policy were also laid on the Table of the House on the same day.

By and large the Import Policy for Steel this year, as in the past, restricts imports of items which are not available indigenously either in required quality or quantity. For a large number of items a specified percentage of actual consumption in 1971-72 or 1972-73 is allowed to be imported straightaway. For the balance requirement the consumers are required to place firm orders on domestic producers. If, however, any additional quantities are sought to be imported due to failure on the part of the domestic producers to supply the material either in full or in part, or for any other reason which may justify additional imports, the import applications

are required to be made by the actual users through their respective sponsoring authorities along with documents which, *inter-alia*, include evidence of firm orders booked on domestic producers for specified quantities and attested copies of letters received from domestic producers expressing their inability to supply the material in part or in full.

The requirement of "Non availability certificate" from domestic producers of steel has been dispensed with in respect of most of the items.

#### **Construction of a satellite port at Balacherurri, near Visakhapatnam**

9885. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion has been made by the Engineers (India) Limited for the construction of a satellite port at Balacherurri near Visakhapatnam to cater to the requirements of the proposed steel plant there; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). M/s. Engineers India Ltd., were commissioned to prepare a techno-economic feasibility study on independent port facilities for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. In their Report which was received in May, 1972 they have observed that an independent port at Balacherurri would be justified only in case 2.5 million tonnes or more of coking coal were to be imported annually. As import of coking coal is not envisaged at present, the question of construction of a satellite port for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is not being pursued.

#### **Apartheid considered crime against International Law by U. N. Commission on human rights**

9886. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.N. Commission on Human Rights has recommended that apart-

heid should be considered a crime against the International Law;

(b) whether India has supported the move, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of countries who agreed to this recommendation?

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

At the 29th Session of the Commission on Human Rights which met in Geneva from 26th February to 6th April, 1973, a Draft Convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid was approved. The Convention recommends that States parties to this convention declare that apartheid is a crime against humanity and that inhuman acts resulting from the policies and practices of apartheid and similar policies and practices of racial segregation and discrimination are crimes violating the principles of international law and in particular the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

(b) Yes, Sir. India co-sponsored the resolution which recommends the above-mentioned Convention.

(c) Twenty-one countries voted in favour of the resolution, two against and five abstained.

#### Rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma

9887. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in settlement of the displaced Indians from Burma in the country; and

(b) the living conditions and present problems of these citizens holding valid Indian Identity cards and passports?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b): According to the reports received from State Governments, out of 1,96,661 persons (about

65,554 families) who arrived from Burma, rehabilitation assistance has been given to about 63,190 families, (about 1,89,570 persons) up to 31-3-1973 in the form of business loans and allotment of agricultural land. This includes families who have been given part assistance and would be given further assistance as admissible. Loans for construction of houses have been given to 14,701 families. Other assistance such as stipends for education, old age pensions, allotment of fair price shops, licences etc. and provision of employment has been given to 24,376 persons. An amount of Rs. 1,180.35 lakhs as loan and Rs. 277.73 lakhs as grant has been given to the State Governments for relief and rehabilitation of Burma repatriates.

Apart from about 400 families belonging to the Permanent Liability Category, about 500 families are in camps. Schemes for the resettlement of about 280 families have been sanctioned. The State Governments are being asked to arrange resettlement of the remaining families as early as possible under the existing pattern schemes for business and housing loans.

#### Ammonia-Driven Car Made by I.I.T., Delhi

9888. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:  
DR. LAXMINARAIN  
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news which appeared in *Statesman* dated the 4th April, 1973 under the heading "Ammonia-Driven Car made by Delhi I.I.T."; and

(b) whether Government intend to help in developing this?

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

(b) Development work is in fact being carried on in a Government institution.

**Employment opportunities for displaced persons settling in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi**

9889. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

**SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that about 3,000 families of displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan in Delhi will be moving to Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi in course of a couple of years, a majority of them belong to low income group and that they will have to carry heavy load of debt for incurring expenditure in connection with construction of their houses either through Government house building advances or D.D.A. at the last leg of their service life;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of helping these victims of Partition by founding Trade-cum-Training Centres, cottage and small scale industries in the above rehabilitation colony for opening employment opportunities for the needy families or dependents of the settlers of that colony; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The Scheme of the Chittaranjan Park, near Kalkaji, New Delhi, was designed to providing homestead plots for construction of residential houses by those displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) who were gainfully employed and settled in Delhi. The scheme was not conceived as a rehabilitation project, and there is no question of providing employment opportunities by way of opening cottage and small scale industries or Trade-cum-Training Centres either for the allottees or their dependants.

**Sale of H.M.T. Watches**

9890. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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(a) the total production during the year 1972-73 of H.M.T. watches of various make and the total number of watches of various make supplied to Delhi Sale Centre during the period, month-wise and make-wise;

(b) the percentage of stock reserved for M.P.s. and staff of H.M.T.;

(c) whether common people are facing great difficulty in getting watches in spite of the stock available and if so, when these will be readily available; and

(d) the total number of selling centres in the country and whether there is proposal to put notice boards there to indicate the day-to-day stock of various watches and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Details are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5036/73].

(b) There is no system of reservation of stock for M.P.s. and staff of HMT.

(c) The total demand of wrist watches in the country has been estimated at 4.5 million numbers per annum by 1973-74, out of which capacity HMT is to produce 3,60,000 numbers of watches per year. The situation is likely to ease considerably by 1978-79 when the company is expected to be in a position to offer for sale 8,60,000 numbers of wrist watches per year.

(d) The total number of selling centres is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5036/73]. There is no proposal at present to put a notice board at the Sale Counter to indicate day-to-day stock of various watches for security reasons as well as the need to keep away the spurious buyers.

**Black Market of H.M.T. Watches in Delhi**

9891. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that H.M.T. watches are available in Delhi in

Black Market while generally the stock with the Sales Office in Delhi of HMT remains exhausted,

(b) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the HMT watches do not reach the black market and are sold at the counter of HMT sales section, and

(c) whether it is proposed to give agencies of HMT watches to Super Bazar and Co operative Societies, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T A PAJ)** (a) and (b) The Government are aware that the demand of HMT wrist watches in Delhi cannot be met fully through the supplies made by HMT. It is possible that this situation might have caused the sale of few HMT Watches at a premium. However no specific instance of black marketing has come to the notice of the Government. The situation is likely to ease with the stepping up of production of wrist watches by HMT.

(c) These watches are being retailed by various approved Consumers Co operative Societies/Stores as per the arrangements entered into between HMT and Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

**अन्नक अगिका के लिए मजरी बोड**

9892 श्री शकर बवाल सिंह क्या अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में प्रश्न को क्रिया करने के लिए

(क) क्या अन्नक अगिका के लिए अन्नक मजरी बोड स्थापित करने की मांग में मदद की जा रही है ?

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

**अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय से उप-मन्त्री (श्री जी० बेंकटवासी)** (क) अन्नक अगिका के लिए एक मजदूरी बोर्ड स्थापित करने के लिए एक मांग की गई है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय अन्न आयोग में मजदूरी बोर्ड प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने हेतु निर्धारण की जा रही है। एक राष्ट्रीय मजदूरी नीति

भी तैयार की जा रही है। जिसमें मजदूरी सम्बन्धी मांगों के लिए मार्ग-निर्देशन की व्यवस्था होगी।

### **Settlement of the Issue of Kachchativu Island with Sri Lanka**

9893 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the dispute over 'Kachchativu' island has since been settled with Government of Sri Lanka, and

(b) if not whether Government propose to settle this dispute and if so the time likely to be taken?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAI SINGH)** (a) and (b) Both India and Sri Lanka have agreed that the discussion on Kachchativu and other related matters would continue and an early decision arrived at. The officials of the two countries are likely to meet soon to discuss the matter further.

### **Recruiting Centre for Defence Personnel in the Country**

9894 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of Recruiting Centres for defence personnel in the country State wise and the persons actually recruited in the last three years State wise in various categories of services including Army Air Force and Navy

(b) the mode and manner of such recruitments and the rules made for the same in details including basic qualifications like height chest etc., and

(c) whether any relaxation of such rules is allowed in special cases?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM)** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LG 5037/73]



(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5037/73]

**Menial work at Starvation Wages to Women brought from India into Europe**

9895. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the 'London Observer' dated the 15th April, 1973 that women from Third World Countries, most of them from India, the Philippines and Korea, are being brought into Europe for menial work at starvation wages; 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.

(b) The 'Observer' report deals mainly with girls from the Philippines and Korea employed as domestic servants in some West European countries. There is also a reference in it to a Kerala Catholic priest having sent girl postulants to religious communities in Europe. We investigated this allegation earlier and a report was placed on the Table of the House on 29th March, 1972 by the Minister of External Affairs.

Further enquiries made through our Missions abroad do not show that Indian girls are employed in Europe on menial jobs at starvation wages. On the contrary our reports show that Indian girls working in Europe as nuns, nurse-trainees and nurses are happy and doing well.

**Prices of Non-Coking Coal**

9896. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to State:

(a) the prices of non-coking coal for domestic uses in each region, month by month from July, 1972 to 15th April, 1973; and

(b) the factors responsible for rise or decline in prices in each region during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The f.o.r. colliery prices of non-coking coal for domestic use (soft coke) during the period from July, 1972 to 15th April, 1973 have throughout been uniform, which were Rs. 72/- per tonne for superior quality and Rs. 60/- per tonne for ordinary quality. The retail selling prices of soft coke in different regions are different on account of varying costs of transportation and handling charges.

**Abolition of Coalfield Recruiting Body**

9897. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have abolished the Coalfield Recruiting Body; and

(b) if so, the alternate arrangement made for recruitment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Government have decided to stop the recruitment of workers for the coal mines through the Coalfield Recruitment Organisation. Usual channels of recruitment will be made use of for recruitment in the coal mines. The Gorakhpuri workers already employed in the coal mines, the management of which has been taken over by the Government, have been given a free option to become permanent workers, subject to the other conditions of employment.

**Supply of Submarine to Pakistan by U.S.A. to replace 'Ghazi'**

9898. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the United States of America proposed to give Pakistan a submarine to replace

GHAZI which was sunk off Visakhapatnam in December, 1971 war; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and whether any protest has been lodged with the U.S. Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) and (b). Government have no information regarding any proposal of U.S.A. to give Pakistan a submarine to replace 'Ghazi'. However, Government have seen press reports in this regard which have been emphatically denied by the U.S. Ambassador to India.

#### **Supply of Defence Stores by Indigenous Suppliers**

9899. **SHRI R. K. SINHA:**

**SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of indigenous suppliers with whom the orders for supply of defence stores were placed during 1972-73 and the value of these orders;

(b) the extent to which these orders were complied with;

(c) the reasons for short supply and the action taken against such suppliers; and

(d) the steps taken to expand the defence factories to make the country self-sufficient in the supply of defence stores and to avoid dependence on indigenous private suppliers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) Orders for procurement of stores for Defence are placed by several agencies besides the Department of Defence Supplies like DGS&D, Service Headquarters, Stores Depots etc. The compilation of information with regard to the names of indigenous suppliers and other details of the orders will be a voluminous task and will not be commensurate with the likely advantage. The Department of Defence Supplies, however, placed 2306 orders during the year 1972-73, the value of these orders was Rs. 31.61 crores.

(b) The Department of Defence Supplies is mainly engaged in productionising items which were hitherto imported

or which are to be developed for the first time in the country. They have to conform to rigid defence specifications and in most of the cases even the samples of the items are not available. After the entrepreneur develops the item, the prototype is to be evaluated and approved and thereafter the pre-production models have to be evaluated again in the field areas as well as in the laboratories. After satisfactory performance of the pre-production models, clearance is given for bulk production. Here also difficulties arise like non-availability of certain essential raw materials, components etc. In some cases even the balancing machinery has to be imported. Although the Department of Defence Supplies is geared to handle such situations and gives active assistance, the whole process between the placement of order and the materialisation of supplies is arduous and time-consuming. Thus a lead time of about two years on an average is required before the supplies commence. In this background it is not possible to correlate the supplies with the orders placed during the same year. However, the supplies received during 1972-73 generally against order placed in previous years amounted to Rs. 18.07 crores.

(c) In view of the position explained above, this does not arise.

(d) Suitable steps are taken to add to the existing facilities or set up new facilities in the defence factories where necessary, in the public interest. Although Government would like to encourage private entrepreneurs by farming out to them simple components, sub assemblies and assemblies but within the overall interest of Defence and security being kept in view.

#### **Proposal to develop various Types of Missiles for Defence Services**

9900. **SHRI R. K. SINHA:**

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop various kinds of missiles for the three defence services in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof

and the extent to which the defence services will be strengthened by this and when they are likely to be developed?

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

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

**Indians affected by Restrictions on Foreign Ownership of Business in Thailand**

9901. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Thailand have taken some new measures to restrict foreign ownership of business in Thailand; and

(b) if so, the number of Indians affected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Royal Thai Government recently passed three Decrees concerning businesses and professions permitted to foreigners. The first Decree on Control of Businesses of Aliens was issued on 24-11-72 laying down principles and procedures governing business undertakings by aliens. The Decree divides all businesses into three categories and lays down certain restrictions on foreigners. The second Decree on Control of Occupations of Aliens, issued on 13-12-1972, prohibits occupations to aliens, as prescribed by a Royal Decree, and stipulates that work not prohibited to aliens would be permitted only under licence. A third Decree was subsequently issued on 14-3-1973 which prohibits foreigners from engaging in thirty-nine categories of work.

(b) No assessment of the impact of these laws is yet possible since this will depend on the manner in which they are implemented. The exact number of Indians who are likely to be affected as a result of these Decrees is not known at present.

**Payment of Military Pension to Defence Personnel re-employed in N.C.C.**

9902. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retired defence personnel re-employed in N.C.C. (Instruction Staff) are deprived of their military (service) pension; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Superannuation Age of Army Personnel re-employed in N.C.C.**

9903. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retired Army Personnel re-employed in the N.C.C. (other ranks) are retrenched prior to their having attained the age of superannuation (55 or 58 years) even when there are vacancies in the various sections of N.C.C.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The employment of retired Army personnel (other ranks) in the NCC is authorised for a period of 3 years. This period can be extended by the DG NCC for one year at a time till the individual reaches the age of 49 years. The ages of 55 or 58 have no relevance in these cases. Extensions are granted depending upon their performance and physical fitness. Vacancies as and when they arise are filled from amongst fresh applicants.

**Grant of annual increment to Defence Personnel re-employed in N.C.C.**

9904. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retired Defence Personnel re-employed in N.C.C. are given any annual increment (other ranks); and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) No, Sir. Other ranks (excluding JCOs) get only a fixed salary.

(b) At the time when the scale of pay for ex-servicemen re-employed in NCC were laid down in 1962, other Ranks in the regular army were only given service increments of pay at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per month after 5 years man's service and a further Rs. 2.50 p.m. after 10 years man's service. Since the total period of engagement of ex-servicemen in the NCC is 3 years, the question of grant of service increment to them did not arise.

#### **Naval Bases of foreign countries in Indian Ocean**

**9905. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the names of the countries which have so far built naval bases in the Indian Ocean along with their approximate naval strength in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** The United Kingdom, U.S.A. France and Australia are known to have their base facilities in the islands under their control in the Indian Ocean region. Government have no precise information about their naval strength in each of these bases.

#### **Ban on Import of Power Equipment**

**9906 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved to relax the ban on the import of power equipment;

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

(c) the extent of its effect on the foreign exchange position of the country?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI):** (a) to (c). In the context of the power shortage experienced in various parts of the country. Government decided to relax the ban

on the import of standby diesel generating sets and have allowed import of the higher ranges of sets required by industrial units so that they may be enabled to maintain an appropriate level of production. The effect of this relaxation on the foreign exchange provision is small compared to the benefits that would accrue by way of higher levels of industrial production. As for power generating equipment other than diesel generating sets, Government have cleared the import of a few sets, on the basis of a case by case examination, on grounds of either the non-standard nature of their design or of the tight delivery schedule which did not provide enough lead time for the indigenous plants to manufacture and deliver the sets. By and large import of these sets have been from rupee payment areas.

#### **Fresh move for talks between India and Nepal**

**9907 SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh moves are afoot for Ministerial level talks between India and Nepal to facilitate mutual economic co-operation in various fields;

(b) if so, when the talks are likely to take place; and

(c) the other steps being taken to improve the relations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) to (c) When the Prime Minister visited Nepal in February this year it was agreed that there should be greater co-operation between the Planning Commissions of the two countries with a view to ensure mutually-beneficial economic development in India and Nepal. Accordingly, a delegation led by Shri D. P. Dhar, Minister for Planning, paid a visit to Nepal from April 29, 1973 to May 3, 1973. At the conclusion of the visit a Joint Statement was issued on the 3rd May, 1973, as per text laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5038/73].

Both sides will take steps to implement the agreements contained in the Joint statement.

**Sale of Arms and Ammunitions to Messrs. National Fire arms Company and Frontier Arms Company by General Manager, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee**

9908. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :  
SHRI P. GANGADEH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain sales were made to Messrs. National Firearms Company and Frontier Arms Company since 1970 by the General Manager, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee ;

(b) if so, whether deliveries of goods sold had been effected on the strength of forged bank challans ; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken against the firms for such deals and against the factory management ?

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

(b) and (c). Receipted Money Receivable Orders in respect of some of the supplies made have been found on verification to be not genuine and the matter is under investigation.

**Sales of Arms and Ammunition to private dealers by General Manager, Rifle Factory, Ichhapur**

9909. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sales have been made by the General Manager, Rifle Factory, Ichhapur of certain arms and ammunitions to private arms dealers ;

(b) if so, whether deliveries of sold items had been given against bank challans whose payments validity could not yet be ascertained ; and

(c) if so, the names of such firms, the dates of sales and the details of payments by the parties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Rifle Factory Ichhapur supplies sporting arms to registered arms and ammunition dealers. The Factory does not, however, supply sporting ammunition.

(b) Money receipts ostensibly issued by a bank in respect of some of the transactions have on verification, been found to be not genuine. The matter is under investigation.

(c) The details of the transactions are given in the statement attached.

#### STATEMENT

Name of the firm	Date of sale	Details of Payment	Amount
M/s. Kohli Gun House Old Cinema Road, Batala (Dist. Gurdaspur).	4-3-1972	MRO No. D—8809 dated 28-1-72	Rs. 33,990
M/s. Doaba Gun House G.T. Road, Phagwara	20-6-72	MRO No. D—30560 dated 25-4-72	Rs. 33,990
M/s. National Fire Arms Corpn. Kapurtala, Jullundur	16-11-72	MRO No. D—30919 dated 24-8-72	Rs. 33,990
	18-5-71	MRO No. C—514729 dated 14-4-71	Rs. 26,265
M/s. Frontier Arms Co., Arms & Ammu. Dealers G.T. Road Jullundur City	4-12-72	MRO No. D—30635 dated 9-10-72	Rs. 33,990
	11-6-71	M. R. O. No. C—514782 dated 23-4-71	

**Shifting of East Zone Warehouse of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. from Calcutta to Mysore**

9910. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken by the management of Bharat Earth Movers Limited, to shift their East Zone Warehouse from Calcutta to Mysore or alternatively to reduce its work-load drastically;

(b) whether supplies of equipment henceforth, from Mysore to all the mines, dams power projects, border roads, etc. located in the Eastern Zone, as well as to Bangladesh, will mean increased expenditure,

(c) if so, the grounds for the reported decision to shift the Warehouse, and

(d) whether employees unwilling to leave Calcutta will be absorbed in alternative Jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d) This question is under the consideration of the Government.

**West Bengal, Refugee Rehabilitation Department employees working on deputation in Dandakaranya Project**

9911. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Refugee Rehabilitation Department, Government of West Bengal, who are working at present on deputation in the Dandakaranya Project;

(b) whether any of them have been declared dispensable by the Project authorities so that they may be repatriated to West Bengal; and

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken in the matter as a result of coordination between the Project authorities and the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Extending Central Pay Scales to Primary School Teachers in Dandakaranya Project**

9912. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Central pay scales for Primary School teachers have not yet been extended to those employed as Class III staff under the Dandakaranya Project Authority;

(b) the reasons for this discrimination against the teachers under the Project as against those under other Central undertakings, and

(c) whether the pay scales and other benefits recommended by the Third Pay Commission will be extended to these Primary School teachers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Recognition of Diploma of Labour Laws from Indian Law Institute, New Delhi**

9913. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Labour and Employment is averse to recognise the Diploma of Labour Laws from the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi for Senior Grade posts dealing with the labour problems; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY):** (a) and (b). The Indian Law Institute had requested for the recognition of their Diploma course in Labour Laws for appointments to the post of Labour Officer (Central Pool). Recognition has been accorded to the Diploma awarded by the Institute with effect from the session commencing from September, 1972—June, 1973.

**Decision regarding Import of Road-Rollers**

9914 **SHRI VEKARIA:** Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRY** be pleased to state the decision of Government regarding the import of road-rollers for the year 1973-74?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI):** The Government do not propose to import any road rollers during the year 1973-74.

**Setting up of Industries under Heavy Industry in Orissa**

9915. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRY** be pleased to state .

(a) the names and numbers of industries proposed to be set up under Heavy Industry in the State of Orissa during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plan period, separately, and

(b) the progress made in this direction and the total investment proposed?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI):** (a) No proposal has been received or mooted so far for setting up any Heavy Industry unit in the private or public sector in the State of Orissa during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan or during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

**Agreement between Unions and Orissa State Electricity Board**

9916. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement reached on the 30th October, 1970 between the Orissa State Electricity Board and the Unions has been implemented fully,

(b) whether there was another agreement between the OSEB and different Union which formed O.S.E.B. Employees Federation on the 10th October, 1972 to the effect that proper fulfilment will be made by the end of November and Rules and Regulations regarding conditions of service will be finalised by December, 1972,

(c) if so, how far the above agreements have been implemented; and

(d) the further steps taken to implement the agreements?

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

**Recognition to Daitari Iron Ore Mine's Labour Union**

9917 **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Labour has addressed a separate letter to Chairman, Orissa Mining Corporation recommending for according recognition to Daitari Iron Ore Mine's Labour Union, Keonjhar in Orissa, and

(b) what is the result?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recognition has not yet been granted.

**Transfer of clerical Staff Employed in N.C.C. Establishment**

9918 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the clerical staff employed by N.C.C. establishment is transferable,

(b) the number of clerks who have been working at Allahabad for more than 10 years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J B PATNAIK) (a) Two categories of civilian clerical staff are employed in NCC establishments

(i) those working in NCC Directorate/Training establishments are liable for transfer anywhere in India and

(ii) those working in Group Headquarters/Units are State Government employees and are not liable for transfer outside the State

(b) No NCC Directorate or Training establishment is located at Allahabad. Details of service of the State Government employees working in the NCC Group Headquarters/Units at Allahabad are not readily available

**Stationing of N.C.C. Officers in Allahabad**

9919 SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of the NCC officers who have been stationed in Allahabad for more than seven years, and

(b) their period of stay in Allahabad, and

(c) the reasons for their prolonged stay at one particular station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J B PATNAIK) (a) to (c) No NCC officer with liability for service anywhere in India has been serving at Allahabad for more than 7 years. Eight part-time NCC officers who belong to the teaching cadre of the educational institutions providing NCC units have been serving in Allahabad for more than seven years, but these officers are not liable to transfer

**राज्यों में भारी भारी गणतन्त्र दिवस की परेड का समारोह मनाया जाना**

9920 श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार देश की आधिकारिक मिनट का ध्यान में रखते हुए राजधानी में गणतन्त्र दिवस के समारोह में मिनटब्युटा खाने के एक में है और

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार गणतन्त्र दिवस को अन्य राज्यों की राजधानियों में भारी भारी में मनाने का प्रश्न पर विचार करने में पक्ष में है और यदि नहीं तो इसमें क्या कारण है?

राजा मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राम) (क) जी हाँ श्रीमान। प्रथम के महत्व का ध्यान में रखते हुए गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह के आयोजन में मितव्यय करने के लिए बड़ा सम्भव प्रयत्न किया जाने है।

(ख) दिल्ली में जो कि देश की राजधानी है गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह का आयोजन भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। राज्यों की राजधानियों में इसका आयोजन संबंधित राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया है कि क्या दिल्ली में जिस प्रकार और विस्तार की गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड होती है विभिन्न राज्यों की राजधानियों में वह भारी भारी से की जाने पर नुस्खा प्रबन्ध व्यवहारिक नहीं समझा गया है क्योंकि प्रत्येक वर्ष इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न स्थानों पर व्यवस्था करने में क्रियात्मक कठिनाईयाँ हैं।



**Production of Steel in India compared with Production in Japan**

9921. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan has no raw materials for its steel industry and has to depend entirely upon imports;

(b) if so, whether Japan today is producing 93 million tonnes of steel against 1.7 million tonnes she produced in 1948,

(c) if so, whether our production in 1948 was 1.3 million tonnes and only 8.3 million tonnes today in spite of having all the necessary inputs required for a flourishing steel industry; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) The mineral resources available in Japan are generally insufficient to meet her domestic requirements and Japan's Iron & Steel Industry depends heavily on imports.

(b) Production of crude steel in Japan which amounted to 1.7 million tonnes in 1948 increased to about 97 million tonnes in 1972

(c) Production of ingot steel in India, which stood at 1.3 million tonnes in 1948 increased to about 7 million tonnes in 1972. It is true that this country generally has adequate natural resources for the development of the steel industry.

(d) The economic growth in Japan (including production of steel) has been much higher than not only of India, but of most other countries. This has to be viewed in the general background that not only in respect of steel production but over a very wide area of industrial activity, such as ship building, machine building, electronics, etc., Japan has made rapid strides by technological development, automation and operational skills and discipline.

**Public/Private sector Industries running below Full Capacities**

9922. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some most important industries in both public as well as in private sector are running below the full capacities; and

(b) if so, the industries, sector-wise and reasons for not running in full capacities?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, sir. Units in certain important industries such as industrial machinery, mining machinery, heavy electricals, structural and machine tools, whether it be in the public or private sector, have been running below their full capacities for one or more of the following reasons:—

- (i) Inadequacy of orders for the type of equipment particularly in the machinery industries, such as rubber machinery, sugar machinery, printing machinery, chemical machinery, mining machinery, etc.
- (ii) Shortages in availability of inputs such as steel, power, etc.
- (iii) Irregular supply of castings and forgings;
- (iv) State of industrial relations;
- (v) Technological and managerial problems.
- (vi) Delay in attainment of skills associated with the sophisticated nature of production.

**Re-publication of Chinese Premier's Letter Regarding Sino-Indian Border Dispute**

9923. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(i) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to re-publication of the letter of the Chinese Premier regarding

Indo-Chinese border dispute and if so, the facts re-emphasized by China,

(b) whether this would stand in the way of Indian efforts to normalise its diplomatic and other relations with China, and

(c) the reaction of Government about the republished letter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir The publication merely restates the position of the Chinese Government on the India-China border question

(b) No, Sir, as it is merely a re-statement of their earlier known stand

(c) Does not arise in view of the replies to (a) and (b) above

**Collaboration with Soviet Union for Expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants**

9924 SHRI SAMAR GUHA  
SHRI D B CHANDRA  
GOWDA

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

(a) whether Government have entered into a collaboration with the Soviet Union for expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants,

(b) whether such collaborations for expansion of iron and steel industries include other iron and steel industries also,

(c) if so, the salient features covering the overall proposed projects for collaboration with the Soviet Union,

(d) the term and conditions of such collaborations; and

(e) the technological and commercial reasons for choice of collaboration with the Soviet Union ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) Work

on expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants to a capacity of 4 million ingot tonnes each is already in progress. The Soviet organisations are rendering necessary assistance in this regard. Assistance from the Soviet Union by way of loan has also been extended for these expansions. During recent discussions with the Soviet side on the occasion of the meeting of Indo-Soviet Joint Commission the possibility of expansion of capacity of Bhilai Steel Plant up to 7 million tonnes of steel ingots per annum and Bokaro Steel Plant up to a capacity of 10 million tonnes of steel ingots per annum was recognised. The Techno economic reports for these expansions are being prepared by the Indian Consultants with such technical assistance as may be necessary from the USSR agencies.

(b) to (d) Presumably, the Honble Member is referring to the expansion of other steel plants in the country. If so, the Government have not entered into collaboration with the USSR for expansion of any other steel plants.

(e) As Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants have been set up with the Soviet collaboration it is considered advantageous, particularly from the point of view of ensuring continuity in technology that expansions of these plants are also undertaken with Soviet assistance.

**Contribution Raised for N.L.F. Delegation by All India Peace Council**

9925 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the All India Peace Council received a sum of Rs 18,403/- as contribution from Calcutta for the N.L.F. Delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam when the latter visited India,

(b) if so, whether this amount was taken by the N.L.F. Delegation to Vietnam in the form of Indian currency and whether special permission for that was sought from Government,

(c) whether from all-over-India, large amount of donation was collected by All India Peace Council for NLF Delegation, and

(d) if so, what happened to the contributions received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURFENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (c) Government are aware that funds were collected in some places in India and purses were presented to the delegation of 'Peace and Afro Asian Committees of South Vietnam' during its visit to India,

(b) Government have no information that any Indian currency notes were taken out of India and Government believe that they could not have been taken out as no permission was sought

(d) Such organisations are not answerable to the Government regarding the way they spend these contributions and therefore the Government are not aware how these amounts were spent

#### **Production of Ambajhari Ordnance Factory**

9926 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether production at Ordnance Factory Ambajhari (Nagpur) has not started as expected

(b) if so the reason for the same and

(c) the steps taken by Government to overcome the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) and (b) Production of some lines of ammunition has already commenced. In respect of the remaining lines, the plant and machinery are being received/installed and commissioning thereof will commence thereafter

(c) Does not arise

#### **Payment of Difficult Station Allowance to Employees Working in Ordnance Factories of Maharashtra**

9927 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding payment of Difficult Station Allowance to the employees working in new Ordnance Factories in Maharashtra and other places

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

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report and if so its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) to (c) The Departmental Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) of the Ministry of Defence in their meeting held on 20.3.70 set up a Committee to look into the question whether Project Allowance should be continued or whether its termination in the Ordnance Factory Bhudari is premature. The Committee recommended that Project Allowance may not be revived but the employees actually affected to the extent of hardships faced could be compensated and that there could be no Difficult Station Allowance made generally applicable to all the employees. The recommendation of the Committee was accepted by the Departmental Council (JCM) in their meeting on 30.4.1971

The question of compensating employees in various factories on the basis of recommendations made by the Committee is under consideration of the Government

1975 तक बेरोजगारी में वृद्धि

9929. श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी :

श्री श्री० डी० स्वामीनाथन :

क्या अब और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1975 तक बेरोजगारों की संख्या में किनसी वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है

अब और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बेंकट स्वामी) (क) और (ख) . 1975 के अन्त में नौकरी चाहने वालों की गहरी संख्या का अनुमान इस समय नहीं लगाया जा सकता। तथापि, नवीनतम उपलब्ध जानकारी (रोजगार कार्यालयों के चारु रजिस्टर में) के अनुसार विमम्बर, 1972 के अन्त में नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या लगभग 69 लाख थी। कुछ समय पहले अनेक कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं, जैसे शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए परियोजनाएं राज्यों एवं संघ-शासित क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट राजगार कार्यक्रम तथा आरंभिक राजगार के लिए स्वरित परियोजना। बेरोजगारी समस्या पर काबू पाने के लिए इन कार्यक्रमों को जारी रखा जा रहा है। इनके अतिरिक्त 5 लाख शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए नौकरियां तलाश करने का कार्यक्रम भी 1973-74 में शुरू किया गया है। यह आशा की जाती है कि इनका आगामी वर्षों में बेरोजगारी की स्थिति पर पथित प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

#### Confirmations in E.P.F. Organisation

9929. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI :

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether several employees employed in the EPF Organisation have not been confirmed despite their 5 to 10 years of Service; and

(b) if so, the number of such employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY)

(a) Yes.

(b) Information as on 1-9-1973 is being collected by the Provident Fund authorities. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Textile Mills facing closure due to shortage of Coal

9930. SHRI MUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether inspite of the increased coal production in the country, large number of textile mills are facing closure for want of adequate quantity of coal; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps Government have taken to meet the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Government have received reports of some textile mills facing closure for want of adequate quantity of coal.

(b) The Railways are taking action to ensure adequate movement of coal for the textile mills.

#### Need Based Minimum Wage, Concept of the Indian Labour Conference

9931. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are reconsidering the concept of need-based wage as framed by the tripartite Indian Labour Conference in its 15th Session; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Bonus Review Panel for Higher Bonus**

**9932. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the Bonus Review Panel to expedite its report for higher bonus to employees of concerns making large profits ;

(b) if so, the time by which the said report is likely to be made available; and

(c) what action Government propose to take on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Bonus Review Committee is proceeding with its work expeditiously and its report is likely to be submitted to Government by about the end of July, 1973.

(c) Does not arise at present.

**Allotment of Free Land to Army Personnel who did Gallant Job during Indo-Pak War 1971**

**9933. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Army Personnel (Officers as well as Jawans), who did a gallant job during the 1971 Indo-Pak War, have been allotted free land;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the number of Army Personnel who obtained such free land and the names of the States in which the lands were allotted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). In addition to the liberalised pension sanctioned to the dependents of the Armed Forces Personnel killed in action and disabled Service Personnel State Governments, have been moved for allotment of land. To facilitate allotments, lists of winners of gallantry decoration during the Indo-Pak War of 1971 have

also been forwarded to the State Governments. No information has so far been received from the State Governments regarding allotment of land to such personnel.

**Financial provision for development of Malangtoli Iron Ore Mines in Orissa**

**9934. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the financial provision during 1973-74 and that proposed during the Fifth Plan Period for development of Malangtoli Iron Ore deposits in Orissa; and

(b) how much iron ore is proposed to be mined annually from Malangtoli for export and when this is going to be materialised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) N.M.D.C. has been asked to prepare a feasibility study for the development of Malangtoli iron ore deposits. A proposal for the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for 1973-74 and Rs. 83.20 lakhs for the Fifth Plan is under consideration of Government.

(b) Any indication regarding the scale of operation, time schedule as also whether the ore mined will be for export or otherwise, will be available only after the preparation of Feasibility Report.

**भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश) में खनिज सम्पदा विज्ञान गोष्ठी**

**9935. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या इसकात सार खान मंत्री यह बनाने की हुवा करेगे कि

(क) क्या भोपाल में फरवरी, 1974 में खनिज सम्पदा, उस के दहिद व उपयोग सम्बन्धी गोष्ठी में जिसमें देश के विख्यात भूगर्भ शास्त्रियों ने भाग लिया था यह विचार प्रमुख रूप से रचने किया गया था कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में उपलब्ध खनिज सम्पदा का भी योजनावद्ध ढंग से विकास किया जाना चाहिये; और

(क) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सम्पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुभाषचंद्र प्रसाद) (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और भी प्रतिशीघ्र समा पटल पर रखी जाएगी।

गोडा बीजापुर क्षेत्र के शरणार्थियों का मध्य प्रदेश के खिला बस्तर में पुनर्वास

9936 श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार न मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि बस्तर जिले के कांडा बीजापुर क्षेत्र के शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास हेतु डेढ़ लाख एकड़ भूमि उपलब्ध कराई जाये, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सम्पूर्ण जानकारी का व्योम क्या है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) (क) और (ख) भतपव पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लगभग 10000 परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए बस्तर जिले के बाजापुर ताल में लगभग 1 लाख एकड़ भूमि देने के लिए अक्टूबर 1972 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था।

भ्रम सात प्रस्तावों के विषय में राज्य सरकार की प्रतिश्रुति को प्रतीक्षा है।

#### **Public Undertakings using Private Sector Distribution Networks for Agricultural Chemicals**

9937 SHRI S C SAMANTA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether public undertakings attached to his Ministry and producing agricultural chemicals are using private sector distribution networks instead of established public sector agro chemicals distribution networks

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Hindustan Zinc and Hindustan Copper are establishing their own promotion and marketing networks for agricultural chemicals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) to (c) None of the public undertakings under the Ministry of Steel and Mines produces agricultural chemicals as such. Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to fertilizer produced by Hindustan Zinc Ltd and the Hindustan Copper's proposal for fertilizer production. Besides the above two undertakings, Neyveli Lignite Corporation and the three Steel Plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela also produce fertilizers. The present arrangement regarding distribution of the fertilizers of the above undertakings are as follows —

*Hindustan Zinc Limited* The Company which has a marketing division distributes its production of single superphosphate mainly through Cooperatives

*Hindustan Copper Limited* The Company expects to produce triple superphosphate in its Khetri Copper Project from 1974 onwards. This fertilizer is a new product and requires to be popularised among agriculturists. The Company is setting up its own marketing department for sale of triple superphosphate

*Neyveli Lignite Corporation* During 1969-70 Neyveli Lignite Corporation explored the possibility of entering into long term contract with public companies like Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Limited and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, but due to lack of response, arrangements were made through M/s Rallis India Ltd. The Corporation has since prepared a scheme for direct marketing of the Urea produced by it through its own stockists and dealers and the same is under implementation. The arrangements with M/s Rallis India Ltd are to be terminated from the 12th July, 1973

**Hindustan Steel Limited** : The Company distributes the Ammonium Sulphate produced in the three Steel Plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate produced in the Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela through Cooperatives, State Marketing Agencies and Private organisations. The question of evolution of an appropriate distribution system for fertilizers produced by the Steel Plants with a view to utilising institutional agencies to the maximum extent is under consideration.

**Manufacture of Consumer Entertainment Electronic Gadgets by H.A.L. and B.E.L.**

9938. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA**: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Hindustan Aircraft Limited and Bharat Electronics Limited intend to manufacture consumer entertainment electronic gadgets; and

(b) what progress has been achieved so far in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA**): (a) and (b). There is no proposal with Bharat Electronics Limited or Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. for taking up manufacture of consumer entertainment electronic gadgets.

**Criteria Regarding Appointment of Custodians of Nationalised Coal Mines**

9939. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN**: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed by Government while appointing Custodians of nationalised coal mines;

(b) whether there has been increase in the number of big coal mines owners in this regard; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (**SHRI SUBODH HANSDA**): (a) For the purpose of management, the taken over mines have been divided into 49 groups, each under a Custodian drawn from the Public Sector Coal Companies or Coal Board or the Directorate General of Mines Safety. The criteria followed in appointing Custodians have been technical competence, administrative ability, integrity and overall suitability.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Production of Gold by Bharat Gold Mining Company**

9940. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN**: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the progress made by Bharat Gold Mining Co. K.G.F. in intensifying the production of gold economically?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (**SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD**): As a result of the Kolar Gold Mines having been worked for many decades, the Company is faced with the problem of depleted reserves and resultant high cost of working. Following important steps have, however, been initiated by the Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. for increasing the production of gold and reducing the cost of production:—

1. Work in uneconomic stopes has been discontinued;
2. Rescheduling of existing activity to improve productivity and efficiency;
3. Reopening of Bisanatham mine; Ramagiri gold field;
4. Undertaking new schemes for further exploration and development of the mines, e.g. at Nundydroog;
5. Locating new sources of ore to improve ore reserves;

6. Other steps to increase operational efficiency and reduce costs such as switch over from 25 Cycles to 50 Cycles power, Salvaging copper scrap etc.
- greater solidarity and better atmosphere in the Defence forces; and
- (b) the reaction of the officers of the Defence forces to such a proposal?

**Import of Defence Stocks**

9941. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO  
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have imported Defence stocks during the year 1972-73;

(b) if so, the quantity and value thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to procure these items within the country, and

(d) the time when the Defence Supply will be wholly met from indigenous sources?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, but restricted to the essential minimum quantities.

(b) It is not in public interest to furnish the information.

(c) Imports had been resorted to only for such of the items, the production of which was not possible from the technological or economic points of view and so unavailable within the country.

(d) The range and extent of indigenous production are being continuously reviewed and increased to achieve maximum possible self-reliance and self-sufficiency.

**Abolishing the Ranks in Defence Forces**

9942. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government desire to abolish all ranks in the Defence forces on the Chinese Model with a view to ensuring

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Manufacture and export of HMT watches**

9943. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of watches manufactured by H.M.T. during the year 1972-73, quality-wise;

(b) the total number of watches exported; and

(c) the names of the countries?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) The total number of watches manufactured by HMT during the year 1972-73, quality-wise is as follows:—

1. Sona	116971
2. Janata	103971
3. Tarun	13907
4. Janata Luminous	3725
5. Pilot	25739
6. Jawahar (White Dial)	16689
7. Jawahar (Black Dial)	8247
8. Sujata (Parashock)	11242
9. Nutan	32045
10. Jawan	1
11. Automatic Day-date (white dial)	4597
12. Automatic Day-date (black dial)	4960
Total	343000

(b) and (c). During the year 1972-73, the company exported 2332 watches to USA, Canada, Ceylon, Australia, Philippines, Tanzania, UK, West Germany,



Nigeria, New Zealand, Peru, Mexico, Malaysia, Italy and Switzerland.

**News captioned "Lowest priority to steel for rural house buildings"**

9944. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news which appeared in *Hindustan Standard* dated the 12th February 1973 under the caption "Lowest priority to steel for rural house building"; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Government have seen the news item referred to.

(b) It is not practicable to follow the procedure, which is being followed in cities, in respect of houses in villages and areas not covered by Municipalities. Therefore, such applications are treated as from "actual consumers" and met as per stockyard distribution procedure. This system seems to be working satisfactorily. Any specific case of hardship brought to the notice of the Iron and Steel Controller will be looked into.

#### Uniformity in Steel prices

9945. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel prices have been made uniform by Government yet there are still four sets of prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government intend to bring about uniformity in steel prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) There is at present no statutory control on steel prices. It is not correct that steel prices have been made uniform by Government. However, Government have set up the Joint Plant Committee and empowered them to fix the prices of products of the main steel producers, which they do in consultation with Government. Government have also set up the Billet Re-rollers Committee and empowered them to fix the prices of the products re-rolled out of Billets, subject to the approval of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

**कपड़ा मिलों में ठेके के कर्मचारी**

9946. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या श्री पुनर्वास मंत्री यहाँ बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) एक कपड़ा मिल विनोद कर्मचारियों को ठेके पर काम पर लगा सकती है,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कपड़ा मिला में ठेकेदारों की प्रथा का समाप्त करने का है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा ?

श्री पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बॅकट स्वामी) : (क) टेक्नाशम (विनियमन और उन्मूलन), अधिनियम, 1970, किसी कपड़ा मिल पर नब लागू होता है यदि उसमें शीम या अधिक श्रमिक नियोजित हों या पिछले बारह महीनों में किसी दिन ठेका श्रमिक के रूप में नियोजित हों।

(ख) और (ग) टेक्नाशम अधिनियम, 1970 और उसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न विधियों का लागू करने के उद्देश्य से कपड़ा मिलें राज्य सरकार की सीमा के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। इसलिए यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है कि वे राज्य के टेक्नाशम महाकार बोर्डों के माध्यम से विचार-विमर्श करके कपड़ा मिला में टेक्नाशम को समाप्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करें।

**Indo-Afghan Joint Commission for Economic Trade and Technical Cooperation**

9947. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Afghan trade and economic relations were reviewed at the week long talks by the delegations of the two countries in the last week of March, 1973 in New Delhi.

(b) whether the delegations of the two countries considered the implementation of the programmes agreed upon by them at the last meeting in Kabul of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission for economic, trade and technical cooperation; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The implementation of the decisions taken at the first and second meetings of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission were reviewed by the two delegations.

(c) It was noted that considerable progress had been made in Indo-Afghan economic cooperation in various fields including Agriculture, Irrigation & Power, Industry, Health, Education, etc. It was agreed to step up the momentum of implementation during the course of this year.

रक्षा विभाग द्वारा अनुपयोगी जीपों की नीलामी

9948 श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सन् 1970, 1971 और 1972 में कितनी जीपें अनुपयोगी सिद्ध होने पर नीलामी की गईं और प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितनी जीपें बेची गईं और उनसे प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई; और

(ख) ये सब जीपें जो अब बेची गई हैं उनको रक्षा विभाग के किस मूल्य पर खरीदा था और इन्हें यह कितने कितने समय तक उपयोग में लाया रहा ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन दास) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पूर्ण एव निपटान महा-निदेशालय के माध्यम से निलामी द्वारा बेची गईं फालतू बिल्ली जीपों की संख्या और उनसे प्राप्त बिक्री की आय निम्नांकित है —

वर्ष	नीलाम की गई जीपों की संख्या	प्राप्त धन
—	—	—
1	2	3
		रुपये
1970-71	897	52,19,148
1971-72	495	37,57,290
1972-73	1 247	92,60,688

(ख) निर्धारित समय और ठूरी पूरी करने के पश्चात् बिल्ली जीपों को मेवा से निकाल दिया जाता है। छटनी में पूर्व उन्हे सामान्य 10 वर्षों तक सेवा में रखा जाता है। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान छाटी गई बिल्ली जीपों का औसत खरीद मूल्य 14,731 रुपये प्रति जीप रहा है।

**Unsettled Claims of Refugees from Pakistan**

9949. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of compensation of claims of refugees from Pakistan remaining unsettled upto date; and

(b) the action Government propose to take to settle these claims and the time by which these are expected to be settled ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :** (a) The number of cases of compensation of claims of displaced persons from West Pakistan (now Pakistan) remaining unsettled as on 1st April, 1973, is as under :—

(i) Fresh cases	38
(ii) Cases requiring re-processing/re-opening	3902
(iii) Unutilised Statements of Account	4507
(iv) Cases relating to ex-gratia payments to migrants from Pak-held areas of Jammu & Kashmir and tribal areas of N.W.F.P. of West Pakistan (now Pakistan).	* 197

(b) It is difficult to indicate the precise date by which all these cases would be finalised. However, every effort to settle these cases expeditiously is being made.

#### **Collaboration for Training Defence Personnel**

9950 **SHRI B. V. NAIK :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the countries with which India has entered into collaboration for training defence personnel either here or there; and

(b) who meets the cost ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) and (b).

#### **I. Training of Indian personnel abroad :**

A small number of Indian Armed Forces personnel are deputed to foreign countries to attend training courses. The cost is generally met by the Government of India except in the case of some reciprocal courses

in respect of which tuition fee and some other charges are met by the host countries.

#### **II. Training of foreign personnel in India:**

It is the policy of the Government of India to provide training facilities in our Defence establishments to the members of the armed forces of friendly countries, in the context of our programme of cooperation and technical assistance to these countries. These countries are divided into three categories for the purpose of meeting expenditure on training. In respect of Category I countries, the entire cost of training and allied charges are met by the Government of India ; in the case of Category II countries, partial cost of training is met by the Government of India and in the case of the third category, the countries concerned meet the entire cost of training etc.

#### **III. Deputation of Indian Instructors to Foreign Countries**

We also depute our instructors to some foreign countries at their specific request to train their armed forces. The expenditure on our deputationists is met by the countries concerned.

IV. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the names of the countries.

#### **शेखीय भविष्य निधि कार्यालयों का संसतोषजनक कार्य**

9952. श्री सुधाकर वांछे : क्या वल और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या शेखीय भविष्य निधि कार्यालयों में भविष्य निधि का उद्ययन योजना उपलब्ध नहीं है और कर्मचारियों को सेवा-निवृत्त होने के पश्चात् तथा अन्य अवसरों पर समय पर धन नहीं मिल पाता है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन कठिनाईयों के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इन कठिनाईयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ?

अन और पुनर्वास संसाधन में उप-मंत्री (जी. जी. बेंकटस्वाजी) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है :-

(क) में (ग). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के सदस्यों के भविष्य निधि खातों को, केवल ऐसे खातों को छोड़कर जहाँ नियोजकों से उद्यतन राशियाँ और विवरणियाँ प्राप्त नहीं होती, यथा सम्भव रूप से उद्यतन रखा जाता है। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन की बायिना उसी सीमा तक सीमित है जिस तक कि निधि में भंडारानों को वास्तविक रूप में जमा किया जाता है।

नियोजकों से भविष्य निधि भ्रमदानों और विवरणियों को प्राप्त करने के लिए हर प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इन प्रयोजन के लिए निम्न-लिखित कदम उठाये जाते हैं -

- (i) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत अभियोजन चलाया जाता है।
- (ii) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 8 के अन्तर्गत राजस्व बसूली कारंदाइरा प्रारम्भ की जाती है।
- (iii) उपयुक्त मामलों में, पुलिस/न्यायालयों में भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 406/409 के अन्तर्गत शिकायते दायर की जाती हैं।
- (iv) बूक को नियोजकों तथा कर्मचारों के संगठनों, त्रिनमे ट्रेड यूनियन भी शामिल हैं, के ध्यान में लाया जाता है।
- (v) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 14-अ के अन्तर्गत दहनीय क्षति पूर्तिवाई लगाई जाती है।
- (vi) कुछ मामलों में प्रतिष्ठानों को, पर्याप्त गारंटी, जमानत इत्यादि देने पर देख राशियों को किफायती में प्रदा करने का मौका दिया जाता है।

(vii) ऐसी कपड़ा मिलों के मामले में, जो विवासिया हो गई हैं, पुनर्निर्माण की योजनाओं की छानबीन गुप्त-बीच के आधार पर की जाती है।

#### **Watch Factory in Darjeeling**

9953. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a licence was issued to open a watch factory in the backward hill district of Darjeeling ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) No, Sr. Watch is not an Industry included in the Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Employment to persons rendered jobless due to Nationalisation of Collieries**

9954. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 5000 miners have been rendered jobless by the nationalisation of collieries in Chotanagpur and Santhal parganas District ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to provide them alternative jobs ?

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

### Gratuity benefits given by Mines Owners in Private Sector

9955. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of gratuity benefits given by the mine owners in the Private Sector after the closure of coal mines and retrenchment; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to compel the mine owners to pay gratuity to such unemployed workers ?

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

मध्य प्रदेश गंधक युक्त कोयले को निकालना

9956. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में गंधक युक्त कोयले को वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर निर्यात करने के लिए कार्य प्रारम्भ बनाई है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस किस्म के कोयले को प्रयोगित मिनेटिक में परिवर्तित करने के लिए 'पायलट प्लांट' स्तर पर व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन में सहायता देने का है ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हस्त) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना

9957. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या धन और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत से स्थापनों में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना को उभ तारीख से लागू नहीं

किया गया है जिससे किया जाना चाहिए था परन्तु इसके विपरीत इस योजना को बहा बाद की तारीख से लागू किया गया और इस प्रकार मालिक कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के उत्तरदायित्व से नाफ बच गये ?

धन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बी. वेंकटस्वामी) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। यह यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

लूम्बा समिति की मिफारिशों को बढ़केला इस्पात संयंत्र में लागू करना

9958. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या लूम्बा समिति की सिफारिशें बढ़केला इस्पात संयंत्र में पूरी तरह से लागू कर दी गई हैं, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो किन-किन मिफारिशों को अभी बहा क्रियान्वित किया जाना है ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हस्त) (क) और (ख). राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने ने समिति की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कार्रवाई कर ली है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के नये अस्पताल खोलना

9959. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या धन और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में नये अस्पताल खोलने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई धन दिया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो गत तीन वर्षों में उक्त योजना के लिए कितना धन दिया है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अस और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्री० बैकटस्वामी) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम में निम्नलिखित सूचना भेजी है -

(क) और (ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने 19,96,400/- रु० की अनुमानित लागत से ब्वालिबर में कर्मचारी-क्वार्टरों सहित 75 पल्लो वाले एक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पताल के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी है जिससे से अग्रेष में 10 लाख रुपये की राशि राज्य सरकार की दी गई थी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में हड़तालें और तालाबन्दी को घटाना

9960. श्री गंगा चरण शिखित : क्या अस और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में बहुत अधिक हड़तालें और तालाबन्दी की घटनाएँ हुई हैं,

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में अस आन्दोलनों में सबसे अधिक अधिकों ने भाग लिया, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस स्थिति के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अस और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्री० बैकटस्वामी) (क) सभा पटल पर रखा विवरण, राज्यवार 1970, 1971 और 1972 के दौरान औद्योगिक विवादों की संख्या (हड़तालें और तालाबन्दी) अग्रस्त अधिकों की संख्या और नष्ट हुए अस-दिनों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध सूचना का माराला देता है, 1972 के सम्बन्ध में आकड़े प्रतिय हैं। [अध्यास में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-5039/73]

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचनानुसार, ऐसा नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Supply of steel to Private Units

9961. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names and location of units in private sector who have received 100 tonnes or more of steel materials during the last four quarters ;

(b) the quantities received by each such unit in each quarter separately ;

(c) the percentage of supplies/the quantities recommended for priority by sponsoring authorities in respect of each such unit quarter-wise ; and

(d) the number of sponsored applications in each quarter to whom no allocation was made by Steel priority committee ?

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

### Ground rent in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi

9962. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of ground rent levied in Chittaranjan Park rehabilitation colony, New Delhi is on the high side in comparison with those affluent Government employees housing cooperative colonies in South Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of re-fixing the ground rent at a lower rate in cost of acquisition of land in the above rehabilitation colony ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The rate of ground rent in Chittaranjan Park for

the first ten years is higher than that applicable to the Cooperative Societies in South Delhi. The allottees of plots in Cooperative Societies have to pay an additional charge over and above the cost of acquisition and bear the interest on capital investment during the period of development, whereas the premium for plots in the Chittaranjan Park is based on actual cost of acquisition and development without the element of interest for the period of development. It is, however, difficult to work out the precise comparison of the financial liabilities

sition and development, there is no scope for reduction in the amount of premium.

The displaced persons from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) were allotted plots in Chittaranjan Park, on the terms and conditions given in the Press Notes issued in January, 1966 and August, 1967. The concession of allowing payments in instalments essentially includes payment of interest.

#### **Construction of Markets in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi**

(b) and (c). The question of reduction of ground rent in the Chittaranjan Park is under consideration.

#### **Payment of instalments by Allottees in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi**

9963. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of allottees of Chittaranjan Park, E.P.D.Ps. Colony near Kalkaji New Delhi had not been able to pay the instalments of premium on land in time, for financial reasons ;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of reducing the rate of premium on land in consideration of weak financial condition of the allottees ;

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of remission or waiving of interest for payment of compensation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the allottees have defaulted in the payment of instalments.

(b) to (d). As the plots have been allotted on the basis of actual cost of acqui-

9964. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up construction of markets on the sites earmarked for that purpose at Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi ;

(b) if not, whether Government have considered the desirability of undertaking construction of markets in consultation or collaboration with local administration and municipal corporation without further delay and allotting of the above colony on rental basis as a measure of relief and economic rehabilitation on grounds of compassion ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the layout plan of Chittaranjan Park, 4 sites have been earmarked for shopping-cum-market centres. It was decided to auction all the four sites after sufficient number of houses have been built. Even though the progress of the construction of houses had been very poor as some people have already started living in the Colony, it has been decided to hand over one of the four sites to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for development of a market-cum-shopping centre on it. The reply of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to our proposal is awaited.

**Gratuity Scheme in Coal Mines**

9965. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the names of the coal mine owners or their managing agents who have recognised gratuity scheme before it became a law?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): Information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Requests for decrease of Rate of Income Tax on Bank Deposits in India by Foreigners**

9966. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Indian Embassies in African and other foreign countries have requested Government to decrease the rate of Income-Tax on Bank deposits in India by the foreigners of Indian origin;

(b) if so, the reaction to Government of such proposals; and

(c) the time by which the final decision will be taken?

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

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

**Inclusion of Bangladesh in United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Far East**

9967. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had tried at the recent meeting of the United Nations

Economic Commission for Asia and Far East for the inclusion of Bangladesh therein;

(b) if so, an account thereof; and

(c) the general attitude of the other Asian countries to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to established procedure, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, at its 54th Session in New York, considered Bangladesh's admission into the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Though not a member of the Council, India cooperated with other friendly countries in securing a positive decision.

(b) A draft resolution was tabled by Mongolia asking for the admission of Bangladesh to ECAFE. Support was expressed by a number of delegations.

The resolution was adopted with 21 votes in favour, one against (China) and five abstentions (Niger, Haiti, Algeria, Burundi and Mali).

(c) All Asian countries, with the exception of China and Pakistan, were in favour of Bangladesh's admission into ECAFE.

**Demonstration by State Government Employees to press their Demands**

9968. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: DR. H. P. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether State Government Employees from 18 States and Union Territories held a demonstration on the 18th April, 1973 before the Parliament House demanding need-based minimum wage and security of service and equal pay and emoluments to that of the Central Government employees;



(b) if so, the gist of their demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY):** (a) According to press report appearing on 19-4-73, representatives of the State Government employees from 18 States and Union Territories held a rally at the Boat Club on April 18, 1973 to demand a need-based minimum wage.

(b) The demands made in the Petition, according to press report, included full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living index; a need-based minimum wage according to norms laid down by the 15th Indian Labour Conference; grant of a minimum of 8.33 per cent bonus; repeal of the powers of dismissal under Articles 310 and 311(2)(c); grant of full trade union rights; vacation of "Victimisation"; and reinstatement of those dismissed under "extraordinary" powers of the Constitution. The memorandum also desired to revoke the orders of certain State Governments who had arbitrarily reduced the retirement age from 58 to 55 years.

(c) It is for the State Governments to regulate the pay-scales and other conditions of service of their employees. As regards the employees of the Union Territories, the Third Pay Commission have made recommendations about their pay-scales and other conditions of service. The Government is examining these recommendations.

**Visit by Foreign Delegations at Invitations from Afro-Asian Solidarity and All India Peace Council**

9969. **SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent past a number of delegations (AL Fateh, U.L.F. from Vietnam etc.) have visited India at the invitation from the Afro-Asian Solidarity and the All India Peace Council;

(b) whether Government have financially assisted these delegations and/or paid for their hospitality and travel expenses; and

(c) an account thereof and the head under which such expenses were borne by Government ?

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

(b) and (c). No financial assistance was given by the Government. However, in some cases where the status and importance of the visitor from abroad justified offer of local hospitality, it was extended. International practice and courtesy to such distinguished foreign visitors require that details of expenditure so incurred are not publicised, and it is not in public interest to do so.

**Free Air Tickets to Office-Bearers of Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference and All India Peace Council**

9970. **SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have on a number of occasions granted free air tickets to the office-bearers of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference and the All India Peace Council;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the basis on which such facilities at the expense of the public exchequer were extended to the leaders of these Organisations; and

(c) the names of the office-bearers who have been provided with free tickets till now?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) and (b). Government have not granted any free air-tickets to office-bearers of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference and the All India Peace Council. However, Government did assist some leading political figures including M.P.s. to meet their international fare in order to take advantage of international conferences to put across India's viewpoint.

(c) It is not in public interest to disclose the names.

**Instructions to N.M.D.C. regarding Fixation of Pay of Ex-Army Officers**

**9971. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instructions of the Government of India with regard to giving weightage for Army Service in fixation of Pay of Released Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers on their appointment in civil posts have been brought to the notice of National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, by the concerned Administrative Ministry and are being followed by them strictly;

(b) if not, what are the reasons for not following the same by N.M.D.C.; and

(c) what are the steps the Government are contemplating for prompt compliance of such instructions by the Public Sector Undertakings?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of (a) above, no special steps are contemplated in so far as National Mineral Development Corporation Limited is concerned.

**Import Licence for Gas Cylinders**

**9972. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of outstanding import licences for oxygen, nitrogen and acetylene cylinders as at present;

(b) the period for which they are lying outstanding and the nature of difficulties being experienced for their import; and

(c) whether these items will be available from Rupee payment countries but some not, the steps being taken to procure them from other sources and by what time the import will be effected?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI):** (a) and (b). It is not possible to indicate the total value of outstanding import licences issued for import of gas cylinders and the period for which they are outstanding. However, value of licences issued and number of parties involved for the import of oxygen and acetylene cylinders are indicated below:—

<i>Period</i>	<i>Total value of licences</i>	<i>No. of parties involved</i>
April— March-72	Rs. 34, 12,617/-	7
April— March-73	Rs. 1, 87, 86,720/-	17

(c) These items are no doubt available from Rupee payment countries but some importers have represented that they are facing difficulties in procuring these cylinders from rupee payment countries and have produced regret letters from these countries in support of their statements. They have therefore requested that they should be allowed to import the cylinders from non-rupee sources. It has been decided that Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., Naini, Allahabad, a public sector undertaking, entrusted with the task of setting up a project for the manufacture of H.P. Gas Cylinders, will import 30,000 numbers of gas cylinders for the present during 1973, from Japan for supply

to actual users. The delivery of these cylinders (upto September, 1972) is given below:—

few months.

#### Manufacture of Gas Cylinders in Public and Private Sectors

9973. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not permitted the manufacture of oxygen and acetylene cylinders in the private sector as this has been reserved for production in the public sector only;

(b) if so, the total number of such cylinders manufactured during the last three years and how far the present rate of production has succeeded in meeting the growing needs in the country;

(c) whether Government had to resort to import of these two types of cylinders to meet the urgent needs and the total amount of foreign exchange spent on imports during the same period; and

(d) whether Government are considering to allow the production of these cylinders in private sector also to supplement the production in public sector and if so, when decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Since sufficient capacity for the manufacture of oxygen and acetylene cylinders has been planned in the public sector, there is no scope now for creation of further capacity in the private sector

(b) and (c) Manufacture of these cylinders has not yet started and the requirements of the country are at present being met by imports. Separate figures of import of oxygen and acetylene cylinders are not available as these items are not separately classified as such in the Revised Indian Trade Classification. However, total value of the import of different types of compressed gas cylinders during 1970-71 to

1970-71 1971-72 1972-73  
(upto September, 72)

Rs. 42,34,000 Rs. 60,01,000 Rs. 57,25,000

(d) No, Sir.

ग्लोब मोटर्स, दिल्ली द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा न करवाया जाता

9974. श्री हरी सिंह क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ग्लोब मोटर्स, दिल्ली ने भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, दिल्ली का बहू ज़रारा रुपये जमा नहीं करवाये हैं, जा उनके कर्मचारियों ने भविष्य निधि के अपने बैनक में न कटवाये थे,

(ख) यदि हा, तो ग्लोब मोटर्स ने अभी तक कितनी राशि जमा करवायी है,

(ग) क्या इस कारण कर्मचारियों में भारी रोष है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उनकी भविष्य निधि की राशि की अभी तक जमा न करने के क्या कारण हैं, इनके लिए दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और कुल राशि कब तक वसूल कर ली जायेगी?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जी० बैकटस्वानी) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है—

(क) से (घ) मैसर्स ग्लोब मोटर्स लि० दिल्ली ने 20,000 रुपये की सीमा तक निवोडको के भाग के भविष्य निधि भ्रम दानों की श्रदायगी ने बूक की है। कर्मचारियों के भाग के भ्रमदानों के बकाया की बाबत कोई राशिया उनके द्वारा देय नहीं हैं। प्रतिष्ठान के विरुद्ध समय-समय पर राजस्व बट्टी और अभियोजन कार्यवाहियों के रूप में कानूनी कार्यवाही शुरू की गई थी परन्तु कम्पनी ने बकाया राशिओं की किस्तों में चुकती करने संबंधी व्यवस्था की एक योजना दिल्ली के उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा अनुमति दत्त की थी और न्यायालय ने अभियोजन कार्यवाही का राकने

के प्रवेश दे दिये। प्रतिष्ठान ने योजना के अनुसार 4 किस्मों की प्रवायगी की है और उसने 5वीं किस्म की प्रवायगी की प्रवधि बढ़ाए जाने हेतु उच्च न्यायालय में निवेदन किया है, जिसका कर्मचारी प्रविष्टि निधि संयुक्त द्वारा विरोध किया गया है। व्यवस्था सब्जी योजना के अनुसार प्राप्ता है, ये बकाया राशियाँ 21 फरवरी, 1974 तक चुकती हो जाएगी।

**Take over of Peepli Camping Ground (Kurukshetra District) Land from Lessee**

9975. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possession of the Military land in Peepli Camping Ground (Kurukshetra District) was taken over from its lessee after expiry of his lease period in 1969 but he has been cultivating the same till now;

(b) if so, under what authority he has been allowed to do so;

(c) whether Government are now allotting some portion of this land to this lessee; if so, under what rules; and

(d) whether applications of some ex-Servicemen Societies for allotment of this land are pending with Government; if so, what is their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Peepli Camping Ground (Kurukshetra District) measures approximately 68 acres. Till 31-5-1969 it was on lease for agricultural purposes to three individuals, each having about 22 or 23 areas. The lease was not renewed thereafter. But the lessees did not hand over possession to the Military Estate Officer and filed a suit in the Court of District Judge, Karnal. The suit was dismissed. One of the lessees peacefully vacated the land under his occupation. Proceedings under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 were initiated against the other two. They

moved the High Court of Haryana which refused to grant stay order against taking over of possession by the Military Estates Officers. *Ex-parte* possession was thereupon taken over on 12-7-72 as the lessees were not present. As there were standing crops on the land, Government granted these two lessees licence to enable them to harvest the standing crops. On 9-11-72 one of the two lessees handed over possession of the land under his occupation.

2. The land measuring approximately 45 acres thus vacated by two lessees has been handed over to an Army unit for training and camping purposes. *Ex-parte* possession of the land under the third lessee was taken over 1-2-73 but on humanitarian grounds Government has, as a special case, allowed him to remove standing crops. Thereafter Government granted him a lease of approximately 10 acres of the land (as against 23 acres which was in his possession) with effect from 1-5-73 for a period of 2 years.

3 A few ex-Servicemen Societies have applied for grant of lease of Peepli Camping Ground. Since the land is required and occupied by a military unit, the question of its being now leased for agricultural purposes does not arise.

**Take over of Britannia Engineering Works Titagarh (West Bengal)**

9976. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to take over the Britannia Engineering Works, Titagarh, 24-Paraganas, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Closure of Baptist Mission Press,  
Calcutta**

9977 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL  
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of the Baptist Mission Press, the biggest 40 language press in Calcutta have closed down since November 1972,

(b) the steps Government have taken since then to re-open the Press, and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATSWAMY) (a) to (c) According to the information made available by the Government of West Bengal who are principally concerned the Baptist Mission Press Calcutta is under closure from November 13 1972. The conciliation machinery of the State Labour Directorate has been making efforts to secure the re-opening of the Press. Efforts by the State Industrial Relations Machinery are however reported to have failed.

**Closure of Sugar Mill, Ahmedpur**

9978 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether he is aware of the closure of the Sugar Mill at Ahmedpur in the District of Birbhum West Bengal once set up with Central assistance affecting a large number of workers and their families if so, the exact number of employees of this Mill who lost their jobs due to the closure, and

(b) whether Government have taken a definite decision or advised the West Bengal Government to have a definite programme for re-opening of this Mill and providing jobs to the jobless workers? -

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

**Control over distribution of permits for  
Imports from India in Nepal**

9979 DR H P SHARMA  
SHRI M C DAGA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Nepal Government have lately demanded the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu to hand over to it the distribution of permits for various categories of goods imported from India in Nepal, and

(b) if so the reasons adduced by that Government in support of their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAI SINGH) (a) and (b) Supply to Nepal of those Indian commodities which are in short supply in India itself is regulated by a quota system. Most of these quotas are at the disposal of His Majesty's Government of Nepal. A small percentage of the quotas of some items is allocated by the Embassy of India at Kathmandu to those people who approach the Embassy directly.

His Majesty's Government of Nepal have requested that the supply of all the quota commodities may be channelised through them. This, according to His Majesty's Government of Nepal will better suit the present developmental needs of Nepal.

The matter will be discussed with His Majesty's Government shortly.

**Covering of Contractors' Labour in M/s. Indian Copper Corporation, China Clay and Iron Ore Mines under E.P.F. Act, 1952**

9980 SHRI MD JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of contractors' labour in M/s Indian Copper Corporation Limited, Ghatshila, District Smgbbhum, and in China Clay Mines and Iron Ore Mines have not been covered under the E.P.F. Act, 1952, and

(b) whether several engineering establishments in and around Jug-Salai, Jamshedpur have also not been covered properly and retrospectively from the date they are recoverable if so the steps contemplated to recover them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under—

(a) Out of nine contractors' establishments of M/s Indian Copper Corporation Ltd (now named as Hindustan Copper Ltd) Ghatshila two are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act/Scheme and the coverage of the remaining seven establishments is under examination. The coverable 13 China Clay Mines and 21 Iron Ore Mines have been brought under the ambit of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the Scheme. All eligible employees have been enrolled as members of the Employees' Provident Fund.

(b) Out of 52 coverable engineering establishments in and around Jug-Salai, Jamshedpur, 44 have been brought under the purview of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 from the due dates. In other 8 cases, where the employers failed to produce the records, have also been covered

provisionally under the Act and the Scheme. These cases are expected to be finalised soon.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जाति के श्रेणीय निरीक्षकों की पदोन्नति के लिए इम्पेडी रोस्टर और खाल सूची

9981 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या भव्य और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन में श्रेणीय निरीक्षकों (बर्ग 1 और बर्ग 2) के पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों के अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति के लिए गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों के अनुपालन में निर्धारित रास्टर तथा चयनसूची का नामों तथा पदों के क्रमानुसार सम्पूर्ण विवरण क्या है,

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों के ऐसे कितने निरीक्षक हैं जो स्थायीकरण में आरक्षण के अन्तर्गत स्थायी किये गए और जिन्हें गृह मंत्रालय के आदेशों के अनुपालन में स्थानापन्न सेवा के अवसर दिये गये तथा उनके नाम और विवरण क्या हैं, और

(ग) गृह मंत्रालय के नवीनतम आदेशों के अनुपालन में किन अनुसूचित वर्गों के निरीक्षकों को 'बर्गिडता में आरक्षण' का लाभ दिया गया और उसका विवरण क्या है?

भव्य और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बेंकटशास्त्री) : (क) से (ग) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। वह यथा-समय मन्त्रालय की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बमोली जिले में यूरेनियम के बड़ी मात्रा में निक्षेप

9982 श्री नाचूराम अहिरकार :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बमोली जिले के पाखरी क्षेत्र में यूरेनियम के निक्षेपों का विश्व में सबसे बड़ी मात्रा में पता लगा है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह किसने एकड़ भूमि में व्याप्त है और इसके अंतर्गत कौन कौन से गांव आते हैं; और

(ग) क्या इसके खनन के लिए कोई योजना बनायी गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

इसपत्त और खाल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुकुंदराव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). पीछरी के चारों ओर कई स्थानों पर जैसे चमोली जिला (गढ़वाल) में तुजी, देमोधान, मीनालखाल और क्षेत्रपाल में यूरैनियम के छोटे छोटे प्राप्ति स्थल पाये गये हैं परन्तु अभी तक आर्थिक रूप से कार्ययोग्य कोई धातु-रेखा नहीं मिली है;

(ग) निष्पेदन (शोयर) क्षेत्रों में यूरैनियम के सान्द्रों के बृहत् और कार्ययोग्य सभावित प्राप्ति स्थलों के समन्वेषण हेतु प्रयत्न के रूप में क्षेत्र में व्यय कार्य जारी है। बालू समन्वेषण प्रयत्नों द्वारा खनिजीकरण की किसी स्पष्ट रूप रेखा के उपलब्ध होने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

**Payment of dues by M/s. Alduct India, Secunderabad**

9983. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Messrs. Alduct India, Secunderabad was directed by the labour department to pay the dues;

(b) if so, whether the same have been realised; and

(c) if not, whether the administration propose to launch prosecution against the said firm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) to (c). The required infor-

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mation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Non-compliance of Labour Laws by M/s. Alduct India, Secunderabad**

9984. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3515 on the 7th December, 1972 regarding non-compliance with the provision of labour laws by Messrs. Alduct India, Secunderabad and to state:

(a) whether the report of the Labour Commissioner, Hyderabad regarding non-compliance with labour laws by Messrs. Alduct India, Secunderabad has been received;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

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

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

**Allocation for Settlement of Repatriates in Gujarat**

9985. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) the total amount sanctioned and released to Gujarat State for the rehabilitation of repatriates in the State during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the rehabilitative programme in which this amount has been spent; and

(c) the names of the countries from which these persons came.

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :** (a) The total amount is Rs. 3.42 lakhs. The year-wise break-up is as follows :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1970-71	1.18
1971-72	2.19
1972-73	0.05
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>3.42</b>

(b) and (c). Rs. 3.00 lakhs were released for the resettlement of repatriates from Burma in trade/business through grant of loans. Rs. 2,000 were released as reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the State Government for provision of relief facilities to Burma repatriates.

Rs. 40,000 were released as partial reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the State Government for grant of maintenance allowance to widows, orphans and infirm persons in indigent circumstances from among the repatriates from Mozambique.

**Remittances by Indian Tube Co. Ltd.**

9986. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) the paid up capital of Indian Tube Company Ltd. Calcutta year-wise from 1968-69 to 1971-72 ;

(b) the percentage of dividend declared by the Company during these years, year-wise;

(c) the amount remitted in terms of foreign exchange as dividend, year-wise; and

(d) whether since 1969-70, exports by this Company are steadily falling and whether its dividend remittances are steadily increasing and if so, the factors responsible for the same?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) :** (a) to (c). The required information is given below:—

Year	Paid up Capital	Percentage of dividend	Amount remitted in Pound Sterling
1-1-68 to 31-12-68	Rs. 7,95,48,020	8%	£ 106,244
1-1-69 to 31-12-69	Rs. 7,95,48,220	10%	£ 156,374
1-1-70 to 31-3-71	Rs. 7,95,48,830	20%	£ 286,228
1971-72	Rs. 7,95,48,830	16%	£ 182,927 (after adjustment of certain income-tax dues payable by M/s. Stewarts & Lloyds Ltd., U.K., their share-holders).

(d) Yes, Sir. The shortfall in export arose out of a variety of factors like the scarcity of raw material, certain technological problems faced by the company regarding galvanised tubes, the downward trend of the international price for steel tubes etc. At the same time the company was able to increase its sales within the country which led to the higher dividends.

**Review of product-mix of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur**

9987. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the review of the product-mix of the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur has been completed by Government;

(b) if so, the results of the review; and



(c) the time by which Government propose to take action on the recommendations of the Review Committee?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The recommendations of the Review Committee are expected shortly and Government will take action on them as quickly as possible.

#### Trade between India and China

9988. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GIARCHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently India offered to renew trade with China; and

(b) if so, what was the reply received from Peking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAI SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government has consistently expressed its desire to renew trade relations as part of normalisation of relations with China but there has been no response from China so far.

#### West Bengal Government Decision to Ban Strikes

9989. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the public reaction regarding the decision of West Bengal Government to ban strikes; and

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with other State Governments to use it as a model?

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

(b) No, Sir.

12.00 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ABNORMAL RISE IN PRICES AND NON-AVAILABILITY OF VANASPATHI AND SUGAR

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, before you take up the Call Attention notice may I say one word? This is a subject which is not a matter for Call Attention alone. This is a matter concerning the entire House and the country. We have given expression to our wish that we should be given an opportunity to discuss it, and the hon. Minister should reply.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : We have also given notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know You can send a separate notice if you want a discussion. (Interruptions) Order, please Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"the abnormal rise in prices and non-availability of vanaspathi and sugar in Punjab, Delhi and several other parts of the country."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHIFR SINGH) : As the hon. Members are aware, under the present policy of partial control, which was devised specifically for augmenting sugar production by enabling sugar factories to pay higher prices for sugarcane than the notified prices, 70 per

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cent of the sugar produced in the country is requisitioned mainly for distribution to the domestic consumers to meet a reasonable portion of the requirements while the balance of 30 per cent is allowed to be sold in the free market. The Government have introduced a scheme for selling the levy sugar at a uniform price all over the country from 1st October, 1972. The issue price was Rs. 2 per Kg. to start with and has been revised to Rs. 2.15 with effect from 1st December, 1972. The wholesale trade in levy sugar has also been taken over with effect from 1st January, 1973, and entrusted mostly to the Food Corporation of India and other public agencies such as the cooperatives in some of the States.

As the hon. Members are aware, the allotments of sugar are made to various State Governments on a rational basis, based on population and past consumption trends. The distribution of levy sugar within the State is entrusted to the State Governments. The Central Government have indicated broad guide-lines for distribution namely that no person shall get more than 1 Kg per month and no family shall get less than 1 kg. per month. The distribution of levy sugar in the States to the consumers (both rural and urban) has been working satisfactorily.

To meet the extra demand of sugar during summer months, Government have allotted 20,000 tonnes of levy sugar each for the months of May and June in addition to the normal monthly release. In the case of Delhi, the Delhi Administration have been allotted the full quota of sugar required for meeting the requirements on the basis of existing ration units to enable distribution at 900 grams per month. The Delhi Administration have also introduced a bi-monthly system of supplying sugar to the consumers with effect from 1st May, 1973, as against the weekly system enforced till then. It is hoped that with the increased allotment and the new distribution system, the consumer in Delhi will face no difficulty in getting their sugar rations.

The wholesale prices of sugar in the free market which reached a peak in September 1972, ranged between Rs. 367 and Rs. 408 per quintal in the five important cities of Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, had shown falling trends particularly during March, 1973, by the end of which the prices ranged from Rs. 327 to Rs 354 per quintal.

SHRI S M BANERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can there be a point of order now ?

SHRI S M BANERJEE : When this question was raised, we definitely requested the hon. Speaker and through him, the Minister, that we wanted a statement about the price per kilo, and that is the rise per kilo. He is giving the price per quintal. Nobody purchases a quintal, I can assure the House. Are we supposed to buy it in quintals? It is Rs 4 per kilo.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

PROF. SHER SINGH : With the onset of summer, the prices started rising and by the end of April ranged from Rs. 350 to Rs 370 per quintal and have firmed up to Rs. 352 Rs. 383 per quintal in various markets as on the week ending 7th May, 1973.

SHRI S M BANERJEE : What is the retail price? It was Rs 3.80 per kilo. How it has gone up to Rs 4 per kilo?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have said so.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is only reading, I have purchased it at that price.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I will give the figures for the retail price also.

The additional quantities of 20,000 tonnes of levy sugar allotted by Government for each of the two summer months of May and June are just reaching consumers

## Vanaspati &amp; Sugar (CA)

and are expected to counter the rising trend of free market prices, to some extent. Government is, however, watching the situation and will take appropriate measures as and when it becomes necessary.

As the sugar production in 1972-73, season has already crossed 36.5 lakh tonnes by the end of April, 1973, and is expected to reach 38 lakh tonnes by the end of September and as the prospects of sugar production for the next year are very promising the prices in the free market should in any case begin to fall by the beginning of the monsoon.

As regards vanaspati, the supply position has been generally satisfactory over the past few years and, until recently, the product has been available at and occasionally even below controlled prices. This was largely due to the substantial increase in the installed capacity of the industry during 1970 and the following years and the competitive market conditions generated by it.

However, since November, 1972, the production of vanaspati has suffered a significant set-back and currently the industry is functioning at 70-75 per cent of its normal rate of production, of about 50,000 tonnes per month. The set-back in production is attributable to the interaction of a number of factors including *inter-alia* (i) non-availability of indigenous raw oils except at exorbitantly high prices mainly due to the steep fall in ground-nut production. (ii) virtual exhaustion of imported oil stocks and delay in the receipt of fresh supplies due to the tight supply position in the International Market and (iii) the steep power cut presently obtaining in a number of States, which affects not only the production of vanaspati, but also that of indigenous oils used in its manufacture.

Despite continuous efforts being made by Government to meet these difficulties, the position has deteriorated over the past few months. In the North Zone, nearly all the factories are functioning at reduced capacity

due to the power cut in the constituent States; a few are lying closed at the moment. To aggravate matters further, the vanaspati factory of D.C.M. Chemical works, one of the largest in the country, had to suspend production on the 30th April due to a sudden labour strike in sympathy with that of the textile workers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, there was strike only for a day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. Let us hear him. There are Members who have given their names. This kind of interruption is most irregular.

PROF. SHRI SINGH : As the House may be aware, the strike has since been called off and the factory is expected to resume production almost immediately.

Government is deeply conscious of the difficulties experienced by the consumers of vanaspati as a result of the under-production of large segment of the industry, particularly in the North Zone, for one reason or the other and are actively exploring measures that may be necessary for restoring normalcy at the very earliest possible moment. Some 15,000 tonnes of imported oil just received are being rushed to the factories, and orders have also been placed for the import of another 50,000 tonnes for use by the vanaspati industry.

Government have seen reports in the press and other sources, of vanaspati being sold at prices higher than the notified prices. Such reports are generally brought to the notice of the concerned State Governments for initiating necessary action against the offending parties.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is no State Government in Delhi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. This is too much.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : There is no disorder.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are interrupting the Minister's statement without your name being there; that is disorder.

**PROF. SHER SINGH :** Government have, however been assured by the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association that its member-factories would try to meet the requirements of vanaspati of all the state Governments, based on last year's demand, at controlled prices, for sale through fair price shops. The requirements advised by the different State Government have been conveyed to the Association for arranging supplies. It is hoped that, with the expected improvement in the production of vanaspati and the implementation of the scheme of distribution through fair price shops, the difficulties presently being faced by the consumers in Delhi, Punjab and other parts of the country will soon be overcome.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur) :** I appreciate the efforts that the hon. Minister is making to remove the difficulties faced by the consumers all over the country. The explanation as well as the projected programme would hardly satisfy the consumers in the country. The House is aware of the price situation obtaining in the country leading to innumerable complexities in the situation. There is no family in the country where this is not discussed almost every day, except of course a few fortunate people where if some one brings to their notice the price index the eye-brows are not raised. Even in those families eye-brows must be raised now on the mention of price like of consumer article on a particular day.

Let us, for example, take cotton textiles. I may mention a few other articles along with vanaspati and sugar. The price of indigenous cotton is stable while cloth prices have risen.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** In that case we are widening the scope; let us confine ourselves to sugar and vanaspati.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA :** Sugar and Vanaspati are things of daily consumption and it touches almost everybody, particularly those of the low-income group for which we are so much concerned and in fact Government itself vies with Members in expressing its concern for that

section of the society. But what is the situation? For the last one year the All India Commodity Price Index has gone on rising; with 1959-60 as the base (100) it had gone up to 213 in May, 1972 and this year in May, 1973 it has gone up to 267. Today in the *Economic Times* it has come out that it had gone up to 268, rising by one point every day in this month. With your permission, I shall quote the figures, particularly for groundnut oil which is the subject-matter of the call-attention motion.

It was 133.3 a year ago. Now it is 272.6. Every day it is rising. Now it has risen, according to press reports still higher. Our vanaspati industry, we are told, was producing 50,000 tons a month whereas, of late, it has been producing only 36,000 or 37,000 tons a month.

Regarding sugar, I am afraid, the same is the story. Last year, we were told that the production of sugar was going to be increased. Since then there has been a rise in sugar production. I must congratulate the Minister in charge that we would have about 38 lakhs tons of sugar. There is no serious doubt about their reaching this figure. May, June and July are the months for the demand of more sugar. So far, they have released only about 3 lakhs tons of sugar. Even after that released, the price of free market sugar has gone up. I need not tell you that despite this 70 per cent reservation, most of our people depend upon free market for their daily requirements of sugar.

I shall show you a receipt. Four days back, sugar was sold in the Central Government Employees Consumers' Co-operative Society, Raisina Road, at Rs. 3.75 per kilo. It was sold at Rs. 4 yesterday. May be, in the market to-day it may be sold at Rs. 4.25 per kilo. It looks as if increased production is no answer to the consumers' difficulties. In this country, whether there is shortfall in vanaspati or increase in production price of sugar, the position of the consumers remains the same.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you now put the question ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : I am coming to the question. The statement of the Minister is not satisfactory. Therefore, I am going to put the question. Otherwise, I would not have put questions.

May I therefore know what Government proposes to do on the following six points which are based on his statement:—

- (i) collecting correct intelligence of anticipated shortage of food material and adequate preparation to meet that in advance;
- (ii) exercising greater vigilance on movement of essential commodities, particularly, those which are in short supply;
- (iii) ensuring an efficient public distribution system with all-party supervisory committees and seeing to it that members in the local supervisory committee have an effective voice in distribution?

We have visited shops and have met the members of the Committee as well. But, these people have no effective voice in the distribution system. They are absolutely helpless creatures; so far as distribution system is concerned, it is the officers who rule the roost everywhere.

Another point is this. In regard to the proposed take-over of the distribution of vanaspati, the Minister told the other House that they were waiting for the information from the States. While nationalising yarn distribution, they did not wait for the information from the States. That led to all sorts of complications with which they chose to put up. Why should they now wait for information from the States? The producers are aware what quantity of edible oil is sold in a particular State. That information is there. That must be readily available. Why should he say that they are waiting for this particular information from the States?

Regarding sugar, the Government considered this matter and allowed 30 per cent of the sugar produced as free sugar to be sold in free market. Actually what has happened is this. Both free market sugar and controlled sugar are being sold by the retailers at a high price. Why should controlled sugar also be sold at a higher price? It seems there is no proper check. It is impossible to ensure a proper check on this. My last point is this. What is he proposing to do with the erring Government servants? Is he going to impose penalty on these people? Why should the State Governments not organise a real and efficient public distribution system quickly? This is a most important thing if you want to ensure a fair distribution.

PROF. SHER SINGH : The hon. member has asked a few questions. Firstly, he asked, when we thought that there was going to be scarcity of sugar and the availability of vanaspati was going to be affected, did we take steps in time? As soon as we saw in April that the price of sugar started rising, we took the decision that since summer was setting in, in May and June we should release more of levy sugar. We have already released 20,000 tonnes more in May and will release 20,000 tonnes more in June. The sugar we released for May has started reaching the consumers now. We are watching the situation and if we find that the price rises further, we can think of releasing some more sugar. This being the marriage season, there is great demand for sugar. The retail price of sugar in Delhi was Rs. 3.90 on the 9th May. May be it is Rs. 4 somewhere else.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : It is selling at Rs. 4.50 in Karolbagh.

PROF. SHER SINGH : So far as the question of black market is concerned, for 70 per cent of the sugar which comes under levy sugar, the price is fixed at Rs. 2.15. If anybody sells levy sugar at more than this price, it is black market. So far as the 30 per cent of sugar sold in the open market is

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concerned, there is no control on its price. Free sale sugar and levy sugar cannot be sold in the same shop. There are different shops for selling the two kinds of sugar.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : It may be so, in Delhi, but all over the country the same shop sells both.

PROF. SHER SINGH: About vanaspathi, in December we found that there was going to be a shortage and so we advised the association to make a certain quantity available to be distributed through fair price shops. For that, we wrote to the States. Some State Governments have indicated their requirements and some others have not. Even day before yesterday we reminded Delhi that they should indicate their requirements and arrange for distribution of vanaspathi through fair price shops. Bihar has informed us that they need 2,405 tonnes.

Gujarat wanted 1,989 tonnes and U. P. 7,408 tonnes. The total comes to 22,000. We have passed it on to the industry to arrange for supply for distribution of this quota through fair price shops.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Shri Sinha has asked certain specific questions. Firstly, what are you doing to collect more accurate intelligence of prices? Secondly, what are you doing to exercise greater vigilance on the movement of commodities? Thirdly, what are you doing to give more effective voice to the public in distribution, because he says the officers are now controlling everything. Fourthly, what has happened to the proposal for the take-over of the trade in vanaspathi? Then, in view of the abuses, are you proposing to do away with the 30 per cent free sale? Lastly, what are you doing to bring to book erring Government officials?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Taking the last question first, we have written to the State Governments and requested them to take stringent measures to punish those who are selling vanaspathi, which is a controlled

commodity, at a higher price . . . (Interruptions) .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the interruptions go on like this, we will be nowhere. I am doing my best to get the replies to the questions raised.

PROF. SHER SINGH: As regards the 30 per cent sugar in the open market, the policy decision about partial control was taken in the month of August, 1972 and it has given its results. We pay higher prices to the sugarcane growers and the result of that is that the factories have attracted more sugarcane; and the production of sugar has increased and will go up to 38 lakhs tonnes.

As for the take-over of the sugar mills, we are expecting the report of the Sugar Enquiry Commission very soon, before the Lok Sabha session adjourns. As regards the take-over of the vanaspathi trade, there is no such proposal at present.

Regarding the advisory committee for distribution, we have advised the State Governments to appoint advisory committees at the State level so that the distribution be watched and it can be seen to that it is fair.

श्री हरी सिंह (बुर्खा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,  
आज देश में जीवन की दिन प्रति दिन की इस्तेमाल की चीजों का दाम धाममान को छू रहा है और इस महंगाई को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार के प्रयत्न बढ़ी नेजी से चल रहे हैं। महंगाई रोकने का जो सब से बड़ा माध्यम है वह है काले धन की जमाखोरी की समाप्ति और इनकम टैक्स की इस चीज को रोकने के सिलसिले में हमारी सरकार ने अभी कल बरसो ही बहुत ही किमालतक कदम उठाए हैं। इसके लिए भी सरकार बधाई की पात्र है। लेकिन इनके बावजूद भी जो काला धन महंगाई बढ़ाने का सबसे बड़ा स्रोत है वह तक तक काबू में नहीं आ सकता है जब तक कि कहीं का डी-बीनेटाइजेशन न हो। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा वह सरकार के किसी भी महंगाई रोकने के प्रयत्न को

सफल नहीं होने देंगे। जहां तक रोजाना के इस्तेमाल की चीजों का सम्बन्ध है, महंगाई बढ़ रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो प्रयत्न है वह काबिले तारीफ होने के बावजूद भी आज हमारे शासक की हिलाई बरत रहे हैं जिस की वजह से जमाखोर और मुनाफाखोर जखीरेबाज नाजायज तौर पर चीजों को डकट्टा कर आर्टिफिशियल स्केमिटी पैदा कर रहे हैं। मैं आकड़ों के मायाजाल में और इस झमेले में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ आवश्यक चीजों की कमी है। मगर बाजार पर मालूम पड़ता है कि चीजों की कमी है, मगर बाहर खरीदने के लिए मार्केट में जाये और उधे दाम देने को तैयार हो ता हूँ चीज मिल जाती है। जिस नादान म जिस सच्चा में भी चाहिए वह चीज मिल जायेगी। ऐसी हालत में यह जो महंगाई बढ़ रही है उस पर सरकार का कंट्रोल क्या नहीं हो पाता है ?

इसके साथ साथ कुछ विराधी पाटिया भी ऐसी है जो सरकार के खिलाफ इन - - - - - , काला बाजार करने वालों से साज बाज रखती है, आन्दोलन करती हैं ताकि सरकार की डमक खराब हो। ये पोलिटिकल पाटिया कभी जखीरे-बाज के खिलाफ विद्रोह नहीं करती है, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ वह कभी जुलूस नहीं निकालती है जो जमाखोरी कर के देश में ऐसी भयावह स्थिति पैदा करते हैं, वह जलूम निकालेगी सरकार के खिलाफ। क्या उन के विरोध से डालड़ा और चीनी ज्यादा उत्पन्न होने लगती है ? (व्यवधान)

ता मैं सीधा सवाल प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के मिलमिले में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई अपना प्रस्ताव भेजा है ? अगर भेजा है तो सरकार उस के क्वां हिलाई कर रही है ? अगर उस पर कोई फैसला किया है तो वह क्या है ?

इसी सिलसिले में दूसरी चीज मैं वह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डालड़ा मैन्यूफैक्चर करने वाले जो मालिक

हैं उन के पास कितना स्टॉक है ? क्या यह सही है कि वह अपने एजेंटों को यह डालड़ा मल्लाई नहीं कर रहे हैं और बम्बई में मूंगफली और मूंगफली के तेल जिस में डालड़ा बनता है क्या उस में फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग चल रही है और क्या सरकार इस गैर-कानूनी व्यापार पर पाबन्दी लगाने के लिए और उन व्यापारियों को बाबू में लाने के लिए कोई प्रबंध करेगी ? उस व अदर जखीरे-बाज और जिन के पास डालड़ा जमा है उन के ऊपर क्या सरकार ने एजे मारे है ? यदि हा तो किन किन पर और उन की सफाया क्या है तथा कितना मात्रा उन के यहाँ रिजर्व हुआ ?

आज चीनी खुले मार्केट में मिल जाती है लेकिन राशन की दुकाना पर चीनी उचित मात्रा में नहीं मिलती है और जा मिलती है वह बहुत गन्दी होती है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ और जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कोई नेशनल प्राइमिंग पॉलिसी बनाएगी जिस से कि दिन प्रति दिन की जरूरत की चीज मिलने में दिक्कत न हो ? क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाएगी जिससे कि डालड़ा का और ऐसी चीजों का बफर स्टॉक बनाए जिस में कि वह प्राइस शाफ बर्दास्त कर सके ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महादय, तीन बार प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने किए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का जो चीनी मिला के राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रस्ताव है उस के बारे में यह सही है कि एक प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का भेजा है और हम मिनिसट्री में उस के ऊपर विचार हो रहा है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय : कितने दिन में विचार हो रहा है ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : मैंने निवेदन किया कि हम मिनिसट्री के पास विचाराधीन है। बहा उस पर विचार हो रहा है।

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PAN-  
DEY . Since when is it pending? How  
much time will it take?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can he reply on behalf of the Home Ministry?

श्री० मोर सिंह : दूसरी बात उन्होंने जखीरेदोजी के लिए कही। यह ठीक है कि काला धन इस में लग रहा है। वह भी एक कारण बन रहा है, जैसे हमारे पास यह सूचना था रही है कि जब से गेहूं की होल सेल ट्रेड का टेक धीवर हुआ उस के बाद से कुछ पैसा इस में उन्होंने लगाना शुरू कर दिया है और वह भी एक कारण है। हम ने स्टेट सरकारों को लिखा है कि यह जखीरेदोजी जो है उस के खिलाफ वह सख्त कदम उठाएं।

तीसरी बात उन्होंने राजन की जीनी की कही कि वह गन्दी होती है तो माननीय सदस्य किसी विशेष जगह के बारे में सूचना दें तो हम उस की जांच करवाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... इस की हम जांच करवाएंगे और गन्दी होगी तो उन के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेंगे।

श्री भान सिंह बीरा (भटिंडा) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है मैंने उसे सुना है और पढ़ा है। यह जो एयर कंटीनर कमेरे के अंदर बैठ कर स्टेटमेंट बनते हैं इन का सच्चाई से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। इस में जो कुछ दिया गया है उस से न प्राइसेज डाउन आएंगी न लोगों को यह चीजें मिलेंगी। जो इस में बातें कही गई हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि सब से पहले गवर्नमेंट को इस में यह मानना चाहिए था कि हम प्राइसेज को स्टेबल रखने में, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग रोकने में असफल रहे हैं। अपनी इस असफलता को इन्हें मानना चाहिए था।

अब शुगर का मैं से लेता हूँ। हम यह देख रहे हैं, इन के स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है :

"The Central Government have indicated broad guidelines for distribution, namely, that no person shall get more than one Kg. per month and no family shall get less than one Kg. per month."

दिल्ली में यह कहते हैं कि नौ सौ ग्राम देते हैं एक महीने में और गांवों में पांच सौ ग्राम भी नहीं मिल रहा है। वह वहां जाता ही नहीं है। पांच सौ ग्राम भी नहीं मिलता है। तो आप की गाइड लाइन कहां चली गई? गाइड लाइन कोई नहीं है और वहां ब्लैक मार्केटिंग भी हो रही है। जो शुगर को प्रापरेटिव शाप पर जाता है वह भी ब्लैक मार्केट में चला जाता है और जाए क्यों न? अगर चार रुपये किलो साथ की दुकान पर चीनी बिकती है तो दो रुपये किलो कोन बेचेगा? इसलिए सौ बोरी जाती है तो उस में से 50 बोरी तो ब्लैक मार्केट में चली जाती है और वह जाती कैसे है? आप के आफिसर उन के साथ मिले हुए होते हैं और वह जो इस प्रकार का धंधा करते हैं आप ने आज तक उसकी कोई जांच पड़ताल नहीं की। आज तक किसी आफिसर को पकड़ा नहीं गया। इसलिए सब से पहले मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो 30 परसेंट आप ने उन को दिया है वह किस लिए दिया है? क्या सौदा किया है उन से? यह किया है कि 70 परसेंट लोगों को मिलेगा इन दुकानों से और 30 परसेंट ब्लैक मार्केट में बिकेगा? मैं चार्ज लगाता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री ने जरूर कोई सौदा किया है जिस से कि 30 परसेंट वह ब्लैक मार्केट में बेच रहे हैं। यह मेन कारण है जिस से शुगर चार रुपये से भी ज्यादा भाव पर बिक रही है।

अब मैं वेजीटेबल को ले रहा हूँ। मेरे पास पंजाब का और सभी शहरों का है जहां वेजीटेबल पहले तो मिल ही नहीं रहा है, मैं पिछली दफा अपने घर गया था तो मेरे घर में भी नहीं था। मैंने घर वालों से कहा....

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : आप तो देशी धी खाते हैं ?

श्री भान सिंह बीरा : सरसों का तेल। सरसों का तेल जो है वह भी 600 रुपये किबंटल है। सात रुपये किलो बिक रहा है। वह भी लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है। आप की ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री किस लिए है ?



बाहरो मे यह हालत है कि कहीं 8 रुपये किलो है, कहीं 9 रुपये किलो है, कहीं 10 रुपये किलो है। बाहिर यह कहां से आता है कहीं से तो आना होगा, घर में तो कोई बनाता नहीं है, मैं समझता हू कि उन्हीं मिलों से आता होगा। आप कहते हैं कि हमारी कैपेसिटी कम हो गई है—क्यों कम हो गई है। आप नवम्बर, 72 के आकड़े देते हैं, लेकिन अभी तक तो आता रहा है, कुछ दिनों से कम हुआ है, तो फिर पहले कैसे आता रहा है, दो-चार दिनों में ही कैसे कम आ गया।

मैं समझता हू कि गवर्नमेंट इन में गेन हुई है। आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का कहते हैं कि एमे ट्रैडर्स के खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाये, लेकिन आप के अफसर उनको छोड़ देते हैं, पैसा लेकर वापस चले आते हैं। मैं आप की बनलाना चाहता हू कि अब लागू मजबूर हो जायेंगे, इस बात के लिये कि जहा रटाक पड़ा हागा उस को जबरदस्ती उठा कर ल जाये और लागा म बाट द। उस के बाद आप की पुलिस लागा का पकड़ेगी—उस का भी देखेंगे। हम खुद जल्पा लेकर वहा जायेंगे और मामान निकाल कर लागा का बाटेगे और देखेंगे कि आप की पुलिस और डिपार्टमेंट क्या करना है। इस लिये आप से दरखास्त करना है कि आप जल्द से जल्द मही कदम उठाये।

मैं आप से पहला सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हू—जा 30 परसेंट आप न उन का छोड़ा है, उस को खत्म कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं? दूसरे—इन शुगर फैक्टरीज का कब तक नेशनलाइजेशन कर रहे हैं? बनास्पति फैक्ट्रीज का, जैसे डानडा फैक्ट्री है नेशनलाइजेशन कब तक कर रहे हैं?

तीसरे—आप ने 500 या 400 ग्राम का कोटा किम्स किया हुआ है, आप महीने में इकट्ठा दो किलो क्यों नहीं दे देते हैं ताकि लोगों की जरूरत पूरी हो सके और वे ब्लैक से न खरीदे। आप के पास शुगर बहुत है, लेकिन लोगों का शुगर न मिले तो वे क्या करें? इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या आप इन कोटे को बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं?

बीजे—डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम आप पूरी तरह से अपने हाथ में ले, फेयर-प्राइम शाप खोल कर, ईमानदार लोगों को कमेटी बनायें, ताकि आप वे आफिसर्स गडबड न कर सके और लोगों को मामान मिल सके?

मैं चाहता हू कि मिनिस्टर साहब मेरे सवालों का साफ माफ जबाब दें कि वे क्या करने जा रहे हैं और अगर नहीं कर सकते हैं तो उस के क्या कारण हैं?

प्रो० शेर सिंह उपाध्यक्ष महादय, माननीय सदस्य ने पहला सवाल यह पूछा है कि यह अंधरा बन्दूक क्या है 30 परसेंट क्या छोड़ देते हैं। मैं पहले इसके बारे में जबाब दिया है कि हम ने किमाना व लिये कम से कम कीमत मर्किंग की है, उस से ज्यादा मिल देना चाहता है मकती है और 10 परसेंट प्रो सेल के कारण वे दे मकती है और देनी चाहिये। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि पंजाब में मांडे बारह रुपये निवटन शुगर-केन की कीमत किमाना का मिली है। उत्तर प्रदेश में मांडे तेरह रुपये, भैरु में 15 और 16 रुपये तक भी, महाराष्ट्र में 13-14 और 16 रुपये तक मिली है। ज्यादा कीमत मिलने का नतीजा यह हुआ कि किमाना के मन में यह बात पैदा हुई है कि अगले साल व ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा कर, जिस से शुगर की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सके। पिछले साल जा गन्ना बाया गया है उस से इस साल ज्यादा गन्ना बाया गया है, क्योंकि उन का अच्छी कामना मिली है और उम्मीद है कि इस साल 14 लाख टन से ज्यादा शुगर होगा।

श्री विनय भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपर) यह सब काका-गड-गल स्टोरी है प्राइम बढ़ रही है उस का क्या होगा?

प्रो० शेर सिंह माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आप दा किमा पर-हैंड क्यों नहीं कर देते। अगर दो किमो के हिस्सा से गिलीज करें तो 11 लाख टन महीने में करना पड़ेगा और हमारा 38 लाख टन का स्टॉक दो तीन महीने में खत्म हो जाएगा। इस लिये हम को हिमाब लग ६० ऐसे डन से

(प्रो० मोर सिंह)

इस को करना होगा कि हमारे पास जो घनेलेबिल्टी है उस को साल भर तक लोगों को दे सकें। व्यापारी और मिल वाले तो चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिलीज कर दें और फिर ऐसी हालत हो जाय कि हमारे पास बाकी न बचे। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि इस का बटवारा ऐसे ढंग से करें जिस से साल भर ठीक ढंग से दे सकें और हमारे पास इतना स्टॉक रहे कि अगर कहीं कमी हो तो ज्यादा रिलीज कर सकें।

भाप ने कहा कि जो स्टॉक्स लोगों के पास हैं उस को बढ़ा जा कर लें और उस का बटवारा खुद करें। ऐसी नीबू पैदा न हो, हमी लिये हम वनस्पती के बारे में स्टेट्स से रिक्वायरमेंट्स ले रहे हैं और उन से कहा है कि पेंडर प्राइम शाप्स के जरिये सही तरीके से उस का बटवारा कराया जाये।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : बढ़ते हुए चीनी और वनस्पति के दाम, वनस्पति का बाजार से गायब होना, जिनकी वजह में अभाव-ग्रस्त जनता को तकलीफ होती है—इन समस्याओं की ओर हम ने माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाने का प्रयत्न किया है। लेकिन जो वनस्पति माननीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से आया है, उसे देख कर मुझे शर्म होती है, क्या हम वास्तव में मदद के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं, क्या जिम्मेदारी से कोई काम हो रहा है, यह क्या वस्तु है। इस में दिया गया है—राज्यों में उपभोक्ताओं, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों को लेवी का वितरण कुल मिला कर सन्तोषजनक ढंग से हो रहा है—यह क्या वस्तु है ? ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में शूगर के लिये गोली बली है, लोग मरे हैं और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वितरण सन्तोषजनक रहा है—यह क्या मवाल कच्चा ? वह भाग कहते हैं—कि सरकार स्थिति पर निगरानी रखे हुए है और जब कभी आवश्यकता समझी गई तो सरकार उपयुक्त उपाय करेगी। अभी तक आवश्यकता ही नहीं समझी गई, क्या निगरानी की जा रही है—यह चीनी के बारे में है।

वनस्पति के लिये कहते हैं कि विभिन्न राज्यों से प्राप्त आवश्यकताओं को एसोसियेशन को बता दिया गया है ताकि वे वनास्पति सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था करें। इन्होंने प्रदेशों को लिखा कि वे अपनी आवश्यकतायें बतायें उसके बाद उस आवश्यकता को इन्होंने एसोसियेशन को बता दिया—उस के बाद इन की जिम्मेदारी खत्म हो गई। मैं भाप से पूछता हूँ—चीनी के बारे में क्या आपने एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने साफ बताया है—

There is absolutely no long-range policy with this Government.

पिछले दस सालों में कभी डी-कंट्रोल होता है, कभी सेमी-कंट्रोल होता है, कभी पाशियल कंट्रोल होता है, कभी राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात होती है, लेकिन होता कुछ नहीं है। भाप की कोई नीति ही नहीं है। मैं आपके सामने आंकड़ें उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—1968-69 में 35.39 लाख टन, 1969-70 में 49.63 लाख टन, चीनी आवश्यकता से ज्यादा उत्पन्न हुई। 1970-71 में 30.67 लाख टन, 1971-72 में 32.07 लाख टन और इस साल कहते हैं 38 लाख टन ज्यादा होगी। क्या इन में कोई सन्तुलन है, ऐसा क्यों है ? एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी साफ साफ कहती है कि किसानों का गन्ने का उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन उन का गन्ने का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। जब श्री जगजीवन राम जी अन्न मंत्री थे, उस समय 10 रुपया न्यूनतम दाम था, लेकिन फिर उस को बदल कर 7 रुपया 37 पैसे किया और इस साल 8 रुपया किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—1952 में जब श्री रफी अहमद किववई खाद्य मंत्री थे, उन्होंने दोनों में सन्तुलन बैठा दिया था और कहा था कि जितने आने मन गन्ना, उतने रुपये मन चीनी। इस सन्तुलन को आपने क्यों छोड़ा दिया ? आज बाजार में तीन और चार रुपये किलो चीनी बिकती है तो हमारे किसानों को कम से कम 25 रुपये क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम मिलना चाहिए। अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया मैचूर में कहीं 16 रुपये का दाम मिला लेकिन कहां मिला ?

जहाँ पर कोऑपरेटिव सुगर मिल है, वहाँ पर उनकी खुद की जमीन है, मेयरहोल्डर्स ने अपनी जमीन लगाई है इसलिए उन्होंने दाम बढ़ा दिए जो प्राइवेट किसान हैं उनकी कमी नहीं मिला है।

हमारी एंटीमेट्स कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है वह कहती है कि 1970-71 तक गन्ने का जो बकाया था वह 16 करोड़ है तो फिर किस आधार पर गन्ने का उत्पादन होगा ? एक तो किसानों को गन्ने के ठीक दाम नहीं मिलते और दूसरे जो कुछ दाम मिलत भी हैं वह भी बकाया है। जब जब हमन वहाँ पर सवाल उठाया तो मंत्री महोदय ने बत दिया कि हमने प्रान्तीय सरकार को बता दिया है। प्रान्तीय सरकार तो देती नहीं हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जब उचित दाम भी नहीं मिले और जो मिले भी वह हाथ में न मिले तब मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना कि चीनी में हमको सतोष है यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आप कोई निश्चित नीति निर्धारित करने या नहीं ? मरहूम श्री रफी अहमद क़िदवाई का कार्मुला आपको मज़ूर नहीं है ता कम से कम चीनी और गन्ने के बीच में कोई सन्तुलन हो सकता है या नहीं। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि गन्ने का दाम घटता जाता है और चीनी का दाम बढ़ता जाता है, कपास का दाम घटता जाता है और कपड़े का दाम बढ़ता जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई निश्चित नीति बनाये और गन्ने के दाम बढ़ावे। (व्यवधान) 1930 के दिनों में जब हम कांग्रेसी थे तो हम आपस लेते थे कि चीनी नहीं खायेंगे क्योंकि उस समय चीनी मारिक्म और जावा से आती थी। हम उस समय गुप्त खाते थे। आज जब हम स्वयं चीनी पैदा करते हैं तब हमारा अधिकार है, हर एक भारतीय चीनी खायेंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What are your questions?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ उत्पादन के आकड़ों में जो असमानता है कभी 33 लाख टन, कभी 44 लाख टन और कभी 30 लाख टन इसका कारण क्या है ? गन्ना का

जो उत्पादनकर्ता है उसको जो उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनका जो बकाया है उस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त आज आपने चीनी के वितरण की जो प्रणाली रखी है उसमें पिछले साल 60 प्रतिशत लैबी थी और आज है 70 प्रतिशत। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ पूरे उत्पादन का 70 प्रतिशत कोटा आपने सन्ने दामों में वितरित करने का निश्चय किया जा हर आदमी को महीने में एक हफ्ते काम आता है और क्या हुआ 30 प्रतिशत आउट आफ दि टोटल प्रोडक्शन, वह पूरे महीने काम आता है, मत्यनारायण की कथा में और शादी में भी काम आता है। यह हिसाब समझ में नहीं आता।

If it is 70 per cent which government has taken over of the total production why is it only sufficient for one week whereas the remaining 30 per cent is sufficient for three weeks?

इसमें कुछ गड़बड़ है जिसको देखने की बात है।

वनस्पति के मामले में भी यही गड़बड़ है। उसके बारे में भी कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उत्पादन अच्छा हुआ है। वनस्पति की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है 12 लाख टन, लाइसेंस कैपेसिटी है 16 लाख टन और पैदा होता है 6 लाख टन। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इसके बारे में आपकी कोई नीति है या नहीं ? 1968 और 1970 के बीच में आपने डी-लाइसेंस किया जिसकी वजह से एकदम कारखाने बंद गए। 1970 में इसको लाइसेंस किया। दक्षिण गंगाजी भी इसका उपयोग नहीं होता, पश्चिम और उत्तरी भागों में होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आवश्यकता से ज्यादा जो इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है और जो कच्चा मान लेते हैं जैसे मूंगफली का तेल है उसके उत्पादन के बड़े प्रदेश हैं ताम्रनाडू, गुजरात वहाँ खुद मिलती है खपत, वहाँ तेल ही उपयोग में आता है, वहाँ पर रिकाइड रूप में डाला के रूप में किन्तु उपयोग में आता है....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I want you to put the questions.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ वनस्पति जब गायब है और यह आजीर्णवि दे रहे हैं, कहते हैं हमने आवश्यकता पूरी है और सप्लाई करेंगे। इस तरह से नहीं होगा। आवश्यकता तेल के सीड्स की है। मूँगफली के तेल में कहां तक हो सकता है? पिछले दिनों मोयाबीन, रेपमीड घायल, पाम घायल की जहां तक बात है

the latest new-fangled idea is to bring out cotton-seed oil

आखिर इन सब का हिसाब क्या है? कच्चे माल की पूर्ति करने की दृष्टि से मन्न फ्लावर, रेपसीड, पाम घायल इनका आयात किनासा हो कि आगे चलकर गडबडी न हो, कबल यह रहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि हर इंडस्ट्री का टेक आवर कर लिया जाये। यह ठीक नहीं है, मैकेमिटी से ही ब्लैक-मार्केट चलती है। तो आपूर्ति कैसे हा ठीक डग से बीनी के बारे में? अब उत्पादन न हो आवश्यकता के अनुसार और उमरे लिए जो कच्चे माल की जरूरत है उसकी आपूर्ति कैसे करेंगे? आयात करेंगे, बाहर से कहा में लायेंगे? कनाडा में जो एक लाख टन देने की कागिशा की थी उस क्यों नहीं लिया? मात्र इसी दिल्ली में लाख कट्टी धूप में लाइन लगाकर खड़े हैं, उनका पता चलता है कि बीज गायब है। यहां पर सुपर बाजार की जो आवश्यकता थी उसकी पूर्ति आप क्या नहीं कर रहे हैं? वहां की आवश्यकता को आप कब तक पूर्ण करेंगे? रपडा मिलो की हडताल हा गई तो उसका आपने बटाना ले लिया। हमने केवल एक दिन की हडताल हुई।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is the hon. Member giving information to the House or is he putting question? He should frame his question and not go on making a speech.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : I could not follow it because the hon. Minister says that one man will not get more than 1 Kg. and one family will not

get less than 1 Kg.; what does this mean? I do not understand what it means.

इसमें एक जगह बताया है कि एक व्यक्ति को एक किलो से ज्यादा नहीं मिलेगा और एक परिवार को एक किलो से कम नहीं मिलेगा तो फिर मिलेगा कितना? यानि सबको एक किलो मिलेगा? मतलब क्या है? अगर हिन्दी चलन है तो हो सकता है मेरी समझ में न आया हो। अब ऐसा बक्तव्य हो तो कहना पड़ेगा पुराने जमाने में जैसा सुनते थे कि रोम जल रहा था तो नीरो बैठकर बासुरी बजा रहा था उसी तरह में अनता धूप में तड़प रही है और मंत्री महोदय बसी बजा रहे हैं। तो जो सवाल मैंने उठाए है मंत्री जी उनका ठीक जबाब दें।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न प्रश्न किया है पहले मैं उसी का जबाब देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने जो यह बात कही कि एक व्यक्ति से ज्यादा एक व्यक्ति को नहीं और एक किलो से कम एक परिवार को नहीं, इसका मतलब यह है कि मैक्सिमम और मिनिमम रख दिया है इसके अदर अधिक से अधिक और कम से कम। यह इसलिए किया कि जहरो में रूँ जगह, जिस समय कन्ट्रोल हुआ तो बम्बई शहर में दो किलो का आदमी देने लगे और देहात में एक परिवार को एक किलो भी नहीं मिलता था, कभी मिल गया और कभी नहीं मिला, आधा किलो भी नहीं मिलता था। इसलिए हमने यह फैसला किया कि आपको देहात में भी कम से कम एक परिवार को एक किलो देना चाहिए और बड़े से बड़े शहर में भी एक किलो प्रति व्यक्ति में ज्यादा नहीं देना चाहिये।  
(व्यवधान)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order. . .

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. The hon. Minister may continue

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have a point of order about the statement itself. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. There is no point of order, when the Minister is giving his reply. If there is a point of order, then this interruption is the point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : About the statement, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A point of order is with relation to the order in the House. An hon. Member may not like what the hon. Minister has said, and he may not agree with him, that is a different question, but that cannot be a point of order. The hon. Minister may now continue his reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When I am on my legs, the other hon. Members must sit down. This is the point of order now. The difficulty is that the moment Members raise some objections, the hon. Minister is too quick to sit down and yield.

So I am helpless. If you do not yield, there is no point of order. (Interruptions)

13. Hrs.

There is no point of order. I am not admitting any.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of submission

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not in the midst of the Minister's speech. (Interruptions).

Order, order. Mr. Banerjee, I know that you feel very deeply or very excited about these things. If I go into the record, I think I will find that you have interrupted one dozen times over this question. (Interruption).

I won't allow you any more. Kindly understand. Please co operate.

प्रो० शेर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने निवेदन किया था कि हम ने सीमाये निर्धारित की है कि कम से कम गांव के बाहर भी हर परिवार को मिले और किसी शहर में भी चाहे कितना ही बड़ा शहर हो उस में भी एक किलो से ज्यादा नहीं मिलेगी। व्यवधान

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, Any kind of interruptions without permission will not go on record

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Will you sit down ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैंने जा कहा कि बड़ गाड़-डलाइन्स हैं, डग का मतलब यह नहीं है कि शहर में एक किलो दे और गांवों में कम दे। बल्कि राज्यों के ऊपर है चाहें तो बराबर भी दे सकते हैं। इसलिए गुजरात में आन्दोलन चला, बड़ा के लोंगो त यह बात उठायी कि देहान और शहर में अंतर क्यों है। उसके बाद गुजरात में फैमला किया कि देहान और शहर को बराबर दी जायेगी। पंजाब में भी देहान और शहर में बराबर दे रहे हैं हरियाणा में भी जहर और गांव में बराबर दे रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

मैंने कहा कि राज्य सरकार पर छोड़ रखा है। मध्य प्रदेश वाले भी बराबर कर दे ता हम उस का स्वागत करेंगे। (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please Are you aware of the rules of the House? Order, please Will you kindly sit down? (Interruptions). That is no reason why we should throw the rules to the four winds. This Calling Attention motion is being discussed. Only those whose names have appeared under the Motion can ask questions. You cannot come up suddenly and ask any question. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I listen to change the rules, you can. Now, the Minister may kindly finish.

प्रो० सेर सिंह मैं सुगर मिल की बात कर रहा हूँ।

दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने एरिजर्स की कही है। पिछले साल के एरिजर्स के बारे में आपने कहा कि बहुत ज्यादा एरिजर्स है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि 1971-72 में एक परसेंट से भी कम एरिजर्स हैं।

वनस्पति के बारे में आपने पूछा कि ग्राउण्ड नट आयल और दूसरे आयल्स काफी है या नहीं और क्या प्रबन्ध है बाहर लाने का? तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम करीब एक लाख टन का आयात कर रहे हैं सोयाबीन आयल, रेपसीड आयल और पाम आयल का। उनमें म काफी आ चुके हैं, बाकी के आ रहे हैं।

इसी तरह से जो इंडिजीनस आयल्स हैं उन पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया ग्राउण्ड नट आयल के बारे में 50 प्रतिशत का प्रतिबंध है, इनसे ज्यादा उपयोग नहीं कर सकते। बिनीले का 15 परसेंट प्रयोग करना जरूरी होगा। उससे ज्यादा करते हैं तो प्रोत्साहन देते हैं क्योंकि भारतीय इसका नहीं खाना है सवा छ लाख टन के करीब चाहिए, उसमें से एक लाख टन बाहर ले लाना है। 15 परसेंट से ऊपर बिनीला 50 परसेंट कम ग्राउण्ड नट का इस्तेमाल होगा, 10 परसेंट मस्टर्ड आयल का इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, बाकी तिल का तेल और तेल हैं वह 10 परसेंट के करीब इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, जैसे सन फ्लावर बीरह है।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Order,  
please Papers to be laid on the Table

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Will you all kindly sit down? I cannot hear ten of you at the same time. Now, you tell me, do you mean to say that the moment a man comes to the Chair he ceases to be a human being like yourself? How is it possible for one man to listen to ten people speaking simultaneously at the top of their voices, and to understand what is going on?

(Interruptions) Order, please. I have not even finished what I was going to say.

As far as the call attention motion is concerned, it is over... (Interruptions) I cannot violate the rules. The rules are framed by you. The rule says that in a call-attention motion only those whose names have appeared will put questions. If I allow others, I shall be violating the rules and therefore there is no remedy... (Interruptions).

Because this is something which exercises the public so much, I have gone out of my way, even when the Minister was replying, so many interruptions have taken place; I have gone out of my way, all these have gone on record... (Interruptions). The rule says that when the Speaker is on his legs you must hear him. Have you no patience to listen to me? If you are not satisfied, there should be some other way, but not in this way. Kindly let us close this now... (Interruptions). Mr. Mody, this is not the way in which you should cast reflections on the way in which the House is being regulated.

I can very well see that a large number of Members are not satisfied. I should like to know from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs whether, in view of this dissatisfaction of so many Members, he is prepared to have a discussion on this.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU-  
RAMIAH) I understand the depth of the feelings of both sides of the House in this matter. As you said, I am only the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I shall convey to the Ministries concerned the feelings of the House to have a discussion on this, and I shall report back to the House. (Interruptions).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The Mem-  
want to raise something arising from what you say (Interruptions). You will kindly sit down when I am on my legs. The Members obviously want to raise something arising from what you say.

I shall allow a few Members to make brief submissions, not on the main subject-matter here, but on this, whether the Government would like a discussion on this or not.

**SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH:** The Members on that side will have some faith in me. I am as anxious as they are. But, I shall have to contact the Ministers concerned. He is only one of the Ministers concerned. Courtesy requires that I have to consult them and I shall tell you before this evening.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): My only one brief submission is that about two days back, the hon. Speaker, when he was in the Chair, was pleased to tell the House that he was himself feeling very much disturbed at the price situation and he would like the Minister to find some time—some opportunity—for a discussion on the price situation. My submission is this. It means the extension of the session by one day. We must discuss the price situation, particularly, relating to the essential commodities and so on.

**SHRI PILLOO MODY** (Godhra): Before you said that the matter of call attention was closed, I wanted to draw your kind attention to the fact that Shri Jagannathrao Joshi had asked a few questions during the call attention to which he did not get a reply. Therefore, naturally, for him and for the rest of the House, this is a matter of seeking protection from the Chair to see that at least the questions that had been asked are replied to by the Minister.

Now, there are two or three questions asked by Shri Jagannathrao Joshi to which there is no reply. It will never go into the records. Nobody will know what the Government's thinking is on this subject. I suppose it will have to be revived at the time of the discussion in order to get some replies. But, here it is not on a specific

discussion. It is only a call attention motion. It is on this that I want to draw your kind attention that the replies were incomplete.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में सभी सदस्यों की राय है कि दामों और चीजों के अभाव के सवाल पर बहुत हो। आपने आप्ता फौजदारी विधेयक—क्रिमीनल प्रोसीजर कोड विधेयक—पर बहुत के लिये मन्त्रा-बोझा समय दिया है। कल यह तय हुआ था कि हमको तुलनात्मक टेबल दिया जायगा, लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं मिला है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि . . .

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Limaye, this has not come now.

श्री मधु लिमये मैं समय के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। मेरा सुझाव है कि क्लोज-वार्ड-क्लोज कन्सिडरेशन को अगले सत्र के लिये रखा जाय और जो समय बचेगा . . .

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I listen to the things which are relevant.

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समय के बारे में सुझाव दे रहा हूँ जो रिलेवेंट है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** That will come up when this Bill comes up. I have got a notice about this to be taken up when this Bill comes up. It has not come up yet.

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। किसी भी प्रश्न पर बहुत के लिये वक्त निकालना है। मेरा कहना है कि उस विधेयक पर क्लोज-वार्ड-क्लोज डिस्कशन गैर जरूरी है और असंभव है। इसलिए उसको अगले सत्र के लिये उठा रखा और इस तरह जो वक्त बचेगा, वह दामों के सवाल पर बहुत के लिये दे दीजिए।

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD** (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I understand by the Minister's Statement that he has accepted in principle that discussion

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

on prices will be there. It is only a question of finding out the convenience of the concerned Minister or Ministers, to do that. We understand it this way, that we agree in principle to have a discussion. I am sure that when you go home every day you are told by the madam that such and such things are not available in the house.

Therefore, I think you are equally anxious about this discussion.

We want this discussion shortly next week, so that when we go from here, we can tell millions of our people whom we represent what the Government feels about the price situation whether it will shoot up more or it will shoot down.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: While rejecting the adjournment motion tabled by Shri Bhaura and others, the Speaker himself said that he was fully aware of the situation and he wanted a discussion to take place. Sir, the line between hunger and anger is becoming thinner. Now that Mr. Raghuramaiah has agreed to a discussion, let us have the discussion tomorrow itself.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Already we have given notice of a discussion. So, the Government or the Chair should not insist on a fresh notice. The discussion should take place tomorrow.

श्री संकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमने यह मजूर कर लिया कि इस पर बहस हो तो कम से कम एक दिन के लिये बहस होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए आप सदन की कार्यवाही बढ़ा सकते हैं। आप छ. बजे से लेकर बागह बजे तक सदन की बैठक कर सकते हैं लेकिन एक दिन जरूर इस पर बहस चलनी चाहिए क्योंकि अधिक न अधिक सब्सidy इसमें भाग लेना चाहते हैं। हम लोगों को अपनी कॉस्टीड्यूएँसी में गालिया सुननी पड़ती हैं। तो हमारी बात तो सरकार सुन ले ताकि सत्ताबसान के बाद जब हम कॉस्टीड्यूएँसी में जायें तो जनता के सामने कुछ ठोस बात रख सकें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs need not take the House for a ride. The clause-by-clause consideration of the Cr. P.C. Bill has already been postponed to the next session. So, there is lot of surplus time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Who says it has been postponed?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister told me this morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not aware of it.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: In order to put the record straight, let me say this. I understand the anxiety of the members. I have already said that a number of Ministers are involved and I will convey the feelings of the members on both sides to the concerned Ministers and I will report back to the House before this evening.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With this commitment of the Minister, we should let the matter rest there

13.25 Hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall take up Papers to be laid on the Table. About item (3), I have a letter from Shri Madhu Limaye that he wants to make a submission. The consent for laying the paper has been given by the Speaker. I do not see what the hon. member can submit now except to say that the Government have delayed the matter. If the hon. member utilises this opportunity for making a big speech on something else relating to this, it will be out of order.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाँका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत जानता हूँ इन चीजों को। मैं आप का समय बर्बाद नहीं करूँगा।



**IRON AND STEEL (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1973 AND MINERAL CONCESSION (SECOND AMENDMENT) 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 Iron and Steel (Control) Amendment Order, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SO 214(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5032/73]

(2) A copy of the Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 345 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1973, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library See No LT-5033/73]

श्री बलु लिवये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मझे सो मुद्दे रखने है कोई लम्बा भाषण नहीं करना है। आपने यह देखा कि यह एसेनियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट है। इसके खंड 3 के तहत सरकार को बहुत व्यापक अधिकार दिए गए हैं, बहुत व्यापक अधिकार, और खंड चार में यह कहा गया है

"4(b) Every order made under this section by the Central Government, or by any officer or authority of the Central Government, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after it is made."

How soon is the question.

यह मेरा सवाल है। इसमें आप देखिए कि यह बिल जारी किया गया है 12 अप्रैल को। तो क्या 32 दिन लगते हैं यह आदेश यहाँ रखने

के लिये? इसके ऊपर मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूँ। कोई मैं आपका समय खराब नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात के ऊपर मैं आपका नया निर्णय चाहता हूँ। यह जो बिल है इसका पृष्ठ 3 देखिए। इसमें एक बहुत बड़ा अधिकार इन्होंने अपने पदाधिकारी को दिया है

"Power to suspend supplies of scrap: Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part or in the conditions governing the acquisition or disposal of any categories of scrap, the Controller may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, order suspension of further supplies of scrap forthwith to any person against whom there existed a credible information, or a reasonable suspicion, of the contravention of any condition laid down under this Order, or of any direction issued thereunder."

NOTE (1) - The provisions of this clause shall be invoked only as an interim action in order to forestall further misutilisation of scrap and shall be followed with further action, regard being had to the circumstances of the case."

जानकारी में कुछ ऐसे उदाहरण आए होंगे कि जब दुरुपयोग किया गया होगा स्क्रैप का, तो मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जब इस तरह के बिल मंजूर हो जाए तो साफ-साफ जैसे विधेयक के साथ मॉडिफिकेशन आता है, व्याख्या आती है उद्देश्यों की, ऐसे ही इस आदेश के साथ यह भी आना चाहिए कि यह कदम उठाना क्यों जरूरी हुआ है और इस प्रकार के दुरुपयोग के कौन उदाहरण सरकार के ध्यान में आए हैं? इस पर आप निराश हो जाएंगे। अधिकार जब हम बहुत ज्यादा डेनियगेशन नेजिस्लेशन के अधिकार सरकार का देना है तो हम जानना चाहते हैं कि सरकार इन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल कैसे करती है? इसीलिए सदन के पटल पर ये सारे आदेश रखे जाते हैं। उनके साथ

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इस प्रकार स्पष्टीकरण और व्याख्या होगी तो सबन की कार्यवाही में और पार्लियामेंट को अपने अधिकारों को ठीक तरह से इस्तेमाल करने में सुविधा होगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know what ruling he wants on this. His first point is that there has been a long delay. It is dated 12th April and now it is the 10th of May, almost a month. There has been delay. I do not know what the Minister has got to say. To me it appears a long time.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : We have to pass through so many formalities which take some time.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : What are those formalities ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think he can explain why the delay has occurred. "As soon as possible" means as soon as possible. It may be two or three days, a reasonable time. There should not be any undue delay. If the Government find that they are unable to place the Order on the Table as soon as possible, which to me means as soon as possible, without any delay, then they must come forward with an explanation giving the grounds for the delay.

After these Orders have been placed, it is for the House to take note of these Orders.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : An Explanatory Note should be attached to the Order.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : What is your ruling on "as soon as possible" ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : "As soon as possible" means if it is possible even tomorrow, unless there is some reason which stands in the way.

Now, it has been brought to my notice that there has been a precedent. I will read out the relevant portion :

"All Statutory Rules and Orders required to be laid before the House should be laid as early as possible, within a period of 15 days of their publication in the Official Gazette if the House is in session and, if the House is not in session at the time of publication of such Statutory Rules and Orders, they should be laid on the floor of the House as soon as possible after the commencement of the next session but, in any case, within 15 days of such commencement."

There has been a ruling on this.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The ruling has been clearly violated.

What is somewhat peculiar in what you have read just now is that when the House is not in session, then too the Orders shall be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible. Why not within the first week of the commencement of the session? Obviously, it must be possible. When the House is not in session, there is plenty of time for them. The time of 15 days is when the House is in session. When the House is not in session why not within the first week of the commencement of the session?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I read out is not a ruling. This is from a Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. In this case, this outer limit of 15 days has been exceeded.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am, therefore, suggesting now, since the question has arisen now, that there should be a modification. In regard to Orders passed, when the House is not in session, the copies of such Orders should be laid on the Table of the House within the first week of the session.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alopore) :** **MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It is laid Even this outer limit of 15 days has been once. That is all. exceeded.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** He has to give an explanation for that.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** An Explanatory Note must accompany it.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** About the second point, that is a suggestion made by you. I cannot off-hand give my ruling on that. I think, attention should be paid to it.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Please don't give an off-hand ruling. You may give it later on.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** In this particular case, Shri Subodh Hansda is supposed to lay something. Without an Explanatory Note, should we take it as laid?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** In this case the Speaker has given the consent and he has laid it. Obviously, he must also give an explanation as to why there was this delay.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** An Explanatory Note has to accompany that Order

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now, he can give an Explanatory Note later on. In this case, an Explanatory Note will follow. But in future, whenever an outer limit of 15 days is exceeded, the Government must inevitably attach an Explanatory Note explaining the delay.

As regards the second point, it is a suggestion and, as I said, attention should be paid to it. I cannot say anything more off-hand.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** You can give your ruling later on.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** In this case, you have allowed the Minister to lay it twice.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** An Explanatory Note to which Mr. Madhu Limaye is drawing your attention is where reasons have to be given for the Order passed. That statement should accompany all such Orders. That is the point on which Mr. Madhu Limaye wants your ruling. The other point, of course, is about explanation for failure to lay it on the Table within 15 days. I would request that the Minister should be required to submit that within a fixed time. We do not want to carry it on to the next Session. In so far as this order is concerned, the explanatory memorandum, explaining why it is that they have failed to do within 15 days, should be submitted early, within a fixed time . . .

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** It will be given as soon as possible; if possible, even by tomorrow.

Shri Sukhdev Prasad

#### **Review and Annual Report of Hindustan Copper Ltd., 1971-72**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD):** I beg to lay on the Table 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 Hindustan Copper Limited, for the year 1971-72.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, 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-5034/73]

**S. M. BANERJEE:** The Annual Report for the year 1971-72 should have been completed by March 1972, and it should

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

have been audited immediately thereafter. How is it that these papers are being laid now, so late?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bardwan):** What is the date of the Annual Report?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** In this case, if there has been a delay, they must come with an explanation.

की बहुत दिक्कतें . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है—कम्पनीज एक्ट से इसके बारे में चलाना प्रश्नान है। मैं कम्पनीज एक्ट लेकर आता हूँ, उनको तीन महीने से यह सब काम करता है, इन्होंने बहुत समय बिताया है।

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I have said that delay here has *prima facie* occurred. that delay here has *prima facie* occurred. have said that.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE.** One is the delay, and the other is violation of a mandatory provision under the Companies Act . . .

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra)** Which section?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** The section which applies, the relevant section.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** This is developing into a discussion. Obviously we cannot do it at this stage. There may be many things. . (Interruptions) Order, order. The point is that, after this has been laid, if there are serious loopholes that have occurred as you want to point out, there should be another means of raising this. You can point them out at this stage, but then if you raise . . .

की बहुत दिक्कतें : चाप इनकी बाँटिये, और कोई उपाय नहीं है। चाप हर दिन इनकी कटकारते रहिए, ये एक महीने में ठीक हो जायेंगे।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I must say that I myself have not been able to read all these orders and rules. It is not possible.

की बहुत दिक्कतें : अगर व्यवस्थित ढंग से बहुत नहीं चलेगी तो बूक कामच साहब यहाँ नहीं है, तो मैं ही हर मुद्दे पर बोलूँगा।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I would like to say this that it is not my intention to prevent Mr. Limaye or anybody from expressing himself. I only say that all these should come at the proper time. That is all.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** There is a very fundamental principle involved here that, where a citizen is required to abide by a provision of law, the Government should not flout that law. This is a fundamental principle that Mr. Limaye is referring to. This is wholly against the statutory provisions of the Government and, therefore, not only a proper explanation is due to the House here but it is also a fit case for other proceedings also, if necessary.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER .** Mr. G. Venkatswamy.

**Annual Report of Employees State Insurance Corporation, 1971-72**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY).** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1971-72, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3035/73].

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Here also, if delay has occurred, you should come out with an explanation.

**MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA**

**SECRETARY:** Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 1973, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Manipur State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1973, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th May, 1973".

**MANIPUR STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL  
AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA.**

**SECRETARY :** Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Manipur State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1973. as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.41 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. NATIONAL RAYON CORPORATION LTD.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):** Hon. Shri Madhu Limaye had referred yesterday in this House to the affairs of National Rayon Corporation Ltd.

I promised to ascertain facts and this statement is being made in pursuance of this promise.

The National Rayon Corporation Limited, Bombay, has called its 26th annual general meeting to be held on 11-5-1973 to transact various items of business which includes election of Directors. With regard to this matter an application had been received by the Company Law Board from some shareholders through their Solicitors—Bhalsanker Kanga and Girdharlal requesting for issuing an order under Section 250 of the Companies Act, 1956, restraining the exercise of voting rights by the preference shareholders from Kapadia group so that the Kapadias may not be able to get their nominees elected in the place of retiring Directors. (In this company, the preference shareholders have equal voting rights as are conferred on the equity shareholders by virtue of the saving provision contained in Section 90 of the Companies Act, 1956).

The apprehension expressed by the shareholders in their petition is that if Kapadias are in a position to get their nominees elected, they will obtain a majority on the Board of Directors of the company and thus complete their control over the affairs of the company. On receipt of this application, the Company Law Board had examined the matter and the parties concerned were asked to submit their representations. In the meanwhile, the company has informed the Company Law Board by telegram that the shareholders have withdrawn notice of resolution to be moved at the annual general meeting to be held on 11-5-1973 for removal of Shri Rasiklal Chinai from the Office of Director and that the applicants have also withdrawn the application under Section 250 of the Companies Act and as such the company was not submitting any written representation of the allegation contained in the application. The Solicitor of the applicants, Bhalsanker Kanga and Girdharlal have also informed the Company Law Board by telegram that the petition filed by them under Section 250 of

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

the Companies Act has been withdrawn by their clients and the Solicitors have also requested the Company Law Board not to proceed with the application.

By an order dated 30-6-1971, the Company Law Board had appointed two directors under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 for a period of two years with effect from 30-6-1971. The terms of office of Government Directors will expire on 29-6-73. In respect of this matter also, an application has been received from some shareholders through their Solicitors Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal requesting that the Government may appoint directors under Section 408 for further period.

In view of the allegations contained in the application under Section 408 of the Companies Act, the Company Law Board is making inquiries as required under the said provision for consideration as to whether Government Directors have to be appointed for further period. It is expected that the Company Law Board will take appropriate action after affording an opportunity to the company to show cause.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will listen to you. But please listen to me first. You know the rules as much as anybody else. Under rule 372, no question can be asked after a statement is made, but you may seek a discussion on this under rule 342 later on, but not now.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : मैं दूसरी बात करता हूँ। जब मंत्री महोदय अपने से कोई बयान देते हैं तो उनके लिये 372 है लेकिन इन्होंने जो बयान दिया है वह कुर्सी के प्रादेश पर दिया गया है। मैंने मामला 377 में उठाया तब कुर्सी ने हकम दिया कि आज मैं अपना बयान दूँ। अब मैं केवल एक बात का स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने शेयरहोल्डर्स की बात की। मैंने जो मुद्दा उठाया था उस पर बयान देना था, शेयरहोल्डर्स पर बयान देना, देना था—आपका निर्णय देख लिया जाय।

इसलिए मैं आपकी मार्फत मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान सेक्शन 408, सब सेक्शन (5) की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। इसकी बात नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with the procedure of the House. Kindly sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी बात पूरी नहीं होने देते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. It is correct that this statement of the Minister is not *suo motu*. I understand that this matter featured yesterday and when it was raised yesterday under Rule 377, he said, he would come forward with a statement.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The Chair directed him to make a statement . . .

SHRI C. M. STFFPHEN (Muvattu puzha) : What difference does it make?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not rule 372, it is Rule 377. He has come out with a statement in reply to a point which was raised. Under Rule 377, after the statement is made, perhaps you can seek a brief clarification.

AN HON. MEMBER: Other Members also

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, not other Members.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सेक्शन 408 का सब सेक्शन (5) देखें .

No change in the Board of Directors made after a person is appointed or directed to hold office as a Director or Addl. Director under this Section shall, so long as such Director or Addl. Director holds office, have effect unless confirmed by the Central Government.

मेरा कहना है इनकी मियाद जून में खत्म हो रही है। उसके बाद जो कल 'बुना' जोषिया बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स वह प्राधिकार से होगा। लेकिन, यदि इसकी मियाद को अभी बढ़ाया जायगा तो

सरकार कह सकती है कि कम्पनी को बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में कोई परिवर्तन हमारी सम्मति के बिना न हो। कपाडिया के द्वारा इस कम्पनी की व्यवस्था हथियाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। कार्टिक सोडा कन्स्यूमर के अलावा दूसरे लोगों को बेचा इसने सबा घाट करोड़ की सरकारी धामदनी का सवाल है, मैं ता जनहित में, पब्लिक इस्ट्रेट में बोल रहा हूँ। कम्पनी का मर्यानाम हो जायेगा। फिर हमारे ऊपर आप एक्साईज ड्यूटी बढ़ावेंगे। माधारण जनता को टेकम देना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं मंचेत रह कर ध्यान खींच रहा हूँ मंत्री जी का। मंत्री महोदय धारवाहन के कि किसी भी हालत में बाइर आफ डायरेक्टर्स को बहुतम और जल्दबाजी के आधार पर बदलने का प्रयास होगा तो सरकार उसको रोकेंगी। मंत्री महोदय इसका जबाब ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। गायर होल्डस ने क्या किया उसके गीत गा रहे हैं।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER If you want to clarify, you may do so

SHRI D R CHAVAN On the question raised by Mr Madhu Lumaye the concerned section is Sec 408(5) which says

'No change in the Board of Directors made after a person is appointed or directed to hold office as a Director or Addl Director under this Section shall so long as such Director or Addl Director holds office have effect, unless confirmed by the Central Government'

बी बहुत लिये धीमी यह जा डायरेक्टर्स है उनकी मियाद खत्म होन के बाद कोई सम्मति की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी मेरी चिन्ता यह है कि 29 जून का पार्लियामेंट की बैठक नहीं हो रही होगी।

SHRI D R CHAVAN I have explained the position in the first part of my statement. If there is not going to be any change, what is to be done about it? The application was put in by the solicitors of the shareholders under Section 250

बी बहुत लिये बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स नहीं बदला जायेगा इसका मंत्री जी जबाब दे

सुधीर कापडिया मासति लिमिटेड का डायरेक्टर है इसलिए जबाब नहीं मिल रहा है बना आधा मिनट में जबाब मिल जाता।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Order, please Under Rule 377 the discussion should not become a full fledged discussion. Then there is no meaning in having 377

SHRI C M STEPHEN I rise on a point of order. A new procedure is now sought to be set in. I will read Rule 377

A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a Point of order shall give notice to the Secretary in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House together with reasons for wishing to raise it and he shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker has given his consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix

The Minister has made a statement and a distinction is now sought to be made between a statement made by the Minister following 377 and one which is made *suo motu*. The point I am emphasising is that under 377 it is not contemplated that the Minister may or should make a statement. There is no provision. Now Sir if a direction can be given for a statement to be made there should be some procedure. There is nothing like that. Therefore according to me on a statement made by the Minister *suo motu* under 372 or under any other rule it is worth consideration whether this question and answer on the statement of the Minister is permissible. I am asking for a clear ruling from you as to whether this question and answer on the statement of the Minister is permissible.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER In the first place I would like to make it very clear that it is an inherent right of the Speaker to issue a direction. The rules provide for that (Interruptions) As far as the direction is concerned we are all very clear that the Speaker can issue a direction. In this particular case the Speaker has

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kamru) You may explain this to him separately. Why take the time of the House?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He has mentioned it in the House, and I am giving the ruling. In this case, the Speaker has given a direction, and the hon. Minister has come forward with a statement. This is taking place under rule 377.

Now, the regulation of rule 377 is something which is not clearly provided for here, but certain conventions have developed, and this rule 377 has come into prominence only during this session; almost every day, we are having statements under rules 377, which we never had before...

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** Now, it is taking on wings. It was not contemplated

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** It is coming on the printed Order Paper now-a-days.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It has come into prominence during this session. That is what I am saying.

How rule 377 is to be regulated will all depend on the Speaker and on the House.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** And on you.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** And on me, as long as I am in this Chair. Now, the rule says 'raise the point'. Whether that will also need a reply from the hon. Minister is an open question, as far as the rules are concerned.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Otherwise, why should we raise it?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** But it has happened here many times that the Member raises a point under rule 377 and the hon. Minister replies and the matter is dropped. I think we should confine this to the Member who raises and the Minister who replies. It may be that some clarification may be allowed, but it should not be allowed to develop into a full discussion.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):** Most of the time, the Ministers are not present.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** There are matters in which the Speaker should give clear directions. I am not able to say anything just now. It has to be considered very carefully. But this has taken place that sometimes the Ministers are there and sometimes they are not there.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** It should be referred to the Rules Committee.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I do not know why Shri S. M. Banerjee is interrupting on everything.

I am told again that the Speaker has directed, as far as this is concerned, that the matter is left to the choice of the Minister. If he wants to give a reply, he may; if he does not want, the matter ends there, but I think notice is taken of it.

But what I would like to say at this stage is that we should not allow this to develop into a full discussion. If hon. Members want a discussion on a statement, then rule 342 is there.

If the hon. Minister has finished, we may pass on to the next item.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN:** I have finished.

बैने सभू लिखवे. बैसे कहा कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर बनला नहीं जायेगा, यह कह दीजिए और कुछ नहीं। सरकार इजाजत नहीं देगी, यह कहिय और मैं कुछ नहीं चाहता हू।

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** Again, I am rising on a point of order. I could understand your ruling, which is perfectly acceptable and perfectly sensible. This is a sound ruling that a statement may be made and that would be the end of the matter; it cannot develop into a full-scale discussion. Am I to understand from what you are saying that if a statement comes, then a discussion can go on between the Member who raises it and the Minister and it will be barred to the other Members? It must stop with the statement of the Minister, and if further discussion is allowed between the Member and the Minister, it becomes the property of



the House, and the other Members must thing takes place. That will be decided also be permitted to come into the picture. when such a contingency arises.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** There is no discussion. Since the hon. Minister has made a statement, if Shri Madhu Limaye seeks a clarification through a question, through just one question only, and not a discussion, what is wrong with it? He is only seeking one clarification in view of the fact that the board of directors is meeting today. Is the hon. Minister prepared to give it? If so, let him give it. Otherwise, let him say 'No'. Will Government approve or disapprove of the proposal to change the board of directors? Let him say 'Yes' or 'No'. That is all.

14 hrs.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD** (Bhagalpur): When we raise a question in the House under rule 377, we expect the Minister to give a reply. If after the reply, something is left over—here there is an important question remaining, that the Kapadias are going to corner the directorships—we are perfectly within our rights to ask the Minister to reply to that. Otherwise, what for are the rules? What for are we here? This is surprising.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** In view of that, I have allowed Shri Madhu Limaye to seek a clarification. He has sought it; let the Minister reply, if he wishes, and then the matter should be dropped.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN** (Kangra): On a point of order. Under rule 377, can a Member or the Chair direct the Minister to give an assurance in the House? You can ask for a clarification, not an assurance.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I would say this: I have allowed Shri Madhu Limaye to seek a clarification. It is for the Minister, if he wishes, to reply or not to reply. It is up to him.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN:** The question that Shri Madhu Limaye has raised is concerning sub-section (5) of sec. 408. Now that question arises only if a particular

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** When Parliament will not be in session.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN:** What does it matter? I cannot take a decision when the matter is not before Government.

श्री मधु लिमये : सुधीर कापडिया मारुति लिमिटेड का डायरेक्टर है सरकार इन लोगों का कब तक बचाती रहेगी ।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order, order. This matter ends there.

14.02 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

##### (i) Floods in Tripura

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** There are two matters under rule 377, to which consent has been given by the Speaker.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY** (Cooch Behar): I am rising this matter of urgent public importance under rule 377.

It is reported that on the 8th May 1973 Agartala Town, the capital of Tripura, and its neighbouring areas have been heavily flooded and several persons rendered homeless. Some have taken shelter on the top of hillocks, several local institutions and local offices and also homes and houses have been totally submerged, and as a result thereof, these are not being used. The Chief Minister of Tripura has sent a message to the Government of India to help in the flood relief operation. The Defence Minister has been requested to send helicopters immediately for rescue operation in the marooned area. I understand one or two helicopters have already been sent.

This has created a great havoc somewhat unprecedented in that area. Therefore, I draw the attention of the Government of India to send immediately relief materials

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

to Tripura. The Border Security Force and the defence personnel posted in Tripura should be pressed into service in the flood relief operation. Otherwise, a serious situation will follow.

I would request the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power through you to make a statement on the latest situation concerning the flood in Tripura.

**SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West):** For the last two years, Tripura has been suffering from drought. I came on the 8th. I found there that the ration shops have collapsed. I met the Chief Minister of Tripura. He has appealed to Delhi for food. 267 people have died of starvation. Hundreds of people were coming to Agartala town and other towns, and the Tripura Government has promulgated section 144 debarring the starving people from approaching the Government authority. In this situation, the flood has come; serious floods have affected the State and the Agartala town. It is reported in today's papers that a helicopter has been pressed into service for rescue operations, and many portions of Agartala town itself are under deep water. There are already starvation deaths due to famine, and the Government has neglected the people and neglected to supply food in time. Now, this flood will create havoc.

I want to draw the attention of the House through you and the attention of the Government to this situation. If there is no emergency measure to relieve the situation, hundreds will die, because there is no railroad in Tripura, and the food is to be carried through the motor and the roads are in a bad condition. The Government of Tripura has declared openly that there is not an iota of food grains there. They are sending food from Dharmanagar by motor straight to the fair price shops. This is a very serious situation. I request the Government, through you, to make a statement here and now and let us know

how the people of Tripura are going to be saved in this situation. The promulgation of section 144 should also be withdrawn. The people are being beaten by the CRP and the entire State has been brought under section 144.

(ii) ALLEGED OBJECTIONABLE ACTIVITIES OF A U. S. CONSULATE OFFICIAL IN CALCUTTA

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to raise a very important matter. We learn from today's papers—for instance, the *Patriot*—a news entitled "American official's recall 'requested'". It says that Mr. Peter Burleigh, political officer in the US consulate in Calcutta, has been engaged in so many objectionable movements, and that "the US embassy in India has been 'politely' asked by the Government of India to withdraw Mr. Peter Burleigh, political officer in the US consulate in Calcutta, from India, it is reliably learnt". It is stated that he is a CIA agent. The new US ambassador is understood to have told Indian officials that Mr. Burleigh was not connected with the CIA and was not a 'bad man'. According to the US ambassador, he was not a bad man. But it is quite clear from the information available with the Government of India that he was seen in Jammu and Kashmir. "The alleged involvement of a CD cat in the alleged self-immolation of an Anand Marg 'avadhoot' is also considered in informed circles as significant." He was seen in Hazaribagh before the riots took place in Hazaribagh, and yet this officer has not been shifted. "According to reliable sources, Mr. Burleigh visited Gangtok sometime before trouble erupted there and was engaged in suspicious activities. He is also understood to be in regular and close contact with some important leaders including Congressmen in Bihar and Orissa. His visits to Hazaribagh are also regarded as suspicious."

I am not concerned with whom he is concerned, but the question is, the entire country is concerned, and he is under the

leadership and wise guidance of the chief CIA agent here in the US embassy getting all sorts of guidance. I want to know whether the Government of India has taken a decision. I am happy that the Minister of State for Home Affairs is here. Let him listen. After all, he is one of the two Ministers of State in the Home Ministry. I am referring to a matter which is entirely a matter concerning the Home Ministry. A known CIA agent is moving about the country with a view to sabotaging everything and creating conditions for disaffection in the country through communal riots and other activities, namely, Mr. Peter Burleigh, political officer in the US consulate in Calcutta. So, if this is the position, and if the US Ambassador is still refusing to transfer this man, what happens? The Government of India have said that before the Government of India declares him *persona non-grate* he should be transferred from this place. If that has not been done by the Ambassador, I would request the Minister, through you—he is not listening and has not listened at all—to note the feelings of the House and take suitable action and see that this man, Mr. Peter Burleigh, CIA agent, is arrested immediately. They are arresting so many people despite the Supreme Court ruling, people are not released; thousands are in jail. He is going free in this country. There should be no discrimination in favour of foreigners. He is moving throughout the country. Why has he not been arrested? I want an assurance from the Government. Kindly direct the Minister to make a statement tomorrow. It is a very serious matter. I am reading from the newspaper. I want an assurance from the Government, more about him and he will bear me out, that this officer is moving throughout the country though his office is in Calcutta. He should be arrested or kicked out from this country.

(iii) *Purchase of Planes by India Airlines*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the next item . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dionond Harbour): I have written to the Speaker and he said it would come . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have written to the Speaker. I have no doubt about it. It seems the Speaker has permitted only these two to be raised.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rules 377 is quite clear; it is a question of drawing attention to a very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need the consent of the Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You can give the consent now. Why do you want to withhold consent? It is about the purchase of Boeing planes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not be too sure that your question may not come up tomorrow or the day after. But it is not a healthy thing. You have given prior notice to the Secretary. That has been considered by the Speaker. After taking everything into consideration, he has seen it fit to permit these two. It is not a healthy thing for a person in the Chair, off the cuff, *ad hoc*, to give a decision or permission. I assure you that this will be conveyed to the Speaker, your strong feelings. Please do not insist.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would insist. I would like to raise the matter now because it is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are two things; kindly sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In course of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am on my legs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So am I.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rule is clear that when the Speaker is on his legs

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the Member should resume his seat; both of us cannot speak. I am pointing out to you the rules. It is not a healthy thing for anybody in the Chair . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have said that thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your motion, your very strong feelings, and the fact that you have drawn my attention in the house would be conveyed to the Speaker. That would be enough. Please do not compel me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have given prior notice. It cannot be arbitrarily decided. A very powerful Boeing Lobby is working in the country. The Fifth Five Year Plan of the Indian Airlines has been published but it has not been distributed to Members of Parliament because the Boeing Lobby does not want it to be distributed. There are officials in the Airlines, Civil Aviation Directorate and the Tourism and Civil Aviation Ministry who are connected with the Boeing Lobby and who are withholding that. It is a serious strain on the country's resources. How on earth can such a thing be withheld from Parliament? I want a reply from the Minister, because it involves Rs. 175 crores foreign exchange which the Americans want to plunder from this country. It is a very serious matter. I want a statement from the Government in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I treat this as Zero hour. So he has raised it during the Zero hour.

AN HON. MEMBER : Has it been recorded?

I have not said that it should not be recorded.

I have held that this will not be treated as under 377. But, I have sat down and listened to him.

During the Zero Hour sometimes Members raise certain things without prior notice. I am prepared to treat it like that. Since you are worried about it, I think it would have been much better if you had waited for the Minister's reply—the Minister cannot obviously give a reply because he is not aware of this. I have to treat this as during zero hour. He raised it and since he has done it, it should be on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The question is that for the Fifth Five Year Plan, for the first time as we hear, this Government is going to spend Rs. 175 crores in foreign exchange. Every pie has been paid in foreign exchange for what we buy from the foreign countries. Now, the American Boeing lobby is working in this country to sabotage the whole thing, so that we may not make our purchases from the world. And in that context, they have published their Fifth Five Year Plan, the Indian Airlines Fifth Five Year Plan Report, which is ready for quite some time. Hundreds of copies are lying ready, but they have not been given to Members of Parliament. Deliberately these are being withheld till the end of this session because the Boeing lobby's interests will be jeopardised. I want you to be kind enough to tell the Government to make a statement in this regard and assure the House that nothing will be done which goes against the interests of the country.

14.17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Of course it has been recorded.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think there has been a little misunderstanding.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE  
BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up further discussion of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

In this connection, I have received a notice under rule 109 from Shri Chavda to move that the debate on this Bill may be adjourned. Shri Chavda has not given any reason in his letter but, he has explained the position to me in my chamber. At the same time, other hon. Members, Shri Filoo Mody—and the other hon. Member whose signature cannot be deciphered either by me or the Table Office—Shri Samar Guha, Shri P. M. Mehta and Shri A. B. Vajpayee, they have also written to the same effect. I think that in their letter they have given some grounds and it will help to have a meaningful discussion if I read that letter out. They have given some points and then I shall allow you to move that motion. I shall read out the letter and then we shall see about that. This is what the hon. Members have written in this letter :

"We are writing this to request you to postpone further discussion on the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill. This is an extensive redraft of the old Code of Criminal Procedure, but no indication is given in the Bill itself of the amendments that are sought to be effected in the old Criminal Procedure Code. Without this, useful discussion is well nigh impossible

"We appreciate that the Government has agreed even at this late stage to supply a list of the amendments before the discussion is resumed today. You will agree, however, that without a proper study of those amendments, no worthwhile comments can be offered. What is even more important, amendments to the Bill cannot be prepared for consideration in a hurry. It seems to us imperative, therefore, that further discussion of the Bill should be postponed to a later date so that we can submit such amendments as we may consider necessary after a thorough study. This is too important a Bill to be rushed through. We trust you will be

good enough to accede to our request."

Now, before I call on Shri Chavda to move the motion, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has something to say.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH):** I had a discussion with all the leaders who are here and I think that I also had discussed that with my colleague here and I have conveyed to him that it is the desire of the House that clause-by-clause discussion may be postponed to the next session, and my colleague here has agreed. It is also the desire of the Opposition, as I found this morning when we met, to conclude the general discussion to-day and postpone the clause-by-clause discussion to the next session. There was a general consensus on this. In view of this I hope that this motion need not be moved.

**SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda):** Yesterday I pointed out that the Bill for amending the Indian Penal Code has been referred by the Rajya Sabha to a Joint Select Committee. The Cr.P.C. relates to the execution, implementation and application of the sections of the I.P.C. So, unless and until the Bill for amending the I.P.C. is passed by both the Houses, this Bill for amending the Cr.P.C. should not be taken up. Otherwise, so many anomalies and complications will arise. So, I want the entire discussion on this Bill to be postponed.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka):** Mere postponement of the clause-by-clause consideration would not be sufficient. For one thing, the time allotted for clause-by-clause consideration at the moment is very little. Much more time will be required by members for studying the Bill carefully and tabling amendments. Therefore, I think it is desirable that the general discussion also should be postponed, so that there is a much more fruitful discussion. There is the additional reason pointed out by my friend just now that the I.P.C. is also sought to be extensively amended and that

[Shri H. M. Patel]

Bill is now before a Joint Select Committee. There is no particular reason why the revision of the Cr.P.C. should precede the I.P.C. In fact, it ought to follow.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur) : Sir, I am rising on a point of order. This Bill before the House was processed by a Joint Committee of both the Houses. The report of the Joint Committee clearly indicates that there is no minute of dissent as far as clauses 10, 11 and 12 are concerned. Already Government has accepted these clauses. That Bill as reported by the Joint Committee went to the Rajya Sabha and there, violating the accepted procedure and convention, when the Joint Committee has unanimously accepted certain provisions. Government on its own or at the request of some members, agreed to the deletion of clauses 10, 11 and 12 and they have been dropped. Since the Joint Committee consists of members of both Houses, without the consent of this House, the Home Minister had no right to agree in the other House to the deletion of these provisions. Therefore, I submit this is a gross violation. Personally I feel that it is also a breach of privilege. I have given notice to the Speaker that I should be permitted to raise this privilege issue.

श्री भद्रु लिमये (बाका) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात जो श्री दंडवते जी ने कही है उसके बाद यह बहस धागे नहीं चल सकती। उन्होंने बहुत धन्यवाद मुझे आपके सामने रखा है—ज्वाइंट कमेटी जो दोनों सदनों की कमेटी थी, उसके निर्णय को लोक सभा को विश्वास में लिये बिना इन्होंने कैसे वापस ले लिया। राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को धाजादी थी, लेकिन सरकार को धाजादी नहीं थी। मिर्षा साहब चाहें इस सदन के सदस्य हों, या उस सदन के सदस्य हों लेकिन वे इस सदन के प्रति उत्तरदायी हैं इसलिए दंडवते जी ने जो मुद्दा रखा है, उस पर पहले सोच समझ कर व्यवस्था दी जाए यह ज्वाइंट कमेटी की गरिमा का सवाल है, इस पर पहले निर्णय दी जाए, उसके बाद बहस चलाना हो तो चलाए।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : I cannot, obviously, give a ruling.

**SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH** : So far as Criminal Procedure Code *vis-a-vis* the Indian Penal code is concerned, my colleague dealt with it yesterday.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** : Sir, I have raised a very important point. If you want to give us your considered opinion, I can understand that. There is nothing which the Minister can say on this. If you want more time to consider this, you can say so. I would like this point to be clarified.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : As far as the constitutionality or legality of the Bill is concerned, whether it can be taken up or not, it should have been raised at the beginning, before the House gave permission to the Mover to move the Bill for consideration. Now it is rather too late. I find from what you say that it is a complicated matter. I cannot give my ruling off-hand. It has to be considered. If the idea is to stop or postpone the discussion, I think it is too late because the House has already given permission for the discussion to take place. As far as the motion to postpone the debate is concerned, that is a different question. The Minister has made certain suggestions and the Members have expressed themselves on it. Now that the Minister is on his legs, I would like to listen to him. If Shri Chavda insists on moving his motion, as I have already given my consent, I cannot go back on that.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** : There are a number of precedents where in the course of the discussion also such points of orders have been raised. It is not as if such matters can be raised only at the beginning. At any stage of the discussion it can be raised.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL** : Merely to say that this point of order was not raised at the beginning and so permission was given for this discussion is not enough. Suppose at a particular point of time you notice

that something wrong has been done, then could it not be raised?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The difficulty is that I have not been able to discover it. And you cannot expect me to discover it right now. I have to study it. But on that ground alone I cannot postpone the discussion.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The point is of sufficient importance to postpone the discussion, because it says that a very important right of this House has been breached. The Joint Committee came to certain conclusions but in the Rajya Sabha the Minister gave up certain things without obtaining the permission of this House. This, I think, was improper and the point raised must be considered and until it is decided it is only right that we postpone the discussion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Two or three points have been raised. The first point about the Indian Penal Code was raised by Shri Dinesh Joarder. He raised it yesterday also and I submitted that the two things need not be linked together. It will take a long time for the joint Committee which is considering the Indian Penal Code to finalise its Report and, moreover, it is not necessary to withhold consideration of this Bill till that Joint Committee finishes its work. The Chair was pleased to accept that and directed that the House proceed with the consideration of the Bill.

As regards the other point that because the Joint Committee made certain recommendations and the Rajya Sabha disagreed with that and it is contended that a point of privilege has arisen, with respect thereto, I do not think a point of privilege can be raised as a point of order. But I will not go into the technical point. The hon. Member has referred it to you and, if you like, Sir, you can deal with it in whatever way you like.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is not that the Rajya Sabha did not accept it. But you as the Government agreed to accept deletion of those clauses.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The point is, when a Joint Committee makes a Report, is it not open to the House, whichever House it is, to make any amendment thereto?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Not open to the Government.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Can you make a distinction, it is open to the House and not open to the Government. . . . (Interruption). The basic point is, if we accept the hon. Member's contention, whatever the Joint Committee says will not be varied in any case by the House. Anyhow, that is not the point to be discussed now.

As regards the point to adjourn the discussion on the Bill, as was decided earlier, we might finish the consideration stage now and postpone the clause-by-clause consideration to the next session. I agree the time is too short. In any case, we are postponing the Bill to the next session. Personally, I am not averse to the consideration stage being also taken to the next session. So, the general discussion on the Bill may continue upto 4 O'clock and then it may be taken to the next session.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As regards the particular procedural point I have raised, you may take time but some ruling has to be given for further guidance. It is a very important procedural point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not want to precipitate matters by giving a hurried ruling on this matter. Of course, *prime facie* it appears to me that the Government is very much a part of the House. Whatever the Report comes from any Committee, it is for the House to accept or to reject it. The House is supreme. But I do not want to give any ruling.

[Mr. Deputy-speaker]

I understand, there is another point connected with this. At 4 O'clock, we have to take up some other item.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH :** The debate on the Bill will continue upto 4 O'clock and then it will be adjourned to the next session.

**SHRI DINESH JOARDER :** If we are going to postpone it, what is the use of carrying the debate till 4 O'clock ?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I think, from the suggestion made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, it is quite clear that the Government is prepared to postpone even the general discussion to the next session. It is only a very technical point now that at 4 O'clock, we are to take up some other item. Why not we continue the general discussion till 4 O'clock and then adjourn it to the next session?

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :** Let us have lunch hour today.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I think, it is a very fair suggestion made by the Government

Mr. Chavda, in view of this, there is no meaning in moving this motion.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** To ask for lunch is unfair at our own cost ?

**SHRI DINESH JOARDER :** Sir, on the Order Paper it is written :

"To be taken up at 4 P.M. or as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of whichever is earlier.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You have misread the whole thing.

" 'as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of' means soon after this Bill has been disposed of, which cannot be done "

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) :** I seek one clarification from the hon. Minister.

While I am not opposed to the discussion to be continued, I want to submit that certain complications have been pointed out by the hon. Members and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and the Home Minister accepted that the clause-by-clause discussion will be continued in the next session . . .

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Even the general discussion.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Yes, even the general discussion will be continued in the next session. My submission is that when the basic complications are still to be cleared to the House, I feel that even if Members participate in the general discussion—not to give any speeches but to suggest some things by way of remedy—it will be of no use and I suggest that without that clarification it will not come into effect.

Unless the Home Minister himself or the Parliament Affairs Minister is clear about the issue which may come up in the next session and because the complications are not cleared, if you allow a discussion—no matter, one can participate—but what is the use? I want to know from the Minister as to what useful purpose will such a discussion serve when a majority of the problems of the Bill are still to be discussed.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** I would like to suggest to the House that the suggestion that I have made about breaking for lunch to-day as a special case is the most eminent one, for the simple reason, that any continuation of the discussion on this Bill, as has just been pointed out, is meaningless and because we have to fill in an hour and a half, it has no meaning that a lot of meaningless things should be said. If you want we can ask Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam to make a speech for an hour and a half and he can fill the time. Otherwise, no purposeful discussion can take place.



The ruling you gave just now regarding the Order Paper about the next item being at 4 p.m. means that after the item before has been disposed of. Now, the disposing of takes place when we, as a House, decide that we should adjourn or postpone the discussion on the subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is the general consensus that we have decided to do so. But where is it?

SHRI PILOO MODY: We have decided that the general discussion also takes place next session . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will be continued.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now I will give you a very recent precedent on this. Just a few days ago in this House, in this session, where for some strange reason, the Call Attention notice was postponed to 3 or 4 in the afternoon and the rest of the Order Paper continued as it was and, therefore, if you do not want to get into that tangle which I consider wrong, then I suggest that you look up, smile and then say, 'Go ahead boys, have lunch'

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): May I move the motion, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, it is upto you . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Under Rule 109 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, I beg to move that the debate on the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972 be adjourned . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: What are you doing. They will oppose it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I think he has already moved.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I want to make two things clear . . . (Interruptions) I have understood. As the Minister has

agreed, I am not going to move. I would like to submit two things for the consideration of the House. I am not moving the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But you have already moved it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: He has already moved it by saying 'I beg to move. . . '.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The best testimony was that he started to move it, but he did not tell you what he was to move. Unless he tells you what he has moved, it cannot be considered that he has moved it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know what you have said at the beginning, but I will take the spirit of the House. Whatever you have said, I will take the spirit of the House. I would like to again ascertain from you whether in view of what has been expressed, you still say that you are moving the motion.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I want to submit something more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not want to move but you only want to submit.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Yes, Sir, I do not want to move. I want to submit.

My submission is this. All the offences under the Indian Penal Code are investigated, inquired into and tried under the Code of Criminal Procedure and now, the Indian Penal Code . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, I take it that you are making a speech on the Bill.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: No, No. I am making a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are at liberty to make a speech.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: My point is that it should be adjourned, postponed until

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

the consideration of the Indian Penal Code. I am submitting, I am not moving the motion. The Indian Penal Code is a substantive law and the Criminal Procedure Code is a procedural law. Clause 4 of the Indian Penal Code says:

"The General Clauses Act, 1897 shall apply for the interpretation of this Code (Indian Penal Code) as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament."

Now, this Bill says in clause 2 :

"(3) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Indian Penal Code have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Code."

That means that that clause must be amended accordingly. Otherwise, there is contradiction. Therefore, my point is that instead of adjourning to the next session, it should be adjourned until after the consideration of the Indian Penal Code is over.

My second submission is that Mr. Madhu Limaye raised a point of order and asked for a comparative table containing the sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 and the corresponding clauses of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1972. For the first time the Minister said it was not possible and time was short. Therefore, it should be circulated.

...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been circulated.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Not circulated uptill now, though promised.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We have sent it to your Secretariat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are in the Publications Counter.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: But not circulated.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You must circulate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can go and collect it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The direction from the Chair was that it should be circulated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One form of circulation is to put it at the Publications Counter wherefrom the Members can collect.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It should be circulated to all Members. My two points should be taken into consideration by the House.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): There is enough time, I want to raise one point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please. There is no need for further discussion. The consensus has been arrived at. Even the Member who has given notice of the Motion has said that he does not want to move it. Therefore, the matter ends there. Let the House continue with this discussion till 4 P.M. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर नक्कल सेसन में बहुत हाजीर या जैसा चावडा जी ने कहा कि आई०पी०सी० के साथ इस पर बहुत होगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the understanding is that this discussion will continue in the next session. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने जो विधेयक विचारार्थ है इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में मुझे इतना निवेदन करना है कि बहुत सारे बाव इस सदन को एक ऐसा विधेयक मिलने जा रहा है जिसके जरिये से उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि न्याय लोगों को जल्दी मिलेगा, न्याय की प्रक्रिया सरल

होगी, न्याय मिलने में जो बाधाएँ होती हैं और जो मैनुअलेशन की गुंजाइश होती है उस के कुछ हद तक कम करने का प्रयत्न इस विधेयक के जरिये में किया गया है।

14.48 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

मेरे इस विधेयक की प्रवर समिति या एक सदस्य या और जिस नतीजे में प्रवर समिति ने इस विधेयक की हर धारा पर विचार किया सभी पहलुओं पर और उसमें सरकार के प्रतिनिधि के नाते इस बिल के जनसदाताओं या मित्रों जो न जितने खुले दिमाग में इस पर विचार करने के, मोका दिया उसी का एक परिणाम है कि आज यह विधेयक एक अच्छे विधेयक के रूप में इस सदन के सामने आया है। इस दृष्टि में या न्यायशास्त्रियों ने उस के बारे में एक प्राथमिक शिक्षा दी रहती है कि न्याय मिलने में लोगों को काफी समय लगता है और यह गंता भी है कि मुरुदम वर्षों तक चलने के, छापी प्रशस्ति में या मुरुदम न्यायशास्त्र को कोई अर्थ नहीं है। उस से लोगों का परेशानी और हैरानी होती है, अनावश्यक खर्चा होता है और समय बर्बाद होता है। इस सब का अगर किसी तरीके से कम किया जा सकता है, तो वह प्रायोजक के अर्थों में ही हो सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में उन सब पहलुओं पर विचार किया गया है जिन के अर्थों में न्याय जल्दी मिले और इस विधेयक में विभिन्न प्रावधानों में परिवर्तन कर के ऐसी व्यवस्था भी करने की कांशिश की गई है। मेरा विश्वास है कि कानूनी जगत के लोग इस विधेयक का ध्यान और पर रवाना करेंगे। मैं मानना हूँ कि हम ने इस विधेयक में पुरानी मान्यताओं का भी बदलने के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है।

कम्प्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के मेरे मित्र, श्री सायेन्द्र झा, ने कुछ हद तक तो इस विधेयक का स्वागत किया है, मगर उन्होंने धारा 107, धारा 111 और धारा 145 का विरोध किया है। सी० पी० एम० के हमारे साथी का भी उन धाराओं

के बारे में विरोध था। मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस रूप में ये धाराएँ रखी गई हैं, उस को देखते हुए विरोध की गुंजाइश तो नहीं रहती है।

धारा 107 के बारे में बार-बार कहा गया है कि उस का दुरुपयोग होता है। लेकिन क्या हमारे देश में धर्म और जाति के नाम पर, और प्रायर्षी का लेकर, खास तौर से खेती की जमीन का लेकर, झगड़ नहीं होते हैं? मगर अपना अनुभव है कि बाबजूद उस के कि गरीब लोगों और शिटथेन्ट काम्यूनिस्ट तथा शिटथेल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों का पट्टे मिल जाते हैं और उन का खानदानी टूटने लगता है या वे बर्ग, या ताबत में आते हैं, उन का उन की जमीन पर प्राप्ति नहीं करने देता है और उस प्राप्ति एवं अज्ञान की स्थिति पैदा हो जाता है।

भाषा के नाम पर भी कभी-कभी हम तरह-तीरे झगड़ पैदा हो जाते हैं। कभी-कभी लोग कानून या धर्म हाथ में लेते हैं और तरह-तरह से कांशिश करते हैं और ऐसी स्थिति में, जब कि झगड़े की श्रावण श्रावण है, बीच-बीच में इम्पीनेट हो, पुलिस और राज्य क्या करें, यह एक गंवाल है। शायद विराधी दल के मेरे मित्रों का ख्याल है कि ऐसे मौकों पर पुलिस और राज्य का कुछ नहीं करना चाहिए और अगर कोई किसी का मिर फाटता हो, तो उस के लिए छूट होनी चाहिए उसका जीवन देना चाहिए। यह अपने आप में बड़ी विडम्बना है और बड़ी अजीब बात है। क्या हम इस देश में इस तरह की छूट दे कर अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा करना चाहते हैं? इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि धारा 107 एवं आवश्यक प्रावधान है।

कहा जा सकता है कि कभी-कभी उस का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है। लेकिन दुरुपयोग को रोकने का इलाज यह नहीं है कि इस प्रावधान का ही हटा दिया जाये। अगर किसी आदमी के नाक में खराबी है—कोई कमी है, तो उस का इलाज यह नहीं है कि उस आदमी का नाक ही काट दिया जाये, बल्कि उस खराबी या कमी

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

का दलाज किया जाना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार इस धारा का दुरुपयोग नोकने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि पुलिस की मशीनरी में सुधार किया जाये। जब हम शान्ति और व्यवस्था, लॉ एंड ऑर्डर, कायम रखना चाहते हैं, तो पुलिस को कुछ अधिकार भी देने होंगे—ऐसे कानूनी प्रावधान भी बनाने होंगे, जिन का वह इस्तेमाल कर सके। अगर उन कानूनी प्रावधानों के इस्तेमाल में ज्यादाती होती है, अगर पुलिस की तरफ से कोई एक्सेस होती है, अगर वह अपनी पावर को एक्सीट करती है, तो मैं इस बात का हामी नहीं हूँ कि पुलिस को सजा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन उस को वह अधिकार नहीं मिलना चाहिए, यह गलत बात है।

अपने अनुभव के आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि बाबू बदन धारा 107 के प्रावधान के जरिये में गरीब आदमियों को बहुत राहत मिलती है। यह सम्भव है कि कुछ असरदार लोग उस का उपयोग कर लें। लेकिन यह एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मामला है और अगर गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव तरीके से पुलिस का त्रिआयन दे दी जाये कि मिल-मालिक और मजदूर के झगड़े में, या ऐसे अन्य मामलों में, जिन का खिन्न विरोधी दल के बिना न किया है, पुलिस का माध्यमनया धारा 107 का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए, तो यह शिकायत रफा की जा सकती है। लेकिन किसी दुरुपयोग की आशका के आधार पर धारा 107 को काट से निकाल दिया जाये, मैं इस बात का समर्थक नहीं हूँ। मेरे विचार में जिन तरह में धारा 107 में सुधार किया गया है, उस के बाद उस का दुरुपयोग किये जाने की गुंजायश नहीं रहती है।

यह ठीक है कि पुगने जमाने में धारा 107 की प्रोसीजर बरसों तक चला करती थी और लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होती थी। किसी पर धारा 107 का मुकदमा बना दिया, दो या पचास आदमियों को इनवाल्ड कर लिया, नोटिस जारी हो गया और इस तरह लोगों को परेशान

किया जाता था। लेकिन इस विधेयक में जो प्रावधान रखा गया है, उस के मुताबिक वह मुकदमा छ. महीने बाद इसी क्रम में खत्म हो जायेगा और इस तरह किसी को परेशान होने की गुंजायश नहीं रहेगी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि धारा 107 के बारे में जो एतराज किया गया है, वह सही नहीं है।

धारा 145 के बारे में जो एतराज किया गया है, मैं उसका भी हिमायती नहीं हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थितियाँ उत्पन्न होती हैं, जब प्रापर्टी को लेकर तुरन्त झगडा हो जाने की आशंका होती है, और उस आशंका का समाधान किया जाना जरूरी है। एक रास्ता तो यह है कि मिजिल कोर्ट में जाया जाये, लेकिन मेरा अपना अनुभव है कि मिजिल कोर्ट जो इन्वेश्शन जारी करती है, गांव में लठैत लोग, ताकतवर लोग, खास तौर से खेती के मामले में, उसकी कोई परवाह नहीं करते। इन्वेश्शन से यह तो लिखा नहीं रहता है कि खेत जोना हुआ है या नहीं, खेत कायम किया है या नहीं, बल्कि उसमें यह लिखा रहता है कि तुमका पाबन्द किया जाना है कि ऐसा काम मत करो। वह व्यक्ति कहता है कि मैं पहले ही काशन कर चुका हूँ, पहले से ही खेत पर मेरा कब्जा है।

ऐसी स्थिति में उस गरीब आदमी को बचाने का क्या रास्ता है, जिसकी जमीन पर कुछ लठैत लोग कब्जा कर लेने हैं और कब्जा करने के बाद उसी जमीन की पैदावार में बरसों तक आगम के साथ मुकदमा लड़ते रहने हैं? अगर कोई रास्ता है, तो वह यही है कि कानून के प्रावधानों के जरिये से तुरन्त कोई कदम उठाया जाये। (व्यवधान) पुलिस हस्तु परसेट सही है, पुलिस में सुधार न किया जाये, मैं इसका भी हामी नहीं हूँ। मैं इस बात की तरफ तबज्जह दिला रहा हूँ कि प्रावधान अपने आप में बुरे नहीं हैं। इन प्रावधानों के जरिये में किसी को नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है। अगर थोड़ी बहुत उसके एग्जीक्यूशन में कहीं दिक्कत है तो उसको हमें दूर करना चाहिये।

हमने इस बिल के जरिये से बहुत से अच्छे कदम उठाये हैं। क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड के तहत कैमिटल प्रोसीडिम्स को खत्म करना अपने आप में बहुत बड़ा

कदम है। शरीरों की, क्षमताओं की बहुत बरबादी होती थी, बहुत सपना खर्च होता था, अनावश्यक मुकदमों में देर होती थी। वह बचैया।

109 का जो स्वरूप था वह हमने बदल दिया है। अब आस्ट्रेलिया मींस के नाम पर किसी प्राचीन को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जायेगा। जो पहले का पुराने जमाने का तरीका था अंग्रेजी राज का उस में हमने परिवर्तन किया है। इतना ही नहीं, हमने उसमें क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन किया है। वह सब लोग जो समाज में वह हरकत करते हैं जो आज समाज के लिए दुखदायी है, वह सब उसके तहत शरीक किए गए हैं। ब्लैक मार्कोटियर और वह लोग जो अनटचेबिलिटी जैसे भाफंस में विश्वास करते हैं, वह लोग जो होर्डमैं हैं, जो फूड एडस्ट्रेशन करने वाले हैं, जो रिश्तबंदी हैं, ऐसे सभी तरह के लोगों को इसमें शरीक करके मसी जी ने एक बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाया है। इस कदम को अगर पुलिस और जनता ने सही तरीके से समझा तो ऐसे सारे लोग जो अब तक समाज में प्रतिष्ठित समझे जाते हैं, खोरी करते हैं, फूड एडस्ट्रेशन करते हैं और और ऐसे धन्धे करते हैं, हरिजनों से नफरत करते हैं, वह सब लोग 110 और 109 के मुलजिम बन कर आम क्रिमिनल जिम हैसियत में जाया करता था उसी हैसियत में जाकर खड़े होंगे। क्या यह कम क्रान्तिकारी कदम है ?

एक नयी अनेक कदम ऐसे हैं इस बिल के अन्दर जिम के जरिफ़ में मंत्री जी ने इस बिल को ऐसा स्वरूप दिया है जो अपनं आप में क्रान्तिकारी है जिससे जनता का सम्मान न्याय भी मिलेगा और न्याय जल्दी हो सकेगा। क्याकि हम ने वह सारे तरीके जिनके जरिये से देर होती थी न्याय में उनको खत्म किया है। इटर-लोकेटरी आर्डर की रिबीजन कर दी, अपील कर दी, मुकदमा चल रहा है पन्द्रह वर्ष, दस वर्ष, पांच वर्ष इटर लोकेटरी रिबीजन पर। इस बिल के जरिये से हम ने इस प्रावधान को खत्म किया है। अब किसी इटर लोकेटरी आर्डर पर रिबीजन नहीं होगी और अपील नहीं होगी। इसी तरह से रिबीजन के बारे में भी फैसला किया है कि उसका फैसला सेशन जज ही कर देगा। आज होता क्या है कि केसेज में रिबीजन होती है, सेशन

जज करता है कि हार्डकोर्ट को रिकर कर्फ, हार्ड कोर्ट ऐक्सेप्ट नहीं करेगा, स्ट्रुक्चर पास करेगा, नतीजा यह होता है कि रिबेक्शन हो जाता है और उन केसेज में कोई न्याय नहीं मिलता। मेरा निवेदन है कि एक नयी अनेक प्रावधान इस तरह के किए गए हैं। अब तक केवल स्त्री को और नाबालिग बच्चे को मेट्रिनेस का अधिकार था। आज बड़े मा बापों को भी और उन डाइवोर्स परलियों को भी जिन को छोड़ा गया है जिनके पास कोई खाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनके लिए भी मेट्रिनेस का अधिकार देकर एक प्रगतिशील कदम उठाया है। इसी तरह से और अनेक बातें हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा सदन के दूसरे साथियों से कि यह एक ऐसा बिल है कि जो स्वागत योग्य है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मेरे सदन के साथी इस बिल का समर्थन करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

\*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nil-Giris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to express my views on the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970 which seeks to replace the Code of Criminal Procedure enacted in 1898 by the Britishers. The British Administration in India wanted to have the sharpest legal weapon to perpetuate the British rule in India and they enacted in 1898 this Criminal Procedure Code. This Code served the autocratic needs of the then Colonial Power.

One would normally expect that such kinds of oppressive Acts might be repealed or replaced by Acts reflecting the needs, hopes and aspirations of the people of a country after becoming independent. But, India became independent in 1947 and till 1970 the freely elected Government of the country did not think of replacing the Code of Criminal Procedure enacted by the erstwhile colonial rulers. Till this Bill is passed, the same Code of Criminal Procedure, though with some amendments here and there, will continue to be in operation. I feel ashamed even to say this that even 25 years after our independence we are not going to pass

\* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J Matha Gowder]

this Bill in this session and it is being postponed to the next session of this House. I am sure, Sir, that you will agree with me if I say that the Government owe an explanation to the people of the country for administering so long, for 25 long years after independence, the Code of Criminal Procedure enacted by the Britishers.

Sir, like the massive mandate of the ruling party, this is a massive legislation primarily meant to give protection to the people of our country. We need not be surprised that the possible and probable offenders and culprits are scared of this Bill. But at the same time, it is the duty of the Government to see that the millions of innocent and law-abiding citizens of our country are not mauled by the miscreants and anti-social elements. I do not minimise the knotty problems that might arise during the process of implementing this Bill. It might happen that some over-zealous officials interpret and implement the provisions of this Bill in a partisan manner. The Government of the day should guard against such misuse of powers given under this Bill.

It will not be an exaggeration to say that even now we see the strains of autocratic approach on the part of bureaucrats while trying to resolve the problems being faced by the people. I have only to surmise that they perhaps still cherish the heritage of the British rule in India. The Police under the British rule were empowered to strike awe and terror in the minds of our people. But in independent India their role has changed. They are entrusted with the sacred duty of protecting the interests of our people. Unless the Police in India endeavour to discharge this sacred duty earnestly, they will not be able to endear themselves to the people. The Government have also to ensure that there is really such a change of heart in the Police. While we are discussing this Bill enumerating the powers of the Police, it is very necessary to point out the need

for the Government to send a detailed circular to the entire Police Administration in the country emphasising the need for such a transformation on their part. Detailed instructions should be drawn up as to how the Police, besides maintaining law and order in the country, should help the people of our country.

Sir, you are aware of the importance of the Reports of the Law Commission. On 28th February, 1972 the Law Commission submitted its Report on the social and economic offences and how they should be tried and punished. They have recommended amendments to 16 Central Acts for efficient and effective conduct of the trial of social and economic offences. They have also suggested the need for amending the Constitution for this purpose. They have recommended that even the Code of Criminal Procedure. When we discussed in this House the issue of the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam pointed out the recommendation of the Law Commission in that regard and felt that the recommendation of the Law Commission should be honoured and not be litted by brushing it aside. If the Government want to give so much importance to one of the recommendations of the Law Commission, I am at a loss to understand how the Government has failed to accept the recommendation of the Law Commission in regard to amending the Criminal Procedure Code for the purpose of social and economic offences. Clause 378 of this Bill deals with appeal in the case of acquittal. The Law Commission has suggested an amendment to this particular clause. The Law Commission submitted its report on 28th February, 1972 and the Joint Committee presented its Report on 4th December, 1972. I should except that the Minister of Law and also the Minister of Home Affairs are aware of this recommendation of the Law Commission. A representative of the Law Ministry was also associated with the Joint Committee. It was his responsibility to apprise the Joint Committee of this recommendation. If he had done that, the

Joint Committee would no doubt have incorporated the suggestion of the Law Commission in this particular clause. Since this particular clause does not incorporate the suggestion of the Law Commission, it is clear that the responsibility of the representative of the Law Ministry has not been properly discharged. I would like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to explain this lapse. You see that the Opposition benches are empty. The main reason for the absence of the Opposition Members is that they are disenchanted with the working of the Government, with particular reference to the drafting of legislation. Though we have started the discussion on this Bill, it is being postponed to the next session of this House because there are so many deficiencies on the part of the Government. If this is the fate of such an important Bill, coming before this House 25 years after our independence, naturally the Opposition Members are annoyed at the cavalier way in which this has been introduced before this House. I need not say that this puts the working of the Ministry in an unenviable position. I would request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that he should take effective steps to ensure that such mistakes do not recur in future. The Ministry should also bear in mind the heavy expenditure involved in getting such a Bill passed by the Parliament. Each sitting of the Parliament costs so much that the Government cannot afford to waste public money by getting the postponement of discussion on this Bill. I hope that the Minister of Home Affairs will be more cautious in future.

Sir, in October 1972 an expert Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri V. R. Krishna Iyer to go into the question of giving free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of our society. It will be improper to expect legal acumen in the poor for understanding the implications of this kind of important legislation. It is equally true in the case of ordinary policemen. You cannot deny the fact that serious lapses frequently occur in the implementation of laws like this mainly because the Policemen are not

familiar with the provisions of law. It is necessary that the entire Police should be acquainted with the provisions of Laws like this. I do not think it is possible also for the Government to spoon-feed every police-man in the country. The only way that this can be done is that the Government should get important Acts like this translated into regional languages of the country and there should be copies of such Acts in regional languages in all the Police Stations of our country. You go to a Police Station and register a complaint. You are given a copy of the complaint in Urdu Script. That means the Police do not know English. It is very necessary for the successful and benevolent implementation of laws that the Police Administration comprehends clearly the provisions of law. It is possible only when these are available in all the regional languages of the country and in all the police stations. Anyhow, this Bill is going to be passed only in the next session. I hope that the Government will not give the Opposition to point out that the Government have not taken any steps to provide copies of such legislation in all regional languages to the police stations throughout the country.

Now, I will come to important question of separation of judiciary and executive, which has been universally accepted by all shades of opinion in the country. There is constitutional provision that the President appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts on the recommendation of the Central Government. But, strangely enough, the appointment of Judicial Magistrates in the States is done by the High court. The State Government have no say at all in this matter.

**SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :** The first appointment is done by the State Government. There is already such a provision.

**SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER :** It is not uniform throughout the country. The appointment, transfer and promotion of a Judicial Magistrate is an executive function which should be in the hands of the

[Shri J. Matha Gowder].

State Government and not with the High Court, which is mainly concerned with dispensation of justice. You know the large heap of arrears of cases in the Courts. Why should they be burdened with executive function also? Because I come from Tamil Nadu where the D.M.K. is in power, I might be misconstrued. What I am saying may be interpreted to mean the demand for the autonomy of the State or even separation. So far as the D.M.K. is concerned we have long buried the secession demand. We have publicly and unequivocally committed ourselves to the unity of the country. I am talking about the States in general. What is the harm if this executive function of the appointing the Judicial Magistrates is done by the State Governments? It is likely that this demand might come from Congress-ruled States. I am afraid that the stubborn stance of the Government of India might cut as under the unity of our country. When this Bill is brought forward again in the next session, an amendment to this effect must be brought forward by the Government. The executive function of appointing the Judicial Magistrate must be with the State Government.

Sir, the system of having honorary Magistrates has a traditional background in our country. In order to handle cases of minor offences like committing nuisance in a public place, the honorary Magistrate is appointed. The people in the rural areas cannot go to far-away places where there are courts of law. A prominent man among them, having a reputation among the people of the area, is appointed as the honorary Magistrate, so that his verdict in such minor offences is not disputed or questioned. I understand that in this Bill there is a stipulation of judicial experience for appointing a honorary Magistrate. I am constrained that even the hon. Minister has been kept in the dark by the official machinery so far as this provision is concerned. I am tempted to say that the bureaucrats having some sort of judicial experience after their retirement would like to become honorary Magistrates and with this ulterior motive

they have incorporated this provision. I would go to the extent of saying that there are so many local leaders of men in the Congress Party who can be appointed as honorary magistrates. Should they be barred just because they might not have judicial experience? I would request the hon. Minister to look into this and amend this provision by the time this Bill is taken up for discussion during the next session.

I would once again urge upon the hon. Minister that such important legislations concerning the people of the entire country should be made available in all the regional languages of the country. I hope that the hon. Minister will not give us an opportunity to show our accusing finger against him for not doing this.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुझनू): सभापति महोदय, दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता ब्रिटिश काल में बनी थी हमारी भ्रष्टाचारों की कार्य प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में। ब्राजादी के पहले 50 साल और ब्राजादी के बाद 25 साल तक उसके तहत हम काम करते रहे। समय समय पर उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन भी किए गए लेकिन आज से 75 साल पहले जो प्रक्रिया बनी थी उसमें काफी तब्दीली की गुंजाइश थी और इसी के लिए हमारी सरकार ने पार्लियामेंट के सामने एक बिल पेश किया। मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए खुशी है कि जो हमारी ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनी थी उसने कई अच्छे सुझाव दिए, सरकार ने भी सुझाव रखे और उसके बाद बहुत थोड़े समय में इस बिल को सदन के सामने पेश कर दिया गया तथा राज्य सभा ने भी पास कर दिया। लोक सभा के पिछले सत्र में भी बिल धाया था, इस सत्र में भी धाया लेकिन हमारे विरोधी दलों की पला नहीं गया मंजा है कि वे इसको बराबर आगे टालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस बिल में काफी तब्दीलियां, जो पहले कोड था उसके हिसाब से की गई हैं और कई तो दर असल में बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम उठाए गए हैं। मिसाल के लिए जुडीशियरी को अलग माना गया है। प्रांतों का जो हमारा अनुभव है, जुडीशियरी सेप्रेतन होने के बाद जो भाषा इससे की गई थी वह पूरी नहीं हुई है। आज भी जुडीशियरी में जो नये नये आफिसर नियुक्त होते हैं उनके खिलाफ



शिकायतें धाती हैं लेकिन फिर भी सिद्धान्त के रूप में हम मानते हैं कि जूडिशियरी का एक्जीक्यूटिव से संप्रेशन होना चाहिये और बिल में इस सिद्धान्त को माना गया है जोकि एक अहम सवाल है। जूडिशियरी धाफिमस में जो कमिया है या कानून में जो खामिया है उनको हम दुरुस्त कर सकते हैं तथा नियंत्रण ला सकते हैं। जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट्स जिनने भी है उन पर और जो पहले एक्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट हुआ करते थे उन पर आज उतना नियंत्रण नहीं है। वे बिम्बुल अपनी स्वेच्छा से चलते हैं और उनको किसी का डर नहीं है। हाई कोर्ट उन पर उतना नियंत्रण आज नहीं कर पा रहा है। नये नये लडको को मर्ती किया जा रहा है और वे बिम्बुल स्वच्छन्द हैं और न्याय का आज बेच रहा है, यदि मैं यह कहूँ तो कोई अनिश्चय नहीं होगा। लेकिन यह जो सिद्धान्त है कि जूडिशियरी अलग होनी चाहिए इसको हम मानते हैं। इसमें मुधार की आवश्यकता है। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी, इसमें जो कुछ मुधार की गुंजाइश है उसको करना चाहिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिसमें नये नये मैजिस्ट्रेटों पर अक्रुश रहे और वे न्याय का देव न मके।

इस बिल के जा सनियन्ट फीचर्स हैं उनकी ओर में ध्यान दिखाना चाहूँगा। पहली बात तो इसमें यही है कि जूडिशियरी को संप्रेत माना गया है। इसमें अब दूसरा अच्छा प्राविधान यह रखा गया है कि एक्ज्यूटिव का भी सरकारी खर्च पर डिफेन्ड किया जायेगा सेशनल काउट में। अब तक जो हमारा अनुभव रहा है वह बहुत गन्दर नहीं रहा है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आज भी मंडर केमेज में एमिकम क्यूरी काउंट एग्वाइन्ट करती है लेकिन एमिकम क्यूरी में कौन बकील होते हैं? जो सबसे जूनियर बकील होते हैं उनको यह कैसे दिया जाते हैं क्योंकि अच्छे बकील तो होते हैं उनके पेमेन्ट ऊँचे होते हैं और सरकार का जो रेट है उसके आधार पर वे तैयार नहीं होते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में एक्ज्यूटिव को आज भी न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है। आधुनिक प्राविधान रखा है कि सेशनल केमेज में गवर्नमेंट के खर्च पर उनको डिफेन्ड किया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि अच्छे से अच्छे बकील जो उस अदालत के मामले प्रैक्टिस करने

के लिए हो उन सभी का उपयोग, उनकी सविसेध डिफेन्ड और एक्ज्यूटिव से मके, इस प्रकार का प्राविधान होना चाहिए। नमाम बकील जो बार के मेम्बर्स हो उनकी एक लिस्ट बन जानी चाहिये और बाई नम्बर, रोटेशन में कोई भी बकील जिसको एक्ज्यूटिव को डिफेन्ड करने के लिए सरकार नियुक्त करे वह रेफ्यूज न कर सके। हो सकता है कि उनका कम तनख्वाह मिले लेकिन बूकि वे और दूसरे मुकदमों में अच्छा कमाते हैं इसलिए उनके लिए कम्युनमरी कर देना चाहिए कि जिसको भी मीरियल नम्बर से कोर्ट या सरकार एग्वाइन्ट करेगी उसको मुकदमों से डिफेन्ड करना पड़ेगा। यदि इस प्रकार का प्राविधान नहीं करेगे तो जो इन-एक्सीपीरियन्स बकील हैं वही रहेगे और उनसे एक्ज्यूटिव को अधिक सजा मिलने की सम्भावना होगी। इसलिए इस प्रकार का प्राविधान रहना चाहिए।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि छोटे छोटे अप्रैसेज के लिए मुस्लिमों को बार बार अदालत में आना पड़ता था, मान, दो मान और तीन मान तक केमेज चलने थे उनके लिए इसमें प्राविधान रखा गया है कि समन्वय जारी हो जायेगे और यदि वे जुर्म मानते हैं तो उनको अदालत में आने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी, वही से जर्माना भेजकर अपना पिण्ड छुड़ा सकते हैं। यह एक बहुत अच्छा प्राविधान है।

इसी प्रकार में सेशनल कोर्ट में सिर्फ वही केमेज जायेगे जो सेशनल ट्रायबिल हो। अभी तक यह है कि दूसरे केमेज भी जिनका ट्रायल दूसरे फर्म क्लाम मैजिस्ट्रेट्स कर सकते हैं उनको भी सेशनल में भेजा जाता था अब कबल सेशनल केमेज ही वहा जायेगे जिसमें सेशनल कोर्ट में अपनी काम कर मर्कगी और लोगों का न्याय मिलने में देरी नहीं होगी। लिटीगेन्स जो वहा पर जायेगे वह जल्दी में न्याय प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

इसी तरह से फार्मल करैक्टर एडिटेन्स जो हैं उसमें फ्राम एग्जामिनेशन बर्ररह की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती, जैसे किसी की बिल्कुल फार्मल करैक्टर की एडिटेन्स है उसको एफिडेविट में भी रखने का प्राविधान रखा गया है, उसकी एफिडेविट पेश होने के बाद एडिटेन्स में शामिल कर लिया जायेगा जिसमें फ्राम एग्जामिन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती है। इस प्रकार का जो प्राविधान रखा गया है वह एक बहुत अच्छा प्राविधान है।

## [श्री निरुपाध सिंह]

इसी तरह से जो सबसे अच्छा प्राविधान है, जो क्लॉक 428 में है कि धारा जो मुक्तिम अदालत में जाते हैं जिनकी उमानत नहीं होती है वे साल, दो साल और तीन साल तक कस्टडी में पड़े रहते हैं और उसके बाद वही 4 महीने और 6 महीने की सजा होती है और कभी कभी तो बरी हो जाते हैं। तो यह एक बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होती थी। लेकिन नये प्राविधान में रखा गया है कि जहां इनने दिनों कोई जेन में रहा हो या धन्डर ट्रायल रहा हो और बाद में उसका कन्विक्शन हो जाता है तो उसका उनका पीरियड जोकि कस्टडी में वह भुगत चुका है, उस सेन्टेन्स में से निकाल दिया जायेगा। यह एक बहुत अच्छा प्राविधान है जिसमें एक्ज्यूट की हार्डशिप घटेगी।

इसी तरह में एन्टीमिपेटरी बेल का अच्छा प्राविधान रखा गया है। कल भी पो आई के सदस्य कह रहे थे कि यह पैसे से बिक्री में उनसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इसमें हाई कोर्ट और सेशन कोर्ट, दाना को पावस दी गई है। इस प्रकार का प्राविधान बहुत आवश्यक था क्योंकि एक तरफ आप पुलिस की हाईहैन्डनेस की बात करते हैं कि पुलिस ज्यादा करती है, ऐसे केस रजिस्टर करन के बाद में एक्ज्यूट को विरफ्तार करके पुलिस रुपया गेठना चाहती है तो इस प्रकार का मिसयूज आइन्दा न हा, इसलिए यह प्राविधान रखा गया है कि एक्ज्यूट को एन्टीमिपेटरी बेल पर रिलीज किया जा सकता है। आजतक यह प्राविधान नहीं था। यह बहुत शानदार प्राविधान है और इसका मैं स्वागत करना हूँ।

इसी तरह से समी प्रोसीडर का भी एक प्राविधान रखा गया है। सैक्टर 8 में यह प्राविधान है कि दफा 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 जो है उनका काफी मिसयूज होता था, दफा 109 है और 107 है उसका काफी मिसयूज होना था, जहालक पुलिस का स्वागत है 107 के केसेज वह झूठे बनाती थी तो इसमें अदालत पर पाबन्दी लाई गई है कि 6 महीने में यदि इस तरह के मामले निपट न सके तो वह अपने आप समाप्त

हो जायेगे। आज हम देखते हैं कि 107 के अन्तर 50, 50; 60, 60, आदिमियों को मुकदमा करने के बाद भी तीन-चार साल तक सटकाये रहते हैं, अदालतों में उन को जाना जाना पड़ता है और आखिर में उस का कुछ नहीं होता है 107 के केसेज में। आप रेकार्ड देख लीजिये कि एक परमेट से अधिक लोगों को बाउन्ड डाउन नहीं किया जाता है। उन का जो हेराममेंट होता है उसी के लिये लॉग मुकदमा करते हैं। अब 6 महीने के अन्दर या तो अदालत को फैसला करना पड़ेगा, और अगर नहीं कर पायेगी तो अपने आप प्रोमीडियम खत्म हो जायेगी। इस से लोगों का काफी सफ़लियत हागी और आगे उन का मिसयूज भी नहीं होगा।

इसी तरह में सम्पापति जी, 109 क अन्तर भी जो अपन प्रीस्टेमिनिविल मीन्स के लिये पुनिम गिरफ्तार कर सकती थी लागा का इस का हटा दिया गया है, यह काफी हद तक सुधार है। हालांकि 109 क अन्तर अब भी ऐसे प्राविधान रखे गये हैं लेकिन फिर भी दर्ज़न की निम्नत कुछ सुधार किया गया है इसलिए यह भी स्वागत योग्य है। इस प्रकार के कुछ और प्रोवीजन हैं जिन को मैं मैं समझना हूँ मनी महोदय देखें और उन पर ध्यान दें और उन में कुछ सुधार कर सकें तो अच्छा होगा।

सम्पापति जी, एक मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आज बेनेबिल केसेज में यदि कान्जीबेल आफें है तो पुलिस अफसर को अरेस्ट करने का अधिकार है, आज भी अधिकार है और आइन्दा के लिये भी अधिकार रखे गये हैं। मैं उदाहरण दना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे 325 का एक केस है बेनेबिल, लेकिन क्वी कान्जीबेल है 324 में आता है वह कान्जीबेल है हालांकि बेनेबिल है इन केसेज में पुलिस को अरेस्ट करने का अधिकार है। मैं यह प्राविधान चाहता हूँ कि जो भी बेनेबिल केस हो और कान्जीबेल हो उस केस में पुलिस को अरेस्ट करने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये। उस से वह बेल मांग सकता है। आज मनी जी यह सकते हैं कि उन लोगों को बेल बाउंड

पुलिस कर देती है। मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन उस के पहले धरेस्ट होना जरूरी है, पहले उस को धरेस्ट किया जायेगा उस के बाद उस को बेल आउट किया जायेगा। इसलिये इस में सुधार होना चाहिये।

इसी तरह में सभापति जी, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ प्राइवेट कमप्लेन्ट कमिटल वा मवाल उठता है, पुलिस केसेज होना है उन में कमिटमेन्ट का प्रायोग हटा दिया गया है और सीधा मेसन जज का कमिट कर देते हैं यह अच्छा प्राविधान है और प्राइवेट कमप्लेन्ट भी थोड़ी टन्वयारी होने के बाद कमिटमेन्ट होता है। लेकिन आप न इस में जा बलाज 208 में प्राविधान रखा है कि जो डाकूमेन्ट की नकल ऐक्ज्यूज को दी जायेगी लेकिन यदि वीनमिनस हो काफी डाकूमेन्ट हो तो उन की नकल नहीं दी जायेगी और वह अपने वकील की माफन उन का इम्पेक्शन कर सकता है। सभापति जी, नदालतो ने अनभव के आग्रह पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई भी डाकूमेन्ट नहीं है जो प्रीमीक्शन पण करे और ऐक्ज्यूज उस की छानबीन नहीं कर सके, उस को जैम गैरजामिन नहीं कर सके। जहाँ तब इम्पेक्शन का मशाय है उस के अलग नियम हैं और उस की पैरवी कागज की नकल लिये बगैर नहीं हो सकती। इसलिये इस प्राविधान को बम्पनरी रखा जाय क्योंकि जहाँ मुस्तगीस अदालत में अपने डाकूमेन्ट पण करेगा उस की पण नकल भी साथ में पेश कर सकता है, यह आवश्यक होना चाहिये और चाहे कितने ही नम्बर हो उस को उन सब कागजों की नकल देना जरूरी होना चाहिये।

सभापति जी, इसी तरह से बलाज 30 है उस में यह प्राविधान रखा गया है, जो पहले भी था और आज भी रखा गया है कि, ऐक्ज्यूज पर जुर्माना किया जाय और अगर वह उस रकम को नहीं दे सकता तो उस के डिफाल्ट में उस का इम्प्रीजनमेन्ट किया जाय। मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ। आज आदमी की आजादी को इतना कम न धाँका जाय। हो सकता है कि किसी के

पाम आज पैसा न हो और पैसे न होने की वजह से आदमी को जेल काटनी पड़े यह बहुत बड़ी गैर-इन्साफी है। हो सकता है कि आज उस के पाम प्रीपर्टी नहीं हो तो फाइन कर दो और जब प्रीपर्टी हो उस वक्त उस में बमूल कर लिया जाय। लेकिन इस प्रकार का प्राविधान न रखे कि वह रुपया नहीं दे सकता तो उस की पर्सनल लिबर्टी को बर्तल कर दिया जाय और उस को जेल में रखा जाय। यह उचित नहीं है।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी ऐक्ज्यूज पेश होना है उस का मैजिस्ट्रेट की मर्जी है कि उसका पैरवी की इजाजत दे या न दे। एक बहुत बड़ा क्रांतिकारी कदम होगा। कि जिन लोगों की जमानत हो जाय उन को बारबार पेशी पर आने से कोई फायदा न मुन्गीम को है और न कोर्ट का है। मिरफ जब भी आवश्यकता हो उस दिन ही मुल्जिम का बुलाया जाय, बाकी अपन वकील की माफन उस की पैरवी तारी रह, यानी वकील उस का बड़ा पैरवी करता रहे। आप देखिये कि कितनी हमारी सुमन पावर वा बेगटेज होना है ऐक्ज्यूज को बार-बार पेशी पर आना पड़ना है कभी 10 राज की, कभी 15 राज की। इसलिए जहाँ मुल्जिम जमानत पर होगा उस की बकालत पैरवी का प्राविधान बम्पनरी होना चाहिये। और जहाँ हम राहते हैं तो उस के स्पेशल गिजन्स रेकार्ड हो जाये कि इस वजह से हम उस का बकालत पैरवी नहीं देना चाहते। बाकी सभी मामला में बकालत पैरवी की इजाजत होनी चाहिये।

सभापति जी, बलाज 263 में समरी ट्राइल की पावर्स रखी गयी हैं, मैं उस का स्वागत करना हूँ। लेकिन इस में एक बहुत बड़ा हथियार मुजिस्ट्रेट के हाथ में दे दिया गया है। जैसा मैं ने शुरू में निवेदन किया था आजकल के मैजिस्ट्रेट इनएक्सपीरियेंस हैं इसलिए और बातां के बलाबा जो जजमेन्ट होता है उस में कही नहीं दर्ज करना पड़ना है कि हमने फल-फली गवाह को ऐम्बामिन किया और

[श्री शिव नाथ सिंह]

उसने यह रेकार्ड दिया। हा सचता है कि पूरा रेकार्ड वह नहीं रखे वॉरेंट का लेकिन किन्-किन गवाहों को ऐम्बामिन किया और उस के समरी स्टेटमेंट रेकार्ड करे और अपने हस्ताक्षर करे और गवाहों के हस्ताक्षर भी करवाये इतना उस को बाउण्ड डाउन होना चाहिये। वरना अपनी मर्जी से बैठे-बैठे वह ताम्र खेलते रहते हैं चाय पीते रहते हैं और आखिर में कहते हैं कि हम ने गवाहों के बयान सुने और इसके आधार पर मैं इस का मुल्जिम मानता हूँ। इस प्रकार की बहुत बड़ी पावर मैजिस्ट्रेट को नहीं होनी चाहिये और समरी ट्रायल में गवाहों के बयान रेकार्ड हो चाहें समरेली हो लेकिन गवाहों के बयान रेकार्ड होने चाहिये।

आप ने अपील के कुछ मामलों में रेस्ट्रिक्शन किया है। क्लॉज 37(1) में कुछ ऐसे मामले हैं जिन में सजा अगर एक अपराध से कम की हो तो उस में आप ने अपील के अधिकार नहीं दिये हैं। मेरा कहना है कि सजा एक दिन की भी बहुत अधिक होती है और स्वतंत्र भारत के एक नागरिक के लिये एक दिन की सजा भी गलत रूप में भुगतना अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसलिए इस में यह जो अपील के राइट्स कटल किये हैं यह राइट उन का देना चाहिये। हर मामले में जहाँ कि सजा हा जाय उस मामले में अपील का राइट होना चाहिये। फाइन में आप अपील न रखें लेकिन जहाँ सजा हा उस में आप को अपील का प्रोवीजन रखना चाहिये।

सभापति जी एक और बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। क्लॉज 456 में अधिकार दिया गया है ट्रायल कोर्ट को कि मुस्तगीम की प्रोपर्टी पर जहाँ अतिक्रमण किया गया हा तो यह जा आप न इस में रखा है कि *he may restore*, यह नष्ट होना चाहिये। जिस की प्रोपर्टी पर अतिक्रमण किया गया है जिस की प्रोपर्टी छानी गयी है और यदि मुल्जिम को सजा हाती है और प्रोपर्टी उस मुस्तगीम की मानी जाती है तो बम्बलसरी होना चाहिये कि वह प्रोपर्टी उस को रेस्टोर की जाय।

सभापति जी, कुछ मामलों में लिमिटेशन रखी है बिल के अन्दर कि कुछ मामलों में जो 8 महीने की अपराध के बाद भी प्रोसीक्यूशन नहीं हुआ आज तक हमारे कोड में इस प्रकार का प्राविधान नहीं है लेकिन आपने अलग-अलग कैटेगरीज रखी हैं कि इस प्रकार के मामलों में (महीने के बाद भी उस का कोई ट्रायल नहीं होगा उस का कोई कामनीशन नहीं लिया जायेगा उस के उपर कोई मुकदमा नहीं चलेगा। यह मेरी राय में ठीक नहीं है। आज आप देखते हैं कि 6-8 महीने तक पुलिस इनवेस्टीगेशन में किसी मामले को रखती है और बाद में हो सकता है कि पुलिस उस में फाइनल रिपोर्ट न्याय दे। प्राइवेट मुस्तगीम को आप कोर्ट में जाने से डिबार करन हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि क्रिमिनल केसेज में कोई लिमिटेशन नहीं होना चाहिये वरना इस में बहुत बड़ी डिफिकल्टी होगी। इन बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। बावजूद कि प्रोवीजन हैं वह अच्छे हैं पहले जो कांड या उस में बाकी सुधार किया गया है और इस दृष्टि से यह बिल स्वागत योग्य है तथा हमारी सरकार बधाई की पात्र है।

SHRI B R SHUKLA (Bahraich) Mr Chairman Sir at the very outset, I would like to pay rich compliments to the hon Minister Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha who showed a very liberal spirit of accommodation in the conduct of the deliberations of the Joint Committee. I assure the House that the approach of the Joint Committee was non political, non-partisan and the only consideration that weighed with us was how to create and enact a procedural law where justice would be speedy, effective and cheap.

This is a very comprehensive Code running into more than 400 clauses and, therefore, it is not possible to deal with all of them in detail. However, I would like to focus the attention of the House on certain important features of this Bill.

Before the achievement of Independence, in this country the National Congress

Party and other parties which were interested in the liberation of the country from foreign rule were agitating for the separation of the judiciary from the executive.

Uptill now, there has not been separation of the judiciary from the executive under any statutory provision of law. No doubt in many of the States and also in Union territories, there is separation of the judiciary from the executive, but that is only under an executive notification. For the first time in the history of this country, a provision is going to be made for complete separation of the judiciary from the executive, and with this object in view, two categories of magistrates have been provided for: one class of magistrates would be called judicial magistrates First Class and Second Class, and the other class of magistrates would be executive magistrates. In very limited classes of cases, the executive magistrates would have jurisdiction to decide cases, and that is in proceedings under sections 107 and 145 of Cr. P.C. and also under section 133 relating to removal of nuisances, etc. All other matters in which the penalty or the punishment is involved would be dealt with exclusively by judicial magistrates.

Now the procedure for appointment of judicial magistrates is like this. The State Government would first appoint the judicial magistrates. Thereafter, their postings, promotions, etc., shall be entirely under the supervision and control of the High Court and not under an executive head like the District Magistrate or the Commissioner or the State Government.

The second important feature is the appointment of public prosecutors, additional public prosecutors and assistant public prosecutors. Till now the practice has been that the public prosecutor is appointed for conducting cases in the Courts of Sessions by the State Government; the additional public prosecutor is appointed in the same manner; police officers designated as assistant public prosecutors are appointed to conduct cases in courts of magistrates. Now, under this

Code, public prosecutors would be appointed by the State Governments for conducting cases in the Sessions Courts out of a panel of names prepared by the District Magistrate in consultation with the District Judge. Similarly, public prosecutors to conduct cases in the High Court on behalf of the State would be appointed by the State Government in consultation with the High Court. It has been clearly mentioned that no police officer shall be appointed to conduct cases in the Courts of Magistrates. Therefore, the police officer who is in charge of investigation would not be participating in the conduct of the cases. So, there is separation of the office of prosecutor from that of the investigator. That is another point.

Most of the criticism which has been levelled against the Government and also against the provisions of this Bill is based on the consideration that the police has always been misusing the powers and, therefore, these provisions should not be there. My humble submission is that the powers conferred on magistrates or on police officers under the various sections of the Criminal Procedure Code would not be a ground for dispensing with the necessity of retaining such provisions in the Code. For example, there is a provision in respect of dacoity in the Indian Penal Code. If a police officer hauls up an innocent man and gets him convicted, it is not the fault of the provision in the Indian Penal Code. Similarly, it is not the fault of section 107 or 145 of the Cr. P.C. if the powers are misused by the police officer. For toning up the Police Administration we have to adopt certain other administrative measures rather than dispensing with such provisions in the Code itself. Moreover, most of the powers which were used by persons who had property and assets, in order to harass their poor tenants, can also now be utilised by the poor persons because it is now the Government of the poor persons and, therefore, the Government has got the aspirations and urges of the exploited classes in mind and, therefore the officers who would be implementing the provisions of clauses 145 and 107 would be using

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

them for the benefit of the poorer sections and I am afraid that if these provisions are taken away from the statute book, it is the poorer sections. It will be the exploited sections that would be hard-hit and they will get justice nowhere because after all it is these poor persons whose houses are burnt, whose cattle are taken away, whose fields are destroyed and their crops are looted and they are not getting evidence to support their case. It would be the Executive Magistrate who would be utilising the provisions of these sections in order to see that this goondalism by vested classes is put an end to.

Then consider clause 110—this is a remarkably radical measure put forward for the first time in the statute book. Under the old code, thieves, receiver of stolen property and forgers are contemplated to be dealt with in Sec 110. We have introduced a measure whereunder persons who habitually commit the offence of corruption or aid or abet in the commission of an offence of corruption, black-marketing, hoarding can also be dealt with. It is not necessary that the Police should give a charge-sheet. Whenever a Judicial Magistrate of First Class receives information that within his jurisdiction there is a person or class of persons who by habit, who by reputation, are indulging in the offences of corruption or are aiding or abetting thereof, they can be dealt with under Sec. 110. No sanction is necessary. If anybody wants to prosecute a public servant under the Prevention of Corruption Act for taking bribery, then sanction of the authority which can remove him has to be taken. But, in order to initiate a proceeding under clause 110 here, no sanction is necessary.

Then I come to the statement under clause 162. In this regard a ruling was given by Chief Justice, Subba Rao in *Tehsildar Singh vs. State of U.P.* in which he laid down that omission is not a contradiction. That is, if there is a lamp at one place at the time of commission of a dacoity, and it is mentioned in the statement and if the witness comes into the

witness box and says that there were two lamps burning, then he cannot be confronted with the statement regarding omission 'Well, while in the examination under Sec. 161 you have stated only about one source of light, now you are adding another source of light.' Chief Justice Subba Rao said that there is no contradiction and that it is a mere omission. 'We, who were practising in District Courts and other mofussil courts were put at a disadvantage by this ruling that mere omission in the statement of a witness was held not to amount to a contradiction and, therefore, a salutary change has been introduced and in order to remove the evil effect of this ruling it has now been provided that omission may amount to contradiction if the same is relevant and significant.

Then I come to revisions. Revisions used to be heard and finally disposed of only by the High Court Judges. A Sessions Judge who has the power to award death sentence, who has the power to award a sentence of life imprisonment, who has got unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction in civil matters, is deprived of the power of finally deciding revision cases and he acts only as a letter-box. Under existing law he has to refer the matter to high court for final decision. One has to fight one battle in lower court and then he has to fight in the high court. The poor man is put to lot of harassment. Happily in this measure it is provided that there would be only one revision. Session judges would dispose of the revision. Under the existing code the Sessions judges show reluctance to refer the matters even when there are obvious mistakes and errors in the judgment of the learned lower courts. The high court lawyers feel somewhat agitated. It again comes to a question of vested interests. They think they would be deprived of the advantage of having clients from the mofussil in revision matters. Similarly, all the cases of appeals arising out of the convictions by the criminal courts other than the sessions courts will be decided by the sessions courts themselves. That would also curtail the load of work

on the high court. It is a matter of notoriety that there are huge arrears of cases in all the high courts. There is a regular effort on the part of the members of the Bar that the number of the judges should be increased. That is, in first instance they create arrears and then they demand for additional judges. This is how things proceed in the high court. Here again it is the vested interest which creates hurdles in the way of quick disposal of cases. It is a matter of common knowledge that after the execution of the bail bonds the status of the sureties are verified by referring the matter to *tahsildar*; the *tahsildar* refers it to his own subordinates and then it is referred to the *Lekhpal*. This involves a good deal of money in the shape of bribery. This point is now finally settled. That is to say, the magistrates would no longer refer the matter for verification to revenue officials etc. The magistrate would have to satisfy himself by proper affidavits or by other mode of proof that the status of the surety is sufficient.

As regards special magistrates, there was a good deal of criticism about special magistrates, better known as, honorary magistrates. Sir, this institution was utilised for conferring benefits on the stooges of the Government. Our Committee gave sufficient thought to that matter. The result has been that the special magistrate would be appointed in consultation with the high courts under the rules framed by the high courts. They would be appointed for one year only at a time and they would exercise power of second class magistrates, they would be persons who had held Government office or are holding Government office and then they should have experience of legal affairs.

In the end I would say that hon. Members who are going to speak should not unnecessarily delay the passage of the Bill which is in the interests of the public. I would only beseech them that they should go through the various clauses of the Bill and satisfy themselves about the soundness and efficacy of the measures which are in

the interest of the public and should not claim adjournment of the debate in the next Session.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) सभापति महोदय, यह एक बड़ा झण्डा मुझाव छाया है, आज भी कोर्ट में बयान मैजिस्ट्रेट बहुत कम लिखते हैं। छोटी कोर्ट में बयान झल्लकार लिखते हैं, रीडर लिखते हैं। मैजिस्ट्रेट माहब भगन नैम्बर में बैठकर बात करते हैं और उस गरीब को मजा मिल जाती है। कैमला रीडर लिख देता है। मैजिस्ट्रेट दमनकन कर देता है। इस के झलावा जिस का पुलिस पबट कर ले जाती है, उसे हैडकप कर के ले जाया जाता है? यह एक्जैजरेमन नहीं है। मैंने असेम्बली में सवाल पूछा था तो उन्होंने बताया था, 3000 में लगभग फिर दो थोड़े इतने बयान मैजिस्ट्रेट के हाथ के लिखे हुए नहीं हैं। तो आप का यह जा प्रोसीजर है, यह बिल्कुल ठीक है। आप धीरे धीरे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, बहुत कुछ गुधार लिया है। मैजिस्ट्रेट जा हान है यह कभी थो कानून का जो नये हान है, जानते नहीं हैं। नये नये आपने लेकर देना क्रिम है। अगर बड़ा एक्सपर्टिमेंट मैजिस्ट्रेट थहा बैठा हा और ऐक्ज्यूज ब। माइक्रोलॉजी और बिटेनेम के डेमांड को नोट करे तब तो जजमेंट ठीक होता है। एक तो हैडकप, का जं। प्राविजन है बिना मतलब हैडकप लगा कर और उसको घुमा कर पुलिस न जानी है एक तो यह चीज ठीक नहीं है। और लाने के बाद उस को किस परेशानी में बैठाते हैं, यह आप जानते हैं। इसके बाद जब कोर्ट में आ जाता है तो कोर्ट में आप ने इसका प्रोसीजर 144 में दिया है, उसके आगे ही पहले मैजिस्ट्रेट को ऐक्ज्यूज का बयान लेना चाहिए, एक दिन के बाद नहीं। मैजिस्ट्रेट उस से खुली बात करे कि तुमने यह किया है। मैजिस्ट्रेट को सारी स्टोरी मालूम नहीं है। वह हरीदनी चाहता है कि जल्दी अपना काम कर के 5 बजे दूसरे एग्जमेन में चला जावे। उसे कोई मतलब नहीं है, ऐक्ज्यूज के बारे में वह पढ़ा हुआ नहीं है बिल्कुल। यह गवर्नमेंट के वकील को, पब्लिक प्राइव्यूटर को सुनता है और वह कहता है कि तुम लिख कर माफ़ी, घाट बिल फेम बि

[ श्री मूल बन्द बाग ]

बाबं । सवाल यह है कि वह मजिस्ट्रेट पूरा समझ जाय केस को तो वह ऐक्जुड से पूछे कि तुम ने यह बात कही, जिन जिन बातों पर वह कसीब कर जाय फीली, उस पर क्रास नहीं होना चाहिये और बिटनेस नहीं होना चाहिये । घब घाप इस प्रोसीजर को ठीक नहीं समझेगे । घाप कहेगे कि यह प्रोसीजर ठीक नहीं है । मैंने तो मुझाब दिया है कि जैसे ही ऐक्जुड कोर्ट में घाप, उस के दो दिन के बाद, पाच दिन के बाद नहीं, फौरन उससे यह बात पूछनी चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब एक दफा ट्रायल शुरू हो जाये तो कटीन्गूवस होना चाहिये । यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि एक एक पेची हुई मई में, दूसरी जुलाई में और तीसरी सितम्बर में । डे टू डे हीयरिंग हानी चाहिए । डे टू डे हीयरिंग होगी और डिफेंस भी तो उसमें एक बड़ा फायदा होगा कि उन दिनों से अगर कोई ऐसा गवाह है तो घाप कहेंगे कि सफिश्येट काज है । लेकिन मैं कहता हू कि सफिश्येट काज होना है या तो इन्वेस्टिगेटिंग आफिसर का या डाक्टर का । वह जानबूझकर करते हैं, क्योंकि दो-चार दफा टी० ए०, डी० ए० मिल जाता है । मैजिस्ट्रेट कह देता है कि मैं एडजस्ट कर लूंगा कि तुम चार दफा भा सकागें । इस लिये यह बात बहुत जरूरी है कि बयान फौरन लिये जाय, उस के बाद डे टू डे क्रास बिटनेस हो, तब ही मैजिस्ट्रेट को भी याद रहेगा और वकील को भी याद रहेगा और जजमेंट भी जल्दी होगा । लेकिन प्रक्सर यह होता है कि पहली पेची भाज हुई तो दूसरी पेची दो महीने बाद—फिर न जज को याद रहता है और न वकील साहब को याद रहता है, बस बयान लिखते चले जाते हैं । हाई कोर्ट का रुल बना हुआ है कि तुम को इतना कोटा पूरा करना है—यह ठीक नहीं है ।

कानून में दफा 109 है—मैं इस को समझ नहीं सका हू । मुझे बतलाइये कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर घाप ने 110 के अन्दर कितनों को सजा दी है ? श्री राम निवास जी मिर्चा मुझे बतलावें 1972 में 110 के अहत किस का चालान

हुआ है—एक दृष्टांत तो बनसाइये, जो हैबिचुधल आफेण्डर्स है 110 के अन्दर एक साल में कितनों को सजा हुई है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, please continue next. We are now taking up the discussion under Rule 193 by Shri Samar Guha.

16.00 Hrs.

# DISCUSSION RE. FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contar) . Sir, I am not raising the issue of the working of the Fertilizer Corporation from any political stand-point, nor for any partisan purpose, nor from any opposition angle. But, as a humble student of science, I consider it my academic as well as patriotic duty to uphold the dignity of this Corporation that has been established by a number of dedicated scientists, who have contributed 25 years of their life from younger days for building up the Fertilizer Corporation of India. In fulfilling the national objective of self-sufficiency and self-reliance in our economy, the Fertilizer Corporation of India has made a remarkable achievements. All the Opposition Leaders and the leaders of the Independent group have sent a memorandum jointly to the Prime Minister as also the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. I had the privilege to discuss the matter with the Prime Minister as also with the hon. Minister, who gave me a very patient hearing. I had very cordial discussion with him for over an hour on the issue of the Fertilizer Corporation.

Sir, I do not want to raise it from the partisan point of view for another reason. I know that a large number of Members belonging to the ruling party also hold the same views as I and many other Members do.

Sir, some disparaging remarks were made against the performance of the Fertilizer Corporation of India as also regarding the



dedicated service rendered by a number of eminent scientists. Surprisingly, such criticism and adverse comments against them evoked widespread comments from almost all the important news papers of the country. *The Statesman, The Hindu, The Hindustan Times, The Indian Express, National Herald, The Patriot, Amrit Bazar Patrika, Hindustan Standard* and a number of vernacular papers and many periodicals like *The Economic and Political Weekly, Mainstream, New Age, Wave* and many others have made comments about the FCI in terms of praise, and commended their works. I wish that even a fraction of it was said in support of other public undertakings of our country.

I had said that the FCI had made a remarkable contribution toward fulfilling the national objective of self-reliance and self-sufficiency in our economy. Let me enumerate a few of their achievements. The FCI is perhaps the only public sector undertaking which incurred no loss since its inception. During the financial year that ended recently, the profit has been more than Rs. 5 crores, and 99 per cent of the production target had been fulfilled. Trombay and Namrup recorded the highest production. Trombay alone made a profit of Rs. 9 crores despite the defective designs that were provided earlier by the American contractors, which had been successfully corrected by the FCI management. Had there been no power-cut at Nangal and Gorakhpur, and suitable coal had been found for Sindri, the FCI could have made an additional production in excess of the target. The target sale of FCI was Rs. 89 crores, and this target has been exceeded. The FCI is the only scientific manufacturing body in our country which has successfully developed indigenous expertise, necessary know-how, production technology, design and engineering, fabrication etc, in creditably fulfilling the objective, as I have already said, of self-reliance of our national economy.

The scientists and the technicians of the FCI have succeeded in developing mass commercial production of catalysts, and

now a part of it is being exported to foreign countries. The FCI has not only developed its own chemistry of catalysts, but has even developed the chemical process of mass production of fertiliser from the available national raw materials. It has thus helped the nation to conserve foreign exchange by eschewing largely the necessity for import of foreign know-how and foreign technology, foreign raw materials and foreign catalysts for manufacture of at least 36 per cent of the national requirement of fertiliser.

In fulfilling the objective of our national economy and expanding the base of employment to a larger number of people belonging to the lower and middle income groups, it firmly replaced the monopoly control of big foreign and Indian commercial houses like the Shaw Wallaces, the Jardines and the Rallis etc. In dealing with the trade on fertiliser distribution, it enlarged the marketing facilities to co-operatives and small-scale dealers and to the educated unemployed through entrepreneur development schemes, whereas the other public sector fertiliser units like the Madras Fertilisers, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and to some extent the Roukela plant of the Hindustan Steels are distributing their fertilisers not through co-operatives but through big monopoly-houses. Out of the total requirement of fertilisers in our country, about half of it is imported from the USA, Western Europe, Japan, East European countries, and about one-third of it is distributed even now through monopoly-houses.

FCI is the only organisation which has nothing to do with the monopoly houses for distribution of its production of fertilisers. At the time of takeover of the management of the FCI by scientific technocrats in September 1970, there were Rs. 2.50 crores outstanding with the fertiliser dealers. Within two years, they realised and recovered Rs. 2 crores of these outstandings from the fertiliser dealers.

The technocrat-scientific management of FCI's praiseworthy performance in the

[Shri Samar Guha]

16.13 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER *in the Chair*]

field of production and management brought down inventories substantially during the last three years from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 20 crores. FCI has very largely, for the first time in our country succeeded in indigenising design and engineering and stimulating fabrication of sophisticated plant and equipment for the fertiliser industry. FCI has successfully developed the technique of coal-based fertiliser, on the one hand and dispensed with the import of crores of rupees worth of sulphur on the other by devising the technology and the chemistry of making nitro-fertiliser without sulphur. In this way they have helped to conserve and save foreign exchange for the country.

Its agricultural research, soil testing, extension and promotion programmes have been highly commended by the National Commission on Agriculture. Its credibility of Indianisation of technology and utilisation of indigenous raw materials have impressed Government so much that FCI has been entrusted with a fresh investment of more than Rs. 1,000 crores for constructing six new fertiliser plants based mostly on coal and also nitro-phosphate plants, without having anything to do with either foreign technology, foreign knowhow, foreign expertise or foreign raw materials.

In the background of the remarkable performance of FCI in fulfilling the economic objective of self-sufficiency and self-reliance, utilisation of indigenous resources, development of indigenous expertise and technology, Indianisation of design and engineering, fabrication of fertiliser plant and machinery, development of the technique of manufacture of catalysts, elimination of monopoly control by foreign commercial houses over dealership, it is really baffling to me why the Action Committee that was set up to examine the workings of the different public undertakings recommended an immediate restructuring and reorganisation of the Fertiliser Corporation.

I want to draw your attention to the fact that from the very inception of this Corporation when the management was transferred from an ICS bureaucrat to scientific-technocrats, there was hostility from the domestic and foreign interests with a view to scuttle the management or control of the scientist-technicians. The first Chairman of the Fertiliser Corporation, who was an ICS, before he left office, left a note with Government making certain serious charges against some of the scientists working there, who took over the directorship. The Vigilance Commission made a very adverse comment against that ICS bureaucrat, Shri Satish Chandra. Foreign vested interests made a sinister move to undo the Indianisation of FCI. To cite a few examples, the Ford Foundation offered experts to FCI and suggested reorganisation of its planning and development division.

One UN agency came forward with a personal to finance the design centre as a parallel and duplicate organisation to the Planning and Development Division and under the control of the UN agency. Then another United Nations agency for International Development and the World Bank offered huge financial aid but with one precondition, that the planning and Development Division will have nothing to do with the design and engineering that they wanted to do.

The American experts made proposals for review and reorganisation of the FCI and the FCI technical management resisted all those foreign interests, and the induction of the foreign experts, and also their attempt at collaboration with the FCI. The coal-based Korba project was approved by the FCI. It was at the intervention of some foreign experts, particularly, American experts, that it was given up for the time being, and as a result our Government had to lose Rs. 3 crores, but now, it has been approved by the Government after a wastage of Rs. 3 crores of our exchequer. Fortunately, the Prime Minister just a few

days before, laid the foundation-stone of should get laurels from the Government; that fertiliser project. instead they have got some punishment."

This is from *The Hindu*.

As I have said, many vested interests were working against the FCI, when the scientists took over charge of the FCI. Coal was supplied by the Jharia collieries at that time but the new management decided to take better type of coal from N.C.D.C. these collieries and those monopoly dealers like Shaw Wallace etc., conspired from the very beginning and created a climate of hostility against the Fertiliser Corporation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please address the Chair instead of looking elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) : He is addressing you but looking at me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Again in the case of sulphur which was imported from outside, another hostility was confronted by FCI. The scientists of FCI were challenged. Our scientists, without sulphur had developed another technique, a new technique, as will be introduced in Haldia plant, of producing nitro-phosphate fertiliser; they have built up a new technique producing-fertilizer without sulphur. But the domestic and foreign interests who had the collaboration for import worth crores of rupees of sulphur were against this manufacture of nitro-phosphate by the Fertiliser Corporation.

A sinister move was going on in collaboration with both domestic and foreign interests to scuttle this Indianisation, to scuttle this indigenous knowhow technology, to scuttle the scientific genius that has been developed by the Fertiliser Corporation.

There is one astounding report of Corruption as has been made regarding Fertilizer deal in Mysore and Andhra. I have got here a number of press comments; I have collected these press comments which are all praise for the Fertiliser Corporation. Even *The Hindu* has said that "instead of creating a fuss the Fertiliser Corporation

There was again hostility to FCI in the Action Committee's report. It is a strange Action Committee's report. The committee was constituted with five persons headed by Mr. M. S. Pathak. Out of these five, none of them have any knowledge whatsoever of the fertiliser industry or its expertise. Three of them were bureaucrats and one of them was from private interests. And strangely enough, in such an industry involving several hundred crores, in a brief note, a note of seven to eight pages, without going into the merits, without giving any arguments, suddenly, they have come to an astounding conclusion. What is the conclusion? Without any logic, without any reasoning, they have come to a subjective conclusion, a biased conclusion. What do they say in that conclusion without any logic or without any argument and without having any expert views whatsoever about the fertiliser industry? They came to the conclusion :

"The Committee has come to the conclusion that the performance of the FCI as a whole is unlikely to improve unless significant changes are made in the top management. In fact, even the proposals contained in the report are unlikely to receive adequate attention unless such changes are made."

I do not know whether the Government is going to take any cognisance of such an astounding and unexpert recommendations of a Committee which had 'no experts' in it. They have recommended that the FCI should be dismembered into several independent zonal units. The result would be : independent, three tier units, building super structure with growing additional expenditure, many times more for the Government without having any benefits whatsoever.

Under the pretext of speedy execution of projects and modernisation of techno-

[Shri Samar Guha] logy, even though the Fertilizer Corporation resisted, the Action Committee wanted induction of foreign collaboration, foreign technology, foreign finance and foreign supervision. Thus the Action Committee indirectly wanted to open the gate of collaboration with foreign interests. Therefore, I do not know whether the Action Committee's Report has any value whatsoever.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Guha has raised a very important discussion. I find there is a list of Members who want to participate. The time allotted is two hours. If Mr. Guha wants that other Members should also participate in this, I should like him to finish within 5 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It may not be possible. In the morning I was told that I would be given 'sufficient' time. I want at least 15 minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude in ten minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is report of widespread black marketing in the country in fertiliser distributions. An impression has been created as though the Fertiliser Corporation is responsible for this black marketing or it has some hand or link with black markets.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): what is the provocation to defend one Government of India concern, of all the Government of India concerns?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH. He is not opposed to public sector at all. He started praising one and he will end up praising everything else.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Fertilizer Corporation deals with only 15 to 17 per cent of the total fertilisers supplied to the consumers, including imports. Nearly half of it is distributed through public agencies like co-operatives, remaining half, that is eight to nine per cent, through the large number of small dealers including

new dealers from among the educated unemployed. The remaining 80 to 85 per cent of the fertilizers is distributed by the Central Fertilizers Pool through the State Governments and other private and public sector manufacturers.

Of the various fertilizers only in respect of three varieties ammonium sulphate, calcium nitrate, urea, the prices are controlled. I have spent about 40 to 45 hours in going through all these papers which I have never done before.

The Fertilizer Corporation of India had sent a circular to the State Government to identify the malpractices, if any, among the selected fertilizer dealers who were licensed by the State Governments. Out of 2400 fertilizer dealers there were complaints against only seven or eight dealers and immediately steps were taken and the licences of these dealers were cancelled.

Sir, the hon Minister said the other day that the marketing of fertilizer should be given to Agriculture Ministry. F.C.I. offered to give whole of the fertiliser, ammonia sulphate, for distribution through Agriculture Ministry to the cultivators that is produced by the Sindri Fertilisers. The Agriculture Ministry decided to take only 30 per cent of this fertiliser. But, after three months they gave up the responsibility of fertiliser distribution. Now licences are given by the State Governments and the responsibility now lies with them and not with the F.C.I.

Some misunderstanding has been created about some deals of fertilisers in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. I want to draw your kind attention again to one particular aspect. When the technocrat took over the management of the Fertilisers Corporation, as I have already said, Rs. 2.50 crores were outstanding with the Fertiliser dealers without any security from them. Within two years the F.C.I. recovered about Rs. 2 crores. Out of enthusiasm, some of the field officials in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh also, in their bona fide motive, collected the arrears for the Government worth Rs. 13 lakhs. They had

evolved a certain procedure in this regard. That was not done in secrecy. The Trombay Unit Managers, Production Managers etc. had an open discussion about this with other departments of the F.C.I. The Marketing Manager, unfortunately, verbally had pointed out certain legal aspects of it which, he felt, should also be taken into consideration. But, before the legal procedure was finalised, in their enthusiasm, the field officers collected Rs. 13 lakhs and the draft was deposited in the F.C.I. account. Nine out of more than 40 dealers in Andhra and Mysore wanted to earn their goodwill and hence they paid the arrears.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: From whom?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to that. The amount was collected by way of drafts and deposited in the Bank. When it was found that this was collected by the field officers hastily, five members of the Board of Directors themselves, in their meeting in Bombay, jointly discussed the whole matter and they found that there was some irregularity in the procedural matter. Therefore, it is they, who decided that the whole matter should be investigated by the C.B.I. before it came to the attention of the Government and Parliament or Press. Then they themselves jointly held a discussion and referred the matter for investigation by the C.B.I. The Marketing Manager immediately, instantly, issued instructions to all officers concerned to extend their co-operation to the C.B.I.

There are 420 dealers in Mysore and Andhra. Even though the fertilisers had been controlled, some had gone into the black market. What is the amount involved? I have made some calculation in this regard. I find that 0.1 per cent of the total fertilisers only is being used by the fertiliser dealers in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. In terms of money, this amount is about Rs. 13 lakhs only. This amount went to Government and not to them. The amount was deposited with the bank. Incidentally this amounts to 0.1 per cent

of the total fertilisers produced by the Fertilisers Corporation, which is worth about Rs. 90 to 95 crores.

They themselves referred it to the CBI, but unfortunately some step was taken against the Production and the Marketing Director and the Manager of the Trombay unit. They have been asked to go on leave. The Minister said, there is no *prima facie* case against them. But on the basis of *prima facie* suspicion, they were asked to go on leave. I do not want to attribute any motive for the action taken by the Minister. May be he wanted time to go into it and scientifically scrutinise it. At least three or four former Ministers for Petroleum and Chemicals have personally told me that if Dr. K. R. Chakravarty and Dr. Mukerjee are not honest and efficient officers, they do not know who else could be called as honest and efficient officers.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Dr. Chakravarty was not asked to go on leave. There is no complaint against him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He has been given an international award recently. During the last discussion, his image was also smeared in a very undignified way. One Member of Parliament wrote to Mr. Sethi in 1971 as follows. This shows how the conspiracy was going on from the beginning. The letter reads thus:

"I am grateful to you for assuring us a thorough enquiry into the shocking charges against Shri K. R. Chakravarty, Shri S. K. Mukerjee, Shri O. K. Ghosh and their associates. Majority of Members of Parliament are anxious to see that these manipulators are turned out from the FCI at the earliest. It is requested that the enquiry be entrusted to the former Chairman, Mr. Satish Chandra, ICS, Secretary of Defence Supplies ...but not to be given to Shri K. D. Malaviya or Shri Haksar or any other officials.

[Shri Samar Guha]

Their termination should not be delayed in the name of enquiry."

I do not want to mention the names of the MP who wrote this. This was done just a few months after these technocrat scientists took over the management of the FCI.

In conclusion I would like to say, as I said in the beginning, I quite agree that in a public undertaking with such a huge national investment, its working and functions should be reviewed periodically. But who should make the review? The Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings or some expert body which has expertise knowledge about the technology of the fertiliser industry? The recommendation of the Action Committee, which has no expert knowledge, was made for several reasons. One reason was, some of them wanted to open the collaboration with foreign interests again and induct Engineering India Limited, which has specialised expertise only for fabrication of oil refineries and not fabrication of fertiliser plants. In the name of modernisation and speedy execution and speedy production, the Action Committee wanted to open the gates of foreign collaboration and foreign intervention and monopoly control of distribution of fertilizer. That is the reason. I do not object to a review. Certainly you should review. May I request the hon. Minister who has taken up the matter of going into this problem to see that certain experts are entrusted with it or request the Committee on Public Undertakings of Parliament to go into the matter. Let him get that report, go through it and then take a cool and calculated action.

Lastly, I may mention that these two officers, the Manager of the Trombay Unit and the Production and Marketing Manager, they have contributed their dedicated service for the FCI. Accidentally, it so happens that out of five Directors three

Directors belong to a certain linguistic fraternity. In this House some very uncharitable remarks were made like 'trio' and 'three musketeers' etc. against three of them. I want to say that these 'three musketeers' were raised to the present high offices from humble positions, after giving 25 years of service to the Fertilizer Corporation. They have been elevated to this position for the dedicated service they have given. It has been stated that they have tried to induct persons of a certain linguistic group. It is not a fact. I have statistics to show that after the scientists-technocrats have taken over the management, the percentage of employment of certain linguistic groups was as it was when it was under the control of the ICS management of Shri Satish Chandra and it has not increased.

In the end I would say that these two officers, who have done dedicated service, they might have committed some procedural irregularities, but they have acted only with the *bona fide* intention of having additional earning for the Government.

श्री सत्यपाल कपूर (पटियाला) मेरा पायट भाफ घाईर है। जब सी० बी० घाईर किसी मामले की, किसी अधिकार के बारे में, एनक्वायरी कर रहा हो, तो क्या उस के बारे में हम किस्म के रिमार्क्स कर के पार्लियामेंट को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की जा सकती है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request Shri. Samar Guha to conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would request the hon. minister to ask the CBI to expedite the inquiry. If the CBI finds that somebody is guilty of any complicity whatsoever, or any malpractice, Sir, you know my humble service in this House for the last seven years. I will not defend anybody who is charged with even an iota of corruption or malpractice. But, as I know them and as I know the Fertilizer Corporation of India, as a student of science it is my academic duty, it is my patriotic duty to uphold the dignity of the institution that has contributed to the objective of self-reliance and self-sufficiency of

our national economy and also the dedicated service of its scientists and technicians.

16.38 hrs.

RE: DISCUSSION ON INCREASE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): This morning a feeling was expressed by hon. Members on both sides of the House that there should be a discussion on the increase in prices of essential commodities. At that time I said that I will report to the House the reaction of the Government. It is true that this subject was discussed earlier in this session. All the same, Government are agreeable to a discussion. I suggest that this discussion may be under rule 193 and it may be taken up on the 15th May.

16.39 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA—contd.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : महापति महोदय, हमारे दोस्त श्री गुहा ने एक निहायत संजीवा मसला उठाया है और इस के बारे में मुझे खुशी है इस बात की कि उन्होंने पूरे तौर पर इंडियनाइजेशन के लिए एक केंद्र बनाया है। यह चाहिए भी था क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा मुक्त मेलक मफिश्येंट हो कर लिहाज में, और आज तो फर्टिलाइजर की बहुत जरूरत है इस बात के लिए कि हमारे फूडसेन्स ज्यादा हो। हम पिछले सालों से कोशिश करते आए हैं और उस कोशिश में हम बहुत हद तक कामयाब नहीं हो सके कि फर्टिलाइजर उस मिकदार में मिल सके जिस में हमें जरूरत है। इसलिए यह मामला और भी धन्य हो जाता है और इस के ग्राम एंड कान्स सोचने की जरूरत है। मुझे उन पर कोई शक नहीं है, जिस डंग से वह लागू है और यह खुशी की बात है कि यह पब्लिक सेक्टर के हक में बोले हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर हम चाहते हैं, हमारी गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी भी यह है कि जहां तक हो सके पब्लिक सेक्टर को प्रवृत्त किया जाय। जहां जहां काराबिंधा हैं उस को दुपल किया जाय। हममें कोई दो राय नहीं है। मैं यह बातें इसलिए कहता हूँ कि हम उन के साथ सहमत हैं इस बात में।

अब मैं कुछ चीजें ध्यान करना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि ठीक है काम करने में कमी कमी सुती हो सकती है। काम करने में कमी कभी थोड़ी बहुत कही कमी रह जाती है। लेकिन यह कमी कार्ड सरकार बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती कि कार्बोनेट्स मार्ग चीजें होनी चाहिए। मैं ए० बी० सी० किसी के भी खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। यह एफ० सी० आई० ता नई आई है हमारे मामले (व्यवधान) मैंने न बनर्जी कहा न मुखर्जी कहा। मैं तो ए० बी० सी० कह रहा हूँ। मुझे नहीं पता है कि कौन है कौन नहीं है। मैं इतना नहीं जानता। मैं सिर्फ यह जानता हूँ कि बड़ा एक काम काम कर रही है। मैं हमेशा टेक्नापेट्स के हक में रहा हूँ। इसलिए कि उनका टेक्निकल बातों का पता होना है। टेक्निकल बातों का पता हो, हमारे मुक्त का प्रागे ले जाय, इसमें कार्ड दा राये नहीं हो सकती। यह होना चाहिए। लेकिन यह भी है कि हमारे टेक्नापेट्स, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, बड़ी बड़ी जगहा पर वह है, लेकिन उन का काम वही खड़ा है, मुक्त की प्रोडक्शन प्रागे ले जाना चाहते हैं, वह वही खड़ा है, फाइनल कर्ड चीजों में प्राया है और कारण यह है कि वह अपने दंग की बहा पाबन्दी लगाने है, कि यह होना चाहिए, वह होना चाहिए। मैं कार्ड आई० सी० एम० या इस क्लाम के हक में नहीं हूँ न मैं किसी के खिलाफ हूँ। (व्यवधान)

आप की बागी प्राणी तो आप बोल लेता। मैं यह ध्यान करता हूँ कि टेक्नापेट्स के हक में मैं इसलिए रहा हूँ कि इन का काम करने दिया जाय क्योंकि इन को पता है कि कहां खराबी है और कौन सा काम हमें करना है। शायद आई० ए० एम० या दूसरे लोग उस बात को जान नहीं पाते। लेकिन कर्ड बार यह समझते हुए, भी मैं अपने धनदाज में कुछ चीजें रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे दोस्त ने कहा कि प्राध में .01 परसेंट था। रुपया नहीं बना मने कि कितना है। रुपया किस ने दिया और कौन वह है। किन दूसरी चीजों में रुपया देने वाली वह 13-14 पार्टीज थी? किस बजह से दिया गया? इस की क्या न एम्पायरी की जाय? मैं समझता हूँ आप इसके

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

अदर डीप जाय तो आप को इस के साथ बहुत सी जूड़ी हुई बातें मिलेंगी जिस से आप सारे देश भर की एक-सी-धार्डि का काम देख पाएंगे। यह दूसरी एक-सी-धार्डि हमारे पास धार्डि है। पहली थी फूड कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया। हमने उस के बारे में भी बहुत कुछ कहा था कि उसके अदर खराबी है उस का दुस्त किया जाय। उस एक-सी-धार्डि में यह स्थिति रही कि नकोड ग्रेन फार्मिंग से लेते रहते और जा फ्लावर मिलन है उनका बैग में डाल कर देते रह और मारा गया एक-सी-धार्डि खुद अपनी पाकेट से देती रही। बग़ावत रुपये इस तरह से दिए गए। ऐसी बातें होती रही। (ब्यवधान) मैं उस की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। नाम उसका भी एक-सी-धार्डि है। मैं उस एक-सी-धार्डि को छोड़ता हूँ। लेकिन यह एक-सी-धार्डि उससे कम नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वानियर) उसका चेंबरमैन माहब कहा गए ?

श्री दरबारा सिंह उस के चेंबरमैन माहब आप से मिलने गए होंगे।

मैं उसकी बात कहता हूँ इसलिए कि दाना में खराबी है। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लूंगा, न मुझे उनके नाम का पता है। बाड़ी सी बात मैं रखना चाहता हूँ।

वह आजकल काई एक्टिंग जनरल मन्त्रालय और डेवलपमेंट है।

उस बाई न जा बाइ बना हुआ है जा मजरी दता है, उसमें मजरी द दी कि इनका मैनजर रखना चाहिए। मैं मिनिस्टर माहब से यह कहता हूँ कि इसका आप दरियाफन कीजिए आया की मजरी दी या नहीं दी और नहीं दी तो अब तक काहे के लिए रखे हुए है उनका ? दूसरा यह है कि 1950 में यनियन पब्लिक नविस कमिशन न इस आदमी का जा बहा काम करता है, मुलाजिम है उन का रिजकट किया और उस को आज बही रखे हुए है। किमने रखा है ?

1961 में नवल और तिम्ली की फिटिलाइजर फैक्ट्री को इकट्ठा करके यह एक-सी-धार्डि बनाई और नवल या गोरखपुर में आपका प्रोडक्शन बढ़िया है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ वह सोन बार और जो है दुर्गापुर, कोशीन और बरोनी इनमें आप का प्रोडक्शन किस हद तक बढ़ा है ? पचास परसेंट वह है। इन जगहों पर कितना प्रोडक्शन हुआ उसका भी अन्दाजा कर लीजिए और यह जा कोशीन में है, हम न एक और भी हालत देखी है जिस आदमी का मार पीट कर बहा से निकाला गया उसपर घटैक हुआ, एसास्ट किया गया उसका उस आदमी ने जितना आधा हिस्सा उसका तैयार किया है वह बर्किय में है और आधा हिस्सा जिन लोगों की हिराजत करने के लिए यहा लाग बाल रह है, उनका तैयार किया हुआ वह बही खड़ा है और वह प्रोडक्शन नहीं द रहा है, काशीन में यह हालत है। आप देख लीजिए और इस का दरियाफन कीजिए। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा किसी का क्योंकि कहते हैं कि यह अमेरिका बाव है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोन है केमिका ? उसकी बीन मदद से रहा है ? केमिको अमेरिका की फर्म है, उस का प्राय तान के लिए बिमन मदद की है इस का भी दरियाफन कीजिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और उसमें दो आदमियाँ का नाम मझे लन पड़्य। यह एक फर्म है जिसके अदर दो आर्थ ह एक बम्बई से काम करती है। एक बसकत में काम करता है। और वह एजेंट है किसके ? मोनेटे एडिटाइली की फर्म है सब में निक्कमी है उसमें और बहन है कि इंडियनल यहा तैयार करके दते हैं। परन्तु प्रोजेक्ट सलर-सलर करोड का जा है उसमें से 35 करोड का करीब बाहर से लाते हैं। ता क्या यह इंडियनल तैयार हा रहा है ? यह दा धार्डि है कपाडिया काई है उन का नाम मुझे आता है लेकिन कबोडिया या कपाडिया ऐसे कुछ नाम है। वह करावो रुपये की जायदाद के मालिक है। मैं उनकी परसनल बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता कि कितने हीरे जवाहरात आदियों में और दूसरी



जगहों पर उन्होंने दिए हैं, कितना करोड़ों रुपया उनके पास है ? यह कहा से धाया उन के पास ? कितनी जायदाद उनके पास पहले थी ? यह सारी बातें आप दरियाफत कीजिए । आप शायद उस ऐजेंसी को जानते न हों । पाब परसेट, वम परसेट वह दूसरों को देते हैं और फिर यह मारे कार्ट्रिज लेते हैं । यह कौन कर रहा है इस के बारे में, दरियाफत कीजिए । यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है । जानें जाते यह कह गए कि कोई बात नहीं है, कुछ इस चीज का ख्याल रखें कि आप ने स्टेटमेंट दिया । आप न कहा कि प्राइम फेंसी तो कोई नहीं है लेकिन सप्लायन है । वह प्राइम फेंसी और सप्लायन दोनों जुड़े हुए हैं उनके साथ । तभी तो प्राइम फेंसी बनाता है । मेरे अपने दोस्त ने इत्फाक करता अगर वह एम्बायरी को वाइडेन करने और कहते कि मारी एक सौ आई की एम्बायरी कर लीजिए, कोई कमी है तो उस को दूर कीजिए और अगर वह दोस्त जिन के नाम उन्होंने लिए वह अच्छे हैं तो क्यों न उन की मदद की जाय ? लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक ही धक्के में तीन हजार प्राइम रखे गए हैं । किम बान के लिए और किम ने रखा ? आबिट्रिली रखा । बिमने ईजाजत दी ? टेक्नोकेट्स की बान मुनिग । यह जो नान-इजीनियर्स हैं उनको सलेक्ट किया जाना है चीफ इजीनियर की पोस्ट के लिए ।

ये बहुत अच्छे टेक्नोकेट हैं—जो किसी यूनार्मिटी से नहीं पड़े हैं, उनको चीफ इन्जीनियर बना कर रखा हुआ है..

श्री सखर गृह कब हुआ है ?

श्री हरबारा सिंह यह अभी हो रहा है—गलन होगा तो दुरुस्त कर देंगे ।

पेंडोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री वेशकान्त बरुआ) नाम बताता दीजिये, तब तो पता चलेगा । बाद में बनला दीजियेगा ।

श्री हरबारा सिंह प्राइवेट में बताता दुगा । मैं आप की सर्विसिज का नाम पार्लियामेन्टरी तौर पर नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ ।

और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं—मैं किसी पार्लटी-कल प्राइम का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता कि किन तरह से उनका इन्वाल्वमेंट है और न ही मेरा ऐसा स्वभाव है । मेरे इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने एग्जव बोर्ड ने नहीं किये हैं, उन को बायम कीजिये, क्यों वहा रखे हुए हैं और कौन उस के लिये जिम्मेदार है । इस किस्म के फाइलेंट एक्शन के लिये उनको इतनी पावम दी हुई है और जो उन की मर्जी होती है करते हैं । मिनिस्टर का क्या पता है । ये सरकार के नीचे घाले करोड़ों रुपयों पर बैठे हुए हैं जरा गहराई में जाइये, आप का पता चल जायेगा कि कितनी बड़ी बड़ी मछलियां हा गई हैं, कितनी फीट हो गई हैं ।

एक और तमाशा है—आज कल लकड़ दिने जाने हैं—जैसे पदमश्री मिलता है—जिस प्राइम के घांसेम बताया, रिमच की, उनको तो कुछ नहीं मिला, लेकिन जा दूंगे बड़े माहब में, उन्होंने ले लिया, क्योंकि वह उसके माहब थे, बड़े थे—जरा इस जालसाजी को दार्यापन तो कीजिये ।

श्री सखर गृह एकमपर्ट कमेटी बैठाइये ।

श्री हरबारा सिंह आपने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है, मुझ का मर्चाट किम है । आप कोई इन्वेस्टीगेशन कमेटी कायम करें जिसमें कि तमाम चीज मामने धायें, इंग्लैण्ड और फ्राइलेंट तरीके से जा काम चल रहा है, वह एक मर्क ।

एक बात मुझे याद आई—सखर गृह माहब ने कहा कि दो हजार एंजनीज है । उनमें 200 के करीब काधारपेटिव मोमायटीज है । आप कीजिये की दीजिये, डिमएबलड की दीजिये, धनएग्नायैड इन्जीनियर्स की दीजिये, लेकिन जो दूसरी घुमपैठ है उस में बचाइये । आप सीधा कोधारपरेटिव को दीजिये या जो क्लैक्टिव तौर पर काम करने वाले हैं उनको दीजिये । मार्कोटिंग फीडरेशन या जो दूसरी इन्स्टीट्यूशन है उनकी मारफन दीजिये, धक्केलों का देने हैं तो यह डिस्क्रिजन उनके पास चली जाती है, यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है, इसी लिए ये सारी बातें हो रही हैं ।

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

मेरे पास बहुत सा मैटीरियल है लेकिन म बाध कर गया हूँ मैं यहाँ दना नहीं चाहता। आप पूछना तो निश्चय कर दें दुगा। मैं श्री ममरगुट से इतिहास करता हूँ कि इसकी पूरी तरह से एम्बेडमेंट कराइये और अगर सजा के बाबिल हाँ तो सजा दीजिये और जा बहिया नाम करने वाले हैं दर में काम कर रहे हैं—उनको मौका दीजिये। आप इस की गहराई में जायेगा तो करण रुपय की गन्दगी मिलेगी। हम न अमरीकन माइड में तात्त्विक रखते हैं और न रशियन माइड में तात्त्विक रखते हैं लेकिन इसमें जो गन्दगी है उसका दर करना चाहते हैं। आखिर हाँ के बच्चे अमरीका में पढ़ते हैं—किसकी वास्ट पर पढ़ते हैं यह सब का पता है। व अमरीका में पढ़ते हैं यू० एम० एम० एम० में नहीं पढ़ते हैं। मैं यह बात इस लिये कहता हूँ कि यह इस्लाम भी मौजूदा पर आयगा किसी और पर नहीं आयेगा। जा बगन हर्द है—उसी का आप के सामने रख रहा हूँ—बहुत सा अनाज डिस्कर हा गया बाकी का १० हजार क्विंटल बाविल है यह मारा डिस्कर करने के लिये तैयार है। हम किसानों का फिटनाइजर बस है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि अनाज उत्पाद पैदा हो तो उनकी जितनी कॅपेसिटी है उसका पचास परसेंट कॅपेसिटी तो बन्द पड़ी है इसलिए कि इन के अन्दर बार चल रही है। कौन किस जगह जाय एक हजारबाल का तीन हजार मिलने चाहिये 500 बाल को 200 मिलन चाहिये पहले इस का हल कीजिये। मैं आप की मारफत मिनिस्टर माइब से इन्स्ट्रुक्शन्स करता हूँ कि आप महरबानी करके इस यौद्धी इन्वेंचरी कराइये पोत-मौल एम्बेडमेंट न कराइये—कभी आपकी कराली फिर बाई मवाल उठा तो उसकी इन्वेंचरी कराली—नाकि यह बहिया एक दफा में खत्म हो जाय।

MR CHAIRMAN Now before I call the next speaker I find that there are about 11 names from both sides The question is if the House wants to sit for

a longer time, certainly some more time man be allowed Otherwise we have to restrict the time So, I would like to have the opinion of the House

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) We may sit upto 7 O'Clock

MR CHAIRMAN All right

Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I am not particularly keen on going into the personal likes and dislikes preferences and failures Before I speak anything I would like to go on the working of the Fertiliser Corporation of India as it is shown in the Estimates Committee's report the latest one that we have before us the Fortieth Report, 1972-73 which says

The consumption targets laid down for the Fourth Plan Period and the consumption achieved has been indicated year wise as follows

Target consumption 1971-72—32.0 lakhs tonnes of nutrients the total consumption achieved—26.56 lakhs tonnes

It has said

The Committee regret that in spite of the acknowledged role of fertilisers in augmenting agricultural production under the Indian conditions the annual consumption achieved during the first three years of the Fourth plan was consistently less than the plan targets "

It further says

The Committee are constrained to note that the net addition of installed capacity for the production of fertilisers in the country during the Fourth Plan period is likely

to be only 13.99 lakh tonnes as against the original Plan target of 27.55 lakh tonnes".

Let us see the utilisation of the built-in capacity in the country by the so-called Fertiliser Corporation giant headed by Mr. D. K. Borooah, the hon. Minister.

**SHRI RAJA KULKARNI** (Bombay-North-East): It is not headed by him.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU**: He is the controlling Minister.

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH**: I was not the controlling Minister in 1972-73.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU**: No Government talks like that. Let us not hear things which should not be said.

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH**: I thought you mentioned my name. Therefore, I said it.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU**: At present you are answerable to the House. Sir, the utilisation of capacity in the public sector of Nitrogen and Phosphate during 1970-71 and 1971-72 is: installed capacity in 1971-72 is 660,000 tonnes while the actual production for that period did not exceed 402,000 tonnes. In terms of percentage the utilisation does not exceed 60.9 per cent of the installed capacity in the public sector and in case of the private sector it is much much higher. The Committee has said:

"The Committee consider that it is nothing short of tragic that at a time when the country requires more and more fertilisers in order to step up agricultural production to meet the requirements, the fertiliser plants in the public sector should not be able to produce as per their installed capacity. In the case of single superphosphate, the production was 39 per cent in 1970-71 and 36 per cent in 1971-72."

Then we come to the price factor. We have peasants, tillers and the people in the country who have the lowest *per capita* income in the world, that is about 73 dollars per head. But in the case of fertilisers—Mr. Borooah should be pleased to hear—they have to pay the highest amount for any fertiliser anywhere in the world. If you take into consideration the price paid by the farmers per 100 kgs. of plant nutrient in US dollar, while in West Germany the peasant pays 28.7 dollars for Ammonium Sulphate, the Indian farmer pays 34.3 US dollars and the French farmer pays only 26 US dollars.

In France it is 23.3 dollars. In this country of ours, it is 34.3 dollars. In Ceylon it is 21.1 dollars. This is the position. This is the performance. They are so much boasting about it and waxing eloquent. What has the Estimates Committee said about the matter. I would like to quote that. It says:

"The prices of three of the nitrogenous fertilisers are directly controlled by Govt. The issue prices fixed for fertilisers imported by the Central Fertiliser Pool, which constitute about 50 per cent of the total consumption of fertilisers in the country influence prices of other types of domestically produced fertilisers. Thus Government is directly or indirectly controlling the prices of fertilisers in this country. Yet the cultivators' prices of fertilisers in this country are about the highest in the world".

They say, highest in the world...

"...Even these prices are not considered by the fertilizer industry to be reasonable and attractive enough for new investment".

17 hrs.

The price is far from realistic. A person has to pay at least 100 per cent more on

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]:

the price quoted. What are the Government doing about it? What justification have they got to keep the FCI? Whose purpose does it serve? It is a stranglehold of monopolists. Mr. Borooah's predecessor gave an assurance that during the Fourth Plan three-fourth of the new capacity would be in public sector. We know the class character of the Government. We know the great love of the Government to monopolists. We know how you surrender to Birlas and Tatas and your other godfathers in the country. Private sector foreign monopolists are reaping high dividends.

I will tell you another instance how the foreign monopolists are prospering. Recently the Japanese monopolist Toyo and Company was given licence for 5 units. What happens to your *garibi hatao* programme? This is how you surrender before the foreign capitalists. In private sector the utilised capacity is 79.4 per cent. I will give you example how it operates and I have got with me documentary evidence. What is the performance of your fertiliser division at Kanpur? The black and white document shows this to be 79.4 or 80 per cent but you are not even getting 60 per cent. In public sector, during 1970-71 the super-phosphate production units were 36 and in the private sector, 144 units. In regard to Single Super-phosphates during 1970-71, it is 36 in public sector and 172 in the private sector.

I now come to the Madras project which has been described as a turn-key project. We went to that place and we visited that plant. It has been repeatedly emphasised that this is a turn-key project. You have been a freedom-fighter, Mr. Chairman, and I am sure you would be surprised about this. The Government has got absolutely no control over the marketing structure of that company for the first eight years. This is the position. Do we have a small American kingdom in this

country where the Government of India's powers and authority are not good enough. That is what it is. That is the class character of Mr. Borooah and his party. That is why they are surrendering. That is why today a poor peasant has to give blood and sweat for earning dividend for the monopolies.

What about Mr. Chidambaram's naphtha-based fertiliser plant at Tuticorin? Why is he a specially favoured person? His predecessor, Dr. Triguna Sen, threatened to resign because he opposed installation of a naphtha-based fertiliser plant at Tuticorin but Mr Chidambaram of M/s. Maruti Ltd. had to be obliged and, as such, at the cost of the country a licence had to be given. I do not know whether Mr. Borooah will have the same attitude and courage to show, as was shown by his predecessor.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Did he resign?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: During his regime it was not done. Afterwards he was not made Minister, because he became inconvenient for somebody here.

Now, I will give one example, that is, of Indian Explosives Fertiliser Division where the government has share-holding. I will show you the capital structure, rated capacity and so on and so forth. I will quote from the original balance-sheet:

The President of India	..	12.75 per cent
I.C.I. Limited	..	51.02 per cent
Public	..	26.22 per cent

They are again ICI stooges and International Finance Corporation who believes in....

श्री शंकर ब्याल सिंह (बतारा): प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर, सर। आपने एक सदस्य को कितना समय दिया है बोलने के लिए यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

समाप्ति महोदय : यह कोई प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर नहीं है ।

श्री शंकर बघाल सिंह : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ ऑर्डर है, आप सुन तो लें ।

समाप्ति महोदय : आप बैठें । आपने पूछा है कि कितना समय दिया गया है तो यह प्रोसीजर का सवाल है, टाइम के बारे में इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन का सवाल है । जब वे बैठ जायें तब आप पूछ सकते हैं । स्पीच के अन्दर कोई नयी बात हो ता उस पर प्वाइन्ट आफ़ ऑर्डर उठा सकते हैं ।

श्री शंकर बघाल सिंह : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ ऑर्डर तो सुन लीजिए ।

मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ ऑर्डर यह है कि भवन की प्रक्रिया नियमावली के नियम 352 के अनुसार बोलने की एक प्रक्रिया होती है । जब कोई सदस्य डिबेट में हिस्सा ले रहे हैं तो उसके लिए नियम 352 की प्रक्रिया है । माननीय सदस्य फटिलाइजर के बारे में बोलने बोलते मारुती और न मालूम किम किम के बारे में बोलने लगे तो इनके बारे में मैं आपकी क्लिग चाहता हूँ । आप उन से एक सी आई के बारे में ही बोलने के लिए कहेंगे न कि दुनिया भर की चीजों के बारे में । मैं आपकी क्लिग चाहता हूँ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the hon. Member has raised the question whether an hon. Member can bring in matters which do not pertain to the question that is being discussed. I would certainly like, and it will also raise the dignity of the House, if we only confine ourselves to the question that is being discussed and outside things are not brought in. I hope the hon. Members will confine their speeches to the question that is being discussed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I only wanted to mention about the Naphtha-based fertiliser plant, licence for which has already been given. I withdraw Maruti from the market. The plant will produce Urea fertilizer at its full-rated capacity amounting to 4,50,000 tonnes a year. But, I will

show in the course of few minutes how they are over-producing and black-marketing the fertilizer which is in short-supply and people are fleeced of the money. Now, just see the profits of this fertilizer company. Mr. Singh is approving partnership with the fertilizer production project of the Government. The profit in 1971 was Rs. 2,48,60,000. In 1972, in one year, Mr. Singh, the Company got. . .

श्री शंकर बघाल सिंह : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है । नियम 352 के अनुसार माननीय सदस्य जब बोलें तो चेयर को एड्रेस करें ।

समाप्ति महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है, आप बैठिये ।

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazariabagh) : Sir, my point of order is this. Under rule 352, he should only address the Chair and not Mr. Singh or Shri Panigrahi.

This discussion is only related to the Fertilizer Corporation of India. It has nothing to do with the Kanpur factory of I.C.I. and all the information which the hon. Member is now seeking to give here in the House is only in relation to I.C.I. Kanpur and nothing else. It does not relate to Fertilizer Corporation of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As far as addressing the Chair is concerned, I think, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu should restrain himself when addressing this House.

As regards the point raised by Shri Damodar Pandey, this House is discussing about the Fertilizer Corporation of India and its working and not I.C.I. Kanpur factory.

If there are some direct or indirect considerations or connections in the working of the Corporation, then these may be mentioned. But if it is an independent issue of a different nature, then it should not be mentioned. So, I would request that if only it has a direct or indirect connection with the Corporation, then alone it should be mentioned.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Sir, I thank you for your guidance. Now, this company has Government as a partner. In one year the profits of this Company rose from Rs. 2,48,60,000 to Rs. 7,40,13,400, and how funny it is, in 1971 when the amount was Rs. 2,48,00,000, taxation was Rs. 3,40,000.

But when the profit became three times, namely Rs. 7.40 crores, the taxation came down to Rs. 2.73 lakhs. That is the position with regard to fertiliser production and the Government's policy of surrender to the foreign monopolists.

I want to bring to the notice of the House also the fact that the poor farmer is really struggling to get his pound of fertiliser but he is made to pay twice as much as he should at the factory gate. This particular concern of which the Government of India is a partner has involved itself in serious criminal malpractices. It has a director nominated by Government, may be from the FCI or from the administrative branch. But in spite of that, nothing is happening, and they have been indulging in blackmarketing and the British owners are making hay while the sun shines. Two brothers are contractors, one a loading and unloading contractor and the other a transport contractor, and they are Bal Krishan & Co. and Bansal Road Carriers. They were formed particularly for Indian Explosives Ltd. (Fertiliser Division) They have been doing excess loading. In the period from January 1972 to March, 1973, a huge quantity of urea has been missing from the factory. Rejected wagons, sent back often with bags full of fertiliser have been found. Recently, 22 bags of urea were found by Kalyampur police station in UP.

On 20th January, 4 trucks belonging to Messrs. Bansal Road Carriers—I would not like to mention their numbers here—containing 8, 10, 8 and 10 tonnes of urea respectively were passed out of the factory in the name of Mr. Ram Duttamal Gungaram, GT Road, Karnal, Haryana,

but later on, one truck bearing some UPC number has been struck off the challan body. I have got a photostat copy of the challan. If you so desire, I can lay it on the Table of the House, and I wish to lay it on the Table of the House. This is a clear example of how they are stealing fertiliser from this plant and blackmarketing in the outside bazar and fleecing the poor farmers at double the cost at the factory-gate, which gives them an enormous profits, as I have shown from the balance-sheet, etc.

Then, what are they doing with regard to the employees? They are treating their employees in the most shabby manner and there have been cases of severe victimisation, suspension, lay-off and victimisation of the trade union leaders.

We want to know whether it is a fact that the present scandal or the trouble about the FCI about which Shri Samar Guha and others have spoken just now, is due to the fact that some ruling party leaders have been interfering with the affairs, and some ruling party politicians have been patronising suppliers of coal and sulphur and wanting dealerships and agencies for themselves and their stooges and wanting jobs for their candidates.

This is why a campaign has started. We know about the Andhra scandal already. The whole set-up of the FCI under this Government is seething with corruption and malpractices. This has come out because some people on that side, wanted juice out of it and some people resisted, and, therefore, the thing has come to light. It is a matter for shame. I say that some officers need not be made scapegoats of this. If they have done a good job and they have not been proved to be dishonest, Government must protect them. I say that there should be a thorough parliamentary probe, not by the CBI because the CBI is a pocket edition of the other side which is primarily used for blackmailing people; there should be a thorough parliamentary probe in which Members of this House should participate so that they could go

into this vital matter and bring truth to light.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even though we have extended the time by one hour, we shall have to confine ourselves to a time limit for speeches.

श्री सतपाल कपूर: क्या यह फोटोग्राफ टेबल पर रखा जायेगा? रूलज के मुताबिक इसके लिए स्पीकर साहब की एप्रूवल जरूरी है। और फिर यह कौन सा ऐसा रेलिक्वेंट डाकुमेंट है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be placed before the Speaker and he will decide whether it is to be accepted for laying on the Table or not.

Unless and until we have a time limit for speeches, we will not be able to conclude this by 7 P.M. How much time will the Minister take?

SHRI D. K. BAROOAH: Not more than 20 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So the rest of the time will have to be divided. Shall we say: five minutes each?

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): It is a very important subject. Why not extend the time further?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Ten minutes to each member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will first have ten minutes and then, if necessary, five minutes.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): The discussion today is very important inasmuch as the officers of the Fertiliser Corporation of India as well as MPs, may be the people of the whole country, are interested in it. The volumes of literature supplied to us by the officers, and contradictory reports circulated among MPs, may be the people of the whole country that this is an amazing fact of controversial debate we are undertaking.

I had participated in the debate on the Food Corporation of India when I had levelled serious charges with documentary attestation against the higher-ups in the Corporation. Surprisingly no action has been taken and all our points have been thrown to the dustbin—gone down the gutter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): To whom did he give it?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: How is it that the entire focus of attention is on the three Directors only who, fortunately or unfortunately, came from West Bengal? I do not hold any brief for any officer. That is not in my character. I have never stood in defence of any bureaucrat or technocrat who I have known to have played a role against the progressive policies of our country. But now I have to say one particular thing, that is why these three officers have been made the butt of all attack. There is something very serious inside the entire story, something very serious behind the curtain.

Dr. Chakravarty, as I know from records, is a man of high calibre, one of the rare intellectual scientists country has ever produced. Securing a Padma Sri in 1954, till today he has had a number of awards of international medals for his contributions in a field where they have been accepted as very important. The latest international award was given in the recent Catalysts' Conference held in Vienna where he was honoured.

Shri Mukerjee, who has gone on leave, apparently under instructions from our able Minister, because our Minister probably did not want that he should be there to pressurise the inquiry or put bias into the minds of the officers, is also a man of great calibre. He has attended numerous international meetings under the aegis of the UNO. He had gone on an invitation to socialist country like the USSR where his merit has been recognised. He is a man whose contribution in his field cannot be forgotten or written off.

[Shri Shyam Sundar Mohapatra]:

Mr. Ghose is also a man of great calibre. How is it that all those people of high calibre have become the butt of attack? I personally feel—and because I am a trade unionist knowing the working in the public sector undertakings—I have never seen any public sector undertaking having on its upper strata, administrative officers of such a high calibre. I can challenge. Let somebody name anyone. Not, not even in Hindustan Steel where my activity is concentrated. What are the interests involved in this?

Somebody told me that foreign vested interests are involved in this country. Which are the country? Those who want that we should import sulphur to our country? May be the United States; vested interests are there. I do not mean the Government. May be Canada, may be even a small socialist country, Poland, which is supplying us. I make a parity between these countries. Are they interested in supplying sulphur to us and do they want that our Indian technical know-how should not grow and we will depend on them and we will not try to have a coal-based industry?

The coal mine-owners of India who were supplying Sindri for the last 20 years inferior quality of coal were taken aback when, two years ago, Dr. Chakravarty and Mr. Mukherjee went there, inspected the spot of loading and unloading and found out to the utter dismay, utter surprise of those suppliers, that they were caught red-handed supplying an inferior type of coal. Is it for that the coal mine-owners of this country are up against these officers? Is it also for the fact that big monopoly houses were interested like big monopoly Rallis of India and Jardine Anderson? Are they also interested in this matter? I am not making any comment. I am only bringing before the whole House certain things which we should know.

The Fertiliser Corporation of India, under the leadership of Dr. Chakravarty, were trying to patronise small dealers and were

trying to give employment to unemployed engineers. Probably 400 of these unemployed engineers who could not get into service have been given employment by the Fertiliser Corporation of India.

There is another thing. At this moment, we are importing 50 per cent of our requirements from foreign countries. Is it that the foreign suppliers want that we should not have our own indigenous production and we will depend upon them for decades together? Is it the policy of the imperialists, of the international capitalists that they will try to subvert the economic resurgence of such undeveloped countries like ours, who are marching ahead with progressive decisions?

Now, as far as technology is concerned, there are foreign engineering houses who want that we should not develop our own technology and know-how and should depend on them. A group of scientists in India want that we should depend on the Japanese technical know-how or we should go over to the United States of America, and depend on their know-how. Much has been spoken about Toya for instance. Here is a letter which I have got; it is written by Mr. S. N. Ghose, Chief of Publicity Division, Indian Oil Co., to Mr. D. P. Dhar, the hon. Minister. It is very amazing. It is a long letter of many pages. It says . . .

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : Is it a published letter?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : I do not know. I have got it. I can lay it on the Table. It says:

"I am one of those who feel that if and when the indigenous design cum engineering firms are overloaded it is necessary to invite foreign firms to do the job. But before giving the job to the foreigners, a set of issues should be invariably studied; they are as follows: are the indigenous firms in the relevant fields really overloaded, or is there scope for their passing on the less specialised responsibility to other firms within the country and



thus be able to accept more responsibility for design and engineering proper?"

What I want to impress here is this? The Fertiliser Corporation of India has built so many plants in the country with new devices and a new technical know-how and with a spirit of dedication to serve the country. With a spirit not to depend on the foreign technical know-how and foreign money or foreign collaboration, they are doing a wonderful job. What is the clique in this affair? That a section of scientists want that we are not capable persons to do this and we should depend on some Japanese or some other firms? I bring to the notice of the hon. Minister who is a very competent man having seen life in many fields to judge things from the nationalist stand-point and not to surrender to pressure of any kind, whether national or international.

Dr. Mukherjee's involvement in that affair came out after 13 lakhs was recovered from Andhra and Mysore. It was probable that Mr. Mukherjee wanted to get back the money to the Government exchequer. I know there are firms who simply do things. The Rajasthani friends here will excuse me, if I say so *Marwaris Ganesh ko palat dehta hai* you declare insolvency and run away with enormous liability and never pay. Like that there was a liability of more than Rs. 2 crores. If these dealers had run away with the money what could we have done? Mr. Mukherjee might have been rash or jealous; he was trying to take some initiative which as an officer he should not have done. If as an officer he had not taken any initiative was there anything against him? Nothing. He devised a trick by which he wanted to get his money back to the Government exchequer and laid a procedure by which he realised the money. Technically it may be a fault or it may be irregular, but as far as our nationalistic stand-point is concerned, Government should have profit and not loss. That was the point. Those who cheated should somehow be brought back to book under

some pressure so that money can be realised. If all these things are taken into consideration I think Mr. Mukherjee needs a sympathetic deal.

The question is about technocrats and bureaucrats. This question should be discussed at the national level. I personally feel that whether a person is a bureaucrat or a technocrat unless he is committed to the ideology of the country, he should never hold that position. The time is fast changing. Somebody has circulated this blasphemous literature quoting from Mother India of Baburao Patel, a perverted person, who advertises every week in papers for a medicine called sivasakti; take it and you will be very powerful as far as your hormone is concerned. The hon. Chairman belongs to Bombay and he must have known him. Baburao's literature says that Indira Gandhi wants committed people and that is why these people are there. The whole country in fact wants commitment to the country for the type of ideology which our country has accepted: Socialism. If these three top people fulfil that condition I think there should not be any misgivings about them as far as their performance is concerned.

Lastly, I will quote one Oriya saying.

Asare khalu sanvare, seram sasore  
mandiram

We used to consider father-in-law's house something like *saram*, or the best, *khad* or fertiliser. But now the situation has changed and real happiness is considered to be in earning profit. *Saram Sara Vikrayam*. *Saran*, Fertiliser is not available. Fertiliser is not available to the common man in this country. Every cultivator is suffering. *Sara saravikrayam*. Sell it in the black market, then you become rich. The condition of the country as far as fertiliser is concerned is that it is in short supply and so it is going into black market, but let us not penalise any officer for it. Let us make a thorough study of the whole thing. If it is essential, let there be a reshuffle. Otherwise there should not be any reshuffle. I hope the

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

hon. Minister will consider everything before he decides one way or the other.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Guha don't get excited at what has been said here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have gone through all these documents. I know there are a large number of friends here and I do not want to have a dig at them. These things have been circulated. I have with me all these documents. So, do not talk about it too much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I speak, I have to mention about three officers. Unfortunately, they are all Bengalis. I am also a Bengali by birth. I can support this. I am a Bengali elected from Kanpur by lakhs of people and I cannot be influenced by parochialism.

At the very outset, I would like to read out a letter sent to Shri P. C. Sethi when he was Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals by one of the Members of this House. The letter is dated 3-9-1971. It reads as follows:—

"Respected Sethi Saheb,

I am grateful to you for assuring us to thoroughly inquire into the shocking charges against S/Shree K. R. Chakrawarti, S. K. Mukharji, O. K. Ghos and their associates. Majority of M.P.s are anxious to see that these manipulators are turned out from F. C. I. at the earliest."

"It is requested that inquiry be entrusted to former Chairman Shree Satish Chandra, I. C. S., Secretary Defence Supply or Shree Govind Narain, Home Secretary. But it should not be given to Shree K. D. Malviya, B. Mukherji or Shree Haksar or any other official having

slight link with these clever fellows. The facts speak themselves and their termination should not be delayed in name of inquiry otherwise we will have no other alternative than to make a combined request to you, Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Congress President. Hope a quick justice from you."

This is a letter written by Shri Shailani of Aligarh which is personal and top secret.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: How do you vouchsafe?

17.39 Hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't reply him directly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, this is a photostat copy. If you want, I can lay it on the Table.\*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I can produce this letter. I have read it out

श्री सतपाल कपूर वाइट ग्राफ आइडर ।  
मिस्टर बैनर्जी या मिस्टर गुहा यह बताएंगे कि  
य, लेटर मिस्टर मेठी को लिखा है । यह ग्राफ-  
शियल डाक्यूमेंट है यट इनके पास कैसे आया ?

एक मालनीय सब्सय सेठी साहब ने दी होगी ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी यह चिट्ठी मेठी साहब  
के पास से हमारे पास कैसे आई हम में कोई  
बगानी जादू नहीं है कि उधर में दफ्तर कैसे आ  
गई । ऐसी चीजे बहुत आया जाया करती है और  
यह चीजें अगर हम लोगो को न मिलें तो पालिया-  
मेंट में हम कुछ कह ही न सकें । इसलिए मैं  
समझता हूँ कि यह हमारा प्रिविलेज है और मैं  
आशा करता हूँ कि इस प्रिविलेज को हम रहने  
देगे वरना हम बोलेगें कैसे ?

\*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

Then, Sir, S/Shree. Samar Guha, Indrajit Gupta, Tridib Chaudhuri, Era Sezhan, S. N. Mishra, Shiv Kumar Shastri, R. V. Bade, Md. C. Koya, Jyotirmoy Basu, Shamim Ahmad Shamim, Purshottam Mavalankar, M. Satyanarayan Rao, M. Godfrey, Piloo Mody and S. Mohanty. Members of Parliament, have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister.

They did not submit it just to save three Bengalis. They have said :

"We further suggest that the Director and the General Manager whom you have asked to proceed on leave should immediately be recalled to duty. There cannot be two different standards—one for the Fertiliser Corporation and another for the Food Corporation."

We say, due to lack of pest control, we are losing lakhs of maunds of wheat and rice. But who is the biggest pest? It was Sardar Iqbal Singh. Every member spoke against him, but he remained, whereas these officers have been asked to go on leave. The memorandum further says:

"We are not aware if C.B.I. themselves have made a specific reference in respect of these officers being asked to proceed on leave to facilitate an enquiry; if this is not so, we see no reason, as to why they had in the first instance been asked to go on leave and thus victimised. In that event, they should now be recalled to duty immediately."

I am against victimisation. I am not going to say about Dr. Chakravarty getting his Padma Shri because he is an intellectual. Many people get it these days. But he got other awards also and improved the working of the FCI. I am against increasing the price of fertilisers. I want that the fertiliser factories owned by the private sector to be taken over by the Corporation. Not for a moment will I say that some officers should be victimised because of a sectarian and narrow approach, because of the pressure

of Shaw Wallace and others. It is a tragedy that in this House instead of taking an impartial, objective and dispassionate attitude, we take such a sectarian and narrow attitude. I would, therefore, request the Minister to appoint a committee of this House; I am prepared for it. If Mr. Chakravarty is found guilty, he should not only be asked to proceed on leave, but should be immediately dismissed from service. Public sector should have no place for shirkers. We want good workers. But if there is no fault on the part of Mr. Chakravarty, if he is a victim of circumstances, if *Nagar Soth* and *Nowkar Shahi* are combined against Mr. Chakravarty and others, these officers should be recalled immediately. If they are guilty, let them be punished. But let it not be done through a partisan attitude. I would urge on the new minister to take an objective view and not depend on what Mr. Yadav Or Mr. Banerjee or Mr. Chapalindu says. Let him rise above. Banerjees, Yadavs and Pandeyas. Then I am sure he will be able to take a correct decision. This is not the only letter—Mr. Shailani has written. There are many letters like this written by him in which an impression has been sought to be created that persons like Mr. K. D. Malaviya and Mr. P. N. Haksar are *persona non grata*. If we show those letters to the Prime Minister, Mr. Shailani may lose his seat here. I do not want that something should happen to him. I have quoted it only to show how people were hatching a plan against these officers. I am not supporting the case of these officers. I simply want an impartial, enjective and dispassionate enquiry.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : दयाली बगानी को बचाता है

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, here is a Member who has taken oath under the Constitution who says: बगानी बगानी को बचाता है।

I never expected such parochial behaviour, parochial outlook from the hon. Members here.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : हमारी यही मज्ज से आया है

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to say to the hon. Members that it does not look

[Mr Chairman]

nice to wound the feelings of other Members of the House I heard Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu making some remarks against Shri Mohapatra, which were not in good taste. I do not know whether they have come on record.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** Sir, you have mistaken me. You have wrongly heard me.

**MR CHAIRMAN** I will look into the records.

**SHRI S M BANERJEE** Sir on a personal explanation.

मेरा मीमन्टिज्ड टायल न कहा है कि बंगाली बंगाली को बचाता है। मैं हाथ जोड़ कर कहना चाहता हूँ—बंगाली बंगाली की बात नहीं है। हस्कर साहब बंगाली नहीं हैं बंटी मन्त्रीय बंगाली नहीं है बंगाली बंगाली रा सवाल नहीं है।

**MR CHAIRMAN** There is no question of Bengali Bengali or Bihari Bihari. There is no provincialism here.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA** Sir, he should withdraw those remarks.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** Sir, I want to clear all misunderstandings. I have greatly appreciated the speech of Shri Mohapatra. In fact I have applauded his speech. I said that there are chaps in politics who are on the pay rolls of the American and British capitalists. I did not refer to Shri Mohapatra. I take my hat off to him.

**SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda)** Sir, these remarks should be expunged.

**MR CHAIRMAN** Shri Raja Kulkarni.

**SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North East)** Mr Chairman, Sir, in this debate on the working of the Fertiliser Corporation I am sorry the whole debate is being reduced to a particular incident and the action taken by the Ministry in relation

to that. I am not here to defend either the action taken by the Ministry or the people against whom action is taken. I know personally Dr Mukherjee as well as the Trombay Factory Manager, Shri Duleep Singh. They are very good people, very efficient people. They may be good administrators. They may be technically qualified and efficient. Yet when it comes to the question of the management of a big organisation, whether they are at fault or not, if there are lapses on the part of the organisation, somebody ought to be taken to task when the charges are proved. If the charges are not proved, justice has to be done to them.

Here so far as the personal charges are concerned, the Minister has already made it quite clear on the floor of the House that the cases have been referred to the CBI. I would not therefore like to go into them.

My point is that even the best and the efficient people at the helm of affairs do not make the organisation as a whole a good organisation as such. How to evaluate the working of the Fertiliser Corporation of India? Are we only going to say that because there are two or three persons at the helm of affairs who are very good and efficient technocrats and educated people that the working of the organisation is good? I humbly differ from this view point. The working of a public sector organisation has to be evaluated, has to be looked at from the point of view of the expectation of the whole country from a public sector organisation. The criteria is two-fold: it plays in fulfilling these expectations.

Specially in the fertiliser industry we know during the last 2½ years, under the management of these very good and efficient persons they were facing problems. They were solving some problems but some new problems were created under their management also. I am personally concerned with the industrial relations in one of the factories at Trombay. I am the President of the workers union which is a recognised union. I have the honour and privilege of dealing with big people in the Fertiliser Corporation. I find, new prob-

lems were created not because management wanted to create problems but because there were various complex relationships whose working they could not prevent. However, they had to shoulder the responsibility.

I know of an incident—I do not remember the name—of a Marketing Officer. Two years ago, in the Trombay factory, this incident happened. There was a Marketing Officer who was charged with corruption. A case was filed in a police court in Bombay. He was acquitted. It is these people who refused to reinstate the Marketing Officer. It indicates that the decisions are taken not necessarily out of subjective intentions of the efficient people of the top. But there are certain forces which are working in the organisation, which they are not able to manage.

What I am saying is that if the working of the F.C.I. has to be evaluated, we must look beyond even these persons who are at the helm of affairs. What exactly we must look at. Today, we know, what the Estimates Committee has said and what the Planning Commission has also said. Every hon. Member has said that the fertiliser industry is such where more than 50 per cent of our consumption requirement are to be imported. For the year 1973-74, even the target has been scaled down. It has been brought to 3.93 lakh tonnes. Even half of that target is not being produced indigenously. The Fertiliser Corporation represents only one-third of that.

We wanted that the Fertiliser Corporation should develop. It has got 5 production units. There are another 7 units which are either under construction or are being projected. Now, even if these people would have been there, is it advisable to give additional 11 units which are to be projected under the Fifth Plan to the F.C.I.? It is now being thought whether with these people remaining on their posts, the F.C.I. as a whole should or should not be given all the 11 units. About Rs. 1500 crores are being invested in these new plants.

Whether such a big giant should be allowed to grow, whether the good people will be able to manage, whether they will remain to be good if that giant organisation comes up, all these things should be considered while reviewing the working of this organisation. It has made progress, no doubt. But looking to the expectations and the needs of the country, the organisation has not come up to the mark. It needs a lot of improvement.

As the Petroleum Minister Shri, D. K. Borooah, has stated on the floor of this House, a structural and functional reorganisation of the FCI is necessary, and I suggest that the whole House should uphold it in this discussion and request the Petroleum Minister to come out with an immediate plan for a thorough reorganisation of the Fertiliser Corporation of India.

**SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad):** Ordinarily, I would have welcomed the announcement of the Minister that he was going to reorganize the set-up of the FCI in view of certain complaints from some hon. members, but looking at the massive achievements of the FCI in the field of engineering, expertise, technical knowhow, and the way it has proceeded towards the achievement of our national objective of self-reliance, looking at the qualities of the technocrats who are heading the organisation whom I happen to know for some years now—I knew Dr. Chakravarti when I was a member of the Board of Directors some 15 years ago and I also have known Dr. Mukherji for long and they have impressed me as devoted, sincere and efficient workers—and knowing also the achievements that they have made and the recognitions they have received both in India and abroad, I feel diffident in welcoming this decision. I am quite aware that the fertilisers today are selling at a very high rate and prices of fertilisers are almost breaking the backbones of the peasants. But are we going to blame Dr. Chakravarti or Dr. Mukherji for that? As

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

far as I know, they have tried to introduce a different distribution pattern. Formerly it was being done through monopoly houses, but now they have brought in cooperatives and small dealers, educated unemployed. And it was for the State Governments to keep a watch on these dealers; if they are indulging in mal-practices, they should be brought to book. It is beyond the competence of the Fertiliser Corporation of India or the marketing organisation of this Corporation to stop the malpractices. It cannot be done. And if allegations have been made, if irregularities have been reported, to the Minister, I think, keeping in view the record of achievements of the FCI and the attainments of these technocrats, the Minister should not have rushed into taking the action to ask these people to go on leave—merely on suspicion.

18 Hrs.

This is in sharp contrast to the attitude adopted by the Government in regard to another FCI, the Food Corporation of India about which almost every hon. member of this House who participated in the discussion made specific and serious allegations against its Chairman. There, even before the probe was completed, the Government did not announce their intention that they were going to ask him to resign. They merely said that they were going to have a probe into it. I would certainly submit for the consideration of the Minister that in taking this hasty action—I am afraid I am using rather a strong expression—but it is a hasty action, in my opinion, and in so doing, are we not stigmatising these two officers who have done good service so far and have earned a good name? Suppose the inquiry reveals that no guilt could be attached to them, in that case, will they not carry a stigma against name?

Secondly, Dr. Mukherji when he was made in charge of Marketing and Production, had a legacy of Rs. 2.5 crores to realise. I listened to the letter which was just read out where an hon. Member of the House wanted the probe to be entrusted

to the former Chairman, Shri Satish Chandra. But it was during his regime that there was a backlog of Rs. 2.5 crores of outstanding dues from dealers and it was Dr. Mukherji who made efforts and realised more than Rs. 2 crores.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA (Bareilly): It was Mr. Satish Chandra, ICS.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I would not say that he has not committed some irregularity. In his over-zeal, he might have done so. This is a subject of inquiry and the blame can be laid only after the inquiry but before that, asking them to go on leave is a harsh action and then hon Minister may kindly reconsider this decision.

Sarda Darbara Singh spoke of the seething corruption in the Fertiliser Corporation and spoke of many irregularities in the matter of appointments and promotion.

Well, it is not for me here to make any comments on it, not being in possession of the facts. But all these allegations make out a strong case for a comprehensive inquiry and I support my friends, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Bosu and Shri Banerjee, when they pleaded with the Minister for a thorough probe into this organisation before taking any drastic action.

I also submit that these technocrats are responsible for having set up factories on the basis of coal which is a much more difficult process than fuel-based factories. They have been entrusted with the units worth a thousand crores of rupees. Currently, the Action Programme Committee has made a recommendation that negotiations should be carried on with Toya of Japan and the Engineers India Ltd. be entrusted with setting up five factories in collaboration with Toya. I would like to know whether it has been enquired from the FCI if they are in a position to take up this job or not.

Have they expressed their inability to do so? I am told that they have the technical knowhow of setting up the factories. The peripheral lack of knowledge can be

bought from other countries. Keeping in view the objective of selfreliance, is it not proper for us to encourage these scientists and technologists to go ahead in this field? They have developed the skill of commercial production of catalysts which we are even selling outside. The action which the Minister proposes to take, without having a thorough probe, will administer a big shock to these technologists and also the organisation itself. Let him consider the proposal to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to go into the whole matter. I request him to ponder over this suggestion of mine. Let a Parliamentary Committee go into the matter deeply and let it suggest remedies so that the FCI could be made more efficient and more effective. Whatever Irregularities or lacunae might be there may be removed. The committee may suggest remedial measures. So, I request him to consider this suggestion. Thank you.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : I will start with one interesting observation that this FCI is established under Companies Act under Section 619A. It gives its reports annually. We have to judge it by its past performance. Some of the opposition members waxed eloquent on the performance of the experts. Two Committees of this House on which opposition is fully represented through election of its Members, have made observations. I will quote from these reports to demolish the image that the opposition friends tried to build up to the effect that these people who are highly qualified, who are technocrats, who have saved the country from doom, etc. etc. are being victimised.

The 43rd Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings said :

"The Committee are constrained to learn from the representative of the FCI that they did not take serious cognisance of coal shortages till they became rather heavy, that is, over 15 per cent. The committee are unhappy at the way in which things were

allowed to drift resulting in serious loss to the Corporation".

and then, Sir, I quote from the 14th Report of the Estimates Committee of which you had the honour to preside :

"The Committee consider that it is nothing short of tragic that at a time when the country requires more and more fertilizers in order to step up agricultural production to meet the requirements, the fertiliser plants in the public sector should not be able to produce as per their installed capacity. In the case of single superphosphate, the production was 39 per cent in 1970-71 and 36 per cent in 1971-72. In the case of phosphatic fertilisers, the production rose from 57 per cent in 1970-71 to 71 per cent in 1971-72, while in the case of nitrogenous fertilisers, it rose from 57 per cent, to 61 per cent. During 1972-73, a slight improvement has been claimed during the first half of the year, but the final position is unlikely to be much different particularly in view of the power cuts and industrial relations. The Committee see no reason why Government and the project authorities could not accelerate the pace of development. They would like Government to analyse, in detail, the reasons for which each of the plants in the public sector has not been able to achieve production according to its full-rated capacity and to take concerted measures to achieve it by a date to be specified in this behalf. The Committee need hardly stress that in carrying out the analysis and the follow-up action, the best technical talent in the country should be utilised. The Committee would also suggest that the performance of each of these plants should be reviewed at a

[Prof Narain Chand Parashar]

level in the Government at least once in every quarter so that on-course remedial measures, as necessary, can be taken to achieve maximum production at the earliest

The Committee are surprised to learn that a number of plants in the public sector need modernization. Since there is a well laid out scheme for providing depreciation funds every year in each of the projects the Committee cannot understand why the need for modernization or replacement of the plants was not anticipated well in advance and timely action taken to see that the plants were modernized, rationalised or replaced in the best interest of production at economic prices.

Sir, this much about their high talent and their efforts to saving the country from doom

Sir, the present controversy and discussion springs from a memorandum submitted by 15 hon Members from the Opposition to the Prime Minister and the memorandum ends on a very interesting note—

"We see no reason as to why they had in the first instance, been asked to go on leave and thus victimised. In that event they should now be recalled to duty immediately."

I would like to say that during the Calling Attention on this fertilizer scandal on 14th March this year the hon Minister took a very firm stand in which he had declared his intention or the intention of the Government to reorganise structurally—even vertically and horizontally—the entire Fertiliser Corporation of India is the source of pique and it has angered some of the friends.

I would like the Minister to see that when we put some questions those questions

are disallowed because it is an autonomous body or a public undertaking and, therefore, details are not given. One aspect of the situation has exercised my mind strongly. In the suspense account Rs 13 lakhs have been reported to be missing. It is an eye-opener to the people of this country. People are working at low rates in these factories. They are shocked at such revelation. Therefore we would like even stronger action to be taken and I say that the hon Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals has done the right thing by asking CBI to enquire into the whole affair.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon Minister has not done it. The Board of Directors have done it themselves.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: When we are thinking of such a serious scandal the country has a right to know who is responsible for it. According to my hon friend Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha who has just concluded the procedure followed has been a hasty one. I would like to ask how it is a hasty step. If we do not take strong action the Opposition parties try to flay us and if the Government take strong action then they come to the rescue of those people. Here are stray spokesmen for dilly dallying and delaying in matters of probe into corrupt practices.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Double standards. What happened in the case of Shri Bansilal?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I would request that Government should institute a high level inquiry into the recruitment of various officers and low-paid as well as high-paid staff in all the five operating units of the FCI. It is the desire of the Members of this House to know how many persons from various States have been included and whether the requirements had been sent to the local employment exchanges or not. These undertakings have grown into big empires, and the actual funds collected for various needs at one place are utilised at another place.



I do not want to say in the words of Shri Darbara Singh that excessive money is spent on marriages of the sons of certain officers or for their education in America or elsewhere. Marriages, of course, are occasions for happiness, and if they spend money lavishly it is no concern of ours. But we want to see how far it is in excess of the normal resources of these officers. That is a moot point. When you can appoint an inquiry commission against Sardar Partap Singh Kairon, when you can think of appointing an inquiry commission against the DMK Government or any other Government, or when corruption charges could be levelled against one Minister or the other and a probe could be asked for, I would submit that we would request that the overall income of these officers at the top ranks of the FCI should be inquired into.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support the demand for the restructuring of the organisation of the FCI, and I hail this announcement by the hon. Minister.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने इस प्रश्न के सभी पहलुओं पर रोशनी डाली है। जब से श्री के.डी.० मानवीय इस विभाग में गये हैं, तब से इस को कोई भी पोलिटिकल टयरेक्शन नहीं मिला है। अब बरखा साहब आये हैं और हमें उम्मीद है कि उनके विभाग के धनर्गन ज. मस्थान काम करने हैं, उनको कमिटिड पोलीटिकल ग्राइडेंस मिलेगी। उन सम्मानों में जो आफीशन्ज काम करने हैं, उनका भी कोई मध्य हाता चाहिए, लेकिन हमने देखा है कि वह कभी कभी नहीं होता है। जब कभी उनमें टेक्नोक्रैट्स आ जाते हैं, तो ब्यूरोक्रैट्स उनकी मुखातिफ करने हैं और जब उनमें ब्यूरोक्रैट्स आते हैं, तो टेक्नोक्रैट्स उनकी मुखातिफ करने हैं। ऐसा सधर्ष एक जगह नहीं, कई जगह चल रहा है। यह सधर्ष समाप्त होना चाहिए। बरसों से यू०पी०एम०सी० का चेयरमैन कोई न कोई आई०सी०एम० आफिसर रहा है। अब वहां एक टेक्नोक्रैट आ गया है और वहां का काम मुचाक रूप से चल रहा है। हो सकता है कि

टेक्नोक्रैट्स का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ज्यादा तजर्बा न हो, लेकिन वे सही रूप से काम कर सकते हैं।

फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन में पहले बहुत बर्गलिंग हुई है। कहीं अमरीका के कोलंबोरेशन से और कहीं हमारे कन्ट्री के कोलंबोरेशन से फैक्टरीज लगाई गईं। मैंने बम्बई की फटिलाइजर फैक्टरी को देखा है। अमरीका ने जो सामान दिया था, उसको पूरा बदला गया है और उसके बाद उन फैक्टरी का संस्कार चलाया गया है। इसी तरह इस देश में बाल वेस्ट फटिलाइजर बने और इस टेक्नोलॉजी के लिए हमारे देश के टेक्नोक्रैट बहुत करने रहे लेकिन फिर भी गॉल्ड दे कर जो इंजिन और यंत्रों चीजें मंगानी पड़ती हैं वह आयन बगैर उनमें बनाने की बात पर ध्यान दिया गया। ता इसमें भी देश के अन्दर जिनकी भी फटिलाइजर की टेक्नोलॉजी है वह हमारे यहां के टेक्नीशियन न डेवेलप की है और इस बात का हमें फरक शामिल है। हमारा यहां के जो फटिलाइजर के टेक्नोलॉजिस्ट्स हैं उनको दुनिया के स्टार्टिस्ट्स न मान्यता प्रदान की है। उसमें वहन में फ्रीडम फाउण्ड भी रहे हैं और उन पर कोई आच उनके अर्थकगन आवन पर नहीं आनी चाहिए। चरबर्नी जो जो है मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वह फ्रीडम फाउंडर भी रहे और दुनिया के बड़े बड़े वैज्ञानिक समस्याओं में उनको मान्यता भी दी है। देश का उन्होंने ग्राम-निर्भरता की पालिमी दी है। आज वह रहे न रहे हमका कोई महत्व नहीं है। लेकिन उन्होंने जो काम किए हैं देश में वह भुलाए नहीं जा सकते। हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग बड़बड़े से आ कर उनका विरोध करने हों।

पिछली बार मैंने देखा एक डाक्टर विमल जैन है। फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन में मामूली बनक है। पचासों बिट्टिया उन्होंने अपने आफिसमें के खिलाफ हम पीज में लिखवाई। मैं मंत्री महोदय के पास उन पालियामेंट मेम्बर्स को ले जा कर बता सकता हूँ कि किस तरह यह ब्लॉक काम करते हैं अपने इस्टीमेशन के खिलाफ। (व्यवधान) डाक्टर ता वह बैसे ही हैं। डाक्टर

## [श्री जति नृपज]

विमल जैन उनका नाम है, पश्चिमी यू. पी. के रहने वाले हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि जब सी. बी. आई. की एन्क्वायरी हो रही है तो ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ भी होनी चाहिए। सीमेट कारपोरेशन में भी यही हुआ कि वहाँ के लोकल एक प्राइमी बिल्डर को खबरे दे रहे हैं, बेयरगैन के खिलाफ लिख रहे हैं उसके बारे में इस दफ्तर जा रहे हैं, दूसरी जगह जा रहे हैं। तो इस तरह को जो कार्यवाही करने है उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। यह जो एन्क्वायरी हो रही है सो. बी. आई. की इसको तो बोर्ड ने स्वयं माना है और जब मान लिया है तो एन्क्वायरी होनी ही चाहिए। उस एन्क्वायरी में यह भी प्रमाण चाहिए। यह जो नमाम तहरीर और डाक्यूमेंट है, जा वहाँ सारे वेस्टेड इन्वेस्ट्मन्ट्स थे, विदेशी कम्पनियाँ जो इसमें शामिल हैं जैसे अध्यात्म महादय वेंकटल कम्पनी है, वह भी आई. ए. न. खबर है, एक किताब अमेरिका में छपी है, मैन अर्थ द तीन दिन पहले वह मनी महादय का बी. पी. ए. में प्रकाश है उन्होंने पत्र भी शायी, वह सब अब दाबारा। यहाँ जायान के जॉर्ज और दूसरे जॉर्ज से हिन्दुस्तान में फटिलाइजर फैक्ट्री लगाना चाहते हैं, यह बहुत बड़ा सफ़र है, इसलिए हमें अपने देश के भी वैज्ञानिक है उनको निरुत्साहित नहीं करना चाहिए, उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। जो वैज्ञानिक है उन्हें इस बात पर भी संतोष है कि इस देश में आज बहुत बड़ा समर्थन नबका उन पर प्राम्था रखता है, विश्वास रखता है। तो उस विश्वास को डिगाना नहीं चाहिए और जो कुछ अगर गवर्नियामें आई. ए. न. की एन्क्वायरी हो जाये और मझे पूरा विश्वास है कि एन्क्वायरी के बाद हाउस के इन लोगों ने जिन लोगों का मही समझा है वह मही निकलेगे। जा गलत इतिहास दे रहे हैं और जिन्होंने देश में गलत और भ्रामक वातावरण बनाया है वैज्ञानिकों के खिलाफ ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के जॉर्ज मैं चाहूँगा कि उनको सजा दी जाये। इन तथ्या चीजों को माथ में ले कर सी. बी. आई. की एन्क्वायरी हो तो ज्यादा कामयाबी होगी।

भाखीर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, हमारे साथी माननीय भारावर जी ने भी कहा कि कोई पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी या दूसरी कमेटी इसके लिए बने ताकि भारी एन्क्वायरी हो और यह गलत-फहमी दूर हो सके।

श्री बाखीर पांडेय (हुजारीबाग) महापति महोदय, अभी बहुत सी बातें कही गईं। उसमें एक बात यह भी कि कोयला खदान में काम करने वाले लोगों का कोई मायदा इन्स्ट्रुमेंट है कि फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन को बदनाम करे। इसके लिए शाह वालिम और दूसरे का नाम लिया गया। इस तरह की बात कही गई है। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही माफ करना चाहता हूँ कि सिन्धी जो बिहार में है झारिया प्रचल में वहाँ कोई पब्लिक सेक्टर प्रडक्टिव नहीं था। इसलिए सिन्धी को इसके प्रभावों और कोई चारा नहीं था कि वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर से कोयला लेते। अभी जब नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ उसके पहले हमेशा वह कोयला प्राइवेट सेक्टर से लेते रहे हैं। जब डा० चक्रवर्ती वहाँ मैनेजर थे उस समय भी लेते रहे हैं और उसके पहले भी जब वह नहीं थे। तब भी लेती थी इमान्ति। आज कोई नई बात हो गई और बाद में एक सज्जन कोई राष्ट्रीयकरण के जेम्पियन हो गए, इसलिए राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद पब्लिक सेक्टर से कोयला लेने लगे इसलिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर कोई नागु हो गया, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। जब राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया तो वहाँ कोई प्राइवेट सेक्टर रहा ही नहीं। तो उसका क्या इन्वेस्ट हो सकता है? न शाह वालिम की वहाँ कोई कोलियरी थी।

श्री समर गृह वह एन सी डी सी से निघा करने थे।

श्री बाखीर पांडेय वहाँ एन सी डी सी है ही नहीं, यह मैं आप को बता दूँ।

इस तरह से अब प्राइवेट सेक्टर से पब्लिक सेक्टर हो गया तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बड़ा कारण हो सकता है हमने अपने का, यह सब बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती (बबबबाब) प्राइवेट

सेक्टर टाटा का है जो अपने वहां कोयला ले जाते हैं।

मेरा यह कहना है कि मैं कोई व्यक्तिगत किमी की नुक्ताचीनी इस में नहीं करना चाहता हूँ या व्यक्तिगत तरीके से मेरी किसी से कोई दुश्मनी नहीं है न किसी से दोस्ती है और न फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन से मेरा कोई सीधा सम्पर्क रहा है कि मैं किमी के पक्ष या विपक्ष में बातें। मेरे सामने भी मैट्रिक्स या उम के आधार पर मार्च में जो काल प्रेटेशन नॉटिस सदन के सामने आया था उम में मैंने अपनी बात रखी थी। अगर उम में कोई कसिया थी तो मंत्री जी को या कोई भी सदस्य जो उम समय मौजूद थे उन को पूरा हक था कि वह उम को कह सकते थे कि हम ने कोई कोई गलत तथ्य रक्खे हैं। मैंने जितने तथ्य रखे थे उन पर आज भी मैं आमादा हूँ और यह कहने को तैयार हूँ कि वह सारे तथ्य सही हैं। मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ उन बातों को इसलिए कि वह सारी बातें रेकार्ड पर हैं। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो तौर तरीका बहा चल रहा है, जो बहा के इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन की हालत जिन तरह से अफसर लाग आपस में बहा लड़ते हैं, जिस तरह से एक दूसरे का गला काटने का उपाय बहा किया जाता है, उम में सिवाय इस के और कोई चारा नहीं है जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उम को थारो ओवरहाल करना पड़ेगा। जो भी कुसूरवार हो जिस की भी गलती हो उस गलती वाले अफसर को निकाल दीजिए और जो भी काम लायक है, अगर कोई बहुत अच्छा है, लायक है उम के बिना काम नहीं चल सकता। जो जरूरी है उम को रखना ही पड़ेगा। लेकिन कोई जाति पानि के आधार पर जैसा कहा गया कि पार्थक माइनस्ट्री की वजह से इस तरह की बात हो रही है, दो तीन बक्ताबो ने इस तरह से कहा, मैं कोई मनीष चन्द की बात या डा० चक्रवर्ती की बात कर रहा हूँ, ऐसी बात नहीं है। जब डा० मुकुर्जी और चक्रवर्ती थे तब भी दोनों ने यही बात चलती थी। डा० मुकुर्जी और डा० चक्रवर्ती दोनों एक दूसरे को काटते थे। तो उस समय कहा एनिक माइनस्ट्री थी ?

मैं कोई जाति पानि की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा कभी इस में विश्वास भी नहीं है मजदूर आन्दोलन में रहने की वजह से। मेरे पास वह रेकार्ड है कि डा० मुकुर्जी ने डा० चक्रवर्ती के बारे में क्या लिखा है और डा० चक्रवर्ती ने डा० मुकुर्जी के बारे में क्या लिखा है। यह सब बात मैं इस समय नहीं करना चाहता। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन की भी गलती हो अच्छे लोगो से भी गलतियाँ हुआ करती हैं, तो उम की प्रेसिडेंट देख कर के यह देख कर कि उम को कितना महत्व देना चाहिए, महत्व के आधार पर जो भी फैसला हो वह किया जाय और देश के भले के लिए, फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के भले के लिए इस का रीप्रामेन्डेशन जरूरी है।

THE MINISTER OF PETROFUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BAROOAH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to Shri Samar Guha for initiating this debate which has proved to be of great benefit to me and certainly to the Members of the House. I am really grateful to Shri Guha that he praised the working of the F.C.I. in very euloistic terms. I only hope he will extend the same FCI courtesy to the other public sector organisations in my Ministry. (Interruptions).

He indicated that this year the Fertilizer Corporation of India has made a profit to which Trombay alone contributed Rs. 9 crores. Evidently there are other units where the money is lost; it is not as if the performance has been even. Hence, the profit was reduced to Rs. 5 crores.

I am not a scientist. I have been a bit of an administrator and I know the problems of administration, if not of science. Science, once you come out you are cut it is difficult to keep pace with it. Even if you were a brilliant student of science in the college or you were professor of Science, once you come out you are cut off from the main stream of that continuous process. Therefore, it is not for Parliamentarians like us to talk depending on our scientific knowledge. The IOC has

[Shri D. K. Barooah—contd.]

made a profit in 1971-72 of Rs. 31.94 crores and Oil India, made up of 50 per cent Government and 50 per cent BOC, Rs. 4.82 crores. OAL is a small unit and has made a profit of 41.48 lakhs. HAL made a profit of Rs. 12 lakhs. These are small units. So, that the FCI has made a profit does not mean that there are no other units which have not made any profit.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I have not said so. I have said that it had made no loss since its inception.

**SHRI D. K. BAROOAH :** Whatever we have said is the property of the House. You said that it was the only public sector organisation which had made a profit. Generally I do not take down notes but I took down this part of your speech. There are many : IOC has made no loss. OAL, HAL have made no loss. So when you praise somebody you also reserve some praise for others who deserve it.

I think it is not a correct policy to praise or condemn anybody too much. We should strike a balance. With, whatever Mr. Samar Guha has said, I agree to a great extent. There is no doubt. But Mr. Bosu has also pointed out certain things and they have also to be taken note of, particularly the report of the Estimates Committee 1970-73 when this same management was in charge of FCI. Therefore, we have to strike a balance between the achievements and the weaknesses. While you want to assess the total performance of an institution or a group of people, you have to strike a balance. Then only you can get at the truth. Because I have an idea that the truth generally lies in the middle.

There is one point which I should like to refer and that is the point made by Mr. Kulkarni. The performance of an organisation like the FCI does not really depend upon the performance of three men at the top only. It is a bourgeois point of view. When an organisation works everybody has to work and all people have to

work and the credit should go to everybody and not only to three persons at the top. Certainly they should also get credit, but in this organisation to give credit only to three persons or one person is a petty bourgeois attitude.

Somebody said something about scientists and something about technocrats and bureaucrats. All this craze is wrong. If you emphasise the importance of bureaucracy you will go wrong and if you depend too much upon the technocrats the risk is there that you may again go wrong. I will give you one example. Mr. Bosu pointed out that the price of fertilizers in this country was very high.

It is not yet readily available also because our real consumption of fertilisers has fallen and the prices are too high. Whatever it may be, we have to build a fertiliser factory in our country in order to see that we save foreign exchange in fertilisers which we can ill-afford to fritter away. Therefore, fertiliser has to be produced on a massive scale.

Here the question of indigenisation is very important. We have to have indigenisation although I am not quite sure whether all these claims are entirely justified or not. I shall come to this a little later. I am quoting from the Report of the Estimates Committee, 1972-73 which I got from Shri Bosu. It says on page 7 as follows :—

"One of the reasons given for the delay in the commissioning of the fertiliser projects is the attempt at indigenisation of the plants. Asked as to how could the stress on indigenisation be justified when it had led to an increased outlay of foreign exchange on import of fertilisers by delaying the commissioning of the projects, the representative of the Ministry stated....".

I am not concerned with what a bureaucrat does. He might have committed a mistake. It is further stated as follows :—

"In this connection, the Managing Director of the Fertiliser Corporation of India stated that the main object of indigenisation was not to stop the outgo of foreign exchange as much as "to develop our own know-how to arrive at self reliance in our own country" and that "the country which has to be self-reliant in such technology has to pay heavily".

Shall we agree with this view to let the delay be committed in the installation of the Fertilisers Factory? Shall we allow the common people—the cultivators—in this country to go without the fertilisers? Should we spend foreign exchange for purchasing fertilisers from abroad? Should these matters be left to the technocrat? Certain matters can be left to the technocrats and certain others cannot be left to them. An administrator has to look into all aspect of the problems. The technocrats has got the advantage of being concerned only with one aspect. Therefore, he does it independently. What ever he does, that is independent of the circumstances. But, an administrator has to take a view in which all factors have got to be considered and weighed. Therefore, I say that we must not leave the entire thing to the technocrat only. I am not a technocrat, but I am a Science student. I am not in a position to say what the technocrats have done or what they have not done. All facts are there. They have of course done good work. Take for example Durgapur. It was commissioned by the F.C.I. and the whole mechanisation of the Durgapur Plant was completed two years ago. Even now it has not gone stream. It was entirely done by the F.C.I. If you take Barauni, that has been delayed by two years, the reason being indigenisation of some parts. They were all manufactured by the Indian fabricators. There are other problems also. So, as I said, let us not praise too much.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I hope you have gone through the reason why Durgapur could not be commissioned. I would request you to go into the matter. I do not want to interrupt you.

SHRI D. K. BAROOAH : I have not gone into this. We shall have to do it. That is not my business to go on probing. My business is only to give directions to complete it.

I wanted to give one or two most important things. Somebody said that there were some lobbies—sulphur lobby. How much sulphur did we get from different countries? U.S.A. has hardly any. We do not want to have anything from U.S.A. so far as sulphur is concerned. I do not know about other items. USSR has very little—0.10 lakh tonnes—Canada 1.28, Poland 1.89. Czechoslovakia .11 and Iran 2.11. So, I do not know who runs this lobby. Certainly it is not run by either United States or USSR. I thought in the world today there are super-power lobbies only. These are very small countries and I do not know whether they can afford the cost of a lobby in a country like ours.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have not used the word 'lobby'. I have said that our scientists have developed a technology of nitro-phosphate, the double compound, without sulphur. They have dispensed with the necessity of import of sulphur.

SHRI D. K. BAROOAH : Mr. Mahapatra took the clue and said, there is a sulphur lobby. So, I was replying to him.

I will not go into the question of technical competence. I am convinced that Dr. Chakravarty has great technical competence and he has done a lot about developing our Indian knowhow and technology. But to say that he can do everything under the sun in the matter of fertiliser production is not correct. It is a little exaggerated like Mark Twain's death. I have looked at it not from the scientists' point of view but from the administrative point of view. Namrup is based on natural gas. We have

[Shri D. N. Barooah]

never done natural gas. So, that was a turn-key job. We have done only with Naphtha. With fuel oil we are going to produce, but, this is the first time fuel oil is going to be used as feed-stock for fertilisers in a big way in any part of the world. Only a few small plants in Europe are there. There is only one big plant which has just gone into production in West Germany based on fuel oil. It is an entirely new technology. So, we have to acquire this technology and take the help of other countries. Therefore, FCI will have to do it. About coal, they are doing very well. It is the Government's policy. Whatever is done in this country is done only after Government goes into it and gives clearance. In the three coal-based factories certainly the scientists have to contribute their mite. Nonetheless it is a national policy that we have to use coal as feed-stock. I have decided in consultation with my officers that we have to go in for coal-based fertiliser because the price of crude oil has gone up from 128 cents per barrel in 1970 to 275 cents today. So, we cannot afford to build any fertilizer factory on Naphtha. After a while it would be difficult to use even fuel oil because it may be costly. So, it is a good thing that new processes are being developed, and all compliments should be given to them for what they have done. But there are other problems like gestation and investment. In Korba it would be of the order of Rs. 129 crores, as against Rs. 80 crores for a fuel-oil-based fertilizer factory. So, we have to consider this problem very carefully, after taking into account all these factors. We have to consider the problem from all angles and utilize the best talent, technocrats as well as administrators.

There is no doubt about the competence of Dr. Chakravarty. There is no doubt even about his success as the creator of modern technology in fertilizer. I would have liked Shri Samar Guha not to raise a particular point because it is already under investigation.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu was very right when he said that as it is the price of fertilizer is very high and if there is any blackmarketing, then the price will go up and the poor man will have to pay more. I fully share his feelings.

In this case there were some arrears to be collected, about Rs. 2 crores. Later on, they collected another Rs. 16 crores as arrears. They have every right to collect the arrears. But they have no right to indulge in blackmarketing or break the law of the land. The sulphate of ammonia is a controlled commodity, the price of which is controlled at both the wholesale and retail levels. The price of one wagon of sulphate of ammonia is Rs. 11,000 but they charged an extra amount of Rs. 4,000.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Who charged it?

SHRI D K BAROOAH : The FCI officers charged it, and that was with the knowledge of Dr. Mukerji, but not with the knowledge of Dr. Chakravarty. Instead of charging Rs. 11,000, if you charge Rs. 15,000, the cultivators are made to pay an increased price for their fertilizer. If a person, either a scientist or an honest businessman, charges Rs. 15,000 for a controlled commodity which actually costs only Rs. 11,000, what treatment can he expect from the House or from the Government? Who will pay this high price? It is paid by the cultivators.

Somebody here referred to businessmen. In my part of the country businessmen used to collect subscriptions for *dharamsalas* and *gosalas*. Whether the common man wanted these facilities or not, he had to pay these subscriptions. In the present case, whether you wanted to save the money for the Government, or give it as a major gift to a religious endowment, that is beside the point. The fact remains that you charged Rs. 15,000 for a commodity which actually costs only Rs. 11,000.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN** (Muvattupuzha): The point that was made out here, if I understood it, was that this Rs. 4,000 was being collected in lieu of the money that was due to FCI. Is that the position? Or, is it that they charged more for this commodity?

**SHRI D. K. BAROOAH**: Proceedings are being instituted for realisation of money from those who have defaulted. Civil cases have been started against him. He is a new contractor. When he wanted a new permit for this, he charged Rs. 4,000 extra per wagon.

**SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA**: Did he collect Rs. 4,000 extra from the defaulters?

**SHRI D. K. BAROOAH**: No, not from the defaulters. The reason given was that in the present condition of high prices, it was possible.

They broke two laws, may be in the interest of the Company one is the Fertiliser Control Order which fixes the price and the other is the Essential Commodities Act which decides to which place it is to go. All the fertiliser was booked for Andhra. But it found its way to Madras and Mysore. They have broken two laws. Therefore, I thought, in any investigation because the names of Dr. Mukherjee and the Trombay gentleman were mentioned, not only in the interest of justice and fair-play but in fairness to the officers themselves also, they should not be in a position where they would be suspected of having interferred in the course of justice or having access to papers. The CBI has given a report. There, they have said clearly that a gross irregularity is committed. Dr. Mukherjee knew about it. When they discussed it, may be publicly or privately, whether you discuss it in public or in private, certainly they discussed the matter to break two laws—one was the price fixation and the other was destination.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA**: In fairness to them, you could also state that they had

a discussion among themselves, that they discussed with the Finance Department, that they also sought legal advice, whether it was legal or not and that instructions were also given but, in the meantime, some field officers did it. When they found that there was a certain procedural irregularity, whether it was procedurally right or wrong, they also sought legal advice. When they themselves found that there were certain irregularities committed, according to their own admission, they immediately convened a meeting of the Board of Directors and immediately, they themselves, including Dr. Mukherjee, asked for CBI enquiry and he issued instructions to all units so that all cooperation should be given.

**SHRI D. K. BAROOAH**: When the CBI gives the final report, certainly all this will be looked into. Evidently, Mr. Samar Guha knows more than the CBI.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA**: This is a very unfair remark. During my speech, you noted in what strain I talked. I did not want even to mention the name. Now, if you say, I know more than the CBI, it is not fair, I should say. You also admit everything. Don't provoke me in that way. We have been very fair in having discussion with me frankly a day before. You also said many things which I did not want to bring here. But if you say that I know more than the CBI, it is very unfair. You know what you told me and what I told you. I did not want to make that a matter of controversy on the floor of the House.

**SHRI D. K. BAROOAH**: I thought I was paying compliments to Mr. Samar Guha's knowledge about these matters because I am sure, being a scientific person, he would not speak in this House unless he had full knowledge of the case; he would either condemn or defend anybody only if he had full information about the case.

What I have said is that I can only go by reports. I have no personal knowledge, I never knew Dr. Chakravarti or Dr. Mukherji or Mr. Daleep Singh. I had

[Shri D. K. Barooah]

hardly heard about them. What I say is that reports are very clear that an illegal act has been done by charging a premium for a controlled commodity for which the common man will have to pay a higher price. As it is, the price, as Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu pointed out, is high; and it will be much higher. Secondly, under the Essential Commodities Act, nothing could be transferred from one State to another, but in this case what was meant for Andhra found its way to Mysore and Madras. Therefore, these are the moot points. If anybody is guilty for that, he will be punished, whatever may have been the purpose. People steal money to build temples. People indulge in blackmarketing to build *dharmaśalas*. That is not the point. The point is whether an illegal act was done, whether there was gross irregularity, where there was contravention of the order. I am only concerned about that. Whether it was done under anybody's order or not, is a different matter. But it has been established that Dr. Mukherji knew about it. I have not suspended him. I have only asked him to go on leave. He will get the same salary. If CBI gives the clearance, we will not take any action. I did not know Dr. Mukherji from Adam. I did not know that there was a gentleman called Dr. Mukherji. I have no animus or friendship for him. I am absolutely impartial and objective in this matter. As I said, I had never seen Mr. Daleep Singh before; he came and saw me from a distance the other day. I did not know that he existed. Therefore, I am absolutely objective in this matter. The day clearance is given by the CBI that these people are not guilty, I will not proceed against them. There was a great pressure that they should

be suspended. I refused. At that time I said that there was a suspicion. Now from the CBI's report, that suspicion has been . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Substantiated.

SHRI D. K. BAROOAH : I would not say that. The suspicion has deepened in my mind. I belong to the middle path, I will not go to the extreme, whether provoked by you on this side or by anybody on that side. I will do what I consider just. Therefore, I would request the hon. member to wait till the CBI gives its final report. If the CBI exonerates anybody, he stands exonerated. If the CBI finds anybody guilty, the legal procedure will be taken recourse to.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MAHA-PATRA : The last judge is the Government and not the CBI. The report is submitted to the Government. You have to satisfy yourself.

SHRI D. K. BAROOAH : There will be the basis for satisfaction. I will be absolutely uninvolved. I have always been uninvolved, whether it is friends or enemies. I am entirely uninvolved in these matters. I will do whatever is just and proper. I only hope that the hon. members will give me support as they have given today.

MR CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.58 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 11, 1973/Vaisakha 21, 1895 (Saka).*