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Agrahayana 3, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 24, 1971/Agrahayana 3, 1893

(SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Suggestions by National Council of Applied Economic Research for Providing Jobs to Unemployed

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*211. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. METHA :
DR. SANKATA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 106 crores integrated programme to provide jobs to the unemployed and to launch in attack on poverty has been suggested by the National Council of Applied Economic Research ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have examined these suggestions ?

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

Statement

Suggestions by National Council of Applied Economic Research for providing jobs to unemployed.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research has suggested an integrated programme, for the generation of additional employment opportunities through undertaking rural public works programme and through providing employment to the educated and trained people for a period in jobs which would strengthen the rural public works programme directly and generally raise the productive capacity of the rural community.

2

The proposal envisages providing of employment to educated unemployed under well turned-out schemes for mapping out the country in terms of worthwhile public works projects. The scheme would provide employment to graduate engineers and diploma holders, who will do the initial surveys for road works, irrigation works, soil conservation etc. The proposal also envisages offering employment to one lakh of educated persons with general education such as graduates, intermediates and matriculates, mainly as teachers in village schools. The total financial requirements for the project are Rs. 31 crores for employment to educated unemployed and Rs. 75 crores for the rural works project.

The other suggestions made are : that these programmes should be integrated into the Plan and the cost of it met partly by economy in expenditure and partly by raising fresh resources. Restrictive practices inhibiting production should be removed. Adequate supply of raw materials should be assured.

Government have generally kept in view these considerations and have formulated various programmes under the Plan. Special programmes thus formulated include Small Farmers Development Agencies (Rs. 67.5 crores), Agencies for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (Rs. 47.5 crores), Rural Works Programme (Rs. 100 crores), Dry Farming Programmes (Rs. 20 crores) and Area Development Schemes (Rs. 15 crores). In addition, the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment which has been taken up during the current year, is expected to provide employment for 1000 persons on an average in each District. A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in the budget for 1971-72 for this programme. A special provision has also been made in the Central Budget for 1971-72 for schemes specially designed to suit the educated unemployed, including engineers and technicians. The main programmes approved relate to : employment of teachers in the primary schools, rural engineering surveys, setting up of agro-service centres, extending

assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up small scale industries, investigation of road works to be undertaken in the Fifth Plan, building up of design units for rural water supply and providing assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up of petrol dealerships. These programmes are expected to provide employment to a large number of teachers, engineers, diploma holders, draftsmen, graduates and matriculates besides semi-skilled and un-skilled workers.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Has this Council suggested that if these programmes are super-imposed on the existing programmes of investments and expenditures its impact will be inflationary and, therefore, to ward off this danger they should be integrated in the Plan and not super-imposed on the plan? If that be so, whether the Government is considering to incorporate these schemes in the reappraisals of the Fourth Plan as well as in the annual plans of 1972-73?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is true that the Council has suggested that if these plans and programmes are to be accepted, the resources should be mobilised either through economy or through fresh taxation. At the same time, it has also suggested that they should be included in the Plan expenditure. While the Fourth Plan is now on appraisal we are considering these various schemes. At the same time, many of the schemes proposed by the Council are already accepted and under implementation as part of the Plan.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Since there are more unemployed engineers in this country, and jobs are not available for them, may I know what steps Government are taking to induce these engineers to start their own industries in the villages?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Along with the various plans and programmes now under implementation, the public finance institutions have now declared several schemes of liberal credit. Several facilities are being given by the Industrial Finance Corporations and the industrial development corporations to the young engineers.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know whether the Government is also proposing to accord high priority to employment-oriented industries in this country?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I have assured this House earlier that all schemes which are oriented and production-oriented are being given the highest priority.

SHRI P. M. METHTA : It is mentioned on page 2 of the statement :

"In addition, the Crash Schemes for Rural Employment, which has been taken up during the current year, is expected to provide employment for 1,000 persons on an average in each district. A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in the budget for 1971-72 for this programme."

I would like to know from the Minister how many persons have been given employment and what is the actual amount spent under this scheme for the purpose of employment. I would also like to know whether this employment is of a permanent or temporary nature.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : This crash programme for rural unemployment is of a permanent nature. It is not only Rs. 50 crores but Rs. 150 crores for the remaining period of the Fourth Plan has already been sanctioned. So far as the exact impact of these schemes is concerned, we are awaiting reports of appraisal of the Fourth Plan. I cannot say today what is the exact impact and how many persons are already employed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि इस परिषद् के द्वारा जो सुझाव दिया गया है, उसमें एक सुझाव यह भी है कि इस देश के अंदर देहात के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर सड़कों का जाल बिछाया जाये, जिससे देहात की बेरोजगारी दूर हो और शहरों की बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये बड़ी तादाद में मकान निर्माण करने का सुझाव दिया है? यदि हां, तो कितनी सड़कों का आप बिछाव करने वाले हैं और कितने मकान आ बनाने वाले हैं?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is true that they have proposed a massive scheme of road construction and house construction. All these schemes are under consideration. I cannot say exactly what would be the mileage of roads or the number of houses constructed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मकान कितने बनाने वाले हैं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : वह मैंने कहा कि मैं इस समय नहीं बता सकता

श्री अवधेश चंद्र सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि इस योजना में जहाँ एक तरफ पढ़े लिखे लोगों को कोई रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है, वहाँ दूसरी तरफ पढ़े लिखे लोग काम के लिये नहीं मिल रहे हैं, जिनके लिये कि यह योजना गाँवों में चलाई जा रही है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is true that some of the educated people are not prepared to go to rural areas. But we have plans to give a lot of incentives so that they will go to the rural areas aslo.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Have the NCAER studied the impact of modern technology on the structure of employment and the potential for creating further unemployment? Has it made any study of the impact of computers, for instance, on the problem of unemployment ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is enlarging the question.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : When NCAER is studying the impact of unemployment it should also consider those things which create unemployment.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is not under our control. But in any good work that is undertaken by it we will give our co-operation.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : While these programmes may be good and worthwhile, difficulties are created when it comes to the question of implementation because they are being frustrated by some bureaucrats and vested interests.

MR. SPEAKER : Let there be no introduction.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the Government propose to have a vigorous follow-up action by appointing a reviewing committee to see that these plans are implemented as per programme ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I entirely agree with the hon. Member that even when good schemes are sanctioned they are not properly implemented. Therefore, while reorienting the whole Plan we are insisting on certain monetary system whereby it would be possible not only to prepare plans but also to see that they are properly implemented.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It is mentioned in this statement that a provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in the budget for 1971-72 for this programme. Is it something different from the Crash Programme ? Secondly, if it is a special and separate sanction may I know whether it is a fact that in West Bengal a large number of half-educated and uneducated young people have been recruited in the police department out of this fund ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The main question is regarding the suggestions made by the NCAER. In the reply I have said that the scheme of this crash programme for rural employment opportunities with a provision of Rs. 50 crores is a Government scheme, sponsored by the Central Government, and it is made applicable to all the States. The plan submitted by the Council for employment is absolutely different from the schemes which are under implementation by the Government. However, it is true that many of the suggestions are already being executed by the Central and State Governments. So far as the other question is concerned, I am not in a position to say anything just now.

Establishment of T. V. Training Institute in Delhi

*212. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Television Training Institute has been established in Delhi by Government ; and

(b) if so, its training course and qualifications for trainees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) A TV Training Wing is being

set up in the Film and TV Training Institute at Poona. Pending construction of buildings at Poona, arrangements for TV training have been made at Delhi.

(b) It provides post-entry and in-service training for different categories of personnel employed in TV stations.

SHRI N. E. HORO : I would like to know whether the Government are thinking of opening more T. V. training centres in other States also. If they do not have any programme at the moment, in view of the fact that T. V. is getting more popular and more technicians are needed so that the benefit of T. V. could be available to all the States, will they open T. V. training centres in other States also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : The present training centre is sufficient for the T. V. stations we have in India. But as and when the need will arise, we will look into the matter.

Legislation to curb role of foreign money

*215. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a note was recently circulated by Government to all opposition parties for their comments in respect of the proposed legislation to curb the role of foreign money ;

(b) whether the views of the political parties concerned have been received in this connection ;

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

(d) when the proposed legislation is likely to be introduced in Parliament ?

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

(b) to (d). The views of only three parties have been received, so far. They have suggested that the contents of the report of the Intelligence Bureau should be disclosed and that the scope of the proposed legislation

should be enlarged. In his statement of 14th May, 1969, the then Minister of Home Affairs explained the reasons why it would not be possible to disclose the contents of the report of the Intelligence Bureau. The proposed legislation will be introduced after the views of opposition parties have been ascertained.

SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : In part (d) of my Question I had asked for an indication as to the time factor by when such a law would be supposed to be made operative.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I said in my main reply, the Opposition parties were asked to give their views. Some of them have replied. Many of them have not replied. We are waiting for their replies. We shall give adequate opportunity to all Opposition parties to give their views.

SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : I had asked whether there is any time limit before the Government as to when the law could possibly be made operative. In view of the fact that the Opposition parties have yet to come out with their views in this regard, may I know whether the Government has any idea by when the law would be made operative ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : We would not rather like to lay down any time-limit. We would like to consult the Opposition parties.

श्री राम चंद्र विकल : किन राजनीतिक दलों के उत्तर आ चुके हैं और किन किन के शेष हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पन्त : स्वतन्त्र पार्टी, सी० पी० (एम०) और दांगो—इन तीन के उत्तर आ गये हैं। हमने सभी विरोधी दलों को लिखा था, बाकियों के उत्तर अभी नहीं आये हैं।

Lockout declared by M/s. Braithwaite and Co. (India) Ltd.

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*216. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether M/s. Braithwaite and Co.

(India) Ltd. has declared lockout in Angus Works at Bhadreswar and Hooghly on the 10th September, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to lift the lockout ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) M/s. Braithwaite and Co. (India) Ltd. has declared a lock-out at Angus Works with effect from the 11th September, 1971.

(b) Due to inter-union on rivalry, workers of Angus Works had been indulging for some time in agitation, persistent disorderly behaviour, threats of assault, intimidation of officers and resort to go slow tactics resulting in serious shortfall all in production. The unrecognised union did not accept the bipartite agreement between the Company and the recognised union on the issue of bonus for 1970 and intensified its agitation bringing the production in the shops almost to stop. On 10th September, 1971 a group of workers rushed into the office of the General Manager where he was dragged, abused and assaulted. In view of the state of disorder, violence and hooliganism which had developed, the management had no alternative but to declare a lockout from 11th September, 1971.

(c) The management has been having discussions separately with the representatives of the recognised and unrecognised unions at a series of meetings to reach an agreement on the basis of which the factory could be reopened. These discussions are in progress.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the lock-out took place while the conciliation talks were going on for the bonus ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The position was this that one Union wants that the bonus agreement should be given effect to and another Union wants that it should not be given effect to and both the Unions went into such a fix that they brought the factory almost to a stand-still. Some of

the workers went and assaulted the officers at the shoplevels. They also man-handled the Manager. At that stage the factory had to be closed.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : My question was whether during the conciliation talks, the lock-out took place or not ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : No.

SHRI MONORANJAN HAZRA : My second supplementary is, that in view of the answer given by the hon. Minister that the unrecognised union did not accept the agreement, may I know whether it is a fact that the recognised union was a mere paper union with a view to serve the cause of the Company ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I do not subscribe to this view.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is the Minister aware of the fact that the Management of this Angus Works itself has been taking a partisan attitude as between the two Unions and despite the fact that one is the recognised union, the management has been trying to favour the un-recognised Union in many ways and this is what has exacerbated the situation ? Is he aware of this ? If this is so, when he says in his reply that now the management is trying to come to a settlement with each of the Unions, would it not be better for the Government to take a hand in it directly because the Management itself is a partitisan.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I am not aware of any such partisan attitude taken by the Management. What I know is that the demand made by the unrecognised union is beyond the capacity of this factory to meet.

MR. SPEAKER : There is another gentleman also—Mr. Mallanna. Is he here ? He is not here.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Absent. Shri Afzalpurkar.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Sir, I have been authorised to put the question, (No. 218).

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

Additional Functions and Responsibilities of Department of Science and Technology

*218. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA (on behalf of SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR) : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to expand the functions and responsibilities of the newly created Department of Science and Technology ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The responsibilities and functions of the Department of Science and Technology have been specified in Presidential Notification Doc. No. CD-610/71 dated October 12, 1971. A copy of the Notification is placed on the Table of the House. There is no proposal at present to make any further additions.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (3) of article 77 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Government of India (Allocation of Business) (Ninety-first Amendment) Rule, 1971.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. In the Second Schedule to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961—

* * * *

(2) for the entries under the heading "Department of Science and Technology (Vigyan aur Prodyogiki Vibhag)" the following entries shall be substituted, namely :

"1. Formulation of policy statements and guidelines on science and technology and the following through of their implementation.

2. National Committee on Science and Technology.
3. Promotion of new areas of science and technology.
4. Oceanography including the scientific and technological aspects of the seabed and ocean floor.
5. Environment and Ecology.
6. Futurology.
7. All matters concerning the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
8. Survey of India and National Atlas Organisation.
9. Botanical Survey of India.
10. Zoological Survey of India.
11. National Research Development Corporation.
12. Annual Session of the Indian Science Congress Association.
13. Central Board of Geophysics.
14. The Pan-Indian Ocean Science Association.
15. Coordination of areas of Science and technology in which a number of institutions and departments have interests and capabilities.
16. Undertaking or financially sponsoring scientific and technological surveys, research, design, development where necessary.
17. Grants to national research institutions, scientific associations and scientific bodies, including Indian National Science Academy, the Indian Academy of Science and the National Academy of Sciences.
18. All matters concerning domestic technology particularly the promotion of ventures involving the commercialisation of such technology.
19. International Scientific and Technological Affairs including—

- (a) the negotiation and implementation of Scientific and Technological Co-operation Agreements and responsibility for the scientific and technological aspects of the activities of international organisations; and

- (b) appointment of Scientific Attaches abroad.

Note: These functions shall be exercised by the Department of Science and Technology (Vigyan aur Prodyogiki Vibhag) in close cooperation with the ministry of External Affairs (Videsh Mantralaya).

20. Matters commonly affecting scientific and technological institutions e.g. financial, personnel, purchase and import policies and practices.
21. All other measures needed for the promotion of science and technology and their application to the development and security of the nation."

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: As many highly qualified and well-trained Indian scientists are working in foreign countries for want of jobs, is there any proposal before the Government to call them back and give them proper jobs to serve better our country?

Mr. SPEAKER: This is just a suggestion for action, but, if the Minister has got something to say, he is very welcome to say.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We will consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member. But we should have proper jobs for them here, and that is one of the functions of the COST.

Reopening of closed Industrial Units in Calcutta

*219. **SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of closed factories in Calcutta, which have not yet been reopened together with the number of those which are considered as having been closed permanently;

- (b) the total number of people rendered out of employment as a result of these closures;

- (c) the reasons for the closures; and

- (d) the steps being taken by the reopening of the closed factories?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Regionwise figures of closed units are readily available only for the period from 1.1.1971 to 31.8.1971. According to the provisional statistics received from the Government of West Bengal, during the period 1.1.71 to 31.8.71, 55 industrial units were closed down in Calcutta; out of these, 38 units had not reopened. One out of these 38 units is considered as permanently closed.

(b) In the 38 units which had not reopened, the total number of persons employed was 7,798.

(c) The closure of industrial units is mainly due to the following reasons:

- (i) Labour-management problems,
- (ii) shortage of raw materials,
- (iii) lack of demand, and
- (iv) financial difficulties.

(d) Among the various steps being taken by the Government for reopening of closed factories in West Bengal, including Calcutta, the main and important ones are as follows:

(i) The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India was set up in April 1971 with its headquarters at Calcutta, for reviving and rehabilitating the closed and sick industrial units;

(ii) An Ordinance has been promulgated amending the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Among other things, it provides, in respect of industrial undertakings which have been taken over for management under the provisions of the Act, a moratorium from pre-existing liabilities, up to a maximum period of five years. It also provides, in the case of those undertakings whose current liabilities exceed current assets for the sale of the undertaking at a reserve price and simultaneous

winding up of the company owning the industrial undertaking. Government may also, in public interest, move the court for reconstruction of the company, so as to ensure that the undertaking is not handed over at the end of the period of take over to the same hands which were responsible for its earlier misfortunes.

(iii) The Government of West Bengal have announced a package scheme of incentives.

(iv) Provision has been made in the import policy for 1971-72 for advance allocation of imported raw materials to closed industrial units in West Bengal.

(v) Instructions have been issued to commercial banks to liberalise the credit facilities to the industrial units in West Bengal.

SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : May I know whether the Minister will kindly spell out the incentives which he refers to in para (d) of his statement and will the Minister say that these incentives will suffice to inspire the confidence of the new and the old entrepreneurs to set up new factories in West Bengal?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I suggest Question No. 234 may also be taken up along with this.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry they cannot go together, as I have seen them.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The incentives of West Bengal Government are all listed by them. It is a package deal. If the hon. Member wants, I can read them. There are 16 points

MR. SPEAKER : 16 points? Better you send them a copy of this. It need not be at the cost of other Members.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : With regard to the other part of the question it is too early to say.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it not in the written statement? Are these 16 points not in the written statement?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : No; we had announced the 16 point scheme.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You should tell us what it is.

SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : What is his answer to my question?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You will be sent a copy.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : You have said that I may not read the 16 points. That is the first point. With regard to the second point it is too early to say whether these are giving any results or not. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. How much time will it take if you read?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The hon. Member asked that I should spell them out. In part (d) (iii) of my answer I have said that the Government of West Bengal have announced a package scheme of incentives. The West Bengal Government have announced certain concessions with regard to sales tax and such other matters and they are working out the details.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is no proper reply, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : The point is this. If these were to be the replies, the details should have been included in the written statement. You have not done it. Therefore, I do not think there is any harm if you read the 16 points. You may do it in another 2 or 3 minutes.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The Government of West Bengal announced such schemes as refund of sales-tax, interest-free loans, refund of fresh taxes specified etc.

श्री हुसैन खन् ब कछवाय : ये जानबूझ कर प्रश्न को टाल रहे हैं ।

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : These relate to the State Government. These are to be given by the State Government. I can give only broad details of it.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you. Let the Member ask the question first.

SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : May I know the extent to which production is affected on account of closures and also the quantum of loss suffered by the factory-owners?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It is not assessed in that way.

SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : In what way has it been assessed?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I would only say that the assessment has been made in regard to the number of factories closed and the people unemployed as a result of it. In that way, it has been assessed.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member did ask for these details in his main question. It would require time to give answers to all these questions. The hon. Member may give a separate notice of the question and then the answer can be given.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, you may please allow a half-an-hour discussion.
SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : The proper procedure is that when the leader of a party is standing, the others from that party should not stand. But I find that Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya and some other Members from his party are also standing along with the leader of his party, for asking supplementary questions.

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYYA : On a point of order. Let these questions not be shut out, because the hon. Minister's reply to the question is not correct. The question is about the total number of factories closed in Calcutta...

MR. SPEAKER : When the hon. Members turn comes, he can ask this question. He cannot intervene at any time he likes.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it a fact that the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has been set up with a view to reopening all the closed industrial units in West Bengal? May I also know whether it is a fact that certain people have been taken on the board of directors or the managerial committee of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation who themselves are occasionally closing their

factories and trying to get money out of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, and if so, whether Government have thought it fit to keep those persons on the board of directors or the managerial committee, and if Government have taken a decision, may I know what it is?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have no such information, but if specific information is given to us, we shall certainly look into it.

DR. RANEN SEN : The Sen-Raleigh authorities are there, and they have closed their factories. .

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is about the number of factories.

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYYA : The main question specifically relates to the total number of closed factories in Calcutta, and Calcutta means the whole of West Bengal. I suppose that is what the hon. Minister means.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Why?

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYYA : It also relates to the total number of closed factories which have not yet been reopened, together with the number of those what are considered as having been closed permanently. The answer is that 55 industrial units have been closed so far, and 38 are still remaining closed. Among the reasons for their closure, nowhere do we find any mention about the corruption and mismanagement of the authorities due to which some of the factories have been closed. He has only mentioned labour-management problems, shortage of raw materials, lack of demand and financial difficulties. But there is no reference to the corruption on the part of the management, owing to which a number of factories have been closed. He is trying to shield the bad management.

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is only about the number of factories closed. But he is now adding so many other things to it.

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYYA : These things have been mentioned in the statement and therefore, I am asking my question. The reply given is not correct. I would request the hon. Minister to take some time and give a proper reply, because the

answer given now is misleading. In this House, we have raised the question many times that it is because of the mismanagement and corruption on the part of the managements that so many factories have been closed, but here the hon. Minister mentions other things only but has not mentioned these factories; he is finding fault always with the workers only.

DR. RANEN SEN : The hon. Minister of Labour himself had admitted in this House on an earlier occasion that there were cases in West Bengal where due to the malpractices resorted to by the employers many mills had been closed. But now the hon. Minister of Industrial Development comes and pleads his ignorance. This is misleading the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : What is your direction, Sir? We are very much agitated about this.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Minister say something, and then the hon. Members can rise one after the other.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The question relates to Calcutta and the reply also relates to Calcutta. I never knew Calcutta was West Bengal. That is not my knowledge of geography. So far as the mismanagement question goes, only after an inquiry we can say so. During this period, such a case has not come to our notice among these cases.

But it cannot be denied that some of the closures also related to mismanagement. In fact, some of the units we ourselves have taken over were due to mismanagement.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister please indicate what are the special instructions issued to the banks for special facilities to these units?

MR. SPEAKER : This is going into detail.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It is in the reply. He says instructions have been issued to the banks. He should obviously know what the instructions are?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Banks have been instructed to give liberal credit facilities to industrial units in W. Bengal,

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Surely he must be able to indicate that.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : How many factories have been taken over in West Bengal after the recent Ordinance on takeover?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : We have not taken over any.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Have Government taken any steps to take over any of the closed factories?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what we are discussing.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : We are already processing some cases under the powers given to us under the Ordinance.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The replies given are very unsatisfactory.

SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : There should be a half hour discussion on this. We will give him time to prepare.

MR. SPEAKER : That will be considered later.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I specifically ask this? Reference is made here to the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation which was set up with headquarters in Calcutta for the purpose of reviving and rehabilitating the closed and sick industrial units. According to him, in Calcutta proper, out of 55 industrial units which were closed, 38 have not reopened. That means only 17 have been reopened and 38 are still closed. Out of the 17 reopened, how many have been reopened thanks to the direct intervention or help of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I cannot say about Calcutta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is about Calcutta. Now he will not be allowed to go outside of Calcutta.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have not got the information for Calcutta as such.

DR. RANEN SEN : He does not know where is Calcutta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In Calcutta, not a single closed factory has been reopened by this Corporation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I must say that although the Minister has been here since six or eight months, his performance till date has been far from satisfactory. May I ask if he knows that the West Bengal Government has published a book entitled *Labour 1970* ? That says that labour-management disputes accounted for 20 per cent of the closures. Has he read that, and if so, what is his reaction ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow it ; he must be relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is about closure. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether lack of supply of raw materials particularly steel, working capital and power are the reasons for the closure of many factories, and if so, what steps have the Central Government taken to go to the aid of these closed industrial units ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have already said that shortage of raw materials is one of the reasons. It is there already in the list of causes. Labour management relation is not the only cause. It is one of the causes, and I am glad that the hon. Member himself put it as 20 per cent. There is, one-fourth i. e., one of the four causes, I have given. He attributes one-fifth to labour relations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That shows your character.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : That shows my character ; true. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : No such remarks please. (*Interruption*) Kindly sit down. The hon. Member is in a position to revise any time whatever he says.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He has not replied to my question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कलकत्ते में उद्योग बंद हुए हैं, यह एक विशेष परिस्थिति के अन्दर बन्द हुए हैं, मुख्यतः घेराव और तोड़फोड़ के कारण ही अधिकतर उद्योग बंद हुए हैं। तो यह जो उद्योग चालू किये जा रहे हैं, उनमें ऐसी चीजें न हों, उसके लिए सरकार ने क्या कोई व्यवस्था की है, यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है ?

दूसरे, जो उद्योग यहां से दिल्ली बम्बई आदि अन्य स्थानों में चले गये हैं, उन्हें पुनः वापिस कलकत्ते भेजा जाय, इसके लिये सरकार की ओर से क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I may inform the hon. Member and the House that in some of the factories which we have taken over there, we are having the same experience including the Braithwaite where the manager has been assaulted only the other day.

SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : Sir, have you acceded to my request for an half-hour discussion on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. After I allow all the questions ; because that was not accepted, so I allowed further questions.

Closed Sick Mills in States

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*220. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick mills in the country that have been closed by their owners, State-wise ; and

(b) the number of mills out of them which are being controlled by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Presumably, the Member refers to cotton textile mills. According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the number of cotton textile mills closed as at the end of September, 1971 is as follows :

Name of the State	No. of Cotton Textile Mills closed down as at the end of September, 1971.
1. Andhra Pradesh	5
2. Assam	1
3. Bihar	1
4. Gujarat	7
5. Kerala	1
6. Maharashtra	3
7. Mysore	5
8. Punjab	1
9. Rajasthan	2
10. Tamil Nadu	14
11. Uttar Pradesh	3
12. West Bengal	15
13. Pondicherry	1
Total	59

(b) The number of cotton textile mills taken over by the Central Government, after investigation under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, is 34.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : In the statement, it has been given that 59 textile mills have been closed, but the statement does not show, statewise, which of the mills have been taken over. Will the Minister be pleased to state that ?

MR. SPEAKER : Sick mills, Statewise. Have you got it ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Azamshahi Mills in Warangal, Andhra Pradesh; Ajodhya Textile Mills, Delhi; New Mallicans Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat; The Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Gujarat; Homibhoy Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,

Ahmedabad; Mahalakshmi Mills, Ltd., Bhavnagar; Rajkot Spinning and Weaving Mills, Rajkot. (*Interruption*) If I do not read, you say, "I am not prepared with the answer." If I read, you are impatient. Have patience now, Then, Keshav Mills, Ltd.; Jehangir Mills, Ahmedabad; Jupiter Spinning and weaving Mills and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad—these are in Gujarat. Then, in Maharashtra—

MR. SPEAKER : You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Instead of reading the whole list, you would better give the number of sick mills, Statewise. That will do.

MR. SPEAKER : What did you enquire ? Part (b) of the question asks for "the number of mills out of them which are being controlled by the Union Government." (*Interruption*) He only wanted the number now ; not the names.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Maharashtra, 8; Madhya Pradesh, 5; Mysore, 2; Pondicherry, 1; Rajasthan, 1; Tamil Nadu, 5; Uttar Pradesh 2; Andhra Pradesh 1. Delhi administration—1; Gujarat—8.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : In the statement, in Gujarat cotton mills reopened are 8. Is it a fact ? (*Interruptions*). I am asking whether it is a fact that one more sick mill has been opened. In the statement it is shown as 7, whereas he said it was 8.

My second question is this. In view of the growing unemployment problem, will the Government assure the House that the other sick mills would be taken over by the Government immediately ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I cannot assure that; we shall look into each case and then decide.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : I find from the statement that the only cotton mill in Assam has been closed. What are the reasons for closing down this mill, which is the only one cotton mill in Assam, and have the Government taken any measures to reopen it ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I understand that the Chief Minister of Assam during his recent visit took it up with the Minister of Foreign Trade and as and when this matter comes to us, we shall look into it.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : हमारे सामने जो स्टेटमेंट है, उसमें दिया गया है, कि 59 मिलें बन्द थीं जिनमें से 34 चलाई गई हैं। बिहार में गया में भी एक काटन मिल है। 50 लाख आबादी वाले इस जिले में केवल एक मिल है जिसमें दस हजार लोग काम करते थे, और वह बन्द पड़ी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या निकट भविष्य में सरकार उस को चालू करने का विचार रखती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो एक जनरल सवाल था। इसमें नम्बर पूछा गया था। यह विशेष सवाल नहीं था, स्पेसिफिक सवाल नहीं है।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देने को तैयार हैं। अगर आप उनको उत्तर देने का इशारा कर दें तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी तरफ इशारा करना ज्यादा जरूरी समझता हूँ।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : There are two aspects to this problem. One is unemployment; the other is scarcity of cloth. What special efforts are contemplated by the Government to solve the problems : scarcity of cloth and unemployment of people ?

MR. SPEAKER : This was about the last question.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The sick mills that are taken over are managed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. If a separate question is put to them, they will be able to give details about every scheme. This Ministry is concerned only with authorising investigation under the Industries Development and Regulation Act. I can only answer this question generally : how many mills have closed and how many have been taken over by the Government.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : The hon. Minister mentioned about the sick mills in Gujarat. May I know whether the Prabha Cotton Mills of Viramgaon and the Durga Cotton Mills of Khadi in Gujarat are considered sick mills or not ? What is the latest position of these mills ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question does not arise. There may be hundreds of sick mills. If you ask how many patients there are in the hospital, he can reply, but if you ask about the health and diagnosis of each and every individual, you will have to give the names of the persons.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I could not follow the question.

MR. SPEAKER : He should give specific notice.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : हर वक्त इस तरह की शिकायतें आती रहती हैं कि फलानी मिल बीमार हो गई, ठीक नहीं चल रही है, या बन्द हो गई, चाहे घेराव के कारण हो चाहे उद्योगपतियों की साजिश के कारण हो। चाहे कच्चे माल की सप्लाई की कमी के कारण हो। मैं सरकार से नीति सम्बन्धी एक प्रश्न करना चाहूंगा। क्या वह यहां पर यह विश्वास दिलायेगी कि कोई भी मिल एक विशेष अवधि के बाद बन्द नहीं रहेगी, क्योंकि इससे बेकारी बढ़ती है, तरह तरह की सामाजिक समस्याएँ पैदा होती हैं और इस वक्त देश पर संकट भी है ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : As a matter of policy it is impossible to commit that every mill can be taken over. Some of the mills are so out-dated and outmoded.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : That is my question

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जवाब देने दीजिये। मुझे आपसे यह गिला है कि आप जवाब नहीं देने देते।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मुझको आपसे गिला है। या तो आप प्रश्न करने मत दीजिये और

अगर प्रश्न करने देते हैं तो उसका ठीक जवाब भी आने दीजिये। जो प्रश्न किया जाता है, आप उसका उत्तर आने ही नहीं देते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठेंगे या नहीं ? आप मंत्री महोदय को जवाब नहीं देने देते हैं, दरम्यान में बोलते हैं।

श्री बी० पी० सौर्य : आपको मुझसे गिला है और मुझको आपसे गिला है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to tolerate it. Please sit down. Every day this is going on from you.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : It cannot be said as a policy decision that every mill be taken over by the Government or that no mill is going to be allowed to be closed down because there is a provision for investigation. It will have to be seen whether the mill is viable, whether it has outlived its utility or not, whether it can be run as a feasible proposition. That is why each case is investigated. Wherever it is found that it is a feasible proposition, even if it costs the exchequer, such mills are taken over.

A. R. C. Report on Centre-State Relations

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

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the A. R. C. Report on Centre-State relations ; and

(b) if so, what are the decisions taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The report is under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : I understand that this Report was submitted on 19th June, 1969. It is more than two years now. May I know how much time it will take for Government to come to any decision on this Report ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that the Report was submitted by the ARC in June, 1969, but the Report, by its very nature, is a very complicated one, and consultations with the State Governments are being held. We have sent the Report to the State Governments for their comments, but none of them has yet made any comment. When their comments are received, it is proposed to call a conference of the Chief Ministers to consider the Report as a whole, and then some ideas will be formulated.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : May I know when the Report was sent to the State Governments for their comments ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Report was sent in August, 1971 and they were asked to reply by October, 1971. But up to this day they have not sent any replies.

SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI : May I know whether Government has taken note of the Rajamannar Committee report on Centre-State relations and what is the Government's reaction thereto ? In considering the report of the ARC, may I know whether the Government is taking a note of the other considerations that have been mentioned in the Rajamannar Committee report ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : That committee was appointed by the Tamil Nadu Government and it is primarily for them to formulate their view-point on that. When the Tamil Nadu Government gives its reactions and comments on the ARC report, they can as well take note of the Rajamannar Committee report. But what we propose to do is to take note of only the views of the Tamil Nadu Government.

Some Hon. Members rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत ही कम सवाल हो पाते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि हमें प्रोसीजर को रिवाइज करना पड़ेगा। Next question.

Controversy between I. A. S. Officers and Confederation of Central Government Officers and Central Information Service Association

* 222. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a controversy has come up

between the Indian Administrative Service personnel, on the one hand, and the confederation Central Government Officers and the Central Information Service Association, on the other, in regard to certain administrative matters ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been invited in this regard to a report published in the Statesman of the 20th September, 1971 and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Attention of the Government has been drawn to the report published in the Statesman of the 20th September, 1971 under the caption 'Information Men Challenge I. A. S.'. However, Government are not aware of the existence of any controversy between the personnel of one Service and another, as made out in the press report.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The press report is fairly detailed and it shows that the Associations have represented to Government. Has Government not thought it fit to go into them ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The matter arose out of a letter that Shri Raina wrote in the press. He was given a notice regarding that and the matter is still pending. There is nothing for the Government to do in the matter except that Ministry concerned should take proper action.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : When notice is given with reference to the action of the Vice President of a Service Association and the matter is called into question on that ground, would it not have been advisable for the Government to have gone into this question whether he ought to have been called upon to explain and the possible consequences of this ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Government always goes into all the questions that come before it. In this specific matter, it is only a letter which is in dispute. A certain officer wrote a particular letter for which disciplinary proceeding has been initiated. We don't want to do anything more than that.

Report on the attack on the life of Shri Jyoti Bosu

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* 223. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report on the attack on the life of Shri Jyoti Bosu, a West Bengal leader, has been received by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the findings of the report and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of Bihar, a charge sheet was submitted in the court against two persons in connection with the attempt made on the life of Shri Jyoti Bosu at Patna railway station on 31st March, 1970. The committal proceedings have been concluded and the case is now pending in the sessions court.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : May I know whether there was the hand of any politicians behind this offence ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The case is now before the court.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a *sub judice* matter. It has already been committed to the sessions. We should not ask for any further questions till the judgment comes.

AN HON. MEMBER : Then, how was it admitted ?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : This much can be asked whether all the persons against whom there was mentioned in the report have been proceeded against.

MR. SPEAKER : Which report ?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Report of the enquiry committee. He has said that only two persons have been challaned. I want to know whether from the enquiry it transpired that there were more than two persons

and whether there are any persons who have not yet been proceeded against in the same case?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very thin line.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think the relevant point he is raising is against how many people the charge-sheet was made. I do not have here the number of people mentioned in the FIR but I have here this information received from the Government of Bihar in May, 1971 that the investigation of the case has been completed and a charge-sheet under sections 302, 307 and 114 of IPC and section 25A of the Arms Act has been submitted against two persons—Havinash Yadhav and Surendra Prasad.

Exploitation of Atomic Energy by Indian Atomic Scientists in Collaboration With Russian Scientists

*226. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of Atomic Energy be pleased to state :

(a) Whether some Indian Atomic Scientists are likely to visit the Soviet Union for discussing programmes of scientific collaboration in pursuance of the provisions of the Indo-Soviet Treaty ;

(b) If so, when the visit of the team is scheduled ; and

(c) Whether the team will be authorised to negotiate with the Soviet authorities for creation of facilities in India for exploitation of atomic energy for civilian and non-civilian purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Under the collaboration agreement between the Department of Atomic Energy of the Government of India and the State Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy of the U. S. S. R., visits of atomic scientists are being arranged. The collaboration between the two countries in this area will be further strengthened under Article VII of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. Our collaboration is for the utilisation of Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes only.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : In view of the serious situation on our border and the bellicosity of Pakistan, will you reconsider your decision to use atomic energy only for peaceful purposes ? If so, at what intervals do you reconsider this ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not know whether the course advocated by my hon. friend will have any immediate impact on the situation on hand. Therefore, what decision has to be taken on the larger question has to be taken on its own merits.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : In view of the Indo-Soviet Treaty, may I know whether any dialogue has already started with the Soviet Government that in case Pakistan uses atomic weapons in a war against India, Russia will supply us with atomic weapons for defence and retaliation ? Have we got any assurance from them to that effect ?

MR. SPEAKER : There should be a limit to new suggestions.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is a very hypothetical question. I do not think there is any serious danger of Pakistan being able to acquire nuclear weapons.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : May I know whether there is any proposal to have a desalination plant, in collaboration with some other country, to convert sea water or brackish water into fresh water through the use of atomic energy ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is one of the areas that has been identified and proposals have been made for the visit of our scientists to desalination units in the USSR. The proposal has been accepted by USSR.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Seizure of Arms and Ammunition in Punjab

*213. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) Whether sizeable quantity of arms and ammunition have been seized by the Punjab Police during the raids on Naxalite hide-outs in the State ; and

(b) if so, the action, if any, taken against them ?

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

(b) 47 persons have been arrested in connection with the recovery of arms and ammunition. Criminal cases have been registered in respect of these recoveries, and are under investigation.

Production and Requirement of Tractors

*214. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA :
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have decided to stop the import of tractors after 1972 ;

(b) If so, how the needs of the country will be met by the indigenous tractors ;

(c) What is the expected production of tractors in the country by the end of the Fourth Plan period ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to check the rise in prices of tractors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). No decision has been taken to stop all tractor imports after 1972. However, all out efforts are being made to step up the indigenous production of tractors with a view to do away with imports as soon as possible.

(c) 60,000 tractors per year.

(d) Selling prices of tractors are fixed by Government after periodical investigations into the cost of production to ensure that there is no unjustified rise in prices.

Issue of Letters of Intent for setting up Scooter Plants

*217. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether letters of intent have been given to four parties to set up scooter plants ;

(b) if so, the total production capacity thereof ;

(c) when the said four plants are expected to commence production ; and

(d) the extent to which their combined production is likely to result in the reduction of waiting period for the allotment of a scooter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Twenty three Letters of Intent for a total capacity of 534,000 Nos. per annum for the manufacture of scooters have been issued.

(c) and (d). The implementation of these letters of intent are in different stages of progress. It is not possible to indicate at this stage when production in respect of each of these letters of intent will be established. Obviously the shortage will be mitigated and waiting periods reduced substantially if even part of the capacity covered by the letters of intent materialises. It is, however, difficult to indicate precisely the extent to which waiting periods for allotment of scooters will be reduced at any specified future date as a result of new projects coming up.

Fifth National Conference of all India Newspaper Employees' Federation

*224. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the decisions and resolutions of the Fifth National Conference of the All India Newspaper Employees' Federation held in Madras on August 21-22, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the resolutions ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). The Federation passed 15 resolutions at the Conference of which a copy of the resolution on 'Press Monopoly', was forwarded by them to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. A copy of this Resolution is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Certain proposals for the diffusion of ownership of major newspapers and news agencies are at present under Government's consideration. A group of Ministers will go into all aspects of the matter.

**Resolution on the Press Monopoly
All India Newspaper Employees Federation,
New Delhi**

This fifth conference of the All India Newspaper Employees Federation, held in Madras from August 20 to 22, 1971, expresses its grave concern about the growing control of the newspapers by monopoly houses in the country. Organised sections of the newspaper employees, including the working journalists, and the progressive forces have always felt concerned about this dangerous trend in the newspaper industry during the post-independence period.

Not only an overwhelming circulation of the newspapers is controlled by monopoly business houses, such as Tatas, Jains, Birlas, Goenkas and others, but also overwhelming capital assets invested in the newspaper industry, including newspaper printing industry, is concentrated in the hands of these handful of monopoly houses. Profits, which these houses have been making from these monopoly controlled newspapers, are enormous. Particularly during the last three years the profits have gone up by leaps and bounds. Some of them are paying fabulous dividends which are higher than what is paid even by the industries, which are known as high rate of profit-making, like Pharmaceuticals, Oils and Chemicals.

The policies adopted by the monopoly Press in the recent years have made it imperative that immediate steps be taken to divest the control and ownership of newspapers owned by the big monopoly houses. Monopoly Press has been nakedly and openly propagating through their columns anti-people policies. In every struggle carried on by the working people against capitalists and landlords the monopoly Press consistently comes out as the champion of vested interests to suppress democratic movements.

In every measure taken by the Government of India towards nationalisation of banks, life insurance and general insurance or acquisition of land, this monopoly Press stoutly defends the vested interests of the capitalist and land-

lord class. On the issue of the withdrawal of privy purses the monopoly Press solidly sided with the princely clan. On the issue of the amendments to the Constitution of India, so as to vest the amending power with Parliament, the monopoly Press stood with the reactionary forces. Invariably this Press stands on the side of the communalists during communal riots.

Thus, in short the monopoly Press in the country has become the main weapon of the reactionary forces against toilers' movements for democracy and socialism.

Noting these tendencies in the monopoly Press in India as back as in the year 1956, the Press Commission warned the Government to take immediate steps to check the growing control of the newspaper industry by the monopoly houses. Thereafter the Monopoly Commission presided over by a Supreme Court judge also made similar recommendations warning against the grave danger of continuation of monopoly-controlled Press in India. Eminent economists like Prof Mahalanobis also warned the Government of this danger.

All these years the Government of India turned a deaf ear to these recommendations, and the repeated demand from the newspaper employees.

Compelled by the pressure of the demand from the people and the newspaper employees, the Government of India has announced its intention to amend the Company Law to "diffuse" the ownership and control of the newspapers owned by the big business houses. It has been, however, stated by the Union Minister of Company Law that as yet no decision has been taken by the Union Cabinet on the question of amendments to the Company law to curb monopoly control of the Press. It has been said that the draft Bill has not received the approval either from the Minister in charge or by the Law Ministry. This state of affairs clearly raises doubts whether the Government is serious about enacting legislation to curb monopoly Press.

This conference is of the view that a perusal of the proposed draft Bill, a summary of which has appeared in the Press, clearly indicates that there are serious lacunae in the proposed amendments to the Company Law. The propo-

posed Bill exempts newspaper houses which are owned by partnership firms, owned by co-operative societies or trusts, or owned by individual persons, irrespective of circulation. Partnership firms whose circulation is less than one lakh, publishing not more than one newspaper, or exempted from the operation of the Bill.

The Bill only provides that no person or his agent can have more than 5% of the share holdings in a newspaper company. The Bill does not provide the manner in which the present ownership of the newspapers by the monopoly houses can be divested of their present share holdings on the commencement of the amended Act.

On the contrary the Bill provides an extension of time in the case of individuals to retain the control of the newspaper for a period exceeding six months from the commencement of the Act.

This lacunae give rise to doubts about the intention of the Government whether it is really serious about putting restrictions on the monopoly Press. The Bill is completely silent about the divestment of the present ownership of the newspaper industry by the monopoly houses such as Times of India, Statesman, Hindu, Hindustan Times and the Indian Express group. This clearly shows that no provision, which the Government of India wants to take, will deprive immediately the newspaper monopoly and ownership of the newspapers by big business houses.

On the contrary our past experience in this regard is not very reassuring. Steps recently taken by the Government of India in connection with the nationalisation of the general insurance clearly shows how half hearted measures have been taken by the Government on the question of nationalisation of the insurance business.

Directors of the general insurance companies have been appointed as Custodians and big business houses are paid Rs. 30 lakhs per month only for the administration of the general insurance business.

When the Life Insurance was nationalised the people had cherished a hope that nationalisation of the life insurance would help the

common man to improve his conditions. But the experience shows that nationalised Life Insurance Corporation is put to the services of the capitalists by advancing fabulous loans to the big business houses and by investment of the funds in the private sector industry. The same is the case with regard to nationalised banks. Judging from the past experience about the nationalisation of some of the industries these lacunae in the Bill show that the measures which are proposed to be taken to divest ownership of the newspapers by the monopoly houses are not likely to yield the desired result.

At the same time this conference strongly resents the attitude of the newspaper employers and reactionary forces who have started attack in their newspaper columns against the proposed steps of the Government. Every newspaper during the last few days wrote editorials against the move of the Government to "diffuse" ownership of the newspapers of the monopoly business houses.

These monopoly newspapers and the reactionary forces have started shedding crocodile tears in the name of democracy in order to retain control of the newspapers and of the entire economy of the country.

In the circumstances, this conference is of the firm opinion that newspaper employees cannot take this announcement of the Government of India at its face value. We will have to be very vigilant in regard to the steps the Government will take in this regard.

This conference warns every section of the newspaper employees not to be taken in by the Government's announcement in this regard. Sixteen years back the Press Commission had recommended immediate steps to check the monopoly in the newspaper industry. It is nine years since a judge of the Supreme Court, sitting as the Monopoly Commission, recommended urgent steps to be taken in the direction. But the Government till recently did not move in the matter. In this situation unless the newspaper employees, along with all progressive forces, unitedly launch vigorous campaign and agitation and create a public pressure the Government is not likely to take steps in the right direction.

This conference appeals to every section of

the newspaper employees and particularly to the IFWJ, the PTI Federation and the UNI Staff, to launch a joint agitation to create the pressure of public opinion in the country against monopoly control of newspapers and to bring pressure on the Government to take the following steps immediately.

This conference calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to bring adequate legislation to divest ownership of the newspapers from the business houses.

This conference is of the firm opinion that unless the proposed Bill is amended, the Government will not be able to divest the ownership of the newspapers from the hands of the monopoly houses. Without these steps the press will not become free in the real sense of the term, which can be put to the service of the people for the advancement of democracy and socialism in this country.

This conference calls upon the Government to make the following provisions in the proposed Act :

1. Remove the provision of 5% share for an individual in the newspaper and provide that not less than 60% share capital shall be owned by the employees.
2. Instead of calling upon the shareholders to surrender their shares in excess of 5% of the share capital within six months the Act should provide for confiscation of shares owned by present shareholders on the day of the commencement of the Act.
3. To withdraw exemptions granted in the proposed Bill from the operation of the Act in such case as
 - (a) Ownership vested with individual irrespective of circulation.
 - (b) Partnership, Co-operative Societies and Trusts.
4. Amend the provision regarding directors to be allotted to the journalists and the non-journalists from 50% to 60%.

This conference appeals to all newspaper employees, democratic political parties and organisations to realise the danger of continu-

ing monopoly Press in the country which has been the weapon of the reactionary forces and put pressure on the Government to bring forward an effective legislation to divest the ownership of the Press from the big monopoly houses.

Working Results of Industrial Machinery and Transport Equipment Industries

*225. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of basic and capital goods industries like industrial machinery and transport equipment in 1969, 1970 and during the first half of 1971 ; and

(b) whether they have recorded any decline and, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). An analysis of the official index of industrial production (base 1969=100) undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India, reveals the following trends in the basic and capital goods industries during 1969 and 1970.

	Percentage change (+ or —)	
	1969	1970
	1968	1969
(i) Basic Industries	+8.9	+4.2
(ii) Capital goods industries	+1.8	+4.7
(iii) Transport equipment and allied industries	+0.4	+0.1

Data on the official index of industrial production for the period January—May 1971 reveals the following trends :

	Percentage change (+ or —)	
	Jan—May 1971	Jan—May 1970
(i) Basic Industries :		
Electricity generated	+ 6.4	
Mining and quarrying	+ 6.3	
Basic Metal Industries	+ 12.4	

(ii) *Capital Goods Industries :*

Non-electrical machinery	+ 6.1
Electrical machinery	+ 14.2

(iii) *Transport equipment and allied Industries :*

Transport equipment	—11.3@
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*Largely due to a fall in the output of coal following lower off-take by Railways and Steel Plants and also due to transport bottlenecks.

@Largely due to fall in the output of railway wagons industry as a result of lack of orders from the Railways.

Commission to review the Functioning of Police Forces in the Country

*227. SHRI BIREN DUTTA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed any Commission to review the functioning of the Police forces throughout the country ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Commission ; and

(c) the reasons for appointing the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. G. PANT) : (a) No Commission to review the functioning of the police forces in the country has been set up. However, a high powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Gore has been constituted to go into matters relating to police training.

(b) The terms of reference to the Committee are in the statement attached.

(c) The reasons for setting up such a Committee are (i) the urgent needs to identify, and find ways and means of eliminating, basic shortcomings in the arrangements for the training of police officers of various ranks in the Centre and the States, and also (ii) the need to restructure such arrangements in the light of the socio-economic background of the country,

our value systems, and the continuing impact of science and technology not only on social norms and behaviour, but also on the methodology of the Government and its functionaries.

*Statement**Terms of reference to the Committee on Police Training*

- (1) To lay down the objectives which should govern all arrangements for the training of Police Officers in the socio-economic background of the country and our value systems and the continuing impact of the progress of science and technology not only on social norms and behaviour but also on the methodology of Government and its functionaries ;
- (2) To identify the basic shortcomings in the arrangements for the training of Police Officers under the Centre and in the States ;
- (3) To suggest measures to be taken to bring about the desired improvement in the existing state of affairs and in particular to make recommendations on the following points :
 - (a) whether it is necessary to set up any more institutions for this purpose either under the Centre or in the States ;
 - (b) Whether it is necessary to start any new refresher/specialist course for any one or more categories of Police Officers ;
 - (c) in what manner the curricula of the existing courses may be revised ;
 - (d) what modern aids to and methods of instruction can be usefully employed in the training of Police Officers ;
 - (e) what steps are necessary to improve the quality of Instructors in Police Training Institutions ;
 - (f) what means are necessary to produce the educative literature that is necessary for this purpose ; and

- (g) improvement in the relations between the police force and the public based on mutual trust, confidence and co-operation.
- (4) To suggest changes considered necessary in the educational and other qualifications prescribed for and the methods of the recruitment of Police Officers of various ranks so that they may be able to benefit from the improvement of training arrangements; and
- (5) To make any other suggestions considered relevant to this subject.

Pakistani Undertrial Prisoners Escaped from Amritsar Jail

*228. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that seven Pakistani undertrial prisoners escaped from Amritsar Jail with help of the Jail officials;

(b) Whether any action has been taken against the concerned Jail officials ; and

(c) If so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab, seven undertrial prisoners of Pakistani nationality escaped from the Central Jail, Amritsar, on the night between 26th and 27th August, 1971, due to the alleged negligence of some of the jail officials.

(b) and (c). The following action has been taken against the concerned Jail officials :

- (i) The Superintendent of Jail, one Assistant Superintendent of Jail, one Head Warder and two Warders have been placed under suspension.
- (ii) Charge-sheets have been served on the Superintendent of Jail, and two Deputy Superintendents of Jail.
- (iii) 3 Warders and 3 Convict officials have been arrested by the police in connection with this case.

Students Unrest and Law and Order situation in the Country

*229. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether students' unrest in the country is on the increase as a result of the lawlessness indiscipline in the country ;

(b) Whether clashes between the students and the Police are on the increase day by day ; and

(c) If so, whether Government are considering a proposal to take over and transfer the item of law and Order from the Concurrent List of the Constitution to the Union List ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Government do not have any information to indicate such increase either in students unrest or clashes with police.

(c) No, Sir.

Naxalite Movement in Delhi

*230. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Naxalite movement has set its feet in the Schools of Delhi and that a student of Higher Secondary Class was among those who were arrested in Delhi on the 30th October, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to nip this evil in the bud in the Schools and Colleges of the capital ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, strict vigilance is being maintained in regard to such activities.

Trained Pak Spy Ring in Punjab

*231. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :
SHRI R. V. BADE :
SHRI NAGESHWARARAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a highly trained Pakistani spy

ring has been smashed in Punjab on the 30th October, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the number of persons of this gang arrested and the action taken against them ;

(c) whether highly incriminating documents and maps had been seized from the spies ;

(d) whether these Pakistani spies had any connection with some high and influential persons of the State ; and

(e) if so, the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to. (c). One Pakistani national, suspected to be a spy, was arrested on the 30th October, 1971 and the case is under investigation. It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details at this stage.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Arrest of a Pakistani Woman and her Son on Spying Charges in Udaipur

*232. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Police had arrested a Pakistani woman and her son on the charge of spying in Udaipur ;

(b) whether she had connections with many influential persons ; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against her and the persons with whom she had connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Rajasthan, a Pakistani national and her minor son were arrested for contravention of the provisions of the Foreigners and Passport Acts and remanded to judicial custody. The cases against them are under

investigation. There is no information that they were involved in espionage activities.

Ban on Forward Trading in Gur

*233. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether forward trading in Gur has been banned ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether a lot of black-marketing was going on in forward trading in Gur ; and

(d) whether the action has been taken against them and, if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) Forward trading in gur has been suspended with effect from the 18th October, 1971.

(b) In view of the rising prices of sugar and gur and the possibility of large scale diversion of sugarcane to the production of gur, adversely affecting the production of sugar.

(c) and (d). No black marketing as such was going on in forward trade nor was any serious or large scale irregularity brought to the notice of Forward Markets Commission.

16-Point Programme to step Industrial Development in West Bengal

*234. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have drawn up a 16-point programme to step up industrial development in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) The recommendations contained in the 16-point programme for stepping up industrial development in West Bengal are :

1. Legislation, similar to the Textile Mills Act of Maharashtra, should be promoted for taking over free of encumbrances, industrial units which were in difficulties, by Government. This legislation would necessarily cover the country as a whole, but should be considered in the special context of the West Bengal situation.
2. Steps should be taken to suitably amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to enable the Government permanently to acquire industrial units, the management of which might be taken over under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Government would have to invest large sums in some of the undertakings so taken over and it would not be proper to return them to private control after bringing them to a state of good health.
3. Multiple shift working should be allowed to units located in West Bengal where at present they are allowed to work only a single shift.
4. Special steps should be taken to endeavour to augment the orders for wagons placed by the Railways (on units in West Bengal).
5. Final decisions for placing orders in regard to the second Howrah bridge should be taken very early by the Transport Ministry. Much of industry in West Bengal is engineering. Recommendations 4 and 5 are likely to stimulate considerable industrial activity in West Bengal.
6. The Raw material requirements of West Bengal will be considered with special sympathy. A raw materials bank could be organised by the State Small Industries Development Corporation acting as an agency for stocking and distribution. Secretary, Industries, West Bengal, would indicate realistic requirements of the State SSIDCO for iron and steel. If necessary, the requirements could be met by allowing imports.
7. An endeavour should be made to raise productivity and improve management labour relations in West Bengal. The Union Ministers of Education and Social Welfare and Labour already had this matter in hand.
8. Immediate steps should be taken to vitalise and strengthen the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation. The set ups needed reorganisation, in order to make these bodies active and dynamic; promotional agencies for industrial growth broadly on the SICOM model in Maharashtra. Considerable emphasis was laid on this suggestion. It was noted that the State Industrial Development Corporation was reported to be short of funds. Once it was reorganised and activated, it might be possible to issue debentures and persuade the public financing institutions to subscribe to them.
9. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, should set for his organisation the creation of a target of 2000 small units per year in West Bengal, i.e. double the existing number.
10. The State Government should carry out a rapid survey of each district, from the point of view of identifying industries suited to the area based on local raw materials and skills, capable of providing employment to local youth. This should be supplemented by active steps for assistance, e.g. the preparation of feasibility and project reports, earmarking and acquisition of land, etc.
11. A branch office of the proposed Bureau of Entrepreneurial Guidance may be opened in Calcutta for the benefit of West Bengal entrepreneurs.
12. Pending applications should be disposed of very quickly. The pending applications of the larger houses should be examined on merits.
13. The State Government should actively pursue and ensure prompt implementation of letters of intent that are issued.
14. Except for Calcutta, Howrah and 24 Parganas Districts, the whole of West

Bengal may be treated as 'backward area' for purposes of the provisions of concessional finance by public financing institutions. At the same time special steps should be taken to ensure liberalised credit of facilities by the commercial banks to West Bengal units. The Government of West Bengal should hold immediate consultations with the Reserve Bank of India in this regard.

15. The incentives presently given to new industrial units by the States Governments should be reviewed to see if additional incentives could not be offered on the pattern of the practice in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, etc.
16. The 10% subsidy scheme should be reviewed from the point of view of increasing its effectiveness as well as coverage for the country as a whole, but with special and immediate reference to West Bengal. The possibility of population being adopted as the operative criterion for nominating the number of districts to qualify for 'backward area' treatment should be considered as also the necessity for and advisability of increasing the quantum of subsidy.

Police Firing on Students at Imphal (Manipur)

*235. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a judicial inquiry has been ordered into the Police firing and lathi-charge on students at Imphal, Manipur resulting in the wounding of six students ?

(b) whether Government are aware that the student's unrest has been caused by the acute food scarcity and rocketing prices ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the Border Security Force, the Manipur Rifles and the Central Reserve Police were used against students who were agitating about a popular course regarding food scarcity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. G. FANT) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of

Manipur, the All Manipur Students Union organised an agitation in September, 1971 ostensibly on the question of adequate food supplies at reasonable prices. The Government had made arrangements for the sale of food-grains through fair price shops. However, on the 23rd and 24th September batches of students organised demonstrations at various places in Imphal had also indulged in violence and arson on public property. On the 24th September, to disperse the violent mobs the police had to resort to firing. The incidents during these two days resulted in injuries to two magistrates, 40 police personnel and 9 others. There was damage to 7 Government vehicles and other public property. In all 231 persons were arrested. Upon tendering apology, all of them, except 46, who were involved in incidents of violence, have been released. The cases against these 16 persons are sub-judice. No judicial inquiry has been ordered.

Scarcity of Essential Goods in Assam

*236. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scarcity of essential goods in Assam ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Reports of scarcity of certain essential goods have been received from Assam, apparently as a result of transports difficulties, floods and influx of refugees. Efforts are being made to tide-over the situation by removing transport bottlenecks and by pushing additional supplies. Powers have also been delegated under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to all State Governments including Assam Government to deal with the situation.

Production of Portable Typewriter Machine by M/s. Remington Rand and Co. Ltd.

*237. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a licence has been issued to

Remington Rand and Company Limited for the production of Portable Typewriter machine ;

(b) its sanctioned capacity of production per year ;

(c) whether the Company was asked to apply for licence outside the State of West Bengal ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only a letter of intent for the establishment of a new undertaking at Faridabad in the State of Haryana for the production of 15,000 Nos. per annum of Portable Typewriters has been issued in favour of M/s. Remington Rand of India Ltd.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

A. R. C. Recommendation Regarding Research and Development in Telecommunications Technology

*238. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission had suggested a review of Research and Development in Telecommunications technology so as to keep pace with the advances in other countries ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission have, in their Report on Posts and Telegraphs, recommended that the production of telecommunications equipment in the existing public sector undertakings or others which may come up in future, should be so organised that the country keeps pace with modernisation and developments in other countries and our telecommunications system keeps abreast of the latest technology.

(b) The Government of India are considering the setting up of a Committee of technical experts to undertake a comprehensive review of

the present position prevailing in the various research and development organisation under the Ministry of Communications and to recommend steps for widening the scope of research in these organisations and for ensuring that they keep pace with the latest developments in technology in the field of telecommunications. The composition and terms of reference of the Committee have not yet been finalised.

Rate of Growth of Small Scale Industrial and Corporate Sectors

*239. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a firm figure of the rate of growth in the organised corporate sector of industry during 1970-71 has been arrived at ;

(b) if so, how does it compare with the rate of growth in the small scale industrial sectors ; and

(c) the rate of growth in the small scales industrial sector during 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : (a) The rate of growth of the corporate sector has been estimated to be 4.8% in 1970 and 1.5% in the first five months of 1971.

(b) and (c). The rate of growth in the small scale sector for 1970-71 has not been computed; the rate of growth for 1969 over the previous year is estimated at about 11%.

Theft of Jewellery from Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi

*240. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held into the theft of jewellery from the Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi on the 1st November, 1971 and any arrests were made in that connection ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) The stolen property has been recovered and six accused persons arrested. Investigation is in progress.

Damage due to Flood and Excessive Rainfall in Palamau (Bihar)

1394. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the front page news item appearing in famous weekly namely the '*Saptahik Haldhar*' dated the 29th July, 1971 of Bihar regarding the flood and excessive rainfall in July-August, 1971 in the District of Palamau (Bihar),

(b) whether the damage worth Rs. one crore has been claimed and in all one thousand houses have been destroyed depriving nearly ten thousand people of their houses ; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures adopted by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Ban on creation of New Posts in P & T Department

1395. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department is considering to withdraw the ban order issued by it on the creation of new posts of *mazdoors* (Regular) to absorb the casual labourers who have completed more than two years continuous service in the Telephone Districts ;

(b) whether the case for withdrawal of the said ban order is lying with the Posts and Telegraphs (Finance) for approval since March, 1971, and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to expedite the issue of order withdrawing the ban on the creation of new posts of *mazdoors* ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Apparently the reference to the ban order in this part of the question is to the orders issued by the P and T Department on 30. 11. 67, according to which it was, *Inter alia*, decided that no new posts of regular *mazdoors* should be created till further orders in the Telephone Districts. The position has been recently reviewed and a decision has been taken that pending fixing of proper standards as a result of a regular study by the Work Study Unit of the P and T Directorate, 50% of the casual *mazdoors* who have put in service of five years and above on 1. 10. 1970 may be brought on regular establishment.

(b) The presumption made is not correct.

(c) The position has already been explained in the reply to part (a) above.

P & T Offices in rented Buildings in Assam Circle

1397. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Assam Circle housed in rented buildings ;

(b) the amount of rent paid per annum, for these buildings , and

(c) the steps taken by Government to construct buildings for the Assam Circle Posts and Telegraphs Offices ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) 644

(b) Rs 14,50,125 00

(c) Since 1-4-1951, 75 new buildings have been constructed, 71 buildings have been extended to provide additional accommodation and 24 old buildings have been reconstructed after demolition. As on 1-11-71, 147 out of 623 departmental post offices are functioning in departmental buildings. Work on 4 such projects is in progress at present.

I. A. S. Officers in States and Union Territories

1398. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of I. A. S. Officers in

various States and Union Territories at present ;

(b) the total number of Departmental Secretaries in the various States and Union Territories, Statewise and Union Territory-wise ;

(c) the total number of Departmental Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries in various Ministries of the Central Government ; and

(d) whether the Central Government are aware that quick promotion of the I. A. S. Officers to various higher posts induces the administrative efficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The information, as on the 1st January, 1971, is given below :

(a) 2763

(b)

<i>State/Union Territories/ North East Frontier Agency.</i>	<i>Number of posts of Departmental Secretary held by members of the Indian Administrative Service.</i>
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	11
Assam	12
Bihar	16
Gujarat	13
Haryana	7
Jammu and Kashmir	10
Kerala	16
Madhya Pradesh	17
Maharashtra	17
Meghalaya (autonomous State within the State of Assam)	6
Mysore	12
Nagaland	7
Orissa	14
Punjab	11
Rajasthan	15
Tamil Nadu	13
Uttar Pradesh	25
West Bengal	16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Chandigarh	3

1	2
Delhi	5
Goa	4
Himachal Pradesh	4
Laccadive Islands	1
Manipur	2
Pondicherry	2
Tripura	2
North East Frontier Agency	1
Total	263

(c) Number of posts of Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries held by members of the Indian Administrative Service in the various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government.

Secretaries
32

Deputy Secretaries
93

(d) Promotion of the members of the Indian Administrative Service to various higher posts are made after duly considering their suitability for such promotion

Persons Arrested for Spying for Pakistan and China

1399. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5975 on the 10th April, 1970 regarding persons arrested for spying for Pakistan and China and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 117 persons were arrested during the year 1969 for such activities. 76 of them were Indians, 33 Pakistanis, four Tibetans and the remaining four from Pak occupied Kashmir.

Absorption of Surplus Employees of Delhi Administration

1400. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the services of about 500

L.D.Os. employed by the Delhi Administration in 1965-66 on *ad hoc*/temporary basis, were terminated during the year 1968 on being declared surplus;

(b) the number of persons out of those who have since been reinstated or absorbed in various offices of the Delhi Administration; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to absorb the remaining persons and the time likely to be taken in absorbing them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). LDCs appointed on *ad hoc*/temporary basis were accorded three opportunities during the years 1966 to 1968 to pass the prescribed competitive examination. A limited examination was also organised for *ad hoc* employees and the standard of this examination was kept lower than other competitive examinations. Those who qualified in these examinations were retained in service and the services of the failures (30) as well as those who did not take the examination deliberately (197) were terminated.

Three Harijans killed in Bilaspur District

1401. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1837 on the 7th August, 1970 regarding three Harijans killed in Bilaspur District (Madhya Pradesh) and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report in this regard; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The assurance given in answer to the Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 1837 dated 7th August, 1970 was later fulfilled on the basis of information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. It was stated that three Satnamis of district Bilaspur had been murdered on the 2nd May, 1970. The Police had registered a case under sections 148, 149 and 302, IPC and had arrested 23 out of the 24 persons accused. The Police had taken

appropriate steps to ensure that there was no recurrence of the trouble. The progress made in the investigation/trial of the case is being ascertained from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Action against Trustee of all India Blind relief Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, New Delhi

1402. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6834 on the 4th August, 1971 regarding All India Blind Relief Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether a trustee of a public trust can be a beneficiary of the same according to the provisions made in the Trust Act of India; and

(b) if not, the action taken against the Trust in the form of pay and allowances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). These institutions are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and not under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. The Registrar of Societies has no powers to initiate or take any action against any member of the Society for violation of its rules and regulations. Suitable action, depending upon the specific allegations, can be initiated by any aggrieved person against the Society under general law.

A. M. I. E. Qualified Engineering Diploma Holders

1403. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2913 on the 8th August, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information regarding the A. M. I. E. qualified Engineering Diploma Holders has since been collected;

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The information asked for in Lok Sabha

Unstarred Question No. 588 dated the 21st February, 1969, referred to in Unstarred Question No. 2913, was subsequently laid on the Table of the House on 28th March, 1970. However, a copy of the statement placed on the Table of the House in fulfilment of the Assurance is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1102/71].

Activities of Anti-Social Elements on Border Area of Kutch in Gujarat

1404. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that recently the activities of anti-social elements are continuously spreading over the border area of Kutch in Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the number of spies and anti-social elements arrested and detained separately between July, 1971 and 31st October, 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Terror let loose against Harijan Families of Bassi Tehsil (Jaipur)

1405. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 40 Harijan families of a small village in Bassi Tehsil of Jaipur District in Rajasthan left their homes in the wake of terror let loose against them by the caste Hindus of Palawale and other nearby villages ;

(b) whether they came to Delhi in the second week of September 1971 to meet the Prime Minister to seek redressal of their grievances ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). No Harijans of tehsil Bassi in district Jaipur

came to meet the Prime Minister in New Delhi. However, a copy of a representation which had been addressed by the Harijans of village Bassi to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, was received by post in the Prime Minister's Secretariat in early September 1971. The representation complained of oppression by the caste Hindus. The State Government have been requested to inquire into the allegations.

Ejection of Harijan Cultivators in Village Kheri Ganaran (Patiala)

1406. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the ejection of Harijan cultivators in Village Kheri Ganaran near Patiala (Punjab) by the higher class land-owners ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop the eviction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Punjab, there are some disputes over land between Zamindars and Harijans in village Ganda Khir in district Patiala. These disputes are sub-judice in Civil and criminal courts.

Blockage of Road Leading to Harijan Colony in Gurgaon District

1407. Shri Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the caste Hindus of Hodel town in Gurgaon District (Haryana) blocked all roads and streets leading to a Harijan locality in the town during August-September, 1971 ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made ; and

(c) the punishment given to those found maltreating the Harijans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) According to the information received from the State Government, no such incident took place in Hodel town during August/September, 1971.

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

Retirement ages of Peons/I. C. S. Officers/Judges of Supreme Court

1408. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the ages of retirement of a peon, and I. C. S. Officer and a Judge of the Supreme Court of India ; and

(b) the specific reasons for disparity in the ages of retirement of these persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The ages of retirement of a peon, an Indian Civil Service Officer and a Judge of the Supreme Court of India are as under :—

- (i) *Peon*—A peon is a Class IV official. Under F. R. 56(e) a Government servant in Class IV service or post shall retire on the day he attains the age of 60 years.
- (ii) *I. C. S. Officer*—Under F. R. 56 (f) a member of the Indian Civil Service shall retire after 35 years' service counted from the date of his arrival in India, provided that if he had at the end of 35 years' service held his last post for less than 5 years, he may, with the sanction of the President, be permitted to retain that post until he held it for 5 years.
- (iii) *A Judge of the Supreme Court*—Under Article 124 (2) of the Constitution, every Judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years.

Class IV staff had no fixed age of superannuation upto 31st March, 1936. From 1st April, 1936, the age of superannuation for

Class IV staff was fixed at 60 years and it continues to be so since then. The provision in regard to members of Indian Civil Service is also in force from pre-Independence days and it is protected by Article 314 of the Constitution. The age of retirement of a Supreme Court Judge has been determined by the Constitution itself.

Nationalisation of Cotton Trade in Maharashtra

1409. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra Assembly has passed a Bill for the nationalisation of entire cotton trade in the State ;

(b) whether the State Government had consultations with the Union Government before initiating this legislation in the State Legislature ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The Maharashtra Assembly has passed a Bill providing for carrying on for a certain time of all trade in raw cotton through the State of Maharashtra.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India had suggested amendments to certain provisions in the Bill keeping in view the interests of both the growers and the marketing of *Kapas*. These were accepted by the State Government and incorporated in the Bill.

Export of H. M. T. Watches

1410. **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been exporting H. M. T. Watches to foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of those countries and the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) Ycs. Sir.

(b) (i) *Names of the countries*: USA, Canada, Sudan, Ceylon, Australia, United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Lebanon, Iran, New Zealand, West Indies, British Columbia, Fiji, USSR, Uganda, Norfolk Island, Holland, Denmark, Taiwan.

(ii) Total foreign exchange earned during:

1969-1970	Rs. 21,449/-
1970-1971	Rs. 85,030/-

Setting up of Committee to Study Leather Goods Industry

1411. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a Committee to study leather and leather goods industries; and

(b) if so, the terms and reference of the Committee and its constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) In exercise of powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951, the Government of India has constituted the Development Council for Leather and Leather goods Industries.

(b) The functions of the Development Council are those enumerated in the 2nd Schedule to the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951, a copy of which is available in the Library of the Parliament.

राज्यपालों के व्यय में मितव्ययता

1412. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव:
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उन्होंने विभिन्न राज्यों के

राज्यपालों को पत्र लिखा है, जिसमें उनको मितव्ययता बरतने का परामर्श दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर राज्यपालों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई;

(ग) क्या राजभवनों के कार्यकाल में अधिक दक्षता तथा मितव्ययता लाने के लिए मार्गोपाय सुधारने हेतु एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो समिति ने क्या सुझाव दिये हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन): (क) से (घ). प्रधान मन्त्री ने राज्यपालों को पत्र लिखा है, जिसमें राजभवनों के व्यय में मितव्ययता बरतने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया है और उसमें यह भी बताया गया है कि व्यय के प्रतिरूप का अध्ययन करने तथा उसमें सुधार लावे के उपाय सुझाने हेतु अधिकारियों की एक समिति नियुक्त की जा रही है। राज्यपालों ने भी मितव्ययता बरतने की आवश्यकता को महसूस किया है तथा वे इस बात के लिए सहमत हैं कि वे समिति को आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान करेंगे। समिति का कार्य अब प्रगति पर है।

Attack on Residents of Katju Nagar Colony of 24 Parganas District, West Bengal

1413. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of anti-social elements attacked some houses of the residents of Katjunagar Colony, 24 Parganas District (West Bengal) on the 14th October, 1971 and now the people in the colony are living panic-stricken;

(b) if so, whether any prompt action has been taken by Government to remedy the situation by booking the anti-social elements responsible for the attack and create peaceful atmosphere in this colony; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Cases of Kidnapping in Delhi

1414. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of kidnapping cases in Delhi during the year ending 15th October, 1971 ;

(b) the number of cases which have been detected and challaned ;

(c) the number of cases which remained untraced ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to detect the untraced cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) During the period from 1.1.1971 to 15.10.1971, 299 cases were reported, out of which 91 cases were cancelled.

(b) 134 cases were detected. Out of which 88 cases have been challaned in the Court. The remaining 46 will be challaned soon.

(c) 24 cases were reported to the Court as untraced.

(d) All possible efforts are being made to work out these cases by way of collecting intelligence through sources, keeping secret watch and interrogating undesirable persons who indulge in such types of crime.

Alleged recovery of fire arms from a Corporation Councillor of Calcutta and from a son of Employees Union Leader

1415. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one Corporation Councillor of Calcutta, Lakshmi Dey by name, and one Shri Ghose, son of an Employees' Union leader, were caught red-handed with fire arms in West Bengal recently ; and

(b) if so, what is the latest development of the case ?

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

Recovery of Explosive Materials from State Transport Depot, Calcutta

1416. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether before the Bengal Bandh day on 12th October, 1971, certain explosive materials were collected by the Police from the State Transport Depot, Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection ?

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

नक्सलवादियों की गतिविधियों को कुचलने के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस तथा सेना का तैनात किया जाना

1417. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस तथा सेना को तैनात किया है ताकि वहाँ पर नक्सलवादियों तथा हिंसात्मक तत्वों को कुचला जा सके ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ये तत्व बिहार में संथाल परगना के सीमावर्ती जिले में घुसकर निर्दोष लोगों पर ज्यादतियां कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सभी राजनैतिक दलों के उक्त जिले के विधायकों ने लिखकर तथा प्रेस वक्तव्यों द्वारा इन ज्यादतियों की निन्दा की है तथा बिहार सरकार से मांग की है कि इन ज्यादतियों को समाप्त किया जाये ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-सन्धी (श्री एक० एक० मोहसिन) : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य से नक्सलवादी तथा उग्रवादी तत्वों की गतिविधियों से उत्पन्न गम्भीर स्थिति से निपटने के लिए अतिसैनिक प्रशासन की सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकार ने कुछ स्थानों पर केन्द्र से सेना तथा अन्य सशस्त्र बलों की सेवाएं प्राप्त की थीं ।

(ख) बीरभूम जिले में जब नक्सलवादियों पर प्रशासन का दबाव बढ़ा तो कुछ उग्रवादी बिहार राज्य में सन्यास परगना के पड़ौसी जिलों में खले गये और अनेक हिंसात्मक कार्य किए ।

(ग) किन्तु बिहार सरकार को ऐसी कोई मांगे प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं । लेकिन उग्रवादियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न विधान सभा में उठाया गया था ।

(घ) नक्सलवादियों और उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाये हैं जैसे असूचना प्रबन्धों को सुदृढ़ करना, अधिक पुलिस तैनात करना, पुलिस गश्त तेज करना और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से समन्वय स्थापित करना ।

Attack on residents of Rajendra Prasad Colony Jadavpur (West Bengal)

1418. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the anti-social elements attacked with bombs and fire arms the peaceful inhabitants of Rajendra Prasad Colony, Jadavpur P. S., 24 Parganas District (West Bengal) on the 6th October, 1971 and killed Shri Ajit Bose, one of the inhabitants ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to book the culprits responsible for this attack and murder and to arrest the prevailing terror in the area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, no such incident took place. However, shortly after the mid-night of 6th/7th October, 1971, an explosion occurred in a house at Haripada Datta Lane, adjacent to Rajendra Prasad Colony, while some persons, reported to belong to CPI (M) were making bombs. As a result of the explosion, the house was badly damaged and some persons were injured. Three of the injured persons subsequently expired in the hospital. A case has been started over this incident.

Foreign Exchange for Small Car Project

1419. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a report in the Motherland of the 9th September 1971, saying that contrary to understanding given to Parliament, Shri Sanjay Gandhi has been granted foreign exchange for importing certain machinery and components for his small car project ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Shri Sanjay Gandhi has not been granted any foreign exchange for the import of plant and machinery or components for his passenger car project.

Malpractices in Indian Enterprises Abroad

1420. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether 90 per cent of the 167 Indian enterprises abroad have not repatriated even a single paise so far ;

(b) whether some of the business men are indulging in malpractices ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) to (c). As on 31st March, 1971, 125 proposals have been approved for joint ventures abroad, involving a total investment of roughly Rs. 18.2 crores. So far remittances have been made of approximately Rs 86 lakhs which works out of the proposals approved to 4.7% in terms of the investment. There is need for systematic remittances by entrepreneurs who have established joint ventures abroad but may not have made regular remittances in full of the foreign exchange earned by them. It is necessary to ensure that all earnings, arising out of joint ventures abroad, are repatriated. This matter is under examination

भोपाल स्थित हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, मे मर्ती

1421 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में तकनीकी और गैर-तकनीकी पदों पर सम्बन्धित राज्यों के व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति करने के लिये सामान्यतः क्या म.प.दण्ड निर्धारित किया गया है, और

(ख) भोपाल स्थित हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड में गत दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में और अन्य राज्यों के कितने-कितने व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जनश्याम ओझा). (क) सरकार की हमेशा यह नीति रही है कि स्थानीय लोगों को इस बात की शिकायत नहीं होनी चाहिए कि उनके ही क्षेत्रों में स्थित सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में उन्हें उपलब्ध रोजगार के अवसरों में पर्याप्त हिस्सा न मिल सके। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए ये अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि सरकारी उपक्रमों में ऐसे पदों, जिनका वेतन 500 रु० से अधिक नहीं है, पर नियुक्तियां रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से ही की जानी चाहिए, अन्य लोगों का सहारा तभी लेना

चाहिए जबकि रोजगार कार्यालय उपलब्ध न होने का प्रमाण-पत्र दे दे। इन अनुदेशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इण्डिया) लि० भोपाल में 210 रु० तथा इससे कम मासिक मूल वेतन के तकनीकी तथा वैज्ञानिक पदों को तथा 500 रु० और इससे कम मूल वेतन वाले गैर तकनीकी पदों को स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से भरा जाता है। 210 रु० से अधिक वेतन वाले तकनीकी तथा वैज्ञानिक पदों तथा 500 रु० से अधिक वेतन वाले गैर-तकनीकी पदों के लिए केन्द्रीय रोजगार कार्यालय को सूचित कर दिया जाता है।

(ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रहा है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगा।

Voluntary cut in Salaries by Ministers for Bangla Dosh Refugees

1422 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of the Central Ministers, who have voluntarily offered cut from their salaries for the Bangla Dosh refugees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). All the Members of the Council of Ministers have accepted a cut in their respective salaries as a measure of economy in the context of Bangla Dosh problems.

Activities of Pakistani Saboteurs in India

1423. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state -

(a) whether a bridge near Mohanpur on the Agartala-Simba road was destroyed by the Pakistani saboteurs on the 22nd October, 1971,

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused as a result thereof and whether any Pakistani saboteurs have been apprehended; and

(c) the details of the protest lodged with Pakistan and the steps taken to check such recurrences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Tripura, on the 22nd October, 1971 at about 8.45 p.m. the wooden bridge near Mohanpur on Agartala-Simba Road was damaged as a result of explosion. The damage is estimated at Rs. 10,000/-. No arrests have been made so far in connection with the incident.

(c) No protest has been lodged with Government of Pakistan. Appropriate precautionary measures, have been taken to safeguard the security of our vulnerable points and vital installations.

Pakistani Agents in Camps for Bangla Desh Refugees

1424. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :**
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACH-
WAI :
SHRI N. E. HORO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Pakistani agents have entered in the camps set up for the Bangla Desh refugees ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No such arrest has been made in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The Government of Assam have intimated that 8 persons, including 2 from Meghalaya suspected to be Pak. agents entered camps set up for the refugees. They have been arrested and cases under Section 3 Official Secrets Acts/8 (B) of the Assam Maintenance of Public Order Act have been taken up against them. Information in respect of West Bengal and Tripura is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The utmost vigilance is being maintained by all concerned agencies. Systematic arrangements exist for the registration, screening and interrogation of refugees.

Decline in Percentage of Working Population

1426. **SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA :**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that according to the 1971 Census, the working population of our country has come down to 34 per cent (1971) from 43 per cent (1961) of the total population ;

(b) if so, the causes for the decrease ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). It may be because of difference in the concept and definition of "worker" adopted in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, the two figures as such are not strictly comparable. Detailed tabulations of the census economic data have to be awaited in order to draw definite conclusions.

Discovery of Bombs, Mines and other Material by Border Security Force

1427. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :**
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Border Security Force during the last few days have discovered bombs, mines and other materials for sabotaging in the country from the hide-outs of the Pakistani saboteurs on the eastern borders ; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken to check the activities of the Pakistani saboteurs in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a). Yes, Sir. In the past few weeks there have been a number of instances in which the Border Security Force unearthed anti-personnel mines and other explosives meant for sabotaging installations, from Pakistani saboteurs, who had sneaked into our territory adjoining East Bengal, at many places.

(b) The Border Security Forces and the State police forces have intensified the vigil all along the border areas which are being intensively patrolled; besides, the people in these areas have also been actively assisting our security forces in rounding up these gangs.

Illegal Movement of Explosives detected in West Bengal

1428. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and quantity of illegal movement explosives detected in West Bengal since 1968 ;

(b) the authorities who have detected them ;

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(d) the names of firms which have drawn enhanced quota of explosives ?

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

मितव्ययता के उपाय के रूप में मंत्रियों के वेतन में कटौती

1429. जी आर० जी० बड़े :
श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी मंत्रियों

ने मितव्ययता के उपाय के रूप में अपने वेतनों में कटौती किया जाना स्वीकार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो एक मास में इस मितव्ययता कटौती की कुल राशि कितनी होगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्यों तथा राज्य-मंत्रियों ने स्वेच्छा से अपने वेतनों में 10 प्रतिशत की कटौती तथा उप-मंत्रियों ने अपने वेतनों में 5 प्रतिशत की कटौती स्वीकार की है । मंत्रि-परिषद की वर्तमान संख्या के आधार पर कटौतियों की कुल राशि 9,812.50 रु० प्रति मास होती है ।

Setting up of Industrial Reorganisation Commission

1430. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Industrial Reorganisation Commission to disperse the holding of large industrial Houses ; and

(b) if so, how far the Commission will help the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Lock-out in Indian Tobacco Company

1431. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of the Indian

Tobacco Company had not taken permission from Government before declaring a lock-out in the factory on October 6, 1971; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) and (b). No permission is required to be obtained from the Central Government under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 or Companies Act, 1956 for declaring such a lock-out. If, however, an industrial undertaking remains closed for a period exceeding 30 days, then the owner thereof is required to inform the Government of the fact within 7 days of the expiry of the said period of 30 days. The factory of Indian Tobacco Company is reported to have remained closed for 13 days only.

Setting up of Investment Guidance Centre in Calcutta

1432. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an Investment Guidance Centre in Calcutta to assist the prospective investors to take investment decision;

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

(c) when the Guidance Centre is expected to be set up?

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

(b) The Bureau will be an advisory body providing facilities of guidance to the entrepreneurs in matters relating to basic and factual information about investment prospects and needs etc. It is expected that the Bureau will assist in harnessing national resources for expanding production and employment opportunities.

(c) It is in the process of being setting up and is expected to start functioning soon.

Unearthing of Foreign Exchange Racket

1433. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket in connection with foreign exchange has been recently unearthed;

(b) if so, the total amount of foreign exchange seized from the gangsters;

(c) whether some arrests have been made in this regard;

(d) whether some missionaries and foreigners are involved in the racket; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to put a check on such rackets in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The reference appears to be a seizure made on 18th August, 1971 by the officers of the Special Customs Preventive at Kasargod, Mysore when some documents and foreign exchange amounting to about U.S. Dollars 10400 and ₹ 4003 were received.

(c) 15 persons have been arrested during further enquiries in connection with this seizure.

(d) Since the investigation into the matter is in progress, it will not be desirable to divulge the nature of the allegations or further details, as this may hamper the enquiry.

(e) The Directorate of Enforcement take action in accordance with law in specific cases of violations that come to notice. Appropriate legislative and administrative measures are taken from time to time to curb violations of Foreign Exchange Regulations.

Jammu and Kashmir Lottery Scandal

1434. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MAN-
DAL:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of the Indian

Audit and Accounts Service have come under cloud in the Jammu and Kashmir Lottery Scandal ;

(b) whether Government have any organisation to act as a watchdog on its behalf in case of lotteries run by the State Government ; and

(c) the measures which Government propose to take to check malpractices in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

Measures for Civil Defence

1435. SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI :
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reason why inspite of serious threat of war from Pakistan, no effective measures for the Civil Defence have been taken in the country and more particularly in the Eastern region ; and

(b) what further steps Government are taking to make the Civil Defence more effective to meet the situations arising from the hostile neighbour across the border ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Adequate steps within the means available are being taken by the Central and State Governments to strengthen civil defence measures in the various parts of the country including Eastern region. Some of these measures are installation of additional sirens, mobilisation of civil defence services including improved communications, and black-out exercises.

Creation of Artificial Shortage of Consumers goods by Manufacturing concerns

1436. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Companies, some of whom are manufacturing products such as Eveready Battery Cells, Sunlight soap, Colgate tooth paste, Safety Razor Blades are monopolist and have manoeuvred short supplies, are indulging in black-marketing through tagging i.e. pushing other products on the back of short supplied products ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop such malpractices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Government have not received any such complaint against manufacturing companies.

(b) Does not arise.

Police Firing at Haldia (West Bengal)

1437. SHRI R. P. DAS . Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether five persons were killed and a number of people injured at Haldia (West Bengal) on the 22nd September, 1971 as a result of the Police firing ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the Police officials responsible for this firing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) According to report received from the State Government a police party, which had gone to Haldia for apprehending offender was subjected to severe brickbating by a mob of about 2,000 strong. The police opened fire in self-defence, as a result of which 15 persons were injured. 3 of them later died. 13 police officials were also injured as a result of brickbating.

(b) An executive inquiry into the matter was being held and the report of the inquiry is awaited.

Sarkar Committee Report

1438. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sarkar Committee has suggested the need for redefining the objective of the C. S. I. R. and to make the research now being done in the national laboratories more purposeful for industrial utilisation ;

(b) if so, whether for achieving the objective, Government have considered the desirability of effecting a report between the industrialists and the scientists to ensure that the plans for research are such that when completed, can be helpful for industrial exploitation ; and

(c) what particular steps have been taken by Government to realise the objectives ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Committee of Inquiry (CSIR) in their Report (Part-II) have recommended that in future the activities of the CSIR should be confined practically to industrial research and fundamental research should be undertaken only in areas where it is relevant to programmes of industrial research.

(b) and (c). The Committee has recommended that there should be an annual Get-together of industrialists and Scientists for exchange of views and for better appreciation of mutual problems. There was recently a research-industry meet organised by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay with the Directors of National Laboratories to create an atmosphere of mutual trust. Similarly the National Laboratories of the CSIR are taking initiative in organising Get-togethers in their respective fields of operation in a bid to come more closer to the industry.

3-Dimensional Map of India

1439. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are planning a 3-Dimensional map of India ;

(b) whether some foreign collaboration will be obtained for preparation of map or it will be prepared by the Indian experts only ;

(c) the main features of the map and the useful purpose expected to be served by this map ; and

(d) the approximate expenditure to be incurred on the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). 3-Dimensional maps have considerable advantages for engineers and planners in contour appreciation. But there are quite a number of technical difficulties involved both in the use of these maps and in their production. This matter, therefore, will have to be considered from all technical aspects.

Staff Working in C. S. I. R.

1440. SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the non-research staff outnumber the research staff in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ;

(b) if so, the number, separately, of the research and non-research staff ,

(c) whether quite often persons have been given scientific designations in Divisions concerned with purchase, stores, publicity, publication etc. ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the number of non-research staff ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). There were 9444 Scientific and Technical Personnel and 2550 Administrative staff (excluding Class IV) in the C. S. I. R. and its National Laboratories/Institutes as on 31. 12. 1970.

(c) and (d). The Committee of Inquiry (CSIR) in their Report Part-I has *inter-alia* observed that quite often persons have been given scientific designations in divisions con-

cerned with purchase, stores, publicity, publications, library, information, extension services, manpower, pilot plant work, etc., when, from an analysis of their work and record, it would appear that they are clearly performing administrative/technical tasks. The Committee do not consider it correct to give scientific designations in these cases. The Committee has, therefore, recommended that the C.S.I.R. should reclassify all the existing posts into scientific, technical and administrative and for this purpose the Governing Body of the CSIR should appoint a broad-based Committee. The recommendation has been accepted by the Governing Body and a broad-based Committee has been appointed accordingly.

Expenditure on C. S. I. R.

1441. SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure on the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research during the last three years, year-wise, together with the amount on establishment expenditure ;

(b) whether the proliferation of non-research activities of the C. S. I. R. is consuming a sizeable proportion of the available funds ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the expenditure on establishment ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The expenditure on administration on an average comes to about 22% on the overall establishment expenditure of the C. S. I. R. as a whole during the last 8 years. The National Laboratories have been advised that the ratio of research staff supporting technical staff : administrative staff should be kept at 1 : 2 : 1 (including the strength of Class IV staff) and the imbalances where they exist, between scientific, technical and administrative staff should be corrected gradually and administrative expenditure on salaries should be brought down gradually to 20% and less of the total establishment expenditure.

Statement

The total expenditure on the CSIR during the last three years, year-wise together with the amount on establishment expenditure is as under :—

(Figures in lakhs)			
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Total Expenditure	1871.670	1839.680	2120.147
Establishment expenditure :			
(i) Administration	165.275	153.918	185.704
(ii) Scientific and Technical	564.400	534.465	643.301
Total	729.675	688.383	829.005

Note : The expenditure on establishment for the Month of March, 1969 was made in March, 1969. Hence the expenditure establishment for 1968-69 is for thirteen months while 1969-70 is for eleven months.

Non-Utilization of Existing Facilities in National Laboratories by Industrial Centres

1442. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether facilities existing in the National Laboratories located near industrial centres, have remained unused by industries despite representation of industrial interests on the Executive Council of the Laboratories, Scientific Sub-Committees, Advisory panels etc. ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for bringing industry and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research close to each other for making the latter more responsive to the needs of farmer ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No, Sir. The use of the laboratory facilities by way of sponsored research, consultancy, testing etc. by the industries is on the increase.

(b) The Sarkar Committee in Part II of their report has recommended that there should be an annual Get-together of industrialists and Scientists for exchange of views and for better appreciation of mutual problems. There was recently a research-industry meet organised by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay with the Directors of National Laboratories to create an atmosphere of mutual trust. Similarly the National Laboratories of the CSIR are taking initiative in organising Get-togethers in their respective fields of operation in a bid to come more closer to the industry.

Shortage of Steel Materials in Madhya Pradesh

1443. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction works of certain factories and plants are being handicapped at present in Madhya Pradesh owing to an acute shortage of steel materials ; and

(b) if so, the names of those factories and plants and the steps taken by Government to solve the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). There is a general shortage of steel due to which the construction programmes of factories and plants both in the private and in the public sectors are getting delayed. This is an all India feature and to that extent is true of Madhya Pradesh also. Several steps are being taken to meet the steel shortage, such as efforts to increase production, regulation of exports and a liberal imports policy in respect of categories in short supply.

उत्तराखण्ड में यूरेनियम के निक्षेप

1444. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र में यूरेनियम के निक्षेप पाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो निक्षेप किन-किन स्थानों पर पाये गये तथा इनका खुदाई कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) इनके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की आशा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रो-निकी मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). उत्तराखण्ड के चमोली जिले के पोखरी, तुजी, ओखीमठ, मडल, रघुप्रयाग और चमोली तथा जिला पिथौरागढ़ के किरोली और कल्लेटी नामक स्थानों के आसपास बहुत से स्थलों पर थोड़ी-थोड़ी मात्रा में यूरेनियम पाया गया है। इनमें से कुछ निक्षेपों की जाच विस्तृत रूप से की जा रही है किन्तु अभी तक कोई ऐसा निक्षेप नहीं मिला है जिससे यूरेनियम की बड़ी मात्रा प्राप्त हो सके। इसलिए अभी यह अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि यहाँ कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा।

Recommendations of the Committee on Defections

1445. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the recommendations of the Committee on Defections ; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the decisions taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Legislative proposals giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee on Defections had been placed before the leaders of various political parties on 10th December, 1970. Comments of the Chief Ministers of States have now been invited on these proposals. Replies from some of the Chief Ministers are awaited.

Manufacture of Consumer Goods with Soviet Collaboration

1446. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered to the Government of India to have certain of their consumer goods manufactured in India with Soviet raw materials ;

(b) the terms and conditions of the offer with particular reference to the items required by the Soviet Union ; and

(c) whether the terms of offer in each case has been processed by this Ministry and, if so, whether an agreement has been entered into in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). An agreement has been reached between India and Soviet Union about the supply of raw cotton to India for processing. In terms of the agreement which is for a period of 4 years commencing from 1972, India would receive every year approximately 20,000 metric tons of Russian cotton for conversion into cotton textiles and manufactures to be exported back to the USSR. India will get conversion charges, which would be mutually settled every year. The protocol envisaging the various details of the agreement would be signed shortly.

Manufacture of Consumer Goods in Public Sector

1448. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to enter the field of consumer industries in a big way and also to set up profit yielding industries ;

(b) if so, the names of those industries ; and

(c) how far Government is hopeful of its success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). It has been decided in principle that the role of public sector should be expanded and extended to new fields, including those consumer industries in which major production gaps are likely to develop in coming years. A final selection of such industries to be taken up in the public sector has not been completed so far.

National Committee on Science and Technology

1449. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether the Union Government are considering a proposal to set up National Committee on Science and Technology ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The Government has set up a National Committee on Science and Technology to advise and assist Government on matters pertaining to development of science and technology in the country, particularly on the preparation, updating and evaluation of national scientific and technological plans, both Five Year and Perspective Plans, in close cooperation with the Planning Commission. The Committee's work was inaugurated by the President on 16.11.1971.

Paper and Printing Crisis in P&T Department

1450. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department is in the midst of paper and printing crisis ;

(b) the total paper requirements for the printing of Posts and Telegraphs material; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Some difficulty has been experienced in the printing of P&T forms due to inadequate supplies of paper.

(b) Approximately 15,000 tons only.

(c) (i) A survey of the stocks of P&T forms held by various P&T offices has been taken in hand with a view to diverting the stocks in excess of immediate requirements to other offices where there is a shortage.

(ii) Heads of P&T Circles have been authorised to purchase paper from the open market up to four months' requirements for printing of forms which are not available. Their financial powers in this regard have also been increased.

(iii) A review has been taken in hand regarding the distribution of circulars and notices to cut down on the number printed.

(iv) A cell is being created in the P&T Directorate to rationalise forms and reduce their number with a view to economy.

(v) The inadequate supply of P&T forms the Government of India Forms Presses has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development. The Ministry of Industrial Development is also taking action in regard to the inadequate supply of paper.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिले

1451. श्री मुल्कराज सैनी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने जिलों को पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया गया है ; और

(ख) किन जिलों को पर्वतीय जिले माना गया है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने 27 जिलों को "पिछड़ा" निर्धारित कर उन्हें तदनुसार मान्यता प्रदान की है।

(ख) पहाड़ी जिलों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

1. नैनीताल
2. अल्मोड़ा
3. चमोली
4. उत्तरकाशी
5. देहरादून

इसके अलावा, टिहरी गढ़वाल, गढ़वाल, और पिथौरागढ़ को पहाड़ी और सीमान्त जिले माना गया है।

जिलों तथा क्षेत्रों को पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित करने का आधार

1452 श्री मुल्कराज सैनी : क्या योजना

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछड़े जिले और पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित करने का क्या आधार है ;

(ख) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये सरकार ने क्या विशेष उपाय किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले के गंगा और यमुना नदियों के खादर और घाड़-क्षेत्रों को पिछड़ा हुआ मानती है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र के लिये सरकार का विचार विशेष अनुदान देने का है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : (क) योजना आयोग ने पिछड़े जिलों के निर्धारण के लिए संलग्न विवरण 1 के अनुसार राज्यों को आधार के एक सेट का सुझाव दिया था।

(ख) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए समुचित कार्यवाही करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य

सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए जो विशेष उपाय अपनाये हैं, वे नीचे दिए जा रहे हैं :

- (1) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सहायता आवंटित करते समय विशेष समस्याओं वाले असम, नागालैंड और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य के लिए व्यवस्था कर बाकी वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध धनराशि का 10 प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम प्रतिव्यक्ति आय वाले 6 राज्यों यानी बिहार, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दे दी गई है।
- (2) नौ राज्यों (आंध्र प्रदेश, अगम, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान तथा पश्चिम बंगाल) के संसाधनों की गैर-योजना कमी, जिसके चौथी योजना अवधि में 795.23 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है, केन्द्र द्वारा पूरी की जा रही है ताकि वे उन सभी अतिरिक्त संसाधनों का उपयोग कर सकें जिन्हें वे अपने विकास कार्यक्रमों के वित्त-पोषण के लिए चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान जुटा सकते हैं।
- (3) सभी पहाड़ी तथा सीमान्त क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता का एक उदार आधार बिकसित किया गया है। उनके विकास का पूरा व्यय सम्बन्धित प्रत्येक राज्य को की जाने वाली कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता की सीमान्तगत भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जा रहा है। मेघालय, अरुणाचल, नागालैंड

जम्मू-कश्मीर (लद्दाख) तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश (लाहौल, स्पीति तथा किन्नौर जिले) में इस पर होने वाला 90 प्रतिशत व्यय अनुदान के रूप में दिया जाता है। शेष 10 प्रतिशत अंश को ऋण माना जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश की पहाड़ी तथा सीमान्त जिलों, दार्जिलिंग (पश्चिमी बंगाल) तथा नीलगिरी (तमिलनाडु) में केन्द्रीय सहायता का आधार 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान तथा 50 प्रतिशत ऋण है।

- (4) असमानताओं को कम करते का एक महत्वपूर्ण उपाय पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास की गति को तीव्र करना है। पांडे तथा बांचू समितियों की रिपोर्टों में निर्धारित कसौटियों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से उन जिलों का अभि-निर्धारण तथा उनको अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है, जिन पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसे स्थानों पर बड़ी औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं की स्थापना को वरीयता दी जा रही है, बशर्ते कि वे तकनीकी आर्थिक दृष्टियों से सम्भाव्य समझे जायें। लाइसेंस समिति भी पिछड़े क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त निवेदन पत्रों को प्राथमिकता देती है।
- (5) एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 489 जनजाति विकास खण्डों के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 32.50 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है।
- (6) कुछ राज्यों में जिला योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं जिनसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं का पता लगाया जा सकेगा तथा इन समस्याओं का

पता लगाया जा सकेगा तथा इन समस्याओं के हल के उपाय ढूँढने में भी ये सहायता करेंगी।

- (7) वित्तीय तथा ऋण संस्थाओं से नए उद्योगों के लिए रियायती वित्त हेतु सारे देश में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए 209 जिलों का चयन किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, नागालैंड, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा उत्तर प्रदेश इन औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े 9 राज्यों में से प्रत्येक के चुने हुए दो जिलों में तथा दोष राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक के एक जिले में ऐसे नए एकको के स्थिर पूंजी निवेश के 10वें अंश के बराबर केन्द्रीय सरकार सीधा अनुदान या राजसहायता देती है जिनका कुल स्थिर निवेश प्रत्येक के मामले में 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं है।

- (8) ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के कमजोर वर्ग और शुष्क तथा अनुर्वर क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए बहुवृत्त आकार के विशेष कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे हैं। इन विशेष कार्यक्रमों की स्वीकृति तथा कार्यान्विति केन्द्रीय समन्वय समिति के मार्गदर्शन में किया जा रहा है। इस समिति के अध्यक्ष योजना आयोग के एक सदस्य हैं। 46 छोटे कृषक विकास अभिकरण परियोजनाएं, उप-सीमान्त किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए 41 परियोजनाएं और शुष्क क्षेत्रों में किसानों के लिए 24 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की जा चुकी हैं। 54 निरन्तर सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण निर्माण के लिए अनेकित कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के

लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

- (9) हाल में ग्रामीण बिजलीकरण निगम का गठन किया गया है जो पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण बिजलीकरण कार्यक्रमों के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को रियायती शर्तों पर वित्तीय सहायता दे रहा है।

(ग) सहारनपुर जिले के गंगा और यमुना नदियों के खादर घाड़ क्षेत्रों को राज्य सरकार ने पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं माना है।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी पिछड़े क्षेत्र को इस प्रकार का विशेष अनुदान नहीं देती। किसी राज्य की चौथी योजना में कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाय, इसका निश्चय करने में अपने पिछड़ेपन से निपटने की राज्य सरकार की आवश्यकता को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

बिबरण

विकास के सूचक :—

- (1) कुल जनसंख्या तथा जनसंख्या का घनत्व।
- (2) कुल मजदूरों के प्रतिशत के रूप में कृषि कार्यनिरत मजदूरों की संख्या जिसमें खेतिहर मजदूर भी सम्मिलित हैं।
- (3) प्रति खेतिहर मजदूर कृषि योग्य भूमि*।
- (4) प्रति खेतिहर मजदूर बोया गया शुद्ध क्षेत्र।
- (5) बोए गए शुद्ध क्षेत्र में कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत।
- (6) बोए गए शुद्ध क्षेत्र में एक से अधिक बार बोए गए क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत।
- (7) कृषि उत्पादन का प्रति व्यक्ति कुल मूल्य (ग्रामीण मूल्य)।

- (8) बिजली का उपयोग करने वाले संस्थान (निर्माता तथा मरम्मत कर्ता)

(क) कुल

(ख) पारिवारिक

(ग) गैर-पारिवारिक

- (9) हर एक लाख जनसंख्या के पीछे पंजीकृत कारखानों में लगे मजदूरों की संख्या ।

- (10) पक्की सड़कों की मील-दूरी

(क) प्रति 1000 वर्ग मील

(ख) प्रति लाख जनसंख्या

- (11) किसी जिले में पंजीकृत वाणिज्यिक वाहनों की संख्या ।

- (12) साक्षर जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत

(क) पुरुष

(ख) महिलाएं

- (13) स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों का प्रतिशत

(क) लड़के

(ख) लड़कियां

इन आयुवर्गों में (क) 6-11 वर्ष तथा (ख) 11-14 वर्ष

- (14) तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रति दस लाख जनसंख्या पर सीटों की संख्या

(क) दस्तकार

(ख) डिप्लोमास्तर

- (15) प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर अस्पतालों में बिस्तर

*इसमें ये क्षेत्र सम्मिलित हैं—बोया गया शुद्ध क्षेत्र, वर्तमान पड़ती भूमि, वर्तमान पड़ती भूमि के अलावा पड़ती

भूमि, कृषि योग्य बंजर भूमि तथा शुद्ध बोये गये क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित न की गई पेशों वाली भूमि तथा उपवनों की भूमि ।

Strength of C. R. P.

1453. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have increased eight more battalions to the Central Reserve Police recently ;

(b) if so, the present force of the Central Reserve Police ;

(c) whether the group centres for stationing the Central Reserve Police are proposed to be raised ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the expenses likely to be incurred ?

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

(b) The total sanctioned strength of C.R.P. is 60 battalions out of which 8 are, at present, under raising.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Classification of Detenus kept in Jails in West Bengal under P. V. A. Act

1454. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1707 on the 11th August, 1971, regarding the classification of detenus kept in Jails in West Bengal under the Prevention of Violent Activities Act and state :

(a) whether the necessary information has since been collected from the State Government of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According

to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, persons detained under the West Bengal (Prevention of Violent Activities) Act, 1970, are classified into two groups namely, Group A and Group B, corresponding to 'under-trial prisoners' in Division II and Division I, respectively, under the West Bengal Jail Code, for the purpose of treatment in jails. The detenus in both groups are entitled to get such facilities as : (i) medical attendance, (ii) to appear at university examinations or examinations conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, from the jails, (iii) family allowance for dependents, (iv) study allowance of Rs. 15/- per month and (v) maintenance of private funds with money received from the relatives of prisoners, which were enjoyed by Group C detenus under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950. Group B detenus are also entitled to monthly personal allowance for purchase of articles like newspapers, periodicals, clothings, stationery, toilet articles, etc. The classification of detenus into C Group, which was made under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, corresponded to the classification 'civil prisoners' under the West Bengal Jail Code, who, under the provisions of the Code, had free access to visitors from outside. As the detentions under the West Bengal (Prevention of Violent Activities) Act, 1970, are ordered in respect of persons who commit or are likely to commit or instigate the commission of grave offences, the State Government have not considered it desirable, taking into consideration the security and other relevant considerations, to extend to such detenus the disciplinary conditions applicable to 'civil prisoners' under the West Bengal Jail Code and, hence, no classification of detenus into C Group has been made.

Manufacture of Batteries

1455. SHRI N. E. HORO :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the question of setting up factories to manufacture batteries ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Government have under consideration proposals for setting up a factory for the manufacture of 2.5 lakh nos. of Storage batteries and train lighting cells and another for the manufacture of 120 million nos. of dry cells and midget electrodes. Detailed Project Reports for both these projects are under preparation.

Distribution of Soviet Literature in India

1456. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. literature is distributed in India on a very large scale at present ; and

(b) if so, the number of languages in which this literature is circulated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Information regarding Soviet periodicals printed and published in India is contained in the annual reports of the Registrar of Newspapers which are placed on the table of the House. Such periodicals are published in thirteen languages including English. The value in rupees of books, newspapers and periodicals imported from USSR was Rs. 0.29 lakhs in 1967-68, 2.83 lakhs in 1968-69 and 0.57 lakhs in 1969-70. The imported literature is generally in English.

Issue of Licences for setting up Small Industries in Madhya Pradesh

1457. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government to issue licences to 10 small industries in the State ; and

(b) if so, the names of parties and places where these industries are to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Information has been sought

from the Madhya Pradesh Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production in Industries Beyond Licensed Capacity

1458. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 142 dated the 25th May, 1971 regarding the production by Industrial concerns beyond licensed capacity and state :

(a) whether any action has since been taken against the firms ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

Setting up of Cement Factory in Gulbarga

1459. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Cement Factory was set up in Gulbarga (Kurakunta) by the Cement Corporation of India with the grant of 10 crores of rupees ;

(b) the date on which the work was started ; and

(c) its progress and the time by which this project would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The Cement Corporation of India has set up a Cement Factory at Kurkunta in Gulbarga District of Mysore State at an estimated cost of Rs. 510.27 lakhs, composed of equity and loans advanced by the Govt. of India.

(b) June, 1966.

(c) The erection of plant and machinery etc. had been completed and load trial of raw mill is in progress after which the kiln will be lighted. The factory is expected to start commercial production early in 1972.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

1460. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7469 on the 10th August, 1971 regarding foreign collaboration agreements and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

Representatives of News Papers Agencies Accompanying Prime Minister, Ministers, Official Delegation etc.

1461. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether newspapers and news agencies send their representatives to accompany the President, Vice-President and the Prime Minister, Ministers or other Official Delegations going abroad ; and

(b) if so, the number and names of such representatives who went abroad during the last three years alongwith the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Minister and other Official Delegations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Newspapers and news agencies sometimes make arrangements at their own cost to cover the tours of the President and the Prime Minister abroad. Sometimes, however, a limited number of seats are available in the (VIP) plane for the Press free of charge. On such occasions, selected journalists are provided free air travel by Government. No newspaper or news agency ordinarily sends its representative abroad to cover the visits of other dignitaries or Parliamentary Delegations.

(b) A list of Press representatives who went abroad during the year 1969, 1970 and 1971 to cover the visits of the President and the Prime Minister is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT—1103/71]

Alleged Killing of Persons in the Name of Naxalites in Punjab

1462. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of people shot dead or killed by the Police in the name of Naxalites in Punjab (from the 1st May to 15th October, 1971) ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the protests made by the Communist Party of India (Marxists) and other political parties in the State against the brutal killings ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to institute any inquiry in regard thereto ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) According to information received from the State Government, five Naxalites were killed during encounters with police.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Magisterial inquiries were conducted in all these cases and the findings of these inquiries do not disclose any justification for fresh inquiries.

Completion of Major and 'Continuing' Scheme during Fourth Plan

1463. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of 50 major and 161 'Continuing' schemes included in the Fourth Plan has already doubled raising it to nearly Rs. 1,400 crores ;

(b) the steps being taken by Government for speeding completion of these projects ; and

(c) the time by which these will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). From the question it is not clear which schemes are being referred to. However, it is seen that in some sectors the cost of some Major and continuing schemes has gone up, but in no case has the cost doubled as indicated in the question.

As a consequence of the Mid-term Appraisal which is now being conducted in the Planning Commission, it has been proposed that in future there should be a shelf of well prepared projects from which proper selection could be made for inclusion in the five year plans. Such a system would ensure not only speed in implementation but also an adequate check on cost escalation. No doubt, this will involve considerable preparatory work on the part of the agencies in charge of project formulation.

In the absence of details relating to the projects the Hon'ble Member has in mind it is not possible to give an indication of the time of completion.

Production of Raw Films

1464. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
DR. KARNI SINGH :
SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is faced with an acute shortage of raw films ;

(b) whether the scarcity has arisen because of the failure of the public sector Film Factory at Ootacamund to produce even 50 per cent of its rated capacity on the one hand and stoppage of imports on the other ;

(c) if so, whether Government have made an overall assessment of the requirement of the country's annual needs especially of X-ray

films and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to gain near self-sufficiency; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that during the interim period the supply of X-ray films vital for modern treatment is not hampered by shortages and the patients do not suffer as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ootacamund, are engaged in the manufacture of following types of films:

- (i) Cine Film Positive (Black & White).
- (ii) Cine Film Sound.
- (iii) X-ray film.
- (iv) Roll film.
- (v) 35 mm Negative film.

Due to the complex processes involved in the manufacture of these items and due to certain technical difficulties faced by the Company in the matter of utilisation of indigenous raw materials, the Company could not achieve their rated capacity so far, particularly in x-ray film.

The current demand for x-ray films is placed around 1.3 to 1.5 million sq. mts. per annum. Imports have been authorised to meet the requirements of x-ray films. Hindustan Photo Films also have been allowed to import Jumbo Rolls for conversion into x-ray films and sale in the market. The Company is making all efforts to get over the technical problems to achieve the rated capacity of 1 million sq. meter of x-ray film.

Issue of Licences to Private Parties for manufacture of Small Car

1465. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed low-cost car

production unit is to be undertaken with foreign collaboration with a number of firms like Fiat and Nissan;

(b) whether Government have already given two licences to Indian parties to produce Small cars; and

(c) if so, the reasons why Government are collaborating with foreign firms when there is indigenous talent available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a). It is presumed that the question relates to manufacture of passenger cars in the public sector. The proposals made by foreign automobile manufacturers interested in collaborating in the public sector car project are under examination.

(b) Three parties in the private sector have been granted letters of intent for the manufacture of passenger cars subject to certain conditions. These letters of intent will be converted into industrial licences after the parties have fulfilled the conditions of the letters of intent.

(c) A proven indigenous design for a passenger car has yet to be evolved. Further more, for the proposed public sector car project, mass production technology will be needed. Such mass production technology is not yet developed indigenously and foreign assistance has to be availed of for the purpose. For these reasons, while it is Government's policy to encourage the development of indigenous talent, design and technology, they have come to the conclusion that foreign collaboration is necessary for the establishment of the public sector car project.

Manufacture of Passenger Buses in Public Sector

1466. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to start produc-

tion of Passenger buses in the public sector in the country ;

- (b) if so, the main features thereof ; and
- (c) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

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

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

State Sector Scooterette Project

1467. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the progress so far made in the matter of preparation of feasibility of State Sector Scooterette project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : There is no proposal under consideration for the manufacture of scooterettes in the public sector.

Setting up of Industries in U. P.

1468. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have undertaken an industrial survey of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the names of the industries which are likely to be set in public and private sectors respectively in that State during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(c) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government for the setting up of any particular type of industry in public sector ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India, in collaboration with agencies like the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, etc. has made a survey of the State of Uttar Pradesh and its report is under preparation.

(c) and (d). Recently the U. P. Government had requested the Central Government to put up projects in the state in the public sector for the manufacture of (i) Paper/Pulp, (ii) Scooters, (iii) Small Cars, (iv) Oil Refinery and (v) Nuclear power station.

The request of the State Government will be kept in view by the respective departments while taking a decision on the individual projects.

Security Deposits with Scooter manufacturing factories

1469. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons along with the money deposited by them as security with the scooter manufacturing factories for the purchase of scooters ; and

(b) the number of scooters produced by the factories every month and by what time these factories will be able to meet the requirements of their customers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : 4,19,721 persons had registered their names for two-wheeler scooters and 25,978 for three-wheelers as on 31.10.1971. They have made deposits at the rate of Rs. 250/- each for two-wheelers and Rs. 500/- each for three-wheelers in the post offices by opening Security Deposit Accounts and pledging them to the respective dealers ;

(b) The monthwise production of scooters by the different manufacturing units during the year 1971 is as under :

	Automobile Products of India		Bajaj Auto		Enfield	Escorts
	2	3	2	3	2	2
	wheeler	wheeler	wheeler	wheeler	wheeler	wheeler
January	2020	—	3880	395	6	959
February	2312	—	3179	384	8	251
March	1227	—	2173	297	10	201
April	1977	127	4606	309	5	205
May	2200	94	3915	198	—	285
June	2340	161	3250	406	—	250
July	2423	225	3420	365	—	175
August	1920	164	3276	440	9	225
September	2000	180	3100	376	5	271
	18,419	951	30,799	3,170	43	1,922

The schemes of these units for effecting substantial expansion in their units are at various stages of consideration by the Government. If these schemes are approved by the Government and their production materialises, the supply position will improve.

Investment in large and Small Scale Industries

1470. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment in large and small scale industries in India as on the 30th October, 1971 ; and

(b) the total number of persons employed in large scale and small scale industries respectively in India as on the said date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The figures of total investment in large and small industries in India as on 31.10.71 are not available, as the relevant data regarding investment especially in Private Sector becomes available after a considerable lapse of time. However, the investment in large and medium industries and mineral projects in the Public Sector is provisionally estimated to be of the order of Rs. 515 crores during 1970-71.

(b) The total number of persons employed in manufacturing industry, as at the end of March 1970 is approximately 46.8 lakhs in the

public and private sectors taken together. This information is available in the Economic Survey 1970-71 (pp. 109-110).

भारत में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की वसूषट

1471. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछबाय : क्या गृह मंत्री भारत में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की वसूषट के बारे में 11 अगस्त, 1971 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7598 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) : (क) और (ख). जम्मू व कश्मीर और राजस्थान सरकारों से अपेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। जैसे ही यह प्राप्त हो जायगी, उसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायगा। नागार्कैण्ड में

सूचित किया है कि 1-1-1968 से 11-8-1971 तक की अवधि में ऐसी घुसपैठों के कोई दृष्टान्त नहीं हुए हैं।

असम के मामले में राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित सूचना के अनुसार 1968, 1969 तथा 1970 वर्षों के दौरान पाकिस्तान ने घुसपैठियों की संख्या 12818 थी। जिसमें 11,452 गिरफ्तार किये गये और निष्काशित कर दिये गये।

नई दिल्ली में पाकिस्तानी उच्चायोग के सामने भारतीय जनसंघ के प्रदर्शनकारियों पर लाठी-चार्ज

1472. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त, 1971 में भारतीय जनसंघ के तत्वावधान में नई दिल्ली स्थित पाकिस्तानी उच्चायोग के सामने एक प्रदर्शन किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या प्रदर्शनकारियों पर अश्रु-गैस तथा लाठी-चार्ज किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ. एच. मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार भारतीय जनसंघ ने 7 अगस्त, 1971 को बंगला देश की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में नई दिल्ली स्थित पाकिस्तानी उच्चायोग के सामने एक प्रदर्शन किया था। पुलिस ने प्रदर्शनकारियों को उच्चायोग के अहाते में प्रवेश करने तथा उसकी सम्पत्ति को कोई क्षति पहुंचाने से रोकने के प्रयत्न किये थे। प्रदर्शनकारियों ने पुलिस के दो घरों को तोड़ा और तीसरे पर पथुरा गये। इस अवस्था में नव-दिल्लीजनक मजिस्ट्रेट के आदेशों के अन्तर्गत पुलिस को प्रदर्शनकारियों को विस्थापित करने के लिए अश्रुगैस के 47 गैलेन छोड़ने पड़े। जड़ों नहीं चलाई गई। कुछ

547 प्रदर्शनकारियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। इस घटना में 41 पुलिस कर्मचारियों तथा 9 प्रदर्शनकारियों को मामूली चोटें आईं।

दिल्ली में कांग्रेस दल द्वारा आयोजित रैली

1473. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 9 अगस्त, 1971 को कांग्रेस दल के तत्वावधान में दिल्ली में एक रैली का आयोजन किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या प्रबन्ध के लिए अन्य राज्यों से पुलिस बुलाई गई थी ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कुन कितना खर्चा व्यय किया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान्। उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश से 21 कंपनियां मंगाई गई थीं।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में हुए व्यय का बोरा अभी नहीं दिया जा सकता, क्योंकि इन राज्य सरकारों से अभी बिल प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

देश में जासूसों की गतिविधियां

1474. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री देश में जासूसों की गतिविधियों के सम्बन्ध में 21 जुलाई, 1971 के अंतराक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 5482 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जम्मू-कश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल को राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षित सूचना इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है ; और

गृह मंत्रालय और कानूनी विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). जम्मू व कश्मीर, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल सरकारों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार उल्लिखित अवधि के दौरान पाकिस्तानी जासूस होने के सन्देह में 61 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और उनके विरुद्ध मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

प्रधान मंत्री के चुनाव सम्बन्धी दोरों पर व्यय

1475. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री के चुनाव सम्बन्धी दोरों पर व्यय के सम्बन्ध में 30 जून, 1971 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3485 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र कर ली गयी है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सूचना कब तक एकत्र कर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ. एच. मोहम्मद) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। सूचना अभी तक एकत्रित नहीं हुई है।

(ख) सूचना यथाशीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

A.R.C.'s recommendations re : functions of Officers of I. C. S. and I. A. S. Cadres

1476. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since accepted the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations regarding the functions of Officers of the I. C. S. and I. A. S. Cadres ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in pursuance of the above recommendations ?

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

(b). The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission are under consideration.

Seminar on Small Scale Industries

1477. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Seminar on the financing of small scale industries in Asia and the Far-East, organised by the U. N. Industrial Development, was held in New Delhi this year ;

(b) whether any proposal was put by the Government of India ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The principal objective of the seminar was an exchange of experience of the various countries of the region in matters of financial assistance to small scale industries, which might lead to suggesting a plan of action at the national, regional and international level so as to achieve a balanced growth of small industries in the different countries, consistent with their overall socio-economic objectives. The Indian experience and our programme for the development of small scale industries, particularly in matters of financial assistance, was highly appreciated by the participants in the Seminar. The plan of action at the national level suggested for the various developing countries in the region was to a large extent based on Indian experience. As for regional and international cooperation, the Indian suggestion for increasing financial and technical assistance from the Asian Development Bank to promote small scale industries in the region was accepted by the Seminar. The Seminar also recommended that opportunities for training in the Small Industry Extension Training Institute in India should be availed of by the participating countries of the region.

Study, Legislation and Enforcement of Ecology

1478. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the measures Government have taken regarding the study, legislation and enforcement of Ecology ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : It has been recently decided by the Government to develop a major programme of research in the fields of ecology and environment under the UNESCO's inter-disciplinary and inter-governmental programme, 'Man and the Biosphere'. The activities of the programme can be grouped essentially under the following four sub-heads :

- (1) Research on the structure and functioning of biosphere ;
- (2) Assessment of the extent to which the biosphere can be modified by Man without impairing its functioning structure ;
- (3) Study of the effect of man-made environment on man himself ; and
- (4) Education, related to these items.

The general responsibility of organising research under this programme in India is proposed to be entrusted to a Special Committee of the National Committee on Human Environment, which has been engaged in the preparatory work of the 1972 U.N. Conference on Human Environment, and has been functioning since October, 1970.

UNESCO had convened the first meeting of the International Coordinating Council for Man and the Biosphere Programme in Paris, 9-19, November, 1971. The Indian representative is an eminent Ecologist and Member of the National Committee on Human Environment. The details of the national programme are being worked out.

Disciplinary Action against C. R. P. Constables

1479. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7759 on the 11th August, 1971 and state :

(a) the action taken by Government to prevent victimisation and the action taken against the concerned officials who victimised the Constables ; and

(b) the total number of Constables against whom disciplinary action has been taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) The C. R. P. Force has a time-tested and in-built system of meetings where senior supervisory officers meet all the members of the force where they are called upon to express freely their problems and grievances if any. Such meetings are also periodically held in the battalions themselves where Commandants, Deputy Commandants and Coy. Commanders meet the personnel under their control for the same purpose. All the supervisory officers, including the Commandants and Company Commanders, have been exhorted to ensure justice and fairplay in the administration of the Force. Since there has been no case of victimisation, the question of taking any action against the concerned officials does not arise.

(b) Disciplinary action was taken against 1548 constables during the period 1.1.1969 to 31.7.1971.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा विज्ञापित पदों के लिये आवेदन पत्र देने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तराखण्ड के अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही कठिनाइयाँ

1480. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तराखण्ड में समाचार पत्र देरी से पहुँचने के कारण संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के पदों के विज्ञापन अथवा देश के अन्य प्रमुख सरकारी सेवाओं सम्बन्धी विज्ञापनों की सूचना वहाँ के अभ्यर्थियों को आवेदन पत्र पहुँचने की अन्तिम तिथि के बाद मिलती है जिसके फलस्वरूप वह सरकारी सेवाओं के लाभ से वंचित रह जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : (क) और (ख). सामान्यतः उत्तर प्रदेश तथा आस-पास के राज्यों से प्रवासित होने वाले समाचार पत्र, जिनमें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग तथा अन्य भर्ती से सम्बन्धित विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं, दो या तीन दिन के भीतर उक्त क्षेत्र में पहुंच जाते हैं, इस प्रकार इच्छुक अभ्यर्थियों को पदों के लिए आवेदन करने के लिए पर्याप्त समय मिल जाता है। आकाशवाणी के 'युवावाणी' प्रसारण में भी प्रत्येक शनिवार संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विज्ञापन प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, जो पद प्रवर्ण के आधार पर भर्ती से भरे जाते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में प्रत्याशित अभ्यर्थियों को आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त करने तथा उन्हें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को भेजने के लिये एक महीने का समय दिया जाता है और नियमित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों के लिए लगभग 2 महीने का समय दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार देश के विभिन्न भागों से रहने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त करके तथा उन्हें भेजने के लिए दिया गया समय पर्याप्त होता है।

Plan for Solving Unemployment in Kerala

1431. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had submitted a Rs. 180-crore plan to the Government of India for solving unemployment in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) whether Government have considered this plan ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (d). The Kerala Government has formulated various programmes for increasing employment opportunities in the State on the basis of a Report of the Committee on unemployment set up

by the State Government. The proposals cover a wide range of activity and aim at providing employment to about 1.3 lakh persons, involving an outlay of Rs. 175 crores during the remaining years of the Fourth Plan. The State Government had suggested that they would find about Rs. 30 crores from their own resources, that the Central Government might provide another Rs. 30 crores and that the remaining provision has to be found from institutional agencies and private sector.

The feasibility of these proposals was considered by Planning Commission in consultation with the various Central Ministries and the Kerala Government. In the light of these discussions, the Planning Commission has suggested that some of the proposals, which would be specially intended to benefit the educated unemployed, might be taken up by the State Government expeditiously. The details of these proposals are awaited from the State Government. As the other schemes required considerable preparatory work and scrutiny before they could be accepted, it has been suggested to the State Government that they might undertake necessary studies and preparation of detailed project reports in respect of these programmes for which token provision might be included in the State's Annual Plans. These suggestions have been communicated by the Planning Commission to the State Government for further action.

Streamlining of Administration in West Bengal

1482. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken some steps to tune up the administrative machinery in West Bengal ;

(b) whether cases for taking action against some Police and I. A. S. Officers are currently being examined by Government ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in these cases and the effect of the Government's action on the administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). In accordance

with the broad objective of the Government to provide the State with a clean, efficient and dynamic administration, the working of the administrative machinery including I. A. S. and I. P. S. Officers is kept under constant review and appropriate steps taken from time to time.

Transfer of Present Commissioner of Municipal Corporation of Delhi

1483. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press reports appearing in the newspapers to the effect that the present Commissioner of Municipal Corporation of Delhi has become a controversial figure ;

(b) whether Government propose to post him to some suitable post in some other Department ; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) In press reports published on the 14th and 16th September, 1971, the present Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation was accused of playing politics. However, enquiries made in the matter have revealed that the allegations are not based on facts.

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

Incentive to Industrialists for setting up Industries in West Bengal

1484. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the leading industrialists of the country have suggested to Government that along with the concessions proposed to be given for the setting up of industries in backward Districts of West Bengal, Government should also provide infrastructure for the industries also ; and

(b) whether it has also been suggested that the whole of the State of West Bengal should be declared as backward to attract more in-

vestment and, if so, the reaction of Government to all these and the reasons for lack of response for setting up of industries in the backward districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have decided that industries to be set up in the whole of West Bengal, except in the districts of Calcutta, Howrah and 24 Parganas, would be eligible for concessional finance from financial institutions in line with similar concessions extended to backward districts in other States.

It is too early to assess the impact of the incentives offered for the development of backward areas in the country.

Alleged Bungling in National Savings Certificates in Delhi

1485. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a gang indulging in the National Savings Certificates has been unearthed in Delhi in the third week of October, 1971 ;

(b) the persons who have been arrested in this connection and the documents recovered from them ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against these persons and others involved in this illegal trade ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. But this was about National Savings Stamps (not National Savings Certificates).

(b) *Persons arrested*

(i) Shri Uma Shankar Gupta, UDC, Office of the Director, Audit and Accounts, P & T, Delhi.

(ii) Shri Arjan Singh, resident of Village Garhi, New Delhi 24.

- (iii) Shri Daulat Ram, Clerk, Office of the Senior Supdt. of Post Offices, New Delhi (South Division).

Documents recovered

Used up National Savings Stamps value about Rs. 10,000/- and 5 Savings Bank Pass books along with some White papers.

- (c) The case is under police investigation. The two officials mentioned above are under suspension.

Closure of Industrial Units

1486. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPUR-
KAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and particulars of industrial units in the country which have closed down or are on the verge of closure due to mismanagement or other reasons ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this respect and particularly in the interest of workers working in those industrial units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Information regarding the number of industrial units which are closed down in different parts of the country or are on the verge of closure due to mismanagement, etc., is not readily available. In the interest of maintaining production and employment in such units, Government have taken powers through promulgation of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1971, on the 1st November, 1971 to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking over of mismanaged or closed undertakings by them. A copy of the Ordinance has been laid on the Table of the House on the 15th November, 1971.

Crossing over of Pak Saboteurs in India in the guise of Refugees to commit Sabotage and Subversion

1487. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Pakistani Saboteurs have crossed over and Pakistan is sending them in the guise of refugee to India to commit Sabotage and subversion ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the martial law authorities of Pakistan were purchasing at handsome prices identity cards issued by the Government of India to Bangla Desh refugees some of whom might have gone back to Bangla Desh and these cards are being given by Pakistani authorities to dependable stooges with orders to cross over India and commit sabotage and subversion ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). No such specific instance has come to notice. However, the possibility of the Pakistani authorities trying to cover their agents with forged documents cannot be ruled out. All our agencies are fully vigilant.

Unlawful occupation of Telephone Exchange at Habra, West Bengal

1488. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some miscreants occupied the Telephone Exchange at Habra in West Bengal on the 13th October, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to bring the miscreants to book ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained.

State of Industries in West Bengal

1489. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the cause of the deplorable condition of so many industries in West Bengal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Shortage of raw materials, particularly for engineering goods, lack of demand, financial stringency, labour-management problems are mainly the factors which have adversely affected industrial growth in West Bengal.

(b) A number of measures have been taken to revive industrial growth in West Bengal. These are mainly :—

- (i) An Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has been established with its headquarters at Calcutta to rehabilitate and revive the sick and closed industrial units.
- (ii) All districts in West Bengal, excepting Calcutta, Howrah and 24 Parganas, have been declared as backward and industries to be set up in these districts will be eligible for concessional finance from the financial institutions.
- (iii) An ordinance has been promulgated amending the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 to enable the Government of India *Inter alia* to take over and run closed industrial Undertakings.
- (iv) The Licensing Committee has been specifically directed to speed up the applications from West Bengal and for this purpose the Committee has been meeting more frequently than before. Similarly applications for import of capital goods and for foreign collaboration are also being processed on a priority basis.

(v) The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned a package of incentives such as refund of sales tax, interest free long term loans, refund of entry taxes, in specified cases and assistance from the State Financial Institutions for the sick/closed units.

(vi) Provision has been made in the Import policy for 1971-72 for advance allocation of imported raw materials to closed industrial units in West Bengal to enable them to re-start their manufacturing activities.

(vii) A comprehensive 16-point programme has been drawn up for stepping up the industrial development of the State and it is being actively implemented.

Setting up of Industries in Midnapur (West Bengal)

1490. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plan to set up any industries in Midnapur, West Bengal this year or in 1972 ;

(b) the number of industries to be set up and the nature of those industries ; and

(c) the number of persons likely to get employment in these new industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). Midnapur is one of the districts declared as backward ; concessional finance from financial institutions will be available to industries to be set up there.

The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation has taken steps to set up a small paper mill based on agro-waste at Jhargram. This mill, when completed, will employ 147 persons. The Haldia Refinery is under construction. Government of India has given clearance for a fertilizer project with methanol and soda ash plant at Haldia. A committee

has been set up to find out suitable location for the ship building yard and suggest the range of tonnage of ships that could be manufactured at Haldia. A committee has also been set up to prepare a blue print for petrochemical industries based on byproducts from the oil refinery. Employment potential under these different projects is about 1.05 lakhs.

It is mainly for the State agencies and individual entrepreneurs to take advantage of the incentives and set up industries in backward districts.

As part of the 16 point programme, the State Government propose to set up 200 small scale units every year in Midnapur district.

This Ministry has at present no plans to set up any industries in Midnapur district.

Assistance for a New Capital of Assam

1491. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nature of assistance to the Government of Assam to build a new capital for the State has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Headquarters of N.E.F.A.

1492. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the site for the Headquarters NEFA has been finally selected ;

(b) if so, when its construction is likely to commence ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative when the final selection is expected and the reason for the delay in arriving at a decision ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) NEFA Administration have reported that after the three sites suggested for the Headquarters of NEFA were examined by a Technical Committee, suggestions was received for a fourth site which is now being examined by the members of Technical Committee. A decision in the matter would be taken on receipt of the final report of the Committee.

Decision has been delayed because the possible sites have to be examined from the geological, townplanning and public health engineering point of view and finally selected in consultation with the NEFA Agency Council.

Alleged recovery of dead bodies of C.P.I. (M) workers in Burdwan District (West Bengal)

1493. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether dead bodies of C.P.I. (M) workers had been recovered from a field at Haldi, Burdwan District (West Bengal) on the 7th October, 1971 ;

(b) if so, whether Government had instituted any enquiry into the recovery of dead bodies and to bring to book the culprits responsible for these deaths ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Government of West Bengal, Sarvashri Swadhin Samanta and Swadesh Samanta, reported to be CPM workers of Mirajpur, District Burdwan, were taken away by 15/16 unknown persons armed with pipe-gun, revolver, etc from the house of Shri Sibaprasad Samanta of Birgra, PS Bhatar, District Burdwan, on 5th October, 1971. On the following day the dead body of Swadhin Samanta was recovered from the bed of river Khari, Haldi, PS Burdwan. A case under section 302 IPC has been instituted and is under investigation.

Murder of a Working Committee Member of Hindustan Steel Employees' Union, Durgapur

1494. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Sushil Acharya, Working Committee Member of the Hindustan Steel Employee's Union, Durgapur has been stabbed to death and 2 other prominent Trade Union leaders of the Durgapur Steel Employee's Union, Sarvashri Ajit Mukerjee and Sisir Banerjee, have been attacked when they were waiting to board the bus for the Durgapur Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government to bring the culprits who are responsible for this murder and attack on the employees to book ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Alleged harassment of workers of Graphite (India) Ltd. Durgapur

1495. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that anti-social and goonda elements are consistently harassing and assaulting the workers of the Graphite (India) Ltd., Durgapur, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation protesting against these assaults and harassments ; and

(c) if so, the action taken to bring the culprits to book and to protect the workers therefrom ?

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

(c) However, a police picket consisting of C. R. P. personnel under charge of one Assistant Sub-Inspector of the State Police has been posted in the area for prevention of crime and for providing protection to the law abiding residents.

Removal of Telephone from A. V. B. Employees' Union's Office Durgapur

1496. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7612 on the 11th August, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to re-install the telephone in the office of the A. V. B. Employees' Union ?

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

(b) The telephone in the A. V. B. Employee's Union' Office, Durgapur, was not taken away either by the State Police or by the C. R. P. This telephone which was provided by the Management was taken away by them when the Union was de-recognised.

(c) Since the telephone was taken away by the Management, no action is called for on the part of Government to re-install the telephone.

Agitation for Separate State of Vidharba

1497. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a serious agitation for a separate State of Vidharba resulting in killings of several people ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of

Maharashtra a bundh was organised in Nagpur by the Maha Vidarbha Rajya Sangharsna Samiti, which was also supported by the Vidharbha Bunkar Sangram Samiti. On the 5th, 6th and the 7th September, 71, the supporters of the bundh indulged in acts of violence. To disperse the violent crowds the police had to resort to the use of teargas and firing on a number of occasions. In all 7 persons died as a result of firing. State Government have ordered a judicial inquiry into the firing.

The question whether Vidarba should be made into a separate State or form part of Maharashtra had been gone into carefully by the Central Government and Parliament at the time of the reorganisation of States and the matter had been finally settled by deciding to include Vidarbha in the composite State of Bombay and later, in the State of Maharashtra. Government do not propose to re-open this question.

Loyalty Pledged to India by a Prominent Plebiscite Front Leader

1498. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a prominent Plebiscite Front leader, Shri Hagroo, has pledged loyalty to India ;

(b) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn in this regard to a report published in the *Patriot* dated the 9th September, 1971 ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the report which appeared in the *Patriot* dated 9th September, 1971, in which the statement attributed to Shri Ghulam Nabi Hagroo had been published.

(c) Government consider the reported statement pledging loyalty to India to be realistic and therefore welcome it, but cannot with all the views expressed in the t.

Stoppage of work by Employees of West Bengal Secretariat in Protest Against Dismissal of State Employees

1499. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large section of the employees of the State Government Secretariat in Calcutta had stopped work on September 14th, 1971 in protest against the dismissal of some state employees by Government ;

(b) the extent to which the functioning of the Secretariat was affected consequently ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir. Only about 20% of the West Bengal Government Secretariat employees stopped work on 14th September, 1971.

(b) The functioning of the Secretariat on that day was not much affected.

(c) The State Government had decided to deduct pay and allowances for that day in the case of those employees who ceased work on that day.

Satellite Instructional Television Experiment with Nasa's Help

1500. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to conduct a Satellite Instructional Television Experiment from 1974-75, for one year, with the help of National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the U.S.A.,

(b) if so, the objective thereof ; and

(b) the steps being taken in this direction ?

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

(b) The objectives of the experiment are as follows :

- 1 To test the capability of a satellite for providing country-wide instructional television for national development.
2. Gain experience in the manufacture, operation and maintenance of direct reception television sets in remote and backward villages and rediffusion and broadcast facilities
3. Gain insights into practical instruction of village inhabitants in family planning, agriculture, national integration, school and adult education, teacher training, occupational skills, health and hygiene

(a) Clusters of villages are being identified for participation in the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) India is solely responsible for the ground segment and the preparation of the instructional material, which will be televised. Preparatory work is being undertaken by the concerned national agencies for the design and fabrication of the hardware, the earth stations and instructional television programmes

Recognition of Song and Drama Division Employees' Association

1501 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

Population of India

Decennial Growth Rate 1961-71 :

Sex Ratio :

Literacy Rate (including age group 0-4) :

Proportion of Urban Population to Total Population

Percentage of Workers to total Population (Main Activity only)

(a) whether the Song and Drama Division Employees' Association has submitted a memorandum to the Minister regarding their demands ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to concede their demands ; and

(c) whether the Association has since been recognised ;

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

(b) The requests contained therein are being examined.

(c) No, Sir.

Supplementary Census Data

1502. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether supplementary provisional Census data have since been released , and

(b) if so, the main conclusions drawn therefrom ?

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

(b) The main results of the Provisional Census figures published in the Supplement to Paper No. 1 of 1971 are :

Total 547 million

Males 283 million

Females 264 million

24.66 percent

933 Females per

1000 males

{	Total	29.34%
	Male	39.51%
	Female	18.44%

19.87 percent

{	Total	33.54
	Males	52.55
	Females	13.18

Break up of Workers**Percentage to total workers**

(i) Cultivators	Total	42.87
	Males	37.56
	Females	5.31
(ii) Agricultural Labourers	Total	25.76
	Males	17.05
	Females	8.71
(iii) Other Workers	Total	31.37
	Males	26.42
	Females	4.95

Per Capita Income in Haryana

1503. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita income in the State of Haryana at present ;

(b) whether per capita income in Haryana is lower than most of the States of the country ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to raise per capita income of this State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The per capita net domestic product of Haryana for the year 1969-70 at current prices as estimated by the State Statistical Bureau is 788

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of P. C. Os. and Telephone Exchanges in Rajkot

1504. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of P. C. Os. and Telephone Exchanges to be opened in the Rajkot District of Gujarat in 1971 ;

(b) whether 20 persons have applied for telephone connections in the village Dhank ; and

(c) whether Government propose to instal a Telephone Exchange at Dhank and, if so, when the work will be started for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) One Public call office and one Telephone exchange are likely to be opened in Rajkot district of Gujarat in 1971.

(b) A representation signed by 20 persons requesting for opening of a telephone exchange at Dhank has been received.

(c) The proposal to open a telephone exchange at Dhank is under consideration and is likely to be approved if found technically feasible and financially viable. Subject to this the work can be taken up in 1972-73.

Out-of-Turn Telephone Connections in Maharashtra

1505. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new telephone connections have been given out-of-turn during 1970-71 and 1971-72 in various places in the Maharashtra State ;

(b) if so, the manner in which out-of-turn telephone connections were sanctioned ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) Out-of-turn connections were sanctioned in the following cases :

- (1) These recommended by the Telephone Advisory Committee ; and these sanctioned by Heads of Circles/Districts in exercise of the discretion vested in them.
- (2) Foreign exchange earners as per Government policy.
- (3) Those recommended by Central or State Governments.
- (4) M. Ps, M. L. As and Members of Municipal bodies, Senior Retired Government Officers, Distinguished Persons and Foreign Missions
- (5) Government Departments (Central and States), Statutory Bodies and Public Undertakings.

(c) The connections have been sanctioned in accordance with the standing instructions issued by the Department

Shortage of Raw Materials, Plants and Equipments in Chemical Industry

1506 SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chemical industry has been seriously affected due to the shortage of raw materials, plants and equipments ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) There is a general shortage of certain items of raw materials used in Chemical Industry like Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Calcium Carbide etc. Engineering industries based on steel have also been some what affected due to shortage of steel.

(b) With a view to make available the required material to the industrial units, the supply position is reviewed periodically and essential imports are being allowed. A number of steps have since been taken to increase the production of items which are currently in

short supply and are likely to be in short supply for some time to come.

The import policy concerning the import of industrial raw materials is also being reviewed from time to time by the Standing Internal Departmental Committee to meet the short-term scarcity conditions. The import policy of 1971-72 contains special provisions for import of items which are in world short-supply. The industries which are affected due to short supply of raw-materials arising from the world shortage are being permitted to apply for import of raw materials for over a period of six months at a time.

The import policy also provides for review of entitlements of Actual Users. Cases of Actual Users, in which it is established that the operation of existing import policy has caused undue hardship and is likely to affect industrial production, are considered for imports by the Sub-Committee under the C.C.I & E

Arrest of Political Workers belonging to C. P. I. (M) in Punjab

1507. SHRI DASARTHA DEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of political workers particularly those who belonged to C. P. I. (M) are being arrested in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested ; and

(c) the reasons for their arrest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to the information received from Government of Punjab, three persons belonging to CPM were arrested in connection with a specific case registered on 8.9.71 under Section 216 IPC for harbouring offenders. It is, however, not correct to say that a large number of political workers, particularly those belonging to C. P. M. are being arrested in Punjab

Murder of a Freedom Fighter of Kisan Sabha Worker of Dharwar (Mysore)

1508. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government

has been drawn to the gruesome murder of Shri Goneppa Bharamappa Kamat, a freedom fighter and Kisan Sabha worker of Koganur Taluka, Dharwar, Mysore State, who had been stabbed to death on the 4th October, 1971 by some miscreants in connivance with landlords ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to appoint a high ranking Police Officer from outside the District of Dharwar for investigation ; and

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The murder is reported to have been committed on the night of 4th October, 1971, because of some dispute over land. A case under Section 302 IPC has been registered and of the 11 suspects, nine have been arrested. All necessary steps to investigate the case expeditiously and effectively have been taken and further measures, if any, will be taken, when necessary.

Murder of one Shri Shyam Sunder Konar in West Bengal

1509. **SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one, Shri Shyam Sunder Konar, has been stabbed to death by some miscreants on the 10th September, 1971 under Burdwan P. S., West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government against the culprits responsible for the gruesome murder ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the reply given to unstarred question No. 1511 today in this House.

Murder of a Student Leader in Howrah District (West Bengal)

1510. **SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Biplab Mazumdar a Student Leader, has been stabbed to death by some miscreants in Amta P. S. Howrah District, West Bengal on the 19th October, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to apprehend his assailants, whose names have been disclosed by the deceased in his death declaration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). No Sir. However, according to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, Shri Biplab Mazumdar, a S. F. (C. P. M.) leader was leading a procession of students at Amta, District Howrah, shouting abusive and provocative slogans against local Chhatra Parishad and Yuba Congress leaders. A clash between the processionists and followers of Yuba Congress (R) and Chhatra Parishad took place. In the melee Shri Mazumdar sustained minor injuries and was treated by Medical Officer, Amta Primary Health Centre, in whose opinion the injuries of Shri Mazumdar were of simple nature and caused by a hard blunt weapon. A specific case over the incidents has been started.

Murder of one Shri Bablu Dutt in Burdwan (West Bengal)

1511. **SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one, Shri Bablu Dutt, was stabbed to death by some hooligans on the 10th September, 1971 under Burdwan P. S. West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the action that has been taken against the assailants, whose names have been disclosed by the deceased in his death declaration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Government of West Bengal, on 10th September, 1971 S/Shri Bablu Dutt and Shyam Sunder Konar alias Kachi who were witnessing a cinema show were called out of the cinema hall by one

Madhu Mandal and two other anti-social elements and stabbed. Shri Bablu died instantaneously while Shri Konar was seriously injured and admitted to B. C. Hospital, Burdwan, for treatment, where he later succumbed to his injuries. A case has been started over the incident and it is under investigation. Madhu Mandal has been arrested by the police.

Action against alleged Murder of Lekshmi Nayak in West Bengal

1512. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons stated in the death declaration by Shri Lekshmi Nayak who had been stabbed to death on 6th April, 1971 before the First Class Magistrate, Kalna, District Burdwan (West Bengal) ; and

(b) the action that has been taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, Shri Lekshmi Nayak did not make any dying declaration before any Magistrate. He, however, stated to the Sub-Divisional Medical Officer, Kalna, that he was assaulted by Sarit Banerjee, Madan Poddar and Sujay Chakraborty, all of Kalna P. S., who are absconding. Their houses were searched and all efforts are being made to secure their arrest. The police have registered a case and have arrested two other persons who were also mentioned in the F. I. R.

Allotment of Quarters to Staff of Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad

1513. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of quarters constructed for staff members of the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad ;

(b) the total number of staff members who have been allotted quarters ;

(c) the mode of allotment of quarters ;

(d) whether a large number of quarters have been allotted in violation of the allotment rules and, if so, whether Government have enquired into the matter ; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) 405. In addition 38 staff quarters are under construction.

(b) 413 officers and staff provided accommodation in staff quarters including quarters converted into hostel.

(c) The allotment of staff quarters is made by the Director, Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora as per rules for allotment of residential accommodation of the CSIR, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1104/71]

(d) No, Sir. Only one staff quarter has been allotted to a Scientist on the ground of essentially of service.

(e) Does not arise.

Staff Working in Central Fuel and Research Institute, Dhanbad

1514. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of staff members working in the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad ;

(b) the total number of permanent and temporary staff, respectively ;

(c) whether a large number of temporary workers are working against permanent posts and, if so the total number of such posts ; and

(d) whether Government propose to make temporary workers permanent and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) 1,305

(b) There are 346 permanent staff members of which 26 are working in other Organisations. Number of temporary staff is 759.

(c) 485 temporary staff are working against permanent posts.

(d) Proposal for confirmation of temporary staff against available permanent posts is under consideration.

Mode of Selection of Employees in C. S. I. R.

1515. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the mode of selection of employees for recruitment in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a Central Service Commission for selecting the personnel; and

(c) if so, when the Commission will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Scientific and Technical Personnel are selected/appointed in accordance with the provisions in the Rules and Regulations and Bye-laws of the CSIR, a copy of which is available in the Library of Parliament. Administrative staff is elected/appointed as per Administrative services (Recruitment and Promotion) Rules formulated in accordance with the relevant Bye-law.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Representatives Committees in Laboratories of C. S. I. R.

1516. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are representatives committees in each Laboratory under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to deal with the publication of papers, patents, magazines, books on repair of roads, building etc;

(b) if so, the names of laboratories where such committees are functioning;

(c) the composition of such committees; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to form such committees?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). Some of the National Laboratories, namely, Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Madras, Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CGCRI), Calcutta, Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Hyderabad, Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute (CECRI), Karaikudi, Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore etc. have already such committees functioning at present. Scientific workers and Administrators at different levels constitute these Committees.

The Committee of Inquiry (CSIR) in Part II of their Report has recommended the constitution of similar Committees to assist the Executive Committees of each National Laboratory/Institute of the CSIR. The recommendation is under consideration.

Completion of various Projects in Pondicherry

1517. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the following projects, as reported in the 1970-71 Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs, have been completed in the Union Territory of Pondicherry—

- (i) Estuarine fish farm in Karaikal;
- (ii) Jetty and landing shed at Mahi;
- (iii) Pasteurisation Plant;
- (iv) Excursion Centre;
- (v) Five boats for boating facilities on Ousteri lake and Aviankuppen river;
- (vi) Operation theatre and 20-bedded sterilisation ward;
- (vii) Pondicherry urban area development plan; and

(b) if not, when they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The information as furnished by the Government of Pondicherry is given in the statement attached.

Statement

The position in respect of each project is given below:

- (i) *Estuarine fish Farm in Karaikal*: The project has not been completed. Construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 42,930/- was started from March, 1971. Digging of stock ponds, six nursery ponds and two rearing ponds have already been started. The project is likely to be completed during the year 1972-73.
- (ii) *Jetty and Landing Shed at Mahu*: The project has not been completed. This project at an estimated cost of Rs. 29,000/- was taken up during December, 1970. The casting and driving of the concrete piles for the jetty have been completed. The project is likely to be completed during current financial year 1971-72.
- (iii) *Pasteurisation Plant*: The project has been completed and the plant commissioned from 12.4.1971.
- (iv) *Excursion Centre*: The Project has not been completed. A site has been selected at Kolas Nagar, for construction of Excursion Centre. Notification has been issued under Land Acquisition Act. A sum of Rs 25,000/- has been provided in the current year's budget for the building. The project will be completed in 1972-73.
- (v) *Five boats for boating facilities on Ousteri Lake and Anankuppam River*: The project has been completed. Five boats have been purchased during 1970-71.
- (vi) *Operation Theatre and 20 bedded Sterilisation ward*: The project has been completed. Under the post partum programme an operation theatre and a 16 bedded Sterilization ward have been completed at a cost of Rs. 27,000/-. It was commissioned on 2.10.1971.

- (vii) *Pondicherry Urban area Development Plan*: The project is at the stage of information. An urban area development plan was prepared in March, 1971. The Town and Country Planning Act was enforced in the Union Territory from 15.9.1971 and the plan will now have to be re-examined under the provisions of the Act. No date of enforcement of the plan can yet be given.

Utilisation of installed capacity in Sugar Mill Machinery Industry

1518. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for only 65 percent utilisation of the installed capacity in the Sugar Mill Machinery industry, and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to reach the full utilisation of installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) As against the current installed capacity of the order of Rs. 2100 lakhs per annum, production of sugar mill machinery during the year 1969 and 1970 was of the order of Rs. 1242 lakhs and 1463 lakhs respectively. Production of sugar machinery depends upon the orders received by the manufacturers from time to time and a capacity utilisation of 65% to 70% is considered reasonable.

(b) Government have banned import of complete sugar plant and are also encouraging exporting of sugar mill machinery for purposes of setting up joint ventures abroad. Most of the major sugar machinery manufacturers are also engaged in the production of other items of machinery and heavy equipment and could optimize utilization of capacity through diversification.

Black Marketing in Essential Commodities

1519. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases reported under the

Essential Commodities Act against black-marketters and profiteers during 1970-71.

(b) the nature of punishments awarded in such cases; and

(c) the commodities involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) to (c). As a result of action taken by Police authorities of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations against violation of Control regulations relating to Essential Commodities including foodgrains, 22739 cases were sent to courts and 17535 persons prosecuted during the year 1970. The nature of punishment varied from fines, confiscation of goods, suspension of business to award of imprisonment. The commodities involved were foodgrains and other essential commodities such as Kerosene, Baby Goods, Torch Cells, Tyres and Tubes.

Rajamannar Report on Centre-State Relations

1520. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :**
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed the study of the Rajamannar Report on the Centre-State Relations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Rajamannar Committee was set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu and it is essentially for that government to examine its recommendations. The Administrative Reforms Commission had also gone into the question of 'Centre-State Relationship' and submitted its report, which is under the consideration of the government. The government of Tamil Nadu has been informed that if its views on this matter are made available, they would also be taken into account and that the Central Government intends to consult all the Chief Ministers in the matter.

Opposition to Draft Bill on Delhi Gurdwaras

1521. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Gurdwara Parbandhak Sudhar Committee gave any memorandum to the Home Minister on the 31st October, 1971 opposing the draft Bill on the Delhi Gurdwaras Board; and

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

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

(b) All the suggestions made to the Government will be considered before finalising the new Bill.

Warning by Federation of Telangana Employees' Associations and Unions on Replacement of Mulkies in Telangana Region

1522. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :**
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of the newly formed Federation of Telangana Employees' Associations and Unions has warned the Government on the 28th October, 1971 for the replacement of 20,000 mulkies who were employed in Telangana region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). According to a news item published in the DECCAN CHRONICLE dated the 29th October 1971, Shri R. B. Mooli, said to be President, Federation of Telangana Associations and Unions, said at a press conference that "the Telangana employees would resort to bitter struggle if the Government would not replace 20,000 non-mulkies working in Telangana by the end of November". The Government of Andhra Pradesh have intimated that

Shri Mooli is not an office bearer of any of the recognised service associations in that State. No formal letter or resolution has been received from him by Government. The State Government have clarified that since the said Federation is not a recognised service association, it is not proposed to take any cognisance of the said press statement of Shri Mooli.

Development of Small Scale Industries

1523 SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have prepared a plan for the development of small scale industries, and

(b) if so, the amount allotted for this purpose?

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

(a) and (b) Allocation has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of Small Scale Industry to the extent of Rs 37.65 crores in the Central Sector and Rs 85.68 crores in the State Sector.

बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए निचले की गई राशि का उपयोग न किया जाना

1524 श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए योजना में जिस 25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई थी, उसका उपयोग नहीं किया जायेगा, क्योंकि न तो सरकार के पास कोई योजना है और न ही देश में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के आकड़े हैं?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को दूर करने के लिए 1971-72 के केन्द्रीय बजट में 25 करोड़

रुपये के लिए गए प्रावधान के अनुसार, सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों ने योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रदत्त मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर योजनाएँ बनाई थीं। सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय अब योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने का काम कर रहे हैं। योजनाओं पर विचार करते समय योजना आयोग इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा कि ये योजनाएँ केवल तदर्थ योजनाएँ नहीं होनी चाहिए, बल्कि निरन्तर चलने वाली होनी चाहिए। अतएव, अब जो योजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गई हैं, वे चौथी योजना के शेष वर्षों में भी चलती रहेंगी।

संक्षेप में, योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत योजनाओं का विवरण इस प्रकार है —

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

इस प्रस्ताव के अनुसार इस वर्ष प्राथमिक स्कूलों में 30,000 अतिरिक्त अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया है। इसके अलावा निरीक्षकों और कृषि स्नातकों सहित अन्य वर्गों के शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को भी इतनी ही सख्या में रोजगार दिया जायेगा। इस प्रकार इस कार्य पर बारह महीनों की अवधि में लगभग 12 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होंगे।

सिंचाई एवं बिजली मंत्रालय

क्रियान्वित की जा रही योजना में 500 ग्रामाण अभियान्त्रिकी सर्वेक्षण दलों के गठन का अनुमान है। प्रत्येक दल में इंजीनियरिंग स्नातक, कृषि स्नातक, मैट्रिक पास व्यक्ति तथा कुछ अकुशल कर्मचारियों सहित 9 व्यक्ति होंगे। इस योजना पर बारह महीनों में लगभग 2.85 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होने का अनुमान है।

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय

इस योजना द्वारा भारतीय तेल निगम के अधीन डीलरशिप गठित करने के लिए बेरोजगार स्नातकों को सहायता प्रदाय की जाती है। यह आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में

बैंकों द्वारा उद्यमियों को दिए गये ऋण पर अदा किए जाने वाले सूद की पूर्ति के बराबर दी जाती है। युवा इंजीनियरों को बीज पूंजी के रूप में सहायता देने के लिए मंत्रालय ने एक आवर्ती निधि की भी कल्पना की है। इस प्रस्ताव पर प्रति वर्ष 40 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे।

कृषि मंत्रालय

बुनी हुई उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के फुटकर केन्द्रों के विस्तार के लिए सहकार विभाग ने एक योजना बनाई है जिससे मैट्रिक पास लिपिकों, भाषागार-सहायकों, लेखाकारों, कोषाध्यक्षों आदि के रूप में लगभग 4000 लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है। इस योजना पर 55 लाख रुपये वार्षिक व्यय होने का अनुमान है।

200 कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए कृषि विभाग ने एक योजना बनाई है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अभियान्त्री स्नातकों को प्रशिक्षण तथा वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी। इस योजना पर लगभग 150 लाख रुपये वार्षिक व्यय होगा।

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय

लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु प्राविधिक योग्यता वाले लोगों को राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम तथा राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम के माध्यम से सहायता पहुँचाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके लिए लगभग 650 लाख रुपये के वार्षिक परिचय की व्यवस्था किए जाने की आशा है।

जहाजरानी तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय

पांचवीं योजना में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में किये जाने वाले सड़क निर्माण कार्यों की जाँच के बारे में अधिक कार्यवाई करने के लिए यह योजना बनाई गई है। इस योजना पर लगभग 90 लाख रुपये वार्षिक व्यय होगा।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय

ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति के लिए अच्छी डिजाइन तथा सम्भाव्य परियोजना-शेल्फ बनाने हेतु सभी राज्यों के लिए डिजाइन एगेंटों की स्थापना करने की योजना है, ताकि पांचवीं योजना अवधि में कार्यान्वयन के लिए सुगठित परियोजनाएं बुनी जा सकें। इस स्कीम पर लगभग 48 लाख रुपये वार्षिक व्यय होगा तथा इसके द्वारा लगभग 900 शिल्प-वैज्ञानिकों को रोजगार मिलने की आशा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय अंशदान

1525. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय अंशदान प्रति वर्ष होता रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास रुकने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति उत्तरदायी रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के किस किस जिले में कौन कौन से उद्योग धंधे खोले जा रहे हैं तथा उन जिलों में अलग अलग कितना-कितना धन खर्च होगा तथा यह खर्च कितने समय में पूरा होने की आशा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रशम आशा) : (क) से (ग). सभी राज्यों को दी गई कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता को प्रतिशतता में उत्तर प्रदेश को दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता इस प्रकार रही है :—

प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना	9.9
द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना	11.4
तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना	14.2
वार्षिक योजनाएं 1966-69	14.4

अन्य राज्यों के साथ तुलना करने में ये आंकड़े अच्छे हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की स्थापना तकनीकी, आर्थिक तथा अन्य स्थापना स्थल सम्बन्धी विचारों और प्रयोजना विशेष की आवश्यकताओं से अनिवार्य रूप से प्रभावित होती है। डीजल लोकोमोटिव, वायुपत्त, गोरखपुर फाटीवाइज, गोरखपुर, त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल, इलाहाबाद, हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल इक्विपमेंट प्लांट, आदि जैसी वर्तमान केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं के अतिरिक्त उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कुछ और अधिक केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं के प्रस्ताव हैं। ये गैस मिलैण्डर प्रोजेक्ट, इलाहाबाद तथा पम्पस काम्प्रेसर्स प्रोजेक्ट, इलाहाबाद, लांग डिस्टेंस ट्रान्समिशन इक्विपमेंट फैक्टरी, इलाहाबाद हैं। इन एककों के लिये चौथी योजना में कुल 16.35 करोड़ रुपयों का व्यवस्था का अनुमान रिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य क्षेत्र में पर्वतीय उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों के हाल ही में एक सीमेंट फैक्टरी चालू की गई है। इन जिलों में नये उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु वित्तीय संस्थानों में रियायती बचत राशि पाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के 36 जिले मात्र हैं। झांसी तथा बलिया दो जिलों में इस वर्ष अगस्त में घोषित योजनानुसार नये उद्योगों की स्थापना अथवा पर्याप्त विस्तार के लिये 10 प्रतिशत निवेश अनुदान भी उपलब्ध है। आशा की जाती है कि उद्योगों के प्रोत्साहनार्थ उद्यमों व राज्य के अधिकरण इन सुविधाओं का लाभ उठावेंगे तथा इन क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करेंगे।

Suspension of a Member of Board of Revenue in Kerala

1526. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have suspended a member of the Board of Revenue of that State ;

(b) whether the Association of I. A. S. Officers led by the Additional Chief Secretary of the State Government has adopted a protest

resolution against the State Government's order ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the suspension of the Board's member and the reaction of the State Government on the protest made by the Association of the I. A. S. Officers of the Kerala State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The Government of Kerala have intimated as under :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The I. A. S. Association has not passed any Resolution protesting against the suspension of the officer as such.

(c) The Officer was suspended as the Government considered that there were grounds for inquiry into the truth of serious charges of misconduct against the officer.

Rural Industries in Madhya Pradesh

1527. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of schemes allotted for industries in Madhya Pradesh upto April, 1971 ; and

(b) the other schemes under consideration for rural industries in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Schemes under the Small Scale Sector (other than those pertaining to Rural Industries projects) are not allotted to States. They are discussed at the time of consideration of the Annual Plan of the State by the Planning Commission with the State representatives and the Ministries concerned. On the basis of agreed allocations the State Government is free to incur expenditure on these schemes subject to its budgetary provisions.

In 1962-63, four Rural Industries Projects were allotted to the State in the districts of Bhilai, Bind, Sarguja and East Nimar covering in each case 3 to 6 blocks ; the coverage has been recently extended to the whole district.

Under the Rural Artisan Development Programme, assistance will be provided to upgrade the skills of rural artisans in select areas of the State.

Decision on Khosla Committee Report on Film Censorship

1528. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the recommendations of the Khosla Committee Report on Film Censorship ;

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

(c) if not, when the decision will be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (c). The decisions are likely to be taken shortly.

Rejection of Housing Ministry's Suggestion for Transferring Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme from States to Central Sector

1530. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has rejected the suggestion of the Housing Ministry that the slum clearance and improvement scheme should be transferred from the States to the Central Sector for its successful implementation ; and

(b) if so, the grounds on which the suggestion has been rejected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Consequent on the recommendations of the Housing Ministers' Conference held in Bangalore in June 1969, the Ministry of Works and Housing approached the Planning Commission with a proposal that the slum clearance and improvement Scheme should be treated as a Centrally-sponsored scheme. The question was examined by the Planning Commission in consultation

with the Ministries of Finance and Works and Housing and it was agreed that the transfer of the scheme to the Central Sector will not be possible on account of the following reasons :—

- (i) Since slum clearance and improvement schemes are deficit schemes, they cannot be considered nor executed in isolation to other urban developments. Both financially and physically it is desirable that they should form a part of a composite scheme, the remunerative part making up for the deficit part ;
- (ii) The total quantum of Central Assistance for the Plan assistance to the States for the Plan has already been committed and it is not possible to find additional funds in the Central Sector.
- (iii) Most of the slum clearance and improvement scheme is in metropolitan cities into which there is more and more of migration. Therefore, unless State Governments take necessary action to develop other towns the problem of slum clearance and improvement in metropolitan cities will continue to increase with increasing liabilities both on the Centre and the States.

The question came up again in the Housing Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on 5th and 6th November, 1971 and on the suggestion of the Planning Commission, it was unanimously agreed that the problem was essentially the responsibility of Local Self Government and State agencies and composite schemes of urban development should be executed by the State Governments through funds made available by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation and other financing agencies. The following Resolution was adopted at this Conference :

"After discussing the merits and demerits of earmarking funds and transferring slum clearance to the Centrally sponsored sector, it was recognized that slum clearance cannot be separated from urban development. While the formation of HUDCO would enable viable composite schemes with slum clearance elements being undertaken with marginal

subsidy element, it was agreed that for a long time to come, the total resources available would not be sufficient for the eradication. Further as slums come into existence through migration and other factors over which the States may not always have full control, the Centre would play a useful role by lending support and special financial assistance for slum improvement programmes.

The Conference, therefore, recommends that slum improvement projects formulated by the States for the larger metropolitan cities be considered by the Central Government for Special financial accommodation apart from arrangements to be evolved for financial assistance for slum clearance schemes generally."

Appointment of Committee to probe into Film and Television Institute of India, Poona

1531. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :

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

(a) whether a Committee to probe into the working of the Film and Television Institute of India at Poona has been appointed by Government recently ;

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

(c) when the Committee is expected to submit its report ?

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

(b) Shri G. D. Khosla, formerly Chief Justice, Punjab is the Chairman of the Committee. Other members are S/Shri Hrishikes Mukerjee, Mani Kaul, Shrimati Teji Bachchan, Dr. V. K. Naryana Menon and Shri K. L. Khandpur, Controller of the Films Division. Shri K. K. Khan, Under Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is the Member-Secretary to the Committee.

The terms of reference of the Committee are :

- (i) to study generally the working of the Film Wing of the Film and Television Institute of India and to suggest ways and means for improving its working ;
- (ii) in particular to scrutinise the prescribed qualifications in the matter of age and general education for admission of students to various courses and the procedure followed for the purpose and to suggest changes therein ;
- (iii) to examine the theoretical curricula for the different courses and to suggest improvements ;
- (iv) to study the system of practical training provided for different courses and suggest improvements ;
- (v) to examine facilities for board, lodging and other facilities provided in the hostels for Indian and foreign students and to suggest improvements having due regard to the charges payable by the students ;
- (vi) to suggest ways and means for better utilisation of the financial, technical and other resources provided at the Institute with a view to improving the quality of the diploma-holders who pass out of the Institute, and
- (vii) to go into the system of examination and tests prevalent at the Institute and to suggest improvements in them.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report within three months from the commencement of the enquiry.

Issue of Licences

1532. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :
SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO :
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of new licences issued to the industrial undertakings during

the period from 1st January, 1971 to 31st October, 1971, State-wise and District-wise ;

(b) the items of production under these licences ;

(c) the total number of applicants for participating in industrial undertakings during the same period and whose applications have been rejected ;

(d) whether the cooperation of those industrialists have been sought for participating in industrial undertakings in the regions identified as backward areas for industrial development ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the industrialists thereto and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Statistical data is maintained State-Wise and not district-wise. A statement showing the total number of Licences issued state-wise from 1-1-1971 to 31-10-71 is attached.

(b) Details of all licences and letters of intent including the items of manufacture licensed are published from time to time in the Weekly Bulletin of industrial licences, import licences and export licences. Weekly Indian Trade Journal and the Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Out of the total number of 2464 Industrial Licence applications received during the year upto 31-10-71, 164 have been rejected.

(d) and (e). Government is doing its best to attract new entrepreneurs to industrially develop the backward areas and districts. Special concessions have been announced to encourage parties to go to these areas and it is expected that the Government will meet with an encouraging response.

Statement

State-wise, break-up of Industrial Licences issued from 1-1-71 to 31-10-71.

State	Number of licences issued
1. Andhra Pradesh	90
2. Assam	3
3. Bihar	22

4. Chandigarh	—
5. Delhi	11
6. Goa	—
7. Gujarat	56
8. Haryana	27
9. Himachal Pradesh	—
10. Jammu and Kashmir	1
11. Kerala	6
12. Madhya Pradesh	14
13. Manipur	—
14. Maharashtra	144
15. Meghalaya	—
16. Mysore	21
17. Nagaland	—
18. Orissa	7
19. Pondicherry	—
20. Punjab	12
21. Rajasthan	10
22. Tamil Nadu	45
23. Uttar Pradesh	43
24. West Bengal	73
25. More than one State	2
Total	527

Setting up of Factories in Public and Private Sectors

1533. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories proposed to be opened during the current year in public and private sectors together with their location and the articles to be manufactured by them in the country ;

(b) the total capital investment likely to be made in those factories and the number of persons likely to get employment as a result thereof ; and

(c) the number of those factories which have been sanctioned to be opened during the current year in places identified as industrially backward areas State-wise and the total investment of the capital proposed for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The number of factories to be open-

ed in the current year will depend on the number of licences issued in the past few years. It takes about 2 to 3 years for an undertaking to be set up and it is difficult to forecast as to how many new undertakings will be established in any given period.

Apart from the large number of letters of intent, 198 licences were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the setting up of new industrial undertakings during the period 1968 to 23.10.1970. The break-up is as under :

1968	37
1969	34
1970	63
1971 up to 23.10.71	64
	198

Details of licences issued, including articles of manufacture, location of units, etc., are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, the Weekly Indian Trade Journal and the Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Details of capital investment and number of persons actually employed in undertaking are not readily available.

(c) Industrial licences issued, Statewise, for the setting up of new industrial undertakings in the 9 backward States during the period 1.1.1971 to 23.10.1971 are as below :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Industrial Licences issued for setting up of new industrial undertakings</i>
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1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Assam	
3.	Bihar	5
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	
6.	Nagaland	
7.	Orissa	2
8.	Rajasthan	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	6

Total	23
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Information about investment involved in these industrial licences is not available.

A. R. C's Recommendations on Personnel Administration

1534. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several hindrances have come in the way of accepting and implementing the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on 'Personnel Administration ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove those hindrances ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Petition Received for Commutation of Death Sentence passed on a Naxalite Leader of Andhra Pradesh

1535. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a number of petitions from different quarters praying for commutation of the death sentence passed on Shri Nagabhushan Patnaik, a former Naxalite Leader of Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh ; and

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

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

(b) It is for the Government of Andhra Pradesh to consider the mercy petitions in the first instance.

Hindustan Cables Ltd.

1536. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the output of telephone cables

at the Hindustan Cables Plant has not been stepped up and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether valuable imported machinery is laying idle at the above Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) Yes, Sir; this is mainly due to labour trouble. HCL has not been able to achieve even the targetted production during the current year.

(b) The machinery imported for copper ply project have not been erected for want of completion of the building, due to dispute with the civil contractor.

Rated Capacity of Indian Telephone Industries

1537. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO
GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the continuing failure of the Indian Telephone Industries undertaking to reach the rated capacity ;

(b) whether there are any technical defects in the collaboration performance of the foreign experts ;

(c) whether the plant is also suffering because of delayed supply and poor quality of indigenous raw materials ; and

(d) if so, the action taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). Except in the case of crossbar exchange equipment, the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, have more or less achieved the rated capacity in respect of equipments manufactured by them. Delay in receipt of imported raw materials due to foreign exchange difficulties and unsatisfactory quality

of some indigenous raw materials have affected the production to some extent. The reasons for the shortfall in the production of crossbar equipment have recently been discussed with the top representatives of the collaborators, M/s. Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company of Belgium, who have assured full co-operation and assistance to enable the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. to reach the rated capacity. They have agreed to supply some additional machines at their cost and also make available the services of their technical experts. With these steps, the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. hope that they would reach the rated capacity in the crossbar division by the end of March, 1972. The collaboration agreement with the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company has also been extended for another year beyond 21st May, 1971 without payment of royalty.

Monopoly Houses in the Field of Advertising

1538. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4612 on the 13th July, 1971 regarding monopoly houses in the field of advertising and state :

(a) whether Government have since informed themselves of the growth of commercial advertising agencies owned/controlled by one or other of the 20 largest Business Houses ; and

(b) the steps being taken at least to ensure that such growth is not further accelerated by patronage from leading public sector concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) and (b). No separate statistics are being maintained by the Government regarding the commercial advertising agencies set up by the 20 Larger Business Houses. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, however, controls and regulates the spread of all big business houses in the fields of industry, trade and services. In view of this, the need for any separate action does not arise.

‘मिल्सुबिसी’ के सहयोग से भारत में उद्योगों की स्थापना

1539. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापान की एक औद्योगिक कम्पनी ‘मिल्सुबिसी’ ने भारत के सहयोग से अन्य देशों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने की पेशकश की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो की गई पेशकश की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनकप्रसाद जोशी) : (क) और (ख). ‘मिल्सुबिसी’ आर्थिक मिशन ने, जिसने जुलाई, 1971 में भारत का दौरा किया था, भारतीय फर्मों के सहयोग से जापान द्वारा दूसरे देशों में उद्योग स्थापित करने की सभावना पर विचार किया। किन्तु अभी तक कोई पक्का प्रस्ताव नहीं आया है।

Investment and assets of Gold Spot and Limca Manufacturing Companies

1540. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the investment of the proprietors of the Gold Spot and Limca drinks as in 1962 ; and

(b) the assets of these Companies as on the 31st March, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The financial position of M/s. Parle Bottling Co. Ltd., who are the manufacturers of beverage bases for Gold Spot, as per their balance sheet, as on 31. 3. 1962, is as under :—

<i>Liabilities :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Subscribed and paid up capital (5,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100/- each fully paid).	5,00,000
Reserves and Surplus	4,06,444
Unsecured Loans	11,29,770
Current liabilities and Provisions	10,31,778
	<hr/> 30,67,992 <hr/>
<i>Assets :</i>	
Fixed assets (after depreciation)	15,42,654
Investments	25,000
Current assets	5,40,799
Loans and Advances	4,89,146
Cash and Bank Balances	4,70,393
	<hr/> 30,67,992 <hr/>

Company's latest Balance Sheet is as on 31. 12. 1970 and its total assets, according to this are Rs. 1,62,16,760.

M/s. Bisleri India Pvt. Limited are the manufacturers of beverage bases for Limca. The financial position of the company, as per their balance sheets, as on 31. 12. 1962 is as under :

<i>Liabilities :</i>	
Issued and subscribed capital	20,000
Reserve and surplus	—
Unsecured Loans	1,85,721
Current liabilities and provisions	39,358
	<hr/> 2,45,079 <hr/>

<i>Assets :</i>	
Fixed assets (after depreciation)	1,38,595
Current assets	94,713
Loans and Advances	2,098
Cash and Bank Balance	5,330
Profit and Loss account	4,343
	<hr/> 2,45,079 <hr/>

Assets of the Company as on 31. 3. 1971 are not available. The Company has filed its latest Balance Sheet as on 31. 12. 1970, according to which its total assets are Rs. 1,62,16,760.

date were Rs. 25,46,706. (This is derived after deducting an amount of Rs. 14,87,335/- being Misc. expenditure and losses).

Substitute for paper insulated cables

1541. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to substitute the use of paper insulated cables by 11 KV PVC cables; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) and (b). In Power Cables upto 1.1 kv the use of paper and lead has been discontinued. Substitution by P. V. C. cables up to 6.6 KV and by cross linked polyethylene cables upto 11 KV is in progress.

Shortage of Telephone Cables in Madhya Pradesh

1542. STRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work connected with telephone wires is not progressing smoothly on account of shortage of telephone cables in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir, to a certain extent. The cable supply position during the past years has not been very satisfactory primarily due to shortfall in production of M/s. Hindustan Cables Ltd. Roopnarpur, which is the only indigenous source of supply. Consequently the progress in provision of telephone connections all over the country including the state of Madhya Pradesh has been affected to a certain extent, by the cable shortage. Iron wire and some other line stores also in short supply impede the quick progress.

As regards M. P. Circle the actual supplies of cables have been 54% and 68% of

the allotments made for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively.

(b) Sizeable quantities of cables have been ordered on imports under the Third IDA Loan (supply of which has already commenced). Considering this, M. P. Circle has been allotted in 1971-72 programme a total of 1.36 lakh CKMs of cables which is about 400% of the previous year's allotment. Out of this about 80% is to be supplied from the imports referred to above. Conceding a shortfall in supplies from M/s. H. C. L. during the current year also, M. P. Circle is likely to receive about 1.0 lakh CKMs of cables during 1971-72. With the progressive receipt of supply of cables from imports, it is expected that the difficulties, if any, in provision of telephone connections in M. P. Circle would be overcome.

Planning Minister's Meeting with Labour Leaders Representing all India Trade Union

1543. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had called a meeting of various labour leaders, representing All India Trade Union on the 10th September, 1971;

(b) if so, whether opinions were expressed on the wage-price policy;

(c) if so, the views expressed by various labour leaders; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). The Planning Minister had convened a meeting of Trade Union Leaders and Management Experts on the 10th September 1971 and had some informal discussions on how to improve industrial relations and the feasibility of evolving a wages-incomes-prices policy which would be consistent with industrial development and economic growth. Most of the labour leaders stressed the need for taking effective measures for stabilising price level in the country. Some of them also pointed out that the need-based minimum wage should be extended to labour. The general consensus was that while

the evolution of an integrated wages-incomes-prices policy was desirable, this would require drastic economic and social changes which can be brought about only through sustained economic growth and over a long span of time.

Agreement between India and West Germany in the Field of Atomic Energy

1544. SARI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and West Germany had signed an agreement of collaboration in the field of Atomic Energy ; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Agreement for co-operation in the fields of peaceful uses of atomic energy and space research between India and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed in New Delhi on 5th October, 1971.

(b) The agreement mainly provides for (i) exchange of unclassified information in the fields of peaceful uses of atomic energy and space research, (ii) exchange of scientists and (iii) execution of research projects of common interest.

Launching of Indian made Rockets from Sriharikota Range (Andhra Pradesh)

1545. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether rockets made in India have been launched from Sriharikota range in Nellore District (Andhra Pradesh) ; and

(b) if so, the results achieved therefrom ?

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

AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Three indigenously developed Rohini RH-125 rockets were launched from Sriharikota Range on 9th and 10th October 1971.

(b) One rocket was for testing the launching system set up at the Range and two others for testing the control system of the thrust vector control project under flight conditions. The results showed that the launching system was satisfactory and the thrust vector control sub-system worked as desired.

Nuclear Power

1546. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the latest estimates of the Department of Atomic Energy, by the year 2000 India will have about 43,000 megawatts of nuclear power which would be about 30 percent of the country's total installed capacity of electricity ; and

(b) if so, the present percentage of nuclear power ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Based on a proposed installed capacity of 2700 megawatts by 1980 and an assumed doubling time of five years for nuclear power the total installed capacity of nuclear power may reach 43,000 megawatts by 2000 A. D.

(b) The present percentage of nuclear power to total installed capacity is about 2.5%.

उद्योगों की स्थापना/विस्तार के लिये बिजली-कीन आवेदन-पत्र

1547. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नये उद्योगों की स्थापना करने

अथवा वर्तमान उद्योगों का विस्तार करने के लिये राज्य-वार कितने आवेदन-पत्र अभी विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने आवेदन-पत्र एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ; और उन पर कब तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनदयाल ओझा) : (क) नये औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की स्थापना और वर्तमान के विस्तार के लिये औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिये प्राप्त अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदन पत्रों के राज्यवार आंकड़े दिखाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) अनिर्णीत पड़े कुल 2017 आवेदन पत्रों में से 526 एक वर्ष से अधिक पुराने हैं । लाइसेंस आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार करते समय विभिन्न पहलुओं से उसकी विस्तृत जांच करनी आवश्यक होती है और कुछ खास आवेदन पत्रों पर निर्णय लेने में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की राय लेने आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारणों से प्रायः कुछ विलम्ब हो जाता है । इनमें से कुछ मामलों में आवेदन पत्रों में पूरी जानकारी नहीं होती है और उनसे अतिरिक्त जानकारी प्राप्त करनी होती है । कुछ अन्य मामलों में सम्पूर्ण उद्योग के बारे में नीति सम्बन्धी निर्णय लेने होते हैं । फिर भी सरकार अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदन पत्रों पर अविलम्ब निर्णय लेने के सम्बन्ध में सभी आवश्यक उपाय बरत रही है और मामले पर बराबर दृष्टि रखी जाती है ।

विवरण

31-10-71 तक प्राप्त अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदन पत्रों का राज्यवार विवरण (1-11-1971 को स्थिति) ।

राज्य	नया उपक्रम	पर्याप्त विस्तार
(1)	(2)	(3)
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	65	17

(1)	(2)	(3)
आसाम	18	2
बिहार	43	32
चण्डीगढ़	5	2
दादर नगर हवेली	2	—
दिल्ली	21	4
गोवा	17	1
गुजरात	154	57
हरियाणा	183	24
हिमाचल काश्मीर	10	—
जम्मू और काश्मीर	14	2
केरल	22	4
मध्य प्रदेश	70	18
महाराष्ट्र	226	148
मनीपुर	1	—
मेघालय	4	—
मैसूर	85	26
उड़ीसा	19	4
पाण्डेचेरी	8	—
पंजाब	37	13
राजस्थान	70	13
तमिलनाडु	83	40
उत्तर प्रदेश	178	24
पश्चिम बंगाल	38	41
राज्यों का नाम नहीं बताया गया	8	2
एक से अधिक राज्य	156	6
कुल योग	1538	479

Formation of 'Resistance Groups' in Calcutta and other Districts of West Bengal

1548. SHRI TRIDIB CHOWDHURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of 'Resistance Group' organised in Calcutta and other Districts of

West Bengal under the aegis of the police in order to combat violent lawlessness and anti-social elements :

(b) the pattern of their composition and organisation and the number of such 'Groups' and their total strength ; and

(c) the kind of liaison maintained by the Police and Magistracy with these 'Resistance Groups'.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). As on 1st November, 1971, 22,773 Resistance Groups were functioning in West Bengal with a total membership of 5,36,635. These Resistance Groups are non-political organisations and continuous vigilance is maintained to keep out persons with political affiliations and those believing in violence.

(c) These Groups are in touch with the police to assist them in the detection of violent incidents and apprehension of culprits. Rallies of these groups are addressed by Magistrates to explain their role and responsibilities.

Death of a Boy of Chhatarpur Village, Delhi due to Poisonous Drink

1549 SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that one young boy died of poisonous drink in village Chhatarpur, Mehrauli Thana, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the action Government are taking against the persons who were found connected with this case ;

(c) whether the report of the relatives of the deceased was not even registered in the Police Station at the primary stage ; and

(d) the stage at which this case now stands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes. One Ram Chander S/O Shri Ram Rishi of village Rajpur P. S. Meh-

rauli died on 14.9.1971 at the bus stand of Chhatarpur village after taking some poisonous liquor.

(b) One Abinash Chander Mathur had been arrested on 7.11.1971 u/s 302 IPC. Another suspect Bansal is at large and attempts are being made to apprehend him.

(c) It is not correct. The first information was given by the Pradhan of village Chhatarpur on telephone. This information was immediately recorded in the daily diary of police station Mehrauli.

(d) Investigation is in progress.

Theft of Copper Wire in Assam Circle

1550 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether copper wire worth more than 12 lakhs of rupees were stolen from the overhead lines of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Assam Circle during 1970-71 ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons detected and convicted for the offence during that period ?

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

(b) The number of persons challaned by Police is not available with the Department but all thefts were reported to the Local Police.

पाकिस्तान से तोड़-फोड़ करने में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त बंगला देश के युवकों द्वारा आत्मतमर्पण

1551 श्री आर० बी० बड़ै :

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बंगला देश के कुछ युवकों ने जिन्हें पाकिस्तानी सेना ने

भारत में लोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाहियां करने के लिये प्रशिक्षित किया था, नवम्बर, 1971 के प्रथम सप्ताह में सुरंगों के साथ जीवित आत्म-समर्पण कर दिया था ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० ए० ओ० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । किन्तु यह अक्टूबर, 1971 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में हुआ था ।

(ख) सभी उपचारी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं, जिनमें अधिम आसूचना एकत्रित करने के प्रबन्धों को सुदृढ़ करना, मुख्य संस्थानों तथा महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रों की रक्षा करना, महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों के प्रवेश को नियमित करना, रेलवे मार्गों तथा मिलाने वाली मुख्य सड़कों पर गश्त लगाना, पाकिस्तानी विध्वंसकारियों को शरण देने वाले संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों पर निगरानी रखना इत्यादि शामिल है ।

Scarcity in Essential Articles and Adulteration in Foodstuffs

1552. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :
SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the artificial scarcity in essential articles, adulteration in foodstuffs ;

(b) whether one of the reasons for this is that traders have stored these goods and hidden them in their secret godowns ;

(c) whether raids were conducted during last six months to seize hoarded and adulterated goods from various parts of the country ;

(d) if so, the value and other particulars of the goods seized and the number of persons arrested in this connection ; and

(e) the punishment awarded to these persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Government have been receiving from time to time reports of scarcity in some essential articles and adulteration in foodstuffs as a result of anti social practices on the part of some traders

(c) to (e). As a result of action taken by Police Authorities in enforcing control regulations relating to essential commodities including foodgrains, 96517 quintals of foodgrains and other commodities were seized and 8315 persons prosecuted between January and August 1971.

Increase in Promotion Quota of I. A. S. Officers from State Civil Services

1553. SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the All India Administrative Services Association has demanded that the Promotion Quota of the Indian Administrative Services Officers from State Services be raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent ; and

(b) If so, whether Government have considered the request and, if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIVAS MIRDHA) : (a) The All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations has submitted a Memorandum suggesting *inter alia* that the promotion quota for promotion of members of the State Civil Services to the Indian Administrative Services be raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent.

(b) The Central Government are having under consideration, in consultation with the State Government the suggestion of the All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations.

Crash Programme for Providing Relief to Educated Unemployed and Employment to Trained Teachers

1554. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the specific schemes taken under the

crash programme for relief to educated unemployed; and

(b) whether any scheme has been adopted for employing the unemployed trained teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Pursuant to the provision of Rs. 25 crores made in the Central Budget for 1971-72 to relieve educated unemployment, schemes were formulated by the Ministries concerned in accordance with the guidelines given by the Planning Commission. These schemes were scrutinised by the Planning Commission and given clearance. The Ministries concerned are now engaged in the implementation of the schemes. While examining the schemes, Planning Commission also came to the view that schemes should not be merely on an *ad hoc* basis but on a continuing basis. The schemes approved now will, therefore, continue for the remaining years of the Fourth Plan.

Briefly, the particulars of the schemes approved by the Planning Commission are as follows :

Ministry of Education :

The proposal envisages the appointment of 30,000 additional teachers in primary schools during the year, besides providing employment to a proportionate number of inspectors and other categories of educated personnel including agricultural graduates. The expenditure on this account for a period of twelve months would be approximately Rs. 12 crores.

Ministry of Irrigation and Power :

500 Rural engineering survey teams are envisaged in the scheme under implementation. Each team will have 9 persons comprised of engineering graduates, agricultural graduates, matriculates and some unskilled personnel. Expenditure on this scheme for a period of twelve months is estimated at Rs. 285 crores approximately.

Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals :

The scheme is to render assistance to unemployed graduates for setting up dealerships under the Indian Oil Corporation by payment of subsidy to cover the interest

payment to banks on loans advanced by them to the entrepreneurs. A revolving fund to assist young engineers by way of seed capital is also contemplated by the Ministry. The proposal involves an annual outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs.

Ministry of Agriculture :

The Department of Cooperation has a scheme for expansion of retail centres of selected consumer cooperatives which is expected to provide employment to about 4,000 persons such as matriculate clerks, store assistants, accountants, cashiers etc. The annual expenditure on this scheme is estimated at Rs. 55 lakhs.

The Department of Agriculture has a scheme to promote 200 agro-service centres by providing training and financial assistance to engineering graduates. The annual expenditure on this scheme would be Rs. 150 lakhs approximately.

Ministry of Industrial Development :

The proposal is to provide assistance through the National Small Industries Corporation, and the State Industrial Development Corporation to technically qualified persons for setting up small scale industries. The annual outlay anticipated for this is approximately Rs. 650 lakhs.

Ministry of Shipping and Transport :

The scheme is for advance action for investigation of road works to be taken up in the Central Sector in the Fifth Plan. The annual expenditure on this will be Rs. 90 lakhs approximately.

Ministry of Health and Family Planning :

The scheme is for setting up design units covering all States for building up a shelf of well designed and feasible projects for rural water supply so that well prepared projects could be chosen for execution during the Fifth Plan period. The annual expenditure on this will be Rs. 48 lakhs approximately and the scheme is expected to provide employment for about 900 technologists.

बिस्वी पुलिस के बारे में जोसला भाषाओं की सिकारियों की क्षमामिति

1555. श्री बजीप सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) बिस्वी पुलिस के बारे में, जोसला

आयोग की सिफारिशों, जिनको अभी क्रियान्वित किया जाना है, की संख्या कितनी है और उन सिफारिशों का मूल पाठ क्या है ; और

(ख) इन सिफारिशों को पूर्ण रूप से सम्भवतः कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1105/71]

(ख) वर्तमान समय में कोई भी सीमावर्षि निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है। क्वार्टरों के निर्माण, नियमों, नियम-पुस्तिकाओं (मैन्युअल्स) और प्रपत्रों के संशोधन में समय लगता है और कार्य के पर्याप्त रूप से पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही किसी निश्चित तारीख के बारे में बताया जा सकता है।

Transcription of Mail Addresses into English/Hindi in New Delhi H. P. O.

1556. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Transcription Centre for translating addresses on mails from Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Gujarati and Bengali into Hindi or English has started functioning in the New Delhi Head Post Office; and

(b) if so, the reason for non-inclusion of Oriya ?

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

(b) The number of articles bearing addresses in Oriya is hardly one or two and this does not justify additional staff for transcription. Arrangements have, however, been made with the Postal Tracing Unit of Army Postal Service at New Delhi to transcribe addresses written in Oriya and also in Kannada.

Demand of 10 per cent Subsidy upto one Crore Investment for Industrial Units in Backward Areas

1558. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industrial members of the Central Advisory Council of Industries at its recent meeting pleaded for raising the investment limit of Rs. 50 lakhs fixed for eligibility for the 10 per cent of subsidy to Rs. 1 crore in the notified backward areas ;

(b) whether they also expressed the view that the incentives offered for setting up industries in backward areas were not adequate ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The scheme already provides that the industrial units having fixed capital investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs may also be considered on merits for the grant of 10 per cent investment subsidy.

A review of the adequacy of the incentives will be made after watching the working of the scheme for some time.

Setting up of industrial units in Selected Backward Districts

1559. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of industrial units that have come up in the selected backward Districts as a result of concessional finance and other incentives offered ;

(b) the number of applications for setting up industries in such areas approved during the current year and for what items, and the number out of them which are pending ; and

(c) whether the infra-structure has been laid in all these areas to attract entrepreneurs

and the agency made responsible for carrying out this work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). As the incentives to backward areas have been announced only recently, figures regarding units set up in the backward areas after the announcement of these concessions are not yet available. However, a statement showing concerns in notified backward districts which availed of financial assistance from the Industrial Finance Corporation from 1st July 1970 to 31.10.1971, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1106/71].

(c) It was laid down by the Planning Commission that the existence of certain minimum infrastructure facilities was a prerequisite for eligibility to the incentives and the concessional finance scheme. However, Government of India have been urging the State Governments from time to time to improve infrastructure facilities required for industrial development in all backward areas.

Setting up of Paper Mills in Nagaland and Assam by Hindustan Paper Corporation

1560. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Hindustan Paper Corporation in the implementation of the Nagaland and Assam Paper Mill Projects ;

(b) the time by which the construction work will be taken up and completed ; and

(c) the initial and final capacity envisaged for each unit ?

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

(a) The progress of implementation of the Nagaland and Assam Pulp and Paper Projects is indicated below :

(1) Nagaland Pulp and Paper Project :

(i) Final mill-scale testing of Nagaland grades has been completed.

(ii) Land for the project has been acquired and it is in the process of development.

(iii) Some candidates have been sponsored by the Government of Nagaland for training in the Institute of Paper Technology, Saharanpur, for absorption in the project.

(iv) A subsidiary Company has been registered on 14.9.1971 for the implementation of this project.

(v) Detailed Project Estimates have been got prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. and these are under examination.

(vi) Details of plant and machinery have been drawn up and the import requirements are being advertised in the Indian Trade Journal.

(2) Assam Pulp and Paper Project :

(i) Final selection of the sites is likely to be made shortly.

(ii) Some candidates have been sponsored by the Assam Government for training in the Institute of Paper Technology, Saharanpur.

(iii) The detailed Project Estimates for the project to be set up in Nowgong District has been finalised.

(iv) General Manager for the Project has been appointed.

(b) and (c). Since the detailed Project Estimates are yet to be approved, it is tentatively estimated that construction work on Nagaland Pulp and Paper Project will start during 1973-74 and the project would be commissioned by the end of 1974-75. As regards the Assam Pulp and Paper Project the construction work might be undertaken during 1974 and the production might commence in 1975-76. The projects are designed for the following capacities :

Paper and Pulp Project-Assam

Nowgong project	..	50,000 tonnes
Cachar Project	..	50,000 tonnes
Nagaland Paper and Pulp Project	..	30,000 tonnes

Loss of Money Orders

1561. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Money Orders lost in 1970-71 and the amount of money involved ; and

(b) the number of persons involved and of these who have been punished in this respect ?

The Minister of COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

Creation of Sunderbans into a Separate District

1562. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for creating Sunderbans, a part of 24-Parganas into a separate District ; and

(b) if so, the proposed Headquarters of the new district with the names of Sub-Divisions and their Headquarters ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Release of persons detained under various Detention Acts in West Bengal

1563. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons detained under various Detention Acts in West Bengal during the period from 1st March to 31st October, 1971 and the number out of them released after scrutiny and by courts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) According to the informa-

tion available, during the period from 1st April, 1971, to 15th October, 1971, 2578 persons were detained under the West Bengal (Prevention of violent Activities) Act, 1970, and 861 persons were detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971. Further information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Restoration of Telecommunication System Damaged by Cyclone in Orissa

1564. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any estimate, by now, of the damage caused to the entire Telecommunication system in Orissa and to the P and T Department by the recent unprecedented cyclone ;

(b) if so, the estimated loss in terms of money ; and

(c) whether the entire disputed Telecommunication system has been fully restored by now ?

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

(b) Rs. 6.67 lakhs (appx.)

(c) Yes, all disrupted communication systems have been fully restored by 20th November, 1971.

Manufacture of Tractor Tyres

1565. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of Tractor tyres in the country ; and

(b) if so, the factors inhabiting the manufacture of these tyres in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes Sir, but only marginal.

(b) Due to labour unrest—power shortage and other reasons the production in 1970-71 was affected to some extent. With better production and import, position is expected to improve.

Progress in Law and Order situation in West Bengal

1566. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN ·
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is some progress in maintaining the law and order situation in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the result of the assessment made and the steps Government have taken for the speedy improvement of the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) There has been a general improvement in law and order situation of the State since September, 1971.

(b) Steps taken by the Government for bringing about improvement of the situation include strengthening of police intelligence and vigilance, raids for recovery of illicitly held arms and ammunition, detention of anti-social elements and toning up of administrative efficiency.

Government files missing in West Bengal

1567. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many files relating to the period during which the former coalition Ministry in West Bengal was in office are missing ;

(b) whether some officials have also been found guilty in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make changes in administration, fix responsibilities and punish the persons involved in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There is no such information with Government.

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

Assam-Nagaland Boundary Dispute

1568. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Adviser to his Ministry has submitted his report regarding the dispute between the Government of Assam and Nagaland after his talks with the concerned Governments ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

Utilisation of installed capacity in Cement Mill Machinery Industry

1569 SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is only 39 per cent utilisation of installed capacity in the Cement Mill Machinery industry and, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for reaching full utilisation of the installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) As against the current installed capacity estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2600 lakhs a year, the production of cement mill machinery during the year 1969 and 1970 has been Rs. 980 lakhs and Rs. 840 lakhs respectively. Production of cement mill machinery is dependent on the quantum of order received by the manufacturers from the user industry i.e. cement industry from time to time.

(b) Government have approved recently two cement plants in the Public Sector each with a capacity of 2 lakhs tonnes annually being set up in Himachal Pradesh and Assam. In addition 11 Letters of Intent Industrial Licences have also been issued for setting up of Cement Mills with a total capacity of 3 million tonnes per annum approximately. Import of complete cement plant is not allowed. Most of the major Cement machinery manufacturers are also engaged in the manufacture of other heavy machinery items and are utilising their surplus capacity in other items of manufacture. The industry is also trying to enter into export market for supply of Cement Mill Machinery to other countries.

Loans to State Governments for Police Housing Schemes

1570. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the State-wise distribution of loans to the State Governments since the launching of the Police Housing Schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): A statement is attached showing the total amounts provided to the State Governments by the Central Government under the Police Housing Scheme from its inception in the year 1956-57 to 15th November, 1971.

Statement

Total financial assistance provided by Central Government to State Governments under Police Housing Scheme from 1956-57 to 15th November, 1971.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total amount provided (in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 396.22
2.	Assam	Rs. 119.45
3.	Bihar	Rs. 232.25
4.	Gujarat	Rs. 193.22
5.	Haryana	Rs. 32.75 (after the State was formed)
6.	J and K	Rs. 227.98
7.	Kerala	Rs. 191.91
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 417.20
9.	Maharashtra	Rs. 463.42

10.	Mysore	Rs. 269.94
11.	Nagaland	Rs. 4.00
12.	Orissa	Rs. 235.91
13.	Punjab	Rs. 182.07
14.	Rajasthan	Rs. 256.15
15.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 399.82
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 366.13
17.	West Bengal	Rs. 542.33
18.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 7.50 (after the State came into existence)
		Rs. 4537.85

Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police Forces

1571. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the assistance given to the States, State-wise, for the modernisation of Police Forces since the inception of this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): A statement showing total amount provided to the State Governments under the Modernization of Police Forces Scheme from 1969-70 to 1971-72 is attached.

Statement

Total amount of loan/grant in-aid sanctioned to States for modernisation of their Police Forces during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total amount provided
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 70,50,000
2.	Assam	Rs. 52,00,000
3.	Bihar	Rs. 75,25,000
4.	Gujarat	Rs. 30,25,000
5.	Haryana	Rs. 20,00,000
6.	J and K	Rs. 74,00,000
7.	Kerala	Rs. 28,75,000
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 64,00,000
9.	Maharashtra	Rs. 41,50,000
10.	Mysore	Rs. 21,75,000
11.	Orissa	Rs. 61,50,000
12.	Punjab	Rs. 27,00,000

13. Rajasthan	Rs. 64,15,000
14. Tamil Nadu	Rs. 63,00,000
15. West Bengal	Rs. 60,75,000
16. Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 60,60,000
17. Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 15,00,000
Total	Rs. 8,30,00,000

Analysis of Items in State List Being Handled by Central Agencies in States

1572. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the analysis of the items of work handled at present by the Central Agencies in the areas covered by the "State List" of subjects given in the Constitution has been completed ;

(b) if so, whether Government would place on the Table of the House a copy of this analysis ; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the basis of the analysis ?

THE MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Following the consideration of certain recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, Government have decided that the functions to be performed by the Central Ministries in relation to subjects in the State List in the sphere of Planning and Development should be as listed below :—

- (i) providing initiative, leadership and consultancy services to the states and in particular serving as a clearing house of information intimating details and data about good programmes and methods adopted in one part of the country to the rest of the country ;
- (ii) undertaking the responsibility for drawing up the national plan for the development sector in question in close collaboration with the states and developing for this purpose well-manned planning and statistical units. This responsibility will *inter alia* include ;
matter ?

(1) assisting the Planning Commission in formulating plans for the sectors with which the ministries are concerned and working them out in appropriate detail ;

(2) undertaking, for the above purpose, preparatory work which will include organising studies, research and surveys having a bearing on the development of the sectors and collection of background material and economic and statistical data ;

(3) providing technical and other assistance with regard to planning to the Working Group set up by the Planning Commission and to Development Councils ;

(4) assisting the Planning Commission in determining the programmes in the state plans to which assistance should be tied ;

(5) scrutinising in detail, and before they are put into execution, such state plan schemes as are required to be scrutinised by the ministries according to the policy in force ;

(iii) undertaking research on matters which are beyond the research resources of states or which have a national import ;

(iv) taking the initiative in the evaluation of programmes with the object of checking progress, locating bottlenecks, giving advice regarding remedial measures and adjustment, etc.,

(v) undertaking directly activities or schemes which cater to regional or all-India needs ;

(vi) undertaking experimental projects ;

(vii) coordination of programmes undertaken in agreement with foreign and international organisations and agencies and association with their implementation to the extent necessary for compliance with the agreements ;

- (viii) attending to functions of the nature of coordination which can appropriately be handled at the Centre ;
- (ix) providing a forum and meeting ground for state representative for the exchange of ideas on different subjects and for the evolution of guidelines ;
- (x) centrally sponsored schemes ,
- (xi) undertaking training programmes of a foundational or advanced nature, e.g. training of planners and administrators and training of trainers and assisting the states in other ways in developing their administrative and technical capacity ;
- (xii) dealing with all-India voluntary or autonomous organisations (as distinct from such organisations at the state or lower levels).

The ministries/departments dealing with subjects in the State List have reviewed the items of work handled by them in the light of the above principles. The results of this review will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Availability of Medical Personnel for Fourth Plan Scheme

1573. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study regarding the utilisation pattern of medical personnel and the study of the availability, State-wise, of medical personnel for Fourth Plan schemes in the public sector have been completed by the Sub-Group on Man-power ; and

(b) if so, the results of the above two studies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Institute of Applied Manpower Research have taken up a study on the utilisation pattern of medical graduates. The Institute has also undertaken a

study, in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Family Planning and the Directorate of Manpower, on the availability of medical personnel during the Fourth Plan for programmes in the Public Sector. Both the studies are in progress and have not been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

Draft report on Employment and Training

1574. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the draft report of the Sub-Group on Man-power of the Planning Group on Employment and Training has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the principal recommendations contained in the report ;

(c) whether the man-power needs of the Defence sector during the Fourth Plan have been ascertained ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the man-power needs of the Defence sector ?

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

(b) A statement containing the recommendations of the Sub-Group on Manpower is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1107/71*]

(c) The requirements of engineering and medical manpower of the Defence sector during the Fourth Plan period have been estimated.

(d) In addition to normal channels of recruitment, the following additional steps have been taken to meet the requirements of the Defence sector.

- (1) Grant of short service commission to engineers.

- (2) Introduction of Compulsory Liability Scheme for utilising services of engineers in the public sector.

Utilisation of installed capacity in Drilling Equipment Manufacturing Industry

1575. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for only 58 per cent utilisation of the installed capacity in drilling equipment manufacturing industry ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for reaching full utilisation of the installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). The total installed capacity of drilling equipment manufacturing industry is Rs. 300/- lakhs a year. As against this, the production of drilling equipment during 1970 was of the order of Rs. 204 lakhs. In other words, the percentage of utilization of capacity during 1970 vis-a-vis the installed capacity was 68%.

The production of these drills depends upon orders received by manufacturers and as such a capacity utilisation of 65% to 70% for their manufacture is considered reasonably good.

The following steps have, however, been taken to enable the indigenous manufacturers to utilize their capacity to the maximum possible extent :

- (i) Drilling equipment being in the priority sector, it has been possible to allow import of raw materials/components to the manufacturing units to meet their full requirement on the basis of orders received by them. It has also been possible to allow import of raw materials and components to cover the requirements up to 125% of the licensed capacity in many cases where the same was justified and
- (ii) A strict scrutiny of requests from various user industries for import of drilling

matter ?

equipment has resulted in diverting orders to the indigenous machinery manufacturers.

Revision of Fourth Five Year Plan on the basis of District Plans

1576. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to implement the core schemes only of the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has decided to revise the Fourth Five Year Plan on the basis of District Plans ;

(c) whether foreign financial assistance is not forthcoming for public sector projects ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The assumption is not correct. Foreign financial assistance has been forthcoming for public sector projects.

(d) Does not arise.

Industrial projects in collaboration with Philippines, Indonesia and Fiji

1577. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number, nature and the sponsors of industrial projects for which negotiations are reported to be in progress with Philippines, Indonesia and Fiji as a result of Investment Promotion Meeting held in September, 1970 at Manila ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the Number, nature and the sponsors of Industrial projects for which negotiations are reported to be in progress with Philippines, Indonesia and Fiji as a result of investment Promotion Meeting held, in September, 1970, at Manila

Name of the Country	No. of projects	Nature of projects	Sponsors of Industrial Projects
1	2	3	4
Philippines	3	1. Plants for the manufacture of rayon grade pulp and rayon, based on locally grown raw materials.	M/s Century Rayon, Bombay.
		2. Antibiotic manufacturing unit with a capacity of 54 tons per year.	M/s K. T. Dongre & Co., Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
		3. Manufacture of kraft paper/News print based on baggasse.	M/s Rohtas Industries Ltd., New Delhi.
Indonesia	6	1. Textile plant	M/s Shri Shakti Mills Ltd., Bombay.
		2. Textile mills	M/s Laksmi Machine Works Ltd., Coimbatore,
		3. Textile plant	M/s Century Rayon, Bombay.
		4. Antibiotics processing unit	M/s K. T. Dongre & Co., Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
		5. Setting up of Plywood Mills	M/s Woodcraft Products Ltd., New Delhi
		6. Plant for the manufacture of Refrigeration and Air conditions equipment.	M/s Fedders Lloyed Corpn. Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi.
Fiji	3	1. Manufacture of Transister assembly viz. tape records players etc.	M/s Kolapur Sugar Mills & United Agencies, Bombay.
		2. Distillery for conversion of Molasses to alcohol/Gin/ Brandy.	—do—
		3. Food processing plant viz. apple, pine.	M/s Alokudyog Overseas Ltd., New Delhi.

Alleged beating of Harijans by caste Hindus

1578. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the Hindustan Times dated the 21st October, 1971 regarding the beating of twelve Harijans by caste Hindus, as they refused to work at low wages ; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to obviate the recurrence of such incidents in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the relevant news item. The facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Mail Delivery in Gujarat villages

1579. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Postal Authorities in Gujarat had made arrangements with the State Transport to carry Mail Bags to various villages ;

(b) whether this arrangement has since been discontinued and thereby Mail Delivery to these villages is seriously affected ; and

(c) if so, the other suitable methods being considered to deliver the Mail to these villages ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. The arrangement for conveyance of mails though made initially for a period of 3 years with effect from 1-7-63 with Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation is still continuing.

(b) No. Although there is dispute between the P & T Department and the Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation over certain terms and conditions of the agreement but the conveyance of mails has not stopped. The mail delivery has not so far been affected at all.

(c) The question does not arise.

Manufacture of Aerated Water Bottling Machinery by M/s. Gold Spot

1580. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Gold Spot, a Parle concern, are manufacturing Aerated Water Bottling machinery in India ;

(b) whether owing to availability of this machinery in India, Government have banned import of foreign made bottling machinery ;

(c) whether in spite of this ban on import of foreign machinery, Gold Spot manufacturers have been issued licences for the import of foreign machinery and, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the total cost of the machinery for which M/s. Gold Spot have been issued licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) M/s. Parle Bottling Co., the manufacturers of 'Gold Spot' are not licensed/registered for the manufacture of Aerated Water Bottling Machinery.

(b) No ban has been imposed on the import of bottling machinery by Actual Users.

(c) In view of answer to (b) above, does not arise.

(d) No import of Bottling machinery has been recommended to M/s. Parle Bottling Co. during the last two years.

Cases of deaths, arrests and violent incidents in West Bengal after President's Rule

1581. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest figures of deaths, arrests and violent incidents after the imposition of the President's rule in West Bengal ;

(b) the steps taken by Government in dealing with the law and order situation in the State ;

(c) the reasons for not continuing the attempts to mobilise all parties united efforts to deal with the law and order situation in West Bengal ;

(d) the reasons for not holding meetings of West Bengal Consultative Committee despite requests from the West Bengal Members ; and

(e) the present state of law and order situation in West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) According to information available 808 persons were murdered in the State during the period 1st July to 15th October, 1971. During the same period 9,712 persons were arrested ; there were 309 inter-party clashes and 431 attacks on police.

(b) Government are determined to end the politics of murder and violence. All possible steps, both preventive and penal, are being taken to restore normal conditions in the State.

(c) Co-operation of all parties is sought in the matter.

(d) The last meeting of the Consultative Committee was held on 25.8.1971. The next meeting is scheduled to be held on 2.12.1971.

(e) Recent trends in law and order situation of the State indicate an improvement, though, the situation is still not normal.

Dismissal of Government Employees in West Bengal

1582. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for dismissal of a number of State and Central Government employees in West Bengal ;

(b) their number and the charge sheets against them ;

(c) why they have been deprived of the right to represent their cases to higher authorities ;

(d) the effect of 'Bengal Bundha' in the matter ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve the Administration in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Recently 13 non-gazatted employees of the West Bengal Government have been dismissed under the orders of the Governor of West Bengal in pursuance of proviso (c) to article 311(2) of the Constitution in the interest of the security of the State and 12 employees of the Ordnance Factories/Establishments of the Central Government located in West Bengal were removed from service by the President in pursuance of article 310(1) of the Constitution. In view of the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution under which the orders of dismissal/removal were issued, the question of any specific charges being brought against the dismissed/removed employees does not arise.

(c) Since the orders in question were passed by Governor and the President respectively, the question of employees' representing to higher authorities does not arise.

(d) None

(e) The Government of West Bengal are enforcing strictly the conduct and other service rules. They are also examining a procedure to sort out urgent individual and also some of the corporate grievances of the staff.

Case against Extremist Elements in West Bengal

1538. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases instituted in West Bengal against extremist elements during the year 1971 ;

(b) the number of persons convicted in such cases ; and

(c) the total number of persons who have been produced before the court and bailed out and persons kept inside prisons as under-trial against whom investigations are proceeding ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) According to information received from the State Government from January to October, 1971, 3,220 cases against Extremist elements have been instituted in the State.

(b) No case has so far ended in conviction.

(c) 5,729 persons were produced before Court out of whom 1,644 persons were bailed out and the remaining persons are still in judicial custody.

भारत हेवी इलैक्ट्रीकल्स, रानीपुर (हरिद्वार) के मामलों की जांच

1584. श्री मूलचन्द डाया : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 14 अगस्त, 1971 के ब्लिट्स (हिन्दी साप्ताहिक) में छपा यह समाचार सही है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने भारत हेवी इलैक्ट्रीकल्स रानीपुर, हरिद्वार के मामले की जांच करके यह रहस्योद्घाटन किया है कि सोवियत रूस से आयात की गई मशीनों पर 18 लाख रुपये विलम्ब शुल्क के रूप में दिये गये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पूरे मामले की जांच करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनश्याम जोषा) : (क) भारत हेवी इलैक्ट्रीकल्स रानीपुर, हरिद्वार के सोवियत रूस से मंगाई गई मशीनों पर दिये गये विलम्ब शुल्क के मामले की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा कोई जांच नहीं की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पाली को जयपुर के साथ सीधी सम्पर्क लाइन के साथ जोड़ना

1585 श्री मूलचन्द डाया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाली सिटी, राजस्थान के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज पर इस समय बुरा की जाने वाली टेलीफोन कालों की दैनिक औसत संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या पाली और जयपुर के बीच कोई सीधी सम्पर्क लाइन नहीं है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार जयपुर और पाली को सीधी सम्पर्क लाइन द्वारा शीघ्र जोड़ने का है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नरन बहुगुणा) :

(क) पाली सिटी एक्सचेंज में लगभग 325 कालें रोज बुरा की जाती हैं।

(ख) पाली और जयपुर के बीच कोई सीधी सम्पर्क लाइन नहीं है।

(ग) उक्त दोनों स्थानों के बीच सीधी सम्पर्क लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। ट्रांसमिशन उपस्कर उपलब्ध होने पर जल्दी ही इसकी व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी।

भारत हेवी इलैक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड हरिद्वार में लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाना

1586. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलैक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड हरिद्वार में दैनिक मजूरी पर कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) बेवसूल हुये कितने व्यक्तियों को वहां रोजगार दिया गया है और उन्हें किस वेतनक्रम में रखा गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जनश्याम ओझा) : (क) 1,170।

(ख) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार में काम करने वाले कुल व्यक्तियों में उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या 443 है, जिनकी भूमि परियोजना के लिए अधिग्रहीत की गई थी, जिनकी श्रेणियां निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

1. अनुसचिवीय	28
2. कुशल कारीगर	30
3. अकुशल कारीगर	304
4. अनुचर/चपरासी/ हरकारे	81
योग	443

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड (हरिद्वार) में
इंजीनियरिंग कर्मचारी

1587. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष-वार कितने सिविल इंजीनियरों
और ओवरसियरों की छंटनी की गई ;

(ख) कितने सिविल इंजीनियरों और
ओवरसियरों ने संगठन छोड़ दिया, कितने व्यक्तियों
का अन्य विभागों में स्थानान्तरण कर दिया
गया और कितने व्यक्तियों को सेवा मुक्त
किया गया ;

(ग) इस समय उक्त व्यक्तियों को बेतन-
मान और बोनस सम्बन्धी क्या-क्या सुविधाएं
हैं और उनके स्थानान्तरण से पूर्व उन्हें क्या-
क्या सुविधाएँ प्राप्त थीं ; और

(घ) छंटनी किये गये व्यक्तियों को पुनः
नियुक्त करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या योजना
है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री
(श्री जनश्याम ओझा) : (क) भारत हेवी
इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, हरिद्वार में वर्ष वार छंटनी किये
गये सिविल इंजीनियरों तथा ओवरसियरों की
संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

सिविल इंजीनियर	एक भी नहीं।
ओवरसियर	1968 में 9
	1969 में 2

(ख) उन सिविल इंजीनियरों तथा ओवर-
सियरों की संख्या जो संगठन छोड़कर चले गये,
उनकी संख्या जिनका अन्य विभागों में स्थाना-
न्तरण हो गया तथा उनकी संख्या जिनकी सेवाएं
समाप्त कर दी गई थी, इस प्रकार है :—

1. संगठन छोड़कर जाने वाले	
सिविल इंजीनियर	25
ओवरसियर	11

2. अन्य विभागों में स्थानान्तरित

सिविल इंजीनियर	12 (भारत हेवी इले- क्ट्रिकल्स लि०, हरिद्वार एकक में ही)
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4 (भारत हेवी इले- क्ट्रिकल्स लि०, से बाहर प्रति- नियुक्ति पर)	
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ओवरसियर

5 (भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०, हरिद्वार यूनिट में ही)

3. जिनकी सेवाएं समाप्त हो गईं

सिविल इंजीनियर एक भी नहीं।
ओवरसियर 11 (छूटनी कर दी गई)।

(ग) सिविल इंजीनियरी विभाग के कार्य-

19 (भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०, से बाहर प्रतिनियुक्ति पर)।

कारो इंजीनियर / सहायक इंजीनियर अन्य विभागों में स्थानान्तरण हो जाने पर उसी वेतनक्रम में वही वेतन ले रहे हैं, जबकि कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर (सिविल) तथा ओवरसियर (सिविल) इस प्रकार वेतन ले रहे हैं :—

उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिन्हें बैकल्पिक रोजगार दिया गया	मूल पद नाम वेतन क्रम तथा वेतन	नये पद का पद नाम, वेतन क्रम तथा वेतन	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4

3 कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर (सिविल)

सरीब सहायक

वेतन क्रम 270-575

वेतन : 300/-

महगाई भत्ता : 146 रु०

वेतन क्रम : 210-425

निर्धारित 250 रु० पत्र दे दिये और एक

महगाई भत्ता 146 रु० काम कर रहा है।

1 कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर (सिविल)

ओवरसियर (उ० आ०)

वेतन क्रम 270-575

वेतन 200 रु०

महगाई भत्ता . 146 रु०

वेतनक्रम 150-380

निर्धारित 230 रु० काम कर रहा है।

वेतन महगाई भत्ता 146 रु०

2 ओवरसियर (सिविल)

सहायक स्टोर कीपर ग्रेड-2

वेतन क्रम : 150-380

वेतन : 200 रु०

महगाई भत्ता : 122 रु०

वेतन क्रम : 150-205

निर्धारित 181 रु० पत्र दे दिया और एक

महगाई भत्ता . 122 रु० काम कर रहा है।

1	2	3	4
2	ओवरसियर (सिविल)	ट्रेड्समैन ग्रेड-2	
	वेतन क्रम : 150-380	वेतन क्रम : 150-205	एक ने त्याग-
	वेतन : 200 रु०	निर्धारित : 181 रु०	पत्र दे दिया
		वेतन	और एक काम
	महगाई भत्ता : 122 रु०	महगाई भत्ता : 122 रु०	कर रहा है।
1	ओवरसियर (सिविल)	ओवरसियर (कान्टीन)	
	वेतन क्रम : 180-430	वेतन क्रम : 180-410	एक काम कर
	वेतन : 279 रु०	वेतन : 279 रु०	रहा है।
	महगाई भत्ता : 154 रु०	महगाई भत्ता : 154 रु०	

जो व्यक्ति भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड हर्गिद्वार से बाहर प्रतिनियुक्ति पर है, वे उनकी ही पगलिन्दियाँ ले रहे हैं, जितनी कि स्थानान्तरण से पहले ले रहे थे।

(घ) सिविल इंजीनियरी अधिकारियों को स्टोर, खरीद, कामिक आदि गैर-तकनीकी विभागों में स्टोर अधिकारी, खरीद अधिकारी तथा कामिक अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिये चुना गया है, जबकि कनिष्ठ इंजीनियर तथा ओवरसियरों को सेलैक्शन कमेटी द्वारा उनकी योग्यता, अनुभव, ज्ञान तथा गुणों की जांच के आधार पर विभिन्न पदों के लिये चुना गया है और उन्हें ओवरसियर (कैंटीन), ट्रेड्समैन ग्रेड-2, स्टोरकीपर, ओवरसियर (प्लानिंग), खरीद सहायक आदि जैसे रोजगार मिले हैं।

पंजाब के भूतपूर्व मंत्री का "देश-प्रवेश" के संवाददाता के साथ सिक्किम-स्ताव के बारे में

इंटरव्यू

1588. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब के एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री डा० जगजीत सिंह ने इंग्लैण्ड से प्रकाशित होने वाली "देश-प्रवेश" के संवाददाता को भारत में सिक्किम-स्ताव बनाने सम्बन्धी योजना की जानकारी दी है ;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान श्री जगजीत सिंह जैसे तोड़-फोड़ करने वाले तत्वों को भारत विरोधी अभियान चलाने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दे रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सहायता का स्वरूप क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन) : (क) सरकार ने सम्बन्धित प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी है।

(ख) और (ग). यह सन्देह करने के कारण है कि पाकिस्तान डा० जगजीत सिंह को गति-विधियों के लिए धन दे रहा है।

Deadbody found lying on Pavement Skirting Irwin Hospital, New Delhi

1590. RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI JODHPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report in the *Times of India* dated the 7th September, 1971 that a person was found lying dead on the pavement skirting the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi ; for over twenty-four hours has been investigated ; and

(b) whether the body was not even noticed either by a Policeman on the beat or by the Police Patrol Car during this period of a day and a night in a busy thoroughfare ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The report was investigated. On 6.9.71 the stall holders in front of Irwin Hospital saw a beggar lying on the road. The beggar was alive at about 10.00 a. m. and died sometime thereafter. The stall holders informed the Control Room, who informed the Darya Ganj Police Station. A report D. D. No. 43-B was registered in the Darya Ganj Police Station at 12.03 hours and an officer rushed to the spot. He held an inquest and sent the body for post-mortem. The post-mortem report showed death as due to natural causes. It is incorrect that the body lay on the road for a night and a day.

Setting up of Industrial Units at Madurai (Tamil Nadu)

1591. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Madurai in Tamil Nadu State is industrially backward, particularly in engineering industry, and

(b) whether Government contemplate to start an industrial unit of heavy industry in this District ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a)

and (b). Madurai is one of the districts declared as backward and finance at concessional rates is available from financial institutions for industries to be set up in the district. Besides, an area comprising of 10 taluks in Tamil Nadu is eligible for the 10% Central outright grant or subsidy, which includes one taluk, namely, Melur, from this district. There is at present no proposal for setting up a Central public sector unit of heavy industry in that district.

Utilisation of idle capacity in Industries in Madhya Pradesh

1592. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of the idle capacity lying in different industries in Madhya Pradesh from 1968 to 1970, year-wise and

(b) the steps taken by Government to rectify all prevailing imbalances in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The problems of individual industries where capacity is under-utilised are constantly engaging the attention of Government and whatever steps are feasible are being taken to facilitate the fuller use of the installed capacities in various industries.

STATEMENT

Unutilised Production Capacity in some important Industries in Madhya Pradesh, As borne on the Register of D. G. T. D.

Name of Industry	Measuring unit	Licenced capacity	1968	1969	1970
			Idle capacity	Idle capacity	Idle capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Industrial machinery	Rs. (lakhs)	200	141.52	113.96	111.03
2. Agro industries	Nos.	60000	19685	3913	23751

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Welding Electrodes	Million running meters	42 in 1968 & 69 and 60 in 1970	14	Nil	8
4. Steel Forgings	Tonnes	5000	4838.48	4090.08	4251.50
5. Steel castings	—	—	50%	62%	60%
6. Cast Iron Spun Pipes	—	—	—	80%	50%
7. Chlorosulphonic Acid	Tonnes	3600	1636	2175	2009
8. S. Superphosphate	„	75000	33828	18898	2136
9. Particle Board and Densified wood	—	—	72%	63%	63%
10. Asbestos Cement products	—	—	76%	72%	57.3%
11. Refractories	Tonnes	83640	19440	18390	12845
12. Cotton seed oil Industry	„	42800	36%	30%	45%
13. Cement	Million Tonnes	2.5 Mil. Tonnes	30%	20%	26%
14. Soap	Tonnes	1500	1397	1288	1297

**Removal of imbalances by setting up of
Rural Industries in Backward areas of
Madhya Pradesh**

1593. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any additional rural schemes have been sanctioned recently for certain Districts in the industrially backward regions of Madhya Pradesh State ; and

(b) if so, the past experience in regard to rural industrial schemes sanctioned previously and the extent to which the newly sanctioned schemes are expected to remove imbalances as a result of the development of backward areas ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Four Rural Industries Projects have been allotted to the State recently.

(b) Four Rural Industries Projects have been operating in Madhya Pradesh since 1962-63 in the Districts of Bhilai, Bhand, Sarguja and East Nimar. The progress of the project in all these areas has been reasonably satisfactory. 1154 new units have been set up in these areas in the fields of plastics, bakery, steel furniture, tyre retreading, agricultural implements, leather goods, barbed wire, readymade garments, radio-repair etc. Common Facility Centres have also been set up in the fields of bell metal working, carpentry, blacksmithy etc. The total employment provided by these industries has been about 6,800 persons. The success of such projects will undoubtedly help to reduce the imbalances in the development of the State.

12 00 hrs.

RE. STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

MR SPEAKER : After the Calling Attention Notice and the papers are laid the Prime Minister will make a statement on the border situation.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DIFFICULTIES FACED BY SUGAR FACTORIES AND CANE GROWERS IN UP AND OTHER STATES

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported difficulties faced by sugar factories and cane growers in UP and other States owing to sugarcane price having been fixed by the government at a lower level than the recovery price."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : The Government of India fix only the minimum price of sugarcane payable by vacuum pan sugar factories. The actual price to be paid is settled between the sugarcane growers as sellers and sugar factories as buyers. The minimum sugarcane price is determined after taking into account the recommendations received from the Governments of the sugar producing States, Associations of Sugarcane growers and Sugar Industry, Agricultural Prices Commission, etc. In fixing this price various factors such as the cost of production of sugarcane, the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities, the availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price and the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar, are also taken into account.

For sugarcane purchased by vacuum pan sugar factories during the 1971-1972 season, the Government after careful consideration of all aspects have decided to continue the basic minimum sugarcane price at Rs. 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 percent or less with a premium of 6.6 paise per quintal for every increase of 0.1 percent in recovery above 9.4 percent. Government did not consider it necessary to

increase the minimum price of sugarcane as this would have pushed up the sugar prices further. Increase in the statutory minimum price would have also repercussions on the prices of other competing crops thereby aggravating the inflationary trends.

The minimum price fixed is expected to be only a national price as it has been made clear to the sugar industry that they are expected to pay a higher price for sugarcane than the minimum fixed by the Government, in view of the higher realisations they are getting at the present level of sugar prices. As per information received from the industry it is understood that they propose to pay sugarcane as under:—

	Rs. per quintal
West U.P.	8.50
Central U.P.	8.00
East U.P.	8.00
Punjab	9.00
Haryana	up to 8.50
Maharashtra	11.50 ex field.
Mysore	9.50 to 11.50
Andhra Pradesh	9.00
Tamil Nadu	7.50 to 8.00

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : श्रीमन्, आप को याद होगा कि पिछले सत्र में भी केन प्राइस के एरियर्स, शुगर केन प्राइस और सरकार की बाल इंडिया की क्या शुगर नॉति हो, इसके सम्बन्ध में विषुद्ध रूप से व्याख्या की गई थी और उस समय भी प्रोफेसर शेर सिंह माहब ने कहा था कि जिस समय केन प्राइस तय की जायगी, केन प्राइस को तय करने के लिए जो कुछ भी आज स्ट्रक्चर है, आज की महंगाई है, फटिलाइजर का दाम ज्यादा हो गया, तमाम चीजें जिन से शुगर का प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा होता है, उसका दाम ज्यादा हो गया, यह सब कमि-डर किया जायगा और उसके बाद किसानों को हर प्रकार से संतुष्ट किया जायगा क्योंकि करोड़ों लोग इस व्यवसाय में लगे हुए हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि उसी तरोके से शुगर पालिवी तय की जाय और केन प्राइस फिक्स को ज्ञाय : श्रीमन्, बावजूद यह वस्तु-वस्तु सर

बड़ा अफसोस हुआ। अफसोस इसलिये हुआ कि मन्त्री महोदय ने एक टेक्निकल बक्तव्य दे दिया और अगर आप इस बयान को देखेंगे तो 1970-71 में यही बयान दिया गया और आज उसको बनाकर के 71-72 कर दिया गया है। यह इस बयान की सूची है। हमारी सरकार किस तरह से केन ग्रीजर्स के बारे में कितनी कंसिडरेट है, यह इसको देखकर आपको पता चल जायगा।

इसमें तीन बातें उठाई गई हैं। पहली बात रिकवरी की मन्त्री महोदय ने उठाई कि केन ग्रीजर्स एसोशिएशन ने और सेलर्स ने तथा शुगर फैक्ट्री ओनर्स ने सबने मिलकर यह तय किया कि 7 रुपये 37 नये पैसे गन्ने का दाम तय किया जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि शुगर मिल एसोशिएशन ने जो मालिकों का एसोशिएशन है, उन्होंने स्वयं आपको कहा कि गन्ने की ईल्ड आज 30 से 35 परसेंट कम हो गई है और कम होने के बाद आज बहुत सा गन्ना खांडसारी और गुड में जा रहा है। साथ ही हिन्दुस्तान की अलग अलग स्टेट्स में अपने अपने तरीके के नियम बने हुए हैं जिससे हमें 30 परसेंट गन्ना भी मुश्किल से मिलने की आशा है। ऐसी स्थिति में जब तीस परसेंट भी गन्ना नहीं मिलेगा और 120 दिन का आपका इयूरेशन है, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात का ख्याल किया ?

उन्होंने स्वयं कहा कि रिकवरी के हिसाब से इसकी कीमत तय की जाए। रिकवरी नौ प्वाइंट से ज्यादा है। बहुत से मुख्य मंत्रियों ने जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री भी हैं, बार बार यह कहा है कि गन्ने का दाम कम से कम दस रुपये होना चाहिये। सात रुपये 37 पैसे में कोई गन्ना देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। मन्त्री जी ने बहुत ही उदारतापूर्वक कहा था कि हम इस पर विचार करेंगे लेकिन आज मुझे उनका बक्तव्य देख कर बड़ी निराशा हुई है। उन्होंने कंट्रोलिङ स्टेटमेंट दिया, अगर मैं यह कहूँ तो कोई उसमें अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। एक सरकार तो कहते हैं कि 7 रुपये 37 पैसे

प्राइस फिक्स करते हैं और दूसरी ओर मिल मालिकों से फिगर लेकर कोट कर देते हैं कि हर फैक्ट्री 7 रुपये 37 पैसे से ज्यादा दाम दे रही है। मन्त्री जी को मालूम है कि केन रिजर्वेशन का एक जोन होता है। उस केन रिजर्वेशन के जोन के दस दस बारह बारह मील की एरिया के सारे किसानों को फोर्स किया जाता है प्रान्ताय सरकारों के कानूनों के मुताबिक कि वे अपना गन्ना अमुक मिल को ही दे सकते हैं, उसमें बाहर नहीं दे सकते, न गुड़ बना सकते हैं और न खांडसारी बना सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में किसान बिल्कुल विवश हो गया है कि 7 रुपये 37 पैसे में उमका गन्ना जबर्दस्ती उससे ले लिया जाए। पिछले साल की फिगर आप देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि आज भी केन एरियाज के एरियर का दया बकाया है और इन तमाम परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए खाद्य मन्त्री ने 1968 से लेकर 1971 तक, इन तीन सालों में कोई चीनी नीति नहीं बनाई। आप कहते हैं कि प्राइम स्टेबल हो जाएंगे। मैं आपको कोटेशन के द्वारा बताना चाहता हूँ कि मई में जब आपने डिक्ट्रोल किया तो प्राइस को फिक्स आप क्यों नहीं कह पाए ? अगर आप समझते थे कि डिक्ट्रोल करने से प्राइस ठीक मिल जाएंगे तो मैं आपके सामने कुछ हफ्तेवार आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ, हापुड़ और मुजफ्फरनगर, केवल इन दो जगहों के।

हापुड़ से पहली मई को जब आपने चीनी का डिक्ट्रोल किया तो उस समय 178 रुपये क्विंटल का भाव था और मुजफ्फरनगर में 193 रुपये का भाव था। 8 मई 1971 को यह भाव हापुड़ में 196.67 रु० और मुजफ्फरनगर में 196.25 रुपये हो गया। 22 मई को यह दाम घटा। हापुड़ में 181 रुपये हुआ और मुजफ्फरनगर से 195 रुपये। 29 मई को हापुड़ में 183 रुपये 50 पैसे और मुजफ्फरनगर में 187 रुपये। 5 जून को 177 रुपये और 187 रुपये। 12 जून को 176 रुपये और 186 रुपये। 3 जुलाई को 175 रुपये और 184 रुपये। 24 जुलाई को

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

168 रुपये और 179 रुपये। 14 अगस्त को 171.1 और 185 रुपये। 4 सितम्बर को 192 रुपये और 196 रुपये। इस प्रकार से यह भाव क्रमशः हापुड और मुजफ्फरनगर में रहे। 30 अक्टूबर को आप देखेंगे कि हापुड में 183 रु० भाव हो गया और मुजफ्फरनगर में 192 रु० हो गया। 6 नवम्बर को हापुड में 186 रु० और मुजफ्फरनगर में 196 रुपये हो गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज स्थिति यह है कि 200 रु० से 205 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के हिमाचल से चीनी बिक रही है और दिल्ली के बाजारों से 2 रु० 15 पैसे से लेकर 2 रु० 20 पैसे किलो के हिसाब से बिक रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी यह कौनसी शुगर नीति है ?

आपने 1962 में कहा था—मैं टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का उद्धरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—

"In 1962 the Government adopted a system of minimum price fixation related to the recovery of sugar from sugarcane"

आपने यह पालिसी 1962 में निर्धारित की थी, आज मिल ओनर्स एसोसियेशन जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन आपको देता है, उसमें कहता है कि आप गन्ने की कीमत 9 रुपये से कम मत कीजिये, तब आपको गन्ने की मिनिमम प्राइम फिक्स करने में कौनसी दिक्कत है। आपको किस एम्प्लायर एसोसियेशन ने कहा कि 7 रु० 37 पैसे तय करे। आप केन-ग्रोअर्स एसोसियेशन की बात करते हैं—किस केन ग्रोअर्स एसोसियेशन ने आपको ऐसा रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया, जिसके तहत आपने कहा कि केन ग्रोअर्स एसोसियेशन से राय ले ली है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस लेबर और कन्ज्यूमर से आपने राय ली है ?

आज स्थिति यह है कि 1968 से लेकर

आज तक, यह 1971-72 का साल है, इन तीन सालों में इस खाद्य मंत्रालय के ब्यूरो-फैक्ट्स ने सारी गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम किया है, हमारी पालिसीज को बदनाम किया है, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज तक हमारी कोई निश्चित शुगर पालिसी नहीं बन पाई। हमारे किसानों को रिजर्व जोन के नाम पर कहा जाता है कि 7 रु० 37 पैसे गन्ने का भाव है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपके प्रश्न का इंतजार कर रहा हूँ।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मैं सब फैक्ट्स आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ और उमों के आधार पर सवाल कर रहा हूँ।

जब मैंने यहाँ पर यह कहा कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले इम माल गन्ने का फल 30 से 35 प्रतिशत कम हो गई है, इस बात को हम सब लोगो ने जो यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं, सब ने स्वीकार किया है। पिछले सत्र में जब इस बात पर चर्चा हुई थी, उस समय मन्त्री महोदय ने जो कहा था, अगर मैं उसको यहाँ पर उद्धृत करूँ तो सदन का बहुत समय चना जायगा। सारे सदस्य उसको जानते हैं। इन्होंने उस वकन कहा था, हम सारी चीजों को अपने बियु में लेकर शुगर केन की प्राइस तय करेंगे, लेकिन हुआ यह कि जो बयान इन्होंने 1970-71 में दिया था, उसी को 1971-72 में लाकर सदन में पढ़ दिया—यह आपका खाद्य मन्त्रालय है।

मैं आपकी कमजोरियों को समझता हूँ, अगर कोई फैसला होता है तो चाहते हुए भी आप उसको लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुझे खेद है कि खाद्य मन्त्री जी इस समय यहाँ मौजूद नहीं हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री कांसेस में इसीलिए हम लोगों ने कहा था कि शुगर इण्डस्ट्री को बेसनलाइज किया जाय। जब तक शुगर इण्डस्ट्रीज का रेगुलेशन नहीं होगा, कन्ज्यूमर को सस्ते दामों पर चीनी नहीं मिल पायेगी, मर्चेंट्स को बचकरी नहीं

मिल पायेगी, किसानों को गन्ने के सही दाम नहीं मिल पायेंगे। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अगर आपके रास्ते में कोई कानूनी रुकावट है तो इस समय इस सदन में आप का बहुमत है, आपको हक है कि आप उस कानून को संशोधित करें और सही तरीके से उस पर अमल करें।

आपने एसेंशल कमाडिटीज एक्ट में शुगर केन कंट्रोल आर्डर निकाला, उसमें आपने यह तय किया कि गन्ने का भाव क्या होगा, उसके लिये आपने मोटी-मोटी पांच बातें तय कीं, मैं आपकी इजाजत से उनको पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न कीजिये।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मैं यह सवाल ही कर रहा हूँ, जिसका जवाब मन्त्री जी को देना है। आपका यह आर्डर 16 जुलाई, 1966 का है, जिसको मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर ने निकाला है। इस आर्डर की धारा 3 में लिखा है—

The Central Government may, after consultation with such authorities, bodies or associations as it may deem fit, by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time, fix the minimum price of sugarcane to be paid by producers of sugar or their agents for the sugarcane purchased by them, having regard to the cost of production of sugarcane; the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities.

श्रीमन्, मैं आपके आर्डर की तरफ ध्यान दिलाते हुए आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने शुगर-केन के दामों को तय करने के लिए किन नीतियों का सहारा लिया, जिसके अन्तर्गत आप कहते हैं कि 7 रु० 37 पैसे कम से कम शाय होना चाहिये? गन्ने की बुआई अगले सीजन में कब होने जा रही है, हिन्दुस्तान की सारी शुगर इण्डस्ट्री बरबाद होने जा रही है। आज गन्ना की फसल 70 परसेंट ख़ूब है। अगर आपकी यही नीति जारी

रही तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में शुगर स्केवरसिटी पैदा हो जायगी, जिसकी बेताबनी मैं आपको दे रहा हूँ।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कई बातें रखी हैं। उन्होंने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया, जिसमें भुजपुरनगर और हापुड की कुछ फीगर्स दीं। उनको शायद याद नहीं रहा कि हमने डी-कंट्रोल 25 मई को किया था, 2 मई को नहीं किया था। 2 मई से 25 मई तक की उन्होंने जो फीगर्स दी हैं, उनमें शुगर की कीमत बढ़ रही थी, लेकिन 25 मई के बाद जब हमने शुगर को डी-कंट्रोल किया तो कीमतें गिरनी शुरू हो गई थी।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाढ़मेर) : दुनिया में डी-कंट्रोल से प्राइसेज कहा गिरती है, यह कहाँ की इकानामिक है?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : अब कहा जा रहा है कि कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, यह ठीक है, इसीलिये हमने मिल ओनर्स से कहा कि आपको शुगर की ज्यादा कीमतें मिल रही हैं, इसलिये फ्लोर प्राइस कुछ भी हो, आपको कीमतें उसी हिसाब से देनी चाहिए। मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में ये सूचनाएँ आपको दी हैं कि किन किन स्टेट्स में कितना-कितना पैसा गन्ने का मिलना है और वह सब जगह 7 रु० 37 पैसे से ज्यादा है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : प्राइस आपको फिक्स करनी है, लेकिन आप करते नहीं हैं, मिल-ओनर्स को कहते हैं कि इतना दो। आपके हाथ में अधिकार है, लेकिन आप खुद नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : सरकार कम से कम कीमत सुकरर करती है, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि कम ही दिया जाय, ज्यादा दिया जा सकता है। सैलर और बायर के हिसाब से खरीदने और बेचने वाले आपस में बातचीत करके फैसला कर सकते हैं और ऐसा हो रहा है।

[प्रो० शेर सिंह]

माननीय सदस्य ने अपने वक्तव्य में और भी बहुत सी बातें कही हैं—शुगर-केन प्राइस फिक्स करते समय हम को कुछ बातें याद रखनी चाहिये। मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में पहले ही वे सब चीजें बतला दी हैं और जितने फीक्डर्ज हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है।

एक आपत्ति आप ने 1970-71 की उठाई है, उसके लिये मुझे खेद है, इस स्टेटमेंट में एक टाइप की गलती हो गई है, मैंने तो पढ़ते समय उसको ठीक कर लिया था, लेकिन जो कापी आप के पास गई है, उसमें 1970-71 छप गया है, जबकि यह 1971-72 है। इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि यह 1970-71 में तैयार हुआ है, यह गलती से टाइप हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास जो कापी आई है, उसमें दुरुस्त है। मेम्बरजों को दुरुस्त कर के देना चाहिये था।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : मन्त्री महोदय सदन में क्या स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं, जो एक साल पहले तैयार हुआ था, वह दे रहे हैं या इस साल का दे रहे हैं। यह आज का स्टेटमेंट है। 70-71 में यह प्राइसेज नहीं थी।...

श्री भरसिंह नारायण पांडे : यू० पी० के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि गन्ने का दाम दस रुपए दिया जाये।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : विभिन्न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के अलग अलग सुझाव आये हैं। मैं उनको बता दूँ :

Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 7.37 (linked to 9.5 per cent recovery)
Bihar	Rs. 10
Gujarat	(No suggestion has been received)
Haryana	Rs. 10
Kerala	Rs. 7.37
Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 8 (linked to 9.4 per cent recovery)
Mysore	Rs. 7.67

Rajasthan	Rs. 7.37
Tamil Nadu	Rs. 7.37 (if the recovery is less, the price would also be less)
U.P.	Rs. 10 (linked to 9 per cent recovery)
Bihar Sugarcane Growers' Association	Rs. 10.00
Indian Sugar Mills Association	Rs. 9
Deccan Sugar factories Association	Rs. 8
South Indian Sugar Mills Association	Rs. 7.37
National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd.	Rs. 7.37 (linked to recovery of 8.4 per cent)

ये अलग-अलग सुझाव हमारे पास आये हैं।

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : I have heard the hon. Minister with great attention and he has said that he hopes that the factories will pay a higher price for sugarcane. The situation now is exactly similar to that which prevailed in 1967-1968. At that time, the price of sugarcane was Rs. 15 per quintal. But then there was partial control on sugar; the sugar factories sold 40 per cent in the free market and 60 percent in the controlled market. So, at that time, they were enabled to pay a higher price. But if Government do not immediately resort to partial decontrol and still expect higher price for sugarcane to be paid, then it is impossible. The factories will not then pay higher price. Besides a price of Rs. 8 per quintal will not be sufficient in this season.

The price of sugarcane is determined by the price of gur. As you know, gur is selling at Rs. 125 per quintal in the market. One quintal of gur is made from 8½ quintals of sugarcane, which gives the grower Rs. 15 per quintal for his sugarcane. The growers gets Rs. 15 per quintal for his sugarcane if he converts his sugarcane into gur. Then how can you expect that a grower will sell it to the sugar factory and not make gur? So, unless the price of sugarcane is fixed at Rs. 15 per quintal, the sugar factories will not get sugarcane this year. So, merely saying the price paid by factories will be Rs. 8 or 9 will not do. The Chief Minister of our State has himself suggested a minimum price of Rs. 10. Bihar also has suggested

a similar price. But Government have fixed only Rs. 7.37 per quintal and hope that the factories will get sugarcane at this price. This is impossible.

So, my first suggestion is that partial decontrol of sugar must be announced immediately. I say that the hon. Minister must be realistic. He must not think that merely because the factories have promised, they will pay a higher price. They will not pay, unless they are enabled to sell a portion of the sugar in the free market at a higher price. So, I suggest that Government should announce immediately partial decontrol of sugar as they did in 1967-68 and make 40 per cent available for sale in the free market; and let the factories sell it at a higher price in free market. The factories must then be made to pay canegrowers a price of Rs. 15 per quintal. The remaining 60 per cent can then be sold in the controlled market as Government stock on prices fixed by Government. My second suggestion is that unless the grower is given at least Rs. 15 per quintal for his sugarcane, there will be less sowings of cane in the coming sowing season. If this year the sowings of cane are small, next year the sugarcane crop will be even smaller with the result that sugar may sell at Rs. 5 per kilo.

I therefore think Government must take proper counsel and must not play with this matter. Your experts say that if you raise the price of cane, the prices of other commodities will also go up. Already the price of wheat is high. It is Rs. 1. per kilo. So are the prices of other commodities. If you do not raise the price of cane, you may not have enough sugar next year. Therefore, it is necessary to give a higher price to cane. Do you not wish that there should be a reasonable price at which sugar should be available next year. If that is your wish, you must pay a price of at least Rs. 15 per quintal to the canegrower this season. To keep the price of sugar within reasonable limits next year, you must raise the price of cane to Rs. 15 per quintal so that there may be higher production of sugarcane next year as a result of larger sowings. Without that, a reasonable price for sugar next year is impossible.

Unless you have partial decontrol, you will not be able to have more production of sugar this year or next year. Then only

there will be more sugar production and there will be a free market also in sugar.

PROF. SHER SINGH: I have already stated in my main statement that mill-owners are actually paying the prices indicated to the sugarcane growers. From several States we got this information. Several mills have started functioning and they are paying these prices. This is the case in Mysore, Maharashtra, Western UP, Haryana and so on where the mills have started functioning. The prices are higher and the millowners are in a position to pay these prices. Therefore, the fear in the mind of the hon. member that prices are not up to that level which he wants is groundless. The prices have gone up to the level and these prices which are prevailing are actually being paid by the millowners.

As for his suggestion to reintroduce partial decontrol, that will be examined.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): May I draw your attention to the fact that the decision on this question of fixation of price of sugarcane is a decision at the Cabinet level and so only the Prime Minister can indicate whether they have any intention of reviewing or reconsidering the matter. So it is not fair to ask this Minister to explain this. This question has been agitating members for sometime and it is only fair that the Prime Minister should answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister can answer it.

श्री विष्णुति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहाँ पर हैं, मैं उनसे अपील करता हूँ कि दस रुपये से कम पर किसानों का दाम जाता नहीं है, उनको बढ़ी तकलीफ है, इस बात को वे देखें ।

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RADIATION PROTECTION RULES

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Radiation

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

Protection Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1601 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1971, under 2 sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1090/71]

REVIEWS & ANNUAL REPORTS OF SAMBHAR SALTS LTD. HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY): 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:—

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the period from 1st October, 1969 to 30th September, 1970.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts limited, Jaipur, for the period from 1st October, 1969 to 30th September, 1970 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1091/71]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur for the period from 1st October, 1969 to 30th September, 1970.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts limited, Jaipur, for the period from 1st October 1969 to 30st September, 1970 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1092/71]

REPORT OF CSIR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Part II) of Committee of Enquiry (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1093/71]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of sec. 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 :—

- (1) The Indian Telegraph (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1144 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1094/71]
- (2) The Indian Telegraph (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1145 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1095/71]
- (3) The Indian Telegraph (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1419 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1096/71]

PUNJAB ORDINANCES UNDER CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Punjab Ordinances under provisions of article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 15th June, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab :—
- (i) The Punjab Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 1 of 1971) promulgated by the Governor of punjab on the 10th November, 1971.
- (ii) The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 2 of 1971) promulgated by the Governor of Punjab on the 10th November, 1971.

- (iii) The Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 3 of 1971) promulgated by the Governor of Punjab on the 10th November, 1971.

- (iv) The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (No. 4 of 1971) promulgated by the Governor of Punjab on the 13th November, 1971.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1097/71]

- (2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the version of the above Ordinances is not being laid on the Table.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1098/71]

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (AMENDMENT) RULES AND NOTIFICATION UNDER BORDER SECURITY FORCE ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to
lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Border Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 4034 in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1099/71]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 3621 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 139 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1100/71]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): I beg
to lay on the Table a copy of Notification
No. S. O. 3323 (Hindi and English versions)
published in Gazette of India dated the 4th

September, 1971, under sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1101/71]

12.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL: (Autonomous Dis-
tricts): I present the Seventh Report of the
Committee on private Members' Bills and
Resolutions.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी): अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मुझे इस पर ऐतराज करना है। मेरा
एक नौन-आफिशिएल बिल था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य को
मैंने कई दफे कहा है कि इस तरह से बीच में
मत बोला करे।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: मेरा नौन-आफिशिएल
बिल था जिसे कि कमेटी ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया।
मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह हाउस के सामने आये
और हाउस उम पर फैसला करे कि मेरा नौन-
आफिशिएल बिल कहा तक जायज है अथवा
कहा तक नाजायज है।

12.31 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY IN PAKISTAN AND SITU- ATION ON INDIA-PAKISTAN BORDER

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER
OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF
ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-
MATI INDIRA GANDHI): The House is
aware of the announcement made by President
Yahya Khan yesterday declaring a State of
Emergency throughout Pakistan. This decla-
ration is the climax of his efforts to divert
the attention of the world from Bangla. Deah
and to put the blame on us for a situation
which he himself has created. Such a decla-
ration by a military regime, which has
been waging war on the people of Ramila

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

Desh for the last 8 months and has been threatening us with total war for the last 3 to 4 months, has no meaning except to deceive his own people and the world at large.

President Yahya Khan's Id message had created the impression that he was at least heeding the advice of a number of world leaders to abandon the military approach and to seek a political solution. We hope that the declaration of Emergency is not a device to get out of the compulsions of seeking a political solution.

Since the recession of the monsoon, the successes of the Mukti Bahini have apparently upset the plan of the military regime. The Liberation forces of Bangla Desh, with the full support of their entire people, have taken a heavy toll of Pakistan's armed forces and have freed large parts of their homeland.

At great cost to ourselves, we have been shouldering an intolerable burden of looking after nearly 10 million terror-stricken men, women and children, who have fled from Pakistani oppression. The refugees want to return to their homes under credible guarantees of safety and human dignity. We are determined to ensure that they are enabled to do so as soon as possible.

Pakistan's armed forces have been shelling our border areas inflicting damage on life and property. Their air force has wantonly violated our air space several times and once came right up to Srinagar. Spies and saboteurs have been blowing up trains and bridges. Since March 1971, we have lodged 66 protests for border violations covering 890 incidents. For air violations we have lodged 17 protest covering 50 incidents. However, these protests have had no effect and to cover up their incessant violations, Pakistani propaganda media have been putting out the story that we are engaged in an undeclared war and have mounted massive attacks with tanks and troops. This is wholly untrue. In fact, it was Pakistan which threatened total war and moved its entire armed strength into operational positions on our borders and launched a massive hate-India campaign with the slogans "Crush India" "Conquer India". We had, therefore, to take appropriate measures and move our forces to defensive positions in order to protect the integrity of our country and the lives and properties of our citizens.

It has never been our intention to escalate the situation or to start a conflict. To this end, we have instructed our troops not to cross the borders except in self-defence. We cannot ignore our experiences of 1947-48, January 1965 and of August-September 1965.

On November 21, Pakistani infantry, supported by tanks and artillery launched an offensive on the Mukti Bahini who were holding the liberated area around Boyra, five miles from our eastern border. Pakistani armour, under heavy artillery cover, advanced to our border threatening our defensive positions. Their shells fell in our territory, wounding a number of our men. The local Indian military Commander took appropriate action to repulse the Pakistani attack. In this action 13 Pakistani Chafee tanks were destroyed.

On November 22, the Pakistani forces called up an air strike of four Sabre jets on our positions. These were intercepted within Indian territory by our Gnats who destroyed three Sabre jets. Two of the Pakistani pilots, who baled out, were captured on our territory. We regard this as a purely local action.

Even though Pakistan has declared an Emergency, we shall refrain from taking a similar step, unless further aggressive action by Pakistan compels us to do so in the interest of national security. In the meantime, the country should remain untroubled. Our brave armed forces and our people will ensure that any adventurism on the part of the Military regime of Pakistan meets with adequate rebuff. The rulers of Pakistan must realise that the path of peace of peaceful negotiation and reconciliation—is more rewarding than that of war and the suppression of liberty and democracy.

12.35 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd November, 1971."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd November, 1971."

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I have written to you, Sir, that more time should be allotted for discussion of the 25th Constitution Amendment Bill. Very vital issues are at stake and they should be properly represented. The opposition should have full opportunity and therefore I had suggested that at least double the time should be allotted.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received your letter and in fact I wanted to refer to it ; mean while you have spoken about it. The time proposed by the Government was four hours. The Business Advisory Committee had a lot of discussions about it and then we fixed the time at 8 hours.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हममें से बहुत से सदस्यों ने लिख कर यह आग्रह किया था कि वह जो एक खतरे की बात हुई है अर्थात् बिहार से जो भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी अध्यादेश का ड्राफ्ट प्रेमीडेंट अर्थात् भारत सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लिए इस हफ्ते के बिजनेस में उसे रखा जाय।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : If you do not wish to increase the time for that particular debate, may I suggest that you somewhat deviate from your procedure in view of the importance of this particular subject and give some of us who have a great deal to say about this, time in excess of our due. This is a request, in case you do not wish to increase the time of the entire debate.

MR. SPEAKER : It is very difficult for me to commit myself so openly. I shall try to accommodate you all.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is an agreement in Chamber, then.

MR. SPEAKER : I have some time

placed at my disposal as reserve time and I have been thinking of this, if you can speak so effectively.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : How can you presume that only he will have so much to say on that Bill? We also may have.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : May I request you to allot at least 16 hours?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indians) : This is the most important Constitution (Amendment) Bill that has ever come before Parliament, and the whole character of the Constitution is going to be changed. Give us at least three days.

MR. SPEAKER : They came out with four hours, and we then increased it to eight hours.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Suppose they had started with 1½ hours, what would you have done?

MR. SPEAKER : Leave it time, we will try to adjust. I know you are so keen to speak on it. I will try to accommodate you all.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I would request you earnestly to fix at least three days for this. It is very necessary, because there are so many matters which should be presented adequately on a matter like this. I would appeal to you.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Report go as it is. We can have minor adjustments here and there. We have been doing it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Unless we decide it at this stage ..

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May I say that we thought that for a measure like this which conforms to the hopes and aspirations of the vast majority of the people, not much time should be taken of this House. At any rate, in deference to the wishes of the Business Advisory Committee, we accepted eight hours. As you have said, some minor adjustments can be made. That means the lunch hour can be given up that day, and if neces-

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

sary we may sit for one hour more. Because we have got so much business and because of the situation that faces us from day to day, we would not like to give more time to this than is required.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : He said that this is to meet the aspirations of the vast majority of the people, but for that very reason, an important issue like this should get adequate time for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : As for the lunch hour, we will have to decide for all time that we will have no lunch hour. It is no good dispensing with it off and on.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Yes, no lunch hour for all time.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put the motion to the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have never known a matter like this to be decided by voting, and I think it is a great shame.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I have agreed that we can sit longer, but we want to finish it in two days.

MR. SPEAKER : Two days is all right. Leave it to me, I will adjust. The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd November, 1971."

The motion was adopted

12.45 hrs.

RE. SITUATION IN MAILAN AND BALAT REFUGEE CAMPS IN MEGHALAYA

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the

tragic and alarming situation that has developed in Mailan and Balat refugee camps. It is only a small place with an area of 6 square miles where more than three lakhs of refugees have taken shelter. There is no water and they are suffering in the biting cold. Recently, along with the Minister four of our members also visited that camp and we found that a number of shelters were gutted and 20,000 people were rendered homeless, I would not say home less. This has happened not once but twice. Just a few days back we got information that a similar thing happened in Balat camp. As a result of this, about 50,000 people have been rendered shelterless. You can imagine their plight. There is lack of transport and lack of communications. It is an inaccessible area flanked by two hills. In the biting cold, 50,000 people are shivering there without any cover passing the days and nights. It is a horrible situation. I want to know what steps Government have taken. This burning of huts has been done by Pakistan saboteurs. How could they come ? Why have the Government not taken enough precaution ? Thousands of young men are there. Why have they not been recruited as a volunteer corps to protect the refugees from Pak saboteurs ? It is a serious matter and I want Government to make a statement about this matter.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : It is true that Pakistan has stepped up the sabotage activities in that area, because of which some huts were burnt. The first information I have is that about 15,000 persons living there have been rendered homeless because of the fire. About other matters, I will get the information from the Meghalaya Government and make a statement. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : When you have said so much, is there any scope left for a second intervention by you, Mr. Guha ? Mr. Jyotirmoy Bose also should not intervene without my permission.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : The condition in Balat camp is really serious and steps must be taken to improve the condition there.

12.48 hrs.

DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRIES (ENFORCEMENT OF ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the enforcement of attendance of witnesses and production of documents in certain departmental inquiries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the enforcement of attendance of witnesses and production of documents in certain departmental inquiries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I introduce the Bill.

12.49 hrs.

FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : Sir, I have already moved the motion for consideration. As hon. members know, the Bill comprises of only three clauses. Clause 1 is formal and Clause 3 relates to repealing the ordinance. Only Clause 2 is important. hon. members will appreciate the importance of this clause when I remind them that an ordinance had to be issued to bring into force the provisions of this particular amendment on 11 October. That shows how important this clause is for the regulation of forward markets.

We all very well know that the Constitution, while giving certain fundamental rights

to the citizens of this country, has also given powers to Parliament to regulate these rights in the interest of the general public. Article 19(1)(g) gives all citizens the right to practise any trade or business, but at the same time Article 19(6) clearly lays down that the State will not be prevented from making any law imposing restrictions in the interest of the general public. The Directive Principles of the Constitution are also very clear. For example, Article 39(b) says that the ownership and control of material resources of the community should be distributed as best to subserve the common good. All the agencies in this country, whether engaged in the field of production or distribution, shall have always to serve this purpose.

So far as this Bill is concerned, we are concerned with the distributive aspect of our economy. It is the desire of this Government to avoid exploitation of the producer and consumer by middlemen. With this end in view, it is our ultimate desire to have wholesale trade procurement of major agricultural commodities in the public sector. It is also the desire of this Government to ban forward trading in all agricultural produce.

The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act empowers the Government to regulate matters relating to future trade. Under this Act, the Government and the Forward Market Commission constituted under the Act, have power to ban, suspend and regulate forward trading. The Government has been exercising these powers to safeguard the interests of producers, consumers and in the overall interest of our economy.

The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, as the very nomenclature denotes, relates only to forward trading and not to ready delivery contracts. Ready delivery contracts are kept outside the purview of this Act. Today there is total ban on all sorts of forward contracts so far as bullion and commodities such as groundnut and groundnut oil are concerned. It came to the notice of the Government that some speculative interests, under the guise of entering into ready delivery contracts, in fact, carried on future trading. Under the existing definition of the ready delivery contract, the delivery has to be effected within the period of eleven days. The speculative interests seemingly entered into such a contract and within the stipulated

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 24.11.71.

[Shri Ghanshyam Oza]

time entered into opposite contracts, i.e., the seller would become the buyer and the buyer would become the seller at the same rate and do away with either actual delivery of the goods or making any payment. They would soon thereafter enter into fresh contracts. This process would be repeated till the contemplated period of the future date. The amended definition will check the circumvention of the provisions of law. Those who enter into ready delivery contracts shall have actually to tender the goods and pay the price. If this is not done within the stipulated period, it will not be deemed to be a ready delivery contract. The words appearing in the definition of forward contract at a future date become redundant in view of the revised definition of a ready delivery contract. In order to stop the malpractices of the existing definition, an Ordinance was brought out on the 11th October, 1971. It had the desired effect, but we are still closely watching whether it is being observed both in spirit and letter. Here I may like to administer a stern warning to the speculative interests to desist from mis-using any provisions of law. Such attempts will rebound on them and not only Government will further tighten the provisions of the Act, but will also not hesitate to take recourse to penal provisions of the Act and will prosecute whoever defies it.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment. I do not know whether it is being moved.

श्री भूलचन्द डागा (पाली): I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 9 members, namely :—

- (1) Shri Bashweshwar Nath Bhargava
- (2) Shri Hiralal Doda

- (3) Shri K. R. Ganesha
- (4) Shri Bishwanath Jhunjunwala
- (5) Shri Shrikishan Modi
- (6) Shri N. K. Sanghi
- (7) Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma
- (8) Shri S. N. Singh ; and
- (9) Shri K. P. Yadav

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (1)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक बात इसमें कहनी है कि मन्त्रो महोदय ने स्पेकुलेशन और फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग में कुछ फर्क नहीं समझा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ स्पेकुलेशन और फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग में कुछ फर्क है या नहीं ? ..(व्यवधान)... जब आप एक इस मकसद को ले कर आते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो फारवर्ड कांट्रैक्ट है उसको तो आपने बन्द कर दिया, अब आप चाहते हैं कि जितना बिजनेस मार्केट है, जो व्यापार मंडल है ओर जिसका आधार पर आप भाव मुकदर करते हैं, आप चाहते हैं कि यह जितने काम करने वाले व्यापारी हैं जो व्यापार में डाल करते हैं, दवाली करते हैं, ब्रोकर हैं, वह सारे काम खत्म हो जाय। आप जानते हैं कि इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। बिजनेसमैन अपने एगोउट्स में इस बात को नहीं सोचेंगे कि यह फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग है या यह स्पेकुलेशन है। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आज हजारों और लाखों लोग इस काम को कर रहे हैं। आपने खुद फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग कांट्रैक्ट एक्ट में 1952 में यह कहा है, आपका खुद का यह परपज है—

"to collect and, whenever the Commission thinks it necessary public information regarding trading conditions in respect of goods to which any of the provisions of this Act is made applicable including information regarding supply, demand and prices and to submit to the Central Government periodical reports on the operation of this Act and on the working of forward markets relating to such goods ;"

आज बाजार के अन्दर तेजी और मंदी की जो बात होती है आपके दिमाग में यह है कि होर्ड हो जायगा माल और स्पेकुलेशन की वजह से प्राइस हमारी बढ़ जाती है। गवर्नमेन्ट ने अपनी उत्पादन की नीति और दूसरी नीतियों में फेल होने के कारण इसमें अमेन्डमेंट करने की बात सोची है। आपने फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग को रोका, फिर कहा कि रेडीमेड डेलीवरी जो होती है उसमें भी व्यापारी फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग कर लेते हैं, इसलिए इसको भी रोका जाय। मुझे मर्त्ता महोदय यह बताएं कि आज तब आपने कितने ऐसे केसेज पकड़े हैं और कितने का आपने चालान किया है जिन्होंने फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग किया है? कितने आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनको कि आपने माना हा कि स्पेकुलेशन करते हैं और स्पेकुलेशन के अन्दर उनको गिरफ्तार किया हो? तो सरकार इस बात को तो जानता नहीं है और कानून बना रही है। अगर आज मैंने कोई माल खरीदा रेडीमेड डेलीवरी का, 500 क्वटल मान लीजिए माल मुझे देना चाहिये रेडीमेड डेलीवरी का जा अबेलेबल नहीं है, माल मैं देना चाहता हूँ और माल अबेलेबल नहीं है तो क्या आप चाहते हैं कि वह अपना कम्पेसेटरी सूट या हजनि वा दवा न कर सके? यह जो आपका लाटर्ग सिस्टम है यह क्या है? आज जगह-जगह हर स्टेट में लाटर्ग सिस्टम शुरू कर दिया गया है। यह क्या है? केवल स्पेकुलेशन और लोगों के भाग्य पर चल रहे हैं। तो यह जो फारवर्ड कांट्रैक्ट रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट है, इसमें जो आप संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं, उसके अन्दर जो बिजनेस आज चल रहा है जिसके अन्दर लोग बतलाते हैं कि इतना माल अबेलेबल हो सकता है, इतना नहीं, अगर डाकूमेट्स में रेडीमेड माल लिखा हुआ है तो क्या आप यह समझेंगे कि माल उसके पास नहीं है इसलिए यह फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग हो गया? तो मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि गवर्नमेन्ट की नीति क्या है? फारवर्ड ट्रेडिंग और स्पेकुलेशन में आप क्या फर्क समझते हैं? रेडीमेड माल जो दस दिवस में देना है और माल कोई नहीं दे पाता है,

वापस सौदा कर लेता है तो क्या यह कांट्रैक्ट नहीं होता है? (व्यवधान) यही मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना था।

13 03 hours.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the hon. Minister accepting the amendment of the hon. Member?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA: I am not accepting it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu.

The hon Member will speak after lunch. Now we adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2 p.m.

13 01 hours.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu may now continue his speech

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): May I ask Shri Ghanshyam Oza in the very beginning why it took the Government a good three or four or five or six years to bring forward this Bill? We know that they had torpedoed the Patents Bill for about 20 years so that the drug manufacturers could make their fortune and at the same time also look after their party interests. Here also, my feelings are that similar things are happening.

Now, I do not understand one thing. Forward trading in securities was banned. What pressure was put on them to force them to appoint a committee? We did not ask for it. Who forced them to appoint a committee again to go into the evil? We wanted nothing of that kind. In fact, this is nothing but a surrender to big business which is

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

deeply involved in this speculation and forward trading.

In the course of a reply, Shri F. A. Ahmad had said in the Lok Sabha some time ago that 77 raids were carried out by the State police between January and June, 1969 in different States for illegal forward trading, and of these 51 were on complaints by the Forward Markets Commission. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister realises the magnitude of this evil; Government have been sitting over this for years, and now they want to give an eyewash. That is why they have brought forward this Bill. For, we know that nothing is going to happen. They had promulgated the ordinance on 11th October. But I asked some people who were dabbling in forward contract business, and I found that some of them were not even aware of it. So, the less I speak of its effect, the better would it be.

In India, we are surrounded by an ocean of laws rules, but they need not comply with their spirit, because if they can have arrangements elsewhere, they can do with complying with the letter only. So, this nothing but a political gimmick. They are trying to bring within the scope of this legislation a set of people who are the trickiest and cleverest that one could see in the crowd. So, I may tell you that this legislation is not going to have any effect, unless they stop the other dialogues that they have with them behind the scenes.

We have seen the Operation RAT conducted by the Income-tax Department and we know what the outcome has been. Even the Collection of arrears was less than what it was in the previous years. So, we do not have much confidence in what the Government say and what they are telling others they are doing.

Then, there is the Sarafa bazar. This is a notorious centre of forward trading. Even though it has been banned, the two places continue to be the main centres of forward trading under the Government's very nose in Delhi within a few miles of the Central Secretariat. It goes on every day. The police found that telephone connections at the hotel were being misused for forward trading purposes. I could quote from a recent clipping in this connection.

'In Fatehpuri alone, Rs. 15 lakhs in unaccounted money changed hands every day, it is said. There have been days of heavy fluctuations in the market when Rs. 1 crore in cash is reported to have changed hands. As a result of this speculation, prices for the consumers have increased approximately 75 per cent over the last two years. The police station is barely a furlong away. There is the Forward Markets Commission charged with preventing forward trading. Yet, the market opens every day with unfailing regularity and follows fixed working hours between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

'It is not that the police do not raid the buildings. They do; an eye-wash they sometimes do. Yet, surprising, a bell rings some 20 minutes before the raid is due and everybody disappears. The police team comes in all glory. Some documents are seized. A couple of people are taken into custody. The market opens again after half an hour. *Pachas sat karid liya teen bech diya*'

It goes on.

'The proprietors of the building, it is reported, have made various representations to the highest authorities about this illegal operation with a colossal amount of money. The authorities have remained silent.

'Forward trading in banned commodities is a highly organised affair, better organised perhaps than the legal stock market. So powerful is its influence that some newspaper publish the rates and fluctuations every day.'

'Let us go back to the Fatehpuri hotel. When the market opens, every item has its own ring room or shack where operations are conducted. Every commodity has separate units for dealing and price quotation. The 'boli' or the price called of chana, for example, is for 50 kg. The minimum speculation is that of two tons.'

This is what is happening under the very nose of authority. We have seen in Calcutta that the police are paid for arresting people involved in this. Unless he is arrested and taken away, he continues to lose more. So the police are paid bribes in Lajon

Range auction—of the Calcutta Fatka bazar and stock market. They pay money to the police to get arrested. That is the funny thing.

There are three types of this evil. One is the ready market, the second is the forward market and the third is the futures market. The futures market means fictitious market. Every conceivable item is covered, specially agricultural items, where the small producers are helpless and unprotected. The Government have been a passive watcher of all these things. The beneficiaries are the big moneybags, the patron saint of this Government. Even to cheat the smaller fries, the bigger fry manipulate by getting round people who are in the grip of a bearish movement. If he is losing due to a bullish market, he tries to hoodwink the smaller fry. A big speculator, a member of this House, did the same only sometime ago. When he saw the market was going up in jute goods at the time of his stipulated delivery, he refused to pay the full difference or deliver the goods. So the smaller fry were affected.

Government indulge in a fanfare of talk about collecting tax affairs, checking smuggling, curbing speculators and so on. We know smuggling goes on to the tune of Rs. 400 crores a year. About over-invoicing and under-invoicing, I have been talking about it since 1967 when I came to this House. So also about circulation of black money.

Now this item is certainly added to this. The personnel manning the Government machinery, the machinery you operate has been beyond repair. It cannot certainly take any more patch repair. You will not be able to penetrate this gang for the simple reason that they have taken to expecting verbal contracts. They do not keep anything in legible writing.

I talked to a person a fortnight ago, a person who is deeply involved in this. He said that 'all we shall do is to take to verbal contracts and not take to writing'. This is a bad thing, but it is good for them that in their sphere of business, nobody dishonours a commitment. While there are very few cases where there is a verbal agreement, I will tell you how these dirty transactions are killing our industries. They are killing the tax collection; killing the small share-holders,

killing the worker. For example, Mr. Girdharilal Mehta, who is a big jute product exporter, is the controlling factor in a firm, say, Jardine Henderson, Ltd., which has a number of jute mills under its control. What Mr. Girdharilal Mehta does is, under the name of one of his proprietary firms, Kant and Co., he enters into a forward contract with foreign buyers as far as jute export is concerned. He watches the trend of the market. If the market goes down, the business remains in the hands of proprietary concern; if the market goes up, he passes the contract on to the jute mills directly which are under the control of Jardine Henderson, Ltd., in which he holds a controlling interest. That is the advantage of having interlocking capital. That is how this is functioning. The story, to sum it up, actually comes to this. Heads I win, tails you lose. A big man cannot be disturbed.

Then there are umpteen number of malpractices in the dealings in jute and jute goods. For example, if a B-twill bag—I do not know who understands these jute market specifications.

AN HON. MEMBER : Except you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No, I don't. I am trying to understand. A B-twill bag weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb, and its weight could be reduced if one wants. Suppose, it is a Government order and the quotation is accepted, the tycoon will order the mill to produce the bag weighing two pounds. That means the price to the buyer comes to the tune of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the commodity which is not noticed by the Government.

Today, what we find is that there are about 90,000 tonnes of jute that the mills require in West Bengal, and by a very rough calculation or estimate, we have come to the conclusion that the poor *kisan* or the grower loses nothing less than Rs. 550 per tonne. The cheating is done through the bogey of moisture content, weight, and the price that is paid is transacted through different dummy middle men.

Then, I have talked many a time—this is inter-connected with forward trading—about trading in jute goods. Trading in jute goods is one of the biggest evils that has engulfed the Calcutta business market. Today, the Government has fixed the minimum regis-

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

tration price for carpet backing material for export, which is for the time being, Rs. 3,933 per tonne. Then there is the question of paying a premium; that is underhand. It may be anything between Rs. 300 and Rs. 800. It need not always be underhand, but it is taken that way. It goes up to Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 4,700 per tonne of carpet backing material. What is the outcome. The goods are exported to America. Here, the running prices are Rs. 4,700 per tonne. In America, the current price is Rs. 5,200 per tonne, excluding freight. So, by the structure that is there, in this market, they are depriving this country of its foreign exchange earning per tonne to the tune of Rs. 400. They are depriving income-tax collection in this country to the tune of Rs. 400. They are depriving the worker to the tune of Rs. 400, which is an extra profit. It is a very big vicious circle and I have no doubt that the Government will not be able to go anywhere near the core of it. This Government knows everything, but it cannot disturb their masters. I ask Mr. Oza.

Could you kindly find out for the House what is the average registered price of export of jute goods during the last 12 months, carpet bagging material particularly? The only answer lies in nationalising jute trade, jute mills, the import-export trade, the wholesale business of foodgrains and other essential commodities. There is no short-cut or other remedy. The whole thing is so mouth-caten that there is no other way-out. You cannot really hoodwink people by telling these things.

Mr. Oza has the industries portfolio and he might be able to do something. He may know how recently the B B Amalgamated mills, five jute mills with paid-up share value of Rs. 10, manipulated the market value to Rs. 6.50 each and it has changed from Andrew Yule and Company and some other individuals at Rs. 24 a share. The present buyers and B. P. Boddai and others or their company and they are buying only 55 per cent of Andrew Yule's holding. Now the minority shareholders, small shareholders who are often helpless and are exploited have made representations to the Government that the Government should force the new buyers to give an offer to all the shareholders, as was the case in J. F. Chapdani jute mills when James Finlay Company sold their shares; a small shareholder may not like to invest his money with the new management.

I do not like to say very much on this matter. It has become such a wide spread vicious circle in the last 25 years that there is no other remedy than what I have suggested: nationalise the basic commodity transactions and import-export trade, particularly where the poor grower or the agriculturist is involved.

SHRI D K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : The present amendment appears to be a small one, to bring out the distinction between the definition of a forward contract under section 2 (c) and the definition of a late delivery contract under section 2 (i). It has been said that in the guise of late delivery contract some speculators, profiteers and hoarders have been carrying on forward trade contracts. To put an end to this, the Bill seeks to make certain amendments. After 20 years of experience—the Act is dated 1952—the Government were able to discover certain defects in the definition of the forward contracts and late delivery contract. It appears that speculation is on the increase only because of the defect in the definition. That is not the reason at all. The present amendment is a bunkum and an eye wash; it does not go deep into the matter and as far as my party, the Communist party, is concerned, we have been giving suggestions to completely abolish forward contracts. That is the only solution. And the crisis in this forward contracts is as old as the hills. I will cite some examples.

Government has assumed all the powers under different amending Acts, viz., Act 46 of 1953, Act 32 of 1957 and Act 52 of 1960. In addition, there is the Forward Markets Commission and also an Advisory Body set up to check speculation. In spite of all this find that illegal, excessive, speculative trading has been rampant through out the country.

I do not want to go into the mechanism of it as Government are more aware of it than I, but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a report in the *Economic Times* of yesterday that prices have dropped in gur as a result of Government's action regarding forward markets. In the Hapur Market the price of gur had shot up to Rs. 132.50 but now it has come down to Rs. 85 because of the banning of forward contracts in gur. Some of the big manufacturers of gur, some of the sugar mill owners and big sugarcane hoarders started forward

trading in gur, and the sugar mill owners took money from the nationalised banks as credit and invested it in gur. But the speculators over-shot the mark, and therefore the Government was forced to intervene, and the result is that gur prices have fallen.

From this two conclusions are very clear. One is that the producers of cane are not at all benefited; they are the hardest hit and this has disastrous consequences for them because it is they who produce gur. Secondly even when the prices shot up, it was the speculators who packeted the entire money at the cost of the cane grower and the consumer, the growers did not get any benefit out of that also.

There is another news item reported in the *Economic Times* of 19th November, 1971 to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. In the front page, it has been stated :

"Late this evening, the Reserve Bank relaxed its credit control against cotton. The decision would appear to be contrary to the Finance Minister's assurance in the Lok Sabha of a credit squeeze against speculative commodities."

Now the cat is out of the bag. Despite the assurance given by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha, the Governor of the Reserve Bank and the bureaucrats have flouted this policy and started permitting credit against cotton and other speculative commodities to such speculators. Even the solemn assurances of Government given on the floor of this House are thrown overboard by the bureaucrats in charge of banking and finance. Unless and until the entire forward trading system is completely abolished, we cannot achieve our goal, in spite of these amendments. The time has now come for testing the *bona fides* of the Government. Hoarders, profiteers and speculators must be treated on a par with Pakistani war criminals. They must be arrested and sent to prison. For that, this forward trading has to be abolished.

It is well known that Government has set up a Forward Markets Commission. Who are the members? Handmaids of speculators! The past Chairman was, one of the largest speculators in cotton. He is already dead gone. This was not merely a rumour but it

was proved to be true. So, we will not be able to curb this evil by making amendments here and there. I do not know if anybody at the top has any hand in it.

With regard to the definitions, hundreds of decisions are there. It is only the hoarders and speculators who take the matter to the Supreme Court and High Court. Will the minister lay on the Table a statement showing the numbers and speculators who have been arrested? In 1962 there was a case Raghubar Dayal Jayaprakash Vs State. Raghubar Dayal was looting, taking advantage of forward trading. But on one occasion he fell out with the commission and some minister. There was a notification dated 11-2-59 banning forward market in gur. He took the matter to the Supreme Court and challenged the validity of the Act, just because he was going to lose Rs. 48,000! I also enquired from the Supreme Court lawyers and I am told that there are not much of cases launched by the Government. The Government has not launched much of the prosecutions. Nothing of the kind.

This kind of amendment has nothing to do with the reality. It is far away from the reality. This cannot solve the problem. I am totally opposed to forward trading and the present amendment. It only appears that it can make some progress. But it is far away from the reality.

With these words, I oppose this amending Bill.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : (झुमनू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अग्रिम सीदे का व्यापार देश के व्यापार के इतिहास में काफी महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। अपने जमाने में हमने देखा था कि कोई काटन किंग, कोई सिलवर किंग कोई गोल्ड किंग कहलाया। जो सीदे किये जाते थे उनमें न तो कुछ बेचा जाता था और न ही खरीदा जाता था और आज भी जो वे सीदे होते हैं उनमें न खरीदा जाता है और न ही बेचा जाता है। यह जो व्यवस्था है यह ब्रिटिश काल से चली आ रही है। जब हमारी सरकार बनी तब हमने इसकी गलतियों को, इसकी कमियों को देखा और 1952 में सरकार ने सबसे पहले इस व्यापार को रेग्युलेट करने के

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

बारे में, कंट्रोल करने के बारे में कदम उठाये। आज सरकार एक दूसरा संशोधन ला रही है ताकि इस व्यापार को और भी ज्यादा हम कंट्रोल कर सकें। सदन के अन्दर तथा बाहर भी कहा जा रहा है और इसको मैं भी स्वीकार करता हूँ कि फॉरवर्ड कंट्रैक्ट्स में जितने व्यापारी इनवाल्व्ड होते हैं उनके पास काफी धन होता है और उनका प्रभाव सरकार पर कसई न हो, इसको स्वीकार करके मैं नहीं चलना चाहता। सरकार के अफसरों पर वे अपने इनफ्लुएंस को एक्सरसाइज करते हैं। जो भी व्यवस्था होती है उसमें कोई ब कोई खामी रह जाती है और उसका फायदा उठाते रहते हैं। मैं सरकार को कठैम करने के लिए यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ। सरकार की मर्शानरी जैसी है उसमें इस प्रकार का प्रावधान रहता ही है और उसका वे लोग फायदा उठाते हैं और वही एक बहाना लेकर और वही दूसरा बहाना लेकर लाभ उठाते रहते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो प्रोड्यूसर होता है जो अपना खून पसीना एक करके माल पैदा करता है, उसको इसका खमियाजा भुगतना पड़ता है। उसके साथ साथ कंज्यूमर को भी इसका खमियाजा भुगतना पड़ता है। हम देखते हैं फॉरवर्ड कंट्रैक्ट में किसी को कोई लेना देना नहीं पड़ता है। सिर्फ जो डिफेंस होता है वही ले लिया जाता है बाँट दिया जाता है। अगर इससे किसी दूसरे को हानि न होती हो और वे ही आपस में ले दे लें तो किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता। एतराज तब होना है जब फॉरवर्ड ट्रेडिंग के जो प्राइसिस होती हैं उनमें बहुत ज्यादा डिफेंस पैदा होता है जिससे प्रोड्यूसर और कंज्यूमर दोनों को हानि उठानी पड़ती है और इसीलिए हम फील करते हैं कि इस प्रकार की जो व्यवस्था है, उसको बन्द होना चाहिये।

कुछ भातनीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि फॉरवर्ड ट्रेडिंग को कम्प्लीटली बन्द कर देना चाहिये, इस प्रकार के सौदे यहाँ नहीं होने चाहिये। मैं

कहना चाहता हूँ कि फॉरवर्ड कंट्रैक्ट्स के सभी सौदे आप बन्द न भी करें तो भी आपको चाहिये कि आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग इसमें लाएं। हम देखते हैं कि प्रोड्यूसर और कंज्यूमर दोनों को इस प्रकार के सौदों से हानि उठानी पड़ती है। जो पैदा करता है उसको कितना मिलता है और जो कंज्यूमर करता है उसको कितना पैसे करना पड़ता है, इसको आप देखें। इस प्रकार के सौदों से एक यह दिक्कत सामने आती है। इस वास्ते मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितना भी जल्दी हो सके इसमें आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग लायें। कच्चे माल की जितनी भी प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, उनमें आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग लायें फिर चाहे एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स वे हो या ज्यूट की प्रोड्यूस हो, काटन की हो या कोई दूसरी हो। फूडग्रेज, जूट आदि सबको सरकार अपने हाथ में लेगी तो प्रोड्यूसर को भी उसकी अच्छी कीमत मिलेगी, मुनाफा मिलेगा और कंज्यूमर के हाथ भी वह चीज ठीक से जाएगी, उसको भी ज्यादा पैसे नहीं करना पड़ेगा। इस वास्ते सरकार इस दिशा में जिननी जल्दी हो सके, कदम उठाये।

फॉरवर्ड ट्रेडिंग को कंट्रोल करने के लिए आपने कमिशन बना रखा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बताया जाए कि उसके चेयरमैन हैं कौन और मेम्बर कौन हैं? फॉरवर्ड ट्रेडिंग की देखभाल करने वाले कौन हैं? क्या उसमें जो प्रोड्यूसर करता है या जो कंज्यूमर है, वह भी कहीं पिकचर में आता है? मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं आता है। उसमें उन्हीं लोगों को रिप्रिजेंटेशन मिला हुआ है जो फॉरवर्ड ट्रेडिंग से रूपा कमाते हैं, मुनाफा कमाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग को पूरी तरह से जारी नहीं करते हैं तब तक इसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए जो एक्जामल है, जो प्रोड्यूसर है और जो कंज्यूमर है, उन दोनों की इसमें रिप्रिजेंटेशन बें। ऐसा आपने किया तब तो कुछ कंट्रोल आप कर सकेंगे बना जो बिजिनेसमैन हैं जो इससे कमाते रहे हैं जिन्होंने कानूनी

करोड़ों रुपया कमाया है और कमा रहे हैं वे इसको इनफ्लुएंस करते रहेंगे, सरकारी मशीनरी को इनफ्लुएंस करते रहेंगे। इस वास्ते उस कमीशन या कमेटी में इयू रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिये कंज्यूमर का और प्रोड्यूसर का।

मैं सदन का अधिक समय न लेकर एक ही बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज वह समय आ गया है जबकि हमारी नीतियों को बन-प्रभावित नहीं कर सके, बिजनेसमैन प्रभावित न कर सकें। इस प्रकार का एक वातावरण हम बना कर चलना चाहते हैं और देश हमसे अपेक्षा करता है, कंज्यूमर अपेक्षा करता है, प्रोड्यूसर अपेक्षा करता है कि हमें इयू रिटर्न मिले अपनी चीज का और हमें अपने दाम के बदले वाजिब चीज मिले। इन बदली हुई परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए जितना भी इस समय इसमें हो सकता है वह आप करें और जल्दी से जल्दी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की तरफ कदम उठाएं। जितना भी रा मैटीरियल है, एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस है, उन सबकी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग राइट बे में हो। इसलिए मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि थोड़ा बहुत आप जो संशोधन कर रहे हैं उससे कुछ रिलीफ मिलेगी, कुछ बेक होगा, उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन वास्तव में समर्थन तब होगा जब आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग लाएंगे।

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,† I would like to say a few words on the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1971 introduced by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development.

Sir, all of us are aware of the importance of the legislation under discussion now. It is also realised that forward trading is the main reason for the phenomenal rise in prices of essential commodities and also in industrial raw materials. The speculators and hoarders are only interested in making quick money at the cost of our society and they are finding out every day the loopholes in our legislations so that they can exploit them for their own aggrandisement. On the

one side it is dinned into our ears that the production in all sectors of our economy has increased and it is proclaimed from house-tops that we have achieved the green revolution in the country. But, what do we find on the other side? There is a price spiral everywhere. It is time that the Government bestows greater attention to this problem and tries to find out the basic reasons for this. On page 48 of the Economic Survey, 1970-71 it is stated :

"Among the shortages that have bedevilled the economy during the year, the most persistent and insidious from the point of view of the price level for essential commodities are those relating particularly to cotton and oilseeds. Even in regard to foodgrains, while the general situation has been good, supplies have been short for pulses and even for rice the position is only marginally satisfactory."

This is what the Economic Survey conducted by the Government tells.

From this it is sufficiently clear that the hoarders and speculators are holding the country to ransom with the sharp-edged weapon of forward trading in their hands. Unless the forward trading in all the commodities is put to an end to for all times to come, the Government cannot control the price rise. It is common knowledge that after a great deal of agitation and struggle the Government banned the forward trading in *gr* which is used by the common man throughout the country. The way in which the Government takes recourse to banning of forward trading in essential commodities as and when the occasion arises shows the reluctance on the part of Government to take to this effective weapon and to end forward trading once and for all.

To give you one example of the consequence of forward trading, I will refer to cotton. When the price of cotton goes up as a result of forward trading, naturally the price of yarn goes up. The weavers are unable to buy yarn at such an exorbitant price and run their traditional profession. Lakhs and Lakhs of families of weavers have been suffering as a result of forward trading in cotton and in fact many of them have become

† The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

destitute. Similarly, in the case of groundnut oil which is in daily use of the poorest of the poor in the country, the speculators have their say and the distress of the people cannot be enumerated by me within the short time available to me.

I will refer you to page 157 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Industrial Development. Chapter III deals with Forward Markets Commission, a very important organisation with the Government to control and to curb forward trading in the commodities. You will be surprised to know that only 14 lines have been given to detail the functioning of this organisation. In fact, only 4 lines depict how the Forward Markets Commission is functioning. There is no information at all as to how many raids were conducted by the Enforcement Wing of the Commission, in how many cases what kind of action has been taken and in how many banned commodities the forward trading was indulged in by the speculators. I would like the hon. Minister to give to the House these details so that we may know how forward trading is effectively controlled by the Ministry. But, it is beyond my comprehension that only this much attention has been paid by the Government to the functioning of Forward Markets Commission.

It was a laudable step that the Government banned forward trading in shares and securities in the year 1969 and all of us felt that the hold of monopolists on the country's economy would get weakened. But; suddenly last year the Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Anjaria to consider whether forward trading in shares and securities could be resumed. It is clear that the speculators are only exploiting the vacillation of the Government in such an important issue. There is no firm policy so far as forward trading is concerned and in consequence the hoarders and speculators have their field day. I would like to the hon. Minister to inform the house as to what happened to the report of the Anjaria Committee and what action has been taken on the recommendations of the Committee.

If the Government are really keen to save the country's economy from the grip of speculators, if the Government are determined to control the rise in prices of essen-

tial commodities, if the Government are really interested in the welfare of 50 crores of people, especially at this critical juncture when the country's security is threatened by external aggression from Pakistan, then the only alternative left to the Government is to ban forward trading in all the commodities for ever. Unless the industrial commodities are taken away from the clutches of hoarders and speculators the economy of the country will never pick up. The good intentions of the Government should not be confined to paper alone and in particular this legislation should not become a paper legislation, but it should be implemented with all the force at the command of the Government.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि आम लोगों के लिए जीवन-निर्वाह की वस्तुएँ सुलभ हो गयें, वह ठीक तरह से उन्हें प्राप्त हो सकें उसकी गारंटी देने के लिए जो भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं उससे किसी का कोई विरोध नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में जो संशोधन किए गए हैं उन संशोधनों द्वारा आप अपनी इच्छा की पूर्ति कहाँ तक कर सकेंगे या जनता को कहाँ तक लाभ पहुँचा सकेंगे इसमें संदेह है। और संदेह इसलिए है कि पिछले कई बार जो संशोधन आप लाए उनका कोई खास असर लोगों पर पड़ा हो, जनता पर पड़ा हो या बाजार पर पड़ा हो तो ऐसी बात नहीं है। बायदा बाजारों पर आपका नियंत्रण होने पर भी वह सट्टा बाजार में बदल गए हैं। स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में आम तौर पर खूले रूप में आज बादे के नाम पर सट्टे चल रहे हैं और आपकी सारी मशीनरी अक्षम होकर उसको देखती रहती है। उससे यही लगता है कि सरकार निष्क्रिय होकर बैठी है या कुछ करना नहीं चाहती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल कानून बना देने से या कानून में संशोधन कर देने से काम नहीं चलता। उसके लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण भी बनाना चाहिए जो उपयुक्त वातावरण आप बना नहीं पाए हैं। आज जिस

तरह से जमाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति, मुनाफाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है क्या उसको आप इस कानून के द्वारा समाप्त कर पायेंगे ? वह तो पिछले दिनों में भी नहीं समाप्त हो पाए हैं। कीमतें बढ़ी है, महंगाई बढ़ी है। फार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग के बारे में, रेडी डिलीवरी के बारे में जो संशोधन आप लाए उसके बाद फिर चाहे यह आपकी मान्यताप्राप्त संस्थाएं हों, मान्यताप्राप्त एक्सचेंज हों या मान्यताप्राप्त कमीशन एजेंसी हो या गैर-मान्यताप्राप्त हों, जो कुछ बाजार में चल रहा है, जो कुछ स्थिति है, उससे साफ जाहिर है कि देश के अंदर आम तौर पर सट्टेबाजी की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। उस सट्टेबाजी की प्रवृत्ति के कारण कीमतें बढ़ी है। दूसरे कुछ आधिक पहलू भी हो सकते हैं। बहुत सी चीजों के अंदर जिनके अंदर बायदा बाजार नहीं है, या जिनके अंदर कोई बाजा बाजार अथवा रेडी डिलीवरी की बात नहीं है, जिनके अंदर कोई सट्टा बाजार भी नहीं है उन वस्तुओं की कीमतें भी बढ़ी है। आज खाद्यान्नों को ले लीजिए, दालों को ले लीजिए और बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनके दाम बढ़े हैं। आप केवल बायदा बाजार को दोष नहीं दे सकते। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आपके संशोधन के पीछे कोई गलत भावना है, आपकी भावना अच्छी है। लेकिन आपका जो काम करने का ढंग है, जो मशीनरी आपकी है, चाहे वह फार्वर्ड मार्केट कमीशन हो या कोई और एजेंसी हो, उसकी क्षमता इतनी कम है कि उसके कारण जमाखोरी के ऊपर कोई नियंत्रण कोई बंधन हो, यह स्थिति दिखाई नहीं देती।

एक आपने जो शाब्दिक परिवर्तन किया है धारा 2 में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ उस शाब्दिक परिवर्तन का असर कितना पड़ता है ? उसमें केवल एक शब्द "एट ए फ्यूचर डेट" निकाल दिया गया है, क्या उससे फार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग की सारी स्थिति बदल जायगी ? क्या अनअथराइज्ड लोग अपना व्यवसाय बन्द कर देंगे या ओथोराइज्ड लोग अपना व्यवसाय बन्द कर देंगे। आजकल जिस तरह की प्रवृत्ति चल रही है,

मैं उसकी डिटेल् में नहीं जाना चाहता—न लेना, न देना, जबानी जमा खर्च करना, टाइम पर सौदे की काट देना, बदले में जो ज्यादा या कमी होती है, उसको दे-ले देना, इसमें कहां तक परिवर्तन हो सकेगा, मुझे इसमें सन्देह है।

ठीक इसी प्रकार से जो रेडी-डिलीवरी का तरीका है, उसके लिए रेडी डिलीवरी की परिभाषा में भी कुछ प्रतिबन्ध जोड़ने का आपने प्रयत्न किया है, उस प्रतिबन्ध के द्वारा फारवर्ड मार्केट पर कितना अमर पड़ेगा, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि अध्यादेश में जो विवरण दिया है या इस विधेयक में जो विवरण दिया है, उसमें यह स्थिति कहीं स्पष्ट नहीं होनी है कि इसके द्वारा आप कितना कन्ट्रोल कर पायेंगे, कीमतों को किस हद तक स्थिर कर पायेंगे, किस हद तक महंगाई को रोक पायेंगे ? माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी बताने की चेष्टा नहीं की है कि नीतिगत रूप में वह बायदा बाजार के किस हद तक पक्ष में है, किस हद तक उसको चाहते हैं और हद तक नहीं चाहते हैं। एक तरफ कहते हैं कि बायदा बाजार पर पूरी तरह से नियन्त्रण लगाने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं, प्रायः समाप्त कर रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ बायदा बाजार के लिये यह सारा ऐक्ट है, इसमें अनेकों धारायें हैं, पीनल-क्लाज भी है, सारी-की-सारी स्थिति बही है।

माननीय मंत्री जी की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए भी मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति आज चल रही है, उसके लिए इस प्रकार के नियन्त्रण के बावजूद भी कानूनों में जो दोष हैं, उनके कारण बाजार में आज जो व्यवस्था व्याप्त है, जिस प्रकार से बायदा बाजार आज सट्टा बाजार के रूप में परिणित हो गया है, उस पर आप प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगा पायेंगे। इसके लिए आप कोई ऐसी एजेंसी नियुक्त करें या अपनी मशीनरी को सक्षम करें जिसके द्वारा आप प्रतिबन्ध लगा पायें और जिस प्रकार की आपकी भावना है कि

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

लोगों को बीज सही मूल्यों पर मिल पाये, मूल्यों के दाम स्थिर रहें, अटा-बूटी न हो, जिससे आम लोग प्रभावित न हो पायें, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था बनी रहे। मैं आपकी भावना का पुनः आदर करते हुए निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप कोई सुझाव, सख्त मशीनरी बनाने का प्रयत्न कीजिए जिससे आम लोगों को राहत मिल सके और आप भी अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो सकें तथा गरीबी और मंहगाई के कुबक्र से जनता को राहत मिल सके।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : It seems to me from the speeches that have been made that the function of forward trading has not been clearly understood. There has to be a distinction between speculation and forward trading. Speculation you may undoubtedly condemn, but forward trading performs a very necessary economic function, and so long as you can make it function in that way and not allow it to be abused, it is a good thing, and it seems to me very necessary, so that if Government wish to regulate forward trading, it is certainly a step in the right direction. But when they go further and by this amendment seek to cut out even such little scope as there existed for manufacturers and processors to see that they do not suffer through fluctuations of prices, then I think they are doing positive harm.

In the main, I would say that forward trading is necessary for agricultural commodities which have to be processed. For instance, if you take groundnut, groundnuts have to be processed into groundnut oil; the oil manufacturer buys the groundnut and later converts it into oil and sells it. When he buys the groundnut at a particular price, he at the same time enters into a hedge contract about the time that he would make it into oil and sell it and thus safeguards himself against the market fluctuations in the meantime in the prices of groundnuts. By doing so, he does not have to suffer loss, nor does he have to add a considerable margin of safety to the prices of the oil which he sells. In fact, by being able to hedge, he is able to stabilise the prices. I am only giving an illustration.

It seems to me that if Government make it impossible for processors to have recourse to hedge trading, then they are taking a step which is definitely retrograde. The suggestion that the State may take over the entire trad-

ing in this regard is not sound. But if the State does what it is being asked to do, then it might perhaps consider, what a colossal and impossible task it would be undertaking to take over the entire trade in groundnuts, cotton and jute, the kinds of commodities which have to be processed. It seems to me that when Government have decided to tighten the parent Act by proposing to close the loopholes in regard to the ready market, I think that they are perhaps doing something which is likely to do more harm than good.

I am not suggesting that speculation should be allowed so run riot. Speculation is something quite different; genuine forward trading is something which performs a real economic role and it should be allowed. It should be regulated by all means to see that it is not abused. For the purpose of regulation, by all means, let Government act as firmly and as drastically as they may desire. But let them not make impossible genuine economic activities or seek to restrict them so as to make them impossible.

In fact, as some other speakers have pointed out, if you close the door completely and prohibit it, just like prohibition of alcoholic drinks, it will only make matters worse and lead to worse evils. Prohibition of this kind will only drive necessary activities underground and encourage speculation, rather than permit genuine activity. As one of the speakers pointed out, it will be easy to circumvent this by having recourse to verbal transactions. In fact, in all these forward transactions, the bulk of them are initially purely verbal, recorded only later. Thus if you control it, as you now propose to do, it will become more harmful and you will make it operate in a more harmful manner.

I would, therefore, earnestly request the Minister to reconsider this matter. If he is not able to do that straightway let him at least accept the amendment for reference to a Select Committee where the entire question can be gone into fully to see precisely why it is that the forward markets regulations have not been successful so far and what you should do to make them a success, so that the real economic function is performed satisfactorily; this will help both the producer and the consumer. Rather than do something in haste, I do plead earnestly with the Minister to consider this suggestion of mine to have the matter fully gone into by those competent to do so.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : While I feel deeply grateful for some of the constructive suggestions made by some hon. Members, I am constrained to observe that they have unnecessarily enlarged the discussion. Some of the points raised by them, though very important, are not strictly relevant to the present Bill.

As I said in the beginning, this Bill only tries to amend the definition of ready delivery contract. A suggestion has been made that it be referred to a select committee. I would request the mover to consider this aspect. As one of the hon. members mentioned, there was a Committee appointed to review the working of the Forward Markets Regulation Act and the working of the Forward Markets Commission. We are going to have a comprehensive Bill based on consideration of the report of the Committee. When that Bill is before the House, it can certainly be referred to a select committee because it will contain many provisions in deciding upon which we will require the guidance and experience of all hon. members, as Shri Patel pointed out. That would be the proper stage for referring the matter to the Select Committee when we are having a comprehensive review of the old legislation from all points of view. But for one clause and that too which proposes to amend section 2(i) about ready delivery contract, that is not necessary. Suppose it is referred to the Select Committee, would the Select Committee be able to devote more than two hours to that clause? Even in the Select Committee we could thrash out the whole thing within an hour or so. When on the floor of this House we have had enough time for considering this,—I think we have examined the definition in detail—I request the hon. Member not to press that this Bill be referred to the Select Committee.

15.00 hrs.

Again, he has not even been good enough to include me in the Select Committee. A Select Committee without the Minister—

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : If he includes, you are agreed?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : I am afraid I will not be able to accept this amendment. I think after what I have said, that a comprehensive Bill is going to be introduced—

SHRI M. C. DAGA : Speculation in forward trading.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : It is not necessary in this Bill. But so far as this Bill is concerned, it is only to plug a loophole which has come to the notice of the Forward Market Commission and which was being misused. How was it being misused? So many hon. friends have said that after 20 years, we are coming forward with an amendment of the definition of ready delivery contract. This definition of ready delivery contract has got to be amended because when forward trading is banned, or suspended, people resort to acts of subterfuge. When forward trading is allowed to be regulated by the Forward Market Commission and it went in its normal course, then, this was not resorted to. This definition was not resorted to for carrying out trade which was of a good character. We have to bring it when we have put a ban or we have suspended future trading in most of the commodities; so it has become necessary to bring this amendment in order to amend the definition clause of ready delivery contract, so that we can effectively control the forward trading which we mean to control. Therefore, we have come forward with this amendment.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister indicate when he proposes to bring in this a comprehensive Bill to which he refers? How soon?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : I will not be able to give the time; it would be done as early as possible. It is under thorough examination.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The point of my question was only this. If it was likely to be brought at a fairly early date, why then should you tinker with an Act which has gone on for a considerably long time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is only to plug a loophole.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : So long as we have not got a comprehensive Bill, so long as it has not been passed by Parliament, we cannot afford to allow this loophole to be exploited by persons who want to indulge in practices which are not in the interests of the common man. Therefore, I would urge

[Shri Ghanshyam Oza]

upon the hon. Members to accept the small amendment, because, so many of them are worried about the activities which are not in the larger interests of the public, and this will enable the Government to control those activities and I will certainly request them to reconsider what they have said.

Some Members waxed eloquent about hoarding and profiteering and all these things. In spite of this, they say that even when this piece of legislation is brought to the Statute-Book, hoarding is going on and profiteering is going on. They forget what is the function of the Forward Market Commission and what is the purpose of bringing this legislation. As I said in the beginning, under Article 19(g) of the Constitution, every citizen is free to practise any trade, business or profession. So, he is free to do that. That is a fundamental right given by the constitution to every citizen. But Article 19(6) also says that this right can be reasonably restricted by the larger public interest, and therefore it is that this Forward Market Commission Act has stood the test of the courts; it is a legal piece of legislation, it cannot be Challenged, because it reasonably restricts the right of the citizen to practise any trade. Therefore, the function of the present legislation is only to regulate forward trading. As we have been saying we want to regulate forward trading effectively particularly in agricultural commodities when it is allowed. In my speech I said that we wanted to see that so far as agricultural commodities were concerned future trading was not practised or allowed.

Some hon. Members asked how many prosecutions were launched and how many cases were put before the court? Every year we are having raids on so many markets which are functioning illegally or improperly and put up cases before the court... (*Interruptions.*) In 1963, 91 persons were convicted and in 1964, 53 were convicted. If you co-operate we shall be able to bring many more persons within the grip of the law.

This small Bill is only an attempt to plug the loophole which was being taken advantage of by unscrupulous people. We want to give a stern warning to persons who do not abide by law. We will not tolerate all these things; we shall launch prosecutions whenever it is necessary to do so. With these words I

request the hon. Members to pass this small Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put to vote the amendment moved by Shri Daga for referring this Bill to a Select Committee.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.07 hrs.

SMALL COINS (OFFENCES) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention of melting or destruction of small coins, hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Government had been receiving reports of shortage of small coins in several parts of the country since the middle of last year. Action was taken immediately to step up the production of small coins in the mints. The two mints at Alipore and Hyderabad were put to 60 hours working per week, as against 48 hours earlier, from the month of October/November 1970. The mint at Bombay was put to two-shift working of nine hours each from July 1970. The number of men engaged in the production of coins was also increased. As a result of these measures, the daily rate of production in the mints went up from 12 lakh pieces per day in August 1970 to 35 lakh pieces per day in January/February 1971. The current rate of production of small coins is over 50 lakh pieces per day. Government have also taken several other measures for stepping up the pace of output of coins in the mints. The ten paise coins are now being minted in aluminium magnesium alloy which enables a faster pace of output than the aluminium-bronze alloy in which this denomination of coins used to be minted until recently. With a similar object in view, it has been decided to mint fifty paise coins in cupro-nickel, instead of in nickel and to resume the minting of 25 paise coins (in cupro-nickel alloy instead of in pure nickel) holding in abeyance further minting of the 20 paise coins in aluminium bronze. The minting of these coins in the new alloy will commence shortly. The measures already taken have undoubtedly contributed to ease the coin shortage to some extent and are expected to further improve the situation in the near future.

An analysis of the possible causes of shortage has revealed that considerable quantities of the earlier minted coins in cupro-nickel alloy of the denominations of 2 paise and 5 paise, and to some extent 10 paise also, have gone out of circulation because, with the rise in the price of the metals used in them, their metallic value outstripped their face value and it became a paying proposition to use the coins as metal for various purposes. There are also reports that aluminium-bronze 20 paise and 10 paise coins are being melted for production of cheap trinkets and fountain-pen nibs. The diversion of coins for other uses has been responsible for reducing the volume of coins in circulation. The additional quantities since put into circulation have not fully neutralised the erosion already taken place

and still taking place due to melting of coins.

It became clear that complete normalcy could not be reached unless the business of melting of coins is put an end to. Legally, however, melting of coins was not an offence. There was no provision in the Indian Code, or the Indian Coinage Act, or Metal Token Act which debarred a person from melting a coin. This legal lacuna had to be made good on an urgent basis, if further diversion of coins for purposes of melting was to be stopped. Government had, therefore, no alternative but to promulgate the Small Coins (Offences) Ordinance, 1971, on 22nd October, 1971 declaring melting of small coins and hoarding such coins for the purpose of melting an offence in law. The Bill now introduced is meant to replace this Ordinance. As shortage of small coins, which this legislation is intended to tackle, is expected to be a temporary phenomenon, it is proposed to enact the law with a duration of three years only.

I commend this Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to provide for the prevention of melting or destruction of small coins, hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for the prevention of melting or destruction of small coins, hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 8 members, namely :—

- (1) Shri Bashweshwar Nath Bhargava
- (2) Shri Hiralal Doda
- (3) Shri K. R. Ganesh
- (4) Shri Vikram Mahajan
- (5) Shri Shrikishan Modi
- (6) Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma
- (7) Shri S. N. Singh ; and
- (8) Shri R. P. Yadav

[Shri M. C. Daga]

with instructions to report by the last day of the next session." (7)

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on the Small Coins (Offences) Bill.

At the outset, I would refer to the fact that this Bill is to replace the Ordinance issued by the President during the inter-session on 22.10.1971. The Government was aware that the Parliament would be convened on the 15th of this month. The Government was also aware of the fact that there was countrywide shortage of small coins during the past 12 months. While the Government did not take effective steps during this period to meet the situation, suddenly just 22 days before the starting the session an Ordinance was issued by the President. Will such a step lead to creation of sound parliamentary conventions in the country? Does such an action on the part of the Government not show the utter disregard of parliamentary and democratic traditions? Having waited 12 months to assess the situation, the crisis would not have become worse if the Government had awaited for another 22 days and introduced this Bill in the Parliament. I refer to this because at least for the future the Government would take note of the sentiments of Members of this House and would not take recourse to Ordinances of this nature when the Parliament is not in session.

On 26th March 1971 while replying to a question the then Minister of State for Finance, Shri V. C. Shukla, stated that the Government had no legal powers to prevent the melting or destruction of small coins, hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof and in the very near future the Government would introduce a legislation in this regard. I am happy that this Bill has been introduced now and I welcome it.

Sir, you must have come across the news item that in Bangalore small coins worth Rs. 10,000 were recovered by the Police. There was also another news item that 20 paise coins were sold for Rs. 4 each. It was also found out that the small coins were used as washers. It was stated that because the

metallic content of 20 paise was worth Rs. 4 it was being sold for that amount. I need not say that when this Bill becomes an Act, these undesirable activities will be put an end to.

But, here I would like to point out that all the ills do not lie in such misuses of the small coins. The serious shortage of small coins resulted from the considerable scaling down of production of small coins in the Government Mints. I would give some figures to prove my contention. In the year 1966-67, the production of small coins was 169.60 crores of pieces; in 1967-68 184.54 crores in 1968-69 142.46 crores; in 1969-70 38.58 crores and in 1970-71 32.40 crores. From this it is clear that the steep fall in the production of small coins is the main cause for the shortage of small coins throughout the country.

I would also like to bring to your notice another factor which contributed to this shortage. In April 1970 the Reserve Bank of India withdrew from circulation old coins worth Rs. 20 crores. If there is on the one hand steep fall in the production of small coins and on the other there is also sudden withdrawal from circulation of small coins worth Rs. 20 crores, there is no wonder that such an acute shortage of small coins will become inevitable.

The State Trading Corporation has also been obtaining export orders for small coins from some South-east Asian countries like Thailand, Malaysia etc. I do not know the value of such export orders executed by our Mints during this period. I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House the value of such export orders executed by our Mints.

Because of 75% copper content and 25% nickel content in the old small coins, there was demand from foreign countries for the supply of huge quantities of old blank coins. I know that the S.T.C. was trying its best to procure export orders for the old blank coins. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the value of such export orders received by the S. T. C. for the supply of old blank coins. If only the Government had made an attempt to melt these old coins and produced new small coins, this crisis could have been averted.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

I am also unable to understand another strange phenomenon. During this critical period, the weekly overtime work of the Mints had been reduced from 22½ hours to 10½ hours. You can imagine how this shortage of small coins would have come about when the Mints had to execute huge export orders but their overtime work had also been reduced by 50% simultaneously. I do not also know how export orders could be accepted by the Government when there was acute shortage of small coins inside the country. I would like the hon. Minister to explain this situation.

It is easy and possible for the Government to bring forward legislations any time they like. But it has been proved that it is not possible for the Government to produce the required quantity of small coins to meet the acute shortage in the country. It is also easy for the Government to put the blame on the anti-social elements in the country for any crisis. It should be clear to all from what I have said so far that all the faults for this crisis do not lie with the anti-social elements in the country, but the Government also must bear the major part of the blame for this shortage. When the Government pays attention to the export of small coins and does not care for the sufferings of the poor people, one is forced to construe that this Government is callously indifferent to the needs of the people.

It is said that a sum of Rs. 33 lakhs as foreign exchange has been earned through these export orders. But, what about the sufferings of the 50 crores of people? Whether it is a tea stall or a pawn shop or a grocer's shop the people were harassed to tender the actual change if they wanted to buy anything. It did not end here. If one went to the Railway Platform or a Post Office and sometimes even in the Banks, he was abruptly told to tender exact change. The late Ram Manohar Lohia used to repeatedly point out in this House that the *per capita* income of an Indian was just 70 paise. You can imagine, Sir, how a poor man would have faced this acute shortage of small coins.

As early as 21st January, 1971 the Reserve Bank of India issued a statement that the shortage of small coins would be over. We have been frequently hearing such statements from the Reserve Bank, but the situation has not improved so far. Previously, the capitalists and the industrialists used to find fault with

the policies and services of the Reserve Bank. But now even the common men have started blaming the Reserve Bank for their difficulties. If a solution is not at sight, it is better to keep quiet than making announcements at random. I would request that the Government should concentrate more on constructive action than on announcements.

In the end, I would like to suggest that for the time being no export orders for small coins should be accepted by the Government till the situation inside the country improves. Even the export of blank coins to foreign countries should be stopped at once. Secondly the weekly overtime work prevailing in the Mints before this shortage occurred should be revived so that they are able to produce more. Thirdly, every attempt should be made by the Government to step up production of small coins to the level of 169.60 crores of pieces that obtained in the year 1966-67 and to the production level of 184.54 crores of pieces in 1967-68.

Unless these measures are adopted by the Government forthwith, the shortage of small coins prevailing in the country now cannot be remedied. I don't think that the Government will be able to achieve its objective merely by this legislation. They should implement the suggestions made by me vigorously and earnestly.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the small coins shortage was discussed in this House on 25th of March this year and, before that, it was discussed in the Rajya Sabha on 4th December, 1970. The hon. Minister, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, on 4th December, 1970, expressed the hope and assured the House that the small coins shortage would be met by sufficient supply and proper distribution of small coins.

At that time, he felt and admitted that there is no such law that can punish the anti-social elements who melt these coins and get the metallic portion of the coins. But I may mention here that the Internal Security Act is being applied to the political opponents. The Internal Security Act could have been applied to those anti-social elements engaged in this trade. Small boys of 12 or 10 years of age collecting small coins and giving them to some big businessmen. Everyone knows that

[Shri Madhuryya Halder]

these boys are working on commission basis and big businessmen are making profit out of it. The Government should have taken note of it earlier that the metallic value of these coins is double the face value of the coins.

Now, after a lapse of one year with the assurance that they hoped to overcome the small coins shortage in 2-3 months, they issued an ordinance just before the Parliament was going to meet. May I ask the hon. Minister how many persons have been arrested under this Ordinance? Small boys or the persons who make some profit out of it may be taken into custody and punished. But the big businessmen who possess the technical know-how and apparatus behind this racket and who make huge profits are not touched and none of them has yet been arrested till this day. Like many other laws, this law also will meet the same fate. It will not be effective because the Governmental machinery which has to enforce the laws operates under the pressure of these big business people.

So, I would like to say only one thing that the Government should take care of this that the big people who are making huge profits out of these small coins should be taken into custody or severely punished so that the country may be saved from the shortage of small coins. There is no point in punishing these little boys because they are only getting 5% or 7% from this to live on after 25 years of independence. This ordinance must have some provision so that the big business people should have been punished heavily.

श्री नारदराज राय (घोसी) : अध्यादेशों के बल पर शासन चलाना सर्वथा अनुचित है। सदन के दो सत्रों के बीच में एक दर्जन से अधिक अध्यादेश प्रसारित किए गए हैं। सदन की बैठक शीघ्र ही होने वाली थी फिर भी अध्यादेशों का सहारा लिया गया। इनसे देश को और हम सब को बचाया जा सकता था। अध्यादेश दो प्रकार के होते हैं, अच्छे भी और बुरे भी। अच्छे अध्यादेश जो कि अपरिहार्य हों, जिनके बिना काम चल न सकता हो, लागू न किये जायें, यह मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। इस तरह के अध्यादेशों के हम विरोधी नहीं हैं। लेकिन जो बुरे अध्यादेश हैं, उनसे बचा जाना चाहिये। जहाँ तक मुझे याद है भारत की स्वतंत्रता के

बाद यह प्रथम अवसर था कि संसद की बैठक होने वाली थी फिर भी टैक्सों का सत्तर करोड़ का बोझा जनता पर अध्यादेशों के द्वारा लाद दिया गया है। मंहगाई बढ़ने का यह एक प्रधान कारण है। एक तो ये टैक्स लगाये ही नहीं जाने चाहिये थे और अगर लगाने ही थे तो इनको अध्यादेशों के द्वारा तो बिल्कुल ही नहीं लगाना चाहिये था। जो तरीका अपनाया गया है इनको लगाने का वह बिल्कुल गलत है, अनुचित है। टैक्स तभी लगाये अथवा बढ़ाये जाने चाहिए जब दूसरा कोई उपाय न रह जाय। कुछ अपराध तो हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय अपराध घोषित कर दिखे जाने चाहियें। किसी प्रकार की मिलावट को राष्ट्रीय अपराध घोषित किया जाए। इस तरह से सचखोरी, चोर-बाजारी, मुनाफाखोरी, सट्टेबाजी आदि करने वाले लोगो का भी राष्ट्रीय अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिये। जहाँ तक सिक्कों की जमाखोरी या इनको गलाने का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ इसके बारे में कहा है, उसमें मुझे कुछ जोड़ना नहीं है। मैं कहूँगा कि ऐसे सभी लोगों को जो इस अपराध के दोषी पाए जाएं, राष्ट्रीय अपराधी घोषित किया जाना चाहिए और उनके साथ वही बरताव होना चाहिये जो इस प्रकार के अपराधियों के साथ होता है। इनके नागरिक अधिकार जब ये सजा से छूट कर आयें, छीन लिये जाने चाहिए, ये अधिकार उनको नहीं दिये जाने चाहिए।

इस विषयक में जमानत की भी चर्चा है, उसका भी प्राविजन उनके लिए दिया गया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसे लोगों की जमानत कतई नहीं होनी चाहिए। या तो सजा को काट कर वह छूटें या केस से बिल्कुल निर्दोष छूटें तब वह बाहर आएँ। इस विषयक में सजा की भी चर्चा है कम से कम तीन महीने से लेकर उसके ऊपर तक की सजा निर्धारित की गई है। मेरा सुझाव है कि यह सजा बहुत कम है। इस तरह के राष्ट्रीय अपराध के प्रति कड़े से

कड़ा दण्ड देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। सरकार को इसमें कोई हिचक भी नहीं होनी चाहिए। सारा देश और देश की सारी प्रगतिशील जनता उसका समर्थन करेगी। मेरा सुझाव है कि कम से कम सजा 5 वर्ष होनी चाहिए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऐसे लोगों को सजा फांसी तक की होनी चाहिए। फांसी की सजा फायर स्कवाड के सामने दी जानी चाहिए। मामूली फांसी, जो कम्बेन्शनल फांसी है वह न देकर विशेष प्रकार की फांसी दी जानी चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी ने हम बात को स्वीकार किया है कि छोटे मिकों की कमी देश में हुई। सरकार उससे चिन्तित हुई। माननीय शुक्ला जी के दिए वचन को लगभग एक साल बीत चुका लेकिन संतोषजनक सुधार हम स्थिति में नहीं हुआ है। यह सरकार ने और मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में स्वीकार किया है। इसलिए प्रभावो कदम उठाने चाहिए। ऐसा न हो जाय कि पुलिस को घूम लेने का और घूम लेकर अपराधियों को छोड़ देने का एक अवसर और एक अड़्डा और मिल जाय। इसकी रोकथाम होनी चाहिए। जैसा हमारे पूर्व वक्ता मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा इस बात का भी डर है जैसा कि अब तक समाज में होता रहा है, समाज में जहां गरीब हैं और अमीर भी हैं और अमीरों में भी बड़े बड़े अमीर हैं, उसमें छोटे अपराधी ही पकड़े जाते हैं, बड़े अपराधी बच जाते हैं। छोटी मछलियां तो शिकार हो जाती हैं, लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े छेले हैं वह सजा से बच जाते हैं। यहीं पर सबसे पहले कानून और कानून के व्यवस्थापकों को ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनकी पकड़ करनी चाहिए। इसमें इस बात का भी प्राविजन नहीं है।

मेरा विचार है कि छापे बड़े पैमाने पर संगठित रूप से और जितने भी गुप्त रख कर मारे जा सकें, मारे जाने चाहिए ताकि इस प्रकार के कुव्यवसायी पकड़े जा सकें और उनको सजा दी जा सके। बुफिया विभाग की सेवाएं भी इसमें ली जानी चाहिए थीं। केवल राज-

नैतिक लोगों का पीछा करने या सियासी गति-विधियों का देखरेख करने के लिए ही इनका प्रयोग न किया जाय, बल्कि जो इस प्रकार के अमामाजिक तत्व हैं, समाज-विरोधी और राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्व हैं, उनको पकड़ने के लिए भी इंटे-लिजेंस का इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसके उद्देश्य की चर्चा की है, वह पवित्र है। मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं चूंकि यह जनहितकारी है। लेकिन उसके ऊपर अमल हम आर्डिनंस के लागू होने के बाद भी सुचारु रूप से या प्रभावी तरीके से नहीं हो रहा है। खबरें कभी-कभी निकलती हैं कि एक एक टुक छोटे सिक्के पकड़े गए। यह कहा से आते हैं, कहाँ ले जाए जाते हैं, इनके जो बड़े बड़े जमाखोर हैं, जखारेबाज हैं, उन पर कुछ अंकुश लगना चाहिए और उसके लिए इंटे-लिजेंस की सेवाएं कारगर सिद्ध होंगी, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सहमत हूं कि पिछले कुछ दिनों में स्थिति में कुछ सुधार जरूर हुआ है। वरना चवन्नी का चाय के लिए अगर हम एक रुपया दें या अठन्नी दें तो कोई चाय वाला चाय नहीं देता था। यह स्थिति ट्रेन में दौरे के समय हमें अनुभव होती थी। उसमें जरूर कुछ सुधार हुआ है।

आखिर में मैं यही कहूंगा कि आज पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के पूंजीपति और विशेषकर एकाधिकारी पूंजीपती देश के हर व्यवसाय में अग्रसर होते जा रहे हैं, तो ऐसा न हो जाय कि कानून तो ढाल ढाल चले और यह समाजद्रोही पात पात चवें और उसमें यह सरकार हार जाय। एक साल से आज तक स्थिति सुधारी नहीं जा सकी माननीय शुक्ला जी के वक्तव्य के बावजूद भी। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सजा बहुत सख्त दी जाय, कार्यवाही बहुत प्रभावी ढंग से की जाय और इंटे-लिजेंस की सेवाएं ली जाय।

जो मजदूरों का काम बढ़ाया गया है

[श्री भारद्वाज राय]

48 घंटे की जयह 60 घंटे उनको उसका बाजिब मुआविजा जरूर दिया जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विधेयक की मूल आत्मा का समर्पण करता हूँ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल के अंदर निहित भावना का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। यह बात सत्य है और माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने भी जो अपना वक्तव्य दिया है, उसमें यह माना है कि जून, 1970 से सिक्कों की कमी का उनको ज्ञान था, तब इस बिल के लाने में इतनी देर क्यों की गई? सबसे बड़ी बात जो इस बिल में उठती है, वह इसके परमानेंट नेचर का न होना है। इस बिल में यह कहा गया है कि यह तीन वर्ष तक रहेगा। क्या सरकार यह समझती है तीन वर्ष के बाद इस तरह के अफेन्स नहीं होंगे? क्या धातुओं के दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे? क्या फिर सिक्कों की मेल्टिंग वगैरह बन्द हो जायेगी? किस भावना से सरकार यह चल रही है? क्या हमारा अनुभव यह नहीं बताता है कि अफेन्स में कोई कमी नहीं आ रही है? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री जी इसको एक परमानेंट करेक्टर दें, परमानेंट लेजिस्लेशन बनायें बजाय इसके कि तीन वर्ष के लिए यह रहे। कानून को लाइयर्स पैराडाइज नहीं होना चाहिए। जब इस बिल को मैंने पढ़ा तो मुझे लगा कि कन्फ्यूजन कुछ अवश्य है। कोई स्पष्ट भावना नहीं है। तरह तरह के लैकुनाज है जिनको मैं अभी बतलाने का प्रयत्न करूंगा और मुझे आशा है मंत्री महोदय उस पर ध्यान देंगे तथा एक कांमिप्र-हेंसिव बिल इसकी जगह लाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

पहले तो मेरा यह कथन है कि अपराधों को दो वर्गों में बाटा गया है। एक तो गम्भीर या गुरुतर अपराध और दूसरे साधारण अपराध। यह अपराध किस कोटि का है, यह पता नहीं चलता। जब हम देखते हैं कि इसमें

पनिशमेंट तीन महीने से लेकर पांच वर्ष तक है तो लगता है कि यह अपराध गुरुतर है, गम्भीर है लेकिन जब दूसरे सेक्शन को देखते हैं कि अफेन्स बेलेबिल है तो लगता है कि आप इसको गम्भीर नहीं मानते, साधारण मानते हैं। जब अफेन्स बेलेबिल होता है तो उसमें बेल एज ए राइट मिलती है और पुलिस स्टेशन से ही एक्यूज्ड को बेल मिलने का अधिकार प्राप्त हो जाता है एज ए राइट। इसलिए इसको बेलेबिल अफेन्स करके इस अपराध की गम्भीरता को कम कर दिया गया। पांच साल का पनिशमेंट दिया जा रहा है और इसके बाद आप इसको बेलेबिल बनाना चाहते हैं। मेरे ब्याल में इसको नान-बेलेबिल रखें तो अच्छा है। यह थोड़ा सा संशोधन इसमें होना चाहिए। यह कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है।

एक बात और है जिससे लगता है कि साधारण अपराध की कोटि में लाया गया है और वह है इसका समरी ट्रायल। मेरा यह कहना है कि पांच वर्ष का पनिशमेंट जिसको दिया जा रहा है, उसका समरी ट्रायल न करें। समरी ट्रायल के गुण और दोष सबको मालूम है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : आप इसको बेलेबिल नहीं चाहते हैं?

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : इसीलिए तो मैं समरी-ट्रायल नहीं चाहता हूँ। इसका ट्रायल होना चाहिए। समरी ट्रायल में एविडेंस रिकार्ड नहीं होती है, सब कुछ मैजिस्ट्रेट की बिम्ज पर होता है। इस तरह से तो किसी को झूठा भी फसाया जा सकता है, पोलिटिकल रिजन्ज से भी फसाया जा सकता है, कोई आर्थ्यूमेंट्स नहीं हो सकती हैं। वकील लोग इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। समरी ट्रायल में कुछ अवगुण भी हैं और कुछ गुण भी हैं। इसीलिये 302 में समरी ट्रायल क्यों नहीं रखते हैं? जब हम इसको बड़ा अफेन्स

मानते हैं तो फिर इसका समरी-ट्रायल न रखें, जो आर्बिनरी प्रोसीजर होता है, उसी को रखें।

इसमें एक क्लज है—2, क्लज बी, सब सैक्शन 2—इसमें कौन एसेस करेगा? आपने सब कुछ मैजिस्ट्रेट पर छोड़ दिया है, इन्वेस्टीगेटिंग आफिसर पर छोड़ दिया है। इसमें कहा गया है—

His total daily requirements of small coins, the nature of his business, occupation or profession, the mode of his acquisition of small coins.

It is a question of evidence.

यह शहादत का प्रश्न बन गया है, जिस तरह से क्रिमिनल कोर्ट में होता है, वो गवाह लाकर खड़ा कर देंगे और कहेंगे कि मेरी रिक्वायरमेंट यह है। इससे इस बिल का जो मकसद है, वह खत्म हो जायगा। इसलिये इसको किसी मैजिस्ट्रेट की विम्वज पर न छोड़ कर, वकीलों का पैराडाइज न बना कर, इसको एक्त्रास्टिव बनाइये, इस तरह से डिफाइन कीजिए कि आप कितना चाहते हैं। कितने से ज्यादा बढ़े तो आप कर दें, इस तरह की रिक्वायरमेंट की सहूलियत इसमें लानी चाहिए। तब ही इस इनैक्टमेंट का कोई परपज निकल सकता है, बरना जिस तरह से इस दूसरे इनैक्टमेंट बने हैं, उसी तरह से वह बन जायगा और इसमें जो भावना निहित है, वह पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी और जो जन-कल्याण आप करना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं कर पायेंगे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What does the Minister say about the new coins, for instance, the ten NP one? Suppose I want to telephone from a public call booth. If I put one new coin and one old, you cannot do it because the new one cannot pass through it.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I rise to support the Bill that has been brought forward. I think the Bill reflects the mood of the House and the country because the small coins shortage has created a very difficult situation in our country for the last few months. I had raised

a call attention myself on the floor of the House on this subject and the hon. Minister had then replied to say that in a very short while the situation would be eased. But not only has it not eased; it has, if anything, grown worse.

There is only one thing that has been bothering me after I listened to the speeches in this House is the emphasis that is being paid to the penal clauses in my Bill. There should be a two-pronged approach to this question. The first, of course, is the punitive one, how a citizen who hoards will be punished, the various ways and means whereby he can be punished in such a way that it acts as a deterrent. The other one which, in my opinion, is the more reasonable and more humane way of handling this situation in such a way as to make hoarding unprofitable. In this House of late, we have been heaped with so many pieces of legislation. The hon. Minister opposite will probably bear me out when I say that very few citizens realise today when they are breaking a law and when they are not, when they are breaking a law which is of such a nature that they can be punished by being sent to jail and so on. Even Shri Chavan, I am sure, does not know because he has created so many laws. Even in regard to taxation laws, even the average citizen today does not know when he will be sent to jail and when he will not be. The result is that the average human being is becoming numb to the fear of punishment. He is not being frightened of punishment any more. The hon. Member from the communist party suggested just now that we should have punishment by hanging people for these minor offences. I feel that this is only the beginning or the suggestion of the beginnings of a police state that India may unfortunately very soon see. I feel that jails and punishment is not the answer to this problem. The answer is to bring about metal coins whose face-value is more than the real value of the metal. I am sure that is possible, and if the other countries can do so, which India for some reason cannot, I would suggest that we start having postage-stamps or something similar for a period of two or three years which makes it almost impossible or removes the motivation from the minds of the persons to hoard or melt such coins. You will need far too many jails if you go on making such pieces of legislation, and creating difficulties for the people. Therefore I do feel that your approach has to change, in regard to more and more punishment.

[Dr. Karni Singh]

Now, if Government permits the shortage to take place, the shortage will inevitably be there. Last time, when we had this call Attention in Parliament we found out that the Bombay mint had not minted metal coins for a very long time; that the Hyderabad mint was making medals, tokens, hammers and Gandhi badges. Surely, the Government mints are meant primarily for producing coins and if there is a shortage in this country, and the people throughout our land are suffering as a result of the shortage, the mints should be given higher priority to producing coins. I have no doubt that our prestige in foreign countries is enhanced by our making coins for Greece and Thailand. Some of our mints have been doing that e. g. in Bombay. But surely that is not the primary function of the mints. A mint is primarily meant to produce adequate coins for the needs of the country first, priority to your own countrymen and thereafter other countries, should be our policy.

Sir, the common man has been very adversely hit by small coin shortage, because I have seen it personally. You go to a shop today. You buy something. Nearly always the small shopkeeper is a loser, because if the man who wants to make a purchase cannot give him the change, the small shopkeeper has to do without the ten paise or 15 paise, and consequently, he loses over the sale that he makes.

I remember in Bombay, about four months ago, I had gone to send a telegram, and when I went there, a little girl had come along, and she brought a telegram which cost about one rupee and a few paise. I was standing next to her in the queue. The man who was handing the telegrams said that he was sorry that he had no small coins. And unless the girl went back and brought the coins, the telegram could not be sent. I brought this matter immediately to the attention of the Minister...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Stamps.

DR. KARNI SINGH : They issued nothing. The girl was asked to go back. I wrote a letter to the Minister because I thought this was something which was absolutely wrong. At the stage, fortunately I had a few coins with me and I helped the little girl out. But I thought this was no way that the Government should be run.

Our mints will have to be run to full capacity. If we have to work overtime, we must

work overtime. The metallic value and the face value ratio must constantly be reviewed by the Government. Soaring coins prices have eroded the face value of and have increased the value of the metal content. The holding of the price-line has a direct bearing on the intrinsic value of the coins. These are matters that the Government will have to consider.

While supporting this Bill, I would once more appeal to the hon. Minister that the emphasis that you are putting in each and every legislation, on the punitive clauses or, how to put more and more citizens behind the bars, to frighten the citizen that if he did something wrong, he would be punished, is an un-Gandhian way of handling this matter. I am quite sure that they could create conditions in this country where by the motivation to hoard is removed, the motivation to melt the coins is also removed. If that motivation is removed, there will be much less motivation to do the wrong thing, and much less reason for this Government to threaten the citizens with jail and other dire consequences.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I want to refer to two matters. One of course is : why an Ordinance was necessary for this purpose ? This particular problem was known to Government on their own admission for almost two years. It was brought before this House early this year and at that time the Minister in his reply gave a persuasive analysis of the situation. In his view the Government had already taken a decision to mint coins of different kinds, using metals which would be of no value or very little value. That of course was a step in the right direction. He also said that he was well aware of the fact that coins were being melted and used for purposes other than coins but he did not feel that any special action was called for. He knew well at that time that some penal action would be necessary if offences were being committed on a large scale. But taking a constructive view of the situation, for which I think he deserves credit, he decided to take more constructive action to mint coins of a kind which would not be melted.

Having taken that step and having proceeded to mint the new coins on a large scale, virtually valueless coins in terms of metal content etc. why is it necessary to bring this Bill at all ? They have now increased pro-

duction to 50 lakhs of pieces per day. In no time, I imagine, the requirement of the country would met. In fact it is surprising that the Minister in his statement has nowhere stated what their assessment of the total requirement of the different coins is. There must be some method which the Government would undoubtedly be following in assessing the total requirement of coins.

The melting of coins has been going on for a long time. It is very doubtful, having regard to the long period during which shortage has existed in the country, if very much more remains to be melted. Why then was such a Bill necessary? Why was an Ordinance necessary? Could they not have waited until Parliament met? What damage would have been caused to the economy of the country? Having ignored the request of this House for several months that something should be done about this, suddenly they come along with an Ordinance when hardly three weeks or a little more were left for Parliament to meet. What harm would have been done if they had waited for another month or so?

The tendency to have recourse to Ordinances is something which must be deprecated. What surprises me more is that when one of the speakers started referring to the fact that it was very undesirable for the Government to have had recourse to an Ordinance, the hon. Minister exclaimed almost as if he was astonished that anybody should make such a suggestion. Since what was happening was undoubtedly so undesirable... (*Interruptions*). You are entitled to your astonishment and I am entitled to mine, because in your astonishment it is clearly implied that you do not have regard for democracy or democratic institutions. Why was an ordinance necessary? I would agree if you could indicate that the damage that would have happened to the economy if you had waited a few more days would have been great to do something which you have ignored under repeated pressure from this House; you did not take action; you were so confident that in reply to a call attention notice you said that the whole matter would be resolved in a very short period of time. When you were so confident and you found yourself so much in the wrong, now suddenly and unashamedly within three weeks of the session of Parliament you have had recourse to an Ordinance.

What exactly have you achieved in these three weeks? Is it the contention that the melting has been greatly reduced? Is there any yardstick by which the quantum of melting can be measured? Have there been any offences that have been committed? What gain or advantage have they achieved?

Now we have this Bill in which there are provisions for summary trial and very high punishment. What for? What exactly is going to be achieved now? The horse has bolted and thereafter you proceed to close the doors of the stable. That is the precise position here.

In my view the Government has shown grave disrespect to this House in dealing with a matter of this nature through an Ordinance, the more so when really this action had already become unnecessary. If the Minister's own statement is correct, production has now been stepped up to such an extent that the shortage will be speedily overcome, must have been overcome by now. This I say on the basis of my own calculations, but it would have been very much more helpful had he himself assisted us in this process by telling us precisely what his assessment of the requirements of the country was and how long he thinks it will take to meet the country's requirement.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandal): This Bill is intended to replace the Ordinance that has been issued to prevent the hoarding of the small coins in the country. The hon. Member who preceded me has questioned the desirability of issuing an Ordinance when the Ministry was fully confident that it would be able to overcome the shortage and prevent this malpractice. Little does he realise that there has already been an acute shortage, that malpractice on a large scale has been indulged in by vested interests, that it was the common man more than the rich man that was hit by these small coins being hoarded indiscriminately, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, because their metal value was more than their face value.

15-58 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

In this connection I would like to recall that such instances were there before also.

[Shri Venkatasubbaih]

After independence when we started minting our coins, the price of the old British Indian coins bearing the figures of Edward VIII and George V went up very high and there was a sort of scramble for hoarding them. But this time the situation is quite different.

I would suggest to the Minister that sufficient care should be taken to see that the new coins minted are not blown off by air. They are of such a light quality that people may not desire to go in for them and there may be a craze for the previous small coins. Some of the new coins recently circulated are so light that they may not even remain in our hands.

I would only suggest to the Minister that proper care should be taken to see that these small coins are distributed properly. While answering a Call Attention in this House he said that they were taking all possible steps to see that these malpractices would not continue. I am reminded of his previous assurance with regard to counterfeiting of notes which was prevalent on a large scale. At one time it was alleged that these malpractices started from the Nasik press. There were many instances. 8 currency notes bearing the same number were brought to the Minister's notice. Recently there was a news item that there had been a large-scale printing of counterfeit currency notes and very influential people are involved. There have been several instances where many people in big centres have become rich overnight by indulging in this racket. I do not know whether the ministry is investigating into this racket, which has been going on throughout the country taking advantage of certain loopholes.

16-00 hrs.

I do not agree with my predecessor who said, there was no need for this ordinance. There was a need for it and a situation had arisen where the poor and middle-class people were confronted with shortage of coins at the shops, post offices, buses, etc. So, he has done well in promulgating this ordinance. He has assured us that this Bill would be valid for three years only, by which time the production of small coins will go up considerably, so that this sort of unfortunate situation may not arise.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार (शाबुजा) : सभापति महोदय, इस समय छोटे सिक्कों के विषयक पर बहस हो रही है। इस विषयक को एक डेढ़ साल पहले लाने की आवश्यकता थी, लेकिन शासन ने इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। पिछले बजट सत्र में भी इस बात की चर्चा हुई थी कि देश में सिक्कों की कमी है और इस कारण जन-साधारण को काफी कठिनाइयाँ हो रही हैं। छोटे-छोटे लोग, गरीब लोग जब दूकानों पर जाते हैं तब उनको कितने ही पैसे वहाँ छोड़ कर आना पड़ता है। इसी तरह से रेलों और बसों में भी जब लोग सफर करते हैं तो रेल वाले या बस वाले उनको छोटे पैसे लौटाते नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार की कितनी ही कठिनाइयाँ जब देश में उपस्थित हुईं और जब बजट सत्र में इस प्रश्न पर बहस हुई तब मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया था कि यह समस्या बहुत जल्द हल हो जायेगी। लेकिन यह समस्या अभी तक हल नहीं हुई और अध्यादेश के जरिये इस बात का प्रयास किया गया कि लोग छोटे सिक्को को गलायें नहीं, उनका नाजायज फायदा न उठायें, उन पर बर्दाश न लें। लेकिन यह अध्यादेश, जो 22 अक्टूबर, 1971 को प्रसारित किया गया, यदि पहले जारी किया जाता तो काफी फायदा होता। करोड़ों लोग इससे प्रभावित हुए। उसके बाद जब यह सत्र आरम्भ होने वाला था, उसके पहले 22 अक्टूबर को ही इसको अध्यादेश के रूप में प्रसारित किया गया, जिसके कारण जितना फायदा होना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं हुआ। फिर भी मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। यह जो अध्यादेश बिल के रूप में आया है, यह कुछ ही देर में ऐक्ट के रूप में पास हो जायेगा और इससे जन-साधारण को, आम जनता को लाभ होगा।

मैं कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहूँगा। वास्तव में छोटे सिक्कों की कमी के कारण जो लोग वेहाताँ में अथवा छोटे-छोटे कस्बों में रहते हैं, उनको काफी तकलीफ होती है। शहरों में

तो लोग बैंकों से या खजाने से अथवा कहीं और से पैसे लेकर अपना काम चला लेते हैं, लेकिन देहातों में, छोटे-छोटे गांवों में यदि कोई एक रुपया ले जाये और 80 पैसे का सामान खरीदे, अथवा 50 पैसे का सिक्का ले जाकर चालिस पैसे का सामान खरीदे तो उसको 20 या 10 पैसे वापस नहीं होते। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि शासन की ओर से कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जिससे गांवों की आम जनता को सुविधा हो सके, उसको लाभ पहुंच सके।

इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों में यह बतलाया गया है कि जो सिक्के बनेंगे उनकी असली कीमत उन पर लिखी कीमत से धातु की कीमत कम होगी। लेकिन मुझको ऐसा लगता नहीं है। पहले अंग्रेजों के वक्त में भी इस तरह के सिक्के बनते थे, लेकिन तब भी यह गड़बड़ियां होती थी। पहले जो सोने चांदी के सिक्के बनते थे, उनको भी लोग गला कर दूसरे उपयोग में लाते थे। मैं चाहता हूं, जैसा और लोगों ने भी कहा है, ऐसे सिक्के निकालने चाहिये जिनको लोग गलाएं नहीं। सुझाव यह भी हो सकता है कि छोटे-छोटे सिक्के 10 पैसे के या 5 पैसे के हम प्लास्टिक या लेदर के बनायें, जिनको कोई गला न सके। अगर इस तरह के सिक्के बनाये जा सकते हों तो हमारे लिये बहुत अच्छा है।

ऐसा बतलाया गया है कि विशेष अवसरों पर भी जो सिक्के बनाये जाते हैं, उनको भी लोग गलाते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि यहां पर लोगों की आम मनोबुद्धि हो गई है कि वह गलत तरीके से इन चीजों का उपयोग करें। इसलिये ऐसे सिक्के बनाये जाने चाहिये जिनका किसी भी रूप में गला कर उपयोग न किया जा सके और आम जनता को उनका लाभ मिल सके। यहां पर बहुत से इस तरह के सिक्के बन चुके हैं। पिछले साल मैंने देखा कि एक 10 रु० का सिक्का निकाला गया जो कि चांदी का था। उस सिक्के पर शायद गांधी जी का फोटो था। वह बाजार में भी

ठीक से नहीं आ पाया। वह सिक्का बैंक और सरकारी खजानों में आया। सरकारी खजाने के लोगों ने और बैंक के लोगों ने उसका दुरुपयोग किया और 10 रुपये के सिक्के को 15, 20 या उससे भी ज्यादा रुपयों का लाभ उठाकर निकाल दिया।

मैं अपना अनुभव आपको बतला रहा हूं। मैं बैंक में पैसे लेने के लिये गया। बैंक के एजेंट ने मुझको एक सिक्का देकर कहा कि यह 10 रु० का सिक्का है जो बाजार में नहीं मिलता। उसने बतलाया कि बाजार में उसकी बहुत कीमत है इसलिए वहां मिन ही नहीं पाता आम लोगों को। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जो इस तरह के सिक्के निकलते हैं, उनका दुरुपयोग क्यों किया जाता है। अगर इनका कोई प्रबंध किया जा सके तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, क्योंकि जनता का उससे काफी लाभ हो सकता है।

इस विधेयक में जहां सजा को बात रखी गई है, वहां कम से कम अवधि तीन महीने की रखी गई है और अधिक से अधिक पांच साल रखी गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम अवधि पांच साल की हो और अधिक से अधिक अवधि आठ या दस साल की रखी जाये। इससे शायद आप इस अपराध पर कुछ रोक लगा सकें। वास्तव में जो कानून बनाये जाते हैं, यदि उनकी ठीक से व्यवस्था न हो तो उनका पालन ठीक से नहीं किया जाता। यह बिल पास होगा, इसके लिये चाहे जैसी व्यवस्था आप करें लेकिन ऐसी व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिये जिससे गांवों में और देहातों में आम जनता का शोषण न हो इस कानून के जरिये से। इस तरह की व्यवस्था इसमें आवश्यक है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं और इसके अन्दर निहित भावना का भी स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री मूलचन्द डाणा : मैंने एक संशोधन पेश किया है कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

को रेफर किया जाए। कानून के जितने प्रिंसिपल हैं उनको आपने इस कानून को बनाते वक़्त ताक पर रख दिया है। इसका परिणाम क्या होगा, क्या यह भी आपने सोचा है? सिक्के चलें या न चलें, पुलिस का सिक्का तो चलेगा ही इसके पाम हो जाने के बाद। पहले भी चलता है और अब तो और भी तेज़ी से चलने लग जायगा। एक भिखारी के पास सिक्के इकट्ठे हो ही जाते हैं। अब क्या आप उसको पंनिश करेंगे? क्या पुलिस को आप अधिकार दे देंगे कि वह जाकर उसको पकड़ ले? किसी कुटुम्ब में शादी के वक़्त सिक्के इकट्ठे किए, छोटे सिक्के इकट्ठे किये, अब आप क्या प्रिज़्यूम करेंगे? क्या आप यह प्रिज़म्पशन करके चलेंगे कि उस कुटुम्ब को उन सिक्कों की जरूरत नहीं थी? सेक्शन 3 में आपने कहा है :

"Whoever contravenes any provision of sub-section (1) of section 3 without any reasonable excuse, the burden of proving of which shall lie on such person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than three months...."

Who will prove this offence ?

जिस आदमी के पाम सिक्के मिलेंगे, वह अपना मुनाह साबित करेगा? आपने लिखा है :

The burden lies on him

यह बिल्कुल गलत है। उस पर इसका बर्धन नहीं होना चाहिये। फिर आप कहते हैं :

"Small coins substantially in excess of his reasonable requirements...."

What reasonable requirements? Have you defined it?

एक कुटुम्ब के अन्दर ज्यादा पैसे अगर मिल जायें तो आपका पुलिस अफसर पढ़ूँच सकता है और पूछताछ कर सकता है। आपने

कहा है :

"For the purpose of determining the reasonable requirements of small coins of a person, due regard shall be had to...

(i) his total daily requirements of small coins,"

अब अगर एक भिखारी है और उसके पास सिक्के मिल जाते हैं तो पुलिस वाले उसको कहेंगे कि धाने चलो। कानून बन गया है और उस कानून की खिलाफद्वर्जी करके तुमने सिक्के रखे हुए हैं। अब इसके बाद उस भिखारी को अपनी निर्दोषिता को सिद्ध करना होगा।

Because you have mentioned this. You have said this. You have said that it will be the duty of that person to prove.

आपने लिखा है :

"(ii) the nature of his business, occupation of profession,"

आपने यह भी कहा है :

Melt or destroy.

अब गांवों में बच्चों के गले में सिक्कों में छेद करके पहना दिया जाता है या सिक्कों की माला बना कर पहना दिया जाता है, तो

Will it amount to destroy or not?

आप क्या कहेंगे? कहेंगे डेस्ट्रॉय कर दिया है? जब आप कोई कानून बनाते हैं तो उसके मंशे के बारे में भी आपको साफ होना चाहिये।

आगे चल कर आपने लिखा है :

"Small coins substantially in excess of his reasonable requirements in such circumstances as to indicate that he is having the possession, custody or control of such small coins for the purpose of melting or destroying such small coins.

For what purpose? How will you find it? Will your police officer or constable go to the spot and recover the coins and say, "You are at fault"? To whom are you going to entrust powers?

आपका कानून बनाने का मंशा क्या है, यह आप अपने लीगल रिमैम्बरेंसर से पूछिये। जो गुनाह करेगा क्या वही अपनी निर्दोषिता साबित करेगा? मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रासीक्यूशन को इसको साबित करना चाहिये। कल को अगर मेरे घर में पांच सौ रुपये के सिक्के हों और शादी के सिलसिले में मैंने एकत्र किये हों और मुझसे पूछताछ की जाए तो क्या मुझसे यह नहीं कहा जाएगा कि चलिये थाने और सबूत दीजिये। जब आप कानून बनाते हैं तो आपको साफ बतलाना चाहिये कि कानून बनाने का परपज क्या है? मैं समझता हूँ कि तमाम बैगर्ज को इस कानून के तहत प्रासीक्यूट किया जाएगा, क्योंकि उनके पास लाखों रुपये के सिक्के हैं। आपने यह भी कहा है कि छोटे सिक्के जो एक्वायर किये गए हैं, उसका मोड़ क्या है? कोई अगर चूण बेचता है तो छोटे सिक्कों की शक्ल में उसके पास बहुत सा पैसा इकट्ठा हो सकता है। अब उसको लेकर पुलिस इन्क्वायरी करेगी और कहेगी कि तुम्हारे पास ये कैसे आए। पुलिस के सिवा कोई दूसरा इन्क्वायरी कर भी नहीं सकता है। अब उसको पकड़ कर थाने में ले जाएगी...

श्री सरजू पांडे (गार्जापुर) : एम पीज को पकड़ कर ले जाएगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : इस पर अमल नहीं होगा, चिन्ता न करें। कोई अमल नहीं होगा।

श्री भूलचन्द डागा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आर्डिनेंस जारी करने के बाद कितने लोगों को पकड़ा गया है, इसको जरा वह बता दें।

आगे आपने कहा है।

"Whoever contravenes any provision of sub-section (1) of section 3 without any reasonable excuse, the burden of providing of which shall lie on such person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than three months but not more than five years."

अब कहां तीन महीने और कहां पांच साल। कोई रेशियो तो होनी चाहिये। क्या परपज है इसका? जब आप कोई आर्डिनेंस इशू करें या कानून बनायें तो उसके कंसिक्वेंसिस क्या होंगे, परिणाम क्या होंगे, इसका विचार तो कर लिया करें। कितने लोगों को इस आर्डिनेंस को निकलने के बाद आपने गिरफ्तार किया है? रिक्वायरमेंट शब्द जो हममें है, इसकी आपने कहीं डैफोनीसन नहीं दी है। पुलिस वालों को सब अधिकार दे दिये हैं और इसको आपने कागनिजेबल अफेंस बना दिया है। कोई आदमी गांवों के अन्दर मजदूरी करता है और मजदूरी करके पैसा इकट्ठा करता है और कहता है कि वह शहर में जा कर कपड़ा वगैरह इससे खरीदेगा और पुलिस वाले उसको पकड़ लेते हैं तो क्या उसको हैरास नहीं किया जाएगा। इसके जरिये आपने रिश्बत का एक नया रास्ता निकाल दिया है। जब आप कोई बिल ड्राफ्ट करते हैं तो क्या आप सोचते हैं या नहीं कि कम से कम कानून बनें और जितने कम ये होंगे उनका ही अच्छा है? कानूनों का जाल नहीं बिछाया जाना चाहिये। साथ ही बर्डन आफ प्रूफ प्रासीक्यूशन पर होनी चाहिये। इसमें किसी की कोई डैफोनीसन नहीं दी गई है। रिक्वायरमेंट की भी नहीं दी गई है। अब एक कम्पनी के अन्दर एक आदमी ने गुनाह किया तो आप कहते हैं कि सारी फर्म और सारे मैम्बर उसके लिए जिम्मेदार होंगे। कैसे हो गए? इसका क्या मापदंड होगा, कुछ पता नहीं। मैं कहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कानून बनाना चाहती है तो पहले उस पर चिन्तन करे। जल्दी में कानून नहीं बनने चाहिये। गरीब जनता परेशानी में पड़े, ऐसे कानून नहीं बनने चाहिये। इस वास्ते इसको आप सोचिये, डैफोनीशंस के बारे में सोचिये, खामियों के बारे में सोचिये, आप चाहते क्या हैं, इसके बारे में सोचिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसको सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्व कर दिया जाएगा तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं एक प्रश्न

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

करना चाहता हूँ। मन्त्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में स्पष्ट करें कि पार्लियामेंट के एक मੈम्बर के पास कितने छोटे सिक्के हों और उसको रीजनेबल माना जाएगा। यह साफ होना चाहिये अन्यथा उनको इसमें घर लिया जाएगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : With your permission I would like to take this opportunity to seek one clarification from the Minister. I was not here when he made his opening remarks. But I presume that what is supposed to be an antihoarding measure, that is to say that small coins should not be hoarded, is only one part of the solution. The other part is that the production of the small coins should be increased very rapidly. I would like to know from him whether the difficulties which had recently arisen in the Alipore mint at Calcutta regarding the stepping up of the production of the small coins have been solved. There was a proposal that three-shift work should be introduced in the Alipore mint and the workers of the old silver refinery whose work is now almost over should be absorbed in the Alipore mint and with their help a third shift should be introduced so that the production of small coins could be rapidly increased. There was some difficulty in the way. Some objections had been raised by the union of the mint workers to the introduction of the third shift and the absorption of the workers there. I would like to know from him, when he replies, as to what the latest position is, regarding this matter and whether they have been able to solve this difficulty and if so, how.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and made some useful suggestions. As you know, this House has expressed concern about shortage of small coins through Call Attention Notices and through Questions and the attention of the Government was drawn to these shortages. The shortage has been observed from about December, 1970 and from that period itself the Government has been considering the enactment of a law for making the melting of coins and hoarding of coins for the purpose of melting an offence, because under the ordinary law of the land there was no provision. In reply to Shri Vajpayee's question, I would submit that what is being made an offence is melting or

destruction of small coins and possession of small coins for the purposes of melting. They may possess certain coins. Mere hoarding of coins is not made an offence under this law for the same reason which hon. Members mentioned, namely, if a power like this is given, there is every chance of its being misused and even small people who have coins or who accumulate coins may be harassed by the investigating authority.

That is why this Bill seeks to take account of a temporary problem. I agree with some hon. Members who expressed the view that a bigger solution of this problem is the stepping up of the production of small coins, and putting into circulation the necessary coins on the basis of assessment which the Reserve Bank of India makes from time to time.

That is why, Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Bill the duration of this Bill has been put as 3 years. It has not been put as a permanent measure on the Statute-book because it is the assessment of the Government that within this period the production would have increased and it would be possible to make a viable impact as far as this particular problem is concerned and to make the melting of coins non-profitable, for which various steps have been taken already and in my statement itself I have indicated the various steps that have been taken.

Hon. Members referred to the assurance that my predecessor Shri Shukla made in answer to the Call Attention Notice and in my statement here I have indicated the steps that the Government have already taken for increasing the production of these small coins.

From 15 lakh pieces, we are now producing or minting about 50 lakhs pieces of coins, and so far as the increase in the labour strength is concerned, about increase in the number of hours in the various mints, Shri Indrajit Gupta who raised this is already aware of the fact that a large number of workers of the silver refinery have already been made part of the Alipore Mint.

There are various other problems connected with both the mints, and attempts have been made to solve them. As far as the question of the third shift is concerned, as soon as these transitional problems are solved,

Government will take a decision on the third shift, and there, of course, I would need the assistance of Shri Indrajit Gupta as well as hon. Members of the CPM to bring about this change as early as possible.

It has been said by one hon. Member that the loss of production was there due to the Government's export policy as well as the reduction in working hours. I must submit that as it was known that there had been a shortage of small coins, Government had refused to accept any export orders. I would submit to hon. Members that our mints have got a particular standard and they produce coins which have got a worldwide reputation. As soon as we are in a position to meet the internal requirements, it will be in the national interest to expand the minting processes and streamline them further so that we can meet both the internal requirements as well as the export to orders that many countries might place on us, because it is an established fact that our mints are producing coins which have a world wide reputation.

One hon. Member referred to the loss in production and had asked for the total number of coins that had been minted from June 1970 to September, 1971. Here, there is one point to be noted. While the coins that were minted by the various mints might have been less than what might have been minted before, yet for the reasons that we had indicated from time to time in the House, the number of coins issued to the Reserve Bank of India and which the Reserve Bank of India had released to the general public was very substantial. For instance, June, 1970, the number of coins minted was as follows; 291 lakh pieces were minted and 616 lakh pieces were issued to the Reserve Bank of India, and 1,094 lakh pieces were issued to the general public. I have figures like this from June, 1970 to 1971 to indicate that though there has been shortage in production to some extent, as a result of the Reserve Bank having withdrawn some of their demands since they had accumulated stock, the number of coins issued to the Reserve Bank and to the general public has been in an ascending order.

Shri H. M. Patel had asked about the assessment of the Reserve Bank in regard to the requirements of the coins. As he is probably aware, the Reserve Bank takes into account, the national income and priet

trends, the expansion requirement on account of growth of the economy, replacement needs due to wear and tear, requirement of reserve stock, existing circulation and minting capacity. On all these considerations, the requirement of small coins in a particular year is assessed. The current year's assessment is 18,550 lakh pieces against which production from mints is expected to be 15,000 lakh pieces. The net issue of 18,550 lakh pieces this year will be made up by reducing the stock with the Reserve Bank by about 3,550 lakh pieces. To that extent, there will be no shortfall as far as the reserve stock is concerned.

As far as the metal value is concerned, the hon. member indicated that there should have been a periodic review. I have already indicated in my statement that this is being continuously reviewed. For increased production and for seeing to it that the hoarding of coins does not become a profitable proposition, the metal value of various coins has been changed.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah raised the question of counterfeit coins and notes. Although this does not strictly come within the scope of the Bill, I may say that when this question was discussed here in the form of a call attention notice and a number of hon. members had also written to the Finance Minister we took notice of it and a thorough investigation was made as far as the Government mints and printing presses are concerned. It was found that the requirement of security and the checks at various stages of production were all complied with and there was no question of any leakage or any counterfeit notes or coins. I can assure the House that continuously this question is kept in mind.

The other question raised was about the penal clauses. After all, we have to have this legislation for a temporary period. It is the assessment of the Government that unless these economic crimes are made deterrent, it will not be possible to put a stop to these violations of law. I agree with the hon. member that we must go to the root causes, but temporary measures as this are necessary and unless they are made deterrent and unless hoarding and profiteering by anti-social elements is made difficult so that they do not get away, the measure will not have any impact on a solution to this problem.

I commend the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment for reference of the Bill to select Committee by Shri M. C. Daga. I shall put it to the House.

The amendment was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention of melting or destruction of small coins, hoarding of small coins for the purpose of melting or destruction thereof, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up clause by clause discussion. There is no amendment to clause 2. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3 (*Prohibition on melting or destruction of small coins*)

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 5,—*add at the end*—"in a destroyed or mutilated State or." (1)

Page 2, line 9,—*after* "destroying" *insert*—"or selling them at a price higher than its face value of." (2)

Page 2, line 18,—*after* "metal" *insert*—"other than the small coins in their usual shape." (3)

I would like to accord my full support to the provisions of the Bill. I have moved these amendments not to whittle down the effect or efficacy of this measure but to plug the loopholes and to make the Bill more effective so that there may be no difficulty in a court of law to punish the real offenders.

As regards the first amendment, in clause 3 the offence of melting or destroying any small coin has been made penal. But curiously, in (b), this aspect of the matter has been omitted. Clause 3(b) reads like this:

"No person shall have in his possession, custody or control, any melted coin, whether in the molten state or in a solid state, or...."

My amendment is that the words "in a destroyed or mutilated state" should be added so that if a person is found in possession of coins which have not reached the stage of melting or are in a solid state but they are in the process of destruction or they are in the process of mutilation, that also should be made penal, and therefore, this amendment should be accepted.

Then, sub-clause (b) (ii), as it stands, provides that no person shall have in his possession, custody or control, small coins substantially in excess of his reasonable requirements in such circumstances as to indicate that he is having them for the purpose of melting or destroying such small coins. If a person is in possession of small coins in excess of his reasonable requirements in circumstances which may indicate that he is hoarding them for the purpose of selling them at a price higher than the face value, that should also be made penal. That point is not covered by this clause. A person may be hoarding coins not for the purpose of melting, not for the purpose of destruction but only for the sake of selling them in the black market, as is generally done these days. Therefore, the scope of this sub-clause should be extended by accepting this amendment, that is, by adding the words, "or selling them at a price higher than its face value of", after the word "destroying". That is my second amendment.

Thirdly, sub-clause (2) says that who ever is found to be in the possession of any metal, which contains alloys in the same proportion in which they have been used in the manufacture of any small coin, shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have contravened the provisions of this sub-section. My submission is that the words "any metal" should be followed by the words "other than the small coins in their usual shape." Because the words "metal" is general, and small coins are only species of a metal. Therefore, although this is not the object or the intention of the framers of this Bill, nevertheless, there appears to be a technical defect. So, it should be removed. That is why I have brought forward this amendment.

Then, about my other amendments—

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. Only the amendments to clause 3 are now under discussion. The hon. Minister.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As far as the first amendment is concerned, I would accept it if the amendment is put this way ; that is, "any destroyed or melted coin." If the amendment is put in this form, we will be able to accept it. As far as the second amendment, about the destruction of small coins,....

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : If the hon. Minister can himself move that amendment—

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Yes. I shall move it. For the prevention of melting or the destruction of small coins with a view to melting or destroying only, the person concerned would be contravening this provision. It does not include selling of small coins at a price higher than the face value.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Read your amendment.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : "Any destroyed or mutilated coin."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please read it in the form in which you would like it to be.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Any destroyed or mutilated coin."

MR. CHAIRMAN : What you are accepting, only that need be mentioned.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The amendment may be accepted subject to the following verbal changes : "(is) any small coin in a destroyed or mutilated state"

Amendment made

page 2,—

after line 5, insert —

"(ii) any small coin in a destroyed or mutilated state, or" (9).
(*Shri K. R. Ganesh*)

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The other amendments are not acceptable to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to the vote of House.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 3 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 4 (*Penalty for contravention of Section 3*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up clause 4.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : I move :

Page 2, lines 25 and 26,—

omit "without any reasonable excuse, the burden of proving of which shall lie on such person" (4)

The words 'without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving of which shall lie on such person' should be deleted. There cannot be any excuse for such an anti-social act as the mutilation or destruction of any small coin. It should be treated as an offence if he is in possession or custody or control of any melted coin, whether in the molten state or solid state or destroyed or mutilated state, *per se* ; it should not admit of any protection by way of excuse the burden of proving which would be on the person who is accused of such an offence.

My submission is that the clause should make it penal for any person who melts or destroys any coin or who has in his possession, custody or control of such small coins. My submission is that the moment a person is found to have contravened any of the penal provisions of clause 3 he should not be allowed to escape by proving any reasonable excuse. Reasonable excuse is foreign to such acts as melting, destroying small coins or having melted coins or destroyed or mutilated coins in possession.

As Clause 3 (1) (b) (ii) itself provides for the reasonable requirements of the person concerned, reasonable excuse in Clause 4 becomes redundant. Therefore, the total effect would be that the Clause would read like this :

"Whenever contravenes any provision of sub-Section (1) of sections 3 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than three months but not more than five years."

SRHI K. R. GANESH : I do not accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put Amendment No. 4 to the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 (offences to be cognizable bailable and compoundable)

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : I beg to move :

page 3, line 11,—

for "bailable" substitute "non-bailable" (5)

The immediate impact of this legislation is whittled down or almost nullified if offences of this nature are made bailable because these anti-social elements who indulge in such practices do not then feel the impact of such legislation. Therefore, my submission is that the offences under this Bill should be made non-bailable so that there should be an effective curb on anti-social activities of these hoarders and destroyers.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I do not accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put Amendment No. 5 to the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clauses 7 and 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 9. (Provisions of Act 20 of 1958 not to apply to offences under this Act)

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 18,—

after "Offenders Act, 1958" insert—

"or analogous provisions of any State Act or rules made thereunder" (6)

The probation of Offenders Act, 1958, is a Central legislation. There are analogous Acts passed by the State Legislature which allow the release of the offenders on probation on the production of personal and surety bonds. Clause 9 provides :

"Nothing in the probation of Offenders Act, 1958, shall apply to any offence against this Act."

These crimes are to be punished by the Courts which are functioning under the jurisdiction of the States. Therefore, it might be argued that although the probation of Offenders Act, 1958, is not applicable to crimes committed under this Act, the benefit of the analogous Acts passed by the State Legislatures should be given to the offenders. Just as under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, it has been held by several High Courts that an offender under that Act can be released on furnishing surety under Release of First offenders Probation Act of the UP legislature. So, my submission is that this amendment may be accepted, so that the section may read thus :

"Nothing in the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 or analogous Acts passed by any State legislature shall apply to any offence against this Act."

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This amendment is not acceptable to Government.

MR CHAIRMAN : I shall put amendment No. 6 to the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. S. N. Misra is not here to move his amendment to clause 1.

The question is :

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I beg to move ;

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.53 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES
ORDINANCE AND RAILWAY
PASSENGER FARES BILL

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
सभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"यह सदन राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 22 अक्तूबर, 1971 को प्रख्यापित रेल यात्री भाड़ा अध्यादेश, 1971 (1971 का अध्यादेश सं० 17) का निरनुमोदन करता है।"

अभी हमने एक अध्यादेश पर सदन की स्वीकृति की मोहर लगाई है और अब सदन के सामने दूसरा अध्यादेश विचार के लिये प्रस्तुत है। पिछले अन्तर-सत्र काल में 13 अध्यादेश जारी किये गये। इतने अध्यादेश संविधान बनने के बाद से लेकर आज तक कभी जारी नहीं किये गये। संविधान के अन्तर्गत अध्यादेश जारी करने का अधिकार राष्ट्रपति महोदय को दिया गया है, लेकिन संविधान इस अधिकार के दुरुपयोग की इजाजत नहीं देता है। यदि परिस्थिति असाधारण है, यदि जनहित में अध्यादेश जारी करना आवश्यक है तो अपवाद के तौर पर अध्यादेश का आश्रय लिया जा सकता है। लेकिन अब तो ऐसा दिखाई देता

है कि यह सरकार अध्यादेशों के बल पर राज्य चलाना चाहती है। सदन में सप्ताह दल का दो-तिहाई से अधिक भारी-भरकम बहुमत है। बहुमत के बल पर शासन जो चाहे कर सकता है, फिर भी इस सदन की प्रतीक्षा नहीं करता है।

16 54 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN in the Chair]

सभापति जी, यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि टैक्स लगाने के लिये, रेल किराये में वृद्धि करने के लिये, डाक-तार की दर बढ़ाने के लिये अध्यादेश का अवलम्बन किया गया है। इस सदन में पहले भी उल्लेख किया जा चुका है कि स्वर्गीय मावलकर ने अध्यक्ष पद से यह बात स्पष्ट शब्दों में कही थी और मैं उनके शब्दों को उद्धरित करना चाहता हूँ :

"The procedure of the promulgation of Ordinances is inherently undemocratic. Whether an Ordinance is justified or not, the issue of a large number of Ordinances has psychologically a bad effect. The people carry an impression that government is carried on by Ordinances. The House carries a sense of being ignored and the Central Secretariat perhaps gets into the habit of slackness which necessitates Ordinances and an impression is created that it is desired to commit the House to a particular legislation, as the House has no alternative but to put its seal on matters that have been legislated upon by Ordinance. Such a state of things is not conducive to the development of the best parliamentary traditions."

इसके बाद अध्यक्ष मावलकर ने कहा कि अध्यादेश के द्वारा टैक्स लगाना तो समझ में ही नहीं आ सकता। इस सम्बंध में 17 जुलाई, 1954 को प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू को उन्होंने एक पत्र लिखा था, जिसका एक अंश मैं उद्धरित करना चाहता हूँ—

"I may invite your attention to one more aspect, namely, the financial aspect involved in the amendment of the Indian

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

Income-tax Act, 1922. It is not directly a taxation measure. But it is intended for the purpose of collection of taxes. Indirectly it affects the finances and it would be a wrong precedent to have an Ordinance for such a purpose."

अध्यक्ष माबलंकर अप्रत्यक्ष रीति से टैक्स इकट्ठा करने के सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गये अध्यादेश का भी समर्थन करने के लिये तैयार नहीं थे, यहाँ तो अध्यादेश के द्वारा नवे टैक्स लगा दिये गये हैं।

इस प्रवृत्ति की निन्दा की जानी चाहिये। सरकार का यह कथन और जैसा कि इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों में दिया गया है कि राज्यों के राज्यपालों और मुख्य मन्त्रियों की बैठक हुई और उन्होंने यह निश्चय किया कि बंगला देश के विस्थापितों पर जो खर्चा हो रहा है, उसको पूरा करने के लिये रेल किराये में वृद्धि की जानी चाहिये—यह बैठक 12 अक्तूबर को हुई थी। 22 अक्तूबर को यह आर्डिनेंस जारी किया गया। 15 नवम्बर से यह आर्डिनेंस आचरण में आ रहा है और 15 नवम्बर से इस सदन की बैठक आरम्भ हुई है। राज्यपालों और मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने अध्यादेश जारी करने का सुझाव दे दिया, लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि बिना आम आदमियों पर नया बोझ डाले हुए विस्थापितों की सहायता के लिये धन एकत्र करने के लिये और कौन से उपाय अपनाये जाने चाहियें।

क्या सरकारी खर्चों में कोई कमी की गई है, अपव्यय रोका गया है, ऐसे छिद्र बन्द करने की कोशिश की गई है, जिनमें से जनता की गाड़ी कमाई का पैसा अनुचित तरीकों से गलत हाथों में पड़ता है? बंगला देश के विस्थापितों के प्रति हमारा क्या दायित्व है। हम उनके लिए अपने द्वार बन्द नहीं कर सकते थे। पूर्वी बंगाल में मरने से बचने के लिए जो हमारी शरण में आए हैं, उनकी देखभाल करना हमारा नैतिक कर्तव्य है और शासन इसके लिए अगर अधिक धन चाहिया तो यह सबन धन देने से इन्कार

नहीं करेगा। लेकिन धन किससे लिया जाना चाहिये? क्या विस्थापितों के नाम पर यह आवश्यक है कि तीसरे दर्जे के किराये में भी वृद्धि कर दी जाए? क्या इस दर्जे में यात्रा करने वाला अधिक किराया देने की क्षमता रखता है? पिछले वर्षों में अनेक बार रेल किरायों में वृद्धि हुई है। जिन अनुपात में किराये बढ़े हैं तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के, स्थान उनके लिए नहीं बढ़ा है, उनकी सुविधाओं में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। वे खड़े-खड़े यात्रा करते हैं, भेड़ों की तरह से भरकर जाते हैं। अब उन्हें बंगला देश के विस्थापितों के नाम पर अधिक किराया देने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, जो एक रुपये का टिकट खरी-देगा, उसको भी यात्री कर देना होगा। एक रुपये का टिकट और उस पर यात्री कर क्या यह गरीबी हटाओ अभियान का एक हिस्सा है?

मैंने निवेदन किया है कि विस्थापितों के लिए अधिक साधन जुटाने की आवश्यकता है तो इन टैक्सों से तो केवल सत्तर करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गई है, जबकि साल भर से पांच छः सौ करोड़ रुपये आवश्यक होंगे। पहले कहा गया था कि विस्थापित छः महीने में वापिस चले जायेंगे। आठ महीने बीत गए हैं, वापिस जाने के बजाय उनकी संख्या बढ़ रही है। इनकी समस्या एक ढंग से हमने ही पैदा की है। यदि अप्रैल मास में ही हमने बंगला देश की स्वाधीन सरकार को मान्यता देकर भारी पैमाने पर सैनिक सहायता दी होती तो फिर न तो मुक्ति वाहिनी को इतने बलिदानों का अम्बार लगाना पड़ता और न भारत को इतनी भारी तादाद में विस्थापितों के आ जाने से जी समस्या पैदा हो गई है, उसका ही सामना करना पड़ता। तब सरकार उचित अवसर की प्रतीक्षा करती रही, विश्व जनमत को जागृत करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील रही। आठ महीने बीत गए, विस्थापितों के वापिस जाने की फिलहाल कोई स्थिति दिखाई नहीं देती। प्रश्न यह है कि

विस्थापितों के लिए साधन किस ढंग से जुटाये। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर सरकार विदेशी शराबों पर, बड़े-बड़े होटलों के कमरों पर, घुड़दौड़ों पर, बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों के शेयरों पर और अगर आप शामिल करना चाहें तो लाटरियों पर, अभिभार लगा देती तो सत्तर करोड़ से अधिक की आमदनी हो सकती थी। इस विधेयक में अनुमान लगाया गया है कि साल भर में सात करोड़ रुपया प्राप्त होगा। इस वर्ष में तो यह राशि केवल 2.6 करोड़ है। रेल मन्त्री जी विराजमान हैं। सात करोड़ का तो रेलों में प्रतिवर्ष कोयला चोरी चला जाता है। रेलों ने इस चोरी को रोकने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। रेलों में लाखों यात्री बिना टिकट चलते हैं। अगर उन्हें पकड़ने की व्यवस्था की जाए, प्रबन्ध में कड़ाई हो, कर्मचारी ईमानदारी से काम करें तो रेलों की आमदनी बढ़ सकती है और नए टैक्स लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। लेकिन रेल यात्रियों पर अधिक भार डाला जा रहा है और रेलें अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाने में, फिजूलखर्ची घटाने में, अपव्यय रोकने में किसी तरह का प्रयत्न नहीं कर रही हैं। मैं समझ सकता था इस विधेयक के औचित्य को अगर रेल मन्त्री इसके साथ ही इस बात का विवरण भी सदन के सामने रखते कि संकटकाल की स्थिति को देखते हुए विस्थापितों के लिए अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है, इस वास्ते रेलों के अनावश्यक खर्च में भी कटौती करने की कोशिश की जा नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, आप तो पी० ए० सी० के चेयरमैन हैं। आपके सामने स्थिति आ चुकी है। इस आशय की रिपोर्ट भी सदन में पेश की जा चुकी है कि रेलों में ओवर-कैपिटलाइजेशन है और ओ कैपेसेटी है, उनका अंडर-बूटीलाइजेशन हो रहा है। 1969-70 में रेलों की कुल आमदनी एक हजार करोड़ थी। अगर अपने खर्च में रेलें दस फीसदी की भी कटौती करें तो भी सौ करोड़ रुपया आपका बच सकता था। मैंने सभाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ा है—मुझे पता नहीं कहाँ तक सच है—कि केन्द्रीय सरकार से सबसे कहा है कि खर्च में कटौती करो। ऐसी

अवस्था में सात करोड़ की रकम तो नगण्य है, उससे कहीं अधिक रुपया रेलें अपने खर्च में कटौती करके जुटा सकती थीं। लेकिन इस तरह का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। रेलें अधिक साधन जुटाने के बजाय मन्त्री और रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन, उन्हीं की चाँ चाँ में व्यस्त हैं। रेलवे बोर्ड के पुराने चेयरमैन चले गए हैं। उनका वक्तव्य अगर कोई कीमत रखता है तो उन्होंने कहा है कि तीस करोड़ रुपया अष्टाचार के द्वारा जो नष्ट किया जा रहा है, उसे वह बचाना चाहते थे। श्री गांगुली को इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी गई। इस लिए उनका डिब्बा पटरी से उतार दिया गया, उनकी गाड़ी टकरा गई, एक दुर्घटना हो गई।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हूँ क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि आम आदमी पर और बोझा लादना कोई औचित्य नहीं रखता है। अगर साधन चाहिये तो आप वातानुकूलित डिब्बे में यात्रा करने वालों की जेब से कुछ निकालें, मैं आपत्ति नहीं करूँगा, प्रथम श्रेणी के यात्री भी सरकारी खजाने में कुछ योगदान दे सकते हैं लेकिन तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों पर बोझा डालना और एक रुपये का जो टिकट लेता है, उसको भी अधिक कर देने के लिए विवश करना, यह जन विरोधी कदम है। इससे जनता का मनोबल ऊँचा नहीं होगा और इससे मंहगाई को रोकने का सरकार का घोषित उद्देश्य भी पूरा नहीं होगा। देश पहले ही मुद्रा स्फीति का शिकार है। दाम चढ़ रहे हैं। बंधी बंधाई तनखाह पाने वाला वर्ग परेशान है और अब उस पर विस्थापितों के नाम पर और भी बोझा लादा जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसमें संशोधन करें। तीसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिरों को इससे मुक्त कर दें। रेलवे प्रशासन की ओर से सदन को आश्वासन दें कि खर्च में कमी करने का और भित्तव्ययिता लाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा। उससे कितनी बचत होगी, इसका कोई लक्ष्य भी निर्धारित किया

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

किया जाना चाहिए और उस लक्ष्य से सदन को अवगत करना आवश्यक है। मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया, मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ, आम आदमी पर बिना बोझा लादे हुए विस्थापितों को राहत देने के लिए साधन जुटाये जा सकते हैं लेकिन इसके लिए सरकार को अपना जन-विरोधी स्वरूप छोड़ना होगा और ऐसे लोगों पर बोझा लादना होगा जो देने की क्षमता रखते हैं। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि इन अध्यादेशों के द्वारा जो कर लगाए गए हैं, उनका विचार करते समय इस पहलू को बिल्कुल दृष्टि से ओझल कर दिया गया है, इसीलिए यह विरोध हो रहा है। यह विरोध जनता तक जायेगा और इससे इस संकट की घड़ी में अनावश्यक कटुता पैदा होगी।

समाप्त करने से पहले मैं एक बात और जानना चाहता हूँ। सरकार कहती है, बंगला देश के विस्थापित वापिस चले जायेंगे। कितने विस्थापित जाने के बाद यह टैक्स लेना बन्द कर दिया जायेगा? सब विस्थापित वापिस चले जायें, इसकी सम्भावना नहीं दिखाई देती। क्या यह टैक्स भी स्थायी बन जायेगा? श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी स्पष्ट आश्वासन दें कि यह कब तक के लिए अस्थायी होगा? अभी तक का अनुभव ऐसा है कि संकटकाल के नाम पर जो भी टैक्स लगाए जाते हैं, वह फिर वापिस होने का नाम नहीं लेते। हो सकता है, विस्थापित वापिस चले जायें, मगर टैक्स वापिस न हो। वह स्थिति बड़ी संकटपूर्ण है और इस सबंध में असंदिग्ध आश्वासन आवश्यक है। धन्यवाद।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on railway fares, be taken into consideration."

Sir, hon. Members are aware that the question of raising additional resources to

meet the expenditure for relief of Bangla Desh refugees was discussed at the last meeting of the Governors and Chief Minister of States held on the 12th October, 1971. It was agreed that both the Centre and the States should raise additional resources from their respective spheres of taxation for being utilised exclusively for the relief of Bangla Desh refugees. The representatives of the States had also agreed that the additional revenues so raised should be entirely placed at the disposal of the Centre for the above purpose.

It has been decided to levy a tax of 5% of the railway fares paid by passengers for journeys commencing on or after 15th November, 1971. However, the levy does not apply either to fares less than Re 1/- or to season tickets for which the corresponding single journey fare is less than Re 1/-. Whilst the former exemption would keep out of the tax a majority of the III Class passengers travelling short distances, the latter will take outside the purview of this tax many commuters, travelling on season tickets. In other words, the tax will generally impinge on passengers travelling longer distances or by higher classes.

Under Art. 269(1) of the Constitution, this tax, though levied and collected by the Central Government, has to be assigned to States under clause (2) of the Article. The Constitution provides that the "net proceeds" shall be distributed among the States in accordance with such principles of distribution as may be formulated by Parliament by law. As the States are to re-transfer the share of their proceeds to the Centre, Clause 6 of the Bill enacts a simple mechanism for determination of their share. As the Railways will be collecting this tax, in addition to the railway fares, no difficulty is likely to be experienced by them for implementing the requirements of Clause 6.

It became necessary to impose this levy through an Ordinance, namely Ordinance No. 17 of 1971 for the following reasons:—

- (a) Parliament was not in session;
- (b) action had to be taken immediately to raise maximum resources, as delays would have impeded our efforts in this direction. Further, steps were required to be taken

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

to collect the tax where advance reservation for journeys commencing on or after the 15th November, 1971 were made :

- (c) The date of effect of the levy had to be kept as 15th November, 1971, as several preparatory steps were necessary (i) to keep the collection machinery in readiness, and (ii) to avoid inconvenience to the travelling public.

The present Bill seeks to replace this ordinance.

I commend this Bill to the House, as the objective underlying the levy is a laudable purpose, namely, meeting the expenditure for relief of Bangla Desh refugees, and I request the House to unanimously accept this Bill.

Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motions moved :

"This House disapproves of the Railway Passenger Fares of Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 17 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1971." ;

"That the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on railway fares, be taken into consideration."

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, इस आर्डिनंस को आज एक कानून की शक्ल दी जा रही है। रेल के किराये को बढ़ाने के सिलसिले में जहाँ तक आर्डिनंस का ताल्लुक है और इस पार्लियामेंट और हम जो इसके चुने हुए नुमाइन्दे हैं, हम लोगों का ताल्लुक है, बहुत ही अफसोस मालूम होता है कि आज जिस पद्धति से हमारी सरकार चल रही है। आज पार्लमेंट के रहते हुए 12-12 और 13-13 आर्डिनंस जारी कर दिए गए हैं। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लमेंट के जो अधिकार हैं, जो हम चुने हुए नुमाइन्दों के हक हैं, वह सब छीन लिए जायेंगे आहिस्ता आहिस्ता या उनको बढ़ाया जायेगा ? यह जो तरीका देखा रहे हैं, इससे इस पार्लमेंट के अधिकार आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते खींचे जा रहे हैं, डिस्टेंटरशिप के हाथ में लाए जा रहे हैं। तो देश के लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि जो

पार्लमेंट के नुमाइन्दे चुनकर आते हैं, उनके अधिकारों पर इस तरह से हस्तक्षेप रूनिंग पार्टी कर रही है इन आर्डिनेन्सेज के जरिए से। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि चूंकि बहुत जरूरी था हमारे लिए ऐसा करना इसलिए जल्दी किया है और पार्लमेंट 15 नवम्बर को खुलने वाली थी, 22 अक्टूबर को कर दिया। 15 तक इन्तजार नहीं कर सके, इससे क्या सबूत मिलता है ? यही कि पार्लमेंट जो 15 तारीख को बैठेगी, उस पार्लमेंट पर एतबार नहीं, देश के लोगों पर एतबार नहीं, सिर्फ अपनी राय पर, अपनी पार्टी की राय पर सरकार चलाना चाहते हैं। अब एक नयी पद्धति, एक नया रास्ता और निकाला है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और गवर्नरों को बुलाकर उनसे राय ले लिया और उसके बाद आर्डिनंस आ गया। तो क्या अब यही पद्धति चलेगी, यही तरीका चलेगा ? आज इसका जवाब साफ तौर से मिलना चाहिए। यह जो इस तरह से हमारे जनतांत्रिक अधिकारों पर हमला हो रहा है और आहिस्ता आहिस्ता जो पार्लमेंट के अधिकारों को खत्म किया जा रहा है, इसका जवाब रूनिंग पार्टी से आना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक इस विधेयक का सवाल है, इसमें आपने यह कहा है कि एक रुपए से कम वालों पर टैक्स नहीं पड़ेगा और एक रुपए से ज्यादा जो है, उस पर यह टैक्स का बोझ दिया जायेगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ और जहाँ तक मैंने देखा है, गरीब लोग क्या एक रुपए से कम में ही जाते हैं ? इसके मानी बिहार के गरीब बंगाल में नहीं जाते हैं, बंगाल के गरीब बिहार में नहीं जाते हैं और आंध्र के गरीब उड़ीसा में नहीं जाते हैं। वह गरीब नहीं हैं, गरीब वही हैं, जो यहाँ से एक स्टेशन गए और बाकी जितने है, वह गरीब नहीं हैं। बिहार से महाराष्ट्र में जाने वाले से तमाम लोग जो हैं, इनको एक रुपए से ज्यादा देना होगा। बम्बई से शोलापुर जायेगा तो उसको भी एक रुपए से ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा। बम्बई से पूना जायेगा या पूना से बम्बई जायेगा तो

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

उसकी भी ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा। छिपाते क्यों हैं, क्यों नहीं साफ साफ बात रखते हैं? कहते हैं गरीबों पर नहीं, अमीरों पर यह बढ़ाया गया है। अगर घड़े क्लास पर न बढ़ाकर फर्स्ट क्लास पर बढ़ाते, एयरकन्डीशन्ड पर बढ़ाते, डबल कर देते, तब देश के लोग समझते कि हमारी सरकार गरीबी हटाओ पर चलने वाली है। आप खुद अपने से अपने पैर पे कुल्हाड़ी मार रहे हैं। जब जम्मू लगेगा चिल्लायेगी। तब खिसियानी बिल्ली खम्बा नोचे, कहेंगे कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मक्सिस्ट) यह कर रही है।

ये लोग हैं जो आन्दोलन करते हैं। गरीबी हटाओ की बात आपने कही है, लेकिन टैक्स लगा रहे हैं गरीबों पर और अमीरों को साफ छोड़ दिया है। जब हम इसके लिये कहते हैं तो कहते हैं कि वे लोग इन्-डिस्प्लेण्ड है, आतंकवादी है, माक्सिस्ट पार्टी के लोग हैं। यह दो-तरफा बातें नहीं होनी चाहिये, सीधी बात होनी चाहिये। आप ने जो आडिनेस लगाया है, क्या यह गरीबी हटाने के लिये लगाया गया है? क्या इससे गरीबी हटेगी? आज जितनी ब्लैक मनी लोगों के पास है, जो बड़े बड़े हाउसेज हैं, जिनके बारे में हम लोग बार-बार कहते रहे हैं, हजारों करोड़ रुपया आज उनके पास है, उसके लिये अगर आप आडिनेस जारी करते तो हम मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट भी मदद करते और कहते चलो हम बताते हैं कहां कहां ब्लैक मनी छिपी हुई है। लेकिन ब्लैक-मनी वालों को आप ने नहीं छुआ, जो बड़े बड़े लक्षपति हैं, जो मुनाफा करते हैं, उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया और गरीबों पर लगा दिया—तो यह कैसे शोभा दे सकता है। जगजीवनराम बाबू इस समय सदन में आ रहे हैं, मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी हटाओ के लिये आप ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बंगला देश के रिपब्लिजियों की मदद के लिये किया गया है। मेरी समझ में वही आता कि सही मायनों में इससे उनकी मदद कैसे हो

सकती है। पहले एक मदद की जा सकती थी कि उनकी बंगला देश की सरकार को मान लिया जाता तो हम सारी शंका से बचा जाते। सीधे-सीधे उनसे कहते कि डण्डा ले जाओ और लड़ो, हम तुम्हारी मदद पर हैं। इस तरह से हम उनके स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में मदद कर सकते थे और दुनिया के सामने कह सकते हैं कि हम ने इनको माना है, अब तुम लड़ो। अगर खिचड़ी नहीं खाते हो, तो रोटी खाओ और लड़ो। हमने उनकी सपोर्ट के लिये यहां पर रेजोल्यूशन पास किया, बंगला देश के लोगों के संग्राम के लिये फुल सपोर्ट दी। जब हम उन को फुल सपोर्ट देते हैं तो हमारे ऊपर एक दायित्व आ जाता है—तमाम जनता को उनके पीछे खड़ा करना, उनकी लड़ाई जायज है, उनके पीछे आना चाहिए, लेकिन इस काम के लिये आपने क्या तरीका अस्त्रियार किया? मिनिस्टर्स को बुलाया, गवर्नरों को बुलाया—पूछा, क्या करना चाहिए? तय कर दिया कि टैक्स लगाओ, सेन्टर में लगाओ, स्टेट में लगाओ। किसी ने दो करोड़ लगाया, किसी ने पांच करोड़ लगाया, किसी ने बारह करोड़ लगाया। ऐसी हालत में आप कैसे जनता को मोबिलाइज करेंगे कि इस काम में समर्थन करो। जो पैसा देगा, वह कहेगा कि समर्थन कराते हैं पैसा लेकर। आपकी पार्टी ने इतना विचार नहीं किया। ऐसी चीजें आपने पेश कीं कि इससे बंगला देश की हमदर्दी के बजाय हमें तो शक होता है, जो हमदर्दी आज है, जो जनमत था, उसके अन्दर आपने फूट डालने का तरीका अस्त्रियार किया है—इन टैक्सों का लगाना इस बात का सुबूत है।

आज राज्यों में क्या हो रहा है? मोटर व्हीकल्स पर टैक्स लादा गया है, टोल-टैक्स बढ़ा दिया गया है, दूसरे टैक्स लगा दिये गये हैं, गर्ज कि हर सेक्शन के अन्दर इस चीज को पैदा कर दिया गया है। हमने देखा कि इन टैक्सों के लगाने से लोगों के अन्दर दूसरी तरह के क्याल पैदा हो गये हैं।

में अभी मेघालय गया था। हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने वहां पर लैक्चर दिया था, 60-70 हजार रिफ्यूजी वहां पर जमा थे। उन्होंने लैक्चर दिया कि तुमको तो जाना होगा। लोग कहने लगे कहां जाना होगा ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : सब आपकी ही अवल से नहीं बोलते हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : हम लोग वर्मा जी के साथ गये थे, रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट का डेलीगेशन गया था। वहां पर लोगों ने कहा कि राशन हमारे लिये 1 रु० 10 नये पैसे का लिखा हुआ है, 95 पैसे का मिलता है, कोई हिसाब देने वाला नहीं है। कोई आइटम अगर नहीं मिल पाता है तो हजम हो जाता है, दूसरे हफ्ते में दाजिये, ऐसा भी नहीं है, जो गया सो गया। अगर चावल नहीं मिला, तो आगे भी नहीं मिलेगा। मैंने धूम धूम कर वहां देखा, लोग शिकायत कर रहे थे। हम लोगों ने कहा कि हम इसी लिये आये हैं कि देखें, तुम लोगों को पूरा राशन मिले, यह न हो कि चावल नहीं मिला तो दूसरी चीज भी न मिले। लकड़ी नहीं मिली है, तो तेल दिया जाय, हर तरह की सुविधा दी जाये। जब हमने जिम्मेदारी ली है तो तुम्हारी ज़रूरियात पूरी की जायेगी।

मैं कह रहा था कि बंगला देश के रिलीफ के नाम से आप इस तरह से जनता पर बोझ डालना चाहते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। आप क्यों रिफ्यूजियों को बदनाम कर रहे हैं, अपनी करतूतों को क्यों छिपाना चाहते हैं। अपनी कमजोरियों को नहीं कहते हैं कि बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों को, धनिकों को जो करोड़ों रुपये का मुनाफा करते हैं, उनको छोड़ दिया है। आप को यह कहना चाहिए था कि जब तक रिफ्यूजी यहां रहेंगे तुमको अपना 50 परसेंट मुनाफा सरकार को देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन यह आप से नहीं हुवा। आप कहते हैं कि इन टैक्सों से 70 करोड़ खपया बचल हो जायेगा, लेकिन इससे गरीबों के अन्दर एक ऐसा सवाल पैदा

कर दिया गया है। हमारी सरकार उनको पूरा सपोर्ट करती है, उसके बाद कहते हैं कि खिचड़ी खाओ, खिचड़ी नहीं है, राशन नहीं है तो वैसे ही चलो, फिर कहते हैं कि तुमको वापस जाना होगा, वापस जाने की जहानियत पैदा हो रही है, इधर भी पैसे का सवाल है, उधर भी पैसे का सवाल है, मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम उनके नाम का व्यवहार न किया जाये। उनके अन्दर जोश है, अभी अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये, अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई के लिये हमारे देश के प्रति उनके मन में सहानुभूति है, लेकिन उनका नाम लेकर इस तरह से टैक्स लगा कर उनके प्रति एक नया शोशा खड़ा कर दिया है—इसका क्या नतीजा होगा, मालूम नहीं।

17.28 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

अब जहां तक रेलवे का सवाल है—मैं अभी कलकत्ता में देखकर आया हूं, हावड़ा स्टेशन पर टिकट-चैकर की जगह हैल्पर-चैकर रखे गये हैं। 140 रु० माहवार के हिसाब से सियाल्दा डिवीजन में आमतौर से भरती शुरू कर दी गई है। जो टेम्परेरी लोग वहां पर थे, उनको नहीं रखा गया, क्योंकि पैसा बचाया जा रहा था। वहां के डी० एस० ने क्या किया—बाहर से लोगों को रिक्लूट किया है और जो लोग पहले से टेम्परेरी और कैजुअल हैं, वह वहां पर धरना लगा कर बैठे हैं कि हमको परमानेंट नहीं करते हैं, बाहर से लोगों को रख रहे हैं। रेल मन्त्री महोदय इस समय यहां नहीं है, लेकिन मैं आपके जरिये उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि सियाल्दा डिवीजन में जो हो रहा है, आप उसकी खबर लें। वहां के डी० एस० उप्पल साहब हैं, के० के० दास साहब हैं—ये लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? एक तरफ ये लोग रेलवे के पैसे को बरबाद कर रहे हैं। जो लोग वहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, उनको परमानेंट किया जाय, उन पोस्टों पर भेजा जा सकता है, जिनके लिये कि बाहर से भरती की जा रही है। इन जगहों पर उनको भी लिया

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

जा सकता है और बाहर से भी लिया जा सकता है। मंत्री महोदय के सामने मैंने यह बात रखी है, मुझे आशा है कि आप जवाब देते वक्त इसका भी जिक्र करेंगे। बहुत सी बातें मैंने ऐसी कहीं हैं, जिनके लिये शायद आप कहेंगे कि यह हमारी मिनिस्ट्री से बाहर की बात है। अगर ऐसा है तो आप उनको बाहर भेज दीजिये ताकि किसी दूसरे अवसर पर उनका जवाब मिल सके। टैक्स के सिलसिले में मैंने बातें कही हैं, मैं उनका जवाब चाहता हूँ। इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : We will continue this debate tomorrow. But before we take up the next item, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy will make a statement. I wanted to make it clear that on this matter of stopping of publication by certain newspapers in Calcutta, I had allowed a Call Attention Motion already, but the justification for the statement as given to me and explained to me is such that it needs being made today. I hope you will believe me when I say that they think that if we issue an appeal today the newspapers might resume publication by tomorrow, that is why I wanted to convey it to you so that there may be no misunderstanding tomorrow. I have already conveyed to the Members who gave the call attention notice that—they are free to ask questions if they like, here and now.... (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : It is better we put questions today.

MR. SPEAKER : In that case we shall not have call attention motion tomorrow because the significance will be gone. So she will make a statement now and you can ask questions.

17.31 hrs.

STATEMENT Re. INCREASE IN PRICES OF NEWSPAPERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : With the imposition of the

Excise Duty on newspapers which came into effect on the 15th November, a number of newspapers in the country have increased their prices well in excess of the Excise Duty. The price increases have not been uniform, but have varied from 2 paise which is the Excise Duty now payable by newspapers whose circulation is above 15,000 right up to 8 paise.

Newspapers managements have justified increase in prices in excess of the Excise Duty as being due to the increase in cost of various items. While there may have been some increases in cost, Government are of opinion that the increases in prices, which have followed no uniform pattern cannot be justified on this ground. This is obvious from the fact that while cost increases must have affected all newspapers uniformly, the price increases have varied from one paper to another. Government feel that such price increases, specially now when the country is passing through a difficult period, should have been avoided.

In this respect the situation in the Eastern Sector of the country is specially serious. Hawkers in Calcutta claimed their proportionate share of the price increase on account of Excise Duty and since newspapers managements declined to pay them additional commission the distribution of newspapers in the city has practically come to a standstill. This is unfortunate, especially because people are anxious to have the latest and most authentic news of developments on our border. In these circumstances the absence of newspapers affects public morale, encourages unfounded rumours and tends to create panic.

The Government of West Bengal and the Government of India have tried to intervene in this situation. As a result, the Paschim Banga Sangbad Patra Bikreta Samity, an Association representing newspaper hawkers in the city have agreed not to claim any additional commission so long as the increase in the price of the newspaper is restricted to the amount of the Excise Duty. Government appreciate this gesture of the Samity and appeal newspaper managements and hawkers all over the country to respond to the situation in the same spirit which this Samity has shown. Government requests newspaper managements to restrict the price increase for the present to the amount of the Excise Duty and defer the question of any further increase for decision

after a careful and detailed study of the cost of newspaper production and other factors.

Government sincerely hope that newspapers managements will heed this appeal and will publish their newspapers with immediate effect at the old prices plus two paise to cover the Excise Duty. As I have stated earlier, Government attach considerable importance to the normal publication of newspapers and, will therefore, naturally watch the situation with anxiety. I assure the House, that should this appeal fail, Government will take appropriate steps in the matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): So far as the price of newspapers is concerned, it is really a scandal at least in West Bengal. I do not know whether it is known to the Minister that in 1966 the cost of newspapers was increased from 16 to 18 paise. In 1970 in February this 18 paise was increased to 20 paise. In 1971 February, this 20 paise was made 22 paise, that is before the imposition of this levy. Then again they are increasing this 22 paise to 26 and in some cases 28 paise. All these are big newspapers controlled by the monopolists. These newspapers while increasing the cost of the paper are not ready to share the increase with the hawkers who daily sell their papers. But at the same time these newspapers are demanding from the hawkers who advance security money for the papers they sell. That is one of the problems.

It is not a fact that the hawkers refused to distribute the papers asking for a portion of the increase. Now they have come forward with an assurance that they will not demand anything if only 2 paise extra for the levy is charged on the papers. But these clever sharks, big monopolists, take every plea to increase the price of the paper. Some big Congressmen are the proprietors of the papers like the Ananda Bazar Patrika and the Jugantar. Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray can use his influence on them not to create this trouble. Only three days ago there was an air-raided practice, but the unfortunate part is this that nobody could get the information because there was no newspaper.

It is good that the Minister has assured the House that if the newspaper owners do not agree to the suggestion made by the Government, the Government will take further steps. Tomorrow morning we will know whe-

ther newspaper owners agree to the suggestion or not. If they do not agree I want to know if the steps that are proposed will be taken by tomorrow evening. I want a categorical answer to this.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: I have made it absolutely clear in my statement that Government are fully seized of the problem and are trying to do whatever is necessary in this matter. If they do not heed the appeal, I do not want to say exactly at what time we are going to take steps, but we are keenly watching the developments, and if nothing happens, naturally the Government has to take some measures.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bhar): In view of the acute problem created in the entire sector by the closure of the publication of the newspapers, I would like to know whether there is any policy known as the price-page schedule and what should be the prices of the newspapers according to that policy: Secondly, may I know whether it is also a fact that the newspaper-owners are giving only 25 per cent commission to the vendors of papers published from Calcutta, while in other parts of India, the local vendors get 31½ per cent, and whether this was also a point referred to Government by the Paschim Banga Patra Vikreta Samiti?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY: I think the hon. member is quite aware of the fact that the price-page scheduled has been struck down by the Supreme Court and it is not there now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has to make the same statement before the Rajya Sabha before it adjourns today at 6 O'clock. So, she wants to be free at about five minutes to 6. I will first call the names of those Members who have given notice of the call attention. Mr. Naval Kishore Sharma. Mr. Sarar Guha, Mr. Das Munsi, Mr. Sashi Bhushan, Mr. Daga, None of them is here, Mr. Vajpayee.

श्री अदल बिहारी बाजपेयी (स्वालयर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि एक समाचार-पत्र ने जो कलकत्ता और दिल्ली से

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

एक साथ प्रकाशित होता है, कलकत्ते में कीमत बढ़ा दी है, लेकिन दिल्ली में नहीं बढ़ाई है ? क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि अखबार को निकालने का जो खर्च बढ़ा है वह केवल कलकत्ते में बढ़ा है, दिल्ली में नहीं बढ़ा है ? इससे स्पष्ट है कि खर्च बढ़ गया है, यह बहाना लेकर कलकत्ते में दाम बढ़ाये गये ।

मैं इस अपील का स्वागत करता हूँ, समर्थन करता हूँ । सारा सदन इस अपील के पीछे खड़ा है और मुझे विश्वास है कि यह अपील अपना काम करेगी । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस अपील ने अपना असर नहीं दिखाया तो क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय इन समाचार-पत्रों को राह पर लाने के लिये उनको सरकारी विज्ञापन बन्द करने के सवाल पर विचार करेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले अपील को देख लें, फिर यह सवाल करें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह साथ ही होना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले अपील होने दीजिये ।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I thank the hon. member for his support. It is a fact that in the case of a paper which comes out from Delhi as well as Calcutta simultaneously, they have raised the price of their Calcutta edition but not the price of the Delhi edition. As I have already stated in my statement, whatever steps are necessary will be taken if they do not heed this appeal. I hope the hon. member will have the patience to wait for some time and see how it works.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : When we opposed the introduction of this particular Bill which we are going to discuss, we have made it very clear that the prices of newspapers, particularly in West Bengal like Ananda Basar Patrika and Jugantar, were increased by six to seven paise. The original

price was 20 paise. Now it has been raised to 25 or 26 paise on the ground that, apart from the additional excise duty, the price of newsprint has gone up. Will the government ensure that the newspapers do not increase their prices on the ground of increase in the price of newsprint ? I know how the newspapers use their newsprint. Without imputing any motives on any newspaper, I can say that it is a reality that almost every big newspaper sells a part of the newsprint in the blackmarket. So, I would like to know whether care will be taken to see that they do not increase the price on the plea of increase in the price of newsprint ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have already mentioned in my statement that this is not the time to raise the price of newspaper on the ground that the price of newsprint has gone up. It is a fact that the price of newsprint has increased, but it should not be made that plea at this moment for raising the price. Further, as I said earlier, the increase in the price of newsprint cannot vary from place to place or newspaper to newspaper. But, as Shri Vajpayee has pointed out, one newspaper has raised the price of the Calcutta edition but not the Delhi edition. There is no uniformity. We are looking into the matter and we will see to it that they do not increase the prices.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : The price increase has not been only in the case of the Calcutta newspapers. The only thing is that in Calcutta public notice has been drawn to it because the newspapers have ceased publication. Naturally, government are worried about it. I do not know if somebody with authority, particularly this government, which has a massive majority behind it, had drawn the attention of the newspapers to the existence of a legislation called the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and these days we are passing through a national crisis although emergency has not been formally declared ? The newspapers must be told that their action is nothing sort of anti-national action and it militates against the security of the country.

That apart, there is another aspect. While the Bombay edition of the Times of India has increased its price by seven paise, the Delhi edition has increased it only by two paise. There is similar difference between the Calcutta and Delhi edition of another

newspaper. So, any action that would be taken should be on an all-India level. Parliament will be behind the government. Government should put their foot down firmly and say that this will not be allowed at this time of national crisis.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have made it very clear in my statement that this policy will be applicable not only to the Calcutta newspapers but to all newspapers in the country. There is no question of doing something only in Calcutta. It will apply to all those newspapers which have raised their prices.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Just now the hon. Minister has said that first a request will be made to the newspapers, to be followed by legislative measures if necessary. In the case of newspapers which raised their prices beyond 2 paise, I would like to know whether the excess so collected will be taken over by the Government because that is an anti-social and anti-national action on the part of the papers? Has the Government any proposal under consideration from this point of view? Secondly, will Government consider giving exemption to monthlies and fortnightlies and newspapers which have a circulation of below 20,000?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : The suggestions made by the hon. Member will definitely be taken into consideration while talking some measures in the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I want to ask the hon. Minister if she is aware of the fact that in the eastern region, that is, Calcutta, the price of newspaper is one of the highest in the country. Are you aware of the fact that the readership figure per thousand is the second lowest? What are you going to do with regard to that? Is it also a fact that in the Audit Bureau of Circulation most of the newspapers have been showing highly inflated circulation figures? They are handling newsprint very efficiently for their own gains. The excise duty was to be calculated at that rate. That is what has really put them into difficulty.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It is not possible for me to say whether that is a fact or not. Naturally, when these things are

coming into the open, many things which probably hon. Members think right will definitely come in front of the public.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : The hon. Minister has stated that the hawkers have demanded commission on the increase in the price. While coming to Delhi I saw in the train one daily paper published by the C. P. I. (M) I saw a statement issued by the General Secretary of the *Paschim Banga Sambadpatra Bikreta Samiti* where he has categorically stated, "It is a blatant lie that we are demanding commission. Our agitation is only on the increase because these newspaper owners have increased the price which our people in the country cannot pay. So, those who are saying that we are demanding commission are saying a blatant lie."

She should kindly enquire into it. Otherwise, it will be a reflection on the Samiti.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I am sorry to say that my hon. friend is wrongly informed. It is a fact that they have actually asked for commission over the increase in price and the excise duty. As I have already said in my statement, the Government intervened into it and steps were taken. I have got a letter from the General Secretary, *Paschim Banga Sambadpatra Bikreta Samiti* where they have said that, if they do not increase the Price beyond the excise duty, they will not demand commission which they are demanding now. With whom he has talked I do not know.

MR. SPEAKER : She has to go to the Rajya Sabha to make a statement there. We now take up the next item.

17.53 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE : POWER CRISIS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is an acute shortage of power in West Bengal at a time when it is retarding the industrial growth in that part of the country. It is at a time when it needs to be accelerated for defence production, increase in G. N. P. and creation of employment opportunities.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

In rural electrification sector, we are one of the lowest in the country. The contribution of West Bengal to the nation's economy has been substantial for all times. We produce 1/3 of country's coal requirements; 21 per cent of the total gross output from West Bengal ex-factory value and 15 per cent of the country's factories are in West Bengal.

We have a monopoly in production of jute and textiles essential for industry and agriculture. There is 50 per cent of total engineering capacity in West Bengal. A large number of pharmaceutical and chemical plants are there. In earning foreign exchange, we give the largest contribution.

As regards steel, it has 1/3 of the country's total production. There are about 9000 joint stock companies with a paid-up capital of Rs. 346 crores in West Bengal. Calcutta port handles 40 per cent of the country's foreign trade. The power supply situation worsens although the consumption, more or less, remains static.

I am quoting from the *Hindustan Standard* of 13. 11. 71 which says :

"For three successive years since 1968-69 consumption of power in Calcutta and its suburbs has been practically static. This is borne out by the figures of maximum demand on the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation system and the units of electricity sold by the company in each of the three years. The maximum demand stood at 519 million mw. in 1968-69..."

It rose to 1 million, etc.

"More significant, however, is the steady fall in the consumption of power by the State's major industries.

Industrial units (including high, medium and low voltage) sold in 1968-69 totalled 1,789.7 million. The units sold in the next two years stood at 1,772.7 and 1,749.7 million respectively, recording a progressive decline.

Following a decline of 35 million units in sales in 1968-69 to the jute industry, there was a further decline of 22 million units next year to the industry, the Calcutta Electric

Supply Corporation's largest industrial consumer. Sales to the engineering industry declined by 20 million units both in 1968-69 and 1969-70.

The overall decline in sales for industrial purposes in 1969-70 came to 17 million units.

In 1970-71, sales to jute and cotton mills fell by 22 million units, to paper mills by four million units and to other industries by nine million units. Sales to engineering, steel and chemical industries, however, increased to the extent of a total of 12 million units."

So our requirements have remained more or less static. Our per capita consumption is about 118. This is the 8th position in the whole country. That also, of course, gives some sort of a wrong picture because 95% of the total consumption of West Bengal is in Greater Calcutta, Durgapur and the Asansol industrial belt. It is the Centre's planning that has ruined us. They try to get away by throwing the blame on the poor worker. They talk of the worker and say that he has failed and he did this and that.

About South and Lower West Bengal, the total production capacity is 1060 MW. There would have been a shortfall of 180 MW if normal minimum industrial growth was there and if 10% power is reserved for emergency, there would be a still greater shortfall.

As a result of this, the industrial growth in West Bengal has stagnated and some industries have closed down. The mills, many of them, have become sick and a lot of them are working below their capacity, all due to shortage of raw materials, very frequent load-shedding and credit squeeze. Due to frequent power-shedding, the manufactured goods are being damaged as also the plants. In the jute industry alone, due to power-shedding, in one month only during the period January-June 1971, it has suffered a loss of production to the tune of Rs. 5 crores. The whole State loses Rs. 50 lakhs by power-shedding for one hour alone. To cope with this the Government has gone to the extent of imposing restrictions from 8.11.71 on the use of power by high-voltage industrial consumers. That will undoubtedly damage the industrial growth in the district and rural areas. If the districts and the rural areas get industrialised and the Haldia Complex comes into existence and the

normal growth rate is somehow maintained, in five years, by 1976-77, the need for power will go up by 550 MW. For rural electrification we need another 100 MW. How to meet these needs?

We will have a firm supply of a little over 100 MW from the end of 1972 from the Santaldih station. There is a plan for two other generators of 120 MW each but they will not be ready before 1979-80. Meanwhile the shortfall is over 410 MW by 1976-77. Sir, the situation is very serious. There is an immediate need for production of additional power, at least 500 MW for South Bengal alone. You can get 120 MW from Bandel. If you instal two new ones at the Coal Belt, you can get 400 MW of additional power. By installation of two turbines of 50 MW each around Calcutta, you will get 100 MW.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, in Calcutta, the business is entirely in the hands of the British monopoly, not the generation so much, but the distribution and the trading and this Government dare not touch them.

Dr. K. L. Rao will remember that in the year 1968,—on 27th of August,—a Debate was held here where all the balance-sheets and everything was given and it was found that certain things were unjustified.

Sir, the foreign capitalists are trading on our public sector which is losing in the generation of it, but they are making enormous profit through trading and through distribution. Because, to meet the total consumption of about 519 M. W. in and around Calcutta, this Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, which trades on your public sector, barely produces half of the requirements. I wish to quote Dr. K. L. Rao because I know he is a very knowledgeable person. He said :

"Generation is the real job, not distribution."

So, generation is the real job and not distribution. Will he kindly tell us this? Why is it that you have to make your country dependent upon a British monopoly for this distribution work?

Sir, they buy D. V. C. power and they sell that at 300 per cent premium. They

have a very powerful lobby. The former Finance Minister—Mr. Sachin Choudhury—is a Director. A former Principal Adviser of the Bengal Government was a Director, that is, Mr. B. B. Ghosh—he has recently died; may his soul rest in peace. He was one of the Directors and he was Chairman of the Industrial Reconstruction Development Board. That is the position, and because they were a very powerful lobby they continued to remain untouched.

In 10 years, they have given no less than 90 per cent dividend to their shareholders—in Britain mostly.

Sir, in India they are functioning mostly with Indian money. They have got vast loans from the State Bank of India and from the other financial institutions. They have big amounts on rupee debentures and consumer deposits. Their profits at many a time had been in excess of 'reasonable return' according to the Indian Electricity Act.

With your permission, Sir, I would like to read out the figures about the profits earned by them during the past few years. These are the figures :

Year	Profits
1963-64	Rs. 2,13,15,000
1964-65	Rs. 2,22,00,000
1965-66	Rs. 2,53,00,000
1966-67	Rs. 1,19,00,716
1967-68	Rs. 2,07,00,000
1968-69	Rs. 1,57,00,000
1969-70	Rs. 1,41,00,000

They have been making enormous profits and taking the money out of this country in the shape of foreign exchange. This profit was made by them in excess of the principle of 'reasonable return' as stipulated in the Indian Electricity Act. I want to ask Dr. K. L. Rao very respectfully about this. Is he going to give any directive to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation that the money should be returned to the consumers in the form of rebate? If so, how soon are they going to do that?

Then, there is a question of security, Sir, in that near-war situation in that border of the country, particularly in the eastern

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

zone very near to the border. How can you allow a British monopoly to have access over the most vital sector of the economy, namely, power generation and distribution? Your ammunition factories, rifle factories, gun and shell factories, Fort William Machine Yard and various other institutions, buy power from the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation.

Sir, it is a matter of regret that in all the President's rule that West Bengal has sampled in the recent years, this Electric Supply Corporation has got a lot out of the Government. There are about 5 lakhs of consumers and they have raised the price in 1964 when there was a Congress rule, and also in 1966 when there was a Congress rule and in 1970 when there was a President's rule.

Now again they are trying to increase the rates for lights and fans from 11 to 16 paise and for heaters from 9 to 14 paise, that is over 50 per cent increase.

The State Government is unusually kind to them. Dr. K. L. Rao,—I am sorry to say to you—I am smelling corruption; I would request you to get this matter thoroughly enquired into by competent authorities. They have allowed illegal withdrawal of Rs. 35 lakhs from the Reserve Fund, which is not at all permissible. Now the Government had made it clear that they want to take it over in 1980. But this company is following the same path as the Calcutta Tramways Company. They are not doing any repair or replacement.

I now come to the question of load-shedding. Load-shedding in Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is causing us big losses. This is, I may say, a clear case of breach of contract and Government has to act on this. Under what authority is the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation doing load-shedding? We would like to know that, Sir. They force even the small consumers to pay their bills within two or three days, or otherwise they have either to pay enormously more or have their line disconnected. If Dr. K. L. Rao would be so kind as to read an article which came out in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* dated the 31st. October, 1971, I am quite sure he will see some new things there.

About North Bengal, the Jaldhaka is a bungling. It has ruined the prosperity of North Bengal, as we can say. There was an inquiry, but the report of the inquiry was never made public. We want to know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken on the inquiry report.

Jaldhaka cannot produce more than about 7 MW. The electric power in the whole of North Bengal can be raised to 14 or 15 MW by the installation of further plants. That is also doubtful, because during the monsoon, one does not know what will happen due to the selection of a bad site and the saline water that comes in the plant there, there may be trouble.

The existing minimum demand there is of the order of 25 MW.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : More than that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This excludes the requirement of the tea gardens, which alone are 25 MW. 95 per cent of the tea gardens have their own generation sets run by diesel or some other prime mover. For the present, there is a shortfall of 18 MW. The existing industries are closing down or are working below capacity. There is no thus no question of expansion. If normal activities are conducted and if they want that industries should grow in that part of the country by 1974-75, then the requirement will go up to 50 MW, and by 1980-81, it will go up to 110 or 120 MW, if not more than that. If 50 per cent of the tea gardens are given electric supply, the minimum requirement will be a further quantity of 50 to 60 MW.

The industrial potential of North Bengal is absolutely untapped. If we want to set up industries there, then we would require 50 MW at least. Rural electrification will require not less than 10 MW. So, I would request the hon. Minister to make some arrangements. As a temporary arrangement, he can borrow from Assam and Bihar for the time being; he can borrow 3 MW from Assam, because by 1973 Assam will be in a position to supply that much power, and Bihar would be able to supply about 3 MW by 1972. None can think of setting up an industry in North Bengal at present because of the shortage of power there.

I would suggest that a thermal power station may be set up there which is capable of producing at least 300 MW. It takes at least five years to have this done. But I would submit that let the hon. Minister select the right place nearer the market.

In Calcutta, on the 21st September, 1971, the hon. Minister had given indications that two super thermal power stations would be set up. We would like to know how far he has progressed in this matter so far. For the immediate present, a generating set with at least 50 MW capacity should be installed in and around Calcutta.

Finally, before I sit down, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about what has happened to the setting up of an atomic power plant in the eastern region, because our coal is getting exhausted....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member can go on for the whole night at this rate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Thank you, Sir. I shall take that time tomorrow when I speak. Now, I shall conclude my speech.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : My hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu has referred to many of the points, and, therefore, I shall not go into the details of them. But I would like to stress that power is one of the basic infrastructures of development. During the last few years, almost all Members inside the House and the people in the country were agog with the happenings in West Bengal. They were all eagerly wanting to know how soon the conditions in West Bengal would improve.

I agree that the Central Government have taken a number of measures. We all appreciate their efforts. But for the fruition of all these steps, the main thing required is Power. As I have already stated, this is one of the basic infrastructures of development, and without this, the development and progress of West Bengal cannot take place.

The figures quoted by my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu only show that there is no sign of development for the coming nine to ten years, that is, up to 1980-81, unless certain emergency measures are taken there on a war footing to commission some electrical plants

for the generation of power. Because that is the only way in which development can take place.

Even today, in Calcutta, the industries are losing heavily in all respects. I understand that these are not getting their power supply according to their demand even at a moderate rate. If Haldia also comes up within 5 or 6 years, I do not know what will happen by that time. If industrial development keeps pace also, as being tried by the government, I do not know what will happen.

At the same time, we have a number of projects for the backward districts. There are backward districts in the entire country and we want that they should be developed.

Coming to west Bengal, all the districts in North Bengal are most backward. As has been rightly stated by Shri Bosu, the present supply is hardly 6-7 MW whereas the actual requirement at present is much more than the figure Shri Bosu mentioned, namely 25MW; it may be round about 35MW. About 95% of the tea-gardens are having their diesel engines for power generation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : With the present demand.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Very good. Take the demand of the tea gardens, an industry which is earning foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 160 crores. These 365 tea gardens located in North Bengal, Jalpaiguri, and some small tea gardens in Cooch-Bihar which earn this foreign exchange will, when they need to modernise the industry, need power. If this demand is taken into account, we will need to have another 50-60 MW, not to mention other industrial developments.

We have been told about the Jaldaka project in North Bengal. In the local dialect or language, it has been referred to in a rather sarcastic manner as 'Jale-Dohka.' It is not a sign of development in North Bengal; rather it is a death blow to North Bengal. I think it is under deep water. In Bengal, they say this project is *jala dubs gaye che*. It is absolutely under water. This is about Jaldaka. Even with Jaldaka, when fully Commissioned it may come to about 14-15 MW whereas the present requirement is in the region of 35 MW. Then how will Jaldaka solve the problems of North Bengal?

[Shri B. K. Daschodury]

It has been said that from Assam and Bihar we will get some power. They say it will be 3 and 3 equal to 6 MW. Even then we have only 14 plus 6 equal to 20. There is still a shortage of 15 MW. We have also to make allowance for the fact that in normal times in the matter of electric generation there should be a standby or reserve power for any emergency of 10-15%. Some machinery may go out of order. If we calculate on that basis, even today we need to have about 50 MW. With further industrial development, we need much more.

In the matter of rural electrification, according to the Fourth Plan, in Cooch-Bihar district alone, 97 villages will be electrified. But there may be hardly one or two MW for this purpose. There are many other villages in North Bengal programmed for electrification under the Fourth Plan, but where is the source of power? Nobody cares about that.

So both for rural electrification and industrial development, we need more power. We may have local projects. We may have a paper mill, a fertiliser complex, a cement factory, a tobacco factory and so on. But there will be no sign of this development unless we have more and more power.

I would therefore suggest to the hon. Minister to consider the grim fate of this area which is most backward, and its power requirements. At one time, he proposed that he would give us a 'Super Thermal Power' station located in North Bengal bordering Bihar which will also meet the needs of Bihar. We have seen in press reports that this is 'Super Thermal Power' station is proposed to be located in some part of Bihar. Even if we agree to that, even if we take as what has appeared in the press as it is, in time of any emergency in Bihar or if it is located in Assam, in Assam, the power available will first go to meet that emergency requirement and there will be nothing available for North Bengal. So the hon. Minister's guarantee that we will get surplus power from this source may not come true in its practical need. I also plead that northern portion of Bihar is equally backward. For that the Government of India should initiate a certain separate power project so that the supply to North Bengal remains unaffected. Only in this way can the power requirements of each region be satisfied.

So it was demanded that there should be a separate thermal power station to generate 240-250 MW which might be commissioned into service in the course of the next five to seven or eight years. Specially for north Bengal area, the site suggested was Dalkola, the area which is a little raised land and is connected with rail-road and other communications. With the opening of the Farakka barrage, it has become easier to bring this coal to this Dalkola area. This is a good suggestion. I do not know what is in the mind of the hon. Minister.

In view of all these things, I would request the hon. Minister to clarify two points. Whether he is going to sanction properly the Dalkola thermal project with a capacity of 250 mw. That is No 1. No. 2 is, whether the hon. Minister will start a fresh enquiry, if necessary, with the GWPC experts along with experts in other parts of the world, to go into the details, whether the Jaldhaka project—about which much has been said, and which is practically the death-knell for the development of North Bengal—would come up as proposed and whether it could satisfy the people of North Bengal for power generation or, ultimately, this scheme has to be salvaged? This should be properly looked into. Otherwise, in the name of Jaldhaka, the people of North Bengal have been given a different picture.

Thirdly, as a matter of immediate measure, I request the hon. Minister to consider at least to have a sort of two or three Gas Turbine engines established in North Bengal so that immediately, the people of North Bengal may have 50 to 60 mw of power which may be commissioned or put into service in the course of nine to 12 months. These are my humble suggestions.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I am very thankful to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu for bringing up this subject so that some misunderstanding on the subject may be cleared.

First of all, I would like to say that West Bengal was the State from which we started the electrification of this country. The first hydro-electric station was established in West Bengal in 1897, and the first thermal station was established again in West Bengal in 1901, and thereafter, it maintained the supremacy as being the State which had the highest

amount of electricity of all the States till 1960. It is after that it began to fall down, and, as the hon. Mr. Bosu has mentioned, the State is now the fifth largest from the point of view of power in the country per capita.

What exactly happened was this. It is true that from 1964, there has been no addition of power in West Bengal. That is a most regrettable feature that has happened. Apart from the DVC, which added some power, and except for the very small amount of power from Jaldhaka scheme, there was no power addition from 1964 up to date. The reason was this. In 1964, the Planning Commission sanctioned one unit of 150 mw at Durgapur, and four units of 120 mw each at Santhaldih. They were sanctioned, but the succeeding Governments of West Bengal gave second priority; they dropped Durgapur, and they dropped half of Santhaldih and have taken up power generation only half-heartedly. Why I am saying this is because there is a history behind it. There is no use abusing us; that is why I am glad that he has brought this problem, and I want to clarify the misunderstanding. Since 1964, every other State has added power. For example, in Delhi, we have added nearly 240 mw of power in the same period. But apart from DVC, which added some power, West Bengal proper has not yet had any power, with the result that no doubt there is considerable difficulty in West Bengal about power.

Then, realising this, we immediately rushed in to do whatever was possible. Two units at Santhaldih are in an advanced stage of construction. We expect one unit next year and another one the next year: 240 mw of power; that is already there in the Plan. I think we will get that. In addition to that, we have taken action on another two units of 120 mw, and we expect those power units to come in after three or four years. That will make another 240 mw.

We are now trying to put up one unit of 200 MW at Bandel. That report has just been received and I can assure you that it will be sanctioned immediately it is scrutinised. With 200 MW at Bandel and two units of 120 MW each at Santhaldih the total comes to 440 MW. It is as good as sanctioned. The question is one of implementing it as quickly as possible.

In addition to this I have also asked for preparation of a project at Kolaghat for

400 MW and immediately that comes in that will also be sanctioned. I only hope that they will find the money as unfortunately power generation is a state subject. That is a snag of course. With 400 MW at Kolaghat the total comes to 840 MW.

In addition to that we have prepared a decade plan after careful study and we expect that we may need at least 1200 MW in the next decade and so another 400 MW has to be added. We want to make available in Calcutta by 1980 at least 4 million KW as against the 1.5 MKW that we have today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is the money going to come from?

DR. K. L. RAO: That is the main point. It is very unfortunate. I am not saying that this Government did not do that or that Government did not do that. I do not even know exactly what Governments were there but the fact is that from 1964 to 1971 there has been no power added at all in West Bengal by the West Bengal Government. That is responsible for today's trouble.

Theoretically today our power must be sufficient to meet the demands. But unfortunately there are some reasons why power is not being produced as it should be produced. One of the main reasons is the coal that is used there. They are having two-stage washeries. We have always insisted that there should be three-stage washeries and that we should use the middle ones. By using inferior coal of an abrasive nature the machines are derated; machines which should produce 150 MW can only produce 100 MW. I have taken up this question with the Ministry of Steel and I have requested them often that they should install three-stage washeries. He has promised to do so. Otherwise we shall be losing costly machinery and power also is not going to be produced according to the needs.

The second reason is this. I do not want to stress that too much. In recent times there has been some labour trouble also. I do not say that is the only reason. But it has been there especially at Bandel station where there has been a sit-down strike or some other strike.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The cost of living is rising.

DR. K. L. RAO : That is alright. I am not laying much emphasis on that ; I am slurring it over.

The third reason is due to rain and cyclone. The very heavy monsoon rain-fall is also responsible, it moistened the coal so much that it is giving much trouble. Cyclones interfere with transmission lines. Already the transmissions lines are not adequate. And this is another trouble that we are having.

With all that in November there was some improvement and I hoped that we were alright. But unfortunately yesterday there was a loss of about 80 MW power because in Durgapur one of the machines had gone out of order. We are working on a tight rope and I agree that there must be elasticity in the system, especially when we do not have sufficient transmission lines. I could have put in some power from the DVC yesterday but the transmission system is capable of conveying only 100 MW from the DVC and 160 MW from the Durgapur Project. We have sanctioned two projects from Santhaldih to Calcutta and Durgapur to Kasba in Calcutta and these transmission lines are expected to come into existence some time in 1973.

I think we must expedite these transmission lines by offering some bonus or something, because if they are ready, then the power shedding can be much reduced. Added to this, when the power from Santhaldih and the DVC expansion comes, there is no way of bringing it to Calcutta and Howrah. Therefore, I have given instructions that we should put in 400 KV transmission line from Santhaldih to Howrah because a short 400 KV line capable of conveying six times the power as a 220 KV line. With the improvement in the transmission lines and the greater generation that we are now planning, it should be possible for us to be quite well off from 1975-76, but in the interim period I am afraid it is a very difficult and delicate position. In the next one or two years this kind of trouble will be there.

On a close analysis I find that there is a certain amount of increase in demand in Calcutta also, which is natural. In fact I am surprised that there are no further connections. In a big city like Calcutta the increase must be of the order of 10 to 12

per cent annually. The 560 MWs of power that the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is now supplying must have been by this time 700 or 800 because every year they must go on increasing, but we find it is practically steady. Only this year in the last six months there is a tendency for further increase. This is also a cause of this shedding.

North Bengal is one of the neglected areas like North Bihar. All these North regions seem to be neglected. Nobody wants to go beyond the Ganga. It was never said that the Jaldaga project was going to solve the problem. If anybody said so, it is wrong. It is a tiny hydro-electric project. We have got such projects in many States. There is one Chunani project which has been completed just now in Jammu and Kashmir. It produces 9 MWs. It involved a huge amount of work for five or six years, the same amount of work and trouble which would be involved in a bigger project. So, recently I have given instructions that no thermal power station should be less than 200 MWs and no hydro-electric power station should be less than 50 MWs. As Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said, in the monsoon months it is very difficult to clear the debris in Jaldhaka river etc. So, it was merely intended as a stop-gap arrangement. We are now putting a transmission line from Alipore Duars to Bongaigaon which will be ready by 1973.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : That is only for 3 MWs.

DR. K. L. RAO : 10 MWs. The Purnea-Siliguri line which will give 40 MWs will also be ready in 1973. Everything in the future.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about the present ?

DR. K. L. RAO : At the moment there is a line from Purnea to North Bengal which has just been completed. It conveys only 5 MWs.

There is another point of misunderstanding which I would request hon. Members from Bengal to note. Therefore, I thought, with very good intentions, that we should improve the power position in both North Bengal and North Bihar and I asked for a report. North Bengal has given a report for a power station at Khajuriaghat. North

Bihar has given a report for a power station at Purnea. If you want to get these projects sanctioned, I will do it tomorrow. But what I thought was, if you combine these two and get it financed by the Centre, because both the portions are very backward, it will be to the advantage of both. I tried to explain it to Mr. Daschowdhury and other hon. Members. But hon. Members have started imputing motives. It is not correct. I thought, both are backward areas; why have two separate power stations? Why not combine them? No proposal has gone to Planning Commission as yet. I thought, why not send a special request to the Planning Commission in this regard because the per capita consumption in these areas is very small—it is about 10 as against the all-India figure of 90. It is as good as there being no electricity there. I thought, let both be combined and let the power be shared equally. We are thinking of two or three units of 120 and that power can be shared. But meanwhile, already hon. members have started imputing motives. I only appeal to them that they should not impute motives straightway. If it is a question of sanctioning the projects at Dalkola and Khajuriaghat tomorrow it can be done. But, I thought, it is better if these two are combined. I request hon. members to support me in this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If we get the money from the central funds, let the project be located anywhere and let us have the power.

DR. K. L. RAO : He is correct. But my friend on this side does not allow me. That is the trouble. (*Interruption*). These two areas are very backward from the point of view of power and you cannot have rural electrification or anything else. When we are trying to do our best, hon. members should not impute motives. The whole advantage now is that Farakka Barrage has got a BG line and coal can be pushed to the north. So, that is encouraging us. I am sure we will take it up early. You can rest assure that both North Bengal and North Bihar will be given the utmost consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We will support you.

DR. K. L. RAO : Then about the gas turbines, the suggestion has been made by the chambers of commerce also. But it is extremely costly. While power produced by the other method will cost 7 or 8 paise, this will be 30 or 40 paise. Nowadays oil and gas—both—are not available in that area. Even for Barauni Refinery, it was sanctioned on the basis of oil, but Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have given us notice that we cannot supply oil. So, we are converting it into coal. Then, this not going to come immediately. It will take two or three years. Therefore, I thought we will put all our efforts into this combined project. With the assistance and support of the hon. members, I think we shall push ahead with greater speed and try to get power there.

The other question is about the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation. The hon. Member has given some statistics. I shall have some enquiry made about the increase in rates. Somehow the hon. Member gets information much earlier than the government. This is under the consideration of the State Government. The Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation gets about 50 per cent of the power DVC and WBSEB. These organisations have raised the rates. Therefore CSES wants to increase the rates. That point will be examined. I can assure the hon. Member that will be very carefully examined.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about an atomic plant?

DR. K. L. RAO : That would not be allowed in Eastern India because it is a coal areas.

18.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 25, 1971/Agrahayana 4, 1893 (Saka).