

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 2nd May, 1974/r/e \2th
Vaisakha, 1896 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock. Mr.
Chairman in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conversion of Cellular Jail in the Anda" mans as National Memorial

*211. SHRI ROSHAN LAL:

SHRI DHARAMCHAND JAIN:

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: t

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: SHRI
H. D. MALAVIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

la) whether it is a tact that Government
have decided to convert the Cellular Jail in
the Andamans as a National Memorial:

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken in
this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS fSHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) It has
been decided to preserve the
Central Tower and the existing three wings
of the Cellular Jail at Port Blair as a Na-
tional Monument. Sanction has been issued
to carry out essential repairs to the buildings
at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. The Andaman &
Nicobar Administration have also drawn up
a phased programme lor construction of
buildings which might be required for
shifting of the offices, stores and quarters
now located inside the Cellular Jail
building.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: The de-
cision with regard to this was taken as early
as in 1969 and thereafter an expert
committee was also set up. The Public Ac-
counts Committee of Parliament also re-

commended to preserve the Cellular Jail as a
national memorial. Now from the statement
of the hon. Minister, it appears thai the
sanction has been given. I am interested to
know as to what progress has been made with
regard to the actual making of this Cellular
Jail as a national memorial.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This
scheme to preserve the Cellular Jail as a
monument of national importance has been
there with us for some time. But now a
detailed programme has been drawn up and
the Estimates Committee which had taken
interest in this matter were also informed of
the various items of work that would be taken
in hand and when they would be finished. At
present, there are seven or eight main items
which have been taken in hand costing about
Rs. 4 lakhs. Many of the items have been
finished. There is a Nurses Hostel on the
ground floor. A separate building for the
Nurses Hostel is almost ready and it would be
occupied in a month or two. On the first floor
there are offices of the Director of Medical
and Health Services- A new building for them
is also under construction and before the end
of the month they would also be moving out
to that place. It is not correct to say that there
has been delay. Funds have been sanctioned.
There were difficulties on account of cement
and steel. They have also been sorted out and
the programme is going according to the sche-
dule.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: I am told
the pictures of the ex-Andaman political
prisoners had been hung over the cells during
the British days. The ex-Andaman Political
Prisoners' Fraternity Circle has been working
in this regard because many of the unknown
prisoners' names could not be traced from the
records and for that reason their names could
not be brought out. Now some of their names
have been brought out. May I know whether
you are taking any assistance from this
Fraternity Circle to find out the names of
those unknown soldiers who, for participating
in the independence struggle, suffered
imprisonment in this jail at the hands of
the British?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does it arise?

† The question was actually asked on the
floor of the House by Shri Sardar Amjad
Ali.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We are fully in touch with the Fraternity Circle and we have been taking their advice and suggestions in this regard. So far as freedom fighters who were deported to Andamans and incarcerated in the Cellular Jail are concerned, it has been decided to incorporate their names in marble plaques and fix them on the Central Tower of the Jail. There are 528 names of such freedom fighters. But there were some doubts about certain names. We wrote to the State Governments as well as the Fraternity Circle and now a complete list of names of 528 prisoners has been drawn up. And, Sir, their names are in the process of being inscribed on the marble plaques in the Central Tower.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Mr. N. R. Choudhury.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: No questions, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Malaviya.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: Sir, I want to know whether the Government is aware that because the Andaman Islands were associated with the INA and Netaji there is a demand in the country that the Andaman Islands should be named as Subhas Dweep. Is the Government aware that there is such a feeling in the country and will the Government consider the proposal to rename the Andaman Islands as Netaji Subhas Dweep?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Well, Sir, there has been a demand of this nature. But I am not in a position to say just now what the reaction of the Government is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Mr. Raha.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: Sir I want to know whether the ex-Andaman prisoners and their families went to the Cellular Jail in recent times and whether they made any suggestions in connection with the plans of converting this Jail into a national memorial and whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Association of the ex-Andaman Prisoners and, if so, where

ther the Government would like to give the details thereof.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Well, Sir, as I said, we are acting fully in co-operation with the Fraternity Circle. A group of the Fraternity Circle including their families went to the Andamans near about the Republic Day this year and some rallies were arranged and all sorts of assistance were given to them and they were given assistance and hospitality so that their trip could be made useful. They were taken round the Cellular Jail and the details that the Government had formulated regarding this Jail were also discussed with them and their suggestions were also taken note of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, sometime ago I had an opportunity to visit the Andamans and I was shocked to see the state of affairs of the Cellular Jail. Countless heroes of our freedom struggle were associated with it. But I was shocked to see that the entire structure had almost been demolished. Some portions were in a dilapidated condition. This is what I saw there. Now, Sir, I would like to know whether the entire place will be restructured and the new structures that have been put up will be moved away and whether a replica of the original Andamans Cellular Jail with all the names of the freedom fighters would be kept. I would also like to know whether the place would also be made a pilgrimage centre for the people of India to visit. I would like to have a specific answer to these questions. Sir.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Well, even now it is a place of pilgrimage to those people who are interested in paying homage to our freedom fighters.

As regards the question about the various wings, Sir, in the original building there were seven wings which were in a star-like fashion. When the Japanese bombarded the place in 1942, some wings were damaged and the others were rendered unsafe. So, when the Andamans were reoccupied in 1945, some of the unsafe wings were demolished and all that

remain now are the three wings of the original seven wings. This Committee was there and experts were associated and the Archaeological Survey of India was associated with it and they proposed the first phase which I have mentioned. They also had this idea before them as to whether the whole thing with the seven blocks should be restructured and put in the shape in which it was before. Then it was thought that whatever remained of the wings could be kept intact and could properly be reshaped and what was thought more important was that the structure as it was should be kept intact along with the gate also and the plaques should be placed in the Central Tower. So, the idea of constructing all the seven wings was also before the Committee. But they thought that the proper way would be to do it as we are doing now

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I want to know why an advisory committee is not being constituted consisting of the representatives of the ex-Andamans political prisoners in the matter of implementing this plan. So long as this plan is not completed by implementation, the committee should remain. Has the Government considered a proposal of this kind? I would like to know, why such steps are not being taken with a view to more directly associating the representatives of political sufferers?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Though there is no formal committee of the nature suggested by the hon. Member, but, as I said, there is a fraternity circle which represents quite a large section of political prisoners have been very intimately associated, as also Members of Parliament. On this occasion, I will like to refer to the interest that the late Shri Kamal Nath Tiwari took in the matter. Every one of us is interested in it. But whether a formal advisory committee of the nature as suggested by the hon. Member should be there, we will consider it.

SHRIMATI LEELA DAMODARA MENON: It is said that thousands of persons had been deported to Andaman

after the Mopla rebellion. Has any record of these names been kept?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I need notice on that. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question...

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: May I rise on a point of order? This is a very important question- The Prime Minister is not here. I may also state here. Sir. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is no point of order.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I am making this request under Rule 52. I heard before yesterday the Minister said that he cannot answer a particular question because the files had not been sent to him, or are only sent to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is not present. I would request that this question be postponed to some other date when the Prime Minister is present in this House. This is a very important question. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I over-rule this point of order. Next question.

Allegation against Railway Minister

*12. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH:
SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHURA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum signed by some Members of the Bihar Vidhan Sabha containing certain allegations against the Railway Minister was submitted to the Prime Minister on 20th November, 1973; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) In accordance with the normal procedure, the memorandum was referred

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur.

red to the Railway Minister for his comments. These comments have been received and are under examination.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : सभापति महोदय, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि जो आरोप श्री मिश्र के गये हैं खिलाफ इस ज्ञापन में लगाये उन आरोपों की जांच कपूर कमीशन ने भी की है और बिहार विधान सभा की प्राक्कलन समिति ने भी इस के संबंध में जांच की है और जो कुछ भी अब तक जांच हुई है उस के आधार पर श्री मिश्र के खिलाफ प्राइमा फेसी केस बनता है कि उन के हाथ से उस प्रोजेक्ट के अंतर्गत और भारत सेवक समाज के अंतर्गत कुछ इस प्रकार के कार्य हुए हैं और उन कार्यों में श्री मिश्र और उन के परिवार वालों का हाथ रहा है और उन के खिलाफ विधान सभा की उस समिति ने और कपूर कमीशन ने आरोप लगाये हैं। तो जब प्राइमा फेसी केस बनता है उन के खिलाफ, तो उन्होंने उन आरोपों के बारे में किस प्रकार का उत्तर दिया है? और आप यह भी बतायें कि मिश्र जी ने जो कमेंट्स दिये हैं तो उन कमेंट्स की जांच क्या श्री राम निवास मिर्धा जी कर रहे हैं या हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी कर रही हैं या हमारे गृह मंत्री जी कर रहे हैं या हाईकोर्ट के कोई जज कर रहे हैं। किस माध्यम से उन की जांच हो रही है जिस के आधार पर आप कहेंगे कि उन के खिलाफ कोई केस नहीं बनता जैसा कि आपने बंसीलाल जी के खिलाफ जांच की और कह दिया कि कोई केस नहीं बनता, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिश्र जी के खिलाफ जांच कौन कर रहा है?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir,, the normal procedure, as I mentioned in

the answer, is That when a complaint is received by the Prime Minister, the complaint is referred to the Minister concerned as has been done in this case. And when the reply is received from the Minister concerned, that reply is examined and the final decision whether any further action by way of appointment of a Commission of Inquiry or otherwise is necessary, is taken by the Prime Minister after consideration of the relevant case.

As regards the allegations made in the Estimates Committee and the other Committee of the Vidhan Sabha of Bihar, Sir the question was raised in this very House

Question No. 539. This question was regarding the allegations in the Estimates Committee. The reply that the Prime Minister gave was as follows:

"When the subject-matter was mentioned by Opposition leaders at a meeting with the Prime Minister on 27th August 1973, she stated that Shri L. N. Mishra was going to clarify the position. Further necessary action on the Report of the Bihar Assembly Estimates Committee was to be taken by the Speaker of that Assembly and the State Government."

Shri Mishra subsequently made a statement in the Rajya Sabha on 29th August 1972 clarifying his position.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मिश्र के खिलाफ जो आरोप लगे हैं वह इस के आरोप हैं कि जिन के कारण से . . .

SHRI KAMALNATH IHA: Sir, on a point of order.

यह हल 47 में अध्यक्ष महोदय दिया है, मैं आप को वह पढ़ कर सुनता हूँ। यह हल 47, क्लॉज 2, सब क्लॉज 11 और 12 में पढ़ रहा हूँ जो इस प्रकार है :

"It shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion."

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : आप बैठ जाइये।

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY :
Sir, what he says is. . .

श्री रबी राय : मिश्र जी की मेहर-
बानी आप पर हो जायगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am listening to
him.

श्री कमल नाथ शा : इस नियम के
नुसारिक इस सदन को चलना है और
हम सब इस नियम से बंधे हुए हैं।
एक माननीय मंत्री का कंडक्ट, उस के
चरित्र के संबंध में हम को बहस
करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन नाट इन
दिस क्वेस्चन।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I overrule the point
of order.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : सभापति
महोदय, श्री मिश्र जी के खिलाफ जिस
प्रकार के आरोप लगे हैं . . .

श्री सभापति : आप इक्वायरी के
मुतालिक पूछिये, आरोपों का जिक्र
करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : जिन
आरोपों के संबंध में यह कहा गया है
कि वे इतने गंभीर हैं और सारा बिहार
आज जिस भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ आंदो-
लन कर रहा है, मिश्र बंधुओं के खिलाफ
आंदोलन कर रहा है, उस के संबंध
में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना
समय लगेगा आप को इक्वायरी
कंप्लीट करने में और सभापति महोदय
दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि केन्द्रीय
सरकार के द्वारा बार बार आश्वासन
दिया जाता है कि सदस्यों द्वारा जिन
के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये
जाते हैं उन के लिए कुछ किया जायगा
और इस के लिए लोकआयुक्त और

लोकपाल विधेयक जो है उस के प्र-
स्तुत हो जाने के उपरोक्त भी आज कितने
वर्ष हो गये, उसे सरकार सदन में
पास होने के लिए प्रस्तुत नहीं कर रही
है और इस लिए ऐसे मामले बार बार
सदन में प्रस्तुत होते हैं, और कई बार
हम को प्रधान मंत्री के पास जाना
पड़ता है। तो इतने सदस्यों के जापन
देने के बाद इस मामले को लोकआयुक्त
के पास जाना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं पूछना
चाहता हूँ कि . . .

श्री सभापति : आप ने अपनी बात
कह दी।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : तो आप
लोक आयुक्त विधेयक के संबंध में बतायें
कि कब आप उस को ले कर आने
वाले हैं ताकि इस प्रकार की शिकायतें
सदन में आयें और इस प्रकार
के आरोपों की जांच कराने का मौका
हम को मिल सके।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : यह बात
गलत है कि लोक आयुक्त और लोक-
पाल विधेयक सरकार लाना नहीं चाहती।
सदन के समक्ष वह प्रस्तुत है . . .

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : कई
वर्षों से प्रस्तुत है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : अब यह सदन
पर है कि वह उस के लिए समय निर्धारित
करे। हर सत्र में के पहले हम लिखते
रहे हैं कि उस को लाने दिया जाय
और किन्हीं कारणों से, जिन की जिम्मे-
दारी सरकार की नहीं है, वह नहीं
हो सका। हमारा कतई मंशा नहीं है
कि उस विधेयक को रोका जाय। हम
चाहते हैं कि उस को जल्दी से जल्दी
पारित किया जाय।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद मिर्धा : आप किस
संबंध में कह रहे हैं कि सरकार की

जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। अगर सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है तो किस की जिम्मेदारी है। कौन नहीं लाने दे रहा है।

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swamy, you are interrupting too much, I am very sorry to say.

SHRI K. N. DHULAP: What are the specific allegations mentioned in the Memorandum submitted by the Members of the Vidan Sabha of Bihar, what is the explanation submitted by the hon. Minister concerned and how long this Ministry is going to take for finalising the action to be taken?'

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, it is not proper for me to say what the allegations are or what the reply of the Railway Minister is because that is at the stage of consideration. As regards the time that it will take, I have said that the matter is being examined and a decision will be taken in due course.

श्री रबी राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में ललित नारायण मिश्रा का दूसरा नाम है नगद नारायण।

श्री सभापति : सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रबी राय : मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ अभी मंत्री महोदय हमारे डी० एम० के० के मित्र के प्रश्न के जवाब में (Interruptions) हाँ, नगद नारायण मैं दोबारा कहे देता हूँ।

श्री कमलनाथ झा : आप सुन लीजिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से पर्सनल आक्षेप किसी मंत्री को लग रहे है। इट जुड बी एक्सपेंज्ड।

श्री रबी राय : मैंने अभी कुछ कहा नहीं, प्रश्न नहीं पूछा ...

श्री सभापति : तो आप प्रश्न नहीं पूछेंगे, और बातें करेंगे।

श्री रबी राय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न पूछना चाहता था कि अभी अभी हमारे डी० एम० के० के साथी ने प्रश्न पूछा तो जवाब मिला कि मैं बता नहीं पाऊंगा कि क्या इल्जाम लगाया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, बिहार विधान सभा की इस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने कोसी बांध को लेकर बाकायदा क्या ठोस इल्जाम लगाए ललित नारायण मिश्र के ऊपर, यह सदन को बताएं ...

श्री सभापति : उन्होंने कह दिया, पहले बता चुके हैं।

श्री रबी राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पीइंट आफ आर्डर। आपसे मैं रक्षण चाहता हूँ। आप संसदीय परंपरा के जानकार हैं। वहां बिहार की इस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के जो अध्यक्ष हैं बाकायदा उनकी राय भी है कि कोसी बांध को लेकर ललित नारायण मिश्र जी के खिलाफ चार्ज है। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ, क्या आप मंत्री महोदय को नहीं कह सकते कि इसका सारा का सारा ब्यौरा पब्लिक हो चुका है, तो इसका ब्यौरा बताएं इस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की क्या राय थी...

श्री सभापति : उन्होंने जवाब अभी दे दिया है इसके ऊपर।

श्री रबी राय : क्या आप उनके साथ सहमत हैं?

श्री सभापति : मेरे सहमत होने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। क्यों आप यह कह रहे हैं?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्रीमन्, बिहार असेम्बली की प्राक्कलन समिति ने क्या कहा उसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए यह वहां की राज्य

सरकार और विधान सभा के कार्य-क्षेत्र की बात है, उन्होंने क्या कहा है वह हमसे यहां पूछने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि . . .

श्री रबी राय : आप वह सारा बताएं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

श्री सभापति : आप बैठेंगे नहीं ? आपको बोलने भी नहीं देंगे ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्रीमान्, प्राक्कलन समिति की रिपोर्ट एक पब्लिक डोक्यूमेंट है । सब इसको जानते हैं वह विधान सभा के समक्ष प्रस्तुत हुआ है । माननीय सदस्य देख सकते हैं, वह जानकारी मुझे बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । उसके ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही हो यह उन्हीं को करना है ।

श्री रबी राय : पौइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर, मैं आपसे रक्षण चाहता हूँ । यह खुद मानते हैं मंत्री महोदय, कि पब्लिक डोक्यूमेंट है । मैं आपके जरिए मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने बताया ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पौइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर पर आप राय दीजिए, मैं मान लूंगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I overrule this point of order.

श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा : मेरा पौइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर है कि पहले मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया वह यह था कि इस्टीमेट्स कमेटी में जो कुछ रेफरेंस है उनके आधार के ऊपर एम० एल० एज० ने एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया है जिसकी इक्वायरी आप करा रहे हैं और अभी उत्तर दे रहे हैं कि प्राक्कलन समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उस पर कार्यवाही करना बिहार विधान सभा और बिहार सरकार का विषय है, हमारा कोई कर्त्तव्य नहीं है । इसी आधार पर आप मेमोरेण्डम

पर कार्यवाही या इक्वायरी करा रहे हैं ? केन्द्र के मंत्री के बारे में बिहार की इस्टीमेट्स कमेटी में आरोप आए, अगर बिहार के एम० एल० एज० के मेमोरेण्डम में दिए गए एलीमेंट्स पर जांच कर रहे हैं तो फिर इसमें क्या आपत्ति है . . .

श्री सभापति : वे कह रहे हैं वहां पर रिपोर्ट में क्या लिखा है वह पब्लिक डोक्यूमेंट है, यह वे नहीं कह रहे हैं कि हम इक्वायरी नहीं करा रहे हैं ।

श्री रबी राय : इसलिए कि कांग्रेस इलेक्शन फण्ड के लिए 20 करोड़ ५० देते हैं प्रधान मंत्री को, वह नहीं बता रहे हैं अध्यक्ष महोदय । द कैंट डज आउट आफ द बैग ।

SHRI UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT: I cannot allow that kind of a statement to go unchallenged. It is completely baseless and incorrect.

श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा : पौइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर है ।

श्री सभापति : आप कुछ काम चलने देंगे ?

(Interruptions)

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत : बिहार के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री और उनके 5 साथी, उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री पटनायक और मेहताव, मध्य प्रदेश का चना स्कैण्डल . . .

श्री सभापति : अब आप रिलेवंट नहीं पूछते हैं तो मैं दूसरों को बुलाता हूँ । कहां से कहां ले आने हैं ? . . .

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत : तो क्या यह सही है उनसे संबंधित प्रश्नों के ऊपर सरकार ने अपने पार्टी की एक

समिति नियुक्त की थी और उस समिति ने उनको निर्दोष साबित किया, लेकिन इन सब प्रश्नों पर जब जूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी हुई तो ये सब दोषी पाए गए। इसी प्रकार राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार जो प्रश्न चल रहा है उस प्रश्न को दरगुजर करके श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र को बचाना चाहती है, जैसे कि पंजाब केस के अन्दर एम०आर० दास ने कहा था कि वह एक्स-पार्ट इन्क्वायरी थी, उस प्रकार को इन्क्वायरी करके आप इस मामले की दवाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में सीधे-सीधे जूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी एपोइन्ट करने की तैयारी नहीं है?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य ने कई बातें कही, तर्कों की बातें कहीं। मैं उनका उत्तर देना ठीक नहीं समझता, न वे इस सवाल से सम्बन्धित है। जहाँ तक इस जांच का सम्बन्ध है, जो उत्तर रेल मंत्री जी ने भेजा है उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है और जैसा उचित समझा जायगा आगे कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Niren Ghosh, last question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, besides this, the Karnataka Export Corporation is making an illegal profit of Rs. 50 lakhs with the connivance of this Minister and has not fulfilled any part of its obligations. Moreover, the files have also disappeared. In view of these allegations, I would like to know why the Prime Minister is departing from the tradition set by her father in the case of Shri Pratap Singh Kairon and even in the case of Shri K. D. Malaviya, whose offence was not as serious as the offences now being reported to this House time and again.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the Prime Minister is not departing from any convention or practice. The practice,

as I said, is that the allegations are referred to the Minister concerned, his reply is received, the reply is scrutinised and only when some substance is found in those allegations that a Commission of Inquiry is appointed.

The tradition is not to send them blindfold or without any scrutiny and this tradition is being followed in this case also.

Resignation by Or. Lahiri on Coal Technology

•213. SHRI OP. TYAGI:

SHRI N. G. GORAY:†

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

la) what are the reasons given by Dr. Lahiri for resigning from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) whether Government have seen a statement made by Dr. Lahiri that appeared in the "Tribune" of 4th April, 1974 wherein he is reported to have stated that most of the technologies on coal were developed at the Central Fuel Research Institute during the last twenty years despite numerous foreign collaboration agreements on coal technology and that there has been a delay in switching over from oil to coal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): la) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

This question was covered by the Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology on 25th April, 1974 in the Rajya Sabha while replying to the debate on the working of the Ministry of Industrial Development and

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri N. G. Goray.

Science and Technology. The Statement made by him is reproduced below:

The Director-General (Vigilance) CSIR had on 31st January, 1974 forwarded to the CSIR his Investigation Report containing allegations of nepotism and favouritism against Dr- A. Lahiri, Director Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora. as a result of the inquiry conducted by him on the basis of complaints received by him. The allegations referred to favouritism shown by him in the matter of appointment/promotion of four of his relatives in the CFRI, Jealgora during the period 1952-69 when Dr. Lahiri was functioning as the Assistant Director/Director in the CFRI, Jealgora. According to the DG (Vigilance), the facts of the four cases taken together would indicate that Dr. Lahiri was in the habit of indulging in favouritism and nepotism and, in consultation with the CVC, it was recommended that proceedings as for a major penalty may be initiated against Dr. Lahiri.

The case was being processed for initiating disciplinary proceedings against Dr. Lahiri, as advised by the CVC. In the meantime, Dr. Lahiri submitted an application dated 26-2-1974 seeking permission for voluntary retirement from CSIR service on 26-5-1974 giving three months' notice. His normal date of retirement is 24-5-1976. While seeking permission for voluntary retirement, Dr. Lahiri also requested for permission to accept a UNDP assignment from 15-3-1974 as an Expert on Fuel & Power for an Iron & Steel Plant to the Government of Chile for a period of six months.

The entire matter was considered in the larger interests of Science and reputation of CSIR as an organisation. It was decided that disciplinary proceedings against him need not be pressed in view of Dr. Lahiri's notice of voluntary retirement and that he may be allowed to voluntarily retire from CSIR service with effect from 26-5-1974. It was also proposed- that he may be permitted to accept the UNDP assignment in Chile. The CVC was consulted in the matter and they agreed to the above proposal- The Commission, however, felt that Dr. Lahiri was trying to extricate himself from a diffi-

cult situation by offering to voluntarily retire without having to face departmental action. In view of this background, the Commission did not find it desirable to agree to further concessions like granting of terminal leave etc., to Dr. Lahiri and was of the opinion that any period of leave that can run concurrent with the period of notice may only be granted to him.

The above recommendation of the CVC was accepted, and accordingly Dr. Lahiri was allowed to hand over charge at the CSIR Headquarters with effect from 30-3-1974 (AN) with permission to retire from CSIR service with effect from 26-5-1974, the Intervening period being treated as leave due and admissible to him. He was also permitted to accept the foreign assignment.

Having sought permission to voluntarily retire from CSIR service and to accept the UNDP assignment, it would appear that just before his departure from India, Dr. Lahiri has sought to give an erroneous impression through Press- interviews/statements that he is leaving the country on account of his differences with the Government's policies on Fuel and also due to his disappointment over the numerous foreign collaboration agreements on coal technology which India had signed, although most of these technologies had been developed at CFRI in the last 20 years. This is to be interpreted more as the outburst of a scientist who has had to vacate his post under unsavoury circumstances rather than a cool and objective assessment of either past trends or of future programmes in this field.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: Sir, this statement makes a curious reading. According to the statement, the Director-General (Vigilance) had found out that in four cases Shri Lahiri had indulged in nepotism and other things and the Government was considering proceeding against him for a major penalty. Now, when the Government thought of proceeding against Mr. Lahiri, he offered to retire voluntarily and the Government accepted his plea and allowed him to retire voluntarily. At the same time, Sir, the Government allowed him to proceed to Chile as a big

officer. Now, Sir, while proceeding to Chile and after having retired and after having got clearance from the Government he made a statement that he was leaving due to his disappointment over numerous foreign collaboration agreements, how to convert coal into fuel and that sort of a thing for which no foreign know-how was necessary. Now, Sir, in this statement the Government says

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you going to put the question?

SHRI N. G. GORAY: . . . that this should not be taken as anything except the outburst of a scientist who felt hurt. Now, I would like to know, Sir, which position is true. Is the statement of Mr. Lahiri, before he proceeded to Chile, true or is the statement of Government that there is no merit in that statement and that it is only an outburst of a man who felt hurt because of Government action, true?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, the statement makes it quite clear that this is only the outburst of an offended scientist. Sir, as far as his scientific merit is concerned, I have known him for quite some time, not only now but even earlier also when I was Minister for Mines from 1962 to 1964. He is one of our outstanding scientists. It was unfortunate that there were lapses on the administrative side and this was on the basis of a report given to the Sirkar Committee. The Sirkar Committee referred these reports against him to the Director-General of Vigilance and an inquiry was made. And perhaps, it is my weakness for the scientists which made me take a more generous view of this thing and allow him to proceed to Chile on UNDP assignment so that his scientific talent may not go waste. This is only a six months' assignment and, perhaps, he may be return-in" to India. Apart from administrative responsibilities, the scientific talent could have utilised.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: My question is that again and again the Minister has accepted this fact that Mr. Lahiri is an outstanding scientist. If that is so, I would request the Government not to confuse his outburst with what he said. It may be

that in an outburst he said something but at the same time he has said that there is sufficient knowhow in this country and it is not necessary to import it from outside. Now, without taking into consideration that he behaved in such a way that there was some laxity so far as the administration is concerned, etc., will the Government examine, what he said, on merits and if it is really something that is worthwhile, would they accept it?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All that technology which has been awarded in CFRI not necessarily by Lahiri but when he was Director, is being utilised to the extent possible particularly in the present context of oil crisis where we have to use coal as much as possible for various uses. Therefore, I respectfully submit, it is not as if we are discarding the technology that has been developed in the CFRI. Even before his statement, many of these technologies were being utilised when he made certain suggestions for utilisation of this technology conversion of this laboratory into a Corporation and various other things. This was to a Committee headed by Mafatlal which was appointed in 1967 in which he also was a member. But ultimately the Committee did not find favour with the various suggestions made by Lahiri and they made certain other recommendations which had been considered by the Government. Therefore, while there has been an outburst, the Government on that score really are not neglecting the technologies that had been awarded in the Institute either by him or by any of the scientists of the CFRI.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: I am glad that he has taken a very rational view of the whole thing. It was before Dr. Lahiri that Mr. Ghosh who was member of the Planning Commission, also stressed the necessity of liquefaction and gassification of coal and conversion of coal into oil but because of a very big oil lobby in the country, this technology has not been utilised and if Dr. Lahiri has complained because of certain things that this aspect of the project has not been implemented, may I know from the hon. Minister even now whether any investment is being made or any decision has been taken for gassification of coal or for converting coal into petrol?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am in full agreement with the hon. Member that we did not attach sufficient importance to the development of coal technology in spite of the fact that various recommendations had been made at various stages by very eminent scientists that we should go in for it. That is not due to oil lobby. But unfortunately it is due to the cheap oil which was available at that time and, therefore, from the economic point of view, taking into account what it would cost if we made fuel out of coal or gas or even liquefaction of coal (or which the cost involved was tremendous and out of proportion when compared to the oil prices at that time, we did not take those steps. We are misled by the temporary phase where these things are available at cheap cost and, therefore, we missed the bus also. Taking this into account therefore, we are now commissioning two projects, one at the CFRI where Lahiri was working and the other at Regional Research Laboratory at Hyderabad. These are two complementary projects for gassification, liquefaction and for the development of coal technology. I am sure the hon. Members are aware and I think I mentioned it here or in the other House, we have taken a decision that we will have supply of gas for domestic fuel and for industrial purpose to the 7 major areas: Calcutta region is number one; Bombay region is the second and the third is the Central region including Delhi. And the fourth will have to come somewhere in the south, based on the Singareni collieries. Looking to the oil prices ruling at this level, these projects are much more economical than the projects based on oil. That is why we are attaching sufficient importance to this now. I wish we had developed this technology in any event earlier but as I said we have missed the bus.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: I want to know whether the assignment to Dr. Lahiri in Chile was given by the earlier Chilean Government or it was offered after the takeover by the military junta.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a UNDP assignment and not a Chilean assignment. The UNDP are assigning various experts to various and his appointment is on that basis.

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: Does the hon. Minister mean that there is a possibility of getting coal for this purpose? It is true that the coal deposits are lying in the earth but are we able to meet the demand by digging them out? What is the Ministry doing about it?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, this question should be put to the Minister incharge of the Mines but still I want to assure the hon. Member that all efforts are being made to improve production and I may tell the hon. Member that the production has increased even though he might like to say that the production after nationalisation is going down. It is not a fact and, therefore, there is no question of our inability to get the coal which is lying under the earth.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I read the Minister's statement and I have also heard him earlier. I was looking at it from the policy angle of the statement and it seems that the Minister has decided to crack down on nepotism which is a...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you going to put a question or you want to take time of the House like this?

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: All right. I will ask a specific question. With due deference to you I was trying to tell the hon. Minister...

CHAIRMAN: No, no. I cannot allow that. I have to call other Members also. If you take time of the House like this I will not be able to call any other Member.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: The question is this— Will the Minister consider holding an enquiry into the cases, for example, the Chairman of the Cost Committee, Dr. Nag Chaudhry, appointed his son into the Indian Institute of Technology as Assistant Professor. He is the Chairman there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going to allow you to ask for probes and enquiries.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: The Secretary of the Department of Science

and Technology, Dr. Ramachandran, was appointed to the IIT Madras when his father was Chairman of the Board of Governors. Will he consider to hold an enquiry into such cases of nepotism?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All that falls within the purview of the Education Ministry. I am quite sure the hon. Member would have taken up with the Education Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next Question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, we should have an Half-an-Hour Discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want a discussion on that. You give me a notice and then I will consider it.

Fifth Five Year Plan

- *214. SHRI LOKANATH MISRA:†
 SHRI M.S. ABDUL KHADER:
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI K. L. N. PRASAD:
 SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:
 SHRI GURMUKH SINGH
 MU-SAFIR:
 DR. Z. A. AHMAD:
 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR:
 SHRI KALJ MUKHERJEE.
 SHRI V. B. RAJU:
 SHRI KRISHAN KANT:
 SHRI I. S. TILAK:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to postpone the finalisation of the Fifth Five Year Plan for another three months in view of the present economic crisis; and

(b) if so, by when the Plan is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission is undertaking various exercises to determine what adjustments are necessary in the Fifth Five

Year Plan. At this stage it is not possible to indicate the exact time by which the Fifth Five Year Plan will be finalised.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: We thought that we shall be having a holiday of the Plan for only three months or so but from the reply given to this House by the hon. Minister of State, it seems it is intended to plan for the 'Holiday Plan'. [Interruptions]. May be for good, Sir, may I know what will happen to the planning during this indefinite period when there would be absolutely no planning or no implementation of the Fifth Five Year Plan? Would they do anything about the project in the core sector during the 'Holiday Plan' to boost up power energy in the core sector of the industry?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There is no question of having any plan holiday. The House is well aware that the core sector is being taken care even in the annual plan for the year 1974-75. If I may quote: For irrigation the amount provided is of the order of 385 crores of rupees which is 100 crores of rupees more than that of last year; for power it is 765 crores which is 121 crores more; for industrial minerals it is 1093 crores which is 341 crores more than what was provided last year and for transport and communications, it is 1026 crores which is 317 crores more than that of last year. Sir, because of the various difficulties, the oil crisis and the rise in prices, it is true that we have taken up several exercises. But we have actually taken care of the core sector in the very first year of the Fifth Plan. There is no question of plan holiday. On the 9th of May, the full Planning Commission will be meeting and we shall take stock of the exercises that are in progress and further decision will follow.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Since this price hike is most uncertain and everything would depend upon the international fuel price, is the Government thinking of switching over to an alternate fuel during the Fifth Plan so that the economy of the plan would not be affected?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The hon. Member has put a very valid question. As was stated by the hon. Minister for Industrial Development, all possible en-

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Lokanath Misra.

deavours are being made for restructuring our present power structure and also to introduce new methods whereby we can utilise more hydel power projects or such other energies for industrial and other progressive purposes.

SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER: Sir, I understand that a Member of the Planning Commission has tendered his resignation from the Planning Commission on the ground that planning itself was very defective. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the planning is defective as he has said and, if so, who is responsible for this defective planning?'

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: My senior colleague has already stated on the floor of this House the reasons why the Member resigned and what the policies are. There is no question of any defective planning. We stand by the objectives declared to the country and the planning is being done in that direction.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the exercises which are going on are regarding foreign resources or internal resources and the base of procurement of wheat and other essential commodities and, if so, whether there is any truth in the press reports that the Planning Commission is waiting for the visit of Mr. Kissinger as well as the visit of Dr. Chakrabarty to the USSR to ascertain the quantum of foreign assistance available? In this connection, will the senior Minister of Planning state whether he is taking seriously a very valid document produced by Mr. Mohan Dharia for stabilising the economy in this country?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Is it permissible for a Member from Maharashtra to popularise a Maharashtrian document in this House?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I must confess with great pleasure that the document which Mr. Dharia and his colleagues have produced in the committee is very valid.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a good confession.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: And it is not motivated by any parochialism.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Will it be allowed to be edited by a Bengali?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I have no objection. Sir, if a Bengali edits it except that it should not be distorted.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: It should not be done by Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. Otherwise, Marx will sit into it.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: If anyone can edit it to advantage and improve it, it is Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. But this document has great relevance, particularly in view of the shortages that we are facing, of essential commodities, etc.. The other question; if I may submit with all respect is rather far fetched, that we are awaiting Mr. Kissinger's visit or we are awaiting some imaginary visit of Dr. Chakrabarty to the USSR for ascertaining the external resources which would be available for the Plan. I would submit that the press report at best reflects a flight of imagination. . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: At the worst?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: ... and at the worst a perversion of mind.

श्री गुरुमुख सिंह मुसाफिर : योजना मंत्रालय का विचार था कि देश की इकानामी पर अग्रिकलचरल प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा असरदार हो सकता है। इस सिलसिले में मंत्रालय ने अग्रिकलचर के लिए खास तौर पर एक ग्रुप कमेटी बैठाई थी। क्या उसने कोई रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली है और क्या वह मंत्रालय के पास पहुंच गई है ? अगर हां, तो क्या उस रिपोर्ट पर कोई विचार हुआ है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: At the time of formulation of the Fifth Plan a steering group on agriculture was appointed by the Planning Commission. It is on the basis of that report that the Draft Fifth Plan has been prepared and presented to the House- We attach great importance to agriculture and all possible emphasis is being laid on it.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: The hon. Mi-nistei lias said that the lull Commission will be sitting in the month of May, this month. Now, can he just indicate the difficulties that are confronting the Planning Commission in revising the Plan? Is it only lack of resources or is there need for revising the priorities in view of the new situation that has developed, particularly in respect of fertiliser and foodgrains? Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to say: (1) whether in regard to the policy matter particularly of revising the Plan he would take the House into confidence and (2) whether he is taking any immediate measures for giving a shock treatment to the purchasing power that is available with the people? Will it be worth while and will it be possible for them to revise the resources of the Plan without arresting price-rise.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The question of revision will arise after it is finalised. VVc are at the stage of finalisation of the Plan and naturally there is no question of revision of the Plan. The other suggestions made by the hon. Member are very relevant. In view of the rise in prices and also the oil crisis, not only we shall have to mobilise our resources, we shall have to mobilise the manpower in the country and we shall have to make efforts for more and more exports and see that the crisis of the foreign exchange is met.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: In view of what he has said, does the hon. Minister think that stability of prices will take place in the year 1974 when the price rise is ten per cent more than last year and, if so, at what level they want to have the price stabilised in the Fifth Plan or may be in the annual Plan? Half-year Plans are in the offing. May I know what is the position of self-reliance as against foreign aid? The World Bank has estimated that we require foreign aid valued at 12.5 million dollars, though your estimates are quite less. May I know whether there is any country in the world which has offered you aid and you have refused? You have taken aid from Ireland of £6,000. Is this the way self-reliance is going to be achieved? May I know...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not too many questions.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: ... whether the Planning Commission is going to be restructured before the Plan finalisation? Or, Chakrabarti, a Member of the Planning Commission, attended a meeting of the Delhi School of Economics ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will do.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Has he changed his view? Ultimately Mr. Dhar and Mr. Subramaniam only will remain in the Planning Commission.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: What about Shri Dharia?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: I do not know. He is not a member of the Planning Commission.

SHRI U.P. OMAR: I would like to make I the position in regard to the concept of self-reliance as has been enunciated in the Plan Document somewhat clear. We have in the Draft Plan Document anticipated that after a period of time we will be able to balance our imports with our exports except to the extent that we shall need money for debt-servicing charges, etc.

AN HON. MEMBER: How much?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Now, this is one aspect of self-reliance. The other aspect, the conceptual aspect of the framework of the Plan would include progressive reduction of dependence on those items which were previously imported and the progressive production of items needed so as to reduce our dependence on imports. This is the concept of self-reliance and whatever the World Bank may say or any other bank may say, I would submit for the consideration of hon. Members, particularly Shri Krishan Kant, that we should have our own sights clear and we should not allow our sights to be dimmed by the calculations made by the World Bank or any other organisation.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: I asked the question on what basis you are going to finalise the Fifth Plan because the Plan basis has been knocked out by the price-level. What is your present assessment of the total foreign aid and restructuring of

the Plan? This is what I asked. What about the present gap?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: While asking the question. Shri Krishan Kant also inducts a very fine objective, namely, while we are finalising the Draft Plan, the bottom has been knocked out of the Plan itself. Now, I submit with all respect that this assumption which the hon. Member has made does not appear to be valid. It is undoubtedly true that the prices have arisen, they have shown a sharp rise, both the prices of internal commodities and those of commodities which we import. Some of these have been of the order which we never anticipated. Now, any planning worth its name must have the capacity, the resilience, to be able to absorb these shocks and not to knuckle under. And the present exercises are directed precisely towards the achievement of this objective, namely, that we take into account the undoubted and unfortunate price rise in our own country of various commodities, that we take into account the price rise of commodities which we are likely to import and which we have to import, and then make a realistic assessment of what our needs would be and how those things can be satisfied without hurting the priorities of the Plan, without hurting the objectives of the Plan without in any way diluting the policies of the Plan. That is the exercise that we are conducting. It would be rather unfair. Sir, if I may submit, to suggest rather usually that the whole basis of the Fifth Plan has been knocked out. The basis of the Fifth Plan is the faith of our party to which he belongs in the people of this country: they have got to make this Plan a success. No outside party, no outside Government, no outside agency can help us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, last question.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: In the Consultative Committee of the Agriculture Department where both the Ministers were present it was unanimously decided that with a view to involving the rural population in planning a village-wise survey will be made to collect information with regard to the requirements pertaining to small irrigation, drinking water, roads, schools, hos-

pitals etc. May I know, Sir, whether the final Plan will include the result of that survey or not?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The hon'ble Member has been rightly insisting on the village-wise survey. Sir, as I said earlier, the minimum needs programme that we have undertaken in the Fifth Plan takes care of drinking water facilities, of the rural roads and similar other requirements. Therefore, without survey it will not be possible for us to know what are the requirements. We have asked every State Government already to take this survey of every village and to say whether these basic minimum needs are fulfilled or not. They will have to be fulfilled in the Fifth Plan for which an amount of Rs. 2,000 crores has already been provided. Besides, Sir, we have been insisting on district plans with the same intention in our mind.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: I am glad the Minister has undertaken the survey which I have been insisting upon for years past for which I congratulate him.

*215. [The questioner (Shri S. A. Khaja Mohideen) was absent, for answer vide cnl. 33 infra.]

Uranium in Sonrai Area of Jhansi

*2K. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY†

SHRI VITHAL GADGIL:

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA:

Will the Minister or ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that deposits of uranium have been discovered recently in Sonrai area of Jhansi district:

(b) what are the names of the agencies which conducted the survey: and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to carry on the exploration work?

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri N. R. Choudhury.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Uranium-bearing bitumen has been located during investigations carried out in the Sonrai area of Jhansi District.

(b) The survey is being conducted by the Uttar Pradesh State Directorate of Geology and Mining jointly with the United Nations Development Programme Team of Experts.

(c) The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy is investigating the extent and grade of the uranium mineralization.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: I could not follow the replies to parts (b) and (c) of the Question.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The reply says:

(b) The survey is being conducted by the Uttar Pradesh State Directorate of Geology and Mining jointly with the United Nations Development Programme Team of Experts.

(c) The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy is investigating the extent and grade of the uranium mineralization.

*217. [The questioners (Sarvashri Kalyan Roy and S. Kumaran) were absent. For answer vide col. 34 infra.]

Manufacture of consumer goods in public sector

♦218. SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER .
SHRIMATIRATHNABAI-
SREENIVASA RAO:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KUL-
KARNI:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA
SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR:

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

(i) whether Government propose to manufacture consumer goods in the public sector: and

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shrimati R.Uhna-bai Sreenivasa Rao.

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) In formulating projects in the public sector, the need for stepping up production of mass consumption goods, in which significant production gaps are likely to develop in the future, is also taken into account.

(b) There are already some public sector units both in the Central sector as well as in the State sector which are manufacturing certain consumer goods. A few such items are (1) cement, (2) leather foot-wear and oilier leather products (3) wrist watches (4) bread (5) common salt (6) drugs like penicillin streptomycin, sulpha drugs, anti T.B. drugs etc., (7) petroleum products including liquid petroleum gas, diesel oil etc. (8) contraceptives (9) textiles and (10) photo films, etc.

It is proposed to take up the manufacture of some other consumer goods also, in the Central and State public sector and in the joint sector in the States. In many cases, letters of intent have already been issued to public sector/State Government tender-takings for this purpose. A few selected industries so covered are writing paper, electric lamps, tyres and tubes, sugar, safety razor blades, scooters, cigarettes etc.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan, it has been decided to effect expansion of a number of Central/State public sector projects engaged in industries like textiles cement and sugar.

SHRIMATI RATHNABAI SREENIVASA RAO: In view of the shortage of vanaspati, sugar and coarse and medium cloth and the failure of the public distribution system, may I know if the hon'ble Minister will consider the question of taking over the management of their consumer goods in the public sector particularly Vanaspati?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No, Sir. There is no proposal.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Lady Members have spoiled this question. Can we ask a supplementary, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

† Cost of Rajasthan Canal

•17. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI C'HUNDAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

i.i) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government have recently submitted to the Central Government that in view of rise in cost, it has become increasingly difficult for the State to earmark adequate funds for the early completion of the Rajasthan Canal project; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Central Government in this regard?

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

(b) The request is being examined.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Applications under the "Own your Telephone Scheme in Madras"

*215. SHRI S. A. KHAJA MOHIDEEN: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of applications on the waning list in Madras under the scheme 'Own your telephone' at present; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to minimise the waiting period for such telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI): (a) and (b) 62 applications under OYT category were pending in Madras on 1-2-1974 as against a total waiting list of 11,191.

† Transferred from the 22nd April, 1974.

These applications are pending for want of exchange capacity, requisite stores and materials. Within restricted available resources of equipment and material every effort is being made to expand the telephone system so as to provide more connections. An additional capacity of 12,900 lines is expected to be added to Madras Telephone system during the Fifth Five Year Plan which may more or less clear the entire existing waiting list.

Review of Letters of Intent issued for setting up industries

•217. SHRI KALYAN ROY:
SHRI S. KUMARAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 192 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 26th July, 1973 and state :

la) whether a systematic review of letters of intent issued for setting up industries has since been undertaken;

(b) if so, with what results; and

fc) what is the number of unimplemen- ted letters of intent which were cancelled during the last two years and till the middle of April, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) The progress of conversion of Letters of Intent into industrial licences is being reviewed on an industry-wise basis from time to time. Such reviews are also conducted on a State-wise basis periodically. Letters of Intent on which there has not been adequate progress within the validity period are allowed to lapse or are cancelled. The number of Letters of Intent cancelled/lapsed/surrendered etc.. in the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 (upto 31-3-1974) is as follows

1974	.	.	.	.	19
1974	.	.	.	.	185
1974	.	.	.	.	29
31-3-1974					

Of these, the number of Letters of Intent conceived was 119 and 13 respectively.

Setting up of High-Powered Energy Commission

•28. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :

SHRI SALIL KUMAR GANGULI :

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY :

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY :

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL:

SHRI H. D. MALAVIYA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to set up a high-powered Energy Commission to deal speedily and decisively with all aspects of energy problem; and

lb) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) A proposal for setting up a coordinating body to ensure that the country's energy requirements are met in a dependable and economic manner is still under consideration of the Government. The functions of the coordinating body would include all the elements of action necessary to ensure fulfilment of these objectives.

Though Government have not yet taken a decision on the establishment of the Energy Board, adequate arrangements have been made at Cabinet and administrative levels for securing the requisite coordination between the different Ministries dealing with various forms of energy and related matters such as petroleum, coal, power, railway and others.

Cases for Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

•219, SHRI S. KUMARAN:

SHRI KALYAN ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question

† Transferred from the 22nd April, 1974.

194 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 15th November, 1973 and state :

fa) the number of cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act referred to the Director of Enforcement from 1970 to the middle of April, 1974:

(b) what are names of persons and companies whose cases were referred during the above period and the amount of foreign exchange involved in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Directorate of Enforcement investigates into cases of alleged contravention of foreign exchange regulations on the basis of information gathered or received by its officers directly or passed on to it by other enforcement agencies. Where, upon such investigation, prima facie case is disclosed, adjudication proceedings are initiated and the cases are adjudicated under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by the Director of Enforcement or other officers of Enforcement authorised in that behalf. For purposes of initiating the adjudication proceedings, show-cause notices are issued. During the period 1-1-1970 to 31-3-1974, the number of cases in which such show-cause notices were issued by the Directorate of Enforcement with a view to initiating the adjudication proceedings, is as follows:

1970	862
1971	1726
1972	1868
1973	2735
1974	568
(upto 31-3-1974)	

(The information in regard to the first fortnight of April, 1974 is not readily available).

(b) Such details, as the names of persons and companies to whom show cause notices were issued in these cases or the amount of foreign exchange involved in each such case, are not readily available. These details particularly in respect of cases which have not so far been adjudi-

cated, can be culled only from the respective case files, many of which, being under action with various authorities at different stages, may not be readily available. Since the number of cases in which adjudication proceedings were initiated during the period in question, as indicated above, runs into 7,759 the time and labour required for collecting and compiling the requisite detailed information will be considerable and not commensurate with the results. If the particular cases in respect of which or the persons and companies with regard to whom, such details are required, are specified, the requisite information can be collected and furnished.

It will be pertinent to also mention that Foreign Exchange Regulation (Publication of Names) Rules have been framed in 1970 which provide that in certain situations, such as conviction by a court of law, or punishment in a department, adjudication proceeding in relation to Indian currency or foreign exchange of the value of Rs. 10,000 or more the names and the other specified particulars of the persons found guilty of contravention of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, be published, after the expiry of the period for filing the appeal or, where an appeal is filed, upon conclusion of the appellate proceedings, as the case may be.

Working of Hindustan Cables Factory at Rupnarainpur

*220. SHRI DHARAMCHAND JAIN:
SHRI KALYAN ROY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question 744 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 30th August, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Managing Director of the Hindusthan Cables on the working of factory has since been received; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Attention is invited to the fulfilment of assurance statement in respect of Starred Question No. 744 dated 30th August, 1973 laid on the Table of the House on the 20th December, 1973.

Shortage of plastic raw material in West Bengal

*221. DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI:
SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:
SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN:
SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the small scale industries in West Bengal are facing : because of acute shortage of plastic raw materials; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to meet the demands of small scale units in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):

(a) There is a general shortage of plastic raw materials in the country including West Bengal as a result of which small scale plastic units are not in a position to utilise their capacity fully.

(b) Efforts are being made to get a certain percentage of the indigenous production of plastic raw materials earmarked for small scale units. Further imports of these raw materials are also being arranged through State Trading Corporation.

Cess on Industries for Research and Development Work

*222. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR:
SHRI RATHANABAI SREENIVASA RAO:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY he pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to levy a compulsory cess on industries for research and development work: and

(b) if so, by when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) The suggestion to levy a cess as a means to promote R&D in industries was made by the National Committee on Science and Technology. It is now engaged in working out the details of the proposal which will then be submitted to Government for consideration.

Foreign collaboration in export-oriented industries

*223. SHRI GURMUKH SINGH MUSAFIR:

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE:

SHRI V. B. RAJU:

DR. Z. A. AHMED:

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

SHRI J. S. TILAK:

MIRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

SHRI KRISHAN KANT:

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

(a) whether Government have considered the question of revising the policy on foreign collaborations for setting up export-oriented industries for luxury products where a certain percentage of the product is also permitted for home consumption; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Foreign Collaboration is permitted selectively in high priority fields of industry where import of foreign technology has been established to be necessary. With a view to encouraging exports, foreign collaboration is also permitted by Government in other areas where a substantial portion of the production is

earmarked for exports. In such cases effort is made to maximise the quantum of exports and to limit production for internal consumption. Foreign brand names are also not permitted to be used for internal sales. The Indian party is also required to give a legal guarantee to effect the stipulated exports. No change in this policy is contemplated.

धनवानों और गरीबों के बीच की खाई

* 224. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :

श्री सुब्रमण्यन् स्वामी :

सरदार कुमार सं० चं० आंग्रे :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1971 से अब तक धनवानों और गरीबों के बीच की खाई को पाटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

Gap between the rich and the poor

*224. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR:

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:

SHRI S. C. ANGRE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the steps taken to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor since 1971 till to-day?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

अमीर और गरीब के मध्य खाई पाटने के लिए 1971 से अनेक उपाय अपनाए जा चुके हैं। इनमें पशुपालन, दुग्ध उद्योग और मत्स्यपालन जैसे कृषि और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम, ग्रामाधोगों और लघु उधोगों की स्थापना, छोटे किसान, सीमान्त कृषक और कृषि श्रमिक, बारानी खेती और सुखाप्रवृत्त क्षेत्र,

† [] English translation.

भूमि सुधार उपायों का कार्यान्वयन, ग्रामिण और शिक्षित वैरोजगारों के लिए अतिरिक्त रोजगार अवसरों के सृजन की विशेष स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में विकास उद्योगों का बिखराव, एम० आर० टी० पी० अधिनियम लागू करना और औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति में संशोधन, समुचित राजकोषीय व कराधान नीतियों का अपनाना, छात्रान्तों के लिए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करना और समाज सेवाओं तथा कल्याण के लिए विस्तृत कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन आते हैं।

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

Statement

A number of steps have been taken since 1971 to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. These include development of agriculture and allied activities such as animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries, setting up of village and small industries, intensification of the programmes for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, dry farming and drought-prone areas; implementation of 'land reform measures; execution of special schemes for creation of additional employment opportunities for the rural and the educated unemployed; dispersal and development of industries in backward areas; operation of the MRTP Act and modification of industrial licensing policy; adoption of appropriate fiscal and taxation policies; strengthening of public distribution system for foodgrains and other essential commodities; and execution of extended programme for social services and welfare.]'

Telephone Connections in Bangalore

'225. SHRI H. S. NARASIAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone connections so far given in Bangalore;

†[] English translation.

(b) what is the number of applications pending on the waiting list at present;

(c) what is the number of new telephone connections Government propose to provide under the Fifth Five Year Plan: and

(d) what is the procedure adopted in constituting the Telephone Advisory Committee in that city?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI): (a) 22486 Telephone connections are at present working in Bangalore.

(b) 16560 applications were pending on the waiting list on 1-4-74.

(c) 6,000 additional telephone connections have been planned for provision during the Fifth Five Year Plan:

(d) The Telephone Advisory Committee in Bangalore has been reconstituted with effect from 1-4-74. It consists of 1? members including 2 official members.

Nominations are invited by the Head of the Telephone District, from representative Government Departments and Public Bodies, and associations representing various telephone user interests. The Committee is constituted at the discretion of the Government taking into account these nominations and other recommendations received in this regard.

Computer Market

*226. DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electronics Corporation of India has sent a communication to the Electronics Commission that they are going to market their computers at a 300 per cent profit margin: and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Cement Quota for West Bengal

*227. SHRI NABIN
CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN:
DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI:
SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota of cement for West Bengal for the year 1974-75 has been drastically reduced in spite of the fact that major projects in that State require more than what was allotted during the year 1973-74;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Planning Board of West Bengal has expressed great concern over the cut in the quota for the State; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken to restore the quota?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

To distribute equitably the available quantities of cement, quotas were initially fixed for each state for the period July, 1973 to June, 1974 at 110% of the average consumption of cement in each State during the preceding five years. These quotas are exclusive of the requirements of the Central Government Departments for works within a particular state and also the requirements of large and medium scale industries, which are met separately from the Central Quota. Within the quotas fixed, the State Governments have been requested to ensure that requirements of Irrigation and Power Projects are fully met. Subject to the annual quota fixed and anticipated availability of cement during every quarter, the allocations are made quarterly. Against the annual quota of 9.09 lakh tonnes fixed for the State of West Bengal for the period July 1973 to June 1974, an allocation of 5.41 lakh

tonnes only could be made in four quarterly instalments owing to less production of cement in the country than originally envisaged. A quantity of 4.81 lakh tonnes has actually been supplied during the period July 1973 to February 1974.

No representation has been received by the Government of India from the State Planning Board of West Bengal.

Development of Electronics by M/s. Philips and Company

*228. SHRI NIREN
GHOSH:
DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN:
Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Philips and Company has recently submitted a plan for the development of electronics in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposals; and

(c) what decision Government have taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

M/s. Philips India have submitted in February, 1973, to a Negotiating Team appointed by the Department of Electronics and Ministry of Industrial Development a 7-year Plan for an increase of their electrical and electronic production. The Plan relates to an expansion of the existing capacity in the areas of Entertainment Electronics, Professional Electronics, Electronic Components as also Lighting and Welding Electronics. The total investment envisaged in the Plan is of the order of Rs. 36 crores for a total production of Rs. 190 crores (by 1981) computed at current price levels.

The Negotiating Team in their Report submitted in June 1973 have recommended broadly that Government may examine the individual proposals made by the Company and have suggested that areas of high technology and those which may yield substantial exports may be considered favourably for the issue of licences to the Company. The Department of Electronics

has held discussions with the Company to indicate the policy in each of the specific areas proposed by the Company, on the basis of which the Company is expected to file applications for new licences shortly.

Premature Retirement of top Economists

*229. SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA:

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI
CHUNDAWAT:

SHRI MAHENDRA BAHADUR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

i a) whether it is a fact that some top economists in the Planning Commission have sought Government's permission for premature retirement; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) Dr. K. S. Gill an officer of the Indian Economic Service and Adviser in the Planning Com-

mission has sought premature retirement from service for personal reasons.

Setting up of Industrial Projects in Andhra Pradesh during Fifth Plan

•230. SHRI K. L. N. PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the industrial projects in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan which are proposed to be undertaken by the Central Government in Andhra Pradesh together with their dates of commencement; and

(b) what is the allotment of funds made to the Andhra Pradesh Government for the development of industries in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The names of Central industrial and mineral projects proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh during the Fifth Plan, alongwith their Fifth Plan and Annual Plan 1974-75 outlays, are as given below:—

(Rupees in Crores)

S. No.	Name of Project	Fifth Plan outlay as given in Draft Fifth Plan Document (Pages 151-155 Vol. II)	Annual Plan 1974-75 outlay (Tentative)
1	Zinc Smelter, Visakhapatnam	33.41* (including other projects of Hindustan Zinc Ltd.)	11.50*
2	Singareni Collieries	32.00	3.30
3	Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam	250.00* (including Vijayanagar project in Karnataka)	2.00
4	Hindustan Cables (Expansion) Hyderabad	6.99* (including Rupnarainpur unit in West Bengal)	1.78*
5	Cement Plant, Adilabad	16.24	10.00* (including other projects of Cement Corpn. in other State)
6	Cement Plant (Tanduu)	17.38	
7	Cement Plant, Yerranguntala	15.64	
8	Fertilizer Plant, Ramagundam	45.52	31.40
9	Argon Recovery Plant, Ramagundam	0.70* (including Talcher Plant in Orissa)	Nil
10	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Visakhapatnam	8.93	0.45

This includes Central investment in other States also

(Rupees in Crores)

S. No.	Name of Project	Fifth Plan outlay as given in Draft Fifth Plan Document (Pages 151-155 Vol. II)	Annual Plan 1974-75 outlay (Tentative)
11	Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ramachandrapuram	84.91* (including Tiruchi & Hardwar units)	20.07*
12	Hyderabad Mint Expansion	4.00	0.10
13	Hindustan Shipyards, Visakhapatnam	6.00	2.05
		521.72*	82.65*

*This includes Central investment in other States also.

(b) For the development of industries in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. 42.75 crores (Rs. 26.55 crores for Large & Medium Industries, Rs. 2.95 crores for Mineral Development and Rs. 13.25 crores in respect of Village & Small Industries) has been tentatively approved.

Demands of Central Government Officers

*231. SHRI N. G. GORAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Officers have threatened to go on an indefinite strike;

(b) whether the All India Confederation of Central Government officers has sew. a charter of demands; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to meet the demands of the Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Government have received no such intimation.

(b) and (c) No charter of demands has been received from the All India Confederation of Central Govt. Officers' Associations. But the Confederation has been sending representations to Govt, from time to time on a number of matters and especially on the scales of pay of Class I officers. All the representations were considered by Govt, before they took final decisions on the Pay Commission's Report, which were announced in the Lok Sabha by the Finance Minister on the 29th March, 1974.

*232. {Transferred to the 1th May, 1974.]

अदस्त बिजली के बिल

* 233. श्री सुब्रमण्यन् स्वामी :

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :

सरदार कुमार सं० चं० आंग्रे :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत :

क्या गृह मंत्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1973 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 1653 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने लम्बे अर्से से उसकी ओर बकाया बिजली के उन बिलों की राशि का भुगतान कर दिया है जो उसे दिल्ली नगर निगम को देनी थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

Outstanding electricity bills

"233. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR:

SHRI S. C. ANGRE:

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:

SHRI BHAIROON SINGH SHAKHAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1953 given in the

† [] English translation.

Rajya Sabha on the 20th December, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee has cleared the long due electricity arrears which it owed to the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) :
(क) तथा (ख) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका, दिल्ली नगर निगम की बिजली कर की मांग का प्रतिरोध करती रही है। दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल ने नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को बिजली कर की बकाया रकम और निगम की चालू देय राशि का भुगतान करने की सलाह दी थी। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने उप-राज्यपाल से पुनः अभ्यावेदन किया है और मामला उप-राज्यपाल के विचाराधीन है।

†[THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has been contesting the demand of electricity tax made by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The Lt. Governor, Delhi advised the New Delhi Municipal Committee to pay the arrears of the electricity tax and current dues to the Corporation. The N.D.M.C. has again made a representation to the Lt. Governor and the matter is under the consideration of the Lt. Governor.]

Cases of corruption against officials of the Archaeological Department

*234. DR. Z. A. AHMAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a case of corruption involving officials of the Archaeological Department is pending with the CBI for the last 12 years; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in disposing of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) No

†[] English translation. 4—

2 RSS/ND/74

such case is pending with the Central Bureau of Investigation for the last 12 years. However, in one case, registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation in 1965 against some officials of the Archaeological Department, a charge sheet was filed in the court on 26-6-1968, after the completion of the investigation. That case is pending trial since then.

Small Scale Industries in Jammu and Kashmir

*235. SHRI SALIL KUMAR GAN-GULI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries set up with Central assistance in Jammu and Kashmir since 1948;

(b) what is the amount invested in such industries; and

(c) what is the number of industrial workers in these industries in that State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) By 1973, the number of small scale units registered with the Directorates of Industries, Jammu and Kashmir was 2138.

(b) and (c) A National Census of small scale industries is currently in progress and the information regarding employment and investment in these units covered by the Census is expected to be available by the end of 1974.

समाज के निर्धनतम वर्ग से संबंधित लोग

*236. सरदार कुमार सं० च० आंध्रे :

श्री सुब्रमण्यन् स्वामी :

श्री ओइम् प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या योजना: मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विकास कार्यक्रमों एवं नीतियों के परिणामस्वरूप समाज के निर्धनतम

वर्ग के व्यक्तियों की वार्षिक आय बढ़ाने के बारे में क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया है; और

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस सम्बन्ध में विकास कार्यक्रमों एवं नीतियों की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

Persons belonging to the lowest strata of Society

♦236. SHRI S. C. ANGRE:

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:

SHRI O. P. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target fixed in regard to enhancing the annual income of persons belonging to the lowest strata of society as a result of development programmes and policies during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) what are the main features of development programmes and policies in this regard during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया): (क) तथा (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

(क) पाँचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान अपनाई जाने वाली नीति तथा विकास कार्यक्रमों के फलस्वरूप समाज के निम्नतम स्तर के लोगों की वार्षिक आय में वृद्धि के संबंध में पांचवीं योजना प्रारूप में कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य परिकल्पित नहीं किये गये हैं। तथापि पांचवीं योजना के प्रारूप में, जोकि गरीबी हटाने के उद्देश्य से बद्ध है, यह आशा की गयी है कि जनसंख्या के निम्नतम 30 प्रतिशत के प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोगता के वार्षिक औसत में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होगी।

(ख) विकास कार्यक्रमों की विशेषतायें तथा उपर्युक्त उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने की नीतियों में ये शामिल हैं :—

(1) कुल घरेलू उत्पादनों की सब मिला कर 5.5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर।

(2) जन उपयोग की वस्तुओं के अधिक उत्पादन तथा अधिक कारगमी वितरण पर बल।

(3) उत्पादनात्मक रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन विशेष रूप से एस० एफ० डी० ए० सूखा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम आदि जैसे कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से कृषि तथा सम्वद्ध क्षेत्रों में।

(4) खाद्यान्नों तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सार्वजनिक वसूली तथा वितरण पद्धति का सुदृढीकरण।

(5) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वितीकरण के द्वारा सामाजिक उपभोगता में वृद्धि।

(6) पिछड़े हुए वर्गों तथा क्षेत्रों के उत्थान के लिए विकास कार्यक्रमों का क्रियान्वयन।

(7) सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को कम करने के लिए संस्थात्मक राजकोषात्मक तथा अन्य उपायों को अपनाना।

(8) अमीरों के अनावश्यक तथा संदिग्ध उपभोग पर सख्ती से नियंत्रण।

(9) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को तेज करना।

[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

(a) The draft Fifth Plan does not envisage a specific target in regard to the increase in the annual income of the persons

†[] English translation.

belonging to the lowest strata of society as a result of development programmes and policy to be adopted during the Fifth Plan period. However, the Draft Fifth Plan, consistent with the objective of removal of poverty, stipulates significant increase in the average annual per capita consumption of the lowest 30% of the population.

(b) The features of development programmes and policies to achieve the above objective include:—

(i) a 5.5 per cent overall rate of growth of gross domestic product;

(ii) an emphasis on increased production and more effective distribution of mass consumption goods;

(iii) generation of productive employment opportunities, specially in agricultural and allied fields; through such programmes as SFDA Drought Prone Areas programme etc;

(iv) strengthening public procurement and distribution system for foodgrains and other essential commodities'.

(v) increase in social consumption through implementation of National Programme of Minimum Needs;

(vi) execution of development programmes for the up-lift of backward classes and regions;

(vii) adoption of institutional fiscal and other measures for reduction of social, economic and regional disparities;

(viii) vigorous restraint on inessential and conspicuous consumption of the rich; and

(ix) intensification of family planning programme.]

Income and Expenditure of the Main Gurdwaras in Delhi

•237. SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH TOHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the income and expenditure of the Gurdwaras in Delhi during the period from January to March, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT):

Statements showing details of income and expenditure are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix LXXXVIII, Annexure No. 9].

Transfer and Shifting of Telephones

•238. SHRI MULKA COVIN DA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of applications received in Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and Delhi during the year 1973-74 for the transfer of telephones from one subscriber to another and their shifting from one place to another?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Number of applications received during 1973-74 for the transfer of telephones from one subscriber to another and their shifting from one place to other were as follows:—

	No. of applications	
	For transfer	For transfers also involving shifts of phones
Madras	486	59
Delhi	902	200
Bangalore	261	21
Bombay	1941	265

Production of documentary films

240. SHRI SAUL KUMAR GANGULI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of production of documentaries during the last three years,

(b) the number of documentaries produced in collaboration with various State Governments; and

(c) the cost shared by the State Government?

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

	Rs.
1969-70 . . .	37,90,440.66
1970-71 . . .	39,63,454.29
1971-72 . . .	41,46,860.00

Information for 1972-73 and 1973-74 has not so far been worked out on cost accounting basis.

(b) 1971-72.....	4
1972-73	4
1973-74	6

fie) In respect of films which also have All-India Interest, cost is equally shared by Films Division and sponsoring State Government. In case of films of exclusively State interest, the entire cost of production is borne by the sponsoring State Government. The average cost of these fourteen films produced in collaboration with the State Governments comes to Rs. M.730 per film. The share of State Government on an average basis works out to Rs. 36,836.

241. [Transferred to the 10th May, 1974.]

Production of cement

242 SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to increase production of cement in those factories where production fell in 1973; and

(b) the allotment of cement made so far to various States in 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

The shortfall in cement production during 1973 has been essentially due to power cuts enforced in different States, inadequate supplies of coal for the industry and inadequate availability of wagons for movement of cement. With a view to removing these constraints and maximising production of cement, rail transport movement of cement is regularly scrutinised by a high level committee of Secretaries to extend such assistance to factories as may be necessary and possible. A Standing Coal Linkage Committee has also been established under the Department of Mines and Metals and various cement factories have been

linked to the different coal fields after assessing their coal requirements. The supply of coal to the various cement factories is reviewed by the Linkage Committee every month. A Monitoring Cell has also been established at Calcutta consisting of the representatives of the Railway Board and the Coal Mining Authority to review every 10 days the supplies of coal to various cement factories.

With a view to distribute equitably the available quantities of cement, quotas were fixed for each State for the period July, 1973 to June, 1974 at 110% of their average consumption during the preceding five years. The allocations and the supplies made during the period July, 1973 to February, 1974 are shown in the Annexure. These allocations are exclusive of requirements of the Central Government Departments for works within a particular State and also the requirements of large and medium industries which are met separately from Central Quota.

ANNEXURE

Slate-wise allocations of cement in State Quota for the period July, 1973 to June, 1974 and Supplies made during the period July, 1973 to February, 1974

(lakh tonnes)

State	Allocations (July 73 to June 74)	Supplies (July 73 to Feb. 74)
1. Punjab	4.51	2.45
2. Rajasthan	4.10	2.59
3. Uttar Pradesh	26.97	12.55
4. Himachal Pradesh	0.73	0.32
5. Jammu & Kashmir	0.69	0.56
6. Delhi	6.06	2.56
7. Chandigarh	0.54	0.31
8. Haryana	3.46	2.33
9. West Bengal	8.41	4.81
10. Bihar	6.97	4.89
11. Orissa	2.48	1.53
12. Assam	1.57	0.57
13. Meghalaya	0.31	0.11
14. Manipur	0.19	0.08
15. Tripura	0.27	0.15
16. Mizoram	0.04	0.01
17. Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	Negl.

State	Allocations (July 73 to June 74)	Supplies (July 73 to Feb. 74)
18. Gujarat	11.31	7.19
19. Madhya Pradesh	4.42	3.76
20. Maharashtra	15.52	9.48
21. Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.59	0.34
22. Tamil Nadu	11.60	8.24
23. Andhra Pradesh	8.45	5.35
24. Karnataka	6.88	4.78
25. Kerala	5.21	2.97
26. Pondicherry	0.25	0.17
27. Laccadives		—
28. Andaman & Nicobar Island	0.09	0.03
29. Nagaland	0.18	0.08
TOTAL	131.81	78.21

Take-over of Sick Mills

243. SHRI SALIL KUMAR GANGULI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria applied by Government to classify an undertaking as sick for the purpose of the Sick Textile (Take-Over of Management) Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that the management of some healthy mills were taken over and some really sick mills have been left out; and

(c) whether Government have started working on all the mills after take-over and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE "MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) The definition of "sick textile undertaking" is given in section 2(d) of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Out of 103 textile mills which have been taken over, physical possession of 6 mills has not been obtained due to stay orders issued by Courts of Law. One mill is yet to re-start after renovation and replacement of the plant and machinery

which will entail some more time. The remaining 96 mills are working.

Persons living on poverty line in States

244. SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER:
SHRIMATI RATNABAI SREENIVASA RAO:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the number of persons living on poverty line in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the State-wise number of persons living below poverty line in the country in 1964-65. The latest available published State-wise consumer expenditure data are available for 1964-65 as based on the 19th Round of National Sample Survey.

Statement

State-wise Population below Poverty Line (1964-65)

States	No. (in 1,000)
1. Andhra Pradesh	19,307
2. Assam	2,741
3. Bihar	22,142
4. Gujarat	10,962
5. Haryana	2,193
6. Jammu & Kashmir	1,218
7. Kerala	11,387
8. Madhya Pradesh	16,810
9. Madras	18,624
10. Maharashtra	19,974
11. Mysore	12,707
12. Orissa	11,713
13. Punjab	3,426
14. Rajasthan	8,046
15. Uttar Pradesh	35,392
16. West Bengal	18,323
17. Union Territories	3,230
All India	218,195

Corrupt Officers of All India Services

245. SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER:
SHRIMATI RATNABAI SREE-
NIVASA RAO:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHAN-
KAR ADIVAREKAR: SHRIMATI
SUMITRA G. KUL-KARNI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) the number of officers belonging to the All India Services who were found guilty of corruption during the last two years; and

(b) what action Government have taken against them?"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Study on technical know-how by N.C.S.T.

246. SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR
ADIVAREKAR:
SHRIMATI RATNABAI SREE-
NIVASA RAO:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KUL-
KARNI:

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

fa) whether the National Committee on Science and Techonology has prepared a report on foreign collaboration in technical know-how;

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

(c) what decision Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): fa) Yes, Sir. An Expert Com-

mittee appointed by the NCST has gone into this question and given its report.

(b) The main recommendations pertain to:—

(i) mechanism for constant technoeco-
nomic evaluation and selection of appro-
priate technologies to be imported;

(ii) measures to prevent repetitive im-
ports of technologies;

(iii) mechanism for the adaptation, ab-
sorption and diffusion of imported tech-
nology and its further indigenous devel-
opment without continuing dependence on
the foreign technology supplier.

(c) The recommendations are under the
consideration of Government.

Telephone Connections in Calcutta

247. SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA:
SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: SHRI
SARDAR AMJAD ALI: SHRI
VITHAL GADGIL: SHRI K. B.
CHETTRI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for telephone connections in Calcutta as on the 30th April, 1974; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to meet telephone demand in that city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) The number of applications pending in Calcutta as on 30-4-1974 is 64,250. The applications are pending for want of exchange capacity and requisite stores and materials. Within the restricted available resources of equipment and material, every effort is being made to expand the telephone system so as to provide more connections.

K has been planned to add about 80,000 lines to the Calcutta telephone system during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Working of the National Institute of Designs, Ahmedabad

248. SHRI HARSH DEO
MALAVIYA: SHRI SARDAR
AMJAD ALI : SHRI N. R.
CHOUDHURY: DR. R. K.
CHAKRABARTI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 448 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th March, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the Romesh Thapar Committee on the National Institute of Designs, Ahmedabad has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the major recommendations of the Committee is enclosed. Copies of the Thapar Committee Report have already been sent to the Parliament Library.

Statement

Salient recommendations made by the Thapar Committee on the National Institute of Designs, Ahmedabad.

1. Finding the right Director and giving him the best opportunity for functioning must be the first of the new Governing Council.

2. The existing nucleus of staff could be expanded and recognised to fulfil the recommendations of this report.

3. The Institute must prepare the students for a rewarding professional career. The teacher-student ratio must be such as to foster high quality standards. The entry for students has to be cast far more widely than at present and the programmes better matched to existing career opportunities.

4. A suitable student habitation must be given top priority.

5. Students should serve a period of internship either at an extension centre or elsewhere.

6. It has been proposed that the membership of the Governing Council be broad-based.

7. A number of committees, under the Governing Council have been proposed including a Standing Committee and Committees for personnel, finance and budget, buildings and works and selection.

8. A framework for salaries and staff regulations has been recommended by the management institutions. The Report suggests that the Governing Council and the Director should study it as an illustrative scheme and devise their own staff regulations to suit the NID's character.

9. Plans & Programmes: —Programme would include:

- (i) Educational:
- fii) training,
- liii) research;
- tiv) service,
- Iv) consultancy; and
- fvi) extension.

10. The report recommends the preparation of a detailed project report by the institute and also provides a scheme for recurring and capital expenditure.

11. The NID must be declared by the Government an institution of national importance to enable it to award degrees, diplomas etc.

12. The Institute would offer a three year basic course with various specialisations thereafter. These specialisations would cover one or two years, depending on the subject. Thus, the Institute would offer a five year programme, qualifying students for a particular specialisation. Graduates in technology or architecture would take the three years basic course and qualify for a post-graduate degree/diploma.

13. In the short-term the emphasis must be on an outward movement of personnel,

based on the needs of external institutions, industries and Government.

14. Long-term, selected groups should be brought to NID for more intensive and specific exposure.

15. The NID must initiate its own research and undertake assignments for others and cover both fundamental and applied research.

16. Projects and assignments should have relevance to the institute's teaching and research programmes. There must be a separate devious for this purpose. Payments should be made to the Institute but a formal system evolved for distribution of a portion of the fees. The payments should mainly help fund NID research and part of it may be spent on improving amenities. The division must be self supporting.

17. The benefits of designs must be quickly demonstrated. A liaison facility needs to be established within the NID which will be incharge of external communication and feed back.

18. Extension centres should be set up in metropolitan cities in association with State Small Scale Industry establishments.

दोराहा तथा बाँबी फिल्मों

249. श्री सीताराम सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड ने दोराहा तथा बाँबी जैसी अश्लील फिल्मों को पास करने के लिए क्या कसौटी अपनाई थी ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार भविष्य में इस प्रकार की फिल्मों के निर्माण तथा प्रदर्शन को एवं इन फिल्मों के गानों के आकाशवाणी से प्रसारण को बन्द करने का विचार रखती है?

Doraha and Bobby films

249. SHRI SITARAM SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by Film Censor Board to pass filthy films like Doraha and Bobby; and

(b) whether Government propose to stop production and screening of such films and relaying of song records of these films from AIR in future?]

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) सभी फिल्मों तथा उनमें सम्मिलित गीत सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 तथा उसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार प्रमाणीकृत किए जाते हैं। उनमें व्यापक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों की व्यवस्था है जिनके अनुसार आपत्तिजनक तथा कुत्सित अंशों को काट दिया जाता है। 'दोराहा' तथा 'बाँबी' को आवश्यक काटछाट के उपरान्त विधिवत प्रमाणीकृत किया गया था।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) All films along with the songs included in them are certified for public exhibition by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions contained in the Cinematograph Act, 1952, and the Rules thereunder. They provide extensive guidelines according to which the objectionable and the offensive portions are excised. "Doraha" and "Bobby" were duly certified after ordering the necessary deletions.] :

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

250. SHRI KALYAN ROY;
SHRI S. KUMARAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND

†[] English translation.

TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 817 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 20th December, 1973 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 65 cases of theft and fraud in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission from 1956-57 to 1967-68, action has been completed only in eight cases;

(b) if so, what are the details of the cases where action has been taken; and

(c) what are the reasons for delay in taking action against the remaining cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) to (c) There were 55 cases outstanding as on 15-11-1970 relating to the period from 1-4-56 to 15-11-1970. The position in respect of these 55 cases is given below:—

(1) In respect of 14 cases financial involvement has been cleared. Of these in respect of 6 cases police and departmental action is under consideration.

(2) 29 cases related to a recovery of Rs. 0.82 lakhs pertaining to the period of 1956-57 to 1966-67 and action to effect recovery is being pursued vigorously. One case outside this period is also pending.

(3) Of the remaining cases, 11 are such where all possible efforts to recover the amounts have been made by the Commission and the Commission considers that there is no possibility of any further recovery in these cases. A list of these 11 cases closed by the Commission is given below:—

Name of the Centre	Amount involved (Rs.)
1. Bhimavarapukota & Kakinada Production Centre (AP)	39.09
2. Jamalmadugu Production Centre (AP)	159.45
3. Guravreddipalam Production Centre (AP)	207.31

Name of the Centre	Amount involved (Rs.)
4. Alwalpadu Production Centre (AP)	172.38
5. Modalavalasa Six Spindle Khadi Centre (AP)	401.80
6. Kollavkolu Ambar Gear Wheel Shikshanalaya (AP)	31.12
7. Rewa Control Store (MP)	242.18
8. Raghunathganj Sales Depot under D.T.A. Calcutta	136.63
9. Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi	169.50
10. Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, Howrah, Calcutta	1242.80
11. Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, Calcutta	1850.00
TOTAL:	4652.26

Dependence on foreign technology

251. SHRI KALYAN ROY:

SHRI S. KUMARAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the steps Government have taken to reduce dependence on foreign technology in public sector where indigenous technology is available?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Government's policy towards the import of technology both in the public and private sector is selective and foreign collaboration is only permitted in priority fields of industry, where indigenous know how is lacking or has not developed adequately.

Government are also taking all steps to utilize as well as upgrade indigenous technology and design capability. Major public sector undertakings have set up their own design organisations and a condition is imposed while approving foreign collaboration agreements, that within the duration of the agreement, the Indian company should develop and set up its own research and design facilities, so that continued dependence upon the foreign collaborator beyond the period of the agreement is not necessary.

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम

252. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य को न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन कितनी निधि आवंटित की गई तथा कितनी उनके द्वारा खर्च की गई?

Minimum needs programme

252. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the amount of funds allocated to and spent by each State under the minimum needs programme during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1969-74) के दौरान किसी प्रकार का न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम नहीं था।

[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): There was no Minimum Needs Programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74).]

Rural industrial project for Cachar

253. DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned any rural industrial project for Cachar district in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) Out of 57 new district projects sanctioned for the Fifth Five Year Plan, 2 new projects were allotted to Assam State. The State Government had suggested districts of Cachar and Nowgong for the locations of these two projects and the suggestion has been ac-

cepted by the Ministry of Industrial Development. The preliminary work, such as recruitment of staff, their training and conducting of techno-economic surveys in all the new projects all over the country were to be completed by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, so that the actual implementation of the programme could start from the 1st April, 1974. The State Government is being urged to complete the preliminaries without any further delay.

Refusal to Accept the Award of Padma Shri

254. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons who have so far refused to accept the award of Padma Shri; and

(b) the reasons given by them for refusing the award?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The following recipients of Padma Shri have refused to accept the award on personal grounds:

- (1) Shrimati Ashadevi Aryanayakam (1954)
- (2) Kumari Amalprova Das (1954)
- (3) Shri Kashi Prasad Pande (1967)
- (4) Shri Kalicharan Patnaik (1974)
- (5) Shri Tarapada Chakraborty (1974)

Sale of cement in black market

255. SHRI S. KUMARAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mud is sold as cement in the black market according to the Consumer Council of India; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to stop this practice and to distribute it on the basis of its demand?

†[] English translations.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

The Consumer Council of India reported about the receipt of complaints from big cities of large scale adulteration of sale of cement by unscrupulous elements and requested for an inquiry to be made. The complaints are not specific in general terms Unless specific cases are brought to the notice of Government, it is difficult to make any enquiry.

Sale of adulterated cement contravenes the provisions of Cement (Quality Control) Order, 1962 issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. This is a cognisable offence and any person contravening the provisions of the Act could be proceeded against in a Court of Law on a report in writing of the facts constituting the offence made by a person who is a public servant as defined under Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. Powers have been delegated to the State Governments under the Act to proceed against unsocial elements.

To distribute equitably the available quantities of cement, quotas were fixed for each state for the period July, 1973 to June, 1974 at 110% of the average consumption of cement in each state during the preceding five years. These quotas are exclusive of the requirements of Central Government Departments for works within a particular State, and also the requirements of large and medium industries, which are met separately from the Central Quota.

Opening of more branches of Small Industries Service Institute in West Bengal

256. DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI: SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURA-GOHAIN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have requested the

Central Government for setting up two more branches of Small Industries Service Institute, one at Durgapur and another at Siliguri; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Sir.

(b) The proposal is 'under finalisation.

Setting up of a calcium carbide factory at Bina in MJP.

257. SHRI SAWAJSINGH SISODIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Thermite Corporation Limited has prepared a scheme for setting up a calcium carbide factory at Bina in Madhya Pradesh;

(.5) if so, what is the estimated cost and the product; m capacity of the proposed factory; and

(c) by when the factory is likely to start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Staff Artistes in Extensal Services Division of Nepali Unit

258. SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURA-GOHAIN: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff artistes working in the External Services Division of Nepali Unit of the All India Radio:

(b) what is the mother tongue of these artistes; and

(c) the number of those who have proficiency in Nepali language?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Eight.

(b) Mother tongue of four Stall Artistes is Nepali, of three Hindi, and of one Pun-jabi.

(c) All the eight.

259. [Transferred to the 1th May, 1974.]

Satellite Instructional Television Experiment

260. SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA:

SHRIMATI KUMUDBEN MANI

SHANKAR JOSHI:

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMAD:

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN:

SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:

SHRI SHOWALESS K. SHILLA:

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

(a) names of States which are proposed to be covered by the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment;

(b) what is the expenditure involved in the project and what is the percentage of foreign exchange component; and

(c) by when the project is likely to commence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Satellite Instructional Television Experiment will cover selected cluster areas in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan.

(b) The cost of the project is expected to be Rs. 9 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 2.5 crores which is about 28% of the cost of the project.

(c) The project is likely to commence by the middle of 1975.

Manufacture of soaps by Hindustan Lever

261. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI CHUNDAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Lever have decreased the weight of toilet soaps without the prior permission from Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Lever have levied distribution surcharge on their toilet soaps which hitherto was borne by the company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c) Messrs Hindustan Lever, with whom the matter was taken up, have stated that the weight of toilet soaps now and as on 1-1-73 is the same i.e., 99-100 gms.

In regard to distribution surcharge, M/s. Hindustan Lever have stated that they are following the practice followed by many members of the Indian Soaps & Toiletries Makers' Association of selling soap at ex-factory price and are charging average freight and that the discount has also been reduced to mop up extra margin enjoyed by the trade.

262. [Transferred to the 1th May, 1974.]

263. [Transferred to the 8th May, 1974.]

Manufacture of seafood by Union Carbide Limited

264. SHRI DHARAMCHAND JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Carbide Limited has been issued a licence to process seafood at Visakhapatnam and whether the concern has also been given permission to have additional trawlers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b) M/s. Union Carbide (India) Limited have been issued a letter of intent on the 26th September, 1973 for the manufacture, of processed marine products for an annual capacity of 5,000 tonnes of shrimps and 500 tonnes of other fish. The Letter of Intent has not yet been converted into an industrial licence. The firm was given import licence for the import of two fishing vessels in 1968 and they have since been imported.

Closure of Cement factories

265. SHRI H. S. NARASIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some cement factories are closed and several workers laid off in South India due to coal and wagon shortages;

(b) if so, which are the factories and what is the number of workers laid off; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to re-open the factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

The requirement of coal for the cement industry has been assessed at 5.20 lakh tonnes per month against which an allocation of 4.57 lakhs tonnes only per month could be planned. However, the actual supplies of coal to cement factories during the period September, 1973 to March, 1974 were much lower, varying between 2.66 lakh tonnes and 3.47 lakh tonnes per month.

As a result, some of the cement factories in the South had either closed or laid off workers for varying periods according to the coal stock position in the respective factories. The following factories

in the South had to close or lay off the workers: —

1. Dalmia Cements (Bharat), Dalmiapuram—1400 workers laid off from 4-3-74.

2. India Cements, Talayuthu—About 25% of workers laid off.

3. India Cements, Sankridurg—About 30% of workers laid off.

4. Tamiinadu Industrial Development Corporation, Alangulam—Closed since 6-4-74. No lay off of workers. Likely to reopen on 30-4-74.

No lay off the workers has been reported from other factories in the South—

The Railways and the concerned Coal Authorities have been requested to rush supplies of coal to the affected factories.

Sate of Bicycle Rims

266. SHRI B. S. SHEKHAWAT :
SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MA-
THUR: DR. RAMKRIPAL
SINHA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the 'Punjab bicycle weekly report' of February 9, 1974 to the effect that Good Year India Limited is charging an arbitrary price of Rs. 34.65 per pair of bicycle rim's while its market rate has been fixed at Rs. 28; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. But M/s. Good Year India Ltd., are not licensed or registered for the manufacture of bicycle rims. However, the trading activities of this Company will attract the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, as amended, and the M.R.T.P. Act, wherever applicable. The Government have not fixed a selling price for bicycle rims.

अप्रयुक्त औद्योगिक क्षमता का प्रयोग

267. श्री सुब्रह्मण्यन स्वामी :

डा० रामकृपाल सिंह :

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ और अंत में सरकारी क्षेत्र तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितनी कितनी औद्योगिक क्षमता अप्रयुक्त रही ;

(ख) इस बेकार पड़ी क्षमता का प्रयोग करने के लिये क्या क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ग) इस समय कुल औद्योगिक क्षमता के कितने प्रतिशत का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

Utilisation of idle industrial capacity

267. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: DR. RAMKRIPAL SINHA: SHRI PRAKASH VIR' SH. AS-
TRI: SHRI B. S. SHEKHAWAT:

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

(a) the extent of industrial capacity which remained unutilised in the public sector and private sector, separately, In the beginning and at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of the steps taken for utilising the idle capacity and with what results: and

(c) the percentage of the total industrial capacity which is lying unutilised at present?]

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान

और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख) कुछ इंजीनियरी और गैर इंजीनियरी उद्योगों में 1969 से 1972 तक क्षमता के प्रयोग संबंधी सूचना को एवं क्षमता के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किये गए अनुपायों को राज्य सभा में दिनांक 20 दिसम्बर, 1973 को उत्तरित तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 819 के उत्तर में बताया गया है। वित्त मंत्रालय (ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक इन्टरप्राइजेज) द्वारा संकलित सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उपक्रमों की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता एवं उत्पादन को बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। (देखिये परिशिष्ट 88, अनुपत्र संख्या 10)।

(ग) औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय की 1973-74 की रिपोर्ट के परिशिष्ट 3 में अन्य बातों के साथ 1973 के वास्तविक उत्पादन एवं अधिष्ठापित क्षमता संबंधी सूचना दी गई है।

US HE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) The information on the extent of utilisation of capacity in certain engineering and non-engineering industries as a whole for the years 1969 and 1972 as well as the measures taken by nment to increase utilisation were furnished in reply to Rajya Sabha Starreci Question No. 819 answered on the 20th December, 1973. A statement showing installed capacity and the production in the various public sector undertakings, as compiled by the Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) is attached. [See Appendix LXXXVIII, Annexure No. 101.

(c) Appendix III of the Report for 1973-74 of the Ministry of Industrial Development gives information, inter alia, of the installed capacity and the actual production during the year 1973.]

†[] English translation.

2fS. [Transferred to the 1th Maw J 974.]

Political Pension to the Freedom Fighters of Chitradurga District in Karnataka

269. SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the freedom fighters of Chitradurga District, Karnataka for political pension so far;

(b) the number of such applications so far processed and the number of cases in which pensions have been sanctioned; and

(c) the number of applications which are still pending and the steps Government propose to take to dispose of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c) So far, 555 applications have been received from persons belonging to Chitradurga District of Karnataka for grant of pension under the Central Scheme. Out of these 130 cases have been approved for pension, 120 rejected and in 305 cases information given by the applicants is incomplete. Incomplete cases will be referred to the State Government for their report and if necessary consultation with their advisory committee. Further action will be taken on receipt of such reports.

Manufacture of air and electronic gauges

270. SHRI VENIGALLA SATYANARAYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government permitted small and medium scale industries to manufacture air and electronic gauges;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Sriram Refrigeration Industries Ltd., New Delhi, belonging to a larger industrial group, have also decided to manufacture these

items; and if so, whether they have obtained clearance under the MRTP Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.B. RANA): (a) and (b) The following units have been licensed issued letters of intent for the manufacture of air and electronic gauges:—

Licensed	Nos. p.a.
M/s. Baker Horstmann Meroer (India) Pvt. Ltd.—	
Air Gauges & Accessories	1500
Electronic gauges with accessories	750
Letters of intent issued	
1. M/s. Electronics Ltd. New Delhi —	
Air Gauges & Accessories	3000
Electronic gauges and accessories	500
2. M/s. Accurate Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. Poona—	
Electronic comparators and accessories	200
Pneumatic gauges and accessories	200

Besides, the following small scale units are manufacturing electronic gauges:—

1. M/s. Hind High Vacuum Co., Bangalore.
2. M/s. Industrial Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
3. M/s. Technolab Instruments Co., Bangalore.

(c) An application has been received from M/s. Sri Ram Refrigeration Industries for establishing a new undertaking for the manufacture of electronic/pneumatic gauges, his application is under consideration.

Accreditation to Goenka Newspapers

271. DR. K. MATHEY KURIAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the press accreditation given to the "Economic and

Political Weekly" is used by a fulltime employee of the Goenka group of newspapers in addition to the quota already enjoyed by that group: and

(b) whether part-time correspondents of the newspapers and periodicals are also proposed to be given press accreditation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir; the correspondent granted accreditation for the "Economic & Political Weekly", has also been granted accreditation for the 'Indian Express Group'.

(b) Correspondents working for more than one news organisation are eligible for accreditation provided they work whole-time as correspondents.

चित्तौड़ जिले में निम्बाहेडा में सीमेंट के कारखाने की स्थापना

272. श्री धीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के चित्तौड़ जिले के निम्बाहेडा में जे० के० उद्योग समूह द्वारा एक सीमेंट के कारखाने की स्थापना की जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस कारखाने में बनने वाले सीमेंट को उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में वितरण के लिए भेजने का प्रस्ताव है ; और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

[Setting up of cement factory at Nimba Heda in Cbittor District

272. SHRI V. K. SAKHLECHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-

LOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cement factory is being set up by J. K. Group of industries at Nimba Heda in District Chittor, Rajasthan; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the cement manufactured at the factory is proposed to be despatched for distribution in some of the districts of Uttar Pradesh; and if so, the details thereof?]

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) जे० के० सीमेंट वर्क्स राजस्थान के चित्तौड़ जिले के निम्बाहेडा में एक सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित कर रहा है।

(ख) जी, हां, आम जनता के लिए सीमेंट को बेचने के उद्देश्य से इस कारखाने को प० उत्तर प्रदेश का विपणन क्षेत्र भी दे दिया गया है।

[[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) J. K. Cement Works are setting up a cement plant at Nimbaheera in Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan.

(b) Yes, Sir. For purpose of sale of cement to the general public, this factory has been given marketing zone in West Uttar Pradesh also.]

Public Call Office in Moti Bagh Colony, New Delhi

273. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the North West Moti Bagh Residents Welfare Association in New Delhi for the installation of an external type Public Call Office in that colony; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken thereon?

†[] English translation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) It has not been possible to trace any such pending case received from the North West Moti Bagh Residents Welfare Association in New Delhi for installation of a Public Call Office.

Undelivered Registered Letters

274. SHRI GANESH LAL MALI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of registered letters sent by a coloniser of Gurgaon to the residents of Madanpuri, Gurgaon city, were returned undelivered on the plea that whereabouts of the addressees were not known although the concerned persons were present at their residences;

(b) if so, the number of such registered letters returned during the last four months; and

(c) whether Government have made an enquiry or propose to make an enquiry into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No Sir. No case of non-delivery of any registered letter sent by any coloniser of Gurgaon to residents of Madanpuri, Gurgaon has come to our notice.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Permission to Delhi Police Personnel to sub-let share their quarters

275. SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted the Delhi Police Personnel for sub-letting sharing quarters allotted to them;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c) The Delhi Police Personnel are entitled to rent free accommodation. They are normally not allowed to sublet or share Government quarters allotted to them. However, in special cases, the allottee may obtain written permission of the allotment officer before sharing the accommodation with any person other than a dependant member of his family or a casual guest. Permission, if granted is made renewable at quarterly intervals after re-verification.

Scheme for the development of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra

276. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state •

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government have submitted to the Central Government a scheme for 1974-75 for the development of Scheduled Tribes in that state;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government have taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c) The State Government have sent the proposals under the annual plans for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes for 1974-75 which include schemes under education, economic development and health programmes. An outlay of Rs. 1.75 crores has been approved for the total schemes of backward classes including Scheduled Tribes under the State Sector. The State Government have also been asked to prepare plans for areas of tribal concentration and detailed projects.

Postal facilities in Rural Areas of Maharashtra

277. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the postal facilities in rural areas especially in Adi-wasi areas of Maharashtra are very poor:

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to improve the service in those area-?'

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. In Maharashtra there are 8428 post offices in rural areas including 259 in Adiwasi areas. On an average, there is a post office for every four villages serving a population of 4109 as against the All India averages in this respect of 6 villages and 4700 population.

(c) During the Fourth Five Year Plan 1194 post offices have already been opened in the rural areas of Maharashtra. 38 of these P.Os. have been opened in Adiwasi areas.

Tribal Development Blocks in Maharashtra

278. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government have sent any scheme to the Central Government for opening Tribal Development Blocks in that State under the scheme for educational and economic development of backward classes; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

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

(b) With the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan, it has been decided to formulate a sub-Plan for the Tribal areas and to prepare integrated area development projects so as to cover the entire area having more than 50% tribal concentration. The existing Tribal Development Blocks and the areas under new Tribal Development Blocks, proposed by the State Government, which have more than 50% tribal concentration, will be covered in the new tribal development projects.

Production of Electronic Goods

279. SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign electronic companies like Telefunken India Ltd., and subsidiaries of large business industries like Nelco have been exploiting small scale industries in the field of T.V. receivers by taking over their production and selling them under their own brand names; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to give protection to small scale industry in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government have seen in the press advertisements by some units in the organised sector marketing under their brand name T-V. Receivers presumably made in the small scale sector.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Sale of truck tyres in black-market

280. SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for a long time there is acute shortage of tyres used by trucks in the country;

(b) whether the shortage has resulted in black marketing prices being charged in various parts of the country which are twice the fixed company prices; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to make available truck tyres to actual users at company prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) to (c) There has been a shortage of tyres and tubes for some time particularly in the category of tyres and tubes for buses and trucks.

Reports have appeared of certain categories of tyres particularly for buses and trucks being sold at a premium. However, Government have not made any specific enquiries to determine the quantum of premium charged.

The Government have asked the Industry to work extra shifts as well as on closed holidays and Sundays to maximise the production. New expansions have also been approved specifically for the manufacture of truck tyres. Import of bus/ truck tyres has also been permitted.

Political Pension to the freedom Fighters Hailing from Karnataka

281. SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applications of Sarvashri M. Krishna Reddy S/o Sannuppa, Thoranagatte Appaih Reddy; and S. Govinda Reddy, of Chitradurga District of Karnataka for political pension were received by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken thereon?

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

(b) A provisional pension of Rs. 125 has been approved in the case of Shri M. Krishna Reddy, as he is receiving a State pension of Rs. 75 per month. The applications of S/Shri Thoranagatte Appaiah Reddy and S. Govinda Reddy have been examined and further reports from the State Government are being asked for. On receipt of State Government's report, their applications will be disposed of.

282. [Transferred to the 8th May 1974.]

12 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Madras) Amendment Order, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Legislative Department) Notification G.S.R. No. 114(E) dated the 2nd March, 1974, publishing the De-

limitation of Council Constituencies (Madras) Amendment Order, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6862/74.]

Notification under the Delimitation Act, 1972

SHRI NUT RAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY: Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy, (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Legislative Department) Notification S.O. No. 248(E) dated the 9th April, 1974, issued under section 10(1) of the Delimitation Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6863/74.]

Ninth Annual Report (1972-73) of the Central "vigilante Commission and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: —

(i) Ninth Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases mentioned in the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6867/74 for (i) and (ii).]

Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts (1972-73) of the Nations! Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Napanagar and related papers

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: —

(i) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Newsprint and

Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1972-73, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon-

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6941/74 for (i) and (ii).]

Ninth Annual Report and Accounts (1972-73) of the Cement Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi and related papers

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: —

(i) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cement Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi, for the year 1972-73, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6939/74 for (i) and (ii).]

Third Annual Report and Account;; 73) of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., and related papers.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: —

(i) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, for the year 1972-73, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Corporation. I Placed in Library. See No. LT-6942/74 for (i) and (ii).]

First Annual Report and Accounts (1972-73) os the Bharat Optbalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur ana related papers

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: —

(i) First Annual Report and Ac-ants of the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1972-73, together with the Auditors' Report the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(li) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6940/ 74 for (i) and (ii).]

Municipal Corporation (Allowances and Aldermen) Amendment Rules, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of sec-lion 479 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Ac;, 1957, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Naiincation No. U-13021/4/73/Delhi dated the 5th April 1974, publishing the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Allowances of Councillors and Aldermen) Amendment Rules. 1974. [Placed ^in Library. See No. LT-6809/74.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Acute shortage of bread and baby-food in Delhi

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR (Rajasthan): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the acute shortage of bread in, and virtual disappearance of baby-food from, Delhi markets.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE): Sir, some shortage of bread was reported in Deih; in the third week of April, but no shortage is reported at present after the prices were revised with effect from 26th April, 1974.

The present demand of bread in Delhi is estimated to be of the order of about 30,000 tonnes per annum. Against this, the registered capacity of the three units in the organised sector is about 27,928 tonnes and the level of production during 1973 has been of the same order. In addition, there are a large number of small bakeries in the unorganised sector, and the total production is more or less sufficient to meet the requirements of Delhi.

No report about virtual disappearance of baby food from the Delhi markets has been received, but it is in short supply because of general shortage of baby foods in the country.

The present demand of infant milk food in the country is estimated to be in the vicinity of 25,000 tonnes and the level of production is of the order of about 21,000 tonnes per annum. Because of the unprecedented drop in milk collection view of drought conditions and floods and its after effects, baby food manufacturers are faced with a serious problem of utilising their capacity. Because of these factors and the increase in the price of milk, the baby food manufacturers have been facing difficulties in augmenting production. The item 'milk food' is covered under the Essential Commodities Act in respect of which a special watch is being kept on the production, distribution and prices. When shortage of baby food in any State or area is reported, manufacturers are contacted to provide all possible assistance in increasing the supplies/availabilities of baby food in that area.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर: माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस समय दिल्ली में ब्रेड की कोई कमी नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय स्वयं कभी भी बाजार में ब्रेड खरीदने नहीं जाते होंगे, खुद उन को इस का अवसर

नहीं मिलता होगा। (Interruption)
खाते तो हैं, लेकिन स्वयं खाते नहीं होंगे।
मार्केट में जो स्थिति है उसे देखते हुए जो उत्तर उन्होंने दिया है वह उपयुक्त नहीं है और मार्केट में ब्रेड की और अच्छी ब्रेड की विलकुल कमी है और रोजाना इस प्रकार के अनुभव होते हैं और खास तौर से पिछले दिनों जो ब्रेड की कमी हुई उस का एक कारण यह भी था कि जो आप की गेहूं की नीति थी उस के कारण जो मंदा बनाने वाली मिलें थी उन को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का जो फिक्स्ड कोटा था उस के आधार पर उन को गेहूं मिलता था और वह समाज के छोटे तबके के लोगों को खिला सकते थे। लेकिन मंदा बनाने का काम विभिन्न राज्यों में बढ़ हो गया। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश ऐसा प्रान्त था कि जहां मंदा बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बना और अन्य राज्यों को सप्लाई हुआ और उस के कारण थोड़ी बहुत ब्रेड बनती थी। तो इस प्रकार से ऐसी काल सी व्यवस्था आप करने वाले हैं कि जिससे इन सेकरीज को मंदा ठीक प्रकार से मिल सके और मंदा बन सके। इसके लिए आप को कोई व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी।

दूसरा बच्ची फूड का सवाल है।
उन में मुख्य बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में उस के लिए जिस संस्था ने मोनोपोली कर रखी है वह है हिन्दुस्तान लीवर्स। उस की एक आर्टिफिशियल स्केयरसिटी है जो हिन्दुस्तान लीवर्स ने बनायी है। वे सारे का सारा जो भी इंडीजिनस मैटीरियल है उसको तमाम मुल्क में काफी बड़ी मात्रा में खरीदने हैं और मार्केट में स्केयरसिटी पैदा करके कई बार दाम गिरा भी देने हैं। दाम गिराने का मतलब यह है कि जो छोटे उत्पादनकर्ता हैं, वे मार्केट में उनके सामान टिक नहीं सकते और जब वे नहीं टिकते

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

तो ये स्वयं मैदान में रहते हैं। आप देखेंगे, बेबी फूड निर्माण करने में हिन्दुस्तान लिवर 35 परसेंट मुनाफा कमाता है। तो क्या आप इस प्रकार का बेबी फूड जिसको आपने कहा इसेशियल कमोडिटी है, उसकी मूल्य वृद्धि पर कोई रोक लगा रहे हैं; क्योंकि उसका जो निर्माण करता है वह किसी प्रकार से मैनूवर करके मार्केट के अंदर स्कोर्सिटी पैदा करता है। आपने बताया, अनाज और अनाज से बने खाद्य पदार्थों में कितना मुनाफा हो, आपने एक अनाज गेहूँ का सीलिंग प्राइस रखा, लेकिन गेहूँ से निर्मित जो वस्तु है और जो बच्चों का आहार माना जाता है, उसमें विदेशी कंपनी कितना ज्यादा मुनाफा करती है, एक मोनोपोली कर रही है। इसलिए उस मोनोपोली को चेक करके और जिससे लोगों को ठीक दाम पर बेबी फूड मिल सके और विदेशी कंपनी जो भारी मुनाफा कमाती है उसको रोकने की दृष्टि से आप क्या व्यवस्था करन जा रहे हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I appreciate the concern of the honourable Member and I am prepared to accompany him to any place in Delhi to find out whether there is any shortage. If there is any shortage, perhaps it will give us an opportunity to look into this problem. My information is there was some shortage in the third week of April as I have mentioned in the statement. But now according to my information and according to the report of the Delhi Administration also, no shortage is reported. As regards reasons as to why there was shortage, one reason was the bread price was controlled in Delhi while in outside areas it was not controlled and was not available cheap, and bakery purchases were going out from Delhi to other areas. Now, as a result of new policy, the prices would now be more or less the same in all parts of the country and the bakeries would have the same freedom to purchase maida etc., from flour mills etc. "Some Quora was being al-

lowed to the States because of the present constraints. But the States were not in a position to utilise the full capacity. Certain units in certain States were not in a position to utilise the full capacity. That would no longer be the position after the 15th May throughout the country as far as bakery units were concerned. Then about baby food, as I have already said, there has been some shortage. The demand is more, production is less. And as the honourable Member is aware, in baby food milk is the raw material. It is one of the very important raw materials required for baby food. In this country because of last year's drought milk production was affected. Even the dairies which were operating in India, were not in a position to get adequate supplies; most of the dairies were operating at 50 per cent capacity. Increasing milk production, development of animal dairy in our country, etc., these are larger issues. At the moment because of large-scale drought last year, this year's milk yield has been very badly affected. In recent years in fact in States like Gujarat and Rajasthan because of the drought the required quantities of milk not available and there was shortage of baby food. The drought has adversely affected the milk production which in turn affected the availability of baby food. The shortage in baby food is not because of a deliberate effort of manufacturers to manipulate. It is because they were unable to utilise their full capacity for production because the raw material required for manufacture of baby food was not available in the required quantity. But let us hope with this rainy season, after the monsoon, perhaps milk availability may improve and these perhaps these shortages can be overcome. There is informal price control as far as baby food is concerned. This item is controlled under Essential Commodities Act. Even seller or distributor is required to exhibit the quantity he holds, the quantity he has sold and the price at which it is being sold. All these restrictions are there under the Essential Commodities Act to provide some protection to the consumers.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चंडावत
(राजस्थान): उपाध्यक्ष जी, बेबी फूड को लेकर मंत्री महोदय ने इतना लाइटली

जवाब दिया है कि मुझे कुछ आश्चर्य हो रहा है। बड़े लोगों के लिए तो खाने के लिए कुछ और भी चीजों का इन्तजाम किया जा सकता है, लेकिन छोटे बच्चे जो केवल डिब्बे के दूध पर पल रहे हैं आज उनके दूध की इतनी दिक्कत हो गई है कि उसका अन्दाजा नेशनल हेरल्ड की इस खबर से लग सकता है जिसमें कहा गया है कि हर पांच मिनट के बाद माताओं के बराबर टेलीफोन आ रहे हैं दूध मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा। 'सावित्रा स्टोरी' शीर्षक से खबर है और दूध की कितनी कमी है उसका अन्दाजा इससे लगाया जा सकता है। आपने बताया कि डेरियों की कमी है, दूध की कमी है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि प्रोडक्शन गिरा जिस दिन से आपने डी० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत दूध की कीमत निर्धारित कर दी। मेनूफैक्चर्स का कहना यह है कि डी० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत दूध की कीमत कम है, वे ज्यादा बसूल करना चाहते हैं और इसलिए जानबूझ कर इसका प्रोडक्शन गिराया गया। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहती हूँ कि जो डिब्बे का दूध बनाने वाले कहते हैं कि दूध की कमी है तो साथ ही साथ दूसरे एलाइड प्रोडक्ट्स कैसे बनाते हैं, जैसे कन्डेन्सड मिल्क है, होल मिल्क है या एनर्जी ड्रिंक है। जब दूध की कमी है, जब छोटे-छोटे बच्चे दूध के बिना विलख रहे हैं तो इन दूसरी चीजों को बनाने की इजाजत सरकार क्यों दे रही है? दूसरी बात यह है कि जो बाहर से आस्ट्रेलिया और हंगरी से आपका स्किल्ड मिल्क पाउडर आता है उसको लेकर एक रेकेट चल रहा है। आप सक्सीडी के तौर पर 7 रुपए किलो मंगाते हैं और बाजार में वह 18 रुपए किलो के भाव से बिक रहा है। क्या

आप बताएंगे इसके बारे में कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है और इस पर रोक लगाने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं? आज स्थिति यह हो रही है कि मेनूफैक्चर्स ज्यादा भाव लेने के लिए दूध का प्रोडक्शन गिरा रहे हैं। सामाजिक दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो बाजार में उसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। जो दूध के डिब्बे आते हैं उनसे रसगुल्ले बनाए जा रहे हैं, आइस क्रीम बनाई जा रही है और छोटे छोटे बच्चे दूध के बिना विलख रहे हैं। दूध के डिब्बे की इतनी दिक्कत है कि साउथ की तरफ कंटेनर स्टैड्स में यह सर्टिफिकेट ले जाने के बाद कि उसके दो साल का बच्चा है तब दूध का टिन दिया जाता है। यह हालत है। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि बड़े लोगों को हो क्या गया है कि अपने बच्चों के दूध की चिन्ता न करके रसगुल्ले बना रहे हैं, आइस क्रीम बनाई जा रही है।

मैं एक सवाल और पूछूंगी। हमारा दूध स्मगल होकर बाहर जा रहा है। मेरा ख्याल है कि आप भी इस बात को जानते होंगे कि हमारे यहां दूध बाहर स्मगल होकर जा रहा है क्योंकि हमारे यहां उसकी कीमत कम है और दूसरी जगह ज्यादा है। आप इस बात का जवाब दीजिए कि जब माताएं एक-एक टिन के लिए इधर से उधर फिर रही हैं और दूध नहीं मिल रहा है, किस प्रकार दूध स्मगल हो रहा है या उससे रसगुल्ले और दूसरी चीजें बनाई जा रही हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not know, "i here is shortage of milk in the country as I said earlier. I have no immediate answers to many of these difficulties. Everything will depend upon production and to what extent we are in a position to meet the gap between demand and supply."

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

have no information, if the hon. lady Member has any specific information and if she gives it to me, I will find out whether it is taking place. The probability seems to be less as far as milk smuggling is concerned.

As far as skimmed milk powder is concerned, for baby food manufacture it is required. The hon. lady Member made a statement that considerable quantity of skimmed milk powder is sold in the black market. I have no information on this point. Skimmed milk powder is imported in this country and it is mainly used by and handed over to, our organised dairy sector and the same is given to the public after the manufacture. Instead of contradicting the hon. lady Member, I would request her—I know her sincerity—to give me some specific case and then we will probably look into the matter.

We are quite aware that baby food is a very important item particularly for our infants in the country where the mothers are not able to feed them properly. Again as I said earlier we in the Government are aware of it. The Ministry of Industrial Development is in charge of it and they are interested in developing this industry. A number of Letters of Intent have been issued to new parties. It is not a question of installed capacity. It is really a question of raw materials available in adequate quantities.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: The Government would like to take proper steps and encourage more production of baby food in firms to come.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चंडावत :
मैंने दो सवाल पूछे थे। अलाइड
प्रोडक्ट दूध का होता है, कंडेंस्ड मिल्क
और क्वालिटी ट्रिक्स को, अगर दूध की
कमी है तो उनको रोकते क्यों नहीं। इसी
तरह से एसगुल्ला और आइसक्रीम पर रोक
क्यों नहीं लगाते ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Sir in Delhi, there is a ban at the moment on a number of milk products and it is for preserving milk and making it avail-

gestion is concerned. I will pass it on to industrial Development Ministry and will examine it and see to what extent it would be feasible and whether it will benefit the consumers I will pass it on to the Ministry of Industrial Development

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चंडावत :
पास जान नहीं, बच्चे भूखे मर रहे हैं।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): Sir, I dispute the statement of the honour—that drought has brought about this shortage of milk and baby food because droughts were there before also and no such thing happened at that time. So, why are you bringing forth this argument? This is what I cannot follow. The babyfood has disappeared from the market and it is so for more than a year or at least in Calcutta this is my experience and there is intense price hike in this and there is blackmarketing also. Therefore, the question is whether you will commandeer the entire stocks because this is a vital product for the growth and nourishment of the children, what you call, the future generation. Whether you care for them or not I do not know and it seems that you do not care at all. So, this is the first question. Why are you allowing them abnormal profits? Even if your statement is correct that drought have brought about this which I dispute, this has never been the case before. But "this time you are bringing in this question."

Now, I come to the question of bread. Even in the ration shops there has been a substantial increase in the Price of wheat and this has been done by the Government itself. You have surrendered to the wheat lobby all along the line. The FICCI that it should be Rs. 85 per quintal and you have fixed it at Rs. 105 per quintal. The entire Opposition and even some members from your own party demanded that the entire marketable surplus be taken over at a reasonable price and be distributed to the people. But, "instead of doing that, you have completely surrendered to the traders also and are defending on them. It is, therefore, natural that the foodgrains will deteriorate and they will make abnormal profits. You have pumped out thousands of rupees, but they are making abnormal

profits and perhaps you will be pumping out more and the entire planning can go awry even on this single item. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that after the presentation of the Budget the Planning Commission appointed an All-India Consumer Society and whether it is not a fact that they have found that within two months, not even two months, but only in one-and-a-half months the prices of the essential commodities including wheat and bread and other things have gone up by 50 per cent to 70 per cent. That being the case, I ask you whether you will or not reverse that policy even now, even at this late stage, and commandeer the entire stocks and make them available to the people through the public distribution channels. You yourself are contributing to the price hike and the inflationary situation by every single step that you are taking and you have seen to it that the prices rise. This is what you are doing. I would like to have specific answers to the questions I have raised. Then Sir, I will come to the railway issue and we shall take it up - later.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Sir. For my friend, Shri Niren Ghosh, all issues are very simple and he has very easy solution for everything and I have nothing to say against him because he has the right to hold his own views. Then Sir, I would not like to discuss the general policy with regard to wheat because that is not really relevant to the present issue. The one point that he has raised is about the prices, the increase in prices. It is true that Government itself has raised the issue price of wheat. Formerly, wheat was being issued at 90 paise per kilo; now the issue price is Rs. 1.25 to State Government and wholesalers. For retailers, it is still higher. So to that extent, increase has taken place. We knew that this price increase is likely to have a very adverse effect and would cause hardship: we were aware of that. But I don't think there was any way out for the Government . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: No way out?...

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Ultimately, cheap foodgrain is no solution: it would have adversely affected the production. This price increase had to be

there because of two reasons. First of all, in order to give remunerative price to the producers . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: But has the peasant ever got this price?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Then, a heavy subsidy leads to a number of distortions in the economy. Therefore, with the best of intentions, this decision has been taken. These are larger issues and you can take advantage of some other opportunity to discuss this.

Then, Sir, he made a statement, how the milk production is affected? Sir, he is a knowledgeable person. He knows that because of drought, milk production is adversely affected. There was drought in certain parts of the country . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Droughts were there before also. . .

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Actually, if you look into the details, you will find that in this country per head milk availability is not quite satisfactory; decrease is taking place. When there is drought, milk shortages are there. And unless we modernize our animal husbandry, we cannot have any increased level. Our productivity is so low. Most of the cattle are useless cattle. It is a subject matter for discussion. It is so because of the rate of pregnancy. If the health of the cattle is not good, there can be low rate of pregnancy. Sir, some very rich areas of cattle, like Rajasthan, Gujarat and a number of other areas were very badly affected by drought and, therefore, milk production was adversely affected. Therefore, there was milk shortage. So my statement stands . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I also asked about the baby food.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: As far as baby food manufacture is concerned, some aspects of it are dealt with by the Ministry of Industrial Development. According to whatever information I have, they were given a price rise in March, 1973, to the tune of 9 per cent, and thereafter actually the prices of some of the raw materials increased from 21 to 30 per cent. The

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde price increase was not given. There was a diversification of their production. Recently, the Cost Accounting Branch of the Ministry of Industrial Development have started examining this question, and they are likely to take some decision. But I do not think in the case of such a commodity, complete takeover is a proper solution of the problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nawal Kishore.

श्री नवल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश):

श्रीमन्, मुझ को बड़ा ताज्जुब है और मैं यह मानता हूँ कि श्री शिन्दे बड़े इन्वोस्ट हैं, लेकिन उन के इन्वोस्ट होने की बात समझ में नहीं आयी। उन्होंने माथुर साहब से कहा कि वे चलने के लिए तैयार हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह सिर्फ नार्थ एवेन्यू में चले आये, और कहीं न जायें और वहां देखें कि स्थिति क्या है। हालत यह है कि 75 पैसे से उस का दाम 90 पैसे हो गया, 95 पैसे हो गया, ओवर नाइट 20 पैसे ज्यादा हो गया और उस के बाद भी डबल रोटी नसीब नहीं होती यह फैक्ट है और यह कहना कि तीसरे हफ्ते के पहले नहीं हुआ, सही नहीं है।

दूसरी बात, हमारी सविता बहिन जी चली गयीं। उन का एक सुपर बाजार है। श्रीमन्, सुपर बाजार में न तो विस्कुट नसीब होता है और न कोई और चीज नसीब होती है।

इस समय मुझे उनकी एक बात सुनकर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि दूध की कमी इसलिए हो गई कि गुजरात राज्य में सूखा पड़ गया पर मंत्री जी सवाल सिर्फ दिल्ली का है, दिल्ली को दूध की सप्लाई का है, यहां तो सूखा नहीं पड़ा है फिर यहां दूध की कमी क्यों हो गई। दूसरी तरफ श्री वी० पी० मौर्य, जो कि आपके कुलीग हैं और स्टेट मिनिस्टर हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि दूध

के दाम दुगुने होने वाले हैं, सैन्ट परमैन्ट कीमत बढ़ जाएगी दूध की, मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि यह जो माखोल है यह क्यों है। उन्होंने कहा कि जबतक एनिमल हसबैंडरी मोडर्नाइज नहीं होगी तबतक दूध नहीं बढ़ेगा। यह मोडर्नाइज क्या 100 सालों में होगी। आजादी मिले 22 साल हो गए, क्या आप 22 साल में भी मोडर्नाइज नहीं कर सके।

इधर और देखें कि साबुन गायब, पता नहीं आप इस्तेमाल करते हैं या नहीं. लाइफ बाय और सन्-लाइट बंगरा सब गायब। यही नहीं यहां तो हर चीज गायब। मिस्टर बहल जो आपके सिविल सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट की इंचार्ज हैं वह किसी चीज का इंतजाम नहीं कर सकते। दिल्ली के अन्दर देसी घी तो बहुत दूर की चीज है। यह तो केवल एक देखने की चीज ही रह गई है।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि आज आप देख रहे हैं कि यहां से डबल रोटी भी गायब हो गई है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्थिति काफी गम्भीर है। यह कोई समय आदान-प्रदान का नहीं है कि हमने सवाल पूछा और आपने उसका जवाब दे दिया और जिम्मेदारी खत्म हो गई। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जबतक आपके हाथ में गवर्नमेंट है तबतक आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। इन चीजों को आपको देखना चाहिए। यह जो कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है। एक तरफ तो कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ इसी के लिए गुजरात, बिहार और हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में एजिटेशन हो रहे हैं।

मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ शिंदे साहब, आपको मेरी रायत है। मैं पारा तो और कुछ नहीं तो एक कप चाय तो दे ही सकता हूँ।

मननीय सदस्य: पाऊंडर मिल्क की।

श्री नवल किशोर: शिन्दे साहब आपको मेरी दावत है। आप नार्थ एवेन्यू पर मेरे मकान पर आइए, 7-8 बजे सुबह के समय। फिर देखें कोई डबल रोटी नसीब होती है या नहीं। यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि आपकी कंपैसटी प्रोडक्शन की उतनी ही है फिर भी शार्टेज इस डबलरोटी की हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ बड़ी संजीदगी से इन बातों पर आप विचार करें।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Sir, even some of our senior colleagues misunderstand. When I referred to drought and milk production getting affected, I was not talking about the Delhi milk supply position. What is under discussion is the supply of baby food which is manufactured all over the country and I was speaking in the national context. I was not discussing about the dairy supplies from the Delhi Milk Scheme. Sir, I do not know why the hon. Member should have misunderstood this.

Actually, the baby food manufacturing units are located all over the country. There was a general fall in the availability of milk which was to the extent of 50%. and it has 'cd to less quantity or less output of baby food. If the hon. Member holds the view that drought does not affect animal husbandry and it has nothing to do with fodder, he has a right to hold his own view and I have nothing to say.

About the shortage of bread in Delhi, what I said was that I was prepared to go out with Shri Mathur Ji and if there was any shortage, it would help me to understand the position. Sir, as I said, I am making the statement on the basis of information given to me by the Delhi Administration. I also made the point that there is price control in Delhi on bread under D.I R. and outside Delhi/ there is no price control. A bread of 400 grams which is sold in Delhi for 90 paise is much costlier outside Delhi. So, large quantities of bread which are manufactured here are going out of Delhi. Naturally, it is not feasible to put a res-

triction on this because after all it is our own people who are consuming it. What I was trying to explain is that as far as Delhi is concerned, the production is adequate to meet Delhi's requirements. In the third week of April, some shortage was noticed because of some policy change, price structure, etc. If the hon. Member brings to my notice any area in which the shortage persists, we shall take steps to improve the position.

श्री रबी राय (उड़ीसा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि डाट के पहले भी बेबी फूड का अभाव था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में डबल रोटी की कोई बेकरी है। यदि हाँ, तो इसका उत्पादन कितना हुआ और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितना? दूसरे इसका लागत खर्च कितना पड़ता है और धिक्की खर्च कितना? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ बेबी फूड के सिलसिले में कि इनके सामने क्या कोई इस तरह का कार्यक्रम है कि डेरी फार्म की तादाद बढ़ाई जाए ताकि जो बेबी फूड की तंगी आती है उसको दूर किया जा सके?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: As far as production is concerned, actually there are three organized bakeries. One is the Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd. Their capacity was 23,328 tonnes in 1973 and the production was 21,107 tonnes. The second one is the Modern Bakery, which is a public sector undertaking. Its capacity was 3,600 tonnes and the production was 5,237 tonnes. And the third one is M/s. S. P. Virmani & Co. Their capacity was 1,000 tonnes and the production was 1400 tonnes. As far as the break-up of the cost is concerned, I have some figures of the public sector unit, the Modern Bakery. The price fixed at the moment is 90 paise. And actually the cost of production comes to 91 paise. That means, they are selling at a loss. Maida costs 46.5 paise; sugar, fat, vitamin and other things cost 18 paise wrapper costs 9 paise. So, the raw materials cost 73.5 paise. Labour and over-head charges come to 17.5 paise. So, it comes to 91 paise while the selling price is 90 paise.

श्री रबों राय: डेरी का भी कोई मास्टर प्लान आपके यहाँ था।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: This is not a question regarding dairy. But there is some plan. It would depend on the availability of raw materials, that means, increased milk supply.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS (Assam): Sir, who is responsible for this situation regarding the baby food?...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Your Government.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: If you go to the trader, he says that the distributor is responsible. If you go to a distributor, he blames the manufacturer, and the manufacturer blames the Government and so on and so forth. The trader blames the distributor, the distributor blames the manufacturer, and the manufacturer blames the Government.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): And the Government blames whom?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: So, I really do not know as to what is actually happening. One interesting fact is that when one particular Press correspondent approached some of the manufacturers and distributors...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: At the moment, the Government is blaming the cow.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: The distributor, the manufacturers and the traders say and claim that there is one section of high officials in our Administration or highly placed people or their wives who bother these people by telephoning to them, and that they corner the stocks of whatever is there. I want the hon. Minister to tell us the truth, if he knows it. If he does not know, he should find out as to how far this allegation is true. This allegation has appeared in the Press that there is one section of highly placed people—may be, it also includes politicians like us and I do not know—but, mainly, highly placed officials and their wives, who bother these distributors by telephoning to them, and corner the stocks.

thereby depriving the poor people of the baby food. Another allegation is that a lot of this baby food goes towards the production of rasgullas because it is said that rasgulkts gels a very good flavour when it is made out of baby food. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether baby-food is being cornered by an influential section of our citizens and that it is being diverted towards the production of rasgullas and sweetmeat. Is that the reason why there is short supply of baby food and the poor people and the middle-class people are suffering for want of this? Or, is there some defect in the whole mechanism of the pricing policy, the distribution policy and so on and so forth?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Sir when there is a gap between demand and supply, I am not prepared to make a statement that malpractices may not be taking place because there are various types of people in the country and in the population. Therefore, it would be very bold on my part to make a statement that nothing wrong is happening when shortages are there. But, I may inform my hon. colleague that, first of all, there is some sort of informal distribution control and informal control of prices also.

Sir, what is being done now in Delhi—I cannot say that it is hundred per cent foolproof—is that baby food is being supplied through pharmaceutical shops, that means through those shops which sell medicines. According to the practice now adopted one customer is being given only one tin at a time and this tin is also opened by the shopkeeper in the presence of the customer so that once it is opened it cannot be sold in the black-market. If packed tins are sold, there is every likelihood that a person may manage to send a number of people to a dealer and draw many baby food tins thereby cornering them and reselling them. It is for this reason that the tins are opened in the presence of the customer so that they cannot be again sold in the market. Those are some of the steps which are being taken.

As far as the basic policies are concerned, there is no lack of installed capacity. As I said earlier, even now letters of intent are being issued. The main diffi

culty is about the non-availability of raw materials. About the pricing policy also there was some difficulty when the prices of raw materials went up. As there was price control on baby food items, the manufacturers were required to sell at a particular price and that must have entailed some loss to them. But, now the Government has rectified the position. By examining the position now and then all necessary steps are being taken. But, ultimately the problem can be solved only by increasing production and I do not think there are any short-cuts or other solutions to this problem.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, with regard to the distribution of baby food, I have got a small suggestion to make for the consideration of the Minister.

At the moment, distribution is made through agents who are giving it to smaller distributors. They have got betiam distributors and they are not actual shop-owners or anything like that. These people from the company are straightaway giving it to them. If you call for the list, you will see that many of them are not even shop-owners. Therefore, I would suggest that distribution of baby food should be handed over to the State Governments. These agents and manufacturers of baby food should straightaway hand over their stocks to the State Governments and the State Governments through their own machinery or co-operative societies or Civil Supplies Department should distribute it to the consumers. Then alone there will not be any black-marketing in baby food. This suggestion is for the consideration of the Food Minister. I would like to know his reaction to this suggestion.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Sir, we shall examine the suggestion of the hon. Member. But, I do not think that this will provide any easy solution if the distribution of baby food is entrusted to some civil servants or that the Government is asked to look after it. Whether it can really provide a solution to the problem, I do not know. But we will examine this suggestion of the hon. Member.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Sir, I move:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of subsection 3 of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the House to be a member of the Central Silk Board."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

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

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect three members of the Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri N. P. Chaudhari, Shri Sundarmani Patel and Miss Saroj Purshottam Khaparde from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1974, and resolves that this House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, three members from among the members of the House to the said Committee to fill the vacancies."

†The question was put and the motion was adopted.

REFERENCE TO MALPRACTICES AND MALADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, serious malpractices and maladministration has been reported about Bombay Telephone Department. A news item has appeared in the newspapers of Bombay stating that it has been revealed by an investigation that Bombay Telephones have been losing over Rs. 10.5 lakhs every month because of certain maladministration in this Department. Out of 18,000 connections created in the telephone exchanges of Greater Bombay, more than 8,500 connections are not yet utilised and no telephones have been allotted to anybody till 31st March, 1974, in spite of the fact that there is a waiting list of over one lakh people. It is estimated that the Telephone Department earns about Rs. 133 every month on each connection. With this estimate the loss to the Department on 8,500 idle connections comes to Rs. 10.5 lakhs every month. Also the department takes a deposit of Rs. 3,000 on OYT and Rs. 400 on other connections. Due to the non-utilisation of these eight thousand connections the Communications Ministry has been deprived of a big sum of Rs. 1.18 crores which it could have collected as deposit amount. It is a general policy that the connections are to be provided promptly, where demands exist, as per priority. In spite of the fact that Bombay has a new expansion programme and also has some capacity available, with a target of IN.000 which was fixed and which could have been achieved, the Bombay Telephones failed to reach the target. Also spare capacity which is available is lying idle there in the different exchanges of Bombay. Further, those who have no necessity of utilising even a small portion of the spare capacity of the Bombay Telephones, their old equipment is being replaced by refusing applicants who are in need of them. Sir, I appeal to the Communications Minister to make a thorough investigation into all these matters and set them right.

REFERENCE TO SHIFTING OF ATOMIC MINERALS DIVISION TO HYDERABAD FROM DELHI

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to mention that 4(X) employees of the Atomic Minerals Division are on relay hunger strike from 24th March. The reason is, through an order dated 13-12-73 suddenly the entire establishment which has been in Delhi for the last 24 years, presided over by Dr. Bhabha, Dr. Wadia and Dr. Sarabhai has been ordered to be shifted to Hyderabad for what reason nobody knows. It would involve dislocation of the most important development of the Atomic Energy Commission for at least two years because all the complexes are got to be removed and set up there, and it has no bearing on the actual state of affairs. There is no necessity to shift it.

It is reported that the present Director who is on leave has not been consulted. Another Director who is retired wants this to happen so that he can become Chairman of Atomic Energy, Electronics and all that there. The expenditure also has been deliberately misplaced in the that it is only 1/20th of the actual outlay that would be required. No thought had been exercised as to how the establishment would function. Financial regulations, especially those relating to economy measures, have been thrown to the winds. Systematic misrepresentation to the Ministry and even to Parliament is still being pursued with misleading facts. Not only that. In Jaduguda they bought lands etc., to make infrastructure for 12 years. The money was invested but nothing was done. So they will rent out premises which will cost Rs. 50,000 per month though the entire Government-built complex is there. The high-powered council that is there is expected to meet every two months but it never meets; even if it meets its proceedings are not made known. So there is a deliberate attempt, I feel, to dislocate the work of the entire Atomic Energy Commission. (Time Bell rings) The humanitarian question as to how all those people who settled here for 24 or 25 years could shift there overnight nobody understands. Everything is done for one person. The Prime Minister, being the Chairman, does not give a single thought to the matter: she has no time

for this. But such things are happening under her very nose and with her very name they are dislocating one of the most important departments of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Goray.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It should be reviewed and this order should be reconsidered.

REFERENCE TO ARREST OF SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES

SHRI N. G. GORAY (Maharashtra): Sir, you know that I am not given to exaggeration but I must say that I unreservedly condemn the action of the Government which has arrested Shri George Fernandes this morning at Lucknow. This came to me as a shock because early morning in the papers I read that the negotiations were going on and the representatives of the railwaymen were expected to sit with the Minister— Shri Qureshi fortunately is here—at 10 10'Clock and the negotiations were entering a very crucial phase. We know that the strike is likely to take place from the 8th of May and it was the desire of the entire House, not only of one party, but of the entire House that if the strike could be averted it should be averted. Now in order to avert the strike negotiations were necessary and the negotiations were taking place. While the negotiations were taking place, right in the midst of the negotiations the Government has in its own wisdom thought it fit to arrest Shri Fernandes who is the most prominent of the railway leaders who are carrying on the negotiations. I really do not know whether the Government is playing a trick on the railwaymen because this is nothing short of treachery that you invite the representatives of the railwaymen to sit across the table, you carry on negotiations, the negotiations were due to be held today at 10 O'clock in the morning and in the early hours of the morning you arrest the most prominent leader of the railwaymen, namely Shri George Fernandes. I do not know whether Mr. Qureshi knew about it or whether the

two Ministries of the Government are , two different tactics. The Railway Ministry on its own is trying to negotiate with the railwaymen saying that all their demands will be fairly considered—some of their demands have been met, that is what they give out in the papers—and on the other hand the Home Ministry instructs its own officers to arrest Shri George Fernandes thereby sabotaging the entire effort. I charge the Government with sabotage because this is nothing short of sabotage. Does the Government want that there should be a strike? Is this that they are driving at? Do they want that this sort of confrontation should take place and they get an opportunity to crush the railway people throughout the country? I really do not understand whether the Government has lost its head. They know that if the railway strike takes place the entire economy of the country is going to be crippled; it is going to be destroyed. Therefore in the interests of the economy of the country, in the interests of the industrial development of the country, in the interests of the starving millions of this country it was necessary to avert the strike and all of us were doing best to see that if the strike could be averted was averted. Now in the midst of this a bomb shell has been thrown. I would like to know from the Government or Mr. Qureshi who has srjent so many hours: I sympathise with him: though he lost his father immedia-telv he came back, and he was entrusted with these necotiations. I asked Mr. Lalit Narayan Mishra why it is that he did not do it and he said well. Mr. Qureshi is ♦here: I have full faith in him and in his capacity and if it is necessary I am always available. Sir, that day—I do not know whether you were here—Mr. Lalit Narayan Mishra said that he was eager to avoid the strike. The Railway Minister says that he is eager to avert the strike, the Government says that the strike should not take place, we also say that if the •strike could be averted it should be averted and we all try to do it but you arrest the most prominent of them who were called here for negotiations. What will hannen now0 I am quite sure it will not be possible to carry on the negotiations m the absence of Shri George Fernandes. Therefore there wilt be no neeotiations. Does this mean that the Government ?«

[Shri N. G. Goray.]

really challenging the people that if you dare, you go on strike? This is not the way. I have been in the thick of the national movement right from 1930; I have seen negotiations going on between the hatred British Imperialist Government and the leaders of the national movement but never once did the British Government arrest the leaders of the national movement when negotiations were taking place—This is something new. Our own Government has created a sort of a new precedent where you go on talking with the leaders and you go on arresting them also. Who is going to believe in your honesty, in your straight forwardness? Therefore, I would appeal, even now if you really want to avert the strike, if you want to create faith in the minds of the railway people that you are honest about your professions then I request the Government to release Mr. Fernandes and start the negotiations where they have been cut short.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sardesai. I shall call as many Members as I can. I have taken note of all those hands which have been raised. I would request Members to be very brief, as there are several Members.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Why brief? Members will not be brief over a matter like this. They will speak as long as they like. The Home Minister should come here and explain. (Interruptions)—Why should they be brief?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because several Members want to express. Do you want to deny several Members speaking?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No, Sir.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take your seat now. Now, I have called Mr. Sardesai. He has the floor. The rest of the Members will keep silence.

SHRI S. G. SARDESAI: (Maharashtra): I will be brief and the reason why I would like to be brief is that every single Member here should get a chance to protest against this. I want as many Members as possible to sneak and protest against this arrest. The news about the arrest of Mr. George Fernandes is

extremely shocking. This is not an occasion when I should be brief, but I would be brief. What is the whole situation? As Mr. Goray has pointed out, there is a limit. I call it nothing less than a fraud. Time and again this Government has assured us and the Railway Minister has said: I want no strike. I want negotiations. I have an open mind. I want a reasonable settlement and I do not want a crisis. The negotiations have been going on all these days. We have also been in the working-class movement for long. What is the position? When negotiations are going on, at such a time you arrest the most prominent leader of the workers—Anybody who knows anything about the trade union movement knows this that this kind of action is a provocation to the workers to go on strike. Do you know something about the working class movement? All over India this kind of feeling is going on. When negotiation was going on, when every effort was being made by the leadership of the Railway-men's Central Co-ordination Committee to arrive at a negotiated settlement, this has been done. Mr. Dange declared and Mr. Fernandes declared that they would make every effort to see that a settlement was arrived at. In such an explosive situation you go and arrest him, who is a prominent leader. What is the meaning? The only meaning is that you want the negotiations to end. It cannot mean anything else. Surely the Co-ordination Committee is not going to negotiate with Mr. George Fernandes being in jail. The negotiations were continuing and yet you arrest him. That means unilaterally you arrest him and you want to end the negotiations unilaterally. On your side you want to provoke the railwaymen to go on strike. If they go on strike, as you know, the entire working-class will stand by them. There is not the remotest doubt about it. You want to provoke them and you want to suppress the agitation. Then you want to give homilies about the crisis this and that. Are we going to take these homilies? This is the way you are dealing with our leaders. When all sorts of efforts are being made to put out the fire you are pouring oil into the fire. This is what you are doing and then when the fire is there you ask why the fire is there. Mr. George Fernandes must be released. Wherever he is, bring him out. Then you

can have some negotiations. Otherwise, if the strike comes you can be sure that the entire trade union movement, the All India Trade Union Congress and the Communist Party of India will stand solidly by the workers and see that they fight and win. Let this be a warning to this Government.

SHRI D. THENGARI (Uttar Pradesh): This is a matter of very great magnitude. Actually today the representatives of the workers were invited for negotiations at 10 A.M. Mr. L. N. Mishra had informed them earlier that the Prime Minister would be arriving today and after her arrival she would be apprised of the progress of the negotiations and then a final decision would be taken. In the meanwhile, we are hearing this news of his arrest—Sir, workers' representatives, representatives of all the sections of railwaymen are eager for a negotiated settlement. If there is a railway strike, the dimension, the magnitude, of the strike is unpredictable. Workers are willing, workers are eager, are prepared to avert this strike, and the Government is forcing the strike upon the workers by precipitating the matter through such arrests. This is a breach of trust as Shri Goray said. This is treachery. So I request you—this is a problem of such a magnitude that we here in this House cannot sit as helpless spectators watching the national tragedy like Neros fiddling while Rome is burning—to adjourn the House till the Government comes out with a proper solution and if the Government is incompetent to have that proper solution, the only honourable course for the Government would be to resign and quit and not sit tight in office.

श्री महावीर त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश): मेरा यह विचार है कि इस पर आगे चलने में पहले मिनिस्टर साहब का स्टेटमेंट हो जाए ताकि सारे सरकार-स्टांसेज मालूम करने के बाद कोई हम अपने कमेंट दे सकें। मैं आपसे दखिस्त करूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब की स्टेटमेंट पहले करा दी जाए।

श्री रबी राय (उड़ीसा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री जार्ज फरनान्डेज गिरफ्तार

कर लिए गए हैं। हमको आश्चर्य इसलिए नहीं हुआ कि 27 तारीख को जब प्रधान मंत्री ईरान के लिए रवाना हुईं तो राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के नाम एक चिट्ठी लिख गई और उसमें यह साफ था कि आप लोग तैयार रहिए, ला एंड आर्डर को कंट्रोल करने के लिए। और मजदूरों की जो मौलिक मांगें हैं उनको रिजैक्ट करके चली गई।

सवाल यह है कि इधर पहले से ही दो सौ ट्रेनों को वापस कर लिया गया और दूसरी तरफ प्रधान मंत्री मुख्य मंत्रियों को चिट्ठी लिख गई। उसमें साफ जाहिर था कि आप इस सिन्क्रुएशन के लिए तैयार रहें। इस सदन में खुद रेल मंत्री यह बहाना लगाते रहे कि हम लोग तैयार हैं उनके साथ वार्तालाप करने के लिए। प्रधान मंत्री के इस काम से यह सिद्ध होता है कि वह strike breaker है और Arch reactionary

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम प्रजातंत्र चलाना चाहते हैं तो जब जार्ज फरनान्डेज कुछ मजदूरों की सभा में लखनऊ में भाषण करके सो रहे थे तो भोर तीन बजे उनको जगाकर गिरफ्तार क्यों कर लिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कैसे इस सरकार की नीयत के ऊपर विश्वास किया जाएगा। इस सरकार की नीयत के ऊपर कोई विश्वास नहीं करेगा। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ आज यकीन नहीं है प्रधान मंत्री पर भी क्योंकि 27 तारीख को प्रधान मंत्री जाने से पहले मुख्य मंत्रियों के नाम एक चिट्ठी लिखकर उनको प्रोबोक करके गई कि आप तैयार रहिए। पुलिस आपके साथ है, और अगर जरूरत पड़े तो मिलिटरी आर्मी को भी इस्तेमाल कर लें। इन 20 लाख रेलवे मजदूरों के प्रति उन्होंने विश्वासघात किया। मैं

[श्री रवी राय]

आपके जरिए सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह 20 लाख मजदूरों की जो मौलिक मांगें हैं उन पर सोच-विचार करें, ठंडे दिल से। इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि जार्ज फरनान्डीज को तुरन्त रिहा किया जाए और माफी मांगी जाए इस सदन के सामने, क्योंकि सदन के सामने गलत बयानी की गई। हम से कहा गया कि हम लोग तैयार हैं वार्तालाप करने के लिए लेकिन वह कुछ नहीं किया गया। मैं आपके जरिए मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर सचमुच में वह वार्तालाप करना चाहते हैं तो तुरन्त फरनान्डीज साहब को रिहा किया जाए हाऊस उठने से पहले और इस सदन से माफी मांगी जाए।

1 P.M.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): All our worst premonitions have come true, those that we uttered the other day. I charge the Government that the Government is deliberately following a policy to provoke a strike so that this is the thinking of the Railway Board that 'provoke the strike and then the entire machinery of repression including the Army and the BSF which is a parallel army can be brought down upon the workers so that the workers cannot agitate for their demands for a pretty number of years.' This is the warning I gave. It has come true; otherwise how could the trains be cancelled putting the people to distress in order to set up the people against the workers? The people have seen through your game and they will stand solidly behind the workers. I repeat the point of Mr. Rabi Roy. When negotiations were going on the Prime Minister of the country said that bonus would not be given and went out. It was one of the crucial points to be negotiated. As an interim measure, the two crucial issues are bonus and parity with the public sector undertaking. So, I say the Government is a saboteur. It is an agent provocateur, a saboteur, saboteur in the sense that they want to sabotage whatever remains of the entire economy of the country, agent pro-

vocateur in the sense that they are provoking the working class so that they can come down heavily on them.

Sir, they talk of right reaction. It is they who are right reactionaries. This is right reaction. This is a declaration of war against the working class and the entire people of India. Shri P. K. Barooah, the General Secretary of the All-India Loco Running Staff Association has been arrested along with hundreds of others I do not know. More than a thousand have been victimised. When the negotiations are going on, not only Mr. George Fernandes, the President of the recognised Federations of All-India Railwaymen, but hundreds of others, along with Mr. P. K. Barooah, have been arrested. It is a declaration of war against the working class. If you want to provoke I do not know what the railwaymen will do. I may not be their leader, but I am also one of the leaders. I say: release Mr. George Fernandes and all others. Withdraw the victimisation orders and start negotiations in a proper atmosphere on these two crucial issues. If you do not do that. I do not know what the railwaymen will do. If they vote for strike, not only they and the entire working class, but the 55 crores of the peoples of India will stand behind them.

Tomorrow there is going to be bundh at three or four places. It would be an all India protest action and that would be a beginning of the end of this Government and nothing less because you are deliberately trying to plunge the country into chaos.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana): I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. Sir, yesterday when the Railway Minister and the Minister of Steel and Mines appealed to the railwaymen on the radio not to go on strike and when we came to know that the negotiations will start today with the Railway Minister and the workers' representatives, we had hoped that the catastrophe to the Indian economy would somehow be averted. Today even as I talked to many employees and trade union representatives, in their heart of hearts nobody wants a strike because they know that this will bring a great difficulty to the nation. But, Sir, today when I came to Parliament and came to know about the arrest of Mr. George

Fernandes, I was shocked. Could this be an approach to settle the issues? I would like to agree with Mr. Goray when he said that it is a treachery to arrest people. Has this arrest been made in the interest of Mr. George Fernandes to make him a hero? Has this arrest been made in the interest of workers? Has this arrest been done in order to get the confirmation of the Government which we all want somehow to be saved?

Sir, the other day when many Members asked as to what is their strategy and why he is not in negotiation with the employees, he said we have a definite strategy. First the Member, Railway Board, will meet the representatives. Then the Deputy Railway Minister will meet them. And then, if nothing comes out of it, the Railway Minister will meet them. Is this the way of meeting the representatives? He has arrested George Fernandes. Can any man in his senses think that after the arrest, they can have negotiations? I do not know what this tactic or strategy is. Is it not bad tactics or bad strategy? Jawaharlal Nehru once said in the Lok Sabha, "We must not only be fair, but we must also appear to be fair." By this act we have given the alibi that the Opposition people wanted to say that we are responsible for damaging the economy of the country and the Government has taken the first step to damage the economy. I do not agree with Mr. Rabi Ray and others who condemn the Railway Board or the Railway Ministry for reducing the number of trains. I think the Railway Board has the right and the Railway Ministry has the right to reduce the number of trains to prepare themselves for any strike. So I do not agree with them. But, Sir, this act today is a lunatic act. All those who have worked in public life will consider it a lunatic act. If the Railway Minister cannot deal with the problem, let him give it to somebody else. But the country cannot afford a strike. All energies must be diverted for the purpose of avoiding this strike. All Opposition parties, all Congressmen, everybody must see that this strike does not take place. It can be done at this stage only if Mr. George Fernandes is released. I think if Mr. Qureshi had been given all the powers, probably a solution might have been found.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: They have made a fool of him by asking him to negotiate and then arresting Mr. Fernandes.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: I think better sense will prevail and greater patriots will demand that the strike does not take place and George Fernandes is released. (Unintelligible) Mr. Deputy Chairman. Sir, whatever my friends may feel, I feel that it is an act which needs condemnation and I condemn this act. I condemn this arrest. I hope even now better sense will prevail and all parties will somehow find ways and means to see that this strike does not take place and the country is saved from an economic catastrophe.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shahi.

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात पर एतराज है कि जार्ज फर्नान्डेज को क्यों गिरफ्तार कर लिया जब नीगोशिएन्स जारी थे। श्रीमन्, मैं 27 तारीख को गोरखपुर गया था और गोरखपुर में देखा कि पूरे रेलवे स्टेशन पर, पूरे रेलवे एरिया में जो चार-पांच मील में फैला हुआ है, बड़े बड़े पोस्टर लगे हुए हैं कि हमें हर हालत में स्ट्राइक पर जाना है। श्रीमन्, मैं भी रेलवे कालोनी में घूमता हूँ मुझे बीसियों बैचेज ऐसे मिले जो मेरे परिचित साथी लोग हैं, दस-दस, पांच-पांच के बैचेज में यूनियन के लोग रेलवे कालोनी में घूम रहे हैं 24-25 तारीख से और रेलवे वर्कर्स को पर्सुएड कर रहे हैं हड़ताल पर जाने के लिए। उनकी तैयारी करीब करीब पूरी है हड़ताल पर जाने के लिए। वे यह साफ कहते हैं कि नीगोशिएशन तो एक टाइम गेन करने की चीज है, हड़ताल पर हमें जाना है क्योंकि हमारी मांगों को सरकार मानेगी नहीं। रेलवे यूनियन के लोग, रेलवे फेडरेशन के लोग यह मान चुके हैं—पता नहीं क्यों और कैसे—कि सरकार उनकी मांगों को नहीं मानेगी और उन्हें हर

[श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही]

हालत में हड़ताल पर जाना है। उसी को अपने सामने रखकर उनकी सारी तैयारियां हो रही हैं। ऐसी हालत में, श्रीमन्, मैं तो यह बहुत धदब से गुजराना कहूंगा कि जब ये लोग बार पथ पर आ गये हैं और लड़ाई की मुकम्मिल तैयारी कर रहे हैं तो आप इस गवर्नमेंट से क्या यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट साइलेंट स्पेक्टेटर की तरह बैठी रहेगी और आपको इस बात की इजाजत देगी कि आप सारे देश की सारी मशीनरी को ठप्प कर दें? आज रेलवे हड़ताल का मतलब यह होगा कि बिहार में गल्ला मंहगा है, और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में गल्ला मंहगा है, कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है, सीमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है, सारी मशीनरी को आप ठप्प कर देंगे। इस हालत में आप लड़ाई करते हैं, उसके लिए तैयारी करते हैं तो सरकार से आप कैसे यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह चुपचाप दर्शक बनकर देखा करेगी?

श्रीमन्, माननीय गेरे जी ने कहा है कि सरकार ने सेवोटाज किया है। यह सरकार की पायस ड्यूटी है कि वह स्ट्राइक को सेवोटाज करे। अगर सरकार ने यह कदम उठाकर स्ट्राइक को सेवोटाज किया है तो ठीक किया है। उसका कर्तव्य है कि स्ट्राइक को सेवोटाज करे। माननीय सरदेसाई ने कहा कि वर्कर्स की ड्यूटी है, स्ट्राइक करना वर्कर्स का अधिकार है। वर्कर्स का अधिकार स्ट्राइक जरूर है, मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ भूपेश गुप्ता और सरदेसाई को कि डांगे साहब ने नया फेडरेशन कायम किया है।

.... *Interruption* डांगे साहब का जार्ज फरनांडिज में विश्वास नहीं है तो भूपेश गुप्ता कैसे कह रहे हैं?

.... *Interruption* आप अगर रेलवे वर्कर्स का हित चाहते हैं तो आपको एक फेडरेशन में रहना चाहिए था, आपने

क्यों पैरलल फेडरेशन बनाया? उनके फेडरेशन को आप सेवोटाज करना चाहते हैं।

इसलिए श्रीमन्, मैं यह कह रहा था कि सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है वह उचित कदम है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nawal Kishore now.

[BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Deputy airman, I have a submission to make. I think it involves the privilege of the House, or, anyhow, the dignity of the House. You will remember that the honourable Minister for Railways and the nonouiable Minister who is present here also had made a statement and conveyed to us. through you,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your submission?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: i am coming to that. They said they are interested in having a negotiated settlement and that they were looking forward tor a settlement. We would like to know—t hope you will not treat it as a minor matter. • .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not treated it as a minor matter. In spite of the fact that usually when special mentions are made, only the person who takes permission of the Chairman is allowed to speak, I had made an exception today. . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Very right-to. A:-, yon know very well, permis- sion is given on one matter to one per- only and others are not allowed to join; otherwise, the Chair would not be tie Chair: it would be topsy-turvy. You <re very right in giving permission to all Members of the House. Opposition lea- ders and others, to speak on this subject 1 because we have a point of view. We have not been consulted at all. The provoca- r,io. in facti. you should have a discussion. I demand you stop the pro- lifigs of the House now and start a disci! the matter. The Govern- ment cannot act in this manner, in this unilateral way. Do they alone constitute

this nation? Or, are we a part of it also? Are we not interested in running the Government of the country? Have they not made it clear that they stand for a negotiated settlement? I attended a conference with Mr. George Fernandes at a political level, and all of us came to the conclusion that there should be a negotiated settlement and every effort should be made in that direction. Now who has violated it? Not Mr. George Fernandes, not the trade union leaders. Last night I was told that there will be a discussion at 10 o'clock. Government does not even care to inform us. And they go and arrest, like a thief, the leader of the trade union movement. This is, Sir, downright provocation. They said, "We will wait till Prime Minister comes". As far as I understand, she has not landed at the Palam airport. To forestall even that, they have arrested these people. They had decided to break the negotiations and to take this provocative step, so that they can come up with stronger methods. Shri Dikshit the day before yesterday in a speech in the Lok Sabha gave the green signal when he said that MISA would be used to deal with the situation. The hon. Minister Shri Qureshi is here. I would request you to rise to the occasion and to permit a discussion on the situation. Let a debate be held so that the whole nation will know who is right and who is wrong, who is reasonable and who is unreasonable, who stands for provocation and who stands for negotiation. They should know and therefore I request Shri Qureshi to make a statement and not to go away without making it. We should be allowed to discuss this matter. . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Shri Nawal Kishore speaks, I will call upon the Minister to make a statement.

श्री नवल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने दो ईशूज हैं जो बिलकुल डिफरेंट हैं। एक ईशू तो यह है कि जार्ज फरनान्डीज को गिरफ्तार किया गया और दूसरा ईशू यह है कि रेलवेमेन्स का स्ट्राइक ४ मई से होने वाला है। आज मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा कि मिस्टर कुरेशी पाहव की बातचीत जो श्री उसमें बुनियादी

ईशूज पर ही डेडलाक हो गयी। अगर कुरेशी साहब ने यह स्टेटमेंट दे दिया होता कि इस के बाद निगोशियेशन्स नहीं होंगे और फिर सरकार ने यह कदम उठाया होता तो शायद मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का कुछ औचित्य होता। आप ने खुद यह कहा कि दस बजे फिर निगोशियेशन्स होंगे। एक बात मैं साफ कर दूँ कि जहाँ तक स्ट्राइक का संबंध है मैं इस को गैर कानूनी मानता हूँ, ऐंटी नेशनल मानता हूँ और डिमांड्स को फैंटेस्टिक मानता हूँ। लेकिन जब आप निगोशियेशन्स कर रहे हैं तो जब तक निगोशियेशन्स कंलीटली ब्रेक डाउन न कर जायें उस के बीच में, ऐसे मौके पर एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार करना कि जो चेयरमैन हो नेशनल कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी का, बड़ी शार्टसाइटिडेन्स की बात हुई और जैसा कि कुछ दोस्तों ने कहा, खामखाह एक प्रोवोक करने की बात हुई। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि दो, तीन साल से आये-दिन रेलवेमेन्स का स्ट्राइक होता है और यह सरकार की कमजोर नीतियों का नतीजा है। पिछली दफा लोकोमेन का स्ट्राइक हुआ। उन की यूनियन रिकग्नाइज्ड नहीं थी, लेकिन आप ने सरेंडर किया और उन की हिम्मत बढ़ गयी और मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर स्ट्राइक हुआ तो देसाई साहब ने तो कहा कि 55 करोड़ आदमी आप के खिलाफ खड़े होंगे, लेकिन मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि 55 करोड़ आदमी इस स्ट्राइक का मुकाबला करेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान की जो इकोनामी है वह चन्द आदमियों के हाथों में रहे और वह डेमोनेसी को डिस्ट्राय करें यह नहीं हो सकता। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बात सब लोग जान लें। हाँ, मैं इस से इत्तफाक करता हूँ कि जार्ज फरनान्डीस को निगोशियेशन्स के दौरान गिरफ्तार करना गलत कदम है और सरकार को चाहिए कि

[श्री नवल किशोर]

उनको छोड़ दे और निगोसियेशन्स किए जाय
खत्म हो जाय तो दूसरी बात है। सरकार
ने जो इकोनामी मेजर्स उठाये हैं वह कम
हैं, वह और ज्यादा होने चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Qureshi.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Before the
House adjourns today, I make a state--ment--

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: On what? Will
there be a negotiated settlement or
not?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Delhi): This is
an outrage. . . [Interruptions] There should
be a discussion. . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will they be
released or not?

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. G. GORAY: Does it mean that
the negotiations have ended?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Release all of
them and start negotiations. . .

{Interruptions}

SHRI RABI RAY: Let the Government
release Mr. George Femandes.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Yes. we want his
release. . .

{Interruptions}

SHRI RABI RAY: We want a reply here
and now.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: We want to know
here and now. We want the release of Mr.
Femandes. . . (Interruptions) . . . I ask the
Government: Have you any answer? I am
asking you whether you have any answer.
All right. You have no answer. Then we all
walk out in protest . . . (Interruptions) . . .
Down with this Government.

[At litis stage some hon. Members left the
Chamber.]

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra);
Sir, one can understand their sympathy for Mr.
Femandes and their demand for his release.
But the Minister says that he is going to make
a statement today. I do not know why they are
not allowing him to do it. . . (Interruptions). . .
Why are they not allowing this?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Kul-karni,
you know very well that they can look after
themselves without your assistance. Why are
you then coming in now? We want to discuss
this today and we want the release of Mr.
Femandes. . . [Interruptions]. . . Sir, I want to
know whether this will be discussed today.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Deputy
Chairman, Sir, . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hie Minister
is making a statement today.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I want to
know whether this matter will be discussed
here today. I know Mr. Qureshi's statement
will be there. But we will not listen to it
unless you assure us that there will be a
discussion today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no
discussion today.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir. I
personally what role Mr. Qureshi has played.
Mr. Qureshi is accountable to the House and
he has committed a crime and his Ministry
has committed a crime and the Government
of India has committed a crime. I want to
know whether they are prepared for a
discussion today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not
laid any statement now. He is going to make
a statement.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I know it But.
Sir,

(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir. the point is
not merely about a discussion. . .

SHRI KAMALNATH JHA (Bihar): Sir,
the Minister is going to make a statement and
I do. not know why they are not prepared to
listen to it .

{Interruptions}

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We want an assurance that Mr. George Fernandes would be released. The first assurance must be that Mr. Fernandes will be released

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: Yes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If that assurance does not come, we are not going to listen to him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, you can take your seat now. Please take your seat.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am waiting for a reply from them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is going to make a statement today.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I want an assurance that Mr. George Fernandes will be released first.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: I am not sure whether he was arrested without the concurrence of the Central Government.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I do not agree with that Sir, the Minister has said that he will make a statement towards the end of the day. My submission is that this dastardly and dark act was committed in darkness, at about 4 o'clock this morning and it was done with the knowledge of the Minister and with the knowledge of Mr. Qureshi and Mr. Mishra and also of the Home Minister who is present here. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister also knew about what was being done.

Sir, this is an outrage which has no parallel in the history of trade unionism of the country. . . (Interruptions). . . or even in any other country in the world. After all, the negotiations were going on. But, in the meantime, he has been arrested. So, first of all, the most important point on which the House would like to have an assurance is this: In order to avoid any confrontation and in order to avert the strike Mr. Fernandes must be released.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Advani, the Minister has said that he would

make a statement towards the end of the day.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY (Assam): When he is going to make a statement on this, why are they not prepared to wait for it? I cannot understand this. . .

{Interruptions}

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir. I am constrained to observe that we cannot be a party to this outrage, this heinous sin of trying to cripple the whole economy of the country. . . [Interruptions]. . . Sir, the other day, the Minister had said through an advertisement that the strike would. . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Advani, there is no point in talking now. The Minister is going to make a statement today. I am going to adjourn the House now.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir, to register our protest against the action of the Government, against the crime of the Government, I and my party will walk out of the House now.

[At this stage some members left the Chamber.]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2-15 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty-five minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at seventeen minutes past two of the clock, Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.

DEMAND FOR A SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION ON RAILWAYS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ganesh.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I am bringing this to your notice. You left, and we also left, before you adjourned. The Lok Sabha has admitted an adjournment motion on the Railways. I have given a Short Duration

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta] motion. The Lok Sabha will be discussing this thing. This is very bad. . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: . . . This is very bad that we are not being given the opportunity. I am not blaming you for that. We do not have arrangement for adjournment motion. If it had been there it would have been accepted. But we have another provision. That was provided for to meet a situation of this kind: Short Duration Discussion. I have given notice for that. I think hon. Members will agree. Of course, tomorrow is a non-official day then there is Saturday; we do not meet on that. Monday is a holiday, . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): Will you take it up tomorrow?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Yes. I am ready for that, even though my bills are pending. . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will see to it- . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I will waive my right. . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have given notice; we have not yet gone through the notice. . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We are ready to take it up tomorrow. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has said that he will consider it. So there will be a Short Duration discussion tomorrow. Do not lag behind the Lok Sabha in this matter. . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN IN THE CHAIR: Alright. Mr. Ganesh.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL. 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill provides for the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of India of the amount required to meet the expenditure of 1974-75 'charged' on the Funds as well as the Grants voted by Lok Sabha. The amount provided in the Bill is inclusive of the sum already authorised for withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of India in the Appropriation (Vote-on-Account) Act, 1974.

As the hon. Members are aware, the Budget of the Central Government for 1974-75 includes provision of Rs. 2055 crores for outlay on the Central sector of the Plan for, 1974-75. With the estimated extra-budgetary resources, not coming within the scope of this Bill, the total Plan outlay in the Central Sector in 1974-75 will be of the order of Rs. 2,629 crores, reflecting a step-up of Rs. 187 crores over the plan provision estimated in the Budget for the last year. The increased provision for 1974-75 is mainly in the Economic Services, particularly "Industry and Minerals" and "Transport and Communications". In addition, the Budget includes a provision of Rs. 911 crores for assistance towards the plans of the States and Union Territories in 1974-75. Further details of the provision for plan outlay included in the Budget for 1974-75 have been given in the document "Plan Budget" circulated to the Members along with the other budget documents.

The estimates of non-plan expenditure includes a net provision of Rs. 1,915 crores for Defence Services, Rs. 1,676 crores for transfer to States and Union territory Governments, Rs. 975 crores for debt charges and Rs. 427 crores for expenses of the P. & T. Department. Other

non-plan expenditure, both developmental and otherwise, is estimated at Rs. 1,785 crores.

Sir, the Budget documents circulated to the hon. Members contain full details of the estimates of expenditure coming within the scope of the Bill and the House has also had an opportunity of a general discussion on the Budget. I do not, therefore, propose to take the time of the House by enumerating the further details of the provisions included in the Bill, but shall try, as best as I can, to deal with the points that the hon. Members may raise in the course of the discussions on the Bill.

The question was proposed.

RE DEMAND FOR A SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION ON THE RAILWAYS — conid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): A proposal was made by Shri Bhupesh Gupta that tomorrow instead of the non-official business, we should have a short-duration discussion about the arrest of Shri Fernandes and the railway strike. If the House agrees, we shall dispense with the non-official day and take it up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall decide about it when the statement has been made. The Minister is to make a statement.

SHRI OM MEHTA: If the House decides, we have no objection.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: (Maharashtra): Let us listen to what Mr. Qureshi has to say. Perhaps he may come out with a statement that the negotiations are over.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): In any case, we are having a discussion tomorrow because Monday is a holiday. There is no point in discussing it unless you have the discussion to-morrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us wait for the statement. After hearing the

statement, we shall decide to have it to-morrow, if necessary.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Immediately after the Calling Attention.

श्री नवल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश): अगर आज ज़ाम तक जार्ज फर्नानडीस को छोड़ दिया जाए तो . . .

{Interruptions}

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The general opinion is that we should decide about it here and now. We can dispense with the non-official business if you want it. We can agree that after the introduction of the Bills, we shall list this discussion and also list the Private Members' Bills after that. In case we agree to dispense with this discussion, we can dispense with it and take up the other thing. Anyway, that will be decided after the statement has been made. At the moment we are agreeing that it will be listed on the Order Paper after the introduction of the Bills. I think it will satisfy the Members. After the statement, if the Members feel that we need not take up this question, then we shall dispense with it.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1974—contd.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (राजस्थान): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार के समाचार मिले हैं कि भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के साथ कुछ मुद्दों पर बातचीत करने के लिए शिमला में पुनः वार्ता करने का निमंत्रण दिया है। श्रीमन्, जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान की समस्याओं का संबंध है, पाकिस्तान को उस की भूमि मिल गयी, पाकिस्तान को उस के कैदी मिल गये और समाचार यह है कि जो भी संचार की व्यवस्था है या उस के वायुयानों के उड़ान की व्यवस्था है उस के संबंध में आगे विचार होगा। यह ऐसी समस्याएँ हैं कि जो पाकिस्तान की अपनी हैं। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकषित करना चाहता हूँ कि युद्ध के बाद कुछ

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद मायूर]

ऐसी समस्याएँ हैं कि जो हमारे लिए बच गयी हैं या युद्ध के पूर्व की भी कुछ ऐसी समस्याएँ हैं कि जिन को हमें पाकिस्तान के साथ हल करना था और जिन के कारण हमारे ऊपर आर्थिक बोझ पड़ रहा है और वह आज भी पड़ रहा है, इस वजह से भी उन मदों के लिए व्यवस्था है, उन के निदान की दृष्टि से अभी तक कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है। पिछली लड़ाई में दो स्थानों में शरणार्थी बने थे। एक इलाका तो छम्म का था, हमारा इलाका था। वहाँ का कुछ इलाका पाकिस्तान ने जीता और वहाँ के कुछ लोग शरणार्थी बन कर जम्मू के क्षेत्र में रह रहे हैं। दूसरा वह इलाका है जो सिंध का था, पाकिस्तान का था और जहाँ पर हमारी सेनाओं ने कब्जा किया था। वहाँ के 70 हजार शरणार्थी हैं। उन के संबंध में जब शिमला समझौता हुआ था उस समय यह बात सरकार की ओर से कही गयी थी कि यह मानवीय समस्या है और इस लिए हम उन को पाकिस्तान को तो वापस नहीं धकेलेंगे, लेकिन आशा है कि पाकिस्तान अपने यहाँ ऐसा वातावरण बनायेगा कि जिस में यह शरणार्थी यहाँ से वहाँ वापस चले जायें। लेकिन आज 1974 आ गया है और आज भी स्थिति यह है कि जो शरणार्थी छम्म इलाके में रह रहे हैं उन का पुनर्वासन नहीं हुआ है और आज भी यह तम्बूओं में रह रहे हैं। उन को जमीन नहीं मिली है और जिस जमीन को हम ने पाकिस्तान से जीता था वह तो उस को वापस हो गयी लेकिन वहाँ के शरणार्थी आज गुजरात में और राजस्थान में तम्बूओं में पड़े हुए हैं। इस समस्या का क्या निदान होगा हमारी भारत सरकार और पाकिस्तान की तीन बार बातें हुईं और तीनों बातों में बंगला देश की समस्याओं का निदान हुआ,

पाकिस्तान की समस्याओं का निदान हुआ, लेकिन भारत की समस्याओं की दृष्टि से कोई नीति स्पष्ट सामने नहीं आयी है। यह बात सच है कि जो लोग राजस्थान और गुजरात में शरणार्थी बने हुए हैं वह किसी भी स्थिति में पाकिस्तान नहीं जाना चाहते और उस समय भी सरकार ने कहा था कि यह एक मानवीय समस्या है। जिस प्रकार से युद्ध में उन्होंने भारत की सेनाओं का साथ दिया था वह सब को पता है। हमारी सेनाओं के जो जनरल में उन्होंने सौ लोगों की वीरता के प्रमाणपत्र दिये थे और उन्होंने स्वीकार किया था कि उन लोगों की सहायता के बिना हम पाकिस्तान को जीत नहीं सकते थे। तो उन को पाकिस्तान धकेलना उचित नहीं होगा, और वह पाकिस्तान जाना नहीं चाहते, और सरकार का जो एक शेड्यूल बना हुआ है रिफ्यूजीस के लिए कि उन को एक पात्र आटा मिलेगा एक छटांक भी मिलेगा, इतना कपड़ा मिलेगा, बही आज भी उन को दिया जा रहा है। उन की कोई स्थायी व्यवस्था नहीं है। उन्होंने खेतियाँ की थीं, उन को कुर्क कर दिया गया। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के पुनर्वास की दृष्टि से सरकार क्या करना चाहती है और सब से आवश्यक बात यह है कि उन को नागरिकता के अधिकार दिये जाय। जब तक यह अधिकार उन को नहीं दिये जायेंगे तब तक यह समस्या बनी रहेगी और इस के पहले 1965 के युद्ध में भी जो लोग यहाँ आये थे वह लोग भी अब तक वापस नहीं गये हैं और उन को अभी तक भी नागरिकता के अधिकार भी नहीं मिले हैं। तो सरकार को इस संबंध में एक राजनीतिक डिसेजन लेना पड़ेगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि माननीय विन्त मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि यह हमारे परब्यू की बात

नहीं है। यह तो एक राजनीतिक डिजीजन होने वाला है, लेकिन दुवारा शिमला में जो बातचीत हो रही है उस के पहले सरकार इस समस्या के संबंध में पूरा विचार करे। इसके साथ में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिमला समझौते के समय हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि पैकेज डील करेंगे लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने उसका एक-एक करके निपटारा किया 1947 में जब पार्टिशन हुआ था उस समय की भी कुछ समस्याएं बाकी है यह बात भी कही गई। लेकिन उन पर कुछ भी कार्रवाई नहीं हुई।

दूसरी जब बंगला देश अलग हुआ तो आर्थिक रूप से उस की लायबिलिटीज बढ़ गई। लेकिन विभाजन के समय जो जिम्मेदारी पाकिस्तान की थी, हमारी जो देनदारी है उसके संबंध में आप विचार क्यों नहीं करते। पाकिस्तान के साथ टेबल पर बैठकर, जो देनदारियां हैं उन पर विचार क्यों नहीं करते। शरणार्थियों की जो देख-रेख की देनदारी है, उसके साथ जो कैदी यहां पर रहे—अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियमों के अनुसार जो कैदी युद्ध में पकड़े जाएं उनका खर्चा पाकिस्तान को देना चाहिए—इन प्रश्नों के बारे में आप मौन हैं। आपने बजट में टैक्स बढ़ाकर इस खर्च को हमारे ऊपर थोप दिया। मैं चाहूंगा सरकार इन समस्याओं पर आगे आने वाली वार्ता में बात करे और इस प्रकार भारत के ऊपर जो आर्थिक बोझ बना हुआ है उसमें कुछ रिलीफ मिल सके।

एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान के संबंध में वह यह है कि पिछले दिनों सदन में भी इस प्रकार की सूचना दी गई और समाचार-पत्रों में भी यह प्रकाशित

हुआ कि पाकिस्तान 71 के बूद्ध के पश्चात् अपनी सैन्य शक्ति को निरन्तर बढ़ाता जा रहा है। उसने पनडुब्बियां प्राप्त की हैं। उसने वायुयान भी प्राप्त किए हैं जिससे उसका सामर्थ्य आगे बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसके कारण भी और जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में जो समस्या बनो हुई है कि हिन्द महासागर के अन्दर अमरीका में जो फौजी अड्डा स्थापित किया है उसके कारण भी, हमारी सुरक्षा के लिए एक नई समस्या पैदा हो गई है। उस हालत में जब हिन्दुस्तान ने इस अमरीका अड्डे का विरोध किया है और बाकी के देश भी इसका विरोध करते रहे हैं लेकिन जहां अभी हमारी प्रधान मंत्री गई हुई है ईरान और जो पाकिस्तान का सैनिक दृष्टि से सपोर्टर है, उसने और पाकिस्तान दोनों ने अमरीकी फौजी अड्डे की बकालत की है। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि अभी तक जिस बात के ऊपर, अपनी सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से व्यवस्था करते रहे थे — यानी सुरक्षा बजट के अन्दर 65 परसेन्ट स्वल सेना पर खर्चा पांच परसेन्ट नेवी पर और 20 परसेन्ट एयर फोर्स पर और बाकी का 10 परसेन्ट कैपिटल आऊट ले पर, हमें इस डिफेन्स के बजट में परिवर्तन लाना होगा क्योंकि आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति बदल गई है।

पाकिस्तान के प्रति हम यह समझे कि पाकिस्तान की नियत हमारे प्रति साफ हो गई है यह गलत है। यदि हम इसको सही माने तो फिर पाकिस्तान पनडुब्बियां क्यों ले रहा है, दूसरे हथियार, वायुयान क्यों ले रहा है। इससे साफ लगता है कि पाकिस्तान की नियत साफ नहीं है। इसलिए हमारी रक्षा का जो पैटर्न है उसमें हमें परिवर्तन लाना होगा जो कुछ हम नेवी

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर]

पर खर्च करते हैं यानी पांच परसेन्ट, उसको हमें बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। अभी पिछले दिनों हमारे एडमिरल ने कहा था कि जहाज एक दिन में नहीं आ सकता। मैं मानता हूँ एक दिन में नहीं आ सकता लेकिन पिछले बंगला देश के युद्ध ने साफ कर दिया। हमारी जो नेवी और एयर फोर्स थी उसने जिस ढंग से काम किया, मीके पर काम किया उसके परिणामस्वरूप पाकिस्तान के सैनिकों को सरेन्डर करना पड़ा। यह माना जा सकता है कि इस युद्ध ने एक नई दिशा दी है। इस नई दिशा के कारण हमको अपने बजट में इसके लिए ज्यादा प्रावधान करना होगा, अपने पैटर्न को बदलना होगा।

इसके साथ ही हमको अपने हथियारों के पैटर्न को भी बदलने की दृष्टि से विचार करना चाहिए। हमें कन्वैन्शनल वैपन्स को बदल कर देश की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। अभी पिछले दिनों समाचार आया था जिसमें रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अणुबम बनाने की दृष्टि से विचार कर सकते हैं लेकिन अगर हमें अणुबम बनाने हैं तो इन कन्वैन्शनल वैपन्स में परिवर्तन लाना होगा। इन्फैन्ट्री ब्रिगेड्स में पावर, इकट्ठी हो गई है उसको कम करके हमें इस प्रकार के हथियार प्राप्त कर लेने चाहिए, इस प्रकार के हथियार डब्लेप करने चाहिए। यह बात नहीं है कि हमारा जो आणुविक विभाग है वह सक्षम नहीं है। वे कहते हैं कि हम बना सकते हैं। हमें इस काम में अग्रसर होना चाहिए। किस पर कितना खर्च होगा यह कोई विवाद की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। सरकार को एक राजनीतिक डिसिजन लेना चाहिए। जो हमारे हथियार हैं जिनको हम कन्वैन्शनल

वैपन्स के रूप में उपयोग करते थे उनको आणुविक अस्त्रों के अन्दर बदलना होगा तब हमारे देश की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से हो सकती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ जो आज सारे देश के अन्दर चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है और जिसके कारण गुजरात के अन्दर, जिस के कारण से बिहार के अन्दर और जिसके कारण आज रेलवे में हड़ताल भी हो रही है, वह प्रश्न है अपने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति। विशेष रूप से पिछले बजट के अन्दर लोगों ने बड़ी तारीफ की सरकार की और विशेषकर जो कार्पोरेट सैक्टर वाले हैं, बड़े-बड़े पूजीपति हैं, मोनोपलिस्ट हैं, उन्होंने। इंडियन चैम्बर आफ कमर्स के श्री खैतान, जो कलकत्ता के हैं, उनका मैंने भाषण पढ़ा। अब तक किसी मजदूर नेता ने बजट की तारीफ नहीं की होगी लेकिन इंडियन चैम्बर आफ कामर्स के श्री खैतान ने तारीफ की है और इसका अर्थ यह है कि जिस प्रकार के छोटे तबके के लोग, जिस प्रकार अपने देश के अन्दर विलो पावर्टी लाइन के लोग हैं, उन लोगों के लिए इस बजट में इस प्रकार के कदम उठाए हैं जिसके कारण से जो बढ़ती हुई कीमतें हैं उनमें रोक हो और इसके साथ साथ जीवन की आवश्यकता के लिए जो वस्तुएँ हैं उनकी उपलब्धि में नया मोड़ दिखायी दे।

उपसभापति महोदय, अब मैं कुछ इसेन्शियल आइटम्स, खास करके उनमें से कुछ, गिनाना चाहूँगा। सन् 1963 और 1973 के अंदर जब हमने 2 योजनाओं का जीवनकाल पूरा कर दिया उसको अगर हम देखें तो इसमें जो इसेन्शियल आइटम्स हैं उनकी अवे-लिबिलिटी में कभी हुई है। खास

कर, एडिबुल आइल में सन् 1963 में 3.1 किलो पर कैपिटा मिलता था तो वह अब 2 किलो पर कैपिटा मिलता है; इसी प्रकार से काटन कलाथ 1963 में 14.4 मीटर्स पर कैपिटा मिलता था अब वह मिलता है 13.2 मीटर। इसी प्रकार सीरियल्स में जहां वह 1963 में 3.84 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति मिलता था अब वह मिलता है 3.78 ग्राम। पल्सेज जो 59.8 ग्राम मिलता था वह अब 38.6 ग्राम मिलता है। तो ये जो जीवन की आवश्यकता की वस्तुएं हैं, जिनको विशेषकर जो समाज का पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग है वह उपयोग करता है, जैसे कि कपड़ा है, कपड़े के बारे में आप कहते हैं इसमें बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है लेकिन बढ़ोत्तरी किसकी हुई है, बढ़ोत्तरी टेरेलीन में हुई है जो कि बड़े तबके के काम आने वाली चीज है, परन्तु आम तौर पर साधारण आदमी के काम आने वाली वस्तुओं की उपलब्धि में वृद्धि होने की दृष्टि से हमारी जो वार्षिक पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बनती हैं उनमें कोई सफलता नजर नहीं आ रही। महंगाई के संबंध में आंकड़े देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। चीजों के दाम किस प्रकार से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और हालत यह है कि रोजाना चीजों के दाम बाजार में ऐसे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं कि एक दिन ऐसा नहीं आता कि बाजार में जाए और उस दिन दाम बढ़े हुए नहीं दिखायी देते। तो इस परिस्थिति में सरकार कौन से कदम उठाना चाहती है जिससे इन बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों में रोक हो? वर्तमान जो बजट संबंधी विनियोग विधेयक आप पारित कर रहे हैं वह इस दृष्टि से सर्वथा असफल रहा है, किसी प्रकार की राहत यह विधेयक नहीं दे सका है।

इसी तरह से उपसभापति महोदय, खाद्यान्न की जो स्थिति है उसके अंदर

पहली बार इस देश में देखने को मिला कि जो गांवों में रहने वाले लोग मोटा अनाज खाते हैं, वह मोटा अनाज गेहूं और चावल से भी मेहंगा पड़ता है। पुराने जमाने से कहावत चली आ रही है: अंधेर नगरी चौपट राजा टके सेर भाजी टके सेर खाजा। आज तो हालत यह है कि गेहूं से ज्यादा महंगा बाजरा मिलता है, गेहूं से ज्यादा महंगा ज्वार मिलता है। इस प्रकार की जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है उसका मुख्य कारण सरकार की गलत नीतियां हैं। सरकार समय समय पर नीतियों में परिवर्तन लायी है। गेहूं के संबंध में उसने एक नीति अपनाई, मोटे अनाजों के संबंध में दूसरी नीति बनाई, और जिस प्रकार से अलग अलग जोन्स बना कर स्टेट्स को अधिकार दिए, और पिछले दिनों के अंदर सारे देश में इसेन्शियल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत विभिन्न रोक और प्रतिबंध लगाने की दृष्टि से, जिनको सरकार ने आवश्यक समझा उनके माध्यम से गरीब तबके के लोगों को राहत देने के लिए 1300 आर्डर्स पास किए, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनकी उपलब्धि उलटे कम होती हुई दिखायी दी है। उन आदेशों का कहीं पालन हुआ है? यम्बई में स्टेट्युटरी राशनिंग था लेकिन इस राशनिंग के उपरान्त भी, जैसा कि इस सदन में भी सवाल आया, वहां अगर कोई 5 रु० किलो गेहूं खरीदना चाहता है तो ब्लैक में आसानी से मिल सकता है। आखिर वह गेहूं क्यों गया, कैसे गया? सरकार के सारे नियंत्रण के बावजूद वह किस प्रकार से स्मगल हुआ? वह तो माननीय मंत्री जी, जो स्मगलिंग विभाग के इन्चार्ज हैं, विदेशों से होने वाली स्मगलिंग के बारे में उनको शायद ज्यादा जानकारी रहती है, लेकिन किस प्रकार

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

से वह अनाज स्मगल हुआ, कितने चैनल्स के माध्यम से हुआ...

श्री उपसभापति : कोई स्मगलिंग का भी विभाग है ?

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : उपसभापति जी, कस्टम्स एण्ड एक्साइज इनका डिपार्टमेंट है और फारेन से जो स्मगलिंग होती है उसकी सारी देखरेख ये करते हैं, इस नाते से वह देखें कि किस प्रकार से स्मगलिंग हुई है, उसकी भी जानकारी उनको जरूर होनी चाहिए। उपसभापति जी, जहां तक गेहूं के व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण का सवाल था हमने सरकार से स्वयं कहा था कि सरकार एक बड़े व्यापारी के रूप में मार्केट में आए, सरकार मार्केट को कंट्रोल करे। इस कारण से जो किसान है उनको भी लाभ होगा और सरकार ने किसानों को लाभ देने की दृष्टि से और चूकि व्यापारी किसान का शोषण करते हैं, उपभोक्ताओं का शोषण करते हैं, चीजों की अवैलेबिलिटी छोटे तबके के लोगों को नहीं होती है, इस बात को लेकर सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया था वह कदम इसलिए फेल हुआ कि वह अव्यावहारिक था। वह अपना बफर स्टॉक नहीं बना सकी। सरकार ने जो दाम बांधे उसमें दृष्टिकोण यह भी था कि वह व्यापारियों को अटैक करना चाहती थी, लेकिन फिर भी वह व्यापारियों की मोनोपली को खत्म नहीं कर सकी। लोग कहते हैं कि लेंडलार्ड्स के सामने सरकार ने सरेन्डर किया। लेकिन लेंडलार्ड्स के सामने सरकार ने सरेन्डर नहीं किया। सरकार ने थोक व्यापारियों के सामने सरेन्डर किया। वास्तव में किसानों की दृष्टि से सरकार की यह मंशा थी और जिस प्रकार के लैंड रिफार्म, जिस प्रकार के कानून अपने

देश में बने हैं और बनने वाले हैं उनमें सरकार की जो नीयत है वह ठीक है कि किसानों को जो जमीन से सम्बन्ध है उसको अलग किया जाए और उपज में वह जितनी शक्ति लगा सकता है वह लगाये। इस प्रकार का सरकार का दृष्टिकोण है। इसलिए गेहूं के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो दोनों प्रकार के निर्णय लिये, पहला निर्णय सरकार ने अपना वापस लिया, जितनी लैबी में गेहूं वसूल करना चाहिए था वह नहीं कर पाई। लेकिन सरकार की नीति किसान विरोधी है, इसलिए वह आगे नहीं आया। सरकार ने 105 रुपये के दाम बांधे और 105 में व्यापारी लेगा और किस भाव पर बेचेगा उसको इसकी छूट दे दी है, मैक्सिमम प्राइस फिक्स करने के लिए सरकार कुछ करती दिखाई नहीं देती। सरकारी गल्ले की इश्यू प्राइस 136 रुपये हो गई तो व्यापारी किस भाव पर बेचेगा ? सरकार ने केवल एक व्यवस्था की है कि 105 पर सरकार को दे दो और उसके बाद सरकार व्यापारी को परमिट दे देगी। इस प्रकार से जो गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र या दूसरे डेफिसिट स्टेट हैं वहां पर गल्ला जाएगा और छूट व्यापारी को दी गई है कि वह चाहे जिस भाव पर बेचे। सरकार को 105 के दाम देकर वह 500 रु० के दाम पर बिकेगा, उसमें कोई सुधार होने की गुंजायश नहीं है। इस नाते से जो नया कदम सरकार ने उठाया है, इससे न तो उपभोक्ता को लाभ होगा, न किसान को लाभ होगा। अभी बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों का यहां पर अधिवेशन हुआ उसमें व्यापारियों ने सरकार को आश्वासन दिया है कि हमने जो कुछ कहा है उसका पालन करेंगे। इसका अर्थ है कि उनका सीधा प्रहार किसानों

पर होगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसके ऊपर सरकार पुनर्विचार करे।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के अन्दर पिछले दिनों जिस प्रकार से अनाज का उत्पादन घटा है और जिस प्रकार से औद्योगिक उत्पादन घटा है और जिस प्रकार से हमारा ग्रोथ रेट घटता जा रहा है उस नाते से सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात जिसकी ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए वह है बिजली का उत्पादन। पिछले दिनों यह भी सदन के सामने आया कि इस बार गेहूँ की फसल कमजोर है। इसलिए कमजोर नहीं हुई कि किसान खेती नहीं करना चाहता, बल्कि इस प्रकार के उदाहरण हमको मिले हैं कि किसानों ने ज्यादा उपयुक्त यह समझा है कि गुलाब के फूलों की खेती अगर करें तो ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है। आज जिस प्रकार मार्केट का ट्रेंड है और किसान जो पैटर्न बदल रहा है वह न बदले। जो कुछ हमने कानून बनाये हैं भूमि सुधार की दृष्टि से, विशेषकर सीलिंग का जो कानून है, इनसे किसानों को आश्वस्त होनी चाहिए कि हम 10 वर्ष तक उनमें परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे। किसान अपने खेतों में इन्वैस्टमेंट करे, उसकी जो उपज है उसका उसे लाभ मिले, अगर इन दोनों चीजों से वह आश्वस्त हो सके तो उसका उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है।

बिजली के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ट्रांसमिशन लासेज है इनके बारे में सरकार को विशेष रूप से व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी कानून में 15 परसेंट लास की व्यवस्था है लेकिन अपने देश में 20 से 27 परसेंट तक लास होता है। उसके कारण हमको 50 करोड़ रुपये का जो ऐडिशनल रेवेन्यू मिलना चाहिए

वह हमको नहीं मिलता। इस दृष्टि से सरकार विचार करे और फाइनेंस कमिशन ने भी सरकार को सुझाव दिया है कि इस तरह की ट्रांसमिशन की लासेज को रोकने की दृष्टि से सरकार को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। जिस प्रकार की बिजली की कमी है और जिस प्रकार से बिजली की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। यह बात नहीं है कि बिजली की आउटले के अन्दर कोई कभी आई हो। टोटल आउट ले चौथी योजना में 2447.57 करोड़ था, उसके स्थान पर सरकार ने जो एक्सपेंडीचर किया वह 2,900 करोड़ है। इतना खर्च करने के बाद भी आज शार्टेज है। फर्स्ट प्लान में 20 परसेंट, सेकंड प्लान में 30 परसेंट, तीसरे प्लान में 35 परसेंट और चौथे प्लान में 43 परसेंट की शार्टेज रही।

तो इस प्रकार की जो पावर की शार्टेज हम को दिखायी देती है, एक हजार करोड़ रुपया तो अनुमान लगाया गया है कि उस से हमारे उद्योगों को नुकसान हुआ है और उस के अलावा खेती में कितना उससे नुकसान हुआ होगा यह आप सोच सकते हैं। हमारे पिछले बिजली मंत्री श्री राव थे। वह इस प्रकार की योजना बना रहे थे कि जिस में गंगा को कावेरी से मिलाया जाना था। उस के अलावा सारे देश के लिए बिजली का एक ग्रिड बनाने की बात भी थी, लेकिन आज जो स्थिति है उस में बिजली का उत्पादन ज्यादा कैसे हो यही हम को विचार करना है। आज दुनिया में बिजली का पर कैपिटा कंजप्शन हमारा सब से कम है। अमेरिका में वह 7 हजार किलो-वाट है और हिन्दुस्तान में है 90 किलो-वाट। तो बिजली का कंजप्शन हमारे यहां सब से कम है। तो अधिक

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

विजली पैदा करने का ही एक रास्ता है कि जिस से हम अपने यहां उद्योगों में वृद्धि कर सकते हैं, उन के उत्पादन में वृद्धि कर सकते हैं और इस के द्वारा ही हम कृषि के उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि कर सकते हैं और इस लिए इस दिशा में विशेष प्रयास होना चाहिए ताकि अपने देश में उत्पादन जो कम हो रहा है यह ट्रेंड समाप्त हो और उत्पादन हर क्षेत्र में बढ़े।

एक बात मैं पीने के पानी के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे याद है कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपने अहमदाबाद सम्मेलन में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था कांग्रेस विभाजन के बाद, एक साल बाद, जिस में यह कहा गया था कि हम पीने की पानी की व्यवस्था सब जगह करेंगे, लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों की स्थिति क्या है? 5 लाख 67 हजार गांवों में 4 लाख 55 हजार गांवों में पीने के पानी की जो व्यवस्था है वह तालाबों, झरनों और नदियों से है। वह इन्हीं का पानी पीते हैं और उन को शुद्ध जल न मिलने के कारण वहां बीमारियां फैलती हैं और उन का स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं रहता। तो पीने के पानी की सरकार कोई व्यवस्था करे और विशेष कर आंध्र प्रदेश, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र उत्तर प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और आसाम में तो एक लाख 23 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं कि जो स्केयरसिटी गांव हैं जहां समय समय पर अकाल पड़ा करता है और जहां पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता। हमारे राजस्थान में तो कुछ गांव ऐसे हैं कि जहां एक एक आदमी को 10, 10 मील जाना पड़ता है पीने का पानी लाने के लिए। ऊंठ पर उन को जाना पड़ता है। तो आजादी के इतने वर्षों के बाद जो एक प्राथमिक आवश्यकता

है अन्न की और पीने के पानी की, उस की दृष्टि से मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हम ने उस के लिये पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं की है। हमारी जो योजनाएँ चल रही हैं उन के कारण पीने का पानी गांवों में उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता। योजनाएँ तो बनेंगी और चलती रहेगी लेकिन जो लोगों की प्राथमिक आवश्यकता है उस की पूर्ति करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने उचित कदम नहीं उठाये। तो जिस प्रकार की देश की स्थिति है उस में दोष भले ही सरकार विरोधी पार्टियों को दें, लेकिन आप देखें कि गुजरात में आंदोलन हुआ, बिहार में आन्दोलन हुआ, लेकिन उस के पीछे मूल कारण यही था कि जिस प्रकार की आपेक्षाएँ सरकार की ओर से लोगों में जगायी गयीं कि वह अमीर और गरीब का भेद मिटायेगी, वह गरीबी को दूर करेगी, वह आज पूरी नहीं हुई, उन की पूर्ति नहीं हो रही है और उस का परिणाम यह है कि गुजरात में आंदोलन हुआ, बिहार में आंदोलन हो रहा है और लोगों को दूसरी जगह भी आंदोलन करना पड़ेगा और इस नाते मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि इन समस्याओं के प्रति यह कह कर कि यह राइटिस्टों का आंदोलन है, यह फासिस्ट लोगों का आन्दोलन है, सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकती और इस के लिए सरकार को कुछ कदम उठाने ही पड़ेंगे।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। गुजरात का मैंने नाम लिया। अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव को ले कर एक विषय भेजा गया है हमारी सरकार की ओर से, लेकिन क्या स्थिति पैदा होगी अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह राय चाहिर कर दी कि गुजरात का चुनाव हुए बिना राष्ट्रपति जी का चुनाव नहीं हो सकता।

आज स्थिति यह है कि गुजरात में डिजिटल मिशन का काम प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ। जब तक वहां डिजिटल मिशन नहीं होगा वहां चुनाव नहीं हो सकते और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अगर यह होल्ड किया तो अगस्त में आप राष्ट्रपति जी का चुनाव भी नहीं करा सकते। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था करे कि गुजरात में जल्दी से जल्दी डिजिटल मिशन का काम प्रारम्भ हो और राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव होने के पहले गुजरात में चुनाव हो जाये। इस प्रकार पांडिचेरी के अन्दर चुनाव हुए तो इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था करनी होगी, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नहीं कहता कि राजनीतिक निर्णय जरूर होगा, पर माननीय मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि मेरा काम केवल इतना है गुजरात में चुनाव हो और गुजरात का जो बजट है विधान सभा का उसके लिए प्रावधान रखा जाए। वह कहेंगे मेरी केवल इतनी सीमा है। मैं मानता हूं शायद उनकी इतनी ही सीमा है, लेकिन सरकार के पास यह बात पहुंचाए कि अगर राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव का निर्णय हो गया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय आ गया कि गुजरात के चुनाव से पहले राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव नहीं हो सकता तो कांस्टीट्यूशनल क्राइसिस पैदा हो सकते हैं। मुझे इस बात की भी आशंका है कि राष्ट्रपति की मियाद बढ़ाई जाए। अगर मियाद नहीं बढ़ाई गई तो मुझे लगता है कि उपराष्ट्रपति का चुनाव तो समय पर करा दिया जाएगा और राष्ट्रपति की मियाद समाप्त होने पर राष्ट्रपति तो रिटायर हो जाएगा और उपराष्ट्रपति को राष्ट्रपति का काम करने का अवसर दे दिया जाएगा। इस प्रकार की स्थिति अपने देश में सरकार पैदा करने वाली है। इस संबंध में सरकार अपने विचार स्पष्ट करे। वस मैं इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करता हूं।

10-2 RSS/ND/72

SHRI V. B. RAJU (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, has given a very correct assessment of the situation and for refreshing the memory of the House I would quote from what he said in his Budget Speech:

"As the House is aware, the Government has been deeply concerned about the acute inflationary pressures that have prevailed in the economy during the last two years. The measures that have been adopted to deal with the inflationary pressures are well known to hon. Members. It is a matter of deep regret to me that, despite these measures, prices have continued to rise"

He made a very correct assessment and a correct projection too. Then, he went on further to say:

"The relatively poor performance of the economy last year should not give rise to a growing feeling of doubt, uncertainty and cynicism. We must combat these attitudes and preserve the people's faith in our democratic policy as an effective vehicle of social change."

I tried to take inspiration from this statement and I would only appeal to the Finance Minister that when orthodox measures have failed to contain the price-rise, a new track has to be taken. The beaten track should be discarded. This is the key-note of my speech in these few minutes. What is the present situation? The Finance Minister presented his Budget in the last week of February, March and April, two months, have passed by and what is the present position? The wholesale price index in the last quarter of the financial year 1973-74 rose by more than 6 per cent than that of the previous quarter. This is particularly worrying because normally the period sees some softening in prices. In fact, prices should be stagnant or should come down. Now, the price increase has been by six per cent over the earlier quarter. Since the availability of both food articles and raw materials is expected to be substantially higher in this period, the only conclusion to be drawn is that inventory holdings are rising. There seem to be three types of hoarding in this country. Commodities

[Shri V. B. Raju]

are not so scarce as the market presents to us. If you pay the price, certain commodities are available. Then, why this situation and what is the secret about it? There is pressure on the commodities and three types of hoarding seem to take place. One is commercial hoarding for excess profit because there is a lot of unaccounted money, which is running a parallel economy, as the Finance Minister has repeatedly said in this House. The second is domestic hoarding; that is scared by the scarcity, people who have got the purchasing capacity, the affluent sections, are actually purchasing more and keeping with them, out of the fear and apprehension that these things may not be available at a later date. The third thing is the inventory holdings. In fact, it is more profitable to hold higher inventories rather than manufacture and sell because these appreciate in prices, and by disposing of these inventory items they can make more money. These three types of hoarding have got to be faced.

Now, what is the vehicle, instrument or the weapon with which the Finance Minister wants to fight these things? The House is very much concerned about it. I have already mentioned about this. This has been world's experience, as world's theorists put it—no democracy could face a continuous price inflation for two years of more than 15 per cent. Now, what is happening in our country? In the year 1972-73, it was 11.7 per cent (price rise), and in 1973-74 it was about 26 per cent. Now, this year, in 1974-75, it may even go to 30 per cent. As we observe the present trend in price rise, it may even go further up. And very recently, after the Budget presentation, two important decisions were taken by the Government. One is to increase the price of wheat. The other is the increase in the price of cloth—and in both cases the price rise is by 30 per cent. As the Government raises the price of the controlled market. Correspondingly, the open market price or what you call the free market price increases. It is a race between the two. To assume that by raising the Government control price, it will narrow down the gap between the open market price and the Government control price, that the gap will be lessened, is an illusion; to

think that by raising the public distribution price the gap between the two would be reduced, that there will be less of blackmarketing and less consumption, is an illusion. Anyhow, these two decisions have been taken rightly or wrongly and now the consumer has to face a very grave situation,

Here I want to examine whether the Finance Ministry has any control over the situation or whether the situation is slipping from out of their hands and whether the events are overtaking them. Take one case, that is the money supply in the market. The money supply in the market—I have been repeating about it in the House—is about Rs. 10,500 crores; in the Fourth Plan itself, Rs. 4,500 crores have been added. Mostly it is through deficit financing and that is reflected in the net bank credit to the Government. And what is the position? Let us take the monetary policy of the banking organisation. There has been a record increase of over Rs. 1,300 crores in bank credit expansion during the busy season which ended in April. It has taken place despite the squeeze of the Reserve Bank which has put a ceiling over expansion at Rs. 650 crores. The Reserve Bank put a ceiling of Rs. 650 crores; but it went up to Rs. 1,300 crores. This bank credit expanded two times twice. I am afraid whether the Reserve Bank has any control over the banking organisation. In fact, I should now, for the first time, blame from the floor of this House that the Reserve Bank has not risen to our expectation. The Reserve Bank which is an autonomous institution a very competent institution—I must say—to implement the monetary policy and to help the Government in actually controlling the economy, in what you call keeping the health of the economy, has not been able to help us. I am making this statement for the first time. If this is the position, where are we? What exactly are they doing to help the Government? What exactly is the line of action taken, say, to check the expansion in money simply? Does the Government believe that without reducing the purchasing power, without reducing the effect of this unaccounted money or surplus money, whether through its orthodox measures of taratiin or borrowings, they can contain the prices? It is not a party question, not at all.

It is not a criticism against the Government at all. The question is whether the Government does expect to 'P' control the price rise without resorting to shock treatment. If there is any other proposal on the part of the Government let them come forward. I personally believe that without reducing the purchasing power, without withdrawing at least Rs. 2,500 crores from the market, both from currency and from demand deposits without immobilising this Rs. 2,500 crores the price rise cannot be arrested. If I am wrong I am prepared to withdraw. I have been making this suggestion often. There is no escape from it. When there is scarcity of commodities, when production has its constraints and by merely wishing production will not increase.

Sir, our agricultural production is still at the mercy of the cloud. Forty-two per cent of our food production is from dry farming. Forty-two per cent of the foodgrains come from dry farming. More than two-thirds of agriculture depends on dry farming, even much more. And that is actually at the mercy of the vagaries of the monsoon and the cloud. Industrial production, with the shortage of fuel, with the shortage of essential raw material, and with growing unrest among the working class and the bad industrial relations and with the transport bottleneck, with all this industrial production has its own constraints. And if we are to wait for the price rise not to take place, for the prices to come down or prices actually to stabilise at a particular level, depending merely upon production, I am afraid we would not see it in our life time.

The pattern of industrialisation, the civilisation which was built up on industrialisation, again, based on cheap fuel, that civilisation has got a jolt. Now, all those who were talking about the Japanese and German miracle have to revise their thinking. As long as there was cheap fuel in terms of oil it was all right. But now that is not possible. Now every country has to revise its thinking, a thinking related to its own genius, resources, raw material and availability of certain basic requirements. It has to plan its industrialisation. The Western model, coupled with Soviet model, which we had copied, may not bring us good in future. It needs a very deep thinking and revision in our approach.

I am afraid I might be taking some more time. I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Finance Minister towards the mobilisation of resources. Sir in fact, in the Fourth Plan period a huge mobilisation of resources has taken place. But what happened to Rs. 14,000 to Rs 15,000 crores of additional resources in terms of tax revenues and also the borrowing from external Rs. 6,500 crore* have been frittered away on non-developmental expenditure.

Sir, the Finance Ministry has no control on the expenditure. In fact, the hon'ble Minister made a statement in the House. Certain measures have been taken. There is now economy in the contingencies and travelling allowance. There is deferment of non-functional buildings which have not proceeded beyond the plinth level. Only last week foundation has been laid for a five-storey building at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. I am afraid the Ministry might take shelter under the word "non-functional". I do not follow what a non-functional building is. My point is that the Finance Ministry has to use its iron hand. It must rise to the occasion. Sir, with an iron hand this nonproductive, inessential expenditure must be put down. Otherwise there is no scope I will draw the attention of the Finance Minister to one or two items. I had raised this point yesterday also. Sir, the Finance Minister is aware that we used to import long staple cotton worth about Rs. 100 crores. The Commerce Minister has said that it has come down to Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores. What type of cloth is being produced with the imported long staple cotton? It is fine and super-fine cloth. Does the Government think that there is a world market for fine and superfine cloth? No, there is no world market. In winter, they put on woollen clothing. In summer they put on coarse clothing for absorbing sweat. Nobody puts on fine or super-fine clothing. And which sections of the society in our country consume fine and super-fine cloth? The affluent sections. And what is the cloth being exported outside? It is the medium and coarse varieties. It is not the cloth which is produced from imported cotton. I think I am right on this point. Sir, this must be stopped. There should be no import of long staple cotton. It is not necessary. We do not want to out on fine and

[Shri V. B. Raju] super-fine clothing. Can't the Government take a decision on this point? Sir, I would like the Finance Minister to examine whether in the five years of the Fourth Plan, we had added even a single metre of extra cloth. No, the level of production is the same as was obtaining in 1948-49. We are not exporting cloth which is fine or super-fine, which is produced from long staple cotton for which we are paying Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores of scarce foreign exchange at the moment. Another thing is raw silk yarn. It is imported. But what is being sent outside? It is tussar-silk, which is not the one which is produced from the imported silk yarn. And how much money the importer are minting on these items! I have just mentioned two examples. We have made out the point the other day also that for our exports of tea or jute or iron ore, the corresponding increase has not been there in their prices. So for a long time to come, we have to face the difficulty of balance of payments. That is why the Finance Ministry must put its iron hand on all these inessential imports.

We have not shown any sense of anxiety or any sense of austerity. The other day an important person was mentioning to me that we do not see in this country any climate of austerity. Even the affluent countries have taken steps to curtail consumption. With the increase in the price of petrol, we expected that petrol consumption would come down. Again I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to one particular thing. He is a well-informed man, a well-meaning personality. The fuel that we import must not be a consumer item, in my view. Now we are consuming fuel either in the kitchen or for lighting or for transport. But we are not substantively using it for producer items like fertilizer. {Time bell rings} Whatever crude oil we import must be utilised mostly for producing fertilisers and for transport of goods, not as a consumer item. We must have a long-range plan for this. Anyhow when you have rung the bell, I must try to conclude. I would only say that the financial credit squeeze must be effectively applied and there should be no further addition to the market money supply. It has been said in the Planning Commission Report

that this country cannot afford, this Government cannot take to, even a single rupee of deficit financing in view of the present situation. Secondly, unproductive expenditure must be curbed. As I said, even on police the Central Budget provides for Rs. 164 crores. Sir, the States and the Centre together, in the Fourth Plan period, have wasted Rs. 550 crores on police. If the House has an opportunity to examine what unproductive expenditure is there, we can easily detect it and show to the Minister. If the Finance Ministry has any difficulty in the executive wing, let the Finance Ministry take the help of the House. We can help to put down unproductive expenditure and inessential imports.

Another item of expenditure is on research and development. It is necessary, I agree. But is it applied research? Let us not blindly go in for research and development. Because it is research and development, we provide for it. Let that not be the philosophy. How much are you providing for agricultural research? Rupees twenty-five crores annually. What exactly is the result? Research is not national. Research findings are not national, they are not confined to a particular nation. They are universal. I am only making a suggestion. I have not gone deep into the matter. How much are we spending on conferences, seminars, symposia, meetings, and so on? Is that expenditure necessary? For all these seminars and so on you know how much is incurred on air travel for the participants. Is that not all inessential expenditure? Is there not waste of so much of fuel? For one delegate hundreds of rupees are spent just on one air-ticket, apart from other incidental's and allowances. Can they not travel by train? Now we have trains from places where if you sit in the evening you are in the metropolis in the next morning. Is the air journey so essential? Air service for whom? I request you kindly to create a cell in the Finance Ministry to look into this matter. Who travels by air? Five categories are there who travel by air and all those do not pay from their pockets: We Members of Parliament, Government employees, Company executives, airlines employees and then the fifth category, which is called is black money possessors.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about tourists?

SHRI V. B. RAJU: Tourists, all right, but I am speaking about internal set up. You can provide for tourists chartered flights. My point is: Is all this expenditure and travel by air etc., necessary when our men are starving without food? We do not need these things. I would only suggest to my colleagues in this House, all of us, I'd stay in hostels. As Members of Parliament we should give the lead. Let us all vacate the bungalows and live in hostel rooms of the western court. Let all bungalows be vacated . . .

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE (Uttar Pradesh): What about Ministers?

SHRI V. B. RAJU: I am not advising them. I am advising ourselves, I am advising my colleagues, Members of Parliament. The time has come when we have got to give a psychological treatment. We must make the people feel that the Government is acting, it is now merely reacting. 'We have a habit of only reacting. We must act now. The time has come. It is not a question of the party I belong to. All Members of the House, we- should all involve ourselves in the lead: we should all think in a fundamental way, a new way.

Tax concessions alone do not help. The honourable Finance Minister assumed that merely by reducing from 97.75 to 77 per cent these rich people are going to become honest and are going to bring so much of tax and give it to him. No. It depends on one's values of honesty and character. Even if they are honest and submit correct accounts still their profit will not go into investment. They will go for consumption. In either case it is not worthwhile. Anyway, now it has been done. At least some response has come, some appreciation has come, from the industrial sector and from those who are well to do. But I say these small tax concessions do not touch even the fringe of the problem and are not going to make any impact on the present problem. I would, therefore, request the honourable Finance Minister and the honourable Minister of State for Finance to deeply ponder over whether it is not time for us to take to a new track.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, the other day speaking at a seminar organised by the INTUC MPs

or rather the Congress MPs belonging to the INTUC the Prime Minister made certain rather interesting observations. She said and rightly so that democracy was on trial. I am quoting her words. We also agree with that observation. Indeed India's parliamentary democracy is on trial. But how you look at the trial or how you understand the problems that we are facing or the challenge that stares us in the face is the question. Undoubtedly, the organised right wing forces and from the outside the right wing parties in particular—those are well-known parties—constitute the major threat to parliamentary democracy, all the more so when they are trying to exploit the people's legitimate discontent and legitimate anger. There is no doubt about it. There are in some quarters attempts to underplay this threat of the danger. Only today, for example, Mr. Madhu Limaye has made a statement—the socialist leader—that we of the Communist Party are overestimating these things or are trying to use a kind of alibi; -for the Congress or to shield the Congress.. Some such suggestion he has made. I think the matter should be a little more seriously considered. When are we going to take seriously the right reaction fascist forces? They have begun to rise. After having been overwhelmed by these forces, we will not be in a position to deal effectively with them. May be we shall be discussing behind the prison bars as to why and how these forces have come to power. I do not want such a fate to overtake our country or our democratic movement today. Fascism or potentially what is fascism must be dealt with before it is in a position to strike. That is what we want. Therefore, there is no use trying to say that we are overestimating. If anything, there is a tendency in the press—in the monopoly press and elsewhere—to underestimate. It is regrettable that some members of this House and the other House belonging to left parties do not unfortunately see the danger when it has begun to emerge.

Sir, in this connection. I would like to point out one or two things. Take Shri Charan Singh, the BKD leader. He has openly said that he is in favour of extra-Parliamentary method and even violent method for getting rid of Indira Gandhi Government. I should make it dear that

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I am not one of those who believe that radical social and economic changes are possible under the present regime. In the long-term point of view, naturally I cannot get these policies changed tomorrow. But undoubtedly a Government of left with democratic unity will be committed to carrying out measures in the interests of the workers, Harijans, agricultural labour and other sections of the toiling people against the monopoly capital, foreign imperialist capital, landlords and others. We all should work for bringing about such a political situation in the country where such a Government could come into existence. Therefore, it is not a question of providing alibi for anybody. We are realistic. Shri Madhu Limaye knows it very well. He tried in 1971 to bring about a change of Government. What happened to him and the parties which constituted the Grand Alliance then? Naturally we are not thinking in those terms. If he says that he is for change, well we know that we even made it very clear in the left parties meeting that the country needs a left and democratic Government. But I should make it absolutely clear that this is not wishing something. It has to be brought about by struggles, by movements, by carrying the people with us, by awakening the masses and by winning supporters from the Congress Party. I do not think that it is possible in Indian conditions to bring about such fundamental changes in the political structure or set up of the country without convincing many radical or radical minded Congressmen. Such is the solution and such is the way out. We do not believe in blind anti-Congress approach because today we know if this country is to go forward it will be necessary for the progressive forces on both sides to bring about such a Government into existence which will take this nation forward.

Therefore, I think the two things should not be confused. Shri Charan Singh said that he believes in extra-Parliamentary method. He said it openly. Imagine what would have happened if the Communists had said that. Sir, when I came to the Parliament some years ago, we did not say it. But some people said that we did not believe in parliamentary democracy and they pointed their accusing fingers at

us and said that we believed in extra-parliamentary and extra-constitutional methods and hence we were out of bounds or parliamentary democracy. This is how they derived us and accused us. Well, now what we see is this: Those accusers like Mr. Charan Singh and friends like him sitting here on those benches—Mr. Charan Singh himself was in the Congress at that time—are now talking about extra-parliamentary methods and are talking about violence. Now, Mr. Hare Krushna Mahtab is also talking about extra-parliamentary methods. Mr. Minon Masani and other ideologues—I do not know what he is, but I do know that he is well maintained by the Tatas and there is no doubt about it—has given an interview to some Bombay journal, some mysterious one, and he has said like this:

"I do not think elections are relevant anymore except as trash. I do not think the future of India will be decided at the polls. I would prefer temporarily a patriotic army rule."

Then, Sir, he has criticised Mr. Nehru's Lucknow Congress Session speech of 1935 and has said that that was a hundred per cent communist speech. Now, Sir, he says this:

"Now, Shrimati Indira Gandhi is completing Mr. Nehru's working of ruining India. She is successfully completing her father's work of destroying India."

This is what Mr. Masani has said, maintained by the Tatas, although he is not remembered by his near and dear ones—I understand one of them is in the Congress Party, I mean, Mrs. Masani. Now this is the position.

Then, Sir, there is an interview in a paper by Shri Piloo Mody. Nobody takes Mr. Piloo Mody seriously and he does not take himself seriously. But he is the spokesman of a major party, the Swatantra Party. He has also said more or less the same thing. Therefore, they are all talking about the same thing, about extra-parliamentary methods, about violence and so on. Imagine what would have happened if Mr. Bhupesh Gupta had said it. Nowadays it is on the other side. We stand to defend this parliamentary democracy against any onslaught. But they are openly declaring a war against parliament-

tary Democracy, indeed conducting it by methods of violence and counter-revolutionary and fascist terror. Therefore, it is necessary for all of us to protect it, because, where they will be, we do not know, but where the people will be, we know, and once that misfortune takes place, once that disaster takes place, there will be nothing.

Sir, attempts are being made now, with the support of the leaders, to force the Members of Parliament or of the Assemblies to resign and their relatives are being attacked and they themselves are being attacked and their houses are threatened with arson and so on. Now, Sir, this is a serious matter. As you know very well, Sir, I stand for a provision in the Constitution for recall. It should be left to the electorate of the member concerned to decide whether or not he or she should represent that particular electorate and, so, there should be a provision in the Constitution to this effect so that if a member betrays the people or his electorate, the electorate should be in a position to ask him to resign. There should be a provision in such a manner that there is some proceeding for getting in a constitutional way his recall or his resignation or withdrawal from the legislature. But, Sir, our Constitution, under article 101(3)(b), provides like this:

"If a member of either House of Parliament resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman or the Speaker as the case may be his seat shall thereupon become vacant".

AH that is needed under this article is the resignation letter, no matter how it originates, how it goes to the Speaker and so on. The Speaker has also no option. The moment he gets the resignation letter, even if it is posted, it is deemed to have taken effect from that moment. This is the law today. This law has to be changed. If it is found that the resignation letter has been written under threat or violence or under similar circumstances, the Speaker should be in a position not to accept the resignation but throw it in the waste-paper basket. There should be such a provision in the Constitution. If today, for example, some people ask you under such circumstances to write a resignation letter and if

the Chairman or the Speaker gets it, resignation takes effect immediately. The seat becomes vacant. That position we should not want. Therefore, I suggest a change in the Constitution in Article 101 (3)(b). That provision should be changed. So, we should safeguard against these Fascist methods of seeking resignation by use of violence and terror. I would like the provision to recall also to be included in order to give it a democratic substance and content and also to give the right to the people to recall their member.

Now, Mr. Charan Singh, as I said, and Mr. Mahtab also are talking about extra-parliamentary methods. Mahtab believes in many extra-curricular ways of life; I know him. But I never thought that he believed in extra-parliamentary methods. Mahtab, as everybody knows it, has many extra-curricular activities. We should be very careful about. Right reaction is only one aspect of the threat. The Prime Minister's statement should highlight other sources of the threat. Threat is also coming within the ruling party; there are many hidden rightists in the ruling party itself, at the State level as also at the Centre. If necessary, I can name them also: but they are well-known

AN HON. MEMBER: Who are those?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They are also subverting. At the moment I am not going into that, because it is an official secret for the present. Now, they also should be taken care of. . .

(Interruption)

What about rightists in key positions within the ruling party, in the Ministry and in bureaucracy? These elements are also dangerous—all the more so because they are hidden elements. Monopolists. Sir, are today the biggest source of right reaction. The Tatas—not Tatas, but Mr. G. D. Birla—I find, suddenly began to praise Indira Gandhi. Speaking on the other day, on 18th April, to the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Birla said that things were changing in Delhi. He said, "You co-operate with the Government and help the Government", at the same time telling The Hindustan Times and the Searchlight in Patna, "Carry on your war against this Government". But

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then, the Birlas and Tatas believe in double standards, in double book-keeping, not only in business but also in politics. That is what I say. Now, this is happening, and here also I find the Prime Minister going to the Annual Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry and delivering a very sweet speech and trying to woo them, trying to oblige and propitiate them. She had no doubt been applauded by those people, those assembled money bags. But she knows very well that she was not "speaking the sentiments and urges of Congress men, radicalised Congress men, who rose in 1971 to deal a crushing defeat to the rightist offensive. Bureaucrats are subverting; I know how many bureaucrats are abusing Indira Gandhi in the Secretariat. We are in touch with high officials and other Government employees and others; they are talking in harsh and no less a vulgar language than some of the high' politicians do and the right-wing persuasion. But they are well-placed; they remain. Bureaucracy cannot be touched.

The Vice-Chairman (Shri V. B. Raju) in the Chair]

I would like to know when you would enquire into the K. K. Birla affair. I have said that K. K. Birla was sponsored from Delhi. Is it not a fact that a Member of the House was seen campaigning for K. K. Birla and even Mr. Bahu-guna found it very difficult? Now, I am told they are after Mr. Bahuguna because Mr. Bahuguna, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, did not oblige K. K. Birla. That is for you to sort out. But we are worried a little. There should be enquiries as to how K. K. Birla figured in this election, for the sake of democracy. Democracy cannot be saved only by abusing others or denouncing others. No doubt, those who deserve to be denounced have to be denounced. But you should be aware of the mechanisations of the big money and monopoly capital. They are sending their capital not only to the organised rightist parties but also to the ruling parv- They are seeking positions inside and outside the ruling party and above: all in the bureaucracy."

Sir, in this connection, I must say about the neo-colonialism. I invite the attention of the House to one, Mr. Leo T. Huen. He is staying with the Military Attache in the U.S. Embassy. He is supposed to be a South-East Asian research student. His trips are being organised by the Military Attached to the various parts of the country. Calcutta had been included in the itinerary so that he could go and meet the people there. Undoubtedly, he is none other than a military agent of secret service. But he is allowed to pass as a kind of research student.

Sir, there is Peter Barley, another U.S. Consulate man in Calcutta. He goes to every place where trouble takes place in West Bengal. Sir, no action is being taken against such people. On the 9th of April, a Pentagon subversion agent arrived in Calcutta. I learn it from a Very reliable source. No action is taken against such activities. Let the Government find out whether it is right or wrong. Such things are happening. I need not say much about it.

Sir, many people are talking about corruption. I shall give one or two instances for the benefit of the Members. Shall I start with one of our Minister's son? I think it is better. First of all, I take the case of Mr. Mayapati Tripathi. This Mayapati Tripathi figured in Uttar Pradesh Assembly also. Even otherwise he is very well known. He lost the election perhaps because of this event. As you know, a permit for bajra was issued in the name of some fictitious or fake concern. This bajra was meant to be taken to Gujrat to be given to the people of Gujarat who were suffering at that time. I think the total quantity was 18,000 rrr.unds or so. A permit was given. Then what happened? This bajra did not reach Gujrat. Some of it was sold in Delhi. Two days before Mr. Kamlapati Tripathi rciened from his post, this permit was issued in the favour of his son. How it came to be issued is a matter of investigation. You better find it out. A good part of this bajra came to Delhi to be sold in the Delhi market instead of being taken to Gujrat for which the permit was issued and I am told that they made about 16 to 17 lakhs of rupees. The matter is on" the files of the Government of Uttar Pradesh: why are you hiding it?

Because of this scandal, Mr. Mayapati Tripathi could not get elected this time in the Legislative Council election. It is also well-known. I think the matter should be investigated into by them. And find out how this thing has happened.

I shall now come to another case. Because the ministers' names are involved, don't say that everybody is interested in character assassination. I am not at all interested in character assassination.

Sir, it would be a very sad day if I indulge in such things. I give you the instance. A permit to transport thousand tonnes of bajra—28,000 maunds—from Uttar Pradesh was secured under Tri-pathi's dispensation in the name of a nonexistent voluntary service society to help the people of Gujarat. Two days after, Tripathi stepped down. These things were bought in U.P. at Rs- 90 per quintal. And 600 tonnes or 16,800 maunds were sold in Delhi market at about Rs 200 per quintal. And money was made. It is there on the file of the U.P. Government. I should like to know why there is no investigation. It has figured in the files of the Food Ministry there. It was discussed in the Assembly.

Now take another case. Shall I finish with another case of a Minister? I will not name him because they are my colleagues here. But you find out. There is a businessman called Mr. Agarwal. He is getting allocation of steel against fictitious names of thousands of tonnes from the Hindustan Steels Ltd. The businessman is in Calcutta. Everybody knows it. He is doing a roaring business. And I am told that he is helped by one Minister here and that Minister is looking after his material interests very well. And you find it out.

Now come to the case of another big shot. This time it is not a Minister but a high bureaucrat—Mr. K. B. Lai. He is supposed to represent India at the European Economic Community. He is in Brussels. What happened then? Why are you hiding such a thing? In 1959-60, Mr. K. B. Lai, the then Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, led a deputation to Italy to buy fertilizers. Here the components were not available. So, he went there. What did he do? He came to a deal with an Italian firm which was a

front organisation. The name of that was COGIS. This was the front organisation of three other firms, namely, the Monte Cantini and the Sina Viscose. These three firms had this COGIS as the front organization. What was Mr. K. B. Lai's agreement? Mr. K. B. Lai came to an agreement to buy fertilizer for India, and there will be a surcharge on the fertilizer which India would import. The additional amount accruing as a result of surcharge will be allowed to the COGIS, and the COGIS help the import of Indian goods like textile, tea coffee, etc. This surcharge ostensibly to promote exports from India, was allowed to the COGIS on the fertilizer import and other imports from there. What happened after that? COGIS got the money accumulated out of the surcharge. And what he did? He did not promote any export from India. He did not go to any new importer of Indian goods. He went to the old importers of Indian goods, who are already importing and told them, "All right, you show that you have imported under my aegis and take some money." Out of this surcharge some moneys were given, and the rest of the money was kept by the COGIS. And I put this charge on the COGIS and Mr. K. B. Lai. Fine' out the share between the COGIS and Mr. K. B. Lai. Government has got these things on their file. Why are they hiding it? Today, Mr. K. B. Lai is supposed to represent India's interest in the Brussels. That COGIS' deal became a scandal during Nehru's time. And more things are coming out and more will come out. Mr. K. B. Lai was setting the COGIS' money. This is how things are happening. These are the things. Now, you find it out. You cannot deny because I can haul them up for privilege. I am speaking with some authority in this matter. And, I know it. If they deny it, they will be in hot waters. But, I ask them: was there any agreement between COGIS and K. B. Lai? Is it a fact that COGIS bought the fertiliser by paying a surcharge on imports? Is it also a fact that the arrangement was that the surcharge money would be realised by importing Indian goods through some Italian firm? Is it a fact that COGIS went to the existing importer of Indian goods and offered some money out of the fund and asked them to show their import as if it is under COGIS, and then share that money with

(Shri Biiupesh Gupta]

K. B. Lai? This is the simple thing. Find it out. Such are the happenings.

Now, I can say very many things. Bui, I do not wish to say them here. Now, coming to corruption, it has become rampant. Corruption is all pervasive, we know. But, corruption in high places is mosi dangerous because it will ruin the country. You should take it very seriously. I am not saying it about any particulai party at the moment. Corruption has permeated our public life in a big way and centres of power are being polluted by it. Who does not know that Kapadias were boasting that you are patronising some Ministers? Who does not know that Birlas are patronising some other people like that? All these things are known. Therefore, find them out. (Time bell rings)'

No. no. Please don't give the be!!.. Many people have spoken for a longer time. Jan Sangii people have spoken for a long time. I do not grudge that. Jan Sangh people should back me up. Please do not disturb.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Jan Sangh has taken 25 minutes and you have already taken 30 minutes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not talk on that ground. Please let me finish.

Now, Sir, as far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, I thought I should utilise this opportunity to bring it to your notice before we part company after this session. Now, Mr. Chayan made a very bold claim that his budget was going to be anti-inflationary. It has only helped inflation according to your own statements and statistics. During the last month i.e., between March and April, the wholesale price index of food shows a rise of 2.5 per cent, foodgrains 1.5 per cent, cereals 4.8 per cent. Such are the increases. Many other things have gone up and they have increased the prices of soaps, cloth and many other things. It is going on every day. Therefore, the budget is not only inflationary but Government is helping directly inflation by raising the prices. That is number one.

Secondly, deficit financing will not be restricted to Rs. 125 crores. It will go

much higher as we can see. At the same time, they have revealed that there are 660 cases of tax arrears with a demand for Rs. 10 lakhs and more in each case. These amount to Rs. 200 crores of tax arrears. There are 660 cases and a demand against each one of them is for Rs. 10 lakhs or more. They owe to the public exchequer, according to their own statement, a little over Rs. 200 crores. Nothing is being done to realise that money.

Then, Sir, the industrial policy has been changed or rather liberalised in favour of our monopoly classes. Mr. Sub ramaniam nowadays does not like to be dogmatic but he has become very pragmatic pragmatic on the side of the industrial monopolists and others and they are getting licences after licences. Between September las: year and January, 1974, 349 letters of intent and 248 industrial licences had been issued to large business houses on the ground that they are being given for export promotion. And you know, Sir, what kind of export promotion takes place.

Money supply has increased during 1973 by 15.8% and this again is adding to the difficult situation. So far as private capital inflow is concerned, they calculate that under the 5th Five-Year Plan they will get Rs. 84 crores of private capital investment but repayment will be Rs. 170 crores with a net out-f the order of Rs. 86 crores. That is what they say.

Now, Sir, with regard to income tax arrears generally it is of the order of Rs. 500 crores due mostly from monopolists and others who are evading taxes or avoiding taxes. I must sav. Sir.—I am a little ashamed to say this thing but I will say it—that West Bengal's income tax arrears come to Rs. 200 crores and 40% of the total tax arrears in West Bengal is mainly from the richer sections, monopolists and others.

Indirect taxes have increased 14 times, direct taxes seven times and yet we find that they are insisting on more indirect taxes.

Sir, as far as unemployment is concerned, I need not say very much. Today, according to them, there are 80 lakhs unemployed on the live registers out of

which 40 lakhs are middle class people—educated unemployed. You can imagine the explosive nature of the problem today. But at the same time we find no employment being provided to the unemployed army going on swelling. On the other hand we find that steps are not being taken even to help artisans like handloom weavers and others, in your State, Sir. they want raw materials and yarn and certain other things; they are not getting them. This is the case with many other States. Such things are happening. Yet, Sir, we find that concessions are being given to wholesalers.

Mr. Dhani Ram Gupta—he is the Secretary of the All-India Foodgrain Dealers Association—says he is not sure whether they will be able to keep the commitment of 50 per cent levy supply to the State. That is what they are saying.

Now in the end I will say only a few things because I do not wish to go into the many things that are there. Policy change of the Government has now become pragmatic! It is not pragmatic. Do not be carried away by the Prime Minister's slogan of pragmatism. There is not any pragmatism about it. It is very dogmatic. Dogmatism serves the monopolists now: Concessions to monopolists, letters of intent and licences and opportunities for export promotion. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the Chief Minister of West Bengal is saying that monopolists should be allowed to expand for the development of the eastern region as if we have not had enough of Birlas, Tatas, Dalmias, Jains and Thapars in our part of the country. This is what is going on. Multi-national corporations are being invited. It is a matter of shame. As you knew very well, Sir, the one effect of linking up with private monopoly capital is that they can do all kinds of things including political interference. This is happening in our country today. Now who is responsible for it? Government must own up its responsibility. You cannot fight right reaction on, the one hand while on the other you are giving concessions to the patrons of right reaction—to the monopolists, the landlords and other vested interests—who are deliberately trying to build up a counter-revolutionary psychosis in this country and

to subvert our parliamentary institutions. That is why we are on trial. We are on trial not merely because organised forces of rightist parties like the Jana Sangh, like the Swatantra Party, like the Syndicate Congress—which is, of course, fighting in many parts—or in the HKD or others are out to destroy and are threatening us. They constitute undoubtedly the spearhead of right reaction's offensive but what about those who are feeding them? What about those who are controlling the monopoly papers? Well, Mr. Gujral is vacillating on the question of delinking the press from the big business houses and he is indulging in a kind of casuistry and making press statements to make out that he is not for going back on the promise but yet for the last three years the promise has not been fulfilled. Even a Wage Board is not appointed to go into the question of wages of journalists; nothing is being done about the demand for a third Wage Board. Therefore I see around me, and I hope you will share it, nothing very hopeful. I believe in the bona fides of many of the Members opposite. They also want progress in their own way; their sentiments are good but you cannot just allow the leadership to do whatever it likes. I congratulate the Members of the Congress Working Committee who showed the courage the other day in taking the leadership to task and gave them a well-deserved drubbing. But then what did we get?—a mountain producing a mouse. Nowadays the Working Committee does not even meet. I see no Member of the Working Committee here. Sit, you are not a Member of the Working Committee and you are in a happy position. For seven months, seven critical months, in our country the Working Committee did not meet yet a series of policy decisions were taken ignoring the Congress Working Committee. Who is it working for, I should like to know. The bureaucrats are much more important may be some hangers on around the Prime Minister are more important; I see some of them throwing their weight about But save the country from them. Let the parliamentary institutions function in parliamentary style. Let the ruling party take the responsibility. As a ruling party let it collectively decide as to how best to implement the mandate that the electo-

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

sion through the Administration if necessary by bringing about an overhaul of the top-heavy bureaucratic Administration. That is what is wanted but we have Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshih speaking here for the right reaction. His heart was bleeding for Jayaprakash Narayan, for a man of conscience, for a man of honesty, for a man of integrity, as if we are all dishonest people sitting here and he is the only one honest man, one man of integrity, one man of conscience. If that is so, I say this is the way to embellish counter-revolutionary Fascist offensive

{Time bell rings}

Sir, before I sit down I must draw an example from history. As you know in the 20s when Hitler was an unknown man, an ordinary Corporal seeking to form his Fascist Party, wanting to capture the imagination of the youth in Germany, he was in search of a Father figure, a person around whom there was some halo. In Ludendorff he found the person who should be utilised for this purpose. Ludendorff as a war veteran had a halo around him. In every demonstration of the 20s Ludendorff was put in front, not Corporal Hitler, nor Goering, nor Goebbels, nor Hess, nor Himmler. These people were non-entities; at that time they were not known in the society. Ludendorff was quite oblivious that in order to exploit the German youth, in order to exploit public opinion in favour of militarism, whether it was a putsch, whether it was a demonstration, whether it was some outrage in a beer cellar; he was appearing as a Father figure and trying to cover up all that they were doing. Are we trying to repeat such things here? I have also deep regard for Jayaprakash Narayan; at one time I had very great regard for him but I must say today he is entirely on a wrong track. There is a journal 'Everyman' of which Mulgaonkar is the Editor. He is a well known American agent and what does it write? Everything that it writes, every time that it writes, it is hitting at the basic foundations of democracy. Fascism and counter-revolution always exploit the discontent among the people, the unemployed in particular and the suffering among the masses in order to create political diversion and then by deceit and demagoguery plunge the country

for. This is what is happening and we have the Home Minister of the country acting with integrity, conscience and honesty. May I know, Sir, what am I to discover in Shri Umashankar Dikshit? (Time Bell rings). I do not know it. You have been ringing the Bell. I do not wish to say very much. All I say finally before I sit down is this. Tomorrow I shall return to it. The mentality has been shown by the arrest of Mr. George Fernandes. Only the other day the Birlas' Hindustan Times wrote an editorial praising the Government's labour policy. This is the Hindustan Times of January 12:—

"A new beginning in labour relation— hopefully marks a new and firmer stance of the Government towards indiscipline."

This is what is going on today. They have travelled far away from the mandate of 1971 which galvanised the nation, which roused the people and which brought the best in the Congress; men in the finest traditions of our national independence movement. It saw Congressmen moving to distant villages, towns and factories in a solemn determination to fight right reaction and seeking the implementation of the programme of "Garibi Hatao". Today the "Garibi Hatao" slogan has been completely forgotten. They know very well...

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Then why do you still continue to be in the ruling Congress?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: My friend has ceased to be a tail even.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I have ceased to be a tail, but why do you still continue to be in the Congress?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Please sit down.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He has already taken 45 minutes. You did not have the courage to ask him to sit down. He has been abusing all the parties as right reaction as if his is an exemplary party. When I ask him a question, you ask me to sit down, as if I am going to take the time of the House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I sympathise with him.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I know he is incorrigible, but I never knew that he was beyond the Chair. I never knew that. I have a growing feeling that he is beyond even the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B.

RAJU): Chair respects Members and Members also must respect the Chair. Please conclude.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: You are omnipresent. You are not only in the front. You are in the USSR, in Leningrad. You are here and you are in Calcutta. You are everywhere.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am in front of the Chair. If anyone is beyond anybody, it is Mr. Lokanath Misra. The only thing is, remember the broadcast made on the 27th December, 1970. The Prime Minister went to the radio to announce the dissolution of Parliament. She said millions of our people wanted food, shelter and jobs. They are pressing for action and we cannot wait. That was her broadcast. (Time bell rings) Are you living up to that spirit or are you absolutely on the reverse gear, as far as the internal domestic and economic policies are concerned? I would, therefore, request the hon. Members opposite and you, Sir as a member of the ruling party, to consider this. You made a very interesting speech and I enjoyed it very much. You speak very well. You have been a Minister, I believe for sometime. Whether you let down the country or not I do not know. You speak with information and knowledge and I have no doubt about it. I would ask you to remember those words and assert your authority. You have to

see that the leadership behaves—
4PM IT is you who make the leadership
win the election; no charisma and
towards those millions of Congressmen,
Congress masses who at the grass-root level
by their toil and labour make you win an
election, you have a duty to do. Demand of
your Government and leadership to
implement seriously the pledge of 1971. To
denounce that pledge, to repudiate that
pledge, will open the gateway to fascist
counter-revolution, it would be assailing the
very fundamentals of our parliamentary
institution. Therefore, once again. I say,
you keep the spirit of 1971 and of 'garibi
hatao', deal with the coun-fpr-rpvnlntion
Rut vnn cannot assprt

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: You have
to certify hereafter. . .

SHRI BHUPESK GUPTA: The masses have got to be socially, economically and politically strengthened. After all, it is the masses who will, in the final analysis, settle account with the forces of ID, counter-revolution, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

Thank you.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI (Gujarat): After Mr. Bhupesh Gupta's performance I suppose it will be somewhat like an anticlimax to come back to the Bill. But I would confine myself to two or three points arising directly out of the Appropriation Bill. Sir, I would like to endorse practically every word of your speech, especially the point in relation to the recent rise in prices and the causes which you attributed to it. I would like to supplement some of the information which has been given by you. There are two particular points which I would like to mention. Over the years, although both the Houses have in fact been passing the Appropriation Bills, after the budgetary demands, for appropriations out of the Consolidated Fund of India, over the whole of the Plan periods, particularly over the Third and the Fourth Plan periods, the distinction between revenue and capital expenditure has been slowly eliminated. As a matter of fact, it is now practically impossible, if you go through the Budget papers, to arrive at any appropriate or rigid distinction between revenue and capital expenditure.

Sir, another thing has happened. Over the Plan period another distinction between Plan and non-Plan expenditure has also been slowly eliminated. It is not only as you referred, the unproductive expenditure has been increased but in the poor allocations of resources by the Central Government either for expenditure for itself or by way of assistance to the States, even the distinction between Plan and non-plan expenditure, to a large extent has been eliminated.

I would refer to a third point. The manner in which the money supply in the economy increases, the manner in which the Central Government is unable to control the increase in the money sup-

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[Shri H. M. Trivedi]

look at the Budgets of the States, the Budgets which have been presented recently by the States, you will find that of the 16 or 17 States hardly three have presented surplus Budgets. The overall cumulative deficit of the State Budgets is practical Rs. 160 crores. Now, Sir, about a year ago, we were told by the Minister of Finance in this House that he was in fact taking steps to ask the Reserve Bank to adjust the overdrafts of the States. Within three months after this declaration in this House, we were told that they had found it impossible to persuade the States to repay their overdrafts and all that they were able to achieve was a rescheduling of their overdraft debts over a period, a resettlement of the overdrafts of the States over a period. It, in fact, means that the money supply which was actually injected into the economy by deficit States just remains where it was.

I may further illustrate my point by the fact that while in effect previous overdrafts were not actually adjusted, while it was covered up by a so-called express-sion of rescheduling of debts over a period we are now faced in this year, in which something like 26 per cent, rise in prices has taken place, and at the same time something like Rs. 160 crores is the deficit of the States.

Sir, you referred to the role of the Reserve Bank. I would also like to refer to it. You quite rightly referred to the fact that at the beginning of the busy season last October the Reserve Bank had laid down that there will be an expansion of monetary supply only by only Rs. 650 crores. But within six weeks of the declaration by the Reserve Bank something like Rs. 450 crores had already been injected into the economy by way of expansion of credit.

Sir, I am one of those who is fairly intimately aware of the manner in which operations are conducted by the nationalised banks. I was also connected with the nationalised banks even after nationalisation. Nationalised banks instead of being more rigidly controlled by the Reserve Bank in terms of the Banking Companies Act, in fact, are acting practically om Inr fashion they

want to- You will be interested to know that very soon after the Reserve Bank credit squeeze was announced the major parties who were entitled to the advance limits of Rs. one crore or more, in fact, ran away with their credit limits by the simple process of transfer to current accounts. We, therefore, had a situation in which while the import export and internal trade, which currently relied upon credit expansion during the busy season from the Reserve Bank, was starved and I would say that only monopoly houses, those borrowers from the nationalised banks who had credit limits fixed for them prior to the announcement of the credit squeeze, were by this simple process able to get away with funds.

Now this directly links with another point which you, Sir, mentioned, namely hoarding by inventories. This process of complete failure of the nationalised banking system to exercise control or remain within the limits of the credit squeeze announced by the Reserve Bank, led in fact to the moneys transferred being utilised for building up inventories. And as of today it is admitted even by those who have assisted this process of credit expansion, even private sector to a large extent- -and I am sorry to say that even certain public sector enterprises—have in fact been indulging in building up inventories which they really did not need.

Sir, we have the Finance Commission report. If you take the total picture of the impact of the measures which the Finance Ministry has been able to take, if you take the action by the Reserve Bank being unable to implement the credit squeeze the credit expansion having gone from Rs. 650 crores to Rs. 1300 crores, with the nationalised banks acting practically autonomously from the Reserve Bank, while simultaneously the Central Government is in the process of making larger resources available from the resources mobilised from the economy by way of taxation borrowings etc., because of the implementation of the Finance Commission recommendations. We have, on the other hand, the picture of the deficit States not being able to adjust their overdrafts and, in fact, presenting year by year deficit budgets, we, therefore have « total picture of our M*Annmv

in which it would almost seem as if no rigid control on revenue expenditure, as distinct from capital expenditure plan expenditure, as distinct from non-plan revenue expenditures by the States—in so far as they are related with resources made available by the recommendations of the Finance Commission—credit expansion either during the busy season or in the slack season by the Reserve Bank—operations of the nationalised banks in terms of credit expansion which they permit in terms of sanctioned limits to, as I said, public and private sector institutions—is exercised. When you take this totality of the picture, you get a picture of an inability—I would not go further than that with due deference to my friend, the hon. Finance Minister—to control several strings which, in fact, are now lying with the Finance Ministry. I am not suggesting that everything is wrong or that everybody is at fault. But we are now faced with a situation in which, as you said, a certain iron hand has to be exercised. And when we talk about an iron hand, if you take all these five or six features, if you begin to exercise even a modicum of rigid control on all these aspects, surely there will be a certain minor impact upon the rise in prices. As you said, it is not enough to say that production will catch up with prices. Production as you said has its own constraints and it is going to be over a period. We may be able to make the effort over the Fifth Five-Year Plan, but even there the question of resources, etc., is there. Therefore, in relation to the Appropriation Bill the point which I wish to make is that the nominal approval of this House and the other House in terms of approval of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, is a technical procedure. It is a parliamentary procedure which is required so that the Government is able to spend those monies, but, in effect, we find that whatever is, in fact, appropriated is not appropriated indicating the manner in which it has to be used. In fact, there are so many loose ends that you have such a powerful impact on the economy particularly on prices.

Now, Sir, there is one other point which I wished to make and that is only a minor appropriation in relation to the Ministry of Shipping and Trans'vw* " the

appropriations which are given from the Consolidated Fund of India for the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, one of the items included is the Shipping Development Fund. As the hon. Minister is aware, the Shipping Development Fund was set up mainly to assist Indian owners to acquire ships with loan assistance from the Government. This appropriation to the Shipping Development Fund is directly related to budgetary allocations from year to year. In other words, as part of the appropriations from the Consolidated Fund of India, the Shipping Development Fund gets its funds. Now, Sir, everybody is aware that ships cannot be acquired only in relation to the budgetary allocations. There have been several occasions when the Shipping Development Fund has been in want of funds. In other words, you have to acquire ships as and when they are available. There is also another aspect and that is, you must really go in for the purchase of ships when the prices are most suitable in the world market because there are wide fluctuations in ship prices. The Shipping Development Fund on several occasions, because the appropriation is related directly year by year to the budgetary allocation, has had a lack of funds. In other words, our progress on the shipping front has suffered. I am talking of an accepted policy of the Government, namely, the policy of loan assistance, at concessional rates of interest from the Shipping Development Fund to Indian owners to acquire Indian tonnage. I would, therefore, plead with the hon. Minister—I hope in his reply he will specifically refer to this point—that the Shipping Development Fund should not be starved of funds just because it has been directly related to appropriations from the Consolidated Fund of India. Thank you.

श्री नवल किशोर : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले कि मैं अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर बोलू, मुझे वही खुशी है कि आज मेरे दोस्त भूपेश गुप्त एक नए कन्वर्टेड हुए डेमोक्रेसी और पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम में। हो सकता है एक्सपीडियेंसी की बात हो। तो श्रीमन्, अगर वह एक्सपीडियेंसी की भी बात थी तब भी मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि

[श्री नवन किशोर]

आंसू तो हैं, चाहे क्रोकोडाइल टीयर्स हों। उनमें एक अच्छी चीज पैदा हुई, कम से कम आजादी के 27 साल बाद सी०पी० आई० डेमोक्रेसी की दुहाई देने लगी है। इतना ही नहीं भूपेश गुप्त के साथी जो फारेन कन्ट्रीज में हैं उनको भी इससे ताज्जुब होगा।

श्रीमन्, उन्होंने शुरुआत की राइट रिएक्शन और फासिस्ट फोर्सेज से। मैं चाहता हूँ, मैं उनकी शागिर्दी करूँ कुछ उनसे पूछूँ कि एक्चुअली ये हैं कौन फोवज। मैं भी इतिफाक करता हूँ, उनको बीड आऊट कर दिया जाए। परन्तु हैं कहाँ वे? क्योंकि मैं सी०पी०आई० के सदस्य को कहते सुनता हूँ सी०पी०(एम) रिएक्शनरी है और सी०पी०एम० कहती है सी०पी०आई० रिएक्शनरी है। जब मैं बाहर चीन की खबरे सुनता हूँ तो वे कहते हैं यू०एस०एस०आर० वाले राइट रिएक्शन हैं, रिक्विजिस्ट हैं। मैं भूपेश गुप्त जी को याद दिलाता हूँ श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर रे ने, अब चुनाव खत्म हो गए, क्या कहा था। भूपेश गुप्त को एक बात का बड़ा मुगलता है, जब ये कांग्रेस की आड़ में गीत गाते हैं तो ये समझते हैं गवर्नमेंट भी हमारी हो और मैजोरिटी भी हमारी हो। तो उन्होंने कहा कि वेस्ट बंगाल में सी०पी०आई० नहीं होती, अगर कांग्रेस की पूछ पकड़ कर न आते... यह मेरा स्टेटेमेंट नहीं है। जैनुल अबेदीन साहब ने भी खुद कहा—मैंने उनका स्टेटेमेंट अखबारों में पढ़ा और अगर भूपेश गुप्त जी चाहेंगे तो उनको दिखा दूंगा—उन्होंने कहा : सी०पी०आई० इज अ स्लेक इन् द बेड-रूम। मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। तो अगर आज मधु लिनये या कुछ और दोस्त उनको एक्सपोज कर दें तो उनको क्यों इस बात की तकलीफ है? क्या

यह बात सही नहीं है कि 9 पार्टियों की मीटिंग हुई थी दिल्ली में, जिसमें सी०पी०आई० भी शामिल थी; उन्होंने यह तय किया कि 3 मई को प्रोटेस्ट डे होगा। मैं श्रीमन्, उसके खिलाफ हूँ। मगर उन्होंने तय किया। वेस्ट बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि जो आपकी प्रोप्रेसिव्ह डिमोक्रेटिक पार्टी है, क्या है, या एसोसिएशन है, वह खतरे में पड़ जाएगी। भूपेश गुप्त जी को सोचना पड़ा दो मतवा। केरल की प्राविशियल कांग्रेस कमेटी ने यह कहा तो अच्युत मेनन जो वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं उनको हिम्मत नहीं हुई। भूपेश गुप्त जी चाहते हैं—टु रन विद द हेयर एण्ड हंट विद द हाउण्ड, यह डबल गेम नहीं चलेगा। वे बिड़ला जी को एक से एक गाली दें मुझे कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। उन्होंने यह भी बात कही—डबल बुक कीपिंग। मैं जानता नहीं, इसके मानी क्या है मगर भूपेश गुप्त जी से पूछूंगा उनकी जो कल्पना है यूनिटी एण्ड स्ट्रगल की उसको क्या नाम दिया जाए—डबल फेसेडनेस कहा जाए, ट्रेड यूनियनिज्म कहा जाए, या उन्हीं के शब्दों में डबल बुक कीपिंग कहा जाए? मैं नहीं जानता मगर उन्होंने अपने एड्वर्सरी को सिखा लिया—के० के० बिड़ला उनके शागिर्द हो गए। भूपेश गुप्त को खुशी होनी चाहिए कम से कम हमारा एक शागिर्द है।

श्रीमन्, हमें हैरानी होती है। भूपेश गुप्त जी इतिफाक से उस कंट्री से संबंध रखते हैं जिसकी दोस्ती का मैं भी कायल हूँ—जहाँ कि नेताओं की हड़डी तक को खोद के फेंक दिया जाता है। तो भूपेश गुप्त जी कौन सी बात हिन्दुस्तान में लागू करना चाहते हैं, मैं नहीं जानता। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ, यह जो रेलवेमेन की स्ट्राइक होने वाली है 8 मई को, इन स्ट्राइक्स को वे

कौन सी संज्ञा देंगे? उनको फासिस्ट कहेंगे, राइट रिएक्शनरी कहेंगे, क्या कहेंगे? श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—भूपेश गुप्त मेरे दोस्त हैं, मैं उनकी इज्जत करता हूँ, बड़े एजुकेटेड आदमी हैं, उन्होंने शादी भी नहीं की, लेकिन, उस शादी न करने से उनके दिमाग का इम्बैलेन्स हो गया—मैं उनसे यह बात जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If that is the specimen, the result of shadi then, I am happy that I am unmarried.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Mr. Nawal Kishore, you are touching a very delicate point.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I may tell you, Mr. Nawal Kishore, if you had not married, if you had remained unmarried like me, you would have been an excellent man.

श्री नवल किशोर : तो श्रीमन्, मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज जो स्ट्राइक होने जा रही है, भूपेश गुप्त को पता है कि कितने हजार लाख मैन आवर्स स्ट्राइक्स के अंदर खो गए जिसकी वजह से हमारे हिन्दुस्तान का प्रोडक्शन कम हो गया है। तो प्रोडक्शन जो कम हो रहा है क्या इसकी जिम्मेदारी राइट रिएक्शन पर है या उन पार्टियों पर है जो स्ट्राइक कराते हैं और स्ट्राइक को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। मैं उनमें से नहीं हूँ जो उसको प्रोत्साहन देते हैं, मैंने उन लोगों को कन्डेम करता हूँ जो पार्टियाँ या इंडीविजुअल्स वायलेंस में विश्वास करती है या जो एक्स्ट्रा कॉन्स्टीट्यूशनल मेथड्स की बात करते हैं। चौधरी चरणसिंह हों या कोई भी हों, मगर श्रीमन्, चौधरी चरणसिंह से अब इनको बड़ी भारी शिकायत हो गई जब कि सबसे बड़ा ग्रांड अलायंस यू० पी० में हुआ था 1967 में कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को गिराने के लिए। उसमें एस०एस०पी०, जनसंघ,

कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और न जाने कितना भानुमती का पिटारा एकत्र हो गया था चौधरी साहब के नेतृत्व में। इनके साथी झारखंडे राय मिनिस्टर थे। उस समय इनका गेम था कांग्रेस पार्टी को गिराना। श्रीमन्, गेम इनका आज भी है। पानी तक साथ देंगे और आगे होकर मार देंगे। मगर इनका गेम तो ठीक है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो देश में इकानामिक क्राइसिस हो रही है उसकी वजह है प्रोडक्शन कम होना। इसके अलावा जो नई बाजियाँ हमारे यहां शुरू हो गई। गवर्नमेंट ने जो कहा उसको इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर पाई। कथनी और करनी में अन्तर हो गया, यह भी एक कारण है। आपकी इजाजत से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्किंग कमेटी की बात कही जाती है, यह वर्किंग कमेटी बड़ी मस्खरी है। उसने एक इकानामिक पैनल बना दिया है और पैनल उन आदमियों का बना दिया है जिनमें दो को छोड़कर सब मिनिस्टर हैं जो जिम्मेदार हैं इकानामी के लिए, प्रोडक्शन के लिए, करप्शन के लिए और होर्डिंग के लिए। तो इतने साल मिनिस्ट्री में रहने के बाद कौन सा सरकार सामने आयेगा जिसको वह देंगे या अपने आपको वह कंडेम करेंगे। मुझे वाकई इस बात की तकलीफ है कि आज देश में ऐसे वाक्यात हैं और बजट जो इन्होंने पेश किया है ऐसे भीके पर पेश किया है जब देश के अन्दर कीमत बढ़ती जा रही है। इसलिए मैं आपको भी बधाई देता हूँ—अब तो आप चेयर पर बैठे हुए हैं—कि आपने बड़ी कंसट्रक्टिव स्पीच दी। मुझे पता नहीं उसका असर होगा या नहीं क्योंकि चिकनी खाल पर असर नहीं होता। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो वर्तमान चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, जो अप्टाचार बढ़ रहा है और बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, जिसकी

[श्री नवल किशोर]

बजह से चारों तरफ आग लगी हुई है, आन्दोलन चल रहा है—गुजरात में आन्दोलन हुआ और अगर मेरी याद-दाश्त कमजोर नहीं है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ ऐसेम्बली का डिस्टाल्यूशन भूपेश गुप्ता की पार्टी ने भी मांगा था, मैं नहीं जानता कि कंस्टीट्यूशनल मैथड था या अनकंस्टीट्यूशनल मैथड था। मगर मैं एक बात जानता हूँ कि इलेक्ट्रेड लेजिस्लेचर कहीं भी हो जब तक उसके पास मेजरिटी हाउस के अन्दर है तब तक उसके डिस्टाल्यूशन की बात करना मैं समझता हूँ न तो डेमोक्रेटिक है, न कंस्टीट्यूशनल है। मैं इसको अनडेमोक्रेटिक, अनकंस्टीट्यूशनल मानता हूँ। लेकिन भूपेश गुप्ता जी ने कहा गुजरात में मास अपसर्ज हुआ। मैं उस बहस में नहीं जाता, ठीक है वहाँ एक बहुत बड़ी क्रान्ति हुई। चूँकि वहाँ इस्तीफा हो गया और ऐसेम्बली डिजाल्व हो गई, चाहे देर से हुई, लेकिन उसका असर पड़ रहा है बिहार के ऊपर। एक मुझे परेशानी होती है कि अगर कांग्रेसमैन भी मांग करते हैं कि प्रेसिडेंट रूल हो जाए तो हम क्या करें? कांग्रेस का जो इंटरनल फ्रैक्शनलिज्म है यह एक बड़ा गड़बड़ पैदा कर रहा है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ गणेश साहब से कि आपने जो अप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पेश किया है इसका भी वही असर होगा जो अब तक होता आया है। श्रीमन्, यह मेरा पाँचवाँ मौका है इस तरह के अप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पर बोलने का। जब मैं 1970 में आया था इस सदन में तब चव्हाण साहब नहीं थे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, कोई और था, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि ब्लैक मनी की पैरेलल इकानामी इस देश में चल रही है। हम जो टैक्स कर रहे हैं वह एंटी इनफ्लेशनरी है, नेशनलाइजेशन

बैंकों का इसलिए किया गया है ताकि जिसकी आपको शिकायत है, क्रेडिट पालिसी में चेंज होगा, बिजिनेस के लिए कम दिया जाएगा, डेफिशिट फाइनेंसिंग के लिए कंट्रोल होगा। ये बातें सुनते सुनते मुझे 5 साल बीत गये। इन पाँच सालों में मनी सप्लाई 10 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा हो गई, प्रोडक्शन कितनी बढ़ी? और अगर भूपेश गुप्ता जी की बात मान ली जाए और रेलवेमैन की सब डिमांड पूरी कर ली जायें तो साढ़े चार सौ करोड़ रुपये चाहिए उस डेफिसिट को बढ़ाने के लिए। तो 125 करोड़ रुपये का डेफिसिट होगा यह बात मैं नहीं मानता क्योंकि कुरेशी साहब ने 75 करोड़ रुपये की डिमांड्स तो पास कर दी थीं जिन पर उनको सन्तोष नहीं हुआ। तो यह कैसे हो सकता है कि भूपेश गुप्त शिकायत करें इन्फ्लेशन की, शिकायत करें कीमतों के बढ़ने की, जो बात उन की सही है और साथ ही साथ काम वह ऐसे करें कि जिस से प्रोडक्शन घटे, कीमतें बढ़ें और इन्फ्लेशन हो। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि यह कौन सा तरीका है। श्रीमन्, मैं अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि गवर्नमेंट इंप्लाइज यूनियन ने भी नोटिस दे दिया है कि वे 10 मई से स्ट्राइक करेंगे। मुझे माफ करेंगे यह कहने के लिए कि मुझे तो लगता है कि जैसे यह कोई बेल प्लान्ट स्वीम है, एक डिजाइन है कि जिस में सारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी पैरेलाइज कर दी जाय और देश की सारी इकोनामी को पैरेलाइज कर दिया जाय ताकि इकोनामी कंप्लीटली कोलैप्स कर जाय और जब यह होगा तो शार्टेज होगी हर चीज की। भूपेश गुप्त जी के पास तो एक ही दवा है व्योरोक्रेट्स और मोनोपोलिस्ट्स। श्रीमन्, मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ और आप ने भी एक बात कही थी कि

होर्ड्स इन दोनों कॅटेगरीज में आ जाय, हो सकता है कि वे मोनोपोलिस्ट की लिस्ट में ही आ जायें लेकिन मैं नहीं समझा कि यह कोयले का होर्डिंग अब कौन कर रहा है। कौन सा मोनोपोलिस्ट उसे दवाये बैठा है। अब तो उस का नेशनलाइजेशन हो गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फर्टिलाइजर का होर्डिंग कौन कर रहा है? कहा गया आप का एग्री इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन। मैंने कई दफा कहा था सदन में और मुझे शर्म आयी इस बात को जान कर और देख कर कि उत्तर प्रदेश में केन डिपार्टमेंट को जो फर्टिलाइजर दिया गया बेचने के लिए उस ने भी उस की चोरबाजारी की, जो एग्री इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन था उस ने भी उस की चोरबाजारी की, जो सीड स्टोर्स को दिया गया उन्होंने भी उस की चोरबाजारी की और जो कोआपरेटिव्स को दिया गया उन्होंने भी उस की चोरबाजारी की। तो जब सारा सिस्टम इस तरह का हो गया तो क्या कहा जाय। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोनोपोलिस्ट्स को भले ही भूपेश गुप्त जी कत्ल कर दें, मैं उस में उन का साथ दूंगा, लेकिन मुझे वह यह तो बतलायें कि इन पांच सालों में जब से यह मोनोपोली कमीशन बना है तब से मोनोपोली हाउसेज में कुछ बढ़ोतरी हुई है या घटोतरी हुई है, उन के असेट्स बढ़े हैं या घटे हैं?

श्री भूपेश गुप्त : बढ़े हैं।

श्री नवल किशोर : उस के बावजूद भी आप उन का साथ दे रहे हैं, एक्सपीडियेंसी से दे रहे हैं, सिलिवेरीटी से दे रहे हैं, अगर उस के बावजूद भी बिजनेस हाउसेज के असेट्स बढ़े हैं तो फिर समाजवाद कहाँ है। मुझे तो ऐसा रुचाल है कि मैं भी समाजवादी हूँ और अपने को पैदायशी समाजवादी

मानता हूँ, लेकिन जब मैं समाजवाद को बूढ़ता हूँ तो मुझे वह कहीं नहीं मिलता इन पांच सालों के बाद अगर चीजों की कमी ही समाजवाद है तो मैं समाजवाद के नजदीक पहुँच गया, अगर रुपये की कीमत घट कर 21 परसेंट रह जाय तो मैं समाजवाद के नजदीक पहुँच गया, अगर देश में आग लग जाय और तमाम गुंडागर्दी हो जाय तो मैं समाजवाद के नजदीक पहुँच गया, लेकिन अगर समाजवाद के मायने हैं कि गरीबी हटे, रोजगारी बढ़े, लोगों का जीवनस्तर ऊँचा हो और सरकार के आंकड़ों के हिसाब से जो 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा आदमी गरीबी के नीचे की जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं वह ऊपर उठें, उन में 15 परसेंट ऐसे आदमी हैं कि जिन की आमदनी 6 या 8 रुपये महीना है उन की जिन्दगी में कुछ रोजनी आये तो कोई ऐसी चीज मुझे इस में दिखायी नहीं देती कि जिस से मैं समझूँ कि कोई चीज इस के अंदर इस प्रकार की है कि जिस से हम यह अंदाजा करें कि आगे चल कर उस से हम को मदद मिलेगी। श्रीमन्, अब मैं बजट की तरफ आता हूँ। श्रीमन्, आज मुझे इस बात का अंदेशा है कि इस देश का जनतंत्र आखिर कब तक चल पाएगा। और जनतंत्र का ठेका अगर मेरे भाई भूपेश गुप्ता ले लें या कोई और पार्टी ले ले तो उससे भी काम नहीं चलेगा। इस देश की आत्मा को आज जगाना पड़ेगा। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि तमाम इन नेगोशिएशन के बावजूद और तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद, भूपेश गुप्ता जी मेरा साथ दें तो देश की 55-56 करोड़ जनता को इन स्ट्राइक्स के अगैस्ट खड़े होकर दिखा सकते हैं, मगर इनमें हिम्मत नहीं है। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि डेमोक्रेसी की पावर गिर रही है और जो पार्लियामेंट का कंस्टीट्यूशन है उसको कमजोर करने

[श्री नवल किशोर]

की कोशिश की जा रही है तो कहाँ आपका ला एंड आर्डर है।

बिहार के अन्दर गधों का जुलूस निकाला गया। हर गधे की पूंछ पर एक-एक मिनिस्टर का नाम लिख दिया गया। क्या मजाक है? यही नहीं आपने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा एक कैपसूल डाला गया जिसमें लिखा है कि गवर्नमेन्ट की फैल्योमें। गवर्नमेन्ट की वायदे खिलाफियां। यह कैपसूल का शौक किसने पैदा किया? सबसे पहले कैपसूल आपने डाला। दो कैपसूल आपने डाले। हाउस के अन्दर कई बार पूछा गया कि उसमें क्या लिखा गया परन्तु आपने बताया नहीं। कम से कम एम्पलाइज ने यह तो बता दिया कि उसके अन्दर क्या लिखा। उन्होंने लिखा सरकार की नाकामयाबियां और जो सरकार ने उनके साथ किए गए वायदे तोड़े वह सब उसमें लिख कर डाला गया। जहां तक मुझे याद आता है इन पिछले 18 सालों में इस हद तक इनडिस्पलिन नहीं था जितना आज है। क्यों है? कौन जिम्मेदार है इसके लिए। आपने कहा होर्डिंग तीन प्रकार की है - कार्मिजियल, इन्वेस्टिक, इनवैन्टरी। सही कहा है लेकिन इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है?

आपने कहा साढ़े पांच करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है पुलिस के अन्दर। श्रीमन्, अगर गुजरात और बिहार इस प्रकार से रिपीट होता रहा तो अगला बजट साढ़े पांच का नहीं, साढ़े आठ और साढ़े नौ का होगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन होर्डिंग को पकड़ा क्यों नहीं जाता। मैं अपने दोस्त श्री भूपेश गुप्ता जी का साथ दूंगा अगर वह हिम्मत करें। जहां भी होर्डिंग होती है उस होर्डिंग को खत्म करने की कोशिश करें तो मैं आपका साथ दूंगा।

I have no sympathy with these hoarders and black-marketeers.

हम एडल्ट्रेटर्ज की बात करने हैं, हम ब्लैक मार्किटीयर्ज की बात करते हैं पर मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पैसा आता कहाँ से है। चाहे वह पेरे पास आए, भूपेश जी के पास आए या किसी और के पास आए। हम ब्लैक मार्किटीयर्ज को या जिनके पास अन-अवं मनी है जबतक पालिटिकल पैट्रोनेज विदडा नहीं करेंगे तबतक हम यह चाहें कि कुछ हो जाएगा, मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि कोई चीज होने वाली है।

रेलवे में श्रीमन्, 136 करोड़ के नए ट्रेक्स बढ़ा दिए और 212 करोड़ के टैक्सिज इसमें आ गए। हम टैक्सिज बढ़ाते जाते हैं। ठीक है बढ़ाइए पर इस सदन के बहुत से सदस्यों के कहने के बावजूद भी आपने कोई नान प्रोडक्टिव एक्सपेंडिचर में कोई कमी की, नान प्लानिंग एक्सपेंडिचर की आइटम काटी? सेंटर के मिनिस्टर इम्पोर्टिड कार में बैठना पसन्द करते हैं, फिएट कार में बैठना पसन्द नहीं करते....

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम् मेहता): हम कभी नहीं बैठते।

श्री नवल किशोर : Om Mehta is a very nice man and an exception. But I do not know whether he is white sheep in his company or a black sheep in his company ... (Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He can come to Parliament riding on a horse... (Interruptions)

वह खुद बताएं कितने मिनिस्टर्स हैं जो इम्पोर्टिड कार में नहीं बैठते। (Interruptions)

श्री नवल किशोर : आज अगर गांधी जी होते तो मैं जानता नहीं कि

हमारी जिन्दगी के ढाँचे को देखकर उनके ऊपर क्या असर पड़ता। शायद वह सोचते कि एक किसान इस देश का प्राइम मिनिस्टर होगा या झोंपड़ी में रहेगा। झोंपड़ी में भी न रहे तो कम से कम सादगी में तो रह सकता है।

आपने जो आस्टिरिटी की बात कही मैं इसकी तारीफ़ करता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ जो कांग्रेस का नाम लेते हैं वे लोग ऐश और आराम की जिन्दगी में बैठे हुए हैं। श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने आज एक बड़ी सही बात कही। (समय की घण्टी) श्रीमन्, मैं जल्दी खत्म कर दूंगा चार-पांच मिनट में। श्रीमन्, भूपेश गुप्त जी ने कहा कि: Radical social changes are not possible under the present regime. तो उनको इस बात का अहसास है, मगर कोआपरेट करना चाहते हैं—किससे? रेडिकल्स इन् दि कांग्रेस पार्टी। अब कौन हैं, श्रीमन्, मैं नहीं जानता क्योंकि आप उस पार्टी में हैं अब तक। मैं हूँ नहीं उसमें पिछले चार-पांच साल से नहीं तो मैं जानता होता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—एक्स कम्युनिस्ट्स जो रेडिकल हैं या उनको छोड़कर, एक-दो और रेडिकल हैं?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Radical is radical.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी० बी० राजू): आप दोनों इस वक्त कांग्रेस को एनलाइज करते जा रहे हैं। दूसरी पार्टी को छोड़ दीजिए।

श्री नवल किशोर—श्रीमन्, मैं तो छोड़ दूंगा मगर भूपेश गुप्त की 50 मिनट की हुई मगर एक बर्ड भी...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Radical social and economic transformations are

not possible. It does not mean that radical measures cannot be taken.

श्री नवल किशोर—एक बात की श्रीमन् मुझे खुशी है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर ने इधर कुछ इम्प्रूवमेन्ट किया है, और मैं गणेश साहव को बताऊँ कि मैं सेन्ट परसेन्ट पब्लिक सेक्टर का हामी हूँ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: How?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE: Yes, hundred per cent; with sincerity and not with your hypocrisy. लेकिन मैं यह बात जरूर चाहता था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर केवल सेंटिमेन्ट पर नहीं चला सकते जब तक उसकी अपनी कुछ इन्हेरेंट वैल्यूज, वरचयूज और क्वालिटीज न हों। मुझे खुशी है पब्लिक सेक्टर जो कल तक एक सिक बाडी था, अब उसने कुछ प्राफिट दिखाना शुरू किया, और उम्मीद है, इस साल में 200 करोड़ का प्राफिट हो जाएगा। मैं गणेश साहव से जानना चाहता हूँ यह जो प्राफिट हुआ है क्या यह कीमतों के बढ़ने से हुआ है या जो इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी थी उसका यूटिलाइजेशन परसेन्टेज बढ़ गया है। अगर इसको बता सकें तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

श्रीमन्, अब मैं इम्पोर्ट्स की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाऊँ और इस बात की याद दिला दूँ आपके जरिए से गणेश साहव को कि जब 107 टेक्सटाइल मिल्स को टेक-ओवर किया गया था तो यह कमिटमेन्ट किया गया था यहाँ कि हम शरीव आदमी को सस्ता कपड़ा देंगे, मोटा कपड़ा देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कितना उन्होंने आज तक दिया? आपकी बात बिलकुल सही है कि 100 करोड़ रु० या 150 करोड़ रु० का हम फाइन काटन इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, उससे सुपरफाइन कपड़ा बनता है। एक बात और इसी विषय में कहना

[श्री नवन किशोर]

चाहता हूँ कि इम्पोर्ट और ये जो लम्बरी गुड्स हैं कस्टम्स के, एण्ड आल दीज थिंग्स, मैं समझता हूँ आप भी इस बात से इतिफाक करेंगे कि उनको भी बंद कर दिया जाए ताकि, जहाँ तक हो सके हमारा पैसा बर्बाद न हो।

श्रीमन्, गुजरात की असेम्बली डि-जाल्व हो गई, पाण्डिचेरी की असेम्बली डिजाल्व हो गई। गुजरात में तो हंगामा हुआ, पाण्डिचेरी में कुछ हंगामा नहीं हुआ। पाण्डिचेरी की असेम्बली का डिस्साल्यूशन कांस्टीट्यूशनल बेसिस पर हुआ। मैं इस बात की मांग करना चाहता हूँ: क्या बजह है कि पाण्डिचेरी में चुनाव कराने में आपको दिक्कत है? वैसे तो श्रीमन्, डिस्साल्यूशन के मानी यह होते हैं, जो ब्रिटिश सिस्टम में है, कि डिस्साल्यूशन के बाद चुनाव जल्दी से जल्दी होने चाहिए। मेरे दोस्त माथुर साहब ने कहा कि वहाँ डीलिटेशन नहीं हुआ। मैं नहीं समझता इसमें कोई डीलिटेशन की बात थी।

(Time bell rings).

दो-तीन बातें कह कर खत्म कर दूंगा। श्रीमन्, अभी माथुर साहब ने जो बातें कहीं रेफ्यूजीज के बारे में, मैं भी चाहता हूँ जो लोग पाकिस्तान से बाकई आए हैं उनको वापस नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, उनके बारे में सरकार सोचे।

डिफेन्स के बारे में मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है कि जो नेवी है मुझे इस बात की खुशी है उसने कम से कम 1971 के बार में बड़ा सुंदर काम किया और दुनिया उससे चकित हो गई, कुछ हमारी निगाह उस तरफ गई है। मगर फिर भी नेवी की तरफ जितनी भी निगाह जानी चाहिए थी मैं चाहता हूँ उसको

और ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाए, उसका माइने-इंजेशन किया जाए।

श्रीमन्, एक आखरी बात कह कर खत्म करता हूँ। वह है कि आपने एक बात कही कि: Reserve Bank could not rise to your expectations. वहाँ हमारे दोस्त त्रिवेदी जी ने कहा कि Reserve Bank is quite helpless because the banks attached to it are working in their own way.

श्रीमन्, मेरा ख्याल है कि इसमें गवर्नमेंट की भी जिम्मेदारी है और गवर्नमेंट को उसे इन्स्ट्रक्शंस देने चाहिए। यह जो क्रेडिट के बारे में उन्होंने बताया कि 450 करोड़ रु० क्रेडिट में जो था इसका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा बड़े उद्योगपतियों को दिया गया उसको भी चेक करना चाहिए और श्रीमन्, मनी की जो कीमत घटती जा रही है, और 30.8 प्रति शत पर आ गई है, मैं समझता हूँ उसकी रोकथाम भी की जाए और मैं आखीर में यह कहना चाहता हूँ आपके जरिये से सरकार को कि अगर इस देश में ईमानदारी के साथ वह चाहती है कि शान्ति स्थापित हो, जनतंत्र मजबूत हो, संसदीय संस्थाओं का मान बढ़े, तो श्रीमन्, आज स्थिति यह है कि उन तमाम पार्टियों को, उन तमाम लोगों को जिनकी आस्था, निष्ठा और विश्वास जनतंत्र और संसदीय प्रणाली में है, उनका सहयोग लेना पड़ेगा, उनका आवाहन करना पड़ेगा और आज वक्त आ गया है कि सबको मिलकर राष्ट्रपिता गांधी का जो रास्ता है, जिसके बिना न समाजवाद आयेगा, न कुछ आयेगा, इसको हम बचायें और कोशिश करें कि देश की उन्नति के रास्ते की तरफ ले जायें।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the back-drop of today's discussion on the Appropriation Bill is what has happened in the

early hours of today and yesterday's arrest. And I hear a person already died in the lock-up, and there is going to be Bombay bandh tomorrow. Tomorrow, there are going to be bandhs in four or five States, namely, Bombay, Delhi, Kerala, Assam, Tripura and some other places. That is one side of the picture of today's discussion because the Appropriation Bill covers the entire activities of the Government. On the other hand, a few days ago, Mr. G. D. Birla said that there is a new look in the Government, and the industrialists could take courage. That means, one of the topmost monopolists of our country has given a clear indication that whatever minor hitches were there between the Government and the monopolies, they have almost been removed. And the monopoly houses now lead the Government just by the nose. They used to serve the Government. But even those minor hitches on some two or three points have all gone. Now, the Government is dictated to. They sign on the dotted line as ordered and dictated by the monopolies. That is the policy that is being pursued by the Government. Now, I should like to ask why the money should be appropriated for the Ministry of Finance at all. Because, one of the biggest sources of accumulation of black money is the evasion of income-tax. That has amounted to 6 to 7 thousand crores of rupees. And I charge the Government that if the Income Tax Department and the Government wanted to, they could lay their hands on huge sums of money. They have not deliberately done it. They are entirely in collusion with them. And that is how, nearly 7 to 8 thousand crores of rupees of income-tax evasion has taken place in our country, and it is continuing. And what a fine argument his senior colleague has advanced that direct tax, for example, income tax, has been reduced so that there is no tax evasion, as if all those people have overnight become honest and that they would pay their portion of income tax. Perhaps, he does not know that in Hong Kong, it is the lowest rate of income-tax and there is the wholesale evasion of income-tax. A leopard does not change its spots, that is in its nature. So, what has been done. It has been given a concession, a bonanza today, deliberately, willingly, wilfully in

order to serve those 75 houses. Now, I say they have proliferated. Some more houses are to be included in the larger category. They have handed over to them the economy of the country, that is, the budget of the country under different heads. That is what they have done. Take, for example, the case of H. D. Mundhra. Is it not a fact—I suppose, Mr. K. R. Ganesh himself knows—that this H. D. Mundhra operates four concerns in the United Kingdom. Photostat copies of those have been provided to the Government. Tax evasion is to the tune of Rs. 4 crores. They could easily get from the sources because they had their assets. Photostat copies have been given to the Government and I say Mr. Ganesh himself knows it. But, has he seen the file in his cupboard, of H. D. Mundhra? No. That is apart from whatever assessment is made. Assessment is made not in an honest way. All those things are hidden accounts, black money. Apart from that whatever assessment is made even on that score these things are happening throughout the entire period of post-Independence period. I make this charge and if the Minister has any facts, let him deny it or rebut it, let him do so. Now, Sir, my friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta was talking of right reaction etc.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAIL): He is not here.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: He is not here. But, what I wish to know is, who is the source of this right reaction? The monopolists or the landlords, and allied with them are the hoarders and profiteers. The entire bunch of monopolists has raided the Government. So, they are with the Government. You can almost put a sign of equality. That is, Government of India = the monopolists and the landlords of our country. If that is so, then the Congress is the biggest source of right reaction. Right reaction is entrenched inside the Congress. That is the chief danger that has been posed to the people of India. Herein lies the danger. There may be right reaction outside. That is quite another thing. But, the source of right reaction itself is in the saddle of power in New Delhi. That is the danger that we are facing in this country.

Sir, why should we appropriate money for the Home Ministry, for its Research

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

and Analysis Wing—unaccounted money, over which there is no control? They have imported gadgets and equipment. They say that the same is meant for counter-intelligence purposes. I say, no. It is being utilised deliberately at the Secretariat Department to crush democracy in India and I charge that these Research and Analysis Wingo-men, plain-clothesmen in the guise of Naxalites murdered and killed democratic cadres and along with them more than one thousand people. Parliamentary democracy is dead in my state. There have been allegations of widespread corruption and allegations of rigging in elections in U.P. and Orissa and also in that constituency in Madhubani, where Ghafoor is supposed to have been elected.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA (Karnataka): Why supposed? He has been elected.

{Interruptions}

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : No, he has not been elected because 35 booths were fully controlled and 100 per cent votes were there. Nobody was allowed to reach them. So, that is how the Home Ministry is being utilised apart from the fact of the powerful role of the Governor, the partisan behaviour and all those things. That being so, who is the killer of democracy, the parliamentary institutions? It is the Congress. The others who might be there have got to be tested if they come to power but as far as I can see it is the right reactionary forces, who are under the entrenchment of the Congress, who have come to power and this is how I have given some specific instances on that score. So, I demand that the entire appropriation on account of the Research and Analysis Wing should be cancelled. Not a single pie should be given for the purpose which is a killer of democracy inside the country and a murderer.

The other thing is, I would like to ask why he gave mis-leading and wrong statement in this very House that he was trying to control prices, inflation and the credit position in the busy season. Rs. 600 crores with the Reserve Bank is the limit and now it has crossed a mark of rupees one thousand crores. In fact there has been a credit boom from June, in these

very few months, in the busy season. The amount has doubled. They professed, they said that the credit had squeezed but in effect today we see that there is a credit boom from Rs. 600 crores to Rs. 1100 crores in the busy season of three to four months. I accuse this Government that on list all this money has been advanced for procurement of food but actually the entire money has gone to these big houses for speculative activities and for helping price-rise and all that. And now you are going to delink the IDBI. Why am I saying so? I have heard a story, I do not remember whether I have told the House or not that the Kirloskars wanted accommodation. Now, the Finance Ministry ordered or gave a directive to the Reserve Bank that without going through the formalities or processes, give the money at once. They objected. They went through the process. Of course the money was given but they completed all the formalities. So, now the IDBI is being delinked from the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank has some experts to govern, may be good or bad but they are there. But they did not want this. Now the IDBI is directly being put under the Department of Finance, directly under the Ministry and obviously then it will be all the more easy to advance credits to the monopolists without any delay or hinderance. That is another side of the picture.

Now, when he was speaking, he was referring to the import of long staple cotton: that is only part of the picture. I should say: Why should we give a single pie to this Commerce Ministry out of the Appropriation Bill? What they have done during the last decade is they have spent over Rs. 600 crores by way of foreign exchange more than that the cotton textile industry could earn by export. How did they do it? Their export was of about Rs. 100 crores. But the raw cotton imports, machinery goods, chemical dyes, import entitlement subsidy to the value of 60 per cent of the export—all those together come to Rs. 600 crores. They exported worth Rs. 600 crores but in order to finance this export, they spent Rs. 1200 crores in a decade. Is it a policy? It is a drain on the country's foreign exchange in hard currency. Is this the export policy for which people

of this country should suffer? And why should they suffer? You have lost Rs. 600 crores by way of foreign exchange in order to lionise this industry, to pump hundreds of crores of rupees into the pockets of the cotton mill magnates. That is on your record. It is not my record. One of the chief jobs of every Commerce Minister is to collect funds for Congress elections. I say this of Shri Bhagat; I say this of Shri L. N. Mishra; I say this of Shri D. P. Chatterjee. They are precisely pressed there and one of their chief functions is to collect funds for the Congress elections ...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Any more examples?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I will give more examples. Suddenly, Shri D. P. Chatterjee removed export duties on a number of jute goods on the plea that synthetics is competing in the world market and on the morrow of such reduction, international prices of jute goods shot up. The net loss to the Government one does not know, but Rs. 100 crores extra would go to the jute magnates within a few months. And in exchange, the jute magnates, the 9 monopoly houses, give some money to the Congress; some say it is Rs. 2 crores; some say 5 crores; some say 10 crores..

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: What is your idea?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: My idea is Rs. 10 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Don't distribute between you two.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, I am quantifying...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: But, on the contrary, the jute growers wherever they are, in Orissa, Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Tripura, Meghalaya,—an estimation has been made and I have made it according to the formula—on a conservative estimation, have been fleeced to the extent of Rs. 4,000 crores. This is the pricing policy of the Government of India. This is the pricing policy they were indulging in. Even the economy of those States has

been ruined because of this drain of Rs. 600 crores for the benefit of the cotton magnates and because of heavy credits that have been advanced to them. On the other hand, the growers and peasantry in many of those States have been ruined. This cotton textile industry flourished on the basis of the countless murders of those men. They suffered; they died; they went to jails and our Swadeshi Government did for the cotton magnates. They have done this and there has been a drain of Rs. 600 crores in foreign exchange. What is this export? I demand ending of importing long-staple cotton and ending of any money being spent on import of cotton textile machinery, chemicals, dyes etc.) that and the subsidy on cotton textile imports. Why should it be subsidised at the cost of the country? That is what I want to know.

I have spoken about jute. 9 monopoly houses have been allowed to grow. One fellow said, one Goenka said privately: Yes, we can give any money to the Government; some money we can give but I will make and I will deposit hundreds of crores in the Swiss bank in the export trade. In this also, they are in collusion with them. These 9 monopoly houses have thousands of crores in the Swiss banks through export trade and this is another picture of this Government. As regards profits the cost-5 P.M. ing Committee recommended that the profits should be 16 per cent of the gross capital investment. That was not adhered to. It was revised and now it has been said that the net profit after tax deductions etc. should be 16 per cent. What does it mean? It means that we have given to the foreign monopolists hundreds of crores. That is the policy that is being pursued. And in this how much the Congress coffers got we do not know. Already it has come to light that some companies that violated the company laws have donated to the Congress and I suppose also to the B.K.D. and the Jana Sangh. There is a report about it in the Press: there is an editorial also.

Now about the army. Why should we go in for a Rs. 2000 crore defence budget? Against whom are we going to defend ourselves? Whom are we going

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to fight? The bogey was Pakistan but now that is gone. Bangladesh is our friend and the truncated Pakistan can never fight us. Then is it America? And if America invades us this sum of Rs. 2000 crores would not help us. To defend ourselves against America it requires something else; it requires what the Vietnamese are doing, what the Cambodians are doing, what the Laotians are doing. That is of a separate nature. This money does not help you and you never say that you fear any attack from America. Then against whom are we preparing except that we are preparing the army to crush the people because you have gone in completely for fattening the monopolies. You did it. You said you were not doing it but now you are saying it unashamedly and openly that you are doing it. The other day Mr. Subramaniam said that if production is to be achieved then monopolies should be allowed to enter into the priority sector and other sectors never caring to enquire how much of their installed capacity is utilised and why the production is stagnant while at the same time their assets have grown at a fantastic rate. How is it that the Britannia Co., the Colgate, Binaca, Union Carbide and others who have entered with a capital of Rs. 12 lakhs or Rs. 15 lakhs have carted away by this time Rs. 20, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 crores and that too in dollars from this country?

That is because of the policy that we are pursuing in regard to them.

Then about land reforms. There are some good and honest people in the Congress also. I never say that all Congressmen are reactionary. I have never said that but the thing is nowhere in India you find the Congress progressive leading a mass peasant movement against the landlords for the implementation of the agrarian legislation that has been passed. It just remains on paper: you never implement it anywhere. The other day one Minister—I won't name him—was telling that the President of a District Congress Committee was saying that if a Harijan is allowed a homestead land and if he builds a house on it, it will be burnt and if he again rebuilds it then he will be burnt. This is what the President of a District Congress Committee is saying.

This is what the Congress is. That is why you have surrendered wholesale in the matter of essential commodities and commodities and foodgrains totally and unabashedly. You have left the whole thing to them and by your policy you have pumped Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000 crores into the pockets of the landlords and big wholesale dealers and profiteers. Why should we appropriate any funds for the BSF? It is supposed to be the Border Security Force. Why are you using it in Patna? Why have you used it in Gujarat? They were shooting down people. I am told that the BSF is being built up as a parallel army. If at any time discontent spreads in the regular army, the BSF will be relied upon to deal with them. So, along with the regular army, you are building up another parallel army. They have secret headquarters. There is no audit or control over the funds. It is just like the research and analysis wing. Why should we spend Rs. 2,000 crores on defence? Why should it not be slashed down to Rs. 1000 crores, by 50 per cent? What is the policy in regard to recruitment? Why is it not done on the basis of the population of each State? The Britishers introduced the martial race and non-martial race.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Please conclude.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I have not taken much time. You are toying with the concept of martial and non-martial races. All classified regiments think that they should be left undisturbed. In fact, you are following the old practice. Do you treat India as one country? You do not. In the matter of the army you are not treating the country as one country. Your recruitment does not follow that policy and the army is being expanded in this way. Now, after the emergence of Bangladesh, there is absolutely no reason why such a huge expenditure should be made on the BSF and the army.

Now, I would like to ask him another question. How is it that the headquarters of all the financial institutions of this country are located in one city? Industry follows in the wake of finance. It is known to everybody. You say that you will have an overall and balanced development of the country. Why should not

Bangalore be the headquarters of one financial institution, Madras of another, Patna of another, Kanpur of another and Calcutta of another, like that? You are not doing that. Why nobody knows. It is an inexplicable policy that you are pursuing in this respect.

Now, the only thing that could curb or touch the black market to some extent is demonetisation. You are persistently refusing to do that. That is one recommendation inadvertently made by the Wanchoo Committee and you tried not to lay it on the Table of the House. That is the one single factor which would be touching black money to some extent, no; fully. So, tax evasion is there and deposits with foreign exchange banks are there. Some FNTUC people went in an ILO delegation to Geneva. It is said they say: "With your money we are industrialising Switzerland." With the unaccounted Indian money deposited in the banks they are industrialising Switzerland. That is the policy being pursued by the Finance Ministry and this Government as a whole. Nobody knows what a huge amount it is.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJTU): Please conclude.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: This is another thing that you are doing. Now, you have delivered wholesale the economy into the hand and foot to the monopolists in every way—in licensing, in accommodation, in raw materials, in export business, subsidy, import entitlement—and in all spheres. That is the panacea—you have found—with the monopolists, Indian and foreign. That is the source for fascism, that is the source of counter-revolution, that is the source which ended democracy in West Bengal, that is which is advising you to build up parallel forces like the BSF and other things, secret police, murder, assassination and all those things. That is what you are going in for.

I am not ready to denounce Shri Jayaprakash Narain as Shri Bhupesh Gupta has done. He may be incorrect in certain things. But I do feel that the Ghaffoor Ministry has no right to exist. He was not elected from that Madubani constituency. Everybody knows. Let there be any proof; it should be proved

to the hilt. He has no right to be there. So, what is the use of raising that bogey of right reaction outside the Congress? You have sold yourself to America. I know that there is a powerful pro-American lobby inside the Congress itself, very powerful. And years ago, you used to send how many officials, secret army people, your intelligence, for training to America? Can you give us that list? If you do, you will understand how the Congress Government is tied up with the CIA as well as the Scotland Yard. That is the position we are in.

I will make another point about the Ministry of Shipping and Transport as well as Irrigation. Power thing has been discussed: I need not go into that any more. Two things I want to say. They say that they are providing for Power this much and then for Fertiliser this much. They have made some provision in the Budget and in the Appropriation. And this year you have Rs. 1200 crores to spend for the import of crude. I say, it was absolutely unnecessary to do so. Is it not a fact that a coal-based oil and petrochemical complex was recommended in 1948-49 by foreign technical study teams? Lurgi Gesellschaft suggested the Fischer-Tropsch process. Now, the technology has far advanced after that. In 1955, the member of the Planning Commission, Dr. J. C. Ghosh, an internationally reputed scientist, drew up a plan for turning coal into oil. Project report and all that were there. But they said that the cost would have been greater. Now, may I ask you? These Rs. 1200 crores in foreign exchange and all the other foreign exchange amount you spend for the import of crude this year; add them up with the foreign exchange that has gone out of the country sent by the oil refineries like Burmah Shell. In Oil India they hold 49 per cent. It comes to Rs. two to three thousand crores. Had you spent in 1945 Rs. 4000 crores for equipment, etc. that were necessary, then there would not have been any necessity now to spend so much, and a flourishing coal-based petrochemical complex could have come up. Even now, you have provided in this budget for three pilot projects. But it will take 10 years to materialise. When the technology is there, if you put it on a war-

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footing, you can do it within two or three years. You are making some three pilot plants—one in Assam, one in Bihar and another out of the peninsular coal in Madhya Pradesh. I also do not know why Rtniganj has been bypassed because they say it would have been the best field for a pilot project, an oil-cum-petro-chemical project and this would have reduced the foreign exchange drain on the import of food which continues unabated.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Kindly make your last point.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Otherwise why this pilot project with hydro-generation process? Advanced technology is there. You can get it at a cheaper cost. This project could be put up within three years. But that is not being done. With this project you need not have spent for foodgrains. You have not provided food for the people. You have not provided land to the peasant. All your agrarian reforms are on paper. Nowhere the peasantry has got even a small land. The agrarian reform legislation which was passed ten years ago by the Congress Government is in cold storage because of class war.

As for your programme of Green Revolution, except or advantage to some upper strata people, it has miserably failed. They have added fertiliser inputs. But they do not know that ever-increasing doses of fertiliser do not increase production. Go to Andhra and see for yourself. Even with more and more fertiliser over a period of five years, without other necessary input, land is not going to return commensurate with the fertiliser inputs. That is why I say all along the line the entire Congress policy is a reactionary policy, a policy of feeding the monopolist, feeding the landlord and, as a result bringing in inflation, price hike, draining the country's precious foreign exchange and resources for the benefit of the foreigner and a few Indian monopolists. Here is the danger to the peoples of India, to the parliamentary democracy and so on. This danger has already reached the States and now the danger lies here. Therefore, what is wrong if the people revolt against you?

That is why, Sir, this Budget should be thrown away and the Appropriation Bill thrown aside as a scrap of paper. It has no relation whatsoever to the welfare of India and the peoples of India. (Time Be! rings). It has gone in the reverse direction. It is anti-Indian, anti-national, anti-people and right reactionary. Your entire policy is right reactionary. I dub the policy that you are pursuing as right reactionary.

Sir, there are some Congressmen who have tried to dispute your policies. Mr. Krishan Kant said that the Congress Party is in the grip of black money. He has openly gone on record in the A.I.C.C. The entire Congress from top to bottom is in the grip of black money and with the policy you are pursuing this is bound to be so. Congress organisation is the source of all corruption, all anti-national things, all anti-Indian things. Therefore, I say this Appropriation Bill should be thrown out being against India, against parliamentary democracy provoking mass murders and all that. That is what you are planning for. You are running in that direction. You are not able to stop. You are not able to mobilise. (Time hell rings.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Please wind up.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Still it is my duty to put on record that we will die rather fighting than submit to the anti-Indian policy, the pro-monopolist, pro-vested interest, rightist policy. We will rather die fighting than submit to this rightist policy.

SHRI N. G. GORAY (Maharashtra): Sir, it will be a very hard job indeed for Mr. Ganesh to reply to all the questions that have been posed in this debate. A good many things that have no relevance whatever to the Appropriation Bill have been brought up here. I was sorry when my friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, not only unleashed his eloquence, his oratory, against the rightists and the fascists, but he thought it fit to criticise and to condemn a person like Jayaprakash Narayan, too. Sir, this is not a new game. So far as the Communist Party of India is concerned, ever since 1934 and especially during the 1942 struggle, they have

been trying their best to denigrate persons like Jayaprakash Narayan and Subasli Chandra Bose. They did not succeed at that time.

SHJU DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA (West Bengal): Nor will they succeed now.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: And I can assure Mr. Bhupesh Gupta that in spite of all his oratory and vehemence, he is not likely to succeed now. Jayaprakash has carved for himself a niche in the hearts of the Indian people. He has a place of his own. It does not depend upon the political power that he wields or the money-bags that he controls. If ever there was a person who was admired only for the merit that he had, (suppose it is Jayaprakash Narayan. When Shri Gupta that he was in wrong company, well, opinions will differ. When he condemns the rightists, I would only take the liberty of pointing out to him that during the freedom struggle, the entire Congress that was led by people like Gandhiji, Subash Chandra Bose, Sardar Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was branded as rightist, the entire Congress was branded as a bourgeois movement, a rightist movement, by the Communist Party of India. So, Sir, I thought that he was talking shop. This is what he will talk. Whoever does not agree with him must be condemned as rightist and fascist, must be opposed, must be denigrated, must be pilloried, and he is, carrying on that game. I do not want to go into that; but I ask what is the relevance of all this to the Appropriation Bill?

The problem to-day is that something has gone wrong with our economy. The whole economic fabric, the whole economic structure, is turning topsy-turvy and, therefore, I am at a loss to know what sort of critique should we offer of this Appropriation Bill or of the Budget or of the economic policy of the Government. It is very difficult. Sir, when the Finance Minister himself admits that there is no possibility of curbing the prices, when we know, whether the Government admits it or not, that there is no possibility of eliminating black money, when we see that the whole Government's economic policy is undergoing a change,

I really do not know how one can evaluate the Appropriation Bill or the Budget or the fiscal policies of the Government in a proper manner. If you remember what you just now said, what does it amount to? It amounts to that the Government has thrown up its hands in despair. They have admitted, as it were, that they cannot change this tendency; they cannot control the prices; they cannot curb the black money; they cannot chuck unproductive expenditure. Whatever Government does, it fails. And therefore, we come to this conclusion that it is almost impossible for the Government to correct this picture, to restore the economic system to any balance, to create any balance or introduce any balance in it. It is going its own way. And therefore, this Appropriation Bill or this Budget or the fiscal policy of this Government becomes a matter of routine. It has no relevance whatsoever so far as effective control of the economic system is concerned. They are not controlling the system at all. Therefore, I do not want to go into the details of it. I only wanted to highlight two or three points because while discussing the Appropriation Bill you cannot cover the entire gamut.

The two or three points that I wanted to discuss were: First the Defence Budget. I thought that much need not be said on that. But after I listened to my friend, Mr. Niren Ghosh, I thought that some clarification was necessary. He again and again—this is not the first time—said in this House and asked, "Why do you want such a big Army or Navy or Air Force? Whom are you going to fight? Is Bangla Desh going to attack you? Is truncated Pakistan going to attack you? Is China going to attack you? Is America going to attack you?" The answer is 'no'. And therefore, the conclusion is that a Defence Budget of this proportion is not necessary. I am really surprised, the same question could be put to many other countries. And no country will say that a particular country is going to attack it. For instance, if you ask Pakistan, "Who is going to attack it?", the only country to which they can point to is India. We know in India that we have never attacked Pakistan. During the last twentyfive

[Shri N. G. Goray] years every time the war started on the initiative of Pakistan. It is not we who invaded the Pakistan territory. It was the other way round. Therefore, it is really sheer romanticism to say that we need not have an Army, we need not have a Navy, we need not have an Air Force, and that the Rs. 2000 crores or Rs. 1700 crores that we are spending on Defence should be slashed down to Rs. 1000 crores or Rs. 800 crores or Rs. 500 crores. I think it is a very suicidal policy. It is completely wrong. It so happens that just now you do not see any enemy. But it will be a great mistake to think or to presume that Pakistan is a truncated country and therefore it is not in a position to attack. Anybody who has any acquaintance with what Pakistan is doing, knows that Pakistan is not weaker than what it was before the 1971 war, but that it is much stronger. Pakistan is much stronger today. China and Pakistan are working in very close collaboration. There is a constant liaison between China and Pakistan. China is helping the underground guerillas in Nagaland, in Mizoram and in other places. They get their training, they get their weapons from there. So, while deciding upon the Defence policy of a country, we have to take all emergencies into consideration. We just cannot create a defence force at the eleventh hour. It is not possible. From that point of view, I would like to say that what we are spending on defence is really not much. It is only three per cent of our national income. Other countries are spending much more. Pakistan is spending nearly 25 per cent. Therefore, I would say that friends like Shri Niren Ghosh should take into consideration this fact that India may not have just now any enemy, but India cannot therefore lower its guard. India has to watch not only its land frontiers, but she has also to watch its sea frontiers or sea-lanes. After all why is China having such a big army? Why is it fast building up its rockets and missiles? Is it going to fight with those missiles with Russia or America? After all what are those missiles that China has? Can they stand even an hour against Russia or America? Still China is building up. It is building up a fleet of submarines. What for? Therefore, defence forces cannot be built

on the theory that India has no enemies and therefore India need not have defence forces. It will be a wrong thing to do. Dealing with that particular problem. I would like to point out that we are very weak so far as our naval armament is concerned. Right from our Independence, we have treated our Navy with scant respect. Navy has been our Cinderella. And I think this is a very wrong policy because India's commitments on the sea are growing. When you talk always about Diego Garcia and accuse America for creating an unnecessary ferment here, you should take into consideration that the whole thrust of the American war machine is not so much against India, but against the developments in the West Asia. Because they are afraid, may be it is not correct. But they are afraid of the challenge that comes from Soviet Russia, from north to the south, and if the Suez Canal is opened tomorrow, it will be possible for Russia to bring its ships down to the Arabian sea in no time. It will be wrong on the part of India, I would say, to think that the American policies, so far as defence forces are concerned, are directed against India. It is a reflection of the super power conflict throughout the world. Somebody will say that there is detente. As I pointed out, it is a very peculiar type of foreign policy that these super powers are playing at. There is detente and there is competition, both. It is a double-handed policy. They are taking no chance. Neither Russia is taking any chance, nor America is taking any chance. Therefore, the proper lesson for India is that we may have friendship with Iran, we may have friendship with Iraq or Pakistan or Bangla Desh. But at the same time we must take care to see that if our sea-lanes are to be protected in times of emergency, we will have to have a good Navy, and a strong Navy. And there exists, I suppose, the Achilles heel of our defence forces. Our Navy is not strong. It has no reconnaissance plans. It has no fleet of submarines, worth the name. We have got three or four submarines. But that is hardly anything. Therefore, I will plead with you that, if it is possible so to do, you should build up a strong Navy with adequate support so that the whole thing becomes a sort of balanced force—Army, Navy and the Air Force. I think you

can cut down a little on the Army because the main question is of fire power and it is not a question of how many people are in the Army. If Pakistan has added two divisions to its Army, it does not mean that India also should have two more divisions. But India should raise its fire power and there the R&D becomes very relevant and I beg of you to see to it that India develops its R&D also.

Then, Sir, the next point that I would like to take up is about the huge expenditure that is being sanctioned for the police. Sir, it shows that our national health is not good at all. Why is it that every year our expenditure on the police is soaring up? Sir, if you take the total expenditure that we are incurring on the police force, on law and order, I mean the total of the expenditure by the Centre plus that of the States, then, most probably, it will reach a figure of about Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 crores per year which is almost equal to the expenditure that we incurred under the British Raj on the defence forces. Sir, this is not a good thing at all. I am very sorry when I find that every time there is a riot, every time there is a disturbance and every time there is some sort of restlessness, it is not the ordinary police who come there but you have to bring in the Border Security Force and the Armed Constabulary and sometimes they are also not enough and you have to bring in the Army. I object to this from two points of view: One is that these people, the BSF, who are really a para-military force, do not know how to deal with the civilian population. I would not like to blame them because they have been trained to put down every resistance and that is how their training has been and, therefore, you find that whenever they are brought in, they start shooting. They do not know how to shoot in the air. But they shoot to kill and, Sir, I become very sorry and I regret this that our young boys and girls are being shot down by our jawans. It happens almost every day, every week and every month. What has come to us? I think we have fallen on evil days when our young people are being killed by the young people in the BSF, when our young people are being confronted by the people in the, BSF or in the police force, one shooting down the other, and when the people try to set fire to the police

chowkies or stone them or brickbat them and the Army comes in. Sir, one of the most significant things is this: What happened at the time of the Gujarat uprising? Sir, when the Army came, the people of Ahmedabad », garlanded the Army. What does that mean, Sir? It is really a significant development. If the people of India begin to think that only the Army will save them, the Army also will develop this notion and will think that it is only they who can save India. It is a reciprocal feeling and if you go on using the Army here, there and everywhere, then they also will start thinking on these lines. I know it for a fact that in the Army camps, the Army officers discuss these things and they ask: "What is wrong with India? Why is it that we are being called in every time and why is it that law and order cannot be maintained by the ordinary police? Why is it that we have to be deployed everywhere?" So, Sir, they know all these things and I would say that whoever is in charge of the BSF or the Armed Constabulary should see to it that these people are properly trained because it seems that increasingly they will have to deal with the civilian population and civilian unrest and they should know how to deal with these things. There should be some riot squads who would know how to deal with the civilian population, with the people, the mass uprisings, the striking workers and so on. These are the categories whom they will have to deal with and I shall be very sorry if all the hundreds, or crores of rupees that we are spending on the Armed Constabulary and the police are only used for this purpose, for putting down the people.

Then, Sir, the last point that I would like to touch upon is this: It is about a very significant thing that happened on the 20th April, that is, last month. I was rather surprised that nobody has thought it fit to give any attention to it. The Tamil Nadu Assembly passed a resolution supporting the idea of autonomy for the States and, Sir, it was described as a turning-point in the history of the Centre-State relations. I was surprised. Sir, that nobody from the treasury benches thought it fit to take note of it. Does it mean that what the Tamil Nadu Assembly has done has no

[Shri N. G. Ooray]

significance at all? Does it mean that this is one more occasion on which they have tried to air their demand for autonomy? It is not so, Sir. If you look to the history of this problem, you will find that it started with the demand of complete separation from the Indian union. That was long back. After Annadurai came to the helm of affairs, it was he who pointed out that this sort of demand will never catch the imagination of the people. The Tamil Nadu people did not want separation. One thing they wanted was more power for Tamil Nadu. And on these lines they have been working. They have been working on these lines persistently, consistently. They appointed the Raia-mannar Committee, which submitted its report. I really wish that all of us go through that report. It is not a sort of harebrained thing. It is not something which some fanatics have asked for. It is a very well argued, cogently argued scheme of things. And, Sir, I would like to point out in all sincerity in the House that when there are such disturbances, whether in Gujarat, Bihar or in Maharashtra, the tendency will be to assert the State autonomy more and more. Do not make any mistake about it, because the people are thinking: Why should we always be governed from Delhi? This is going to happen. People are going to raise all these objections. And that is exactly what Karunanidhi has done. He has pointed out that when the question of Tamilians settled in Ceylon was raised, discussed and decided upon, Tamil Nadu was not taken into confidence at all. The question never was discussed with them. When the people who will be coming back from Ceylon will be their responsibility, when they would come back and settle there—lakhs of them—should not the Centre have consulted Karunanidhi or anybody who is in charge of that particular department? Then, again he has pointed out that so far as taxation is concerned, all sorts of taxes are levied, money is taken by the Centre and the Centre doles out money to the States, why should that happen? The Centre should have a fixed percentage—that's how they have argued. I am not arguing their case. I am not saying that the sort of autonomy that Tamil Nadu has demanded should be conceded. But what I want

to say with all the emphasis at my command is that this tendency is likely to grow. The pattern of federalism which we initiated immediately after independence, when Congress was the only party in this country and the power was delegated from the Centre to the States, will be challenged some day or the other. As the States grow stronger, as these forces of dissent grow, it is possible that the States will ask for more autonomy. Now, it is for us to think coolly about these questions, to see whether the same pattern could be continued or not, to provide for the time when this demand for autonomy will grow, and to see to it that it does not come to a friction with the Centre. If you can think like that, if you appoint a committee which will go into the Centre-State relations and try to find out how these relations could be adjusted so that India becomes a really federal entity, then I suppose the growing friction or the alienation between the Centre and the States would stop. So it is one of the very important points which the Tamil Nadu Government has raised, and I hope that the Home Ministry will take note of it.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are debating the Appropriation Bill in the background of the fact that the value of the rupee is 31 paise. There is all round scarcity in the country and the corruption is beyond redemption both in the Government and in the country. Therefore, we have got to be careful to see that appropriation, as usual, does not amount to misappropriation. So far as the Government is concerned, it is correctly worried about our national production national economy. But the method that is being advocated in a very subtle way, namely, to encourage the private sector and to give all powers to the private sector sooner or later, is pregnant with serious consequences. Even the little sincerity that is there in the Government cannot be practised because of the people who are in charge of implementing the national plans and policy. They belong to particular class which has the least love for the masses. They do not have a sense of patriotism which can create a sense of urgency. So, problems are there. Leave

aside for a while all that we have achieved during the four five-year plans admission of failures is too serious. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am a Member of the Plan Committee (A) on the Fifth Five Year Plan. Some literature has been circulated by the Committee. They are very eloquent about the failures of our Government. They say that we have not got the number of wagons which is necessary for carrying coal or goods from one place to another. The second point that they make out is about the shortage of cement. The third point is about the shortage of power, amongst others.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, if all these basic things which are necessary for the movement of goods, production of goods, creation of factories, etc. are not there, can we say that ours is a good and efficient Government or that ours is a Government which can claim to be there on the treasury benches?

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I shall draw your particular attention to a scandalous position positively taken by this Government. This Government professes socialism. There are people who had pinned their faith in the promises of the Congress party and the Prime Minister and had given them a five-year chance. It is quite a long time now but since the last election they have heaped discredit and disservice to the cause they profess. This bankrupt Government running on credit is allowing in West Bengal a particular business house, namely, the Mukherjees of Bakulia house, who are running the INCHEK Tyres Limited and National Rubbers Limited, to manage these companies on 4 or 5 per cent share only. The remaining money has been given by the nationalised banks and the financial institutions of the Government. And what is more scandalous is this. The Company Law Ministry after an audit found out that these companies were running at a huge loss and the whole profit was going to one M/s. G. Banerjee & Co., set up for the purpose of both purchase and sale. Both through the process of purchase and the process of sale, this G. Banerjee & Co. is making profit whereas these two Companies were running at a loss. Why were they not purchasing from the market direct? Why

were they not selling in the market direct? That was the question? So, there was a question of special audit by the company law board. And the special audit has been abandoned because our socialist Government, which included my good friend, Mr. Gokhale as the Company Law Minister, was satisfied, after hearing the explanation of this corrupt management, that there was no case for a special audit. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I wanted a copy of this explanation to show the loopholes and where the inaccuracy was. The Minister has said that it is not possible to supply a copy of the explanation on administrative ground otherwise, this Government is shielding this corrupt management by taking their explanation on its face value. I say the whole Department is corrupt. There should be a thorough enquiry, a thorough probe as to why a huge amount given to such corrupt companies both as working capital and for capital expenses and why inspire of finding the fault that they have set up an imaginary company, which is making profit at the cost of these two companies through the process of purchase and through the process of sale, the Government was slow to takeover their management under the Industries Development and Regulation Act. Why did they not take-over the management of this company? There is only one because they are hand in glove with this corrupt management. INCHEK management claim they are producing 1500 tyres a day. I challenge this. Let there be an enquiry and you will find out the difference in the alleged production figure and the stock position. Either this quantity is produced or they are sold in the black market without recording in the stock. It is an inflated figure shown to hoodwink the Government and the public for the purpose of taking this huge loan. This is how the things are going on. Let the Government enquire immediately about the stock position and takeover the management even now. They would not do it. Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I understand that such a nefarious company is going to be given further money by the Government of India to instal a rubber tyre factory in Uttar Pradesh. And one particular M.P. is canvassing for it, and the management had a feast with the U.P. Governor also at his mediation. This was all anti-national anti-

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[Shri Dwijendraial Sen Gupta]

to serve the interests of private business houses only. All these things are there. Who is going to control these things? I demand a thorough enquiry into the whole affair.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the money which we are going to pass today will be used for the purpose of different Departments of the Government, including the Home Department. There is a Department known as the Central Bureau of Investigation. Yesterday, Mr. K. C. Pant said when the question of missing scientist, Mr. Sarkar, was raised, that if the Bihar Government wants, then we shall lend the C.B.I. Why should the Bihar Government ask for it? Why should not the Central Government take notice of it and proceed on their own? Mr. Sarkar's wife is frantically making a statement that let there be an investigation by the C.B.I. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there was another scandal in Bihar, which has not been looked into either by the Bihar Government or by the Central Government, *visa-vis*, C.B.I. One lady Professor of Patna was missing and the name of a particular Governor of Bihar, now a member of the Central Cabinet was also publicly involved in this affair of missing. It came in the press but the C.B.I. did not enquire into the matter. What is this thing? Most scandalous. My friend, Mr. Rabi Ray, knows all these things and he is nodding his head. The lady remains un-traced for about two years now. What for is this Government here? Why should we pass this Bill? I see the Government is there to pamper its Police, apply MISA for the purpose of curbing democratic movements, and detaining trade union leaders and political workers under MISA. I have materials with me to substantiate the same.

Sir, the West Bengal Government has arrested and kept under MISA 9 employees belonging to the Secondary Education Board of West Bengal. They are leaders of the Union of the employees of the said Board. Their only fault was that they were demanding an enquiry into corruption practised by the management of the Board. In 1970 and 1973

Secondary Education Board gave the work of printing question papers to a fictitious. The question papers were out. This is a scandal. It was discovered that there was no such press. Papers worth lakhs and lakhs of rupees were purchased but there is no account for it. There were some other specific charges of corruption and the Union demanded an inquiry into the whole affair. Is this demand illegal? Is this demand improper? I believe you will agree that this demand for an inquiry into the charges of corruption was quite patriotic and the Union should be thanked. Is not this demand very patriotic? For this simple thing 9 union leaders who were also incidentally employees of the Secondary Education Board have been arrested under MISA by the West Bengal Government. They include the President, the Secretary, the Vice-President and other leaders and office-bearers of the said Union.

Sir, this MISA, when passed by Parliament, was done on the assurance of the Government that there will be no application of it in cases of trade union leaders or other political leaders in connection with democratic movement. But, that promise is being shamelessly violated.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister of India giving all these names and incidents. That was done on the 27th of March. I met Prime Minister here on the 24th of April. She acknowledged my letter in writing and said when I met her that she has referred the matter to the West Bengal Government. I know West Bengal Government is not going to do anything. I say so because earlier to this thing another Congress Trade Union leader, Shri Sushil Bose, Advocate, and Secretary of the Hospital Workers' Union was also arrested under MISA. Shri" Rothin Taluqdar, Congress M.L.A., was the President of that Union. Shri Bijoy Singh Nahar, M.L.A., a veteran Congress leader and others tried for his release but they failed. If this Government is so vindictive, what can you expect from it? He was, however, released on bail by the Calcutta High Court after about 6 months' detention.

Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, I shall now refer to you certain precious expression from the letter of over 50 old revolu-

tionaries of West Bengal written to the President of India, Shri V. V. Giri, who are no longer in active politics. They include men like Shri Bhupendra Kumar Dutta, aged 80, and Shri Nalini Kishore Guha, aged 85. I shall not read the whole letter. I shall only pinpoint certain passages from it to highlight the problems and remedy suggested. On the question of austerly it says:

.....while austerity is preached to the common people, already in the starvation level, there is no dearth of pomp and lavishment on the part of those who are placed favourably politically and financially. The result is ever-growing cynicism in the mind of the people. Secondly, there seems to be no one here who seems to be keen on or is responsible for seeking some way out of it."

Then, this letter proceeds and says against taking foreign aid and how preference came for foreign aids instead of energising our people and national resources:

"The preference came in vogue of securing foreign aids and loans. With the availability of such easy money corruption spread both high and low. The new advisers were eager to seize the weak spots in higher levels as had grown into a habit with them. The consequent regime of permits and licences offered an unlimited opportunity for the rich to grow richer overnight with accumulation of huge black money. It resulted, in course of years, to unlimited scope for hoarding, black-marketing and profiteering with the attendant vices. Moreover, this scramble for permits and licences gave birth to a regime of graft and bribery and corruption which, because of failure or reluctance of those in power to kill in the cradle by deterrent and exemplary penal actions, has grown and grown and now vitiate every facet of our national life."

The letter says in another portion:

.....our greatest grief is that character of the people, which is the primary

and the most precious asset of a nation, has been permitted to be completely smothered."

6 P.M. Then another passage says:

.....areas outside the statutorily rationed areas where many people consider it a day of feast when they somehow can manage to procure two full meals."

This is the condition in the I Mr. Vice-Chairman, ultimately they say as regards the potential fifth Five-Year Plan:

".....it would open up before them another round of opportunities for graft and loot resulting in further concentration of wealth and accretion to the already amassed huge black money. On the other hand, the inevitable imposition of further taxation, mostly indirect, and drainage of physical goods from the country by way of export for mobilisation of resources to finance the plan would generate an unprecedented price hike to the already very high price level and drag the entire nation, barring the favoured few, into a near famine condition."

Then what is the remedy suggested? The remedy suggested is:

"There should be administrative confiscation supplemented by forcible seizure of all wealth—whether open or secret, black or white."

Is our Government going to do it? Certainly our Government is not going to do that bold thing necessary to save the country.

Sir, before I take my seat it is my duty to remind our friends here that today the value of the rupee is thirtyone paise. Gradually it will be going further down, and the example of China's Chiang kai-Shek is before us. Unless we decide to demonetise the thousand-rupee notes or hundred-rupee notes even now as the minimum and crush the parallel economy we shall have to completely scrap out notes as worthless—there will not be any credit for our promissory notes in the market. Thank you.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA**The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1974**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, (have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"I am directed to inform Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 2nd May, 1974, adopted the annexed motion in regard to the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1974.

"I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House."

MOTION

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Limitation Act, 1963, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Shri R. V. Bade
- (2) Shri T. Balakrishniah
- (3) Shri Narendra Singh Bisht
- (4) Shri Chandrfca Prasad
- (5) Shri A. M. Chellachami
- (6) Shri M. C. Daga
- (7) Sardar Mohinder Singh Gill
- (8) Shri H. R. Gokhale ("
- Shri Uinesh .loarder
- <|(> Shri B. R. Kavade
- (ID Shri L. D. Kotoki
- (12) Shriman I. Lakshmikanthamma.
- (13) Shri Madhu Limaye
- (14) Shri Debendra Nath Mahata
- (151 Shri V. Mayavan
- (16) Shri Mohammad Tahir
- (17) Shri Surendra Mohanty
- (15) Shri Noorul Huda
- (19) Shri D. K. Panda
- (20) Shri Prabhudas Patel

- (21) Shri K. Pradhani
- (22) Shri Rajdeo Singh
- (23) Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
- (24) Shrimati Savitri Shyam
- (2?) Shri R. N. Sharma
- (26) Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha
- (27) Shri T. Sohan Lai
- (28) Shri Sidrameshwar Swamy
- (29) Shri R. G. Tiwari
- (30) Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhary

and 15 members from
Rajya
Sabha:

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee:

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the Twelfth Session of Fifth Lok Sabha;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

STATEMENT BY MINISTER**Threatened Railway Strike**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Now the Deputy Minister for Railways will make a statement.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPLA (West Bengal): What has happened to Mr. Fernandes?'

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: He is going to make a statement.

Nil DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): I will

make a statement . . . (Interruption) ... I do not have any latest information about him.

SHRI RHUPESH GUPTA: Everybody is demanding from this side of the House—and also in the other House that he should be forthwith released so that negotiations would start and we will be interested in knowing that. I know you are going to make an official statement—I have no objection to that. This is a crucial thing where all are interested in the negotiations being resumed and that cannot start unless the doors of the jail are opened and he is set free to undertake the negotiations along with others.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, the Minister of Railways in his statement made in the House on 25th April, 1974, informed the House of the strike notice that has been served on the zonal Railway Administrations, on the 22nd and 23rd April, 1974, by the recognised Unions affiliated to the All India Railwaymen's Federation, and some unrecognised unions. He had on that occasion made it very clear that he will make every effort to arrive at a negotiated settlement, and myself and he appealed to all the staff in the Indian Railways to consider the present critical economic situation of the country and not to take any precipitate action which will harm the country's interests. Since then there have been long meetings of the Negotiations Committee under my chairmanship on the 27th, 29th and 30th April, 1974. All the demands were discussed at length and wherever the Government could meet the demands this has been agreed to. The Railway Minister also joined the discussions late in the evening on 30th April, and it was then decided that the minutes of the meetings, the areas where agreement had been reached and the stand on the other items should be finalised on 1st May, at a meeting in Rail Bhavan, where the representatives of all the Unions will meet the Member (Staff). This meeting on the 1st May was attended by Shri A.P. Sharma, Smt. Parvathi Krishnan and Shri Gokhale, but none of the representatives from AIRF or other unions was present. The minutes were finalised on the 1st May and they were further discussed today, the 2nd May and

accepted. The final stand on the demands has been taken.

I shall try briefly to enumerate the various demands of the Unions and the final outcome of the negotiations.

One of the main demands was revision of wages by about 75% and change in the Dearness Allowance formula. The wage bill on the Indian Railways for the year 1972-73 was about Rs. 500 crores. The decision of the Government on the Pay Commission's recommendations gives a benefit of Rs. 110 crores to the railway-men, which means a 20% increase in the wage bill. A further 75% increase in the wage bill would have meant at least Rs. 400 crores of expenditure. After the Pay Commission have gone into all aspects of "wages and Dearness Allowance" and the Government have taken a decision on it, it was not possible now to revise the wages and the Dearness Allowance formula.

One other demand was that there should be a scientific Job Evaluation of all jobs in the Railways, and this has been accepted within the framework of the Pay Commission's recommendations. Considering the large number of categories involved and the complexity of the problem this scientific job evaluation may take at least 3 years, but when once it is done it will definitely be useful and will benefit the staff.

On the question of giving bonus to the railwaymen, since the Bonus Review Committee is seized of the problem, it will be premature to take a decision until the recommendations of the Bonus Review Committee are received by the Government.

As regards the demand concerning working hours and decasualisation of casual labour, we have accepted the Miabhoy Tribunal's recommendation in toto and this gives a benefit of Rs. 35 crores. As regards employment of casual labour, while this cannot be completely precluded, considering the type and conditions of works on the Railways, we have agreed that casual labour will not be utilised in certain specified locations like workshops, yards, stations, loco sheds, etc. for works of a regular and continuous nature. We

(Shri Mohd. Shafi Qurshij

have agreed to a cadre review as early as possible at such of the above locations and create additional posts if necessary. This will benefit a large number of workers.

SHRI N. G. GORAY (Maharashtra): All this has appeared in the press.

श्री रवी राय (उड़ीसा) : जार्ज की रिहाई के बारे में क्या हुआ? उस के बारे में आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Please, let him complete.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The hon. Minister can turn his face that side and say all this; we shall plug our ears. They may be interested in the voice of the Minister.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: As regards the demand for the supply of subsidised foodgrains in grain shops we have agreed that arrangements will be made to open as many fair price shops as necessary so that all points on the Railways, where more than 300 staff are posted, will have fair price shops where grains will be made available at the same scale and rate that the State Government gives.

These fair price shops will be run either by cooperatives or can be licensed to and organised by staff representatives. Government will make available the necessary buildings and the staff to operate the fair price shops will be given on deputation from the Railways if required by the Co-operative Societies. If the co-operatives run into any financial difficulty for purchase of foodgrains, assistance by way of loans to the extent possible will also be given by the Railway Ministry. We have also decided to strengthen the present overseeing machinery for co-operatives and fair price shops so that effective liaison can be kept with the State Governments and the Food Corporation for supply of foodgrains to the co-operatives and fair price shops. It is not possible for the Government to run these grain shops departmentally or to give any subsidy.

The other two demands were removal of anomalies arising out of the Pay Commission's recommendations and a cadre review for Class III and Class IV staff to improve their avenues of promotion. We have accepted these two demands. The cadre review will be undertaken and completed within a period of four months. The removal of anomalies and the cadre review is expected to oenc-fit the staff to the extent of about Rs. 25 crores.

As regards the demand for withdrawal of victimization, we have to make it very clear in the House that it is not our object to victimize any railway worker for trade union activities unless it is accompanied by cases of intimidation, violence, obstructive working or other criminal offences. As regards the demand of withdrawal of victimisation, we have to make it very clear in the House that it is not our object to victimise any railway worker for trade union activities, unless it is accompanied by cases of intimidation, violence, obstructive working or other criminal offences. In fact, the Railway staff, being Government servants, have got all protection under the Discipline and Appeal Rules, as also under article 311(2) of the Constitution. Still it has been agreed that if any cases of victimisation are given to me, I will examine them and personally take a decision. It is not possible to withdraw all cases without any examination by me.

The other demand was that railway workers should be treated as industrial workers and not as Government employees. I have to make it clear in this connection that Railway employees are Government servants, but at the same time they come under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. In view of the great national and strategic importance of the Railways, it has to be run as department of the Government and there is even a separate Budget which has to be discussed and approved by Parliament. Railways being a public utility concern serving the entire population of the country are so very vital to the economic life of the nation that its proper development, investment of sufficient funds for further expansion to meet the needs of 'raffle and inter-ministeria] co-ordination

can best be done only if it continues as a Government undertaking and hence it is not possible to make a change in this respect.

From what I have stated to you, the totality of the demands put forth by the unions is clear. With the demand for 7 per cent increase in wages, the total demand amounts to more than Rs. 500 crores. Considering that the wage bill for 1972-73 was about Rs. 500 crores, it means a 100 per cent increase in the wages. I leave it to the House to judge how it is possible for the Railways to agree to these demands in toto. There are only two alternatives—either to increase the fares and freights or to run the Railways with a huge deficit. Of the total earnings of the Railways, 30 per cent is from passenger traffic and 70 per cent from goods traffic. If the revision is to be confined to freight alone, it will mean that a 100 per cent rise in freight traffic would be necessary. Can the country afford such a steep rise in freight? On the other hand, if the freights and fares are not increased and the Railways run under a huge deficit, where is the money to come from for proper development of the Railways to carry the Fifth Plan traffic? During the Fifth Plan, the traffic is expected to go up by 40 per cent under investment of more than Rs. 2000 crores. If the Railways run under a huge deficit every year, it will not be possible and this will mean that the most essential infrastructure for the nation's economic development will not be available and then again the public of India will suffer. Therefore, both ways, whether it is increase in freights and fares or the working of the Railways at a loss, it can cause damage to the nation. Therefore, there was not other alternative but to consider only those demands which can be met without seriously jeopardising the financial resources of the Railways. Already in these negotiations we have agreed to items which will aggregate to a total of about Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 crores and, together with the pay revision, as a result of the Pay Commission's recommendations, the increased burden on the Railways will be in the neighbourhood of about Rs. 190 crores, which is about 40 per cent of the wage bill of 1972-73. The House will, therefore, appreciate that we have done

the very best in meeting the demands and that if, after this, the railway staff go on strike, they are not doing it in the national interest.

I, therefore, appeal to the House to support us in the stand that we have taken and use all your influence with the public and the railway staff to see that the wheels are kept moving and the country's economy is not shattered.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): It is a misleading and perverted statement, avoiding all the issues; wrong figures and everything wrong. It is not coming to grips.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: On a point of order, the statement that we were all anxious to hear is what they are going to do with regard to one demand for the continuance of negotiations or their resumption and the release of Mr. Fernandes. Now, Sir, in this statement they have suppressed a very material information. The Railway Board has issued a circular and it is circulating amongst the officials and others and that is also responsible for the kind of provocation. The circular says that the Government will ensure: (1) full protection to all workers who come to duty during the strike period; (2) Extension of service for a period of six months to one year to those who are on the verge of retirement; (3) Advance increments to those workers who come to work during the strike period (4) Preference in employment to the children of those railwaymen who carry on the duties during the strike.

"Special recognition of service in the shape of quick promotion and other awards, etc. to those who keep the wheels moving."

Now, Sir, one fact is surprising...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Mr. Mishra admitted it in the Calling Attention Motion.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The hon. Minister has made a statement, and I am surprised. Members opposite, even without realising it, started thumping the tables. You are a very lofty people, Sir,

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

we are all for a negotiated settlement, and negotiations cannot be conducted, as Mr. Goray rightly pointed out, by putting the leaders of the Railwaymen—one of the principal men being George Fernandez—in prison. This is not the way to conduct the negotiations. On the contrary—I have seen, you know very well, Sir—even when the negotiations went on with the Communists in the Malayan jungles—the Communists were fighting against the British—Macdonald conducted the negotiations, and people were allowed to go with guarantee of immunity for those against whom death sentence was pending. They were not arrested. Here, Sir, in the midst of negotiations, they have done it, and this kind of circular is being issued. First of all, there was the cancellation of a number of trains in order to incite the public against the railwaymen, and they are trying to draw away a section of the railwaymen with this kind of circular, and it is entirely wrong. Sir, you should ask the Minister whether what I have read is correct or not.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): On the unanimous desire of the House, we are going to have a discussion on the subject tomorrow, and we are doing away with ...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What is the use of the discussion?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We did not bargain for a statement of this kind.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let me say. I will allow you The House has unanimously decided to do away with the Private Members' Business tomorrow and allow a discussion on this important subject. Is it the desire of the House now to go on discussing this statement?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, it is » perverse, misleading, wrong statement inviting the strike so that they can come down heavily upon the railwaymen. The statement he has made—what is it?

SHRI N. G. GORAY: I would ask Mr. Qureshi whether the statement that

he has made amounts to saying that the negotiations have ended. Have the negotiations ended and have you taken a final decision?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Yes. That is the position.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is our apprehension. In the statement they have locked the door for negotiations. Now, they want to dictate terms to the railwaymen.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं केवल इतना पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दोपहर जिस समय सभी दलों के सदस्यों ने जार्ज फर्नान्डेस की गिरफ्तारी पर प्रश्न किए तो उसके उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा था कि आज सायंकाल को जब सदन समाप्त होने लगेगा तब मैं एक वक्तव्य दूंगा। हम लोगों को यह आशा थी कि जार्ज फर्नान्डेस की गिरफ्तारी के संबंध में मंत्री जी यह बताएंगे कि किन परिस्थितियों में वे गिरफ्तार हुए, उनको छोड़ेंगे या नहीं छोड़ेंगे, लेकिन उस संबंध में एक शब्द भी न कह कर, वे सब बातें जो अब तक समाचारपत्रों में आ गई हैं, उन्हीं बातों को फिर दुहरा दिया। मैं आपके माध्यम से केवल यह जानना चाहूंगा, वे स्पष्ट रूप से इस बात को बताएं, कि इस प्रश्न पर एक घंटे के लगभग चर्चा हुई, और सभी दलों के और सत्ताधारी दल के भी जो सदस्य हैं उन सबने चिंता व्यक्त की इस प्रश्न पर मंत्री महोदय मौन हैं, क्यों वक्तव्य देना नहीं चाहते? तो कृपा करके इसके संबंध में भी कुछ शब्द कहें यह और बताएं कि यह जो बातचीत चल रही थी वह बातचीत क्या इस प्रश्न के साथ समाप्त हो जाती है या चालू रहेगी? इसी के संबंध में हम मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहते हैं।

श्री रबी राय : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि आज जो अभी मंत्री जी ने बयान दिए हैं, यह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में आज सुबह हम लोग पढ़ चुके हैं। मैं आपके जरिए कहना चाहूंगा : क्या आज दोपहर हम लोग जो सम्मिशन किए, उसका कोई मतलब नहीं है? सारे सम्मिशन को नजरअंदाज करके मंत्री महोदय ने कल जो वक्तव्य वह दे चुके हैं और अखबार में दोबारा उसको हम पढ़ चुके हैं यही सब बता रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि अभी मंत्री-महोदय बताएं कि जार्ज फरनान्डेस को कहां गिरफ्तार किया गया है, वे कहां हैं? उनकी रिहाई करके फिर नेगोशियेटेड सेंटिलमेंट की तरफ उनको लाने के लिए क्या विचार कर रहे हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Mr. Tyagi, one from each party. Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: All of us wanted to know about George Fernandes, Also I know of another name, Mr. P. K. Barooah, General Secretary, All India Loco Running Staff Association. He has also been arrested. How many others have been arrested I do not know. These two names have come to me. To this there is no reply.

Another thing. Today at 10 a.m. negotiations were to be resumed. Now the statement says that the negotiations have ended. That means it was a lying statement in order to side-track the issue. And meanwhile they prepared their machinery to sweep down on them. They are provoking.

श्री नवल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, जहां तक रेलवे इंप्लॉईज की डिमांड्स का सम्बन्ध है वह तो उन्होंने सब बता दीं। ये चीजें तो अखबारों में भी आ गई। मैं सिर्फ एक बात जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार न छोड़े,

छोड़े लेकिन यह तो बतायें कि किन सर्कमस्टेंस में, किन परिस्थितियों में उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया? केन्द्र के आदेश से किया गया था कैसे। ऐसे मौके पर उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया तो उसके बारे में भी कुछ इत्तिला सदन को देनी चाहिए।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is an insult to the House. You should protect the dignity of the House. What did he take the permission for? What happened to Mr. George Fernandes? Now in the statement he does not even make a simple reference to him.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The fact is that I do not have full information about who are the people who have been arrested. This is a fact that Mr. George Fernandes has been arrested. But it would be difficult for me to say under what Act he has been arrested. I do not have the details.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: On a point order. There are occasions when the Chair should come to the rescue of the House.

श्री रबी राय : मैंने आपको जानकारी दे दी कि दिल्ली की अथारिटी पर उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया।

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. George Fernandes has not been arrested by the Delhi Junta. He has been arrested by this Government. The Railway Minister is a part of this Government. The Home Minister sits there.

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं सिर्फ इतना बताना चाहता हूं कि स्टेटमेंट मंत्री महोदय का यह पर आया और उन्होंने एक ओर जार्ज फरनान्डीस को गिरफ्तार किया उसका भी कारण नहीं दिया तो ये जो नेगोशियेशन हैं ये खत्म करके आपने इस प्रकार का ऐक्शन लेना शुरू किया है? नेगोशियेशन की गुंजायश अभी है या नहीं है, यह तो बतायें।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : एक ही बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो तफसीलात गिरफ्तारियों की हैं, कल जब बहस होगी तो उसमें मैं रखूंगा। हमने नेगोशियेशन के दरवाजे बन्द नहीं किये हैं। हम इस वक्त भी नेगोशियेशन के लिए तैयार हैं।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What is the meaning of this? Are you ridiculing?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There is limit to a joke.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): It is a question of time. The question is when do you discuss a thing, now or tomorrow. The Minister promises to place all the facts tomorrow in the course of the discussion. And I think you should be satisfied with it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: No, no. What is there in that statement?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY: Point of order.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: He is making misleading statements here. (Interruptions). He talks of negotiations, but at the same time puts the negotiators behind the bars. What does it mean? (Interruptions). He is bringing the House into contempt.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I have already asked the House whether it is the desire of the House to go into the details now.

HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You seem to have a queer idea of our desire. Our desire is to discuss the whole situation tomorrow. But we also want to discuss the question of Mr. George arrest.

श्री रबी राय : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि लोक सभा की लाइब्रेरी में जो स्पाट न्यूज आती है उस में यह स्पष्ट लिखा है कि : George Fernandes has been arrested by the Delhi Police under the orders of the Government of India. मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के ऑर्डर से वह गिरफ्तार किये गये तो इतनी भी खबर अगर वह राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को नहीं देंगे कि किस के आदेश पर गिरफ्तारी हुई तो क्या यह उचित होगा ?

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि विपक्ष में इतने विद्वान माननीय सदस्य बैठते हैं और वह जानते होंगे कि किसी व्यक्ति की गिरफ्तारी रेलवे मंत्री या रेलवे विभाग नहीं करा सकता। यह केवल गृह विभाग करा सकता है और किसी की गिरफ्तारी और किसी की रिहाई के बारे में कोई बयान गृह मंत्री दे सकते हैं, रेलवे मंत्री नहीं दे सकते। तो इस लिए मैं आप के माध्यम से निवेदन करूंगा कि जार्ज फरनान्डीस की रिहाई के बारे में या उन की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में वह गृह मंत्री जी से सवाल करें।

(Interruptions)

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने केवल यह कहा कि जार्ज फरनान्डीस की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में जो तफसीलात हैं वह मैं कल दे सकूंगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यही शब्द आप ने कहे हैं। तो इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि जब आज प्रातः 4 बजे गिरफ्तारी हुई है और जैसा कि मेरे मित्र कह रहे हैं कि गिरफ्तारी गृह मंत्री या गृह मंत्रालय के आदेश से होती है, तो मैं उन की बात को स्वीकार कर लेता हूँ, हालांकि रेलवे ऐक्ट में भी

गिरफ्तारी के कुछ नियम हैं लेकिन इस विषय पर जब मुबह चर्चा हुई थी तो गृह मंत्री श्री मिर्धा जी भी यहां मौजूद थे और कुरेशी साहब भी मौजूद थे और उस समय कुरेशी साहब ने कहा था कि सायंकाल मैं सदन के सामने अपना वक्तव्य दूंगा। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक सरकार जिस के अलग अलग मंत्रालय हैं उन में आपस में क्या इतना तालमेल नहीं है कि वह पूरी सूचना दे सके। कल पर वह इस बात को टाल रहे हैं तो इस का अर्थप्राय तो यह है कि वह कुछ तथ्यों को छिपाना चाहते हैं।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, you should ask him. You are now in possession of the Chair. I am not in possession of the Chair. You should ask him. Sir, are you to believe that he does not know the circumstances under which George Fernandes has been arrested? We credit you with great intelligence. It is a matter of commonsense. Do you think they do not know? AH of them know: they are talking. All of them know. Because of reasons of convenience, they are not expanding on the subject, because they know then everything will be out. Mr. Qureshi, take an oath here and say you do not know how George Fernandes has been arrested. You are fully posted with all the information. Sir, you ask him. All right, forget the oath. Ask Mr. Qureshi a simple question...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): You are prompting me?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am submitting to you. Ask him: "Mr. Qureshi, do you know broadly the circumstances under which Mr. George Fernandes has been arrested?" "Will you please then share the information with the House?" These two simple questions you ask.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Mr. Minister, you have known the feelings of the House, the feelings of the Opposition. Will you be able to add to their information?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have known their feelings...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Will you be able to add anything?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Not today.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why not?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Tomorrow he will do it. I cannot force him.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You did not ask him to do it tomorrow or the day after.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): But I cannot force the Minister.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 3rd May, 1974.