

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 25th July, mi/the 3rd
Srawana, 1896 (Saka)

I he House met at eleven of the clock, Mr.
Chairman in the chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Industrial Licensing Procedures

*91. SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY:!
SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:
SHRI HARESH DEO MALAVIYA:
DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:
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 even after the
formation of the new Secretariat for Industrial
Approvals, disposal of licensing applications
is very slow; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and
what steps Government have taken to improve
the position?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE
(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.
93% of the cases numbering 1161 had been
disposed of within 120 days. The balance of
7% numbering 85 were disposed of beyond
120 days. The back log of 3848 pre-SIA cases
as on 1.11.73 have been brought down to
928 on 1-7-74.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: I am
thankful to the hon. Minister that he has given
a very valuable information that the disposal
of applications has gone up. May I know
from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact
that, along with the disposal of applications,
rejections also have gone up from 41 per cent
to 59 per cent? If so, may I know whether it is
because of the speedy disposal additional
care and proper

care is not being taken in so many cases and
even for very minor details, which are not
available, the applications are being rejected?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Disposal means
both rejection and acceptance. Disposal does
not mean acceptance only. that rejections have
gone up because we are now more
discriminating. We do not just go on adding to
the letters of intent or licences without taking
into account whether a person has got the
capability or capacity to implement it. We are
a little bit choosy in giving letters of intent
and, therefore, the hon. Member will find that
the rejections percentage-wise have gone up
and, in my view, this is a healthy trend.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: I am very glad
to note that the Minister has said 'No' to the
first part of the question, that the Secretariat is
not working slowly but it is working fast. In
this connection I would like to know about the
promise that the hon. Minister made during
the last Session when I raised the question of
a nylon yarn factory in the joint sector by the
State Government. The Minister said that the
matter was being looked into and when I
pressed for a specific answer he said that it
would be given very soon. It is now more than
three months and the Minister can be hauled
up in the Assurance Committee for having
delayed it. I would like to know the position.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is not the
fault of the Secretariat for Industrial
Approvals. It is the fault of myself, my
colleague and a few others. We have not yet
been able to come together and take a decision
in the matter. I would request my Planning
colleague to give some attention to it and take
some decision, whatever it may be.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Regarding
this new organisation, the so-called Industrial
Secretariat, who are the members of the
Secretariat and who are in charge of the
Secretariat? I should like to know the

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

same of the Secretariat-in-charge. May I know whether the antecedents of those people who are disposing of the applications and dealing with them have been carefully gone into in order to find out how many* of them, if any, have any connections, direct or indirect, with the monopoly houses? In this connection I should also like to know from the hon. Minister how many applications this Secretariat received from companies or concerns belonging to the 75 monopoly houses and what is the proportion or the value of their applications in the sense of capital investment and so on compared to the total.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In regard to the last part of the question, I have answered that ever so many times on the floor of this House, and I am sorry I do not have all the numbers with regard to the 75 houses, but I do remember and I recollect that these figures have already been given. And if the hon. Member is interested, I can pass on that information.

Then, with regard to the persons in charge, they are all Secretaries to Government of known integrity, and I have no doubt. . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Names.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The Chairman is Shri R.V Raman, Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development, and the other Secretary is in the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What about other names?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry I cannot immediately reel off the names. All these are Secretaries to the Government, and I have no doubt about their integrity.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, on a point of order. I did not ask whether he has regard for the Secretaries or not. I wanted the names so that we can find out whether we have regard for them or not.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस संदर्भ में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये उद्योगों की

स्थापना के लिये कोई विशेष सुविधा देने जा रहे हैं ? अगर हाँ, तो खासकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तरी बिहार, जो औद्योगिक विकास में सबसे पिछड़े इलाके माने जाते हैं या दूसरे और भाग हैं, तो यहां आपने कोई लाइसेंस दिया है या नहीं ? दूसरे, इनके लिये आपके पास क्या योजना है और कितने लाइसेंस देने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am afraid this is far away from the main question. If the hon. Member is interested, he can put a separate question. These questions have already been answered.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I would like to know the number of applications received from the different States of India by this Secretariat and whether it is also a fact that 40 industrial licences from West Bengal were rejected. If so, on what grounds? A news item appeared in the press that generally they have been chary of granting licences to the entire eastern region including Eastern UP, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Meghalaya and Manipur.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I think this point was raised during the time when we discussed the working of the Ministry of Industrial Development, and I have categorically answered these points. And I would like the hon. Member not to be carried away by press reports, and press reports are some times very much one-sided.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It was a specific question whether 40 industrial licences coming from West Bengal were rejected and, if so, on what ground.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have the figures here, particularly when he puts a pointed question about 40 licences—evidently, he means 40 applications—that have been rejected. I do not recollect forty being rejected.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI: The hon. Minister just now gave the figure about the number of cases that have been rejected. Out of them, what is the proportion of the rejected cases coming from medium

categories and how many have been rejected from the larger house, and also may I know whether any applications have been rejected, applications coming from the foreign collaborating houses? What is the proportion of the rejected cases from the medium-scale industries, those of the individuals who did not belong to the larger houses?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have those statistics with me now.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार से कि जब किसी कारखाने को स्थापित करने के लिये कोई लाइसेंस दिया जाता है तो लाइसेंस देते समय उसके लिये क्या कोई अवधि मुक़र्रर होती है कि यह सामान इतने समय के अन्दर प्रोड्यूस होगा ? और अगर, उतने समय के अन्दर प्रोड्यूस न हो तो क्या सरकार लैटर आफ इन्टेंट देने के बाद उसकी अवधि बढ़ती है ? इस संबंध में, जैसा मैंने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा है, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मारुती कंपनी की ओर से यह कहा गया है कि अभी हम को कार प्रोड्यूस करने की इजाजत सरकार ने नहीं दी है ? क्या यह सत्य है ? यदि नहीं दी है तो क्यों नहीं दी है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I cannot answer the particular question with regard to the car. I do not have the facts before me. But as far as the time limit is concerned there are two stages. First there is the stage of letter of intent. When the letter of intent is issued we provide a time limit during which certain conditions will have to be fulfilled and he will have to apply on that basis for an industrial license. And once an industrial license is given we lay down a time limit for that purpose and if it is not implemented within the time limit it is cancelled. In the past this was not there. Because it was dragging on for years and years we have now fixed a specific time limit for implementation.

श्री राजनारायण : समाचार-पत्रों में मैंने जो पढ़ा है, उसके बारे में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ

कि मारुती कंपनी के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर क्या कहते हैं और इसके बारे में मंत्री जी बतायें...

(Interruptions)

श्री सभापति : जो वह कह सकते हैं वह उन्होंने कह दिया है। बाकी डिटेल् उनके पास नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में शांति व व्यवस्था कायम होनी चाहिये। डिसेन्सी और डेकोरम कोई तोड़ेगा तो उसके लिये हम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं।

Import of Silicon Semi-Conductor Device

*92. SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some leading institutions have instituted an enquiry to find out the extent of country's dependent- on import of silicon semi-conductor device;

(b) if so, the names of these institutions; and

(c) whether Government have provided grants to these institutions for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER who will also assist the PRIME MINISTER in Parliamentary work relating to the DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Department of Electronics had constituted a panel of experts in 1972 For reviewing the level of semi-conductor technology in the country and to identify future liends where R&D efforts should be supported. The Committee included representatives of public sector undertakings, research laboratories, academic institutions and the Department of Electronics. The panel report was presented in November, 1972 and its main recommendations have been approved by the Electronics Commission. In pursuance of these recommendations, action has been taken in, processing

pending applications for new licences as well as in supporting R&D work in the country.

Work relating to semi-conductor devices is at present being conducted on a major scale at the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI) at Pilani, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) and the Solid State Physical Laboratory. In addition, R&D work is also being conducted at many academic institutions. Silicon devices are being produced in the public sector at Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) and the Electronics Corporation of India as well as in some private sector undertakings.

Development work at Pilani will cover a four-year period and involve an outlay of Rs. 67.5 lakhs by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and \$ 7,65,000 to be made available under the United Nations Development Programme. Government have also provided grants for R&D and technical development to CEERI Pilani, TIFR, Bombay and BEL, Bangalore for the above purpose.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, what are the main recommendations of the Panel and how many recommendations of this Panel have been approved by the Electronics Commission and in what stage these recommendations are being implemented? I would also like to know how much quantity of silicon is being imported by money value per year and for the entire period of five years and how much is to be substituted by indigenous manufacture.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, the Panel has made the following broad recommendations:—

(i) There is no scope for further licensing of Germanium Devices and small signal Silicon Devices of the entertainment type;

(ii) Silicon Diodes and Rectifiers and Silicon Control Rectifiers offer one of the largest growth areas as also Silicon Power Transistors;

(iii) Small Scale Integrated Circuits of the linear and digital as well as the hybrid types can be made by the existing industry without further import of know-how;

(iv) Medium scale and Large Scale Integrated Circuits may be given high priority in view of their wide application in crucial areas such as Computers and Defence applications;

(v) Manufacture of all Devices has to be from local diffusion after giving the existing industry one year to adjust to the new policy.

The Department of Electronics has since taken action on all the recommendations made in the report. Licences have been issued and this new policy has been put into effect and the devices would have to be laid from local diffusion. But, as I said, one year's time is being given to the industry to adjust itself to this change. So far as imports are concerned, Sir, full import figures are not available readily, since statistics are displayed by the C.C.I. & E. under the blanket classification of 'electronic components'. I have collected figures of import of silicon semi-conductor devices in respect of two or three categories:—

(1) Discrete Silicon Transistors—About Rs. 1 crore.

(2) Integrated circuits—Rs. 1 crore

(3) M.O.S. LSI—Rs. 10 lakhs.

This makes a total of Rs. 2.1 crores. The import of silicon devices is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2.5 crores. Of these Bharat Electronics imports Rs. 1 crore for its own use.

SHRI MUTKA GOVINDA REDDY: 1

would like to know what amounts have been spent for the last ten years on research and how much has been given to the ENDC for conducting research. What are the institutions that have been given grants, whether they have been properly spent or not?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Sir, so far as the last ten years are concerned, I do not have all the figures, but I have figures for the

amount of grants given to TIFR, for development of solid state microwave diodes, Rs. 3.22 lakhs in 1973-74 and to BEL, Rs. 10 lakhs in 1973-74. As far as I know— I will check on this point—grants have not been given to other institutions prior to this. But so far as the future is concerned, development work at Pilani, as I have mentioned in my main reply, will cover a four-year period and involve an outlay of Rs. 67.5 lakhs by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and 765,000 dollars to be made available under the UNDP.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that 25 to 30 per cent of the silicon semi-conductor devices are foreign components and if they are manufactured locally and substituted, then we would incur foreign exchange of only eight per cent of the total cost. Also we have been told that "we are importing pellets worth Rs. 2 crores. Is it not a fact that if we import a little more of pellets and house them, there will be a greater export potential and we will be able to earn more foreign exchange?"

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, certain exports are already being made. These are of the order of Rs. 12 lakhs in 1972-73 and 1973-74 from the CDIL, and Rs. 1.5 lakhs in 1972-73 and Rs. 4.62 lakhs in 1973-74 from Hindustan Conductors. Then with respect of export of semi-conductor devices, he has made certain suggestions for import substitution and for increasing exports. These I shall get examined.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

Utilization of Rain water for Irrigation

*93. SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI. SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI: SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how much rain water is utilised for agricultural purposes in the country and how much of it goes waste;

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

(b) whether there is any plan under Government's consideration to evolve ways and means for utilising maximum rain water for irrigation purposes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The average annual rainfall in the country amounts to 3440 thousand million cubic metres of which 1881 thousand million cu.m. appears as surface run-off. The utilisable surface run-off is estimated as 666 thousand million cu.m. while the utilisable ground water potential has been estimated as 204 thousand million cu.m., thus the total utilisable water is 870 thousand million cu.m. At the end of 1973-74, it was estimated that 241 thousand million cu.m. of surface water and 96 thousand million cu.m. of ground water were being utilised for the purposes of irrigation.

(b) and (c) Some of the important steps being taken for maximising the utilisation of rain water are:

(i) Expediting the pace of development of irrigation by implementation of larger programmes of major, medium and minor irrigation schemes;

(ii) Integrated use of surface and ground water in the command of irrigation projects.

(iii) Programme of Command Area Development to ensure optimum utilisation of irrigation potential created.

(iv) Modernisation of existing canal systems.

श्री जगदीश जोशी : सभापति महोदय, क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि 2 लाख 41 हजार घन फुट पानी, जिसके उपयोग की उम्मीद लगाई है, उसमें नदियों एवं प्राकृतिक स्रोतों का जल कितना प्रतिशत है ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : इसमें यह दिया गया है कि...

श्री जगदीश जोशी : जो युटिलाइज किया जा रहा है उसमें रिवर वाटर युटिलाइज किया है। एक तो रिवर का पानी है और एक रनिंग वाटर है। तो रनिंग वाटर अलग है। रिवर वाटर ओरिजिनल कितना है, रनिंग वाटर कितना है?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : यह तो, अखीर में, चाहे बर्फ से पानी आता हो या बारिश से पानी आता हो, पानी का स्रोत तो वही है। (Interruption) बर्फ का भी वहीं से आता है रेन्फाल का भी वहीं से आता है। बर्फ तो एक फार्म है रेन्फाल का तो इसमें मैं तो समझा नहीं। स्टेटमेंट में साफ साफ दिया है कि :

"At the etui of 1973-74. it was estimated that 241 thousand million cubic metres of surface water were being utilised for purpose of Irrigation."

श्री जगदीश जोशी : केंद्रीय सरकार छोटी नदी नालों पर बरसाती पानी रोकने के लिये कृष प्रोग्राम त्वरित कार्य के रूप में और सामूहिक रूप में कब तक शुरू करने जा रही है ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : यह भी कार्यक्रम है कि छोटे छोटे नालों को रोक कर जहां सिंचाई हो सकती है की जाएगी।

श्री जगदीश जोशी : आपके प्लान में उसका कितना कवरेज है, क्या उसका प्रपोज़न है ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : इसमें माइनर सरफेस वाटर से—जहां टोटल सरफेस वाटर का अभी आपने स्टेटमेंट में देखा होगा 241 हजार—वहां माइनर सरफेस वाटर से 45,000 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर का इंतजाम हो चुका है 1973-74 में 96 हजार मिलियन क्यू० मीटर ग्राउण्ड वाटर से।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : सभापति जी, हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। जब तक इस

देश में पानी की उपयोगिता कृषि काम के लिये या विद्युत के लिये सही ढंग से नहीं होगी और पूरा पूरा नहीं होगा, तब तक कृषि के सम्बन्ध में और विद्युत सम्बन्ध में उन्नति नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब बाढ़ का समय आता है—बाढ़ क्यों आती है, जब कि वर्षा काफी हो जाती है और खासकर हमारे उत्तरी बिहार में जितनी नदियां हैं उनमें हमेशा बाढ़ आती रहती है जब काफी वर्षा हो जाती है। इस बाढ़ के पानी का उपयोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा करने के लिये कृषि कार्यक्रम, विद्युत कार्यक्रम और पावर कार्यक्रम क्या क्या बनाये गये हैं। और कितना प्रतिशत पानी अभी इसका उपयोग किया जाता है। हम कितना पानी रोककर इसका कैनलाइज कर सकते हैं। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई देशव्यापी योजना बनाई है या बनाने का विचार रखती है ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : सभापति महोदय, कृषि के लिये सिंचाई का महत्व कितना है, यह बात सभी लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके सिंचाई साधनों का विकास किया जाय। जहां तक उत्तर बिहार का प्रश्न है, जहां पर नदियों में बाढ़ आती है उसमें एक बड़ी समस्या यह है कि जब गंगा नेपाल से नीचे आती है तो उसके बाद परा मैदान है और इस के बाद कहीं पर भी गुंजायश नहीं है कि कोई बांध बनाया जा सक। अगर गुंजायश है तो वह नेपाल में या उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा जी में इन नदियों को किस तरह से बांधा जाय, इस बारे में कभी कभी हिन्दुस्तान और नेपाल के बीच में बातचीत होती है। इस दिशा में गढ़क और कोसी में कुछ काम भी शुरू हो चुका है। इसके अलावा कोई आसान तरीका इन नदियों के बांधने का नहीं है और यही बड़ी समस्या हमारे सामने है। जहां तक देशव्यापी कार्यक्रम का

सम्बन्ध है, जितनी भी स्कीमें हैं वे देशव्यापी हैं। देश के कोने कोने में जितनी भी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं, चाहे वे मेजर हों, मीडियम हों या माइनर हों, वे सब देशव्यापी हैं।

श्री भैरो सिंह शेखावत : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि जिस पानी का सिंचाई कार्यों में उपयोग किया जाता है, उसमें से कितनी योजनाएं इस प्रकार की हैं सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में, जो इस समय सिंचाई मंत्रालय, योजना आयोग और सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के विचार-धीन कई वर्षों से पड़ी हुई हैं? अगर ये सारी योजनाएं पूरी हो जाएं तो फिर कितना पानी का उपयोग किया जा सकता है?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : मेजर और मीडियम जितनी भी योजनाएं हैं, वे सिंचाई मंत्रालय में हैं। जो माइनर इरीगेशन की स्कीमें हैं, वे एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत हैं। मेजर और मीडियम स्कीमें जितनी इस वक्त हैं, अगर वे पूरी हो जाएं, तो उनके द्वारा 31.6 मिलियन हेक्टर एरिया इरीगेट हो सकेगी।

श्री भैरो सिंह शेखावत : आप इस बारे में आंकड़े बतलाइयें।

श्री के० सी० पन्त : 1951 में 97 मेजर और 513 मीडियम योजनाएं चौथी योजना के अन्त तक स्थापित की गई थी। इसमें से 22 मेजर और 339 मीडियम योजनाएं समाप्त हो गई हैं। 75 मेजर और 155 मीडियम योजनाएं जो पहिले से चली आ रही हैं, पांचवी योजना में चल रही हैं। एक हजार दो सौ करोड़ रुपये के करीब राशि पांचवी योजना में इस काम के लिये रखी गई है। एक हजार साठ करोड़ रुपया नई मीडियम और मेजर स्कीमों के लिये रखा गया है। इसकी संख्या कितनी है, इस वक्त मेरे पास सूचना नहीं है।

SHRI JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir as per the statement laid on the Table the Minister said, "Some of the important

steps being taken for maximising the utilisation of rain water are implementation of larger programmes of major and medium Irrigation schemes". May I know from the honourable Minister the steps the Ministry has taken to assist the Andhra Pradesh Government "to* implement major irrigation schemes like Nagar Juna-sagar, Pochampad and take up Soma-sila Project? May I also know from the Minister as to what has happened to the proposal submitted by Dr. K. L. Rao about linking up the Ganges with Cauvery?

SHRI K. C. PANT: So far as specific projects in States are concerned, irrigation is in the State sector and irrigation project* are implemented by the States. . .

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: The question has to be answered in posterity.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Centre helps in two ways. One is that they scrutinise the project report and ultimately approve of the project report and the project. Secondly it gives assistance by way of block loan or grant to the States and part of this is used by them for these projects. These are the two ways and within the State Plan, the States allot money to the various projects. Even this year the Planning Commission has made allocation to the State of Andhra Pradesh for its projects. I know that the State of Andhra Pradesh would like some more money to be given to some of their projects. I also share that view personally. But the hon. Minister is aware of the tight resource position and one cannot ignore this position this year. So far as Ganga-Cauvery link is concerned, the proposal is in the conceptual stage.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: The hon. Minister has stated that all water comes from the same source. I want to ask one question about the use of sub-soil water. He is aware of the fact that sub-soil water is a tremendous potential source of irrigation. I would like to know what steps are being taken in order to develop and properly tap the subsoil water through construction of a network of tubewells, particularly in those areas where subsoil water is easily available.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The question of subsoil water and tapping of that water through tube-wells and surface wells is handled by the Ministry of Agriculture as I indicated earlier. Irrigation is divided between the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and Ministry of Agriculture. I think there is some logic behind it and at present it is divided like that. What is necessary is to see that there is conjunctive use of surface water and ground water and this has become increasingly necessary because in the next 25 years all our surface irrigation water will be utilised and so also our ground water. Though today there is so much of water and there are floods and other problems, in another 25 years we will be exhausting this and we will be able to irrigate only about 50 per cent of the crop area then available. Therefore, the question of conjunctive use of ground water and surface water digging of tube-wells and proper scientific projections of the proper manner of development, in my view, are priority areas.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: Is there co-ordination between the two Ministries?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Yes.

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : श्रीमन्, देश के ज्यादातर हिस्से में कुओं से आबपाशी होती है। इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए किसानों की सुविधा के लिहाज से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या ग्रन्डरग्रान्ड वाटर का सर्वे इस उद्देश्य से कि कितनी गहराई पर पानी आबपाशी के लायक उपलब्ध हो सकता है पूरा हो चुका है और सर्वे रिपोर्ट प्रांतीय शासन को दी जा चुकी है ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : अभी सिस्टेमेटिक एसेसमेंट इसका पूरा नहीं हुआ है। एसेसमेंट आजकल किया जा रहा है, सिस्टेमेटिक स्टडी की जा रही है। यह काफी मुश्किल काम है। इसमें होल बगैरह रिग करना पड़ता है। सेटेलाइट्स से जो तस्वीरें आई हैं उनसे भी एग्री-कल्चरल मिनिस्ट्री ने इस दिशा में कुछ काम किया है, उससे भी सहाय्यता हो जाती है। कैसे इस का एक कोऑर्डिनेटेड व्यू ले ताकि

वैसे मोटा हिसाब सेन्ट्रल वाटर एंड पावर कमीशन ने यह लगाया है कि जो वारिश होती है उससे ग्राउन्ड वाटर रिचार्ज 370 हजार मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर होता है। और जो कैनाल इन्फिल्ट्रेशन से रिचार्ज है, जो कैनाल से पानी जमीन में चला जाता है वह 54 हजार मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर है। तो इस तरह से यह कुल 424 हजार मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर है।

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक समाचार की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो कि एक अमरीकन एक्सपर्ट ने प्रकाशित किया है कि सन् 2000 में भारतवर्ष में पानी का दुर्भिक्ष पड़ेगा। क्या इस पर सरकार ने कुछ विचार किया है कि इस में कहां तक सत्यता है या गंभीरता से इस का मुकाबला करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई विचार किया है ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : अमरीकन एक्सपर्ट का तो मुझे ध्यान नहीं है लेकिन एक अखबार में एक स्टोरी निकली थी और एक कोई चतुर्वेदी साहब है उन्होंने ने भी मुझे पत्र दिया था जिस के बारे में बक्तव्य था और यहाँ एक सेमिनार हुआ था जिस में मैं गया था। उस में उन्होंने इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया था, और मैं ने भी आप से पहले कहा कि 25 साल में हम सारे सरफेस वाटर का और ग्राउन्ड वाटर का उपयोग कर लेंगे इस की हम को उम्मीद है और इस में 20 हजार करोड़ रुपया मेजर और मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये ही चाहिये। लेकिन जैसे जैसे कृषि की आवश्यकताएँ बढ़ेंगी उस के हिसाब से सिंचाई की योजनाएँ भी फैलानी पड़ेंगी। तो 25 साल में यह हो जायगा। तो यह देखना पड़ेगा। इस लिये प्रश्न के पहले ही उत्तर में मैं ने कहा कि अब समय आ गया है कि जब एक साइंटिफिक तरीके से पानी का कैसे उपयोग किया जाय, ठीक से ठीक उपयोग कैसे उस का हो इस के साथ ही हम उस की बचत करने की बात भी सोचें और कैसे इस का एक कोऑर्डिनेटेड व्यू ले ताकि

इंडस्ट्री के लिये पानी कितना चाहिये और शहरों के लिये कितना चाहिये इस का निर्धारण हो सके। तो आगे के लिये फ्यूचरिस्टिक प्लानिंग की बात है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत जरूरी है।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : इस सवाल पर कितने घंटे लगेंगे ?

श्री समापति : इरिगेशन का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है इस लिये इस को और सवालों से ज्यादा टाइम देना जरूरी है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चूंडावत : समापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि पानी के विवाद इंटर स्टेट्स के, स्टेट्स के बीच में कितने पड़े हैं, और वह कितने सालों से चल रहे हैं और उन विवादों का फैसला न होने के कारण अभी तक इरिगेशन का कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : मैं समझता हूँ कि जो मुख्य विवाद हैं उन में एक तो कृष्ण का है जिस पर ट्राइब्यूनल ने एवार्ड दे दिया है। एक गोदावरी का है जो कि ट्राइब्यूनल के सामने है। एक कावेरी का है जिसके बारे में राज्यों में बात चीत चल रही है। एक नर्मदा का है जो कि ट्राइब्यूनल के सामने फिर चला गया और पंजाब हरियाणा के बीच में भी पानी का बंटवारा करना है जिस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। बानसागर वाले का भी कमीशन बन रहा है। जहाँ तक दूसरा प्रश्न है कि इस से कितने पानी के उपयोग में कमी हुई, यह जरूर है कि इन के तय होने से कुछ क्षेत्रों में पानी का उपयोग कुछ बढ़ जाता लेकिन कुल जितना पानी मिलता है सिंचाई के लिए अगर इस से अधिक भी पैसा मिलता तो वह और जगह इस्तेमाल हो सकता था, लेकिन यह कहना कि इन की वजह से पानी का सिंचाई के लिए कम उपयोग हुआ, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Dhulap. Last question, please.

SHRI K. N. DHULAP: Sir, I have been wanting to put a question on this for long. I am referring to parts (iii) and (iv) of the answer.

श्री राजनारायण : और भी सवाल हैं।

श्री समापति : हम हर एक मॅम्बर को कई कई बार नहीं बुला सकते।

We have taken more than twenty minutes on one question.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं किसान का बेटा हूँ, खेती करता हूँ, मैं पानी पाता नहीं और पानी कहीं और चला जाता है।

श्री समापति : आप बैठ जाइये।

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, please allow me also. I am also interested in irrigation.

SHRI K. N. DHULAP: Sir, I am referring to replies (iii) and (iv) of parts (b) and (c) of the question. I want to know from the hon. Minister what the percentage of non-irrigation potential is in different States. What steps are being taken by different States for the optimum utilization of the irrigation potential, and within what period they are going to achieve that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Short question.

SHRI K. N. DHULAP: How much time will be required for modernization?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, I do not have the figures for different States. But broadly the utilization is of the order of 80 per cent—a little more or a little less. This is in respect of major and medium schemes. In respect of minor schemes the utilization is hundred per cent. These are short-term schemes and they are utilized very quickly.

So far as the modernisation and the review of the existing system and improvements in existing irrigation systems are concerned, the fifth Plan document contemplates a comprehensive review of the earlier Plan projects at suitable intervals, comprising teams of specialists, scientists, economists, etc. Such review is expected to reveal several steps that can be taken,

specially in the case of agronomy, water management and operation which enhance the utility of these projects with a modest expenditure. The exact amount which has been earmarked to each State project is not yet available.

Raid in Champaran District for Gold Etc.

◆94. SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:

SHRIMATI KUMUDBEN
MANI-

SHANKAR JOSHI:

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:

DR. V. A. SEYID

MUHAMMAD:

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a joint team of Central Bureau of Investigations and Central Excise recently raided the house of one Shri Sitaram Rajhorea in Champaran District in Bihar and recovered huge quantities of gold and documents relating to uranium smuggling; and

(b) if so, what further steps Government have taken in unearthing such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A search of the premises of Rajgarhia brothers at Bettiah was carried out by a joint team of the officers of Customs & Central Excise and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence on 10th June, 1974. Neither any gold nor any document relating to the alleged uranium smuggling was recovered.

(b) Three cases of alleged pilferage of uranium ore are separately under investigation.

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Sir, with reference to part (b), may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of sealing all the lockers in the banks in the country simultaneously and then open the same in the presence of the

owners of lockers and ask them to account for the gold which may be found in the lockers?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, this is actually a question which should be addressed to the Finance Ministry. Part (b) does not concern lockers at all. The question is about uranium smuggling.

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any thefts of uranium have taken place and what steps have been taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the safety and security of uranium in the country?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, I have stated in my answer that there are three cases of alleged uranium theft which are under investigation. Two cases are being investigated by the Bihar Police and the third case by the West Bengal Police. As regards the Bihar cases, request has come from the Government of Bihar for CBI take over of investigation of these cases, and the Government of India has accepted their request, and very soon a formal notification will be issued. On 7-4-74 the Bihar Police raided a house in Jamshedpur and recovered 5½ kgs. of a substance suspected to be uranium. It consisted of 750 grams of yellow coloured powder and the rest ash coloured powder, put in several plastic bags. The samples of the seized material were sent to the Atomic Energy Commission Bombay and the Uranium Corporation of India Limited Jaduguda. According to the report received by the police from the UCIL, the sample contained feeble substance of uranium. The report of the Atomic Energy Commission is still awaited.

As regards the other case in Calcutta, the Calcutta Police arrested 5 persons on 25-6-74 and recovered 525 grams of substance suspected to be uranium from them. 3 more were arrested including 2 in Bihar afterwards in connection with a case registered by Calcutta Police. A case has been registered by the Calcutta Police against all the accused persons and investigation is in progress. The material seized in Calcutta was in 5 different packets. 5 samples of seized material were, therefore, sent to the

4-The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri K. B. Chettri.

Atomic Energy Mineral Division for examination. On chemical analysis, the samples have been found to contain significant amount of uranium.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: Sir, is the Government aware that a police constable was also arrested having been in possession of uranium substance in Bihar and in a press briefing at Champaran where this Rajgarhia' house is located in Bettiah, he said that the Customs officials at Raxaul did not have adequate arrangements for testing different varieties of ores which are smuggled from that place? What steps have the Government taken in view of those serious things that police officials and big officials are involved in the case and what steps have been taken by the Customs checkpoints on the border of Bihar to check this smuggling?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is true that a police constable was arrested in this connection. He is one of the persons arrested and in addition to him, 2 employees of the Jaduguda uranium complex have also been arrested. As regards the customs checkpoint not having arrangements for examining uranium, well, Sir examination of uranium ore is a very complicated matter and very highly specialised techniques are necessary for that. That is why these samples had to be sent to various establishments.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Smuggling has also become specialised and highly technical.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: So it is not possible to have examination laboratories for uranium at the custom posts or nearabout.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: May I know from the hon. Minister whether they have information that this Mr. Rajgarhia has been connected with smuggling of various kinds through Nepal and when the CBI people went, whether they were having, any information about this? About uranium, 'it is there in the newspaper reports of the last few months, that the Mafia gang have shifted their headquarters South East Asia to India and they are very much interested

in smuggling of uranium and the Foid Foundation has also shown how uranium and various other materials can be utilised for illegal purpose. May I know whether they have any information about this and the activities of Mafia gang and other smugglers specially in uranium?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, some of the documents recovered from Rajgarhia brothers did indicate that they have business connections with Nepal and the aspect whether smuggling of uranium was also included in that is under investigation and we have yet to establish any link so far as that is concerned.

As regards Mafia entering into the whole picture of uranium smuggling, we are not aware of any such development.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, all the newspapers reported that large quantities of gold were found in Rajhorea's house. Now you deny it. Why did you not issue a contradiction before? Is this Rajhorea also connected with certain big business houses? Has he any industrial undertakings? And what has happened to that nuclear scientist who was working in Jaduguda and disappeared? His name is Sapan Kumar. His wife alleged that her husband has been killed by a mafia gang. What has happened to that? How many cases of uranium smuggling have been found? You find it in others' possession and not with the proper party, and then the question arises of disposal of those cases. About that mafia gang, is was widely reported in various newspapers and details have been given that they have shifted their headquarters to India. Names have also been given. Have you probed into that matter when so many newspapers spoke about it with details?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: A lot of documents have been recovered in these raids of the premises belonging to Rajhorea Brothers. . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSE: What are those documents?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: They are being examined still. Investigation is going

on. And whether he has any connection with big business houses can only be known after that investigation is over.

As regards the disappearance of Shri Sapan Kumar Sarkar, a geologist of the Atomic Minerals Division, he has been missing since 24-10-1973 and no trace of his whereabouts has been found. According to the enquiries that we have made from the Bihar Police, they say that there is no connection between his missing and the smuggling of uranium.

DR. RAMKRIPAL SINHA: How much has Rajhore contributed to the Congress Party funds in the last general elections? That is my supplementary. . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I seek your protection, Sir. I asked whether he has conducted any investigation into the reports of shifting of headquarters of mafia gang. Has the Government done anything?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There were press reports to that effect and the Government always investigates such matters. But as I said already, we cannot say that the headquarters are shifted to anywhere. These are very wild and generalized statements and nothing can be said about them.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: Has the Government come across a report in the Jan Sangh weekly, Organizer, which alleges mischievously that a Central Minister and whose brother is a Minister in the Bihar Cabinet is involved in this smuggling business, and will the Government take steps to clear the position and stop the mischief which is being perpetrated by this Journal of Jan Sangh?

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: A memorandum is pending before the Prime Minister to take action.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I do not know why I should be asked to comment on press reports.

SHRI I. D. SINGH: In view of the fact that certain incriminating documents have been recovered from the house of Rajgarhias, has Sitaram Rajgarhia been arrested. If not, why?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I do not have information whether he has been arrested or not. . .

(Interruptions)

As I said earlier, a lot of documents have been recovered and they are being examined. Then we would ascertain what the offences involved are in this, whether violation of income-tax or any other thing is involved. Then action will be taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, now please sit

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर है और वह यह है कि तमाम जगह इस बात की जानकारी है बिहार भर में कि उनकी गिरफ्तारी श्री एन० एन० मिश्र के कहने पर रोक दी गई है। यह बात सब लोग जानते हैं और वह बात किसी से छिपी नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please sit down. This is no point of order.

श्री राजनारायण : आप इस बात को क्यों छिपाते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please sit down.

श्री राजनारायण : श्री करपूरी ठाकुर को गिरफ्तार कर के जेल में भेज दिया गया है, लेकिन इनको नहीं पकड़ा गया है।

down. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, a short question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, we are glad and our Prime Minister should be congratulated that we are not making atom bombs. Otherwise, those also will be smuggled out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please put the question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I said we should congratulate the Government for not manufacturing atom bombs.

I should like to know how is it that the hon. Minister does not care to ask the Bihar Government as to Whether this gentleman, Mr. Raghoria, or whatever it is, a very notorious person in that region, has been arrested or is being arrested. Why that enquiry was not made before the Minister comes and answers this question? Is he a small pick-pocket in Bara Bazar?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Well, Sir, I said that some documents have been recovered after the raids. Those documents are being examined and then only it would be clear as to what offences have been committed and what legal action should be taken against them.

Well, Sir, with your permission, I would also like to refer to the observations made by Shri Rajnarain regarding Shri L. N. Mishra. These are most wild allegations and I do not think that they deserve any attention.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, देखिये, मैं अपनी आंखों से देख रहा हूँ कि मिर्घा साहब इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं देना चाहते हैं। यही हमारा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर है जो हम कहना चाहते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, this is no point of order.

श्री राजनारायण : जब उन्होंने कहा तब उन्होंने खंडन किया। हम चाहते हैं कि इस बारे में इन्क्वायरी की जाय कि क्या एल० एन० मिश्र के इशारे पर उनको गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Rajnarain, this is no point of order. Yes, next question

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, यह सत्य बात है जो मैं कह रहा हूँ।

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not called you. I have called the next question.

Appointment of Commissions under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952

*95. SHRI BHOLA PRASAD:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA:
SHRI I. D. SINGH: SHRI
BHUPESH GUPTA: SHRI S. G.
SARDESAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to -state:

(a) the number of commission so far appointed by the Central Government under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952;

(b) the number of cases in which the Central Government have refused the appointment of commissions under the said Act and what were the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government had ordered any inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry act without looking into the allegations charges to find out whether there was any *prima facie* case;

(d) if so, what is the number of such cases;

(e) whether there is any proposal under Governments consideration to appoint a commission under the Act to investigate the charges levelled against Ministers and high officials without any preliminary examination by Government of the allegations and by allowing the same to be made directly to the commission; and

(f) if the answer to part (e) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) According to the information available, 32 Commissions have been appointed by the Government of India under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 till January, 1974.

(b) Commissions of Inquiry under the AM are appointed after Government has satisfied itself that the matter is of public importance and is of the view, after looking into the allegations, that *prima facie*

†Th<^ question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Sanat Kumar Raha.

case exists. It is not possible to indicate the number of times when such proposals were not accepted;

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration.

(t) Government is keen that adequate steps are taken against those guilty of corruption. It is at the same time anxious to discourage character assassination. It is in view of these considerations that a certain procedure has been laid down, as indicated at (b). There are no overwhelming considerations which call for its modification.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the West Bengal Chief Minister announced the appointment of a one-man commission, i.e., Wanchoo Commission, under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, before going into the preliminary examination of allegations and the concrete written charges against the Ministers made by some West Bengal M.L.As and some M.P.s of this House. I want to know—whether Government has agreed to the appointment of such a commission as proposed by the Chief Minister. Shri S. S. Ray. This is my first question.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair].

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Well, Sir, under the Commission of Inquiry Act, the Central Government can appoint a commission and so can the State Governments and the State Governments are not bound to ask the permission of the Central Government before appointing a commission. So, the question of the hon. Member is not correct that no permission was taken, or is necessary,

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: Sir, my second question is whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of West Bengal proposed to amend the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952[^] only to scare out evidence and threaten witnesses so that this whole Act gets infructuous and evidence* be prosecuted. Is it not a fact that the Chief Minister, Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray, proposed to amend the Act in this manner?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Well, Sir, the Government of West Bengal has approached the Government of India for instructions of the President under Article 213(1) of the Constitution for proclamation of the Commission of Inquiry (West Bengal Amendment) Ordinance No. 74 and they wanted certain amendments to be made to which we agreed and as regards the hon. Member's question as to what are the motives of the West Bengal in amending the Act, I am not in a position to comment on it.

SHRI I. D. SINGH: Sir, I would like to know whether in the case of the appointment of the Wanchoo Commission by the West Bengal Government a departure has been made from the practice so far followed in the appointment of previous Inquiry Commissions. The practice so far is, as the hon. Minister stated before the House, that the Government wants to satisfy itself whether a *prima facie* case exists. I would like to know whether in the case of West Bengal this practice was followed or not. Did the Government ever try to find out whether a *prima facie* case existed, whether even any allegations in writing were made and whether appointment of a Commission of Inquiry was demanded?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Well, Sir, as I have said, the State Government considers all the relevant factors, satisfies itself whether the Commission should be appointed under the Act and they act accordingly. There has to be their own satisfaction.

SHRI I. D. SINGH: Was any complaint in writing filed before the West Bengal Government?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Well, Sir, I am not in a position to answer this question. It can be addressed to the Chief Minister, West Bengal, in the West Bengal My. All I can say is that under the Act previous satisfaction of a *prima facie* nature on the part of the concerned Government, which in this case is the West Bengal Government, is necessary before the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, on 5th and 6th June some Congress members in-

cluding MPs and MLAs made certain allegations against the West Bengal Congress Ministers and on the 8th Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Chief Minister of West Bengal announced that he would appoint a Commission and he said the target will go straight to him and here is the statement of the same day published in the 'Statesman' of 9th, I am reading:

"Mr. Ray said he had informed the Prime Minister on Saturday of his decision to constitute the inquiry commission and would leave for Delhi on Sunday morning."

He did leave for Delhi on Sunday morning and returned the same evening to say that the Prime Minister had given clearance for everything. May I know since when it has become the practice to (1) order an appointment of commission of inquiry without going into, looking into the charges, examining them legally whether there is a *prima-facie* case and (2) when the last 32 Commissions have been appointed and none of which recommended the amendment of the Commission of Inquiry Act, in order to enable a commission of inquiry to punish the witnesses and complainants at its own instance summarily why did the Government sanction this amendment? None of the 32 Commissions so far appointed had demanded any such amendment and even the Law Commission in its 41st Report which specifically examined the working of the Commission of Inquiry Act, did not make recommendation of this kind. Was it to suit the convenience of the Siddhartha Shankar Ray's political party or some other reason?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Well, Sir, it is true the Chief Minister, West Bengal, met the Prime Minister in July 1974 and discussed various matters and it is not customary to disclose the talks a Chief Minister had with the Prime Minister . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He disclosed them. The moment he landed at the airport he disclosed everything.

12 Noon

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As regards the amendment of the Commission of . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Prime Minister say anything on this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Niren Ghosh, Mr. Mirdha is saying something will you first let him complete his answer?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: When an amendment was proposed by the West Bengal Government in the Act, they referred to giving the Commission the power to try certain offences summarily. That was all that they asked for and it was thought that there was nothing wrong in vesting the Commission with these summary powers and that is why the Central Government agreed to the suggestion of the West Bengal Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour over.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I request you to kindly allow half an hour discussion . . .

(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Failure of Central Electricity Authority

*96. SHRI R. K. MISHRA:

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI:

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA:

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Electricity Authority has failed in stepping

MI) power generation;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) \ statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the Central Electricity Authority is primarily responsible for formulating the national power plan. Implementation of the plan is almost entirely the responsibility of the State Government! or State Electricity Boards.

The installed capacity for generation has increased from 2.30 million kW in 1951 to 18.50 million kW at the end of the Fourth Plan. There have however, been shortfalls in achieving the targets set in each Plan period for adding to the generating capacity. States could not create additional generation capacity largely because of delays in erection works, inadequacy of finance, delays in supply of equipment and material inputs like steel and cement as well as managerial deficiencies.

In the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to add 16.55 million kW to the generation capacity. To achieve this target, proposals for restructuring the electricity industry are being finalised in a manner which will help to remove some of the past deficiencies particularly on the managerial side. The Government has decided to give priority to power projects next only to Defence in allocation of scarce materials. Supply of equipment is now being ensured largely through indigenous production and is not likely to be a bottleneck. It is also proposed to introduce effective monitoring and information systems so as to closely watch the implementation of the power projects and to take corrective action wherever necessary

Pension to Freedom Fighters of West Bengal

*97. DR. K. K. CHAKRABARTI:
SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI:
SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:
SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications for pension to freedom fighters from West Bengal are pending with the Central Government though a majority

of those applications had been cleared by the State Pension Committees:

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in sanctioning pension to such persons who have already been receiving pension under the State Government scheme for the last seven or eight months; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to expedite disposal of such applications?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to

(c) Of the 22,913 applications received from West Bengal so far, 13,186 cases have been disposed of. In respect of the remaining 9,727, complete information was not available and efforts are being made to expedite their processing with the help of the State Government.

It is not correct that the majority of applications from West Bengal were cleared by the State Committee/State Government. Of the total 22,913, applications in respect of West Bengal, verification reports were received from the State only for 3,032 cases. Of these 3,032, 2,549 applications have been disposed of; the remaining 483 received recently are being processed.

A person who receives a State pension does not, on that ground, automatically become entitled to Central pension but has to fulfil (he conditions prescribed in the Central Scheme for pensions to freedom fighters.

Letter from Secretary-General of Amnesty International

*98. SHRI MONORANJAN ROY:
DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received any letter from the Amnesty International in connection with the recent railway strike;

(b) whether a demand has been made for the release of arrested leaders and workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Action was initiated immediately on the strike being called off, to review the cases of the arrested leaders and workers, With a view to releasing them on a consideration of all the attendant circumstances of the arrest. This was done so as to enable the workers to return to work and to promote the restoration of harmonious relations and normalcy. Out of 1,354 employees detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act as a preventive measure, 1,340 have been released and out of 19,883 employees arrested for specific offences, 19,205 employees have been released.

Plan for re-structuring the present organisational and administrative set up of power division

♦99. SHRI D. N. DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a plan for restructuring the present organisational and administrative set up of Power Division in the Ministry; and

(b) whether the Central Government have held consultations with various State Governments; and

(c) if so, what has been the response from each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) to (c)

A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Proposals for restructuring the electricity industry are under consideration of the Government. Reorganisation of the Power Division of the Ministry is a part of these proposals.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The States are in broad agreement with the proposals for restructuring the electricity industry. However, on some aspects of the reorganisation proposals, such

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as establishment of a separate generation organisation, and vesting the Central Electricity Authority with the power (i) to issue guidelines and directives for the integrated operation of State and Regional Systems and for the inter-regional transfer of power, and (ii) to arbitrate on inter-State disputes between one or more States, some States have expressed different views.

Indo-Sri Lanka on Common Power Grid

*100. SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka and India have decided to set up a committee of experts to study the feasibility of a common power grid; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) and

(b) In the 5th Meeting of the Indo-Sri Lanka Sub-Committee for Economic Co-operation held in Colombo from 3rd to 7th June, 1971, it was agreed to set up a technical committee comprising the experts of the two Governments to go into the details of technical and economic aspects on the linking of the Indo-Sri Lanka power grids. The composition of the Committee, the terms of reference and the time by which the Committee is expected to submit the report have not yet been decided.

Dehoarding Raids in Delhi

*111. SHRIMATI KUMUDBEN MANISHANKER JOSHI:

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dehoarding raids conducted in the Union Territory of Delhi during the first week of July, 1974;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains seized and the number of persons arrested; and

(t) the action Government have taken against those guilty of hoarding?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) 408.

(b) About 94 quintals of wheat, 8 quintals of atta and 3 quintals of rice were seized and 50 persons arrested.

(c) In 172 cases irregularities or violation of Control Orders were detected. Police have registered 111 cases and departmental action is also being taken in all cases.

Shortfall in the Requirement of Power in the country

*102. SHRI GURMUKH SINGH MUSAFIR:

SHRI J. S. TILAK:

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

SHRI KRISHAN KANT:

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirement of power in the country;

(b) the extent to which its availability falls short of requirement;

(c) by when the shortfall is likely to be met; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The anticipated requirements of electric power in the country in the month of July, 1974 is 206 million units a day as against the anticipated availability of 183 million units a day. There is a shortfall

to the extent of 23 million units a day. The region-wise break-up of the requirement and availability is as under:

(All figures in million units)

Region	Requirement	Availability (anticipated)	Surplus/Deficit
Northern region ..	54.0	43.0	(—)11
Western Region ..	55.5	55.0	(—)0.5
Southern Region ..	59.0	50.0	(—)9.0
Eastern Region ..	36.0	33.5	(—)2.5
North-Eastern Region ..	1.5	1.5	..
TOTAL ..	206.0	183.0	(—)23.0

With the expected commissioning of about 5 million KW of generating capacity during 1974-76, and provided there is a normal monsoon in 1975, the energy requirements are expected to be met at an all-India level in 1976-77. However, in view of the uneven distribution of (i) the additions to the capacity and (ii) increase* in the anticipated demands, some of the States may still suffer from power shortages in 1976-77.

(d) 1. Efforts are being made to maximise the output from the present power installations by the following measures:—

(i) A concerted programme for repairs and rehabilitation of generating sets and improvements in the standards of maintenance being taken up.

(ii) It is proposed to introduce a scheme for quality control of coal with a view to match the coal supplies to the design requirements of the boilers;

(iii) A Spares and Service Cell is being organised by the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited for ensuring timely availability of spare parts and facilities for repairs;

(iv) Efforts are being made to flatten demand curves and to introduce integrated operation of the systems in different States so as to enable thermal station to work at high load factors;

(v) The States have agreed to separate the cadres for generation personnel from those required for distribution and transmission, so as to bring about greater specialisation;

(vi) Training facilities for operation and maintenance personnel required for thermal stations are being expanded and improved.

2. States have agreed to a concrete programme for reduction of System energy losses.

5. The projects spilling over from the Fourth Plan and which can be completed during 1974—76, are being given the highest priority.

4. The inputs for the construction of power projects will be given priority next only to Defence for purposes of allocation.

5. A three-tier Monitoring and Information System is being introduced.

6. The State Governments have agreed to re-organise the Electricity Boards with the object of professionalising the management structure.

7. Both Central Water and Power Commission and the Central Electricity Authority are being reorganised.

मन्त्रोच्चारण द्वारा ऊर्जा का उत्पादन

* 103. श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा :

श्री मैरों सिंह शेखावत :

श्री डी० के० पटेल :

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूना में हाल ही में एक भारतीय नागरिक ने अनेक वैज्ञानिकों की उपस्थिति में मन्त्रोच्चारण द्वारा अग्नि प्रज्वलित करने की प्रक्रिया का प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या ऊर्जा के इस स्रोत के संबंध में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान किए जाने के संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है ?

([Production of energy by chanting of Mantras

♦ 103. SHRI V. K. SAKHLECHA: SHRI B. S. SHEKHAWAT: SHRI I. K. PATEL: SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in Poona an Indian citizen recently demonstrated the process of ignition by the chanting of mantras in the presence of a number of scientists;

(b) if so, what is the factual position in this regard; and

(c) whether any action is proposed to be taken for conducting scientific research regarding such source of energy?]

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) :

(क) सरकार का ध्यान 19-5-74 को पूना में मन्त्रोच्चारण द्वारा अग्नि प्रज्वलित करने की प्रक्रिया के प्रदर्शन से संबंधित समाचार पत्र की रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाया गया है ।

(ख) यह प्रदर्शन वैज्ञानिक प्रयोगों द्वारा प्रमाणित प्रतीत नहीं होता ।

(ग) ऐसे मामलों में सरकार, वैज्ञानिकों के प्रायोगिक सत्यापन के आधार पर दिये गये निर्णय का अनुसरण करेगी ।

[THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to a Press Report pertaining to the demonstration of the process of ignition by chanting of mantras on 19-5-74, at Poona.

[] English translation.

(b) The demonstration does not seem to have been verified by scientific experiments.

(c) In such matters Government would be guided by the verdict of the scientists backed by experimental verification.]

भारत-बंगला देश नदी पैनल

* 104. श्री राजनारायण : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-बंगला देश नदी पैनल की बैठक किन-किन तारीखों को हुई थी ;

(ख) ऐसी बैठकों पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

-([Indo-Bangladesh River Panel

* 104. SHRI RAJNARAIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which meetings of the Indo-Bangla River Panel were held;

(b) the expenditure incurred on such meetings; and

(c) the progress made so far by the Panel in its work?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री के० सी० पन्त) : (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) भारत बंगला देश संयुक्त नदी आयोग ने अब तक 9 बैठकों की हैं, जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है ।

1. 25-26 जून, 1972
2. 28-30 सितम्बर, 1972
3. 11-13-सितम्बर, 1972
4. 29-31 मार्च, 1973
5. 19-21 जुलाई, 1973

[] English translation.

6. 8-10 नवम्बर, 1973

7. 28 फरवरी-2 मार्च, 1974

8. 6-12 जून, 1974

9. 17 जुलाई, 1974

(ख) उपर्युक्त बैठकों पर कुल 91,500.00 रुपये व्यय किये गये हैं ।

(ग) आयोग ने अनेक दीर्घकालीन और मध्यम तथा अल्पकालीन प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया है जिनसे भारत तथा बंगला देश को लाभ होगा ।

आयोग ने भारत में बृहत नदियों पर अनेक केन्द्रों से बंगला देश के बाढ़ पूर्व घोषणा तथा चेतावनी संदेश भेजने का प्रबंध किया है ।

दीर्घकालीन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, आयोग ने सिलहट, कछार तथा सहवर्ती क्षेत्रों में बहुदेशीय आधार पर नदी के विकास के लिए एक स्कीम की रूपरेखा तैयार करने तथा गंगा, ब्रह्मपुत्र तथा मेघना नदी बेसिनों के जल स्रोतों का क्षेत्रीय आधार पर विकास करने के लिए संयुक्त रूप में कार्य करने की प्राथमिकता दी है ।

आयोग ने पश्चिम बंगाल और बंगला देश के उत्तरी क्षेत्र में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रमों में समन्वय लाने पर भी विचार किया तथा इनमें तीस्ता पर भारत और बंगला देश की परियोजनाओं के अभिकल्प संबंधी बातों में संगति लाने पर सहमति हुई ।

आयोग ने दोनों देशों में अनेक स्थानीय समस्याओं को हल करने में प्रगति की है जिससे इन क्षेत्रों के लोगों को लाभ होगा ।

फरक्का के अनुप्रवाह में गोराय मुहाना तो गंगा/पद्मा के संयुक्त हवाई फोटो तथा जल वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण पूरे कर लिए गए हैं । एकत्र किये गये आंकड़े भारत तथा बंगला देश में इस क्षेत्र में विभिन्न नदी समस्याओं को हल करने में उपयोगी रहे हैं ।

भारत तथा बंगला देश के प्रधान मंत्रियों की 16 मई, 1974 की संयुक्त घोषणा में निहित निर्देशों की परिपालना में, इस समय, आयोग दोनों देशों को उपलब्ध इस क्षेत्र के जल संसाधनों के इष्टतम समुपयोजन द्वारा फरक्का पर गंगा के गैर-वर्षाकालीन जल प्रवाह में वृद्धि करने के सर्वोत्तम उपायों का अध्ययन कर रहा है।

†[THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission has so far held nine meetings as under:—

- (1) 25-26 June, 1972
- (2) 28-30 September, 1972
- (3) 11-13 December, 1972
- (4) 29-31 March, 1973
- (5) 19-21 July, 1973.
- (6) 8-10 November, 1973
- (7) 28th February to 2nd March, 1974
- (8) 6-12 June, 1974.
- (9) 17th July, 1974.

(b) Total expenditure incurred on the above meetings was about Rs. 91,500.

(c) The Commission considered a number of long-term as well as -medium and short-term proposals which would bring benefits to India and Bangladesh.

The Commission has made arrangements for transmission of flood forecasting and warning messages to Bangladesh from various centres on major rivers in India.

Under the long-term programme, the Commission has given priority to the preparation of the outline of a scheme for river development on a multipurpose base in Sylhet, Cachar and adjoining areas and to work jointly on the development of water resources of Ganga, Brahmaputra and Meghna river basins on a regional basis.

The Commission has also considered coordination of the flood control program-

[] English translation.

in the northern region of Bangladesh and West Bengal and agreed to harmonise the design features of the Indian and Bangladesh projects on the Tista.

The Commission has made progress in the solution of a number of local problems in both the countries which would benefit the people of these areas.

The joint aerial photographic and hydrographic survey of the Ganga/Padma from below Farakka to the Gorai octake was completed. The data collected have been useful in dealing with various river problems in the region in India and Bangladesh.

Pursuant to the directives contained in the Joint Declaration of the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh of 16th May, 1974, the Commission is currently studying the best means of augmenting the fair weather flows of the Ganga at Farakka through optimum utilization of (lie water resources of the region available to the two countries.]

Smuggling of Arms and Ammunition

*105. SHRI N. G. GORAY:

SHRI O. P. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report which appeared in the 'Evening News' of 11th June, 1974 to the effect that seven truck loads of arms and ammunition etc. were smuggled out of India by foreign aeroplanes from private air strips located at the Western Coast of Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) whether Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action so far taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Enquiries made through the State Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra and the concerned Customs Authorities indicated that no such incident had come to their notice.

Lost Due to Disturbances in Saiiui Bazar, Delhi

*106. SHRI MAHENDRA BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA:
SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI CHUNDAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the estimated loss of life and property suffered during the recent disturbances in Sadar Bazar, Delhi; and

(b) the nature of assistance given by Government to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA:): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, property worth Rs. 12,00,450 has so far been estimated to have been damaged in the disturbances that occurred in the Sadui Bazar area on May 5, 1974. Eleven persons are reported to have lost their lives.

(b) An *ex-gratia grant* of rupees two thousand each has been paid to the next of kin of the deceased. An amount of Rs. 3,93,550 has also been sanctioned towards gratuitous relief house subsidy and housing and business loans.

Kali Project in Karnataka

♦107. SHRI H. S. NARASIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has given an assurance to the Karnataka Government on Central Government's assistance for the implementation of the Kali Project in that State;

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

(c) whether the Central aid for Kali Project is within the plan ceiling?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Kalinadi hydro-electric project is a scheme spilling over from the Fourth Plan, and is included in Karnataka's Fifth Plan. The Fifth Plan outlay have not been finalised, but the tentative outlay proposed for this project is Rs. 81 crores. Central assistance is not given for individual Sectors of the State Plan, but the Central Government would assist, through block loans and block grants, the financing of the Karnataka Fifth Five Year Plan, and to that extent would help to finance the Kalinadi project. No Central assistance for this project has been provided outside the Fifth Plan calling.

सदर बाजार, दिल्ली में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की जांच

*108. श्रीमती रतनाबाई श्रीनिवास राव:

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी

श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह :

श्रीमती माधेट आलवा :

श्रीमती सीला दामोदर मेनोन:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 5 मई, 1974 को दिल्ली के सदर बाजार में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के कारणों की जांच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस सिलसिले में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार तथा दण्डित किया गया है ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

{ [Enquiry into the Communal riots of
Sadar Bazar, Delhi

*168. SHRIMATI RATHNABAI SRE-
ENIVASA RAO:

SHRI O. P. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH:

SHRIMATI MARGARAT ALVA:

SHRIMATI LEELA DAMODARA
MENON:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry instituted into the
causes of disturbances which broke out in
Sadar Bazar, Delhi on the 5th May, 1974 has
since been completed;

(b) if so, what are the main findings
thereof;

(c) the number of persons arrested and
punished in this connection; and

(d) the measures Government have taken to
prevent the recurrence of such incidents?]

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग म राज्य
मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (घ)
एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) तथा (ख) 5 मई, 1974 को
थाना सदर बाजार में हुए दंगों के कारणों इत्यादि
की जांच करने के लिए जांच आयोग अधिनियम,
1952 के अधीन एक सदस्यीय आयोग का गठन
किया गया है। आयोग के अपनी जांच पूरी करने
तथा लगभग चार महीने में सरकार को रिपोर्ट
प्रस्तुत करने की आशा है।

(ग) 5 मई, 1974 को सदर बाजार
क्षेत्र में हुए दंगों के सम्बन्ध में दर्ज किये गये 3
मामलों में 156 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे।
इनमें से किसी भी व्यक्ति को अभी तक सजा नहीं
दी गई है।

†[] English translation.

(घ) ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को
रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये
हैं :-

(i) थाना सदर बाजार के क्षेत्र में सामरिक
महत्व के स्थानों पर सशस्त्र टुकड़ियां
स्थापित की गई हैं।

(ii) एक पुलिस उप-अधीक्षक के चार्ज
में थाना कमला मार्केट में शक्तिशाली सशस्त्र
बल की एक सुसज्जित कम्पनी तैनात की गई
है, जो विशेष रूप से दंगों के कारण किसी भी
आपात स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए
सदर बाजार, लाहौरी गेट, हाँज काजी, कमला
मार्केट और जामा मस्जिद में दंगाग्रस्त क्षेत्र
की देखभाल करता है।

(iii) बदमाशों, समाज-विरोधी तत्वों
और साम्प्रदायिक विचार के व्यक्तियों के
विरुद्ध दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता और बम्बई पुलिस
अधिनियम के अधीन कारगर निरोधात्मक
कार्यवाही की गई है।

(iv) सदर बाजार, लाहौरीगेट, कमला
मार्केट, हाँज काजी, जामा मस्जिद, दरियागंज
और कोतवाली थानों के क्षेत्रों में अग्नेस्त्रों के
सभी लाइसेंस धारकों को अपने शस्त्र पुलिस
थानों में जमा करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।
इस निर्देश का व्यापक रूप से पालन किया गया
है। इन क्षेत्रों में नये लाइसेंस जारी करने
पूर्णतः स्थगित कर दिये गये हैं।

(v) इस क्षेत्र के आतताइयों के विरुद्ध
बाहर निकालने की कार्यवाहियां भी शुरू की
गई हैं।

(vi) सभी दुकानों पर, जो वातित जल
(एरेटिड वाटर) और पान बेचती हैं, रात्रि
के 11 बजे के बाद खुले रखने पर प्रतिबन्ध
लगा दिया गया है। इन स्थानों पर बुरे तत्वों
की भीड़ को रोकने के लिए ऐसा किया गया
है।

(vii) ईदों और अन्य सामग्री, जैसे खाली बोतलों इत्यादि, जिन्हें छतों पर से शस्त्र के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है, के एकत्र करने के विरुद्ध निषेधात्मक आदेश जारी किया गया है।

(viii) दैनिक आसूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और दिल्ली खुफिया विभाग की विशेष शाखा के साथ निकट सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है।

[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) A one-man Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 has been set up to inquire into the causes etc. of the disturbances that took place in the Sadar Bazar area on the 5th May, 1974. The Commission is expected to complete its inquiry and submit report to the Government in about four months' time.

(c) 156 persons were arrested in three cases registered in connection with the disturbances that occurred in the Sadar Bazar area on May 5, 1974. None of these persons has been convicted so far.

(d) Following measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents:—

(i) Armed pickets have been set up at Strategic points in the area of P. S. Sadar Bazar and patrolling has been intensified round the clock.

(ii) A well equipped company of strong armed force has been stationed at P. S. Kamla Market under the charge of a Dy S. P. which covers the riot affected area in Sadar Bazar, Lahori Gate, Hauz Qazi, Kamla Market and Jama Masjid specially for meeting any emergency caused by riots.

[] English translation.

(iii) Effective preventive action has been taken against bad characters, anti-social elements and communal minded persons under the Cr. P. C. and the Bombay Police Act.

(iv) AH the fire arms licence holders in the areas of P. S. Sadar Bazar, Lahori Gate, Kamla Market, Hauz Qazi, Jama Masjid, Darya Ganj and Kotwali have been directed to deposit their arms in the police stations. This direction has been largely complied with. Issue of fresh licences in these areas has been totally suspended,

(v) Externment proceedings have also been initiated against desperadoes of the area.

(vi) All shops which sell aerated water and pan have been prohibited from being kept open beyond 11 p.m. This has been done to prevent gathering of bad elements at these places.

(vii) A prohibitory order has been issued against collection of bricks and other material such as empty bottles etc. which can be used as missiles on roof tops.

(viii) Day-to-day intelligence is being collected and a close liaison is being maintained with the special branch of the CID, Delhi.]

Boundary Questions between Haryana and U.P., and Maharashtra and Karnataka

*109. SHRI KRISHAN KANT:

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:

SHRI GURMUKH SINGH MUSAFIR:

SHRI J. S. TILAK: SHRI A. G.

KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answers to Starred Questions 31 and 106 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st February, 1974 and 25th April, 1974 respectively and state the progress so far made in resolving the boundary questions between Haryana and U.P. and Maharashtra and Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT): The Chief Ministers of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh met me on the 17th May and suggested that I should arbitrate and that my award would be accepted by both the parties. I have accepted the suggestion. Accordingly, discussions with the representatives of the Governments of Haryana and U.P. and collection of necessary data are in progress with a view to arriving at a fixed boundary.

In the case of the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka, our efforts in the direction of finding out an equitable solution which would command maximum acceptability are actively proceeding.

Revision of the Fifth Five Year Plan

*110. SHRI O. P. TYAGI:

DR. RAMKRIPAL SINHA:

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR:

SHRI S. C. ANGRE:

SHRI GANESH LAL MALL

-Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question 214 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd May, 1974 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision in view of the steep rise in prices to revise the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far the basic objectives of the Fifth Plan are likely to be achieved under the revised plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a and b) As stated earlier, the Planning Commission have undertaken various exercises to determine what adjustments are necessary in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan as well as advising on measures needed to combat the present inflationary situation. These exercises are continuing.

(c) All care is being taken to safeguard the basic objectives outlined in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan to the extent possible.

Home for old and Ailing Freedom Fighters

*111. SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for setting up a Home in Karnataka State for the old and ailing freedom fighters of the South;

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

(c) by when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c) while no proposal is under consideration to set up such a Home in Karnataka; Government have decided to set up one in the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The Union Territory Administration have been asked to send detailed proposals about land etc.

Development programmes for P. and T. Circle, Kerala

*112. SHRI S. KUMARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the development programmes which are likely to be implemented in the P&T Circle Kerala during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present telephone exchange building in Quilon, Kerala, is not adequately equipped for proper functioning of the telephone exchange;

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to be included in the development programmes; and

(d) if not; what are the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) The 5th Five Year Plan has

not yet been finalised. However, as per the draft issue of the 5th Five-Year Plan which has been prepared, the development programmes which are likely to be taken up during the 5th Plan in Kerala Circle are indicated in the statement.

(b) The present „ telephone exchange provides the minimum facilities.

(c) In the immediate future it is proposed to rent out new accommodation from the municipality for shifting some of the services like Trunks, Carrier, etc. During the 5th Plan it is planned to construct a new second telephone exchange.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

POSTAL FACILITIES

Statewise targets for the 5th Five-Year Plan as regards postal services, have not yet been finalised. Even now all villages in Kerala State have post offices. There is a daily delivery of mails in all the villages. The existing postal services in Kerala State are thus quite adequate.

TELECOM. FACILITIES

(a) During the 5th Five-Year Plan it is proposed to add about 36,000 lines (net addition) to telephone exchanges in the Kerala State. The important telephone exchanges which are likely to be set up/expanded are indicated below:

1. Ernakulam to be expanded from 5,000 to 8,000 lines.
2. Trivandrum Crossbar expanded from 3,000 to 5,000 lines.
3. Calicut to be expanded from 6,000 to 7,500 lines.
4. Cannanore to be expanded from 1,500 to 2,100 lines.

New exchanges to be set up at:

1. Palghat 1,800 lines.
2. Trichur 4,000 lines.
3. Alwaye 1,200 lines.
4. Quilon 1,200 lines (second exchange).

(b) *Open wire systems to be installed at—*

- (i) 19 Nos. of 8-channel carrier systems.
- (ii) 19 Nos. of 3-channel carrier systems.

(c) *Co-axial Systems*—Most of the important stations of Kerala Circle have already been connected either by co-axial cable or underground carrier cable by the end of the 4th Plan itself. During the 5th Five-Year Plan a co-axial link linking Trivandrum with Madras via Nagarcoil, Madurai, Trichi, Pondicherry is under execution.

(d) *Long Distance PCOs and Combined Offices*—During the Five-Year Plan it is proposed to open 100 long distance PCOs and 300 combined offices.

(e) *Microwave IUHF Schemes*—The following microwave/UHF systems are likely to be commissioned in the 5th plan period,

- (i) Kozikode-Ooty.
- (ii) Ernakulam-Coimbatore-Salem. (iii) Kozikode-Manjeri. (iv) Trichur-Kunnamkulam.
- (v) Kozikode-Kalpetta.
- (vi) Kottayam-Palai.

(f) *Trunks*—(1) Trunk Exchanges at Quilon, Kozikode and Palghat are likely to be expanded during the 5th Plan. It is proposed to add 100 trunk boards at various stations in Kerala Circle to meet the traffic growth.

(2) S.T.D. is likely to be introduced between Ernakulam-Narakkal, Ernakulam-Alwaye, Ernakulam-Kozikode, Kozikode-Cannanore, Palghat-Coimbatore. Additional circuits on existing point-to-point S.T.D. routes at Ernakulam and Trivandrum are likely to be provided.

(g) *Buildings*,—(1) A telecom. Building is under construction at Ernakulam for housing the trunk automatic exchange to be installed during the 5th Plan.

(2) Plans for the construction of buildings at Alwaye, Quilon and Kottayam are also under process.

Appointment of a Commission on charges of corruption against Ministers of West Bengal

*II3. SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: SHRI L.

MAHAPATRO: SHRI BHOLA

PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of West Bengal met the Prime Minister in June, 1974 in regard to the appointment a Commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act, to go into the charges of corruption against some Ministers in that State and had discussion with her on the subject;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the announcement about the Commission was accompanied by a statement by the Chief Minister suggesting certain amendments to the Commission of Inquiry Act; and

(c) whether the Central Government is aware that the Chief Minister who had earlier proposed the appointment of the Commission, later on decided not to submit any memorandum to the Commission?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Chief Minister of West Bengal met the Prime Minister in June, 1974 and discussed various matters. It is not customary to disclose the nature of such discussions between the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers.

(b) A Commissions of Inquiry (West Bengal Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 has been issued by the Government of West Bengal in order to vest the Commission of Inquiry constituted by that Government with larger powers than admissible under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

(c) No.

Brahmaputra floods

♦114. SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURA-GOHAIN:

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI:

SHRI N. P. CHAUDHARI:

SHRI I. D. SINGH:

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered in respect of crops, cattle, human lives. Government and individual property on account of floods in the Brahmaputra and its tributaries in Assam during the month of June last;

(b) what relief was provided to the affected people; and

(c) what measures have been taken by the Central Government for controlling the Brahmaputra and its tributaries?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The State Government of Assam have made a rough preliminary assessment of the damage caused by floods and erosion during June and early in July in the rivers of Assam, according to which the damage is as following:—

	Rs.
Damage to crops . . .	191 lakhs
Damage to houses . . .	10.11 lakhs
Damage to public utilities . . .	0.72 lakhs
Cattle lost . . .	165
Human lives lost . . .	8

Separate figures of damage caused by floods in the Brahmaputra and its tributaries and other rivers of Assam have not been reported by the State Government. A detailed assessment of damage caused by floods if possible only after the floods recede completely.

(b) The State Government of Assam made arrangements for shifting the marooned people to safe places and providing food and shelter to the people affected by the floods. An amount of Rs. 4.65 lakhs as gratuitous relief has been sanctioned by the State Government of Assam for this purpose. The State Government have also sanctioned Rs. 50,000 as test relief for providing employment, as necessary, to the flood affected people.

(c) The State Government of Assam is responsible for the planning and implementation of flood control measures in the Biahamputra and its tributaries. The measures implemented during the plans upto the end of 4th Plan consist of 3,000 kms. of embankments and 44 town protection schemes. These have provided reasonable protection to about 7 lakh hectares of area prone to floods. Such measures are being continued in the vulnerable areas according to the availability of funds. The State Government had also undertaken, before the floods of 1974, construction of 8 retired embankments, 5 anti erosion schemes and raising and strengthening of existing embankments wherever necessary to stabilise the benefits from the works already implemented.

Research work in industries

*115. SHRI IB. ANANDAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.S.I.R. has announced any scheme for a closer coordination between research and industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has not announced any new scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्र शासित विद्युत् विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए प्रस्ताव

*116. श्री रामराव ध्यानीबा जगतप अवरगावकर : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा उक्त राज्य में केन्द्र शासित विद्युत् विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार को भेजे गए प्रस्तावों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किन-किन परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत किया गया है ; और

(ग) स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का कार्य कब प्रारम्भ होने की संभावना है ?

[[Proposals for the Centrally administered power development projects in Maharashtra

*116. SHRI R. D. J. AVERGOANKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals submitted by the Maharashtra Government to the Central Government regarding the Centrally administered power development projects in that State;

(b) the details of the projects which have been approved by the Central Government; and

(c) by when the approved projects are likely to be undertaken?]

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री के० सी० पन्त) :
(क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) महाराष्ट्र सरकार से राज्य में स्थित परियोजनाओं को केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं के रूप में शामिल करने के लिए निम्नलिखित तीन प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे। प्रत्येक की स्थिति नीचे दी जाती है।

[] English translation.

1. चन्द्रपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र : महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा 1972 में भेजी गई परियोजना रिपोर्ट में 221.6 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर 4×200 मेगावाट और 1×500 मेगावाट सेटों के प्रतिष्ठापन के साथ एक 1300 मेगावाट केन्द्र का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। इस रिपोर्ट की केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग में जांच की जा रही है। यह परियोजना चन्द्रपुर कोयला खानों के प्रस्तावित विकास के साथ भी जुड़ी हुई है। बहरहाल, यह परियोजना 16.5 मिलियन किलोवाट के पांचवीं योजना के लक्ष्य में शामिल नहीं की गई है।

2. काल्वा, कोराडी और चन्द्रपुर को जोड़ने वाली 400 के० बी० लाइन : यह लाइन पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र में बहद्वार केन्द्रों और कोयला क्षेत्रों में पड़ने वाले बृहद्विद्युत् केन्द्रों के बीच एक बृहदाकार अन्तः सम्पर्क बनाएगी। यह लाइन सारी की सारी महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पड़ती है। पारेषण लाइनों के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम केवल अन्तर्राज्यीय लाइनों से ही संबंधित है। अतः यह लाइन पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य की योजना में शामिल कर ली गई है और केन्द्रीय सैक्टर की योजना में इसके शामिल किए जाने को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है।

3. तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत् संयंत्र की क्षमता में 500/600 मेगावाट की वृद्धि : इस प्रस्ताव तथा परमाणु विद्युत् संयंत्रों के प्रतिष्ठापन के लिए कुछ अन्य प्रस्तावों पर परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग द्वारा अभी कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है।

[THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The following three proposals were received from the Government of Maharashtra for including the projects

•[] English translation.

located in the State as Central Projects. The position in regard to each is given below:

1. Chandrapur Thermal Power Stations.— A 1300 M/V station with an installation of 4×200 MW and 1×500 MW sets has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 221.6 crores in the project report sent by the Government of Maharashtra in 1972. The report is under examination in the Central Water & Power Commission. The project is also linked up with the proposed development of Chandrapur coal mines. The project is not, however included in the Fifth Plan target of 16.5 million kW.

2. 400 k.V. line connecting Kalwa, Koradi and Chandrapur.—This line would form the major interconnection between the large load centres in the Western Maharashtra and the large thermal power stations in the coal bearing areas. This line lies entirely within the State of Maharashtra. The Centrally sponsored programme for transmission lines relates only to inter-State lines. As such, this line has been included in the State Plan during the Fifth Five-Year Plan and its inclusion in the Central sector Plan has not been accepted.

3. Extension of Tarapur Atomic Power Plant by 500/600 MW.—No decision on this and some other proposals for installation of Atomic Power Plants has so far been taken by the Department of Atomic Energy.]

Manufacture of Medical Electronic Equipment by Philips India Ltd.

•117. SHRI J. S. ANAND: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Philips India Ltd., has been granted permission to manufacture medical electronic equipment in addition to the manufacture of radios and record players;

(b) whether the technical know-how for manufacturing such equipment is indigenously available in India and whether Elec-

tronics Corporation of India, Bharat Electronics, and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre have the technological sophistication required for the purpose;

(c) whether the permission to Philips India is likely to cause hardship to local manufacturing firms; and

(d) if so, whether Government are contemplating to reconsider their decision in the interests of indigenous manufacturers?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Philips (India) Ltd. had applied in September, 1970, for the manufacture of Medical Electronic Equipment such as Patient Monitoring Systems etc. No letter of intent has, as yet, been granted pending clearance under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

(b) Indigenous development in this area has been undertaken at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, Electronics and Radar Development Establishment, Bangalore and by several private parties. Production of Medical Electronic Equipment is being undertaken at the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad and by private sector undertakings.

(c) and (d) The proposal is now before the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. Various aspects including availability of indigenous know-how and the impact on the indigenous industry, both in the organised and in the small scale sector will be taken into consideration before a final decision on the proposal is taken.

Industrial Growth Rate

*118. SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN:

SHRI GANESH LAL MALI:

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA:

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

(a) whether it is a Fact that the industrial growth rate during the Fourth Five

Year Plan period was 4.1 per cent against the target of 8 to 10 per cent; and

(b) if so, what is the comparative industrial growth during the years 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 and what are the reasons for a substantial shortfall in the growth rate?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The simple arithmetic average annual growth of industrial production for the first four years of the Fourth Plan period, namely, from 1969-70 to April, 1973—January, 1974 (ten months for which figures are available) works out to a little more than 4 percent as against the Plan target of 8 to 10 per cent.

The growth rate in the years indicated have been:—

1969-70—7.3 per cent

1970-71—3.1 per cent

1971-72—3.3 per cent

1972-73—5.3 per cent

April 1973—January 1974 0.4 per cent

The main reasons for the shortfall in industrial production in relation to the Plan target are: shortage of power; operational and maintenance problems (in certain key sectors like steel fertilizers and power); transport bottlenecks (particularly in regard to the movement of coal); shortages of raw materials (like steel, non-ferrous metals and chemicals), for which foreign exchange availability for inputs has been a constraint; unsatisfactory industrial relations in certain sectors; and temporary fall in demand (arising from lack of matching inputs, etc.). Capacity constraint in a few industries have also impeded the growth of industrial output (as for instance in caustic soda, soda ash, calcium carbide, paper, etc.). For certain industries, the growth of output is linked

to the state of agricultural production, for the supply of raw materials, as for instance for sugar, vanaspati, cotton textiles etc.

*119. [Transferred to the 5th August, 1974.]

Re-employment of Central Vigilance Commissioners

*120. SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Vigilance Commissioners who have retired and subsequently re-employed by Government since 1960; and

(b) what is the nature of their re-employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) Of the three persons who have been appointed as Central Vigilance Commissioners since the setting up of the Commission in 1964, only one Shri Subimal Dutt was employed as India's Ambassador to Bangladesh after he ceased to hold the office of the Central Vigilance Commissioner.

Shri N. Sreenivasa Rau, who, while functioning as the Central Vigilance Commissioner, was looking into certain matters, relating to the laying of the Haldia-Barauni pipeline, was permitted to continue to attend to this inquiry, until its completion, in an honorary Capacity, after he ceased to hold the office of the Central Vigilance Commissioner.

Atrocities on Harijans

226. SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of atrocities committed upon Harijans in various States so far during the year 1974 and steps taken by Government against those responsible for these crimes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. S. MOHSIN): Information for the

period from 1-1-74 to 3U-6-74 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

States' Plans for 1974-75

227. SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Boards of various States have submitted their plans for the year 1974-75;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to price rise, States' plans have been scuttled; and

(c) if so, by what percentage the reduction has been made in terms of money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In accordance with the procedures for finalising the draft Annual Plan proposals in vogue in different States, the draft Plans before being submitted to the Planning Commission are considered by the State Planning Boards. The draft Annual Plan proposals are, however, finalised and submitted by the Planning Department of respective State Govts, to the Planning Commission. The Annual Plans for 1974-75 have since been received and considered in consultation with the State Governments and Central Ministries and final allocations intimated to all the State Governments.

(b) and (c) No reductions in the approved plan allocations, already communicated to the State Governments for their respective Annual Plans have been made.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

228. SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters who have been sanctioned pension so far in various States;

(b) the number of applications received upto the expiry of scheduled time;

(c) the number of applications rejected; and

(d) the number of applications which at present are under processing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d) Information is given in the attached statement.

[See Appendix LXXXIX, Annexure No 14.]

Permanent Posts for Commentary Translators and Readers

229. SHRI JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact 'hat advertisements for permanent posts for Commentary translators and Readers were issued offering scale of Rs. 2130 two years ago and whether two candidates were selected after interview but thereafter they were informed that they could be appointed only if they accepted the scale of Rs. 170.;

(b) whether it is a fact that this offer of lower scale has resulted in the retention of the two casual artists despite their inability to broadcast (Re commentary on the same day for which it is meant because they are employed somewhere else; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that though the time for commentary is always fixed, the use of these outside employers has led to unannounced changes in the time of broadcast of the commentary, as present casual artists are some time not able to come in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR

SINHA): (a) and (b) The posts of Translator-Announcer in the Sindhi Unit of All India Radio were advertised in October 1971 in the scale of Rs. 260—630. However, before selected candidates could be offered the posts, fee scales of all staff artists were rationalised under which the fee scale of the junior grade in this post became Rs. 170—330. Even so, the selected candidates were offered an initial fee of Rs. 260 per month, which they declined. The Sindhi Service thus had to continue to be broadcast with the help of two casual artists. The posts are now being re-advertised to the scale of Rs. 210—470 with a

provision for advance increments to deserving candidates.

(c) In the absence of regular staff and in view of the dependence on outside translator-Announcers, who are not available during the course of the day for translation work, the commentary is scheduled for broadcast on the day following the date of broadcast in other languages; there are no unannounced changes.

Sindhi Section of External Services of All India Radio

230. SHRI JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sindhi Section of the External Services of All India Radio is the only Section of the services which has been running without permanent staff for commentary since November 1971, when the Sindhi Service was started;

(b) whether the work of commentaries is being given for alternative fortnights to an employee of audit department of a public concern and an employee of Finance Ministry;

(c) whether the commentary translators-readers being employees elsewhere, the commentary in Sindhi, unlike other languages, always goes on air one day later in which commentary for a particular day is broadcast on the same day; and that the commentary which is supposed to be a live broadcast, in the case of Sindhi is broadcast belatedly tape recorded; and

(d) if so, the amount of remuneration paid to these casual artists for commentary broadcast since November, 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR

SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Two Translator-Announcers on casual basis are being booked in alternative fortnights. One of them is an employee of the Ministry of Finance and the other is a

Journalist, but not an employee of the audit department of a public concern.

(c) It is broadcast the next day, but it is a live broadcast and not tape recorded.

(d) Total remuneration paid to these casual artists from November, 1971 to June 1974 is given below yearwise:—

		Rs.
1971-72		
(from November, 1971	...	3,200
1972-73	...	6,729
1973-74	...	7,190
1974-75 (Upto June 1974)	...	1,800

Promotions in Prime Minister's Secretariat

231. SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of promotions made in the Prime Minister's Secretariat in each class during the years 1971, 1972, 1973 to which provision for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not made applicable; and

(b) what is the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among these promotees?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotions in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

232. SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of promotions made in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in each category during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 to which provision for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not made applicable; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst these promotees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The requisite information is given in the statement attached.

[See Appendix LXXXIX, Annexure No. 15.]

L/B(t>)18RSb—4

Promotions in the Ministry of Home Affairs

233. SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of promotions made in the Ministry of Home Affairs in each class during the years 1971, 1972, 1973 to which provision for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not made applicable; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst these promotees?

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

Promotions in the Ministry of Industrial Development

234. SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of promotions made in the Ministry of Industrial Development in each class during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 to which provision for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not made applicable; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst these promotees?

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

(a)	Class	Year		
		1971	1972	1973
	I	..	..	..
	II	..	7	2
	III	..	1	1
	IV	..	4	9

(b)	Class	1971		1972		1973	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
	I	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	1	..	1	..	..	..
	III	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV	..	..	..	..	3	..

Promotions in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

235. SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of promotions made in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in each class during the years 1971, 1972, 1973 to which provision for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates is not applicable; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst those promotees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Part-time Assignment of Class I Officer after Retirement

236. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that class I officer has to take prior permission within the first two years of his retirement to take up a part-time assignment on a retainer basis in a company, with which he had no affinal dealings during his service period; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and whether a copy of the relevant orders on the subject will be laid on the Table of the House?

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

(b) The assignment mentioned in part (a) of the Question will amount to commercial employment should obtain the pre-rule 10 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, a copy of which is attached, which lays down that a pensioner, who was a member of a. Class I service prior to

retirement, and who wishes to take up commercial employment should obtain the previous sanction of Government for accepting employment.

Rule 10 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972

(1) If a pensioner who, immediately before his retirement was a member of Central Service Class I, wishes to accept any commercial employment before the expiry of two years from the date of his retirement, he shall obtain the previous sanction of the Government to such acceptance and no pension shall be payable to a pensioner who accepts a commercial employment without such sanction in respect of any period for which he is so employed or such longer period as the Government may direct;

Provided that a Government servant who was permitted by the Government to take up a particular form of commercial employment during his leave preparatory to retirement or during refused leave shall not be required to obtain subsequent permission for his continuance in such employment after retirement.

(2) In this rule—

(a) the expression "commercial employment" means:—

(i) an employment in any capacity including that of an agent, under a company, co-operative society, firm or individual engaged in trading, commercial, industrial, financial or professional business and includes also a directorship of such company and partnership of such firm, but does not include employment under a body corporate, wholly or substantially owned or controlled by the Government,

(ii) setting up practice, either independently or as a partner of a firm, as adviser or consultant in matters in respect of which the pensioner—

(a) has no professional qualifications and the matters in respect of which the practice is to be set up or is carried on are related to his official knowledge or experience, or

(b) has professional qualifications but the matters in respect of which such practice is to be set up are such as are likely to give his clients an unfair advantage by reason of his previous official position, or

(c) has to undertake work involving liaison or contact with the offices or officers of the Government;

Explanation—For the purposes of this clause "Employment under a co-operative society" includes the holding of any office, whether elective or otherwise, such as that of President, Chairman, Manager, Secretary, Treasurer and the like, by whatever name called in such society;

(b) the expression "date of retirement" in relation to a Government servant re-employed after retirement, without any break, either in the same or in another Class I post under the Government or in any other equivalent post under a State Government, means the date on which such Government servant finally ceases to be so re-employed in Government service.

Challan for various Traffic Violation* in Delhi

237. DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the notices served for the violations of traffic rules in the Capital during the last week of January, 1974, by the Delhi Traffic Police were not correctly addressed to the actual owners of those vehicles who were challan-ed for traffic offences; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what steps Government have taken against the Traffic Police, Delhi for gross negligence in issuing such notices to persons who do not own those vehicles which were challan-ed by the Police with the result that innocent persons were penalised by the Magistrates on the basis of wrong challans filed by the Traffic Police?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Notices under section 88 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939,

are issued in cases when prosecution on the spot is not possible and the numbers of the offending vehicles are noted. With the help of these numbers, the names of the registered owners of these vehicles are ascertained from the records of the State Transport Authority and notices issued to them to intimate the name of the defaulter or the driver of the offending vehicles.

In cases where the person so addressed replies that he did not own the vehicle on the relevant date, no prosecution is launched. If no reply is received, prosecution is launched against the owner of the vehicle, as prescribed by law.

No case has come to the notice of the Delhi Police where a person who did not own the offending vehicle was challan-ed and punished.

Challans filed by Traffic Police in Delhi for various Vehicles

238. DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons challan-ed by the Traffic Police in the Capital during the week from 16th February to 23rd February, 1974: under section 88/118-A, of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939;

(b) the dates on which notices for such challans were served by the Traffic Police and the dates on which such challans were filed in various courts in Delhi/New Delhi;

(c) the dates on which the courts issued notices in respect of such challans to the actual owners of the challan-ed vehicles and when such challans were finally disposed of by the various courts in the form of fine/imprisonment; and

(d) the number of cases out of such challans which were found as wrongly addressed to persons not owning those vehicles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Challans under section 118-A read with section 88 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, were filed in the courts in the Capital against 135 persons during the week 16th February to 23rd

February, 1973. Notices under section 8S of the Act had been issued earlier in these cases in the month of December, 1972 and January, 1973.

(c) Information is being collected from the High Court and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No such case has come to the notice of the Delhi Police.

Finalization of Proposals for Power Generation

239. SHRI V. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for the installed capacity of power generation have been finalised for the first year of Fifth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. About 2.12 million KW of generating capacity is expected to be commissioned during the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement		
Generating	Capacity Additions during	
	1974-75 (in MW)	
Region	Name of the Project	Capacity
Northern	<i>Thermal—</i>	
	Badarpur 2nd Unit	100
	Badarpur 3rd Unit	100
	Gurumalak 1st Unit	110
	Faridabad 1st Unit	55
	Obra Extension 2nd Unit	100
	Obra Extension 3rd Unit	100
		585

Region	Name of the Project	Capacity
Northern	<i>Hydro—</i>	
	Upper Sindh 2nd Unit	11
	Yamuna Stage II (Chibro) 1st Unit	60
	Yamuna Stage II (Chibro) 2nd Unit	60
	Yamuna Stage II (Chibro) 3rd Unit	60
	Chenani 4th Unit	4.6
	Chenani 5th Unit	4.6
	Yamuna Stage IV 1st Unit	10
		210.2
Western	<i>Thermal—</i>	
	Koradi 1st Unit	120
	Koradi 2nd Unit	120
	Ukai (T) 1st Unit	120
		360
	<i>Hydro—</i>	
	Ukai (H) 1st Unit	75
	Ukai (H) 2nd Unit	75
	Ukai (H) 3rd Unit	75
		225
Southern	<i>Thermal—</i>	
	Kotagudam 1st Unit	110
	Kothagudam 2nd Unit	110
		220
	<i>Hydro—</i>	
	Sharavathi 9th Unit	89.1
		89.1
Eastern	<i>Thermal—</i>	
	Chand Kapura 5th Unit	120
	Santalalidh 2nd Unit	120
		240
	<i>Hydro—</i>	
	Balimela 3rd Unit	60
	Balimela 4th Unit	60
	Balimela 5th Unit	60
	Kosi 4th Unit	5
		185
North Eastern	<i>Thermal—</i>	
	Namrup Ext. 1st Unit	50

Merger of Cadres of Technical Class III Employees of Ganga Basin Wing with the Indus Wing

240. SHRI B. R. MUNDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to fSe" reply to Unstarred Question 468 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th August, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the question of merging the cadres of technical class III employees of the Ganga Basin Wing with the Indus Wing; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

जबलपुर जिले में मोहगांव टोला बांध परियोजना का प्रस्ताव

241. श्री जगदीश जोशी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जबलपुर जिले में मोहगांव टोला बांध परियोजना का प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय जल विद्युत आयोग को दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव को कब तक स्वीकृति दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

■(•[Proposal of Mohgaon Tola Dam Project in Jabalpur District

241. SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have submitted to the Central Water Power Commission, a proposal of Mohgaon Tola Dam Project in Jabalpur District; and

(b) if so, by when the approval is likely to be accorded to the said proposal?]

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.]

मध्य प्रदेश की ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाएँ

242. श्रीजगदीश जोशी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 30 जून, 1974 तक ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण संबंधी कितनी योजनाएँ स्वीकृति के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी और किन किन तारीखों को ये योजनाएँ भेजी गईं ;

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1973 तथा 30 जून, 1974 के बीच ऐसी कितनी योजनाएँ स्वीकार की गईं ;

(ग) ऐसी कितनी योजनाएँ अभी भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(घ) उन योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है जो राज्य सरकार को वापस भेज दी गई हैं या अस्वीकृत कर दी गई हैं ; और

(ङ) विचाराधीन योजनाओं के संबंध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

tfRural Electrification Scheme of M.P.

212. SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural electrification schemes submitted upto the 30th June, 1974
b) the Madhya Pradesh Government for approval to the Central Government and the respective dates on which they were submitted;

]/] English translation.

(b) the number of schemes which were approved between 31st March, 1973 and 30th June, 1974;

(c) the number of schemes which are still under consideration of the Central Government;

(d) the number of schemes which have either been sent back to the State Government or have been rejected; and

(e) by when a final decision is likely to be taken on the schemes which are under consideration?]

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है और उनके राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम, जिसकी स्थापना केन्द्रीय सैक्टर में की गई है, राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को उनके द्वारा प्रायोजित स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए ऋण सहायता देता है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने 30-6-1974 तक ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड को स्वीकृति के लिए 118 स्कीमों प्रायोजित की हैं। इन स्कीमों की निगम में प्राप्त होने की तारीख विवरण-I में दी गई है।

(ख) 31-3-73 से 30-6-74 की अवधि के दौरान निगम द्वारा 38 स्कीमों स्वीकृत की गईं।

(ग) 12 स्कीमों पर अभी निगम विचार कर रहा है।

(घ) निगम द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों और निदेशों के अनुसार संशोधन के लिए 28 स्कीमों राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को वापस कर दी गईं। स्कीमों का ब्यौरा विवरण-II में दिया गया है। किसी स्कीम को अस्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है।

(ङ) निगम के पास विचाराधीन पड़ी स्कीमों को राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा निर्धारित प्राथमिकता के आधार पर प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा और यदि उनको तकनीकी और वित्तीय रूप से व्यवहार्य पाया गया तो स्वीकृत कर दिया जाएगा।

विवरण I

10-6-1974 तक मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली-बोर्ड से प्राप्त, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों की प्राप्ति तिथियां

प्राप्त होने की तिथि	स्कीमों की संख्या
13-3-70	2
22-7-70	1
1-8-70	2
27-5-71	2
12-3-70	1
16-7-71	1
13-7-71	1
15-11-71	3
19-11-71	1
1-12-71	1
10-3-72	1
20-3-72	1
10-4-72	2
14-4-72	3
3-7-72	1
10-7-72	1
12-9-72	3
3-10-72	1
25-9-72	1
7-10-72	1
12-10-72	4
..	..
9-11-72	2
..	..

प्राप्त होने की तिथि	स्कीमों की संख्या	प्राप्त होने की तिथि	स्कीमों की संख्या
7-2-73	1	19-11-73	1
8-2-73	2	22-11-73	1
15-3-73	3	1-12-73	1
16-3-73	1	15-12-73	2
20-3-73	1	17-12-73	1
3-4-73	1	11-1-74	1
8-4-73	1	16-1-74	3
4-5-73	1	1-2-74	1
19-5-73	4	2-2-74	3
2-6-73	1	14-2-74	2
20-6-73	1	16-2-74	1
7-7-73	4	19-2-74	1
9-7-73	2	23-3-74	3
13-7-73	1	5-4-74	1
2-8-73	1	23-4-74	2
4-8-73	2	26-4-74	1
8-8-73	1	6-5-74	1
10-8-73	1	14-5-74	1
23-8-73	1	24-5-74	1
27-8-73	1	4-6-74	1
15-9-73	2	6-6-74	3
12-10-73	9	13-6-74	2
5-11-73	2	21-6-74	1
7-11-73	1		
16-11-73	2		
		कुल योग	.. 118

विवरण II

1-4-74 से 30-6-74 तक की अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त तथा संशोधन के लिए पुनः वापस भेजी गई स्कीमें

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम (तहसील व जिला)	मांगा गया ऋण (लाख रु० में)	ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम में प्राप्त होने की तिथि
1	अलीराजपुर तहसील, झबुआ जिला	45.05	16-10-73
2	देवास जिले में बागल तहसील	29.51	11-5-73
3	राजनंद गांव जिला	66.80	29-6-73
4	रतलाम जिला, मिनी स्कीम (सैलाना ब्लॉक)	1.77	9-7-73
5	महोदपुर तहसील, उज्जैन जिला	51.08	9-7-73
6	महेश्वर तहसील, पश्चिम निमार जिला	49.02	7-8-73
7	महासंद तहसील, रायपुर जिला	42.63	20-9-73
8	मन्दसौर जिला (गारख सीतामऊ तहसील)	49.03	16-10-73
9	मन्दसौर जिला (सीतामऊ तहसील)	50.91	16-10-73
10	भार और झबुआ जिलों के लिए एस टी स्कीम	61.78	16-10-73
11	शाजापुर जिले के लिए एस टी स्कीम	96.97	16-10-73
12	छिंदवाड़ा जिला	47.55	21-11-73
13	खण्डवा जिला	50.91	21-11-73
14	बालाघाट जिला	41.10	21-11-73
15	देवार जिला	45.05	21-11-73
16	सेहौर जिले के लिए एस टी स्कीम	55.68	27-11-73
17	वृन्दारानावरागढ़ तहसील, रायपुर जिला	44.49	19-11-73
18	बारगी तहसील, जबलपुर जिला	31.97	16-1-74
19	मोरेना जिले के जौरा-विजयापारा और सबलगढ़ तहसीलों	58.08	21-1-74
20	मुंगली तहसील, बिलासपुर जिला	41.67	12-2-74
21	बाउदा तहसील, सागर जिला	32.90	12-2-74
22	खिलचीपुर और जीरापुर तहसीलों, राजगढ़ जिला	58.16	19-2-74
23	नरसिंगढ़ और सारंगपुर तहसीलों, राजगढ़ जिला	59.96	19-2-74

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम (तहसील व जिला)	मांगा गया ऋण (लाख रु० में)	ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम में प्राप्त होने की तिथि
24	पोहड़ी तहसील, शिवपुरी जिला	60.39	23-2-74
25	रेल तहसील, सागर जिला, मिनी स्कीम	5.46	26-3-74
26	खुरई तहसील, सागर जिला	30.51	26-3-74
27	बालाघाट जिला, मिनी स्कीम	6.50	26-3-74
28	बारसियोनी तहसील, बालाघाट जिला	19.85	11-4-74
कुल :		1234.78	

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The programme of rural electrification is drawn up by the State Governments and is executed through their State Electricity Boards. The Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, which has been set up in the Central Sector, provides loan assistance to the State Electricity Boards for implementation of the schemes sponsored by them. The Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board sponsored 118 schemes for sanction to the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. upto 30-6-1974. The dates of the receipt of these schemes in the Corporation are given in the Statement I.

(b) 38 schemes were approved by the Corporation during the period 31-3-73 to 30-6-74.

(c) 12 schemes are still under consideration of the Corporation.

(d) 28 schemes have been returned to the State Electricity Board for revision in accordance with the norms and guidelines prescribed by the Corporation. The details of the Schemes are given in the Statement II. No scheme has been rejected.

[1 English translation.

(e) The schemes under consideration of the Corporation will be taken up according to the priority fixed by the State Electricity Board and will be sanctioned if these are found to be technically feasible and financially viable.

Statement I

Date of receipt of Rural Electrification Schemes from the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board upto 30-6-1974

Date of Receipt	No. of Schemes
13-3-70	2
22-7-70	1
1-8-70	2
27-5-71	2
12-7-71	1
16-7-71	1
13-7-71	1
15-11-71	3
19-11-71	1
1-12-71	1
10-3-72	1
20-3-72	1

Date of Receipt	No. of Schemes	Date of Receipt	No. of Schemes
10-4-72	2	12-10-73	9
14-4-72	3	5-11-73	2
3-7-72	1	7-11-73	1
10-7-72	1	16-11-73	2
12-9-72	3	19-11-73	1
3-10-72	1	22-11-73	1
25-9-72	1	1-12-73	1
7-10-72	1	15-12-73	2
12-10-72	4	17-12-73	1
9-11-72	2	11-1-74	1
7-2-73	1	16-1-74	3
8-2-73	2	1-2-74	1
15-3-73	3	2-2-74	3
16-3-73	1	14-2-74	2
20-3-73	1	16-2-74	1
3-4-73	1	19-2-74	1
8-4-73	1	23-3-74	3
4-5-73	1	5-4-74	1
19-5-73	4	23-4-74	2
2-6-73	1	26-4-74	1
20-6-73	1	6-5-74	1
7-7-73	4	14-5-74	1
9-7-73	2	24-5-74	1
13-7-73	1	4-6-74	1
2-8-73	1	6-6-74	3
4-8-73	2	13-6-74	2
8-8-73	1	21-6-74	1
10-8-73	1		
23-8-73	1		
27-8-73	1		
15-9-73	2		
		GRAND TOTAL	118

Statement II

Schemes received from Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board and sent back for revision during the period from 1-4-74 to 30-6-74

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (Tehsil & District)	Loan Requested (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of receipt in REC
1	Alirajpur Tehsil, Jhabua District	45.05	16-10-73
2	Bagli Tehsil in Dewas District	29.51	11-5-73
3	Rajpandgaon District	66.80	29-6-73
4	Ratlam District. Mini Scheme (Sailana Block)	1.77	9-7-73
5	Mahidpur Tehsil—Ujjain District	51.08	9-7-73
6	Maheshwar Tehsil, West Nimar Distt.	49.02	7-8-73
7	Mahasund Tehsil, Raipur Distt.	42.63	20-9-73
8	Mandsaur Distt. (Garoth Sitamau Tehsils)	49.03	16-10-73
9	Mandsaur Distt. (Sitamau Tehsil)	50.91	16-10-73
10	ST Scheme for Dhar & Jhabua Districts	61.78	16-10-73
11	ST Scheme for Shajapur Distt.	96.97	16-10-73
12	Chindwara Distt.	47.55	21-11-73

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme (Tehsil & District)	Loan Requested (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of receipt in REC
13	Khandwa District	50.91	21-11-73
14	Balaghat Distt.	41.10	21-11-73
15	Dewar District	45.05	21-11-73
16	ST Scheme for Sehore District	55.68	27-11-73
17	Brindarauwagarh Tehsil, Raipur Distt.	44.49	19-12-73
18	Bargi tehsil, Jabalpur Distt.	31.97	16-1-74
19	Jaura-Vijayapura & Sabalgarh Tehsils of Mourena District	58.08	21-1-74
20	Mungli Tehsil, Bilaspur Distt.	41.67	12-2-74
21	Banda Tehsil, Sagar Distt.	32.90	12-2-74
22	Khilchipur & Jeerapur Tehsils, Rajgarh District	58.16	19-2-74
23	Narsinggarh & Sarangpur Tehsils, Rajgarh District	59.96	19-2-74
24	Pohri Tehsil, Shivpuri Distt.	60.39	23-2-74
25	Reli Tehsil, Sagar Distt., Mini Scheme	5.46	26-3-74
26	Khaurai Tehsil, Sagar Distt.	30.51	26-3-74
27	Balaghat Distt., Mini Scheme	6.50	26-3-74
28	Waraseoni Tehsil, Balaghat Distt.	19.85	11-4-74
TOTAL		1234.78	

मध्य प्रदेश को सिंचाई के लिए विशेष सहायता

243. श्री जगदीश जोशी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंचाई की दृष्टि से मध्य प्रदेश की किन किन नदियों का सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है और किन-किन नदियों का अभी सर्वेक्षण किया जाना है ; और

(ख) कन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश को सिंचाई के प्रयोजनों के लिए किस प्रकार की विशेष सहायता देने का विचार रखती है ?

[Special assistance to M.P. for irrigation

243. SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rivers in Madhya Pradesh in regard to which a survey from

[/] English translation.

the irrigation point of view has been completed and the names of rivers in regard to which a survey is yet to be conducted; and

(b) the nature of the special assistance which the Central Government propose to provide to Madhya Pradesh for irrigation purposes?]

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में यमुना, टोंस, सोना, महानदी, गोदावरी, नर्मदा, तापी आदि मुख्य नदी बहती हैं। चूंकि सिंचाई की दृष्टि से सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, सिंचाई उद्देश्यों के लिए इन बेसिनों में और परियोजनाओं को प्रारम्भ करने के लिए अपेक्षित अन्वेषण कार्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) इस समय विशेष सहायता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The main river basins in Madhya Pradesh are the Yamuna, the Tons, the Seme, the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Narmada and the Tapi etc. Since survey and investigations from irrigation point of view is a continuous process, the required investigations for taking up more project for irrigation purposes are being carried out in these basins by the State Government.

(b) No special assistance is contemplated at present.]

Pending cases with C.B.I.

244. SHRI L. MAHAPATRO: SHRI S. KUMARAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases are pending with the Central Bureau of Investigation for the last two years;

(b) if so what are the details thereof and what are the reasons for delay in disposal; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take for expeditious disposal of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir. As on 30-6-74 only 55 cases were pending for over 2 years. Of these investigations as such have been completed by the CBI in respect of as many as 42 cases which are now pending for other reasons such as courts' Stay Orders or want of "Sanction", "Consent" or "Complaint" from the concerned competent authorities which is required for purposes of launching the prosecution. Thus only 13 cases were pending for investigation with the CBI for over 2 years as on 30-6-74.

(b) The nature of offences involved in the cases pending for over 2 years are: misappropriation, cheating, possession of

disproportionate assets and breaches of fiscal laws etc. Apart from the limitation of resources of the CBI, the delay in the finalisation of such cases is due mainly to the complicated nature of the investigations which include tracing, collection and scrutiny of voluminous records, which, in some cases, being old, are not always readily available, time consuming process of valuation of immovable properties and examination of large number of witnesses spread in different parts of the country.

(c) The position is kept under close watch; every case pending investigation for over one year is personally reviewed each month by the Director, CBI in a meeting with his senior officers and suitable directions are given with a view to expediting the investigations; such other measures as may be necessary for this purpose continue to be taken by the Government from time to time.

245. [Transferred to the 6th August, 1974]

Power rationing in States

246. SHRI J. S. ANAND: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain State Governments have introduced power rationing;

(b) if so, what is Central Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) what are the names of the States where there has been lay-on: due to power rationing and the number of employees affected in each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Due to the demand being greater than the power availability in several States, State Governments have introduced power rationing so as to match available generation with load requirements. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power have framed certain guide lines for rational distribution of power.

tt] English translation

(c) Power rationing has aimed at minimising the distress due to power shortage. Industrial production in different States has been affected by a number of causes including power shortage. It is not possible to estimate the number of employees affected by power rationing as such in each State.

Setting up of a Central Generation Company for Power Project*

247. SHRI S. KUMARAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Central Generation Company for power projects; and

(b) if so, what are the main objectives and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): ' (a) A proposal to set up Companies for implementing and operating Central Power Projects is under consideration.

(b) This proposal is expected to lead to more expeditious and efficient implementation and operation of central power schemes.

कलकत्ता में जासूसी करने के सम्बन्ध में विदेशियों को गिरफ्तारी

248. श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चूंडावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिचार्ड विन हार्कोस तथा एंटोनी एलेन फ्लेचर नामक दो विदेशियों को कलकत्ते में जासूसी करते पकड़ा गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

•[Arrest of foreigners in Calcutta for their espionage activities

248. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI-CHUNDAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two foreigners named Richard Win Harcos and Anthony Allen Fletcher were arrested in Calcutta for their involvement in espionage activities; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken against them?]

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) तथा (ख) सर्वश्री रिचार्ड विन हार्कोस और एन्थोनी एलेन फ्लेचर, दोनों अमेरिकी राष्ट्रियों, को कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह के पास उनकी सन्देहात्मक गतिविधियों के कारण 26 अप्रैल, 1973 को कलकत्ता पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार किया था। जांच पड़ताल पूरी होने पर इन दोनों अभियुक्तों के साथ चार अन्य व्यक्तियों पर चीफ मेट्रोपोलिटन मैजिस्ट्रेट, कलकत्ता, के न्यायालय में सरकारी रहस्य अधिनियम, 1923 के अधीन मुकदमा चलाया गया है जहाँ मामला अब न्यायाधीन है।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Messrs. Richard Win Harcos and Anthony Allen Fletcher, both American nationals, were arrested by Calcutta Police on 26th April 1973 on account of their suspicious activities around Calcutta port. On completion of investigation, these two accused along with four others have been prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act 1923 in the court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Calcutta, where the matter is subjudice now].

सिगरेट कम्पनियों में विदेशी सहयोग

249. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में अभी भी कौन-कौन सी सिगरेट कम्पनियाँ विदेशी सहयोग से चल रही हैं;

(ख) ये कम्पनियाँ सहयोग के हिस्से के रूप में प्रति वर्ष कितनी रकम विदेशों को भेजती हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह रकम विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में भेजी जा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन विदेशी भागीदारों का भारतीयकरण करने का विचार रखती है ?

-| **Foreign collaboration in cigarette companies**

249. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cigarette companies in India still having foreign collaboration;

(b) the amount of money being remitted by these companies as their share in collaboration to foreign countries every year;

(c) whether the amount is being remitted in the form of foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to Indianise these foreign collaborators?]

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) :
(क) विदेशी बहुलांश वाली सिगरेट कम्पनियों निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) मेसर्स इण्डिया टैबैको कम्पनी लि०

(2) मेसर्स वजीर सुल्तान टैबैको कम्पनी लिमिटेड

(3) मेसर्स गाडफ्रे फिलिप्स इण्डिया लि०

(ख) इन कम्पनियों द्वारा लाभांश के रूप में विदेशों को भेजी गई राशि निम्न प्रकार है :—

मे० इण्डिया टोबैको कम्पनी लि०—

	रुपये
1970-71	143,60,994
1971-72	76,90,392
1972-73	227,33,204

मे० वजीर सुल्तान टोबैको कम्पनी लि०—

	रुपये
1970-71	कुछ नहीं
1971-72	कुछ नहीं
1972-73	कुछ नहीं

मे० गाडफ्रे फिलिप्स इण्डिया लि०—

	रुपये
1970-71	14,59,116
1971-72	29,21,971
1972-73	12,94,741

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) सरकार का विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के अधीन इन कम्पनियों का भारतीयकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

†[THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The names of the Cigarette companies having foreign majority share-holding are:—

(i) M/s. India Tobacco Company Ltd.,

(ii) M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Ltd.

(iii) M/s. Godfrey Philips India Limited.

(b) The amount of money remitted by these companies as dividend to foreign countries is as follows:—

M/s. India Tobacco Co. Ltd.—

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
143,60,994	76,90,392	227,33,704

M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Ltd.—

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Nil	Nil	Nil

M/s. Godfrey Philips India Ltd.—

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
14,59,116	29,21,971	12,94,741

[] English translation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government propose to Indianise these companies in accordance with the guidelines issued under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.]

Mini-newsprint mills in the country

250. DR. RAMKRIPAL SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up mini-newsprint plants in the country;

(b) whether these plants are proposed to be set up in the public sector or in private sector; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up such plants in north of Bihar where agricultural residue like straws, cane and jute-sticks are available in abundance?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) Two applications from private parties for the setting up of mini newsprint plants have been received and are under consideration. There is at present no proposal to set up such a plant in Bihar.

Paper mills in Joint Sector

251. DR. RAMKRIPAL SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to set up two paper mills in joint sector. One in U.P. and another in M.P.; and

(b) if so, what is the progress made so far in this regard and what steps Government propose to take to augment the production of paper in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details regarding financing and pattern of management are being considered by

Government in consultation with the private parties concerned. No final decision has yet been taken.

Government are taking action for the creation of additional capacity both in the public and private sectors. A number of projects with a total capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum have been approved in the private sector and a capacity of about 2 lakh tonnes per annum is proposed to be set up in the public sector.

Brahmaputra-Ganga Link

252. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Kapil Bhattacharya submitted any blue print for Brahmaputra-Ganga Link;

(b) if so, what are the details of the blue print;

(c) whether Shri Dibesh Mukherji made any feasible study of Brahmaputra-Ganga Link;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to undertake the project; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d) Government are not aware of any proposals for a Brahmaputra-Ganga link made by Dr. Kapil Bhattacharya or Shri Dibesh Mukherji.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Completion of Feeder Canal of Farakka Barrage Projects

253. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) by when the feeder canal of Farakka Barrage project is likely to be completed;

(b) by when the Ganga water is likely to begin to flush the Bhagirath-Hoogly river system to save the navigability of the Calcutta Port;

(c) whether Rupnarayan river is proposed to be trained into a deep narrow channel and training works undertaken on the river Ganga to make heavy tide flow down trained Rupnarayan river to flush the lower Hooghly at the estuary to deepen the draft of Haldia Port;

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor;

(e) what are the reasons for which the West Bengal Government engineers were not allowed to work at Farakka Barrage Project;

(f) whether the West Bengal Government has made any representation to the Central Government in the matter and also about irrigation works on the reaches of Ganga; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHR K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) The Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barrage Project is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(e) West Bengal Engineers have been working in the project from its very inception. With the completion of some of the works, they are being reverted. Sixteen engineers, who had participated in the cease work agitation of the engineers of their parent department were unable to rejoin the project as other arrangements had been made to fill the posts.

(f) and (g) The question of reversion of these engineers has been discussed with the Government of West Bengal and finalised. No irrigation works on the reaches of the Ganga fall under the purview of Farakka Barrage Project.

Newspaper Finance Corporation

254. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH:

SHRIMATI RATHNABAI SREENIVASA RAO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to set up a newspaper finance corporation has been shelved; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. It is proposed to introduce a Bill shortly for the setting up of a Newspaper Finance Corporation, details in respect of which are under consideration.

केरल में हरिजनों के लिए निषिद्ध सड़कें

255. श्री ओडम् प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 10 जून 1974 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के 27 वर्षों के पश्चात् भी केरल के उत्तरी भाग में अभी भी बहुत सी सड़कें ऐसी हैं जिन पर हरिजन नहीं चल सकते ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

f[Roads beyond the reach of Harijani in Kerala

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement which appeared in the Hindustan Times of 10th June, 1974 to the effect that even after 27 year* of independence there are a number of roads in the north part of Kerala the use of which are still prohibited for Harijans; and

(b) if so, what steps the Central Government propose to take in the matter?]

tl] English translatk.

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) सरकार ने इस संबंध में 10 जून, 1974 को हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में प्रकाशित वक्तव्य कि "डराए धमकाए जाने के भय के कारण केरल के उत्तरी भागों में हरिजन कुछ सड़कों का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते" देखा है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार समस्या से अवगत है। जैसा कि समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ है, राज्य सरकार ने हरिजनों की सहायता के लिए एक विशेष पुलिस कक्ष खोला है और कक्ष के कारगर रूप से कार्य करने के लिए जनता से सहयोग मांगा है। राज्य गृह मंत्री ने भीस्वतंत्रता सैनानियों से हरिजनों के निमित्त तथा उनके उत्थान के लिए एक आन्दोलन आरम्भ करने के लिए कहा है।

THE DEPUTY MINTS] KR IN THE - MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have Seen the statement that has appeared in the HindiisLai) Times ol 10th June 1974 to the effect that "Harijans cannot use certain roads in northern parts of Kerala for fear of intimidation".

(b) The State Government are seized with the problem. As reported in the paper, the Sink- Governmen] have introduced a special police cell to help the Harijans and have sought public cooperation for the effective' functioning of the cell. The Slate Home Minister has also asked the freedom fighters to launch a crusade for the cause of Harijans and their upliftment.J

Appointment of Legal Remembrancer in the Union Territory of Chandigarh

256. SHR O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of officers who have uptil now worked as Legal Remembrancer in the Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(b) the period for which each officer had worked:

(<) the procedure adopted from time to tunc for filling up the sail! post;

\\] English translation L

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(d; whether any of the said officers before appointment to the post had worked as District/Additional District and Sessions judge in any Stale; and

(e) what are the reasons for which such appointments are not made through the Union Public Service Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The following officers have worked as legal Remembrancer, Chandigarh for the period mentioned against each of them:—

1. M. R. Sikka—from 1-11-66 to 21-4-67.
2. S. D. Bajaj—from 28-4-67 to 4-4-73.
3. A. P. Chowdhri—from 5-4-73 to-date.

(c) and (e) The post is required to be tilled up by transfer on deputation of officers of Jtate Judicial Services of Haryana/ Punjab and not through Union Public Service Commission.

(d) No, Sir.

शराब का उत्पादन

257. श्री राजनारायण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1973 से देश में बनाई गई विभिन्न प्रकार की शराब का कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उससे कितना राजस्व अर्जित किया ; और

(ग) जनवरी, 1973 से अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने शराब के उत्पादन के लिए कितने नये लाइसेंस जारी किए और ये लाइसेंस किन-किन व्यक्तियों फर्मों को जारी किए गए हैं ?

(•{Production of liquors

257. SHRI RAJNARAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIA I DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of production of various varieties of liquors produced in the country since January, 1973;

(h) what is the amount of revenue earned by the Central Government therefrom; and

(c) what is the number of new licences for the production of liquor issued so far by the Central Government since January, 1973 and the names of the persons/linns to whom these licences have been issued?]

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जेड० आर० अंसारी) : (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी नीचे दी जा रही है :

	किलो लीटरों में	
	1973	1974 (जनवरी से मार्च तक)
रम	14,882	3,450
जिन	1,032	250
व्हिस्की	4,856	1,250
ब्रानडी	3,732	1,467
देशी शराब	42,579	12,692
अन्य	43	कुछ नहीं

(ख) शराब पर उत्पादन कर राज्य सरकार का विषय है और इस पर राजस्व संबंधित राज्य-सरकार द्वारा वसूल किया जाता है।

(ग) जनवरी 1973 के बाद उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन शराब बनाने के लिए कोई नया लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किया गया है।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The requisite information is given below:

†[] English translation.

(In Kilo Litres)

	1973	1974 (Jan. to Mar.)
Rum	14832	3450
Gin	1032	250
Whisky	4856	1250
Brandy	3732	1467
Country Liquor	42579	12692
Others	43	Nil

(b) The excise duty on Liquors is a State subject and the revenue thereon is collected by the respective State Governments.

((i No new licence has been issued for manufacture of liquors since January, 1973 under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.]

Temporary home for aged infirm freedom fighters in Delhi

268, SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have acquired accommodation near Willingdon Hospital in Delhi to start a temporary home for aged and infirm freedom fighters;

(b) if so, by when it will start functioning; and

(c) what is the number of aged and infirm freedom fighters who will be accommodated in the Home?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The question of utilising some bungalows on Baba Kharag Singh Marg (old Irwin Road) for starting a temporary Home for aged and infirm freedom fighters is being examined.

(b) and (c) The procedure for admission to the temporary Home will be finalised after suitable accommodation has been secured and other administrative arrangements have been completed.

Ban on Itandhs and Strikes in the Country

259. SHRI B.P. NAGARAJA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to call an all-party convention to deal with bandhs and strikes in the country; and

(b) if not, what other measures are contemplated to check strikes, etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Government have under consideration a proposal to hold a meeting of the representatives of the important central trade union organisations in regard to this matter.

Research work conducted by subsidiaries of foreign companies in India

260. SHRI B.P. NAGARAJA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which are subsidiary of foreign companies or those having appreciable foreign holding and are doing research and project development either for their own use or for use by other;

(b) the amount spent by each of these companies annually on research and project development works; and

(c) the details of tax benefits these companies are enjoying on the amounts spent for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE, (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) A statement giving details of the firms registered with the department of Science & Technology is attached.

(c) The details of the tax benefits, accruing to each company is not available with the Department of Science and Technology.

Statement

Names of Companies who have appreciable (more than 40%) foreign equity participation or are foreign subsidiaries and are doing Research & Development

Name of the Company	Investment in R & D 1973-74 (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1. Carborundam Universal, Madras	13.89	
2. Hindustan Levers Ltd., Bombay	104.68	(For Calender Year 1972)
3. CIBA, Bombay	301.98	(For Calender Year 1972)
4. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd., Bombay	75.13	(For Calender Year 1973)
5. The English Electric Co. of India Ltd., Madras	12.53	
6. Indian Detonators Ltd., Hyderabad	24.72	(For 1972-73)
7. Searle (India) Ltd., Bombay	7.45	
8. Organon (India) Ltd., Calcutta	2.01	(For Calender Year 1973)
9. Bush India Ltd., Bombay	16.01	(For Calender Year 1972)
10. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay	17.16	Do.
11. Philips India Ltd., Bombay	98.22	Do.
12. Indofil Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	4.28	Do.
13. Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Bombay	12.01	(1972-73)
14. Siemens India Ltd., Bombay	62.08	(1972-73)
15. Modipon Ltd., Modinagar	6.30	(1972-73)
16. Murphy India Ltd., Bombay	18.28	(For Calender Year 1973)
17. The Metal Box Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta	36.13	(For 1972-73)
18. Boots Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay	2.42	(For 1970-71)
19. Goodlas Nerolac Paints Ltd., Bombay	11.17	(For Calender Year 1973)
20. Tribeni Tissues Ltd., Calcutta	7.50	(For Calender Year 1973)
21. Indian Tobacco Co. Ltd.	27.74	(1972-73)

Closure of soap manufacturing units in West Bengal

261. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI:
SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: DR.
R. K. CHAKRABARTI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that (i) small scale soap manufacturing units in West Bengal are out of production for non-availability of raw materials at fair prices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government have cut down the quota of mutton tallow required for soap manufacturing, from 7000 to 4000 tonnes for West Bengal; and

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the small scale soap manufacturers requesting that the glycerine and toilet soap makers should get some special allocation of raw material which is the normal practice in all States excepting West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Due to scarcity of oils and fats from indigenous sources and the foreign exchange constraint in importing mutton tallow for which there is a world-wide shortage, soap making units have been finding it difficult to maintain production at normal levels.

(b) West Bengal was allotted 51.5 metric tonnes of mutton tallow in 1973-74 as against 7600 M. tonnes allotted in 1972-73.

(c) No, Sir.

Irrigation Project in Kottayi, Kerala

262. SHRI P. K. KUNJACHEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction work on the irrigation project in Kottayi, Thiruvananthapuram District, Malappuram, Kerala has started; and

(b) if so, what is the progress so far made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The reference is presumably to the proposal for the construction of a weir-cum-lock-cum-bridge across Tiruvananthapuram at Kottayi in Tiruvananthapuram Taluk of Malappuram district. The Government of Kerala have reported that, due to their inability to provide adequate funds, the scheme could not be taken up by them so far.

Licences for paper and newsprint industry

263. SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for paper and newsprint industry during the last three years;

(b) the number of industries which have actually come up as a result thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure increase in paper and newsprint production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) 36 industrial licences were issued during the last three years ending December, 1973.

(b) Six licences have already been implemented and another six licences are in an advanced stage of implementation.

(c) Government have approved an additional capacity of over 2 million tonnes per annum of paper in the private sector. Three projects with a total capacity of about 2 lakh tonnes per annum are proposed to be set up in the public sector.

On the newsprint front, apart from the expansion of Nepa Mills which is nearing completion, a project with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes per annum is under implementation in Kerala. Further a capacity of 1.64 lakh tonnes has been approved in the private sector.

Harijan of Narhi Area in Uttar Pradesh

264. SHRI MONORANJAN ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a reign of terror has compelled several Harijans to

flee Narainpur Village in the Narhi area in Uttar Pradesh in the month of May, 1974; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

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

Proposals for Greater Autonomy by Tamil Nadu Government

265. SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 115 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 15th November, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have examined the autonomy proposals of the Tamil Nadu Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The present proposals of the Tamil Nadu Government on the subject are contained in the White Paper entitled 'Tamil Nadu Government's Views on State Autonomy and Rajamannar Committee Report' which was laid before the State Legislative Assembly in April 1974. These proposals are under examination.

Power Generation at Bhakra

266. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power generation at Bhakra had been cut down further by 20% from June 1 this year;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) how far the power supply for the industry and agriculture had to be cut down in the operative area of Bhakra in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan; and

(d) the loss of industrial and agricultural production as a result of this cut?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Due to poor inflows to the Bhakra reservoir the generation had been reduced to 10.0 MU/day from the 1st June, 1974, as against a level of 13.6 MU/day during May, 1974. The present generation is nearly 11.8 MU/day.

(c) Reduction in Bhakra generation has affected mostly the States of the Punjab and Haryana. The cuts in force at present are listed in the Statement.

(d) It is not possible to make any assessment regarding the loss of industrial and agricultural production as a result of the power cuts.

Statement

1. Haryana

(i) 60% cut on all general industries (huge supply/medium supply having loads above 20 K.W) with exemptions to Defence and export oriented industries Cement & Tyre industries, rice and sugar mills, Cotton ginning factories, pesticides and Vanaspati Ghee manufacturing concerns, Ice factories/cold storages and essential services like P&T AIR, Railways installation etc.

(ii) Supply to urban feeders is cut for five hours i.e. from 0700 hrs. to 1200 hrs.

(iii) Supply to rural feeders is only for 14 hrs. continuously on alternate days, however, supply to districts of single crop areas viz., Mohindergarh, Jhajjar and Bhivani is given for 24 hrs. continuously.

2. Punjab

(i) 60% cut on all industrial consumers.

(ii) 32% cut on all industries located on focal points.

(iii) 50% cut on all industries located at border.

(iv) 50% relaxation of power cut for export oriented industries, exporting 50% to 75% of their output—30% relaxa-

tion for industries exporting 20% 10 50% of their output—no relaxation for industries exporting less than 20% of their output.

(v) Mini Steel plants will be completely cut.

(vi) Supply to rural areas given for 6 hrs. daily or 12 hrs. on alternate days.

(vii) Urban feeders are supplied for 7 hrs. in a day.

(viii) No power cut on Vanaspati mills, (ix) 5% cut on all cold storages.

(x) 7.8% cut on cold storages combined ice factories.

(xi) 10% cut on all ice factories.

(xii) 15% cut on all milk chilling and processing plants.

(xiii) 15% cut on all essential services.

(xiv) 20% cut on educational services.

(xv) 60% cut on saw mills within a periphery of 10 miles from Punjab—Himachal Border. No power supply to Sugar Mills as they are not operating at present.

Power cuts on the following categories of consumers are relaxed completely:

Poultry farmj, oil depots. Atta chakkies, Roller flour mills and Sewerage works.

Separate T. V. Feature Films

267. SHRIMATI M MAIMOONA SULTAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make separate T. V. feature films For screening through various T. V. Centres: and

(b) if so. what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) No Sir. The proposal is to set up T. V. Film Production Centres, which would basically produce films in development.

tf] English translation.

268 [Transferred to the 2nd August 1974]

देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

269. श्री राजनारायण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974 के दौरान अब तक कुल कितने साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं ;

(ख) इन दंगों के परिणाम स्वरूप जान और माल की कुल कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन दंगों के कारणों की जांच की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार भविष्य में दंगों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

••[Communal riots in the country

269. SHRI RAJNARAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of communal riots so far took place during the year 1974;

(b) the loss of life and property suffered as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government have made investigations into the causes of these riots; and

(d) If so. what are the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take to prevent the recurrence of these riots?]

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) देश में जनवरी, 1974 से जून, 1974 तक की अवधि में 135 साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा की घटनाएँ हुई थीं ।

(ख) तथ्य मालूम किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रत्येक घटना के तुरन्त बाद दंगों के कारणों तथा क्रम की राज्य सरकार द्वारा जांच पड़ताल की जाती है और सुधार के लिये आवश्यक उपचारी उपाय किए जाते हैं । साम्प्रदायिक घटनाओं तथा दंगों के विशिष्ट

कारण सामान्यतः स्थान स्थान पर अलग-अलग होते हैं और किसी विशिष्ट समय में देश में विभिन्न स्थानों में हुई घटनाओं के ऐसे कारणों तथा इनके लिए उत्तरदायी ताकतों का सामान्य रूप से स्पष्टीकरण करना संभव नहीं है। घटनाओं विभिन्न समुदायों के व्यक्तियों अथवा दलों के मतभेद के कारण होती हैं। संबंधित राज्य सरकार प्रत्येक घटना से उपयुक्त ढंग से निपटती है और जहां आवश्यक होता है भारत सरकार भी वांछित तथा संभव सहायता प्रदान करती है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) During the period January 1971 to June 1974 135 incidents of communal violence occurred in the country.

(b) Facts are being ascertained,

(c) and (d) Immediately after each incident the causes and the course of the disturbances are investigated by the State Government and necessary remedial measures taken. The specific causes behind communal incidents and riots generally vary from place to place and it is not possible to explain in a general way such causes and forces responsible for incidents in different places in the country over a period of time. Some incidents occurred owing to differences between individuals or groups belonging to different communities. Each incident is dealt with by the State Government concerned in an appropriate manner and where necessary the Government of India also extends such assistance as is desirable and possible.]

Shifting of Atomic Mineral Division Headquarters to Hyderabad

270. SHRI GANESH I. A. MAI: Will the Minister of Atomic Energy be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that the Atomic Energy Commission has lately shifted its Atomic Mineral Division headquarters to Hyderabad;

[] English translation.

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Division has any branches in Rajasthan, if so, what the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The headquarters of the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy have been shifted from New Delhi to Hyderabad recently.

(b) The headquarters office and laboratories of the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy were located at different places in Delhi while its field operations extended all over the country. In order to centralise the headquarters offices and laboratories at a single location and to secure more effective control over the field operations, it was considered necessary to shift the headquarters of Atomic Minerals Division to Hyderabad which is centrally located for the purpose. Moreover in view of the existing congestion in the Capital, it would have been difficult to obtain additional office and residential accommodation to match the growing scale of activities at the headquarters level. In addition, the location of Atomic Minerals Division headquarters at Hyderabad will not only provide fruitful interaction with the National Geophysical Research Institute at Hyderabad but will also establish closer linkage with the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., and the Nuclear Fuel Complex of the Department which are also located at Hyderabad. It will be much more economical to build permanent offices on land which is already available at the Nuclear Fuel Complex site in Hyderabad and to achieve overall economies due to the relatively lower cost of construction and the sharing of infrastructure and other facilities already set up by the Department for the Nuclear Fuel Complex and the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. at Hyderabad.

(c) An Atomic Minerals Godown of the Division is located at Kota city and iron core sheds are located at Umra, near Udaipur. Personnel of the Division carry out

field investigations for minerals required for the atomic energy programme, from time to time, at various locations in Rajasthan.

Distribution of cement

271. SHRI GANESH LAL MALI: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late been considering a proposal to decontrol the price and distribution of cement; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the market price of the commodity remains in reasonable proportion to its cost of production and that it reaches the genuine consumers without difficulty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र के बीड़ जिले में परली परमाणु केन्द्र की क्षमता के विस्तार के लिए प्रस्ताव

272. श्री रामराव ध्यानोबा जगतप अवरावकर : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को महाराष्ट्र के बीड़ जिले में स्थित परली परमाणु केन्द्र की क्षमता को 60 मेगावाट से बढ़ाकर 180 मेगावाट करने के विषय में कोई विस्तार योजना महाराष्ट्र सरकार से प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

■(•)[Proposal for extension of the capacity of Piali Atomic Centre in the District of Bir, Maharashtra]

272. SHRI R. D. J. AVERGOANKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any scheme from the Maharashtra Government for expanding the capacity from 60 Mega Watts to 180 Mega Watts or

f [] English translation.

Purfi Atomic Centre in the Bir District of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what steps the Central Government have taken in (his respect?)

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) महाराष्ट्र के बीड़ जिले में कोई परमाणु केन्द्र नहीं है। बहरहाल, राज्य सरकार ने 110/120 मेगावाट की एक अतिरिक्त यूनिट लगाकर, वर्तमान परली ताप विद्युत केन्द्र (2X 30 मेगावाट) की क्षमता बढ़ाने का एक प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है। इस स्कीम पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

f[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) There is no atomic Centre in the Bir District of Maharashtra. The State Government have, however, submitted a proposal for extending the capacity of the existing Parli Thermal Power Station (2X 30 MVV) by the installation of an additional Unit of 110/120 MVV. The scheme is under examination.]

273. [Transferred to the 5th August, 1974.]

Working of Supervisory Committee on paper Industry

274. SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made with regard to the working of the supervisory committee on the paper industry and trade to judge its usefulness and also to see whether existing powers delegated to this committee are adequate to ensure that its decisions are implemented without reservation; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) The scope of work of the Supervisory

Committee for Paper Industry was reviewed by the development Council for Paper Pulp & Allied Industries at its last meeting held in May 1974. The unanimous view of the Council was that the Committee still has a useful role to play in dealing with the problems of production and distribution of paper other than white. Dilating and that it should continue to function. The Supervisory Committee is only an advisory Committee and has no executive powers.

Effect of Railway Strike on Power Projects

275. SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the power projects which suffered due to non-movement of materials etc. during the railway strike;

(b) the period by which their completion schedule is likely to be delayed as a result thereof;

(c) the additional expenditure, if any, likely to be incurred as a result of delay in the completion of projects; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) In respect of the thermal power stations under operation, there was no adverse effect during the railway strike period so far as movement of coal and fuel oil to the power stations was concerned. In fact, the Railways and the Supplying Agencies exerted to their utmost and ensured regular and adequate supply of these items to the power stations.

In respect of the power stations which are under construction, there had been some difficulties in the movement of essential materials. However, the full impact of the strike cannot be assessed immediately. Concerted efforts are being made by the Railways to clear the back-log in rail movement. It is not possible at this stage to estimate the net effect of the Railway strike on the completion schedule and the cost of the projects.

Installed capacity of paper industry

276. SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology be pleased to state:

(a) what was the installed capacity of power industry during 1972-73 and whether the same was utilised and if not the extent of shortfall and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUKRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) The installed capacity in paper industry during 1972-73 was of the order of 9.27 lakh tonnes per annum. The production during the above period was 7.91 lakh tonnes. The optimal utilisation of capacity in paper industry is between 85 per cent, and 90 per cent. The main reasons for shortfall in production were power cuts imposed by the various States, transport problems due to shortage of wagons, shortage of coal, industrial relations problems etc. Action has been taken to remove these difficulties to the extent possible.

Production of cement

277. SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity of cement during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the reasons for the shortfall in production during that period and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase its production during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The licensed capacity and actual production of cement during each year of the Fourth Plan

period was as under:

(In million tonnes)			
Year		Licensed capacity	Production
1969-70	..	15.96	13.80
1970-71	..	17.59	14.30
1971-72	..	19.55	15.00
1972-73	..	19.76	15.50
1973-74	..	19.76	15.00

(b) The short-fall in production was due to (i) power cuts enforced in some states (ii) mechanical breakdowns in some factories (iii) inadequate supplies of coal for the industry (iv) inadequate availability of wagon for movement of cement, (v) the labour strike in the industry from 17th to 29th August, 1972 and (vi) the disturbed conditions in some parts of the country during 1972-73.

(c) In order to maximise production out of the existing capacity, rail transport movement of cement is regularly scrutinised by a high level committee of Secretaries with a view to extending such assistance as may be possible, to the factories facing movement difficulties. A Standing linkage Committee on coal has 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. A monitoring cell has been established at Calcutta to review every 10 days the supplies of coal to various cement factories. Licences/Letters of Intent for an additional capacity of about 17 million tonnes have also been issued.

Grant of industrial licences for Karnataka

278. SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for grant of industrial licences submitted to the Central Government for setting up industrial units in Karnataka from January, 1972 till date; and

(b) the number of cases in which licences have been granted/rejected or are pending?

I UK MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAN): (a) and (b) From January 1972 upto 30th June, 1974 270 applications were received for setting up new undertakings in Karnataka. Of these, in 8 cases industrial licences and in 55 cases letters of intent have been issued. 147 applications have since been rejected or otherwise disposed of. The remaining 60 applications were pending as on 30-6-74.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Projects in West Bengal

279. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposal from the West Bengal Government for the setting up a nuclear power project in that State; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDESHVAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal to erect a nuclear power station in West Bengal has not been found to be economical and the Government of West Bengal have been informed accordingly.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Plant at Danton

280. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have recently submitted to the Central Government any proposal for setting up a nuclear power plant at Danton;

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

(c) what action Government have taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A report of the State Planning Board which sought to establish that the breakeven radius, at which both nuclear and thermal alternatives are equally competitive, is 270 kilometers by rail from the pithead of the coal mine and therefore that it would be economically feasible to set up a nuclear plant at Danton in West Bengal, was referred to the Department of Atomic Energy.

(c) The report was carefully studied in detail by the Department of Atomic Energy which found that the conclusions of the State Planning Board were not valid. It would not be economically feasible to erect a nuclear power station at Danton in the present circumstances. The Government of West Bengal has been informed accordingly.

Applications for T.V. Manufacturing Unit for West Bengal

281. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for T.V. manufacturing units from West Bengal which are pending before the Central Government; and

(b) by when these applications are likely to be disposed of?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) No applications are currently pending from the West Bengal for the manufacture of T.V. receivers.

Scheme for setting up homes for aged and infirm Freedom Fighters

282. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the scheme for setting up homes for aged and infirm freedom fighters; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Government have decided to set up 2 Homes for aged and infirm freedom fighters - who have no one to look after. Till such time these Homes are established it is proposed to set up a temporary Home for about 15 freedom fighters in Delhi. The procedure for admission to the temporary Home will be finalised after suitable accommodation has been secured and other administrative arrangements have been completed for the temporary Home.

Allotment of cement quota to Maharashtra

283. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR: SHRI VITHAL GADGIL:

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

(a) whether irrigation and road construction work in Maharashtra has suffered on account of non-availability of cement; and

(b) if so, whether during the last year the Maharashtra Government was allocated only 1.17, (100 metric tons of cement out of their demand for 2,23,200 metric tons and whether that State actually received only 16,500 metric tons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Due to power cuts imposed in various states inadequate availability of coal, shortage of wagons for movement of cement etc., there has been general shortage in the availability of cement in the country including the State of Maharashtra. It is, therefore, not improbable that irrigation and road construction works in Maharashtra may have suffered to some extent.

(b) Statewise quotas were fixed for the first time for the period July, 1973 to June, 1974 which included certain quantities earmarked for the Irrigation & Power Projects. The State Governments were requested to ensure that the quantities earmarked for

irrigation and power Projects are not diverted to any other use. The requirements for road construction works are included in the demand of the State Public Works Departments without specific mention of the works for which cement is required. A quantity of 15.58 lakh tonnes was allocated to the State of Maharashtra for the period July, 1973 to June, 1974 against which a quantity of 12.42 lakh tonnes was actually despatched. The Government of Maharashtra has recommended a quantity of 2.33 lakh tonnes for irrigation and power works for the period July, 1973 to March, 1975 and the release orders for the entire quantity were issued by the Office of the Cement Controller.

Setting up of a tyre factory near Mysore

284. SHRI B. P. NAGARAJA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up with Czech collaboration a new tyre factory in private sector in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, what are the details regarding its annual capacity and the terms of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Government have granted an Industrial Licence to M/s. Vikrant Tyres Ltd., Mysore to set up an undertaking in Karnataka for the manufacture of Automobile tyres and tubes in collaboration with M/s. Techno-export Foreign Trade Corporation, Czechoslovakia.

(b) The annual capacity of the factory would be 4,00,000 Nos. each automobile tyres and tubes. The collaboration is technical in nature and is for a period of five years.

Defective coca-cola

285. SHRI B. P. NAGARAJA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the defective manufacture of coca-cola; 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 AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No such complaint has been received in this Ministry.

(b) Question does not arise.

286. [Transferred to the 31st July, 1974.]

Take-over of sick textile mills

287. SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme to nationalise the sick textile mills has suffered on account of indecision by the State Government concerned in this regard;

(b) if so, what are reasons for which State Governments have not taken any decision; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Effect of railway strike on industrial production

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial production was greatly affected due to railway strike in May, 1974;

(b) to what extent the strike had affected the production in public and private sector industries; and

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the industries had to closed down due to shortage o; raw materials during that period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECH. NOLOGV AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) Although the Railway strike inevitably affected many industries, owing to restricted rail movement, the overall effect of the railway strike on industrial production was marginal, and even where a fall in production has been reported, it cannot be entirely attributed to the Railway strike as it could be due to the combined effect of other factors also such as power cuts and the shortage of raw materials, etc. In a few industries such as cement and soda ash, the Railway Strike did contribute to a fall in production because of movement problems. No complete shut-down or closure ul units has been reported on account of shortage of raw materials arising from the Railway strike.

Three day conference organized by rural Electrification Corporation in New Delhi

289. SHRI K. L. N. PRASAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three day-conference was recently organised In the Rural Electrification Corporation in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are details of the discussions held threat; and

(c) what are the schemes for rural electrification in the first year of the I ifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRA SAD): (a) and (b) A Seminar on research problems relating to rural electrification and the Fifth Conference on Standardisation of Specifications and Construction Practices were organised by the Rural Electrification

Corporation Ltd. in May, 1974. The topics discussed are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 89.20 crores for the programme of rural electrification in the Annual Plan for the year 1974-75. The details are given below:—

	(Rs.	in
	crores)	
Normal Programme . . .	15.67	
Minimum Needs Programme . .	21.5J	
Rural Electrification . . .		
Corporation	5200	

Statement

Topics discussed in the Seminar on Research problem relating to Rural Electrification and the 5th Conference on Standardisation of Specifications and Construction Practices organised by the Rural Electrification Corporation at New Delhi in May, 1974

SEMINAR ON RESEARCH PROBLEMS RELATING TO RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

1. Design parameters for economical designs of prestressed concrete poles including prestressing;
2. alluminium alloy conductors;
3. L.T. fuser for distribution transformer centres and roin L.T. Circuit Breakers;
4. tamper proof stud") Dieters lor rural areas;
5. on load Tap Changes on 33/11 KV transformers;
6. embedded wire insulated services;
7. development of three phase AC motor with high power factor at partial loads;
8. road cross arms lor L.T. lines;
9. insulated cross arms; and
10. special insulatois with longer creepage distance.

FIFTH CONFERENCE ON STANDARDISATION AND SPECIFICATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES IN RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

1. General review;
2. reconstruction ol the Technical Committee;

3. standardisation of equipment and construction standards for hilly areas-
4. relaxation of Indian Electricity Rules for rural areas;
5. crimping tools;
6. L.T. Circuit Breakers;
7. metering arrangement at the substations to enable correct assessment of losses and preparation of system improvement schemes;
8. aluminium alloy conductors;
9. single wire earth return system in rural electrification;
10. L. T. Capacitors—Requirements and problems in procurement;
11. specification for L.T. Capacitors;
12. specification for 33/11 KV three phases step down power transformers;
13. 11 KV AB Switches;
14. 11 KV Horn gap fuses;
15. report on designs evolved by the Cement Research Institute for PCC Poles;
16. review of factor of safety for supports based on foreign practices;
17. formulation of Codes/Manuals;
18. electric irrigation pumpset manual;
19. tools and tackles for distribution system.

Complaint regarding evasion of surcharge taxes

290. SHRI B. D. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be phased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the proprietor of M/s. Rooi House Hari-ganga, Basak Road, Agartala in Tripura has recently lodged a complaint with the Superintendent, Posts and Telegraph, Tripura Circle, Agartala, and Post Master-General, N.E. Circle Shillong, about the evasion of huge amount of surcharge taxes in issuing B.R. licences by the officer of the post office;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiry into the matter; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The enquiries are continuing.

(c) Thirteen cases of issue of licences without surcharge, have been detected so far.

Termination of services of Government employees for participating in recent strike

291. DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of a large number of employees belonging to the various Ministries/Departments were terminated for participating in the recent railway strike;

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

(c) whether Government have since ordered re-instatement of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) Presumably information is sought in regard to the employees of Ministries/Departments other than those of the Ministry of Railways. The question of such employees participating in the Railway strike does not arise.

हिंसा, यौन प्रवृत्तियों और अपराधों का प्रदर्शन करने वाली फिल्मों पर रोक

292. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सचन और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड से फिल्मों में हिंसा, यौन प्रवृत्तियों तथा अपराधों का प्रदर्शन करने वाले दृश्यों पर रोक लगाने को कहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड को बदलने के बारे में कुछ

मुझाब प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

••[Check on films depicting violence, sex and crimes

291'. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Films Censor Board to exercise a check on scenes depicting violence, sex and crimes in films;

(b) if so, what is the outcome thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have received some suggestions for restructuring the Film Censor Board; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?]

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 और इसके अधीन बने नियमों में फिल्मों में अत्यधिक सैक्स, हिंसा, अश्लीलता, आदि के प्रदर्शन को रोकने के लिए व्यापक मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों की व्यवस्था है। सरकार ने फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड को समय-समय पर परामर्श दिया है कि वह कानून द्वारा स्वीकृत सेंसर संबंधी सिद्धान्तों को लागू करने में सक्षम रहते। बोर्ड इस बारे में समुचित सतर्कता और अनुशासन का प्रयोग कर रहा है। कतिपय मामलों में बोर्ड द्वारा अत्यधिक छोट कोट की गई है और कुछ फिल्मों पर पूर्णतया प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) फिल्म सेंसर संबंधी जांच समिति की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 में संशोधन करने वाला एक विधेयक अगस्त, 1973 में राज्य सभा द्वारा पास किया गया था। यह विधेयक अब लोक सभा के विचारधीन है। विधेयक के पास हो जाने के बाद बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन किया जायेगा।

t [] English translation.

t[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) The Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the rules thereunder provide extensive guidelines to curb display of gross sex, violence, obscenity etc. in films. Government have from time to time advised the Board of Film Censors to be him in enforcing the principles of censorship sanctioned by law. The Board has been exercising due vigilance and discipline in this regard. In certain cases, heavy excisions have been made by the Board and some films have been totally banned.

(c) and (d) After taking into consideration the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship, a Bill to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952 was passed by the Rajya Sabha in August, 1973 and the Bill is now pending before the Lok Sabha. The Board will be reconstituted after the passage of the Bill]

Power cut by BHEL to States

293. SHRI V. Is.. SAKHLECHA¹: SHRI B. S. SHEKHAWAT: SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has suspended supplies of the power generation equipment to the Uttar Pradesh Government and some other State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and its likely impact on the power generation schemes in the States concerned; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to settle the dispute, if any?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) It has been ascertained from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited that they have not suspended supplies of generation equipment to Uttar Pradesh or any other State Electricity Board. However, the outstanding dues owed by some State Electricity Boards, particularly the Uttar Pradesh State Elec-

tricity Board, have risen to such a magnitude as to cause concern for a commercial enterprise like BHEL in the continuance of their operations without dislocation. BHEL have represented that if the large dues owed to them by some State Electricity Boards are not settled without delay, their normal operations would suffer resulting in interruption of supplies of equipment from their factories to the respective power projects.

(c) There is no dispute, as such, between BHEL and any State Electricity Board. The problem is in regard to payment for equipment supplied to the Boards. The Government of India are seized of this problem and are examining how best BHEL could be enabled to continue production and the State Electricity Boards to receive timely supplies of equipment.

Operation of transmitter-cum-receiving sets in clandestine activities in Meghalaya

294. SHRI H. S. SHEKHAWAT:
SHRI V. K. SAKHLECHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some powerful transmitter cum-receiving sets, being used as secret mobile radio stations in clandestine activities were recently discovered in Meghalaya;

(b) whether Government have made any investigation in the matter; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and action Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c) According to the information received from the Government of Meghalaya, the State Police recovered two portable radio trans-receiver sets on 19th April, 1974 from two persons who were moving about suspiciously in Shillong.

The sets have been examined by experts and found to have a capacity for transmission across about 30 to 50 miles.

Six persons have been implicated in this connection and a case under Rule 48 of

Defence of India Rules has been registered. Investigation of the case by the State CID is in progress.

Export of T.V. sets

295. SHRI B. S. SHEKHAWAT:
SHRI V. K. SAKHLECHA:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has started exporting TV. sets;

(b) if so, the extent to which the sets are likely to be exported during the current year and the countries to which these sets are to be exported;

(c) the price at which these sets have been offered to the importing countries as compared to the sets exported from other countries; and

(d) the steps taken so far by Government to bring down the prices of TV. sets so as to make them within the reach of the Indian masses?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Efforts are being made by T.V. manufacturing units in the country to export T.V. sets, particularly to countries in Africa and the Middle East. One unit has obtained a small order from an African Country and actual export formalities are now under way. Three units have been licenced to manufacture T.V. sets for 100 per cent export in the Export Processing Zone being established at Santa Cruz near Bombay; these exports are expected to be largely to Western Europe. The volume of export of TV. sets by 1975-76 is expected to be about Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) Prices of T.V. sets to be exported from this country will necessarily have to be competitive with similar exports from other countries.

(d) Generally speaking, a T.V. set even at international prices is a high-priced item and is not within the reach of the vast majority of people for private purchase. It is, however, hoped to cover a large audience through the use of community centres.

The price of T.V. sets is dependent upon a number of factors such as the volume of production, availability of components at reasonable prices and the taxes imposed on them by Central and State Governments. Although the production of T.V. Receivers is on the increase, this has been offset by the increasing price of components and the higher duties imposed on them. In the above circumstances, it seems highly unlikely that there can be any significant reduction in the price of T.V. sets in the near future.

Haryana proposal for making Fazilka-Abohar Union Territory

296. SHRI B. S. SHEKHAWAT:

SHRI V. K. SAKHLECHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposal from the Haryana Government to make Fazilka-Abohar a Union Territory to settle the boundary dispute between Punjab and Haryana; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSINI: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi Telephone Billing Enquiry Committee

297. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH:

SHRIMATI RATHNABAI SREENIVASA RAO:

SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Telephone Billing Enquiry Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) what action Government have taken thereon?

&/B(D)18RSS—6

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The major recommendations are listed in the statement.

(c) The Government received the report on May 27, 1974. The various recommendations are under examination.

Statement

Major Recommendations

1. Meter reading should be photographed so as to eliminate phonetical, human and alignment errors.
2. The changeover to computerisation of billing should be effected as early as possible.
- B. Department should switch over to monthly billing at an early date.
4. Channel capacity should be increased to ensure quick and efficient STD service.
5. 5-Digit meters should be installed in the exchange for all subscribers availing STD facility.
- ti Automatic message accounting (AMA) should be introduced at an early date.
7. Initial barring of STD facility should be free of charge.
8. STD baiting facility should be quickly extended and widely published.
9. Automatic device like the venner time switch should be introduced in all exchanges to ensure change-over to concessional pulse rate at the correct time.
10. In every exchange there should be special number which should receive calls from subscribers whose lines are held up on STD calls.
11. A crash programme should be undertaken to get every telephone thoroughly checked.
12. To compensate for the wrong numbers a subscriber gets, he should be granted 2 per cent of the gross calls subject to a ceiling of 25 calls per quar-

- ter in addition to the 250 free calls per quarter allowed at present.
13. Installation of STD charge indicators should be expedited.
 14. Following measures should be undertaken to minimise diversion of lines:
 - (a) Street distribution points should be redesigned to make them tamperproof.
 - (b) a group of outdoor staff should be responsible for a certain number of distribution points, pillars and cabinets.
 - (c) overhead wires between subscribers premises and distribution point should be replaced by cable; overhead wires from distribution point to subscribers' premises should be dismantled.
 - (d) Persons found working on dislii-bution points, pillars and cabinets without authorisation and identity card should be detailed at police station pending verification.
 - (e) Constant watch should be Kept over external and internal equipment of those categories of subscribers who are likely to indulge in malpractices.
 - (f) PBX/PABX junction lines should be provided with STD charge indicators; pending provision of charge indicators, meter reading of PBX/PABX junction lines should be quickly supplied to the subscribers whenever requested.
 - (g) Main and intermediate distribution •frames inside the exchanges should be segregated and access to them restricted between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.
 15. Subscriber should be promptly warned about spurts noticed in the fortnightly readings.
 16. Section 25 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 should be amended to provide deterrent punishment to subscribers and P Sc T staff found guilty of diversion of lines and other malpractices.
 17. A special cell headed by a Deputy General Manager should be created to deal with excessive billing complaints.
 18. Divisional Engineer should be responsible for maintaining a fault-free, complaint-free and efficient service in his division. Excessive billing complaints should be one of his prime concerns.
 19. No excessive billing complaint should take more than two months for its final disposal.
 20. New Guidlines for determining tebate should be adopted.
 21. A special board of appeal should be constituted to deal with appeals relating to excessive billing.
 22. The entire Delhi Telephones should be organised into regions. Each region should be headed by an officer of the rank of Dy. General Manager.
 23. The strength *Ol* casual labour should be progressively reduced. They should not be allowed to work independently inside and outside the exchanges. No casual labour should be allowed in any circumstances to work in .-exbanges between 8 p.m. and 7 a.m.
 24. Exchange staff should be rotated every two years.
 25. The existing vigilance organisation should be re-organised and .strengthened.
 26. The headquarters of Delhi Telephonei should have sufficient number of counters manned by adequate and properly 11 lined staff to deal with all problems of subscribers effectively and promptly.
 27. A trained high ranking public relations officer with necessary assistance and proper authority should oversee efficient functioning of these counters.
 28. Public relations officer should studv the problems of subscribers and their reaction to the service offered with a vkw to devising corrective neasures.
 29. The department should render a heat coil removal service for disconnection of telephones for short periods on request by levying a nominal cnarge of Rs. 5.00.

Lock-out in the Indian Standards Institution

298. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH:
SHRIMATI RATHNABAI SRE-
ENIVASA RAO:

SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER:

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

(a) whether a lock out has recently been declared in the Indian Standards Institution; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The terms "lock out" applies to industry, and the I.S.I. being only an Institution the question of lock out in the Institution does not arise. However, the functioning of the I.S.I.'s Headquarters Office remained suspended from 17th May to 9th June, 1974.

(b) The Institution's work had been paralysed by cessation of work, agitation and noisy demonstration by a large section of Grades II, III & IV of ISI Employees from 22nd March to 16th May, 1974 who were agitating for enhancement of House Rent Allowance from 20 to 25 percent on the revised pay scales. A situation had arisen in which keeping the Institution open was fraught with risk and danger to its property and to loyal employees.

Reorganisation of Directorate General of Technical Development

299. SHRIMATI RATHNABAI SREE-
NIVASA RAO:

SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER:

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

(a) whether the Directorate General of Technical Development has been reorganised; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the new set up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The salient features of the re-organisation lay emphasis on technical development functions rather than on regulatory functions, in which it was more prominent in the past. The major plank of strategy is increased communications and rapport with industries, associations of industry research and developments Organisations, Chambers of Commerce and Industry etc. on matters relating to increased export generation, import substitution, conservation of scarce imported materials, technological improvements etc.

2. Divisions/Directorates concerned with energy conservation, technology development, policy and plans, material conservation and information system have been formed.

Talks on Jammu and Kashmir

300. SHRI D. K. PATEL:

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHAINAI:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA
SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KUL-
KARNI:

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:

DR. Z. A. AHMAD:

SHRI L. MAHAPATRO:

SHRI BHOLA PRASAD:

SHRI S. G. SARDESAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks were held recently between the External Affairs Minister and Sheikh Abdullah on the question of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMASHANKAR DIKSHIT),
(a)

and (b) In the light of the statements made by Sheikh Mohamad Abdullah to the effect that he regarded himself committed to the act of accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India, Government of India, after consulting the State Government, agreed that Shri G. Parthasarathy and Sheikh Abdullah's nominee, Shri Afzal Beg, could meet with a view to exchanging ideas. In continuation of the discussions held between the two, Shri Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, met Sheikh Abdullah and had talks with him in June, 1974. The discussions are continuing.

Use of .Viuli.ii Charkha

SOI. SHRIMATI SARASWATI PRADHAN:

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:

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

(a) the amount so far spent on the Ambar Charkha Project; and

(b) the number of Ambar Charkhas now in use in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) An amount of Rs. 1,914.19 lakhs was spent on the Ambar Charkha Project (including New Model Charkha Programmes) upto 31st March, 1973.

(b) 1,58,085 Ambar Charkhas (including New Model Charkhas) are in use in the country.

Home for aged and infirm freedom fighters

302. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN:

SHRI A. N. MULLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 467 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14th March, 1974 and state:

(a) by when first temporary home for the aged, infirm, ailing and physically handi-

capped freedom fighters is proposed to be set up in Delhi;

(b) by when accommodation for the purpose is likely to be available; and

(c) by when applications for admission to the home are proposed to be entertained?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) It has already been decided to set up a temporary Home in Delhi for about 25 aged and infirm freedom fighters who Travel to 6"he to look after.

(b) and (c) The procedure for admission to the temporary Home will be finalised after suitable accommodation has been secured and other administrative arrangements have been completed.

Suicides in the country

303. SHRIMATI LEELA DAMODARA MENON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suicides committed in the country during the last three years; and

(b) what are the reasons for the same?

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

Year	Number of suicides	
1970	...	48428
1971	...	43675
1972	...	36330*

*Excluding West Bengal.

(b) Various socio-economic and psychological tensions are the main contributory factors to the committing of suicides.

Cauvery water issue

304. SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts Government have recently made to settle the Cauvery Water Issue; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of a decision taken in the Inter-State meeting held in October, 1973, the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Power carried out a study on the scope of economy in the use of Cauvery waters. The Minister of Irrigation and Power held a meeting with the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and the Minister for Works, Kerala at Madras on 27th June, 1974. As decided at this meeting, the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Power is currently holding discussions with the technical officers of the concerned States.

The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power will hold a meeting with the Chief Ministers of the three States soon after the discussions at technical level are completed.

Bridge over the feeder canal near Pakur in West Bengal

305. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in completion of the bridge over the feeder canal, near Pakur in West Bengal;

(b) by when the work is expected to be finished; and

(c) what are the obstacles in finishing the job and setting up a committee or reappraisal of the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The main reasons for delay in completion of the Bridge over the Feeder Canal of the Farakka Barrage Project near Pakur was due to the slow progress of the contractor who was entrusted with the execution of this work. The main obstacle in

the way of the contractor was his financial difficulties. The matter has been reviewed and it has been decided to give him financial assistance to enable him to speed up the progress of the work. It is now expected that the bridge will be completed by the end of 1974. In view of this it is not considered necessary to set up any Committee.

Development of Space Science

306. DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN:

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government to develop space science during the last three years; year-wise; and

(b) what is the latest development of space science?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The expenditure on space activities including space science, space technology and space applications during the last three years is as under:

	(Rs. lakhs)		
1971-72	...	...	1111.95
1972-73	...	...	1409.53
1973-74	...	...	1951.39

(b) The details of the latest developments in respect of space science, space technology and space applications are available in the Annual Report of the Department of Space for 1973-74, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

Deployment of CRP and BSF Battalions during recent Railway Strike

307. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of battalions of the Central Reserve Police and Border Security Force that were deployed in each State and

railway zone to undertake security duty during the recent Railway strike; and

(b) the number of times the Central Police Forces/B.S.F. resorted to firing, lathi charge and tear gas State-wise, railway-zone-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A statement showing the deployment of B. S. F. and C. R. P. battalions State-wise and railway-wise during the recent strike by some railway-men is attached.

(b) The B. S. F. and the C. R. P. F. did not resort to any firing, lathi-charge or tear-gassing during the recent strike by some railway employees.

Statement

Deployment of B.S.F./C.R.P. State-wise and Railway-wise during recent strike by Railway Employees

Name of State	C.R.P. (In coys. strength)	B.S.F. (In coys. strength)	Name of the Railway
Tamil Nadu	11	..	Southern Railways.
Maharashtra	15	2	Western, Southern and Central Railways.
Andhra Pradesh	13	..	Southern Railways.
West Bengal	23	5	Eastern, North Eastern and N.E.F. Railways.
Uttar Pradesh	15	5	Eastern Northern & Central Railways.
Kerala	11	..	Southern Railways.
Orissa	6	..	South-Eastern Railways.
Bihar	3	43	Eastern Railways.
Delhi	6	..	Northern Railways.
Madhya Pradesh	..	5	Western & Central Rlys.
Gujarat	..	11	Western Railways.
Rajasthan	..	6	Western Railways.
Punjab	..	6	Northern Railways.
Assam	..	15	N.E.F. Railways
TOTAL	103	98	

Representation on News Broadcasting by all India Radio on Railway Strike

S08. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Staff Artistes Association of All India Radio in a representation submitted to Government have protested against biased and one sided news broadcast by the All India Radio on the last railway strike;

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

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR

SINHA): (a) to (c) The Vice-President of Staff Artistes' Union sent a cyclostyled letter to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. It is not known whether he was authorised to send this letter or whether it was sent in his individual capacity. Facts are being verified.

Development of backward areas in Darjeeling District in West Bengal

309. DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI:

SHRIMATI SARASWATI PRAHDAN: SHRI N. P. CHAUDHARI: DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the hill district of Darjeeling in West Bengal has not yet been declared as industrially backward; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons there for?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The entire District of Darjeeling in West Bengal has been declared as industrially backward

and industrial units located there are eligible for concessional finance from financial institutions.

(b) The question does not arise.

Allocation for Durgapur Projects

310. SHRIMATI SARASWATI PRADHAN:

SHRI N. P. CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have refused to sanction money for the sixth power plant at Durgapur Projects Limited; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) The State Government desire to instal a Sixth Power Plant at Durgapur Project Ltd. In view of the constraints on State Plan resources the West Bengal Government have been requested to firmly tie up the project for financing with the financing institutions.

Setting up of Electronic Complexes

311. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for setting up more electronic industrial complexes on the pattern of the one set up at Santa Cruz, Bombay.

(b) if so, what is the number of such complexes proposed to be set up with their location; and

(c) what would be their production capacity?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) There is no proposal at present under consideration of Government to set up an export processing zone exclusively for electronics on the pattern of the Santa Cruz Zone. However, Gov-

ernment are actively considering setting up a multi-product Export Processing Zone near Calcutta, which would also include electronic items. The projected exports from this zone are likely to be around Rs. 50 crores per annum by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Increase in Prices of Publications

312. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of newsprint several newspapers have curtailed their publications and have also increased the prices of their publications;

(b) what is the percentage of increase in prices allowed by Government to different newspapers along with dates during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) Newspaper publishers have reduced the pages and increased the prices of newspapers to balance consumption and availability of newsprint as well as to augment their revenues to meet the additional expenditure involved in the cost of production. Government hope, however, that while increasing the price per copy the publishers would also keep in view the interests of the readers.

Power Cut in various States

313. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power supply to industry in the country has been further cut this year;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) the present percentage of power which is required for the industries and the percentage which is at present being supplied to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (PROJ. SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) and (b) Power supply position in a number of States has become more difficult this year owing to demand increasing at a faster pace than availability of power and this has resulted in reduction of power supply to certain categories of industries.

(d) The industrial loads account for about 65 per cent of the total electrical energy sold. The restrictions on power supply to industries in different States is given below:

NORTHERN REGION

Haryana—

60 per cent cut on general industries. Defence installations, Defence and Export-Oriented industries, Cement and Tyre industries, Rice and Sugar mills, cotton ginning factories, Pesticides, Vanaspati ghee manufacturing concerns, ice factories/cold storages and essential services like P&T, A.I.R. and Railway installations are exempted from power cuts.

Punjab—

(i) 40 per cent cut on industrial consumers.

(ii) 35 per cent cut on industries located at focal points.

(iii) 50 per cent cut on industries located at border.

(iv) Complete relaxation of power cut for export oriented industries, exporting 50 per cent to 75 per cent of their output: 50 per cent relaxation for industries exporting 20 per cent to 50 per cent of their output no relaxation for industries exporting less than 20 per cent of their output.

Uttar Pradesh—

(i) Non continuous industries in District Headquarters and specified towns are allowed supply for one shift during night from 21.00 hours to 6.00 hours for 5 days a week. Textile mills and power looms are allowed to run one additional shift.

(ii) Continuous process industries are required to observe a block closure of 10 days in a month or to reduce the demand by 50

per cent. Vanaspati manufacturing units are exempted.

Delhi—

(i) No neon sign, window lighting or decorative lighting permitted.

(ii) No illumination allowed for marriage purposes without the permission of Delhi Administration.

(iii) No new connections to be sanctioned without the permission of Delhi Administration excepting for the following purposes:

(a) All loads which had been sanctioned by DESU/NDMC prior to 28th March, 1974 except in cases where load is required for Central air-conditioning.

(b) Lighting and fan.

(c) Domestic power upto a maximum of 2 kU.

(d) Commercial establishments upto 2 kV and in addition, power required for running lifts and pumping and lifting of water.

(e) Hospital Educational Institutions and other similar Government Institutions merits of individual cases.

(f) Lifting and pumping of water in urban areas and for sewage purposes on merits of individual cases.

(iv) 10 per cent cut on consumption in H. T. industries and industries whose load is above 50 kV.

Chandigarh—

30 per cent cut on industries.

WESTERN REGION

Maharashtra—

(i) Staggering of holidays.

(i) 10 per cent cut on demand of essential loads, 20 per cent cut on demand of continuous process and cotton textile industries. 25 per cent cut on demand of other industries.

-Goa—

60 per cent power cut.

SOUTHERN REGION

Andhra Pradesh—

(i) 25 per cent cut on maximum demand and 25 per cent cut on energy consumption on priority industries i.e. industries having a critical role in the national economy like defence oriented, public sector projects, power equipment plants, coal, ship building, mining, cement and textile industries, irrigation and power projects, ferro alloys etc.

(ii) 30 per cent cut on maximum demand and 25 per cent cut on energy consumption on food products industries except roller and flour mills.

(iii) 30 per cent cut on demand and 25 per cent cut on energy on industries having short working seasons (except sugar and Khandsari sugar factories).

(iv) 30 per cent cut on demand and 25 per cent cut on energy on continuous process industries other than those included in (i) above.

(v) 3-5 per cent cut on demand and 25 per cent cut on energy on other HT industries.

(vi) 25 per cent cut on energy on LT industries.

Karnataka—

60 per cent cut on H.T. consumers except essential consumers from 24-6-74.

Tamil Nadu—

60 per cent cut on HT industries, LT industries consuming more than 200 units/month, continuous process industries, seasonal industries, commercial establishments receiving power supply at low tension beyond 150 units per month and cinemas.

EASTERN REGION

Bihar-Restrictions imposed during peak hours when availability falls short of requirement.

West Bengal—

Power cut varying between 20MW and 124 MW by load shedding and between 6 MW and 55 MW by request to HT industrial consumers depending on availability of bulk power supply from the DVC and WBSEB.

West Bengal State Electricity Board area—

(i) 15 per cent cut on maximum demand and holiday staggering.

(ii) Load shedding is resorted to when availability falls short of requirement.

DVC area-Restrictions depending on power availability.

NORTH-EASTERN REGION

Assam—

Peak load restrictions are in force on industries between 6.00 A.M. and 12.00 Noon except continuous process industries in Loner Assam and peak load restrictions in Upper Assam. There are also restrictions in giving new connections. As a result of shut-ling down of Umiar Power House-11, additional peak load restrictions have been imposed with immediate effect in Lower Assam. The position is currently under review.

Narmada Water Dispute

314. SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position regarding the Narmada Water Dispute; and

(b) what steps Government have taken or propose to take for settlement of the dispute and by when it is likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI E. C. PANT): (a) and (b) The Narmada Water Dispute has been referred to Tribunal in 1969. In 1972, the concerned States entered into an agreement and requested the Prime Minister to give an award on two of the issues in dispute. However, in accordance with the agreement reached between the four Party States on the 12th July, 1974 the decision on the dispute, including the two issues earlier referred to the Prime Minister, would be given by the Tribunal. The agreement also provides that the parties would approach the Tribunal to delete/ modify a number of issues on which they have reached agreement and

the Government of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh would withdraw from the Supreme Court their appeals arising out of decisions given by the Tribunal on certain preliminary issues.

Import of technical know-how

315. SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN:

SHRIMATI SAVITA BEHEN:

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

(a) whether the policy for allowing import of technical know-how has lately been reviewed;

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

(c) whether a list of 113 joint ventures has been published by Government and if so, the details of these joint ventures and how far this list is in accord with the revised policy of Government in regard to import of foreign know-how?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) Government's policy in respect of Foreign Collaborations continues to be selective. Collaboration is permitted only in fields of high priority and in areas where the import of foreign technology is considered necessary. In other areas, import of technology is considered on merits if substantial exports are guaranteed over a period of 5 to 10 years and there are reasonable prospects for such exports. In accordance with this policy, 113 collaboration proposals were approved during the 1st quarter of 1974, 19 out of these proposals also involve capital participation. A statement of these cases giving the name of Indian party, the name of the foreign collaborator, item of manufacture and whether the collaboration also involves foreign capital participation is available in the Parliament Library.

Disputes on State Riparian Rights

316. SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) which of the disputes regarding Riparian right of the States have been settled by the Central Government or by the Tribunals during the last three years;

(b) what is the number of disputes still pending settlement; and

(c) what is the expenditure so far incurred on that account?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal has given its decisions in December, 1973 on the Krishna water dispute. The Tribunal has yet to give clarification/explanations on the references made to by the Central and State Governments. Disputes regarding the Riparian rights of the States in respect of the Sone, Betwa and Urmil rivers were resolved by the Central Govt.

(b) Disputes relating to the Narmada and Godavari waters are pending before the Tribunals. Those relating to the Ravi-Beas, Cauvery and the Yamuna are under consideration of the Government.

(c) An expenditure of about Rs. 44.17 lakhs has so far been incurred on the Tribunals set up to resolve the disputes relating to the Krishna, Godavari and Narmada waters.

Availability of industrial raw material

317. SHRIMATI LEELA DAMODARA

MENON:

SHRI HARSH DEO MALVIYA:

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

(a) whether the policy of industrial raw material is helping uneven growth of Industries in different parts of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that industries particularly chemical, pharmaceutical and electrical are not developing in the eastern region; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Government's policy in regard to industrial raw materials is, by and large, intended to meet the requirements

of industrial units in different parts of the countr) on an equitable basis,

(b) and (c) The past pattern of development of industries in the Eastern region has been governed by a number of historical and other factors. Various steps are being taken by the Central and the State Governments to promote and diversify the structure of industries in the Eastern region.

Death of Harijans in Surendranagar District of Gujarat

M8. SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Harijans have been murdered and injury caused to others in the Surendranagar district, Gujarat by the caste Hindus of the same village on June 22, 1974;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what steps Government have taken to apprehend the culprits; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action against the police personnel for dereliction of duties to take timely action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) According to information received from the Government of Gujarat, on May 28, 1974, members of the Kanbi Patel community of the village Ranmalpur in Surendranagar district prevented the Harijans from drawing water from the common well and caused damage to the earthen pots of the Harijans. On a complaint lodged at Halvad Police Station, a case u/s 426/506 I.P.C. and Sections 7 and 10 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act was registered by the police. Proceedings u/s 107 Cr. P. C. were initiated and interim bonds were taken by the Executive Magistrate from seven persons belonging to tire Kanbi community. Two armed Constables were posted in the village and the beat duty Head Constable was also instructed to maintain vigilance.

On the evening of June 22, 1974, the women folk belonging to the two communities quineUed over the drawing of water

from the common well. The two Constables posted on duty intervened and managed to separate tire quarrelling parties. Later on, however, men of the Kanbi Patel community armed with Dharias, Lathis, spades and other agricultural implements came to the spot overpowered the two policemen and forcibly entered the houses of Harijans and assaulted them. Two Harijans died in the incident and six others including somt women sustained injuries. The Police registered a case against 122 persons. All the accused persons have been arresTed. The investigation of the case is nearing completion.

According to the State Government, there was no dereliction of duty on the part of the two police constables posted in the village.

Distribution of Power Among the Hydro-Electric Power Stations and Thermal Stations

319. SHRI R. K. MISHRA:

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state how much of power, generated during the Fourth Five Year Plan, was distributed to the various hydro-electric powei stations and the thermal stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The total electric power generated during the Fourth Five Year Plan was 299528.48 million units. This was made up of 132053 million units generated in the various hydro-electric power station and 159003 generated in the various thermal power stations. The balance was generated in other types of stations such as atomic or diesel power plants.

Foreign Shares in Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore

320. SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: SHRI N. P. CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION'S be pleased to refer to the reply to unstarred Question 1031 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th

March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken up with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of U.S.A. the issue of its relinquishing the shares in the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is still under Government's consideration.

Central Assistance for Kalinadi Project

321. SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether the Central Government have assured the Karnataka Government for financial assistance outside the State plan for the Kalinadi project in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): To help the Government of Karnataka in accelerating the work on the Kalinadi project, the Central Government had agreed, as a purely temporary arrangement, to allocate outside the State Plan assistance for Phase I of this project for the last 2 years of the Fourth Plan period. Accordingly, a Central assistance of Rs. 25.27 crores was released to the State Government during 1972-73 and 1973-74.

As regards the Fifth Plan, the outlays on this project will be met from State Plan resources.

Misuse of Imported Raw Material by Industrial Units in Organised sector

332. SHRI GURMUKH SINGH MUSAFIR:

SHRI J. S. TILAK;

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI;

SHRI KRISHAN KANT;

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many industries in organised sector are using scarce imported raw material the end product of

which is being utilised for captive production and denied to the small scale sector or is sold at exorbitant prices; and

(b) whether Government have prepared any scheme to rationalise the allocations of these raw materials to the small scale sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Though in the case of imported raw materials no such instances have come to the notice of Government, in the case of indigenous scarce materials there are instances where small scale units are finding it difficult to get certain items at reasonable prices from large scale manufacturers.

(b) Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and the Minister of Industrial Development are seized of the matter.

Foreign Collaborations

323. SHRIMATI NAIMOONA SULTAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign collaborations in respect of those ventures where know-how is available indigenously, such as ready made garments, storage batteries, poultry breeding, low cost radios, sports goods, filter paper, have been permitted in the first two quarters of the current year;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for permitting such collaborations; and

(c) what is the estimated amount of foreign exchange to be incurred annually on import of such know-how as a result of these collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) Foreign collaboration is permitted only in fields of high priority and in areas where the import of foreign technology is considered necessary. In other areas, import of technology are considered on merits if substantial exports are guaranteed over a period of 5 to 10 years

and there are reasonable prospects for such exports.

In accordance with this policy some foreign collaboration proposals were approved during the 1st Quarter of 1974 in the fields of ready made garments, storage batteries, poultry breeding, low cost radios, sports goods and filter paper.

Collaborations in the field of ready made garments, low cost radios and filter paper were approved as the proposals involved substantial exports commitments. In the case of sports goods, royalty to the collaborator is payable on exports only no other payment are involved. The main reasons for allowing foreign collaboration for the manufacture of storage batteries is to import new technology resulting in the saving in the use of scarce raw materials; besides a small exports obligation was also stipulated. In the case of poultry breeding, collaboration was considered necessary so as to meet the requirements of high quality chicks in the country which are being imported at present. The collaboration envisages import of pure line chicks which can be subsequently reproduced within the country without any further importation.

(c) After the grant of approval of foreign collaboration, a project goes through a number of stages before the project materialises and the production commences. The remittances to the collaborator depend upon the progress of implementation of the project and the actual production during the period of collaboration. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the likely annual outgo of foreign exchange as a result of these collaborations at this stage.

Telephone Services in Delhi

324. SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA:

SHRI MAHENDRA
BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRIMATI LAKHMI
KUMARI CHUNDAWAT:

SHRI S. A. KHAJA MOHIDEEN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire telephone network in Delhi has been over-

loaded resulting in deterioration in its working, acute congestion and wear and tear of the equipment; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to improve the telephone services in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) Delhi Telephone system has 1.14,000 connections and a waiting list of over 1,00,000. Due to the heavy demand the calling rate is high. This puts extra strain on the equipment causing excessive wear and tear. However, the functioning of the system is by and large satisfactory.

Improvement of the system is in hand on a continuing basis. A special drive has been initiated for improving the performance of the internal exchange equipment and the external cables, lines and subscribers installations of the system. A programme for the up gradation of the crossbar exchange is under progress and about 50% to 60% of the upgradation work has been completed. Considerable improvement in the quality of the service is expected after the completion of the upgradation work.

Additional equipment is being installed to handle the high traffic and worn out equipment is being replaced. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 77,000 lines are proposed to be added to the system.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING REPLY GIVEN TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 608 ANSWERED ON 7TH MARCH, 1974

Manufacture of Calcined Petroleum Coke

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): Sir, in reply to unstarred question No. 608 answered in Rajya Sabha on 7-3-1974, regarding manufacture of Calcined Petroleum Coke, a complete list of companies registered for manufacture of calcined petroleum coke was not given inadvertently. The same is corrected to read as follows:

(a) to (c) The Details of scheme registered Coke are as followings:
for manufacture of Calcined Petroleum

Name of the firm	Location	Annual Capacity (tonnes)	Remarks
M/s. Carbon Products.	.. Haldia (W. Bengal)	50,000	..
M/s. Tamil Nadu Ind. Dev. Corporation.	Madras (Tamilnadu)	50,000	..
Shri M.K. Moha	.. Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	50,000	..
M/s. Goa Carbon Ltd.	.. GOA	50,000	..
M/s. Sangaueria Commercial	.. Bisakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	50,000	Not likely to implemented.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification* under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under subsection (4) of section 50 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Industrial Development:—

(i) Notification G.S.R. No. 270(E) IDRA/M/1/74/8, dated the 14th June, 1974, publishing the Regulation and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (First Amendment) Rules, 1974.

(ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 284(E)/IDRA/30/1/74, dated the 25th June, 1974, publishing the Regulation and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (Third Amendment) Rules, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8015/74 for (i) and (ii).]

I. The Indian Forest Service (Probationers Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1974.

II. Notification under the All India Services Act, 1951.

III. Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms) Notification.

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: —

I. A copy (in Hindi) of the Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms) Notification G.S.R. No. 451, dated the 1st March, 1974, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Probationers Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1974, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8016/74.]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms), under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951: —

(i) Notification G.S.R. No. 185(E), dated the 24th April, 1974, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1974.

(ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 186(E), dated the 24th April, 1974, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1974.

(iii) Notification G.S.R. No. 470 dated the 2nd May, 1974, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(iv) Notification C.S.R. No. 471, dated the 2nd May, 1974, publishing the Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(v) Notification G.S.R. No. 472, dated the 2nd May, 1974, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(vi) Notification G.S.R. No. 524, dated the 23rd May, 1974, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(vii) Notification G.S.R. No. 544, dated the 23rd May, 1974, publishing the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(viii) Notification G.S.R. No. 547, dated the 28th May, 1974, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1974.

(ix) Notification G.S.R. No. 660, dated the 15th June, 1974, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(x) Notification G.S.R. No. 686, dated the 15th June, 1974, publishing the Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(xi) Notification G.S.R. No. 685, dated the 15th June 1974, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(xii) Notification G.S.R. No. 273(E), dated the 17th June, 1974, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1974.

(xiii) Notification G.S.R. No. 275(k) dated the 18th June, 1974, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1974.

(xiv) Notification G.S.R. No. 662, dated the 18th June, 1974, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1974.

(xv) Notification G.S.R. No. 663, dated the 18th June, 1974, publishing

the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1974.

(xvi) Notification G.S.R. No. 664, dated the 18th June, 1974, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1974.

(xvii) Notification G.S.R. No. 665, dated the 18th June, 1974, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1974.

(xviii) Notification G.S.R. No. 666, dated the 18th June, 1974, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1974.

(xix) Notification G.S.R. No. 279(E), dated the 21st June, 1974, publishing the All India Services Joint (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(xx) Notification G.S.R. No. 687, dated the 21st June, 1974, publishing the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Second Amendment Rules, 1974.

(xxi) Notification G.S.R. No. 724, dated the 1st July, 1974, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1974.

(xxii) Notification G.S.R. No. 725, dated the 1st July, 1974, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1974.

(xxiii) Notification G.S.R. No. 500(E), dated the 5th July, 1974, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8016/ 74 for (i) to (xxiii).]

(xxiv) Notification G.S.R. No. 301(E), dated the 6th July, 1974, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(xxv) Notification G.S.R. No. 802(E), dated the 6th July, 1974, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(xxvi) Notification G.S.R. No. 303(E), dated the 6th July, 1974, publishing

the Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(xxvii) Notification G.S.R. No. 304 (E), dated the 6th July, 1974, publishing the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(xxviii) Notification G.S.R. No. 305 (E), dated the 6th July, 1974, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8029/ 74 for (xxiv) to (xxviii).]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms) Notification G.S.R. No. 548, dated the 28th May, 1974, publishing a Corrigendum to Government Notification G.S.R. No. 1183 dated the 3rd November, 1973. [placed in Library. See No. LT-8016/74.]

The Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee (Registration of Electors) 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 (4) of section 39 of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification G.S.R. No. 582, dated the 1st June, 1974, publishing the Delhi Sikh Gurdawara Management Committee (Registration of Elector's) Amendment Rules, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8017/74.]

Notification under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communications:—

(i) Notification G.S.R. No. 462, dated the 4th May, 1974, publishing the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974.

Public importance

(ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 191, dated the 7th May, 1974, publishing the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Commercial Radio Operators Certificate of Proficiency and Licence to Operate Wireless Telegraphy) Amendment Rules, 1974.

(iii) Notification G.S.R. No. 237(E), dated the 13th May, 1974, publishing the Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1974.

(iv) Notification G.S.R. No. 238(E), dated the 13th May, 1974, publishing the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1974.

(v) Notification G.S.R. No. 239(E), dated the 13th May, 1974, publishing the Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8019/ 74 for (i) to (v).]

Import Policy (1974-75) for Newsprint

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Public Notice No. 79-ITO(PN)/74, dated the 7th June, 1974, containing Import Policy for Newsprint for the year 1974-75. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8020/74.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported inordinate delay in the repair of Chamhal Bridge on Delhi-Bombay national highway.

SHRI SHYAM LAI GUPTA (Bihar): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Shipping and Transport to the reported inordinate delay in the repair of the Chambal Bridge near Dholpuri, disrupting traffic on the Delhi-Bombay National Highway, for the last 16 months and seriously affecting the economy of the region.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, the bridge across Chambal river near

Dholpur on N.H. 3 is a submersible bridge. This bridge is 2434 ft. long and was constructed by M/s. Gammons India Ltd. under the supervision of the Central Public Works Department. The work was commenced on 1-3-1955 and completed on 31-12-1959. It was, however, opened to traffic on 15-3-1960. The maintenance of the bridge was transferred to the Rajasthan Public Works Department with effect from 1st May, 1962.

Upto 1972, the bridge was submerged on a few occasions. The depth of submergence over the decking was 6 ft. in September, 1961, 4.5 ft. in August, 1969 and 5.33 ft. in July, 1971.

On the afternoon of 24th February, 1973, pier No 17 of this bridge settled by about 2 ft. and also tilted towards upstream by about 8". As a result of this the reinforced concrete arches of the spans adjacent to this pier developed cracks and the roadway over this pier upto about 50 ft. length on either side also was depressed. The bridge was immediately closed to all traffic.

On the night between 2nd and 3rd April, 1973, at about 2.30 A.M. the four spans from abutment pier No. 16 to abutment pier No. 20, which were 143 ft. each, fell down in the river.

When some damage to this bridge was noticed all traffic on the bridge was closed with effect from 24th February, 1973. The traffic was diverted to alternative routes and instructions were issued to the concerned State Governments that the road users should be allowed all reasonable facilities for passing over the alternative routes.

Steps have also been taken to get the completion of Chambal bridge near Etawah on Gwalior-Lahore-Etawah Road expedited through the Government of Uttar Pradesh. This bridge is now expected to be completed by the end of September, 1974.

In order to facilitate traffic across the river at the bridge site an army ferry service was commissioned on 27-3-73 for transporting vehicles and passengers. The army ferry service was discontinued with effect

from 3-5-73 after a temporary pontoon bridge had been erected at site. The Pontoon bridge caters to the needs of light vehicles during the dry season. In addition a ferry service is being run with the help of 7 nos. motorboats and 3 Nos. R.P.I., barges and this service is available throughout the year except when the river is in high floods. With the arrangements mentioned above about 570 light vehicles like cars, jeeps etc. and 300 loaded trucks can be transported per day. As per the figures of traffic census received from Rajasthan Public Works Department about 200 light vehicles and about 250 loaded trucks on an average cross the river Chambal near the bridge site daily. Further efforts are being made to augment the ferry service. It may be mentioned that nothing is being charged from the users for the above mentioned facilities.

A Committee was appointed on 8-5-73 to enquire into the damage to the bridge and allied aspects. Its report received on 31-5-74 is under consideration. Simultaneously action is under way for inviting tenders for different alternatives for restoring permanent means of bridge communication across the river, on receipt of which final decision would be taken expeditiously, and the construction would be taken in hand, thereafter.

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the cost of the bridge on the Chambal. What were the findings of the Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the causes for the collapse of the bridge? The Report was received in May 1974 and we are sleeping for the last three months on such an important matter. Why has something not been finalised? I want to know whether the responsibility for the lapse has been fixed and if not why. What was the expenditure involved in the repair of the bridge and has the delay in the implementation of the Report resulted in any increase in the expenditure originally estimated by the Committee and if so to what extent? What are the reasons for not carrying out the repairs immediately? The bridge was out of order for the last 16 months. The Report has taken one year and now

[Shri Shyarlal Gupta] the implementation of the Report or the decisions on the Report may take 16 months more. Meanwhile it is reported in the papers that travellers on the Bombay-Delhi National Highway continue to face hardships. They have to ferry their vehicles and goods across the Chambal river and sometimes they have to wait for 24 hours. Three barges and 7 boats have been pressed into service. The ferry service is provided free of cost but the transport operators have increased their rates on this route considerably on the ground that the ferry involves much delay and labour.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: A number of questions have been asked by the hon. Member. So far as the causes, for the failure of pier No. 17 are concerned, if you permit me, I shall quote a few lines from the report of the expert committee which consisted of technical people. I am quoting:

"Post-failure sub-soil investigations have revealed that the bedrock in the river is overlaid by a cap rock consisting of clay matrix conglomerate, overlying a layer of lime-matrix conglomerate of varying thickness. The clay matrix conglomerate layer is not considered a safe foundation strata." That is the principal reason, so far as the failure of pier No. 17 is concerned. Regarding the time taken for completion of the work of the Committee, in the very nature of the work the committee had to investigate it in detail. In fact, it was not possible for the committee to complete the work before the time which they actually took. So far as repair and reconstruction are concerned, various recommendations have been made by the committee. Firstly, they have suggested some alternative proposal for retaining the existing bridge and they have suggested some alternative arrangements for the construction of a new bridge. All these are to be considered in details in the light of experience. As a result, in the last part of my statement I have said that arrangements are already being made to call for tenders. Who will actually implement the suggestions made by the technical committee what is their capability and what is their technical

know-how, these have to be looked into. After that a decision will be taken. Regarding temporary arrangements for trailic, sufficient arrangements have already been made. The present capacity of the ferry service and the pontoon bridge, taken together, is 750 light vehicles per day and 250 loaded trucks per day. Naturally in a place like that, which is a dacoit-infested area, there cannot be any arrangements for transportation during night. Whatever arrangement has been made for transportation by means of the ferry and the pontoon bridge during the dry season it is being done during day lime. The hon. Member has enquired what would be the expenditure for a new construction and for repainting it. As per the report of the committee, if we are to reconstruct the existing bridge, the expenditure will be between Rs. 1.5 and Rs. 2 crores. If we are to construct a new bridge, it will be of the order of between Rs. 5 and Rs. 0 crores.

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: Who is responsible for the mishap?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is very difficult to fix responsibility on any individual because so many decisions were taken at various levels. As I have already mentioned, the committee's report is under consideration and when the final examination of the report is over it may be possible to indicate it.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): The answer is not satisfactory, though it may have satisfied the hon. Deputy Minister and the Minister-in-charge, after seeing the report of the enquiry committee. One point arises out of the reply given by the hon. Deputy Minister. He said that the rock on which pier No. 17 was erected did not provide a sound foundation for the pier. Simultaneously he says that responsibility cannot be fixed on anybody because so many decisions were taken at so many points. There can only be one point where the decision could have been taken, as to whether this particular soil was providing a sound foundation for the pier or not. It could not have been taken throughout the length and breadth of India. Who took the decision? It could have been the Chief Engineer, it could have been the expert to whom they

had referred it, it could have been the architect or it could have been somebody else. That is No. 1. I will ask one or two questions more. If the final decision was taken without sufficient expertise, then the non-expert, who had ordered the final decision, should be taken to task. That is point No. 1 which definitely arises out of the reply given by the hon. Deputy Minister.

Now, Sir, there is another point. The Deputy Minister said that they have called for tenders for both the contingencies. They have asked for tenders for the rebuilding of the entire bridge newly and they have also asked for tenders for repairs. Unless a decision is taken as to whether they are going to repair it or whether they are going to build the whole bridge anew, how can they take a decision in regard to the tenders also? That would also cause delay in the matter. They must also make up their minds as to what they are going to do, because the amount of expenditure has already been probably indicated by the Inquiry Committee, in the first case it has been Rs. 1½ crores to Rs. 2 crores and in the second case, it has been Rs. 6 crores. The final decision now lies with the Minister whether he can provide the amount for the first contingency or whether he can even find Rs. 6 crores for a new bridge. So, that decision has to be indicated to the House before he finally ask for the tenders. Or else, it would involve more of papers, more of file work and ultimately more of delay. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister kindly to indicate to us what is going to be his decision. Or else, piling up of papers from all kinds of contractors for this and that would only further delay the matter.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): The hon. Member wants to know who is responsible for that. The whole Report is under consideration, and we shall find out who is responsible for that, as soon as the Report is considered. Anyhow . . .

श्री ओझम् प्रकाश त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश): "उप-
प्रापति जी, मंत्री महोदयों का यह कामन

जवाब हो गया है कि जवाब आ रहा है, रिपोर्ट आ रही है। कल क्रिकेट के बारे में भी यही जवाब दिया गया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: May be, but no comment.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI. The next question was about the repair or the new construction.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: You must take a decision before asking for all kinds of tenders. Otherwise, there will be delay.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: As my colleague has said in his statement, tenders have been called and as soon as they are received, they will be technically examined and then a final decision will be taken by the Government whether they should go in for new construction or the old bridge can be repaired.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: How are

you going to take a decision after you receive the tenders? You must finally make up your mind. The point is this. The tenderers will not indicate or dictate to the Government as to which one is more convenient or suitable.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: I can understand your difficulty—how the tender is going to solve that problem. But there are so many technical points as reported by the Committee. These things should be done if the repair is to be done; this thing should be done if new construction is to be made. All these things are before the experts here in the Ministry. Tenders have been invited so that we may see whether we have got the equipment. If we can repair the bridge, it will be all right because it will cost Rs. 2½ crores only. If we go to construct a new bridge, it will cost about Rs. 6 crores. Now, we have to see whether there is equipment and technical knowledge and know-how, everything, in a way that the bridge may be repaired. If it is not possible, then, of course we shall go in for a new construction of the bridge.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL (Karnataka): On a point of order. The hon. Minister was just now pleased to say that tenders have

[Shri Veerendra Patil]
already been invited. The question before the Government is whether to repair the bridge or construct a new bridge. I would like to know whether they have invited the tenders for repairing it or for a new bridge.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Or for both.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: Where is the point of order in it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I was in charge of the Public Works Department for 10 years. Before we invite tenders, first we mate up our minds, we take a decision, whether we have to construct a bridge or repair it. Then only we invite tenders.

The hon. Minister has said that he has invited tenders. But so far as repairing or constructing a new bridge is concerned, they have not yet taken a decision. This is really a very strange answers.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (राजस्थान): क्या यह सही है कि एक्सपर्ट्स ने यह बात कह दी है कि पुराने ब्रिज की रिपेयर नहीं हो सकती और नए ब्रिज की आप बात करते हैं। क्या आपने कोई साइट सेलैक्ट कर ली है कि इस साइट पर ब्रिज बनेगा। टेंडर लेने के पहले कम से कम साइट का सेलेक्शन तो जरूर हुआ होगा। दूसरी बात, जो यह ब्रिज बना था, ब्रिज बनने के पहले 2 कंशिंग्स लगाई गई थीं, आपने कहा कि इसमें एक जो गिरने का कारण है पायर नं० 17 के नीचे जो खराबी आ गई थी, उसको कारण बता दिया, लेकिन दो कारण और मुख्य थे। एक तो यह कि जो 4 पिलर्स हमेशा पानी में रहने वाले हैं उन 4 पिलर्स का एक साइज तक हमेशा कांक्रिट का हो। साइज दिया गया था कि इतने साइज का कांक्रिट होना चाहिए, उतना कांक्रिट नहीं डाला गया। एक कारण यह था जिसके कारण से पायर टूटा है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि जब ब्रिज बना था उस समय दूसरी शर्त यह लगाई गई थी कि इस पुल की 2 मील एरिया के अंदर कहीं मिट्टी

की खुदाई नहीं होगी क्योंकि अगर मिट्टी की खुदाई हो गई तो पानी का बहाव इस प्रकार से होगा कि उसको एफेक्ट करेगा। लेकिन एक ठेकेदार, पहाड़िया जी जिनको जानते हैं, उनकी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी का एक बड़ा नेता है, उसने मिट्टी की खुदाई की और उसी में पुल ढह गया। तो उसको राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने रोका नहीं। वहां के नागरिकों ने भी कहा इस प्रकार की शर्त है, अगर वह मिट्टी खोदी गई तो पुल पर असर होगा, लेकिन ठेकेदार प्रभावी था और 2 लाख रुपये का काम लेकर 2 मील की एरिया के अंदर मिट्टी आदि खोद दी जिसके कारण पुल पर असर पड़ा है। तो इस पर क्या कमेटी ने कोई राय दी है? क्या जिस समय सारा पुल बना था ये दोनों शर्तें लागू हुई थीं?

दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा : जो आपने कहा कि भिड़-इटावा के बीच में जो पुल है वह सितम्बर 1974 तक पूरा हो जाएगा, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा क्या आप दोनों मंत्रियों ने इस चम्बल के पुल को या भिड़ इटावा पुल की साइट को जाकर देखा है। यह कहना सितम्बर तक पूरा हो जाएगा, मझे लगता है, पूरा नहीं होने वाला है न टूटे हुए पुल की मरम्मत होने वाली है। तो क्या पुल की साइट आपने देखी है? और दूसरी जो कड़ी है, जो बम्बई को उत्तर भारत से जोड़ती है, वह जो कोटा का पुल था, वह भी टूट गया है बारज के ऊपर से ट्रैफिक आता है और हेवी लोड ट्रैफिक को वह नहीं सह सकता और इससे बारज भी टूट जाएगा अगर आपने मरम्मत नहीं की। तो दोनों प्रकार की कड़ियाँ समाप्त हो गईं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं आजकल क्या व्यवस्था है? आपने कहा, फेरी सर्विस है लेकिन बरसात के दिनों में, और खास कर जब वहां न तो बिजली का इंतजाम है, वहां किसी प्रकार की रात की सर्विस बंद हो जाती है तो किस प्रकार से ट्रैफिक का आवागमन करते हैं? क्या यह भी कारण है जो आपने कहा कि हम फेरी सर्विस करते हैं। लेकिन कितना समय एक ट्रक को या एक कार को पास करने में लगता है

और जो समय का फैक्टर है उसके कारण ट्रक वालों ने कीमत बढ़ा दी है और उसका असर उत्तर से इक्षिण आने वाले वालों पर पड़ा है । क्या ग्वालियर के महाराजा का एक डेलिगेशन मंत्री जी से मिला था जिसमें श्री अटल जी भी थे और क्या स्वयं मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन नहीं दिया था कि काम प्रारम्भ कर देंगे । तो उस डेलिगेशन से मिलने के बाद त्रिपाठी जी महोदय कहाँ गए, क्या कार्यवाही की, यह भी बताने की कृपा करें ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : पहले डेलिगेशन से शुरू करूँ या जहाँ से पहला सवाल किया उससे ?

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : जहाँ से मर्जी हो वहाँ से ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : डेलिगेशन मुझसे मिला था ।

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आप प्रारम्भ कीजिए जहाँ से चाहिए तहाँ से । शुरू मत कीजिए ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : श्रीमान्, यह डेलिगेशन मुझ से मिला था जिसमें श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ग्वालियर के महाराजा और वहाँ के कुछ नागरिक थे । चम्बल के पुल गिर जाने से जो दिक्कत पैदा हो गई थी, उसका वर्णन उन्होंने किया । वह लोग दो बातें चाहते थे । एक तो यह कि इस पुल के बनाने का काम जल्द से जल्द शुरू किया जाय । दूसरी चीज यह चाहते थे कि इस तरह का अरेंजमेंट कर दिया जाय ताकि रात को ट्रैफिक चलता रहे ।

तो जहाँ तक पुल बनाने का सवाल है, मैंने उनसे यह निवेदन किया कि जैसे ही रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, वैसे ही शीघ्रता के साथ इस पर कार्यवाही करेंगे । जहाँ तक रात के ट्रैफिक का सवाल है, इस बारे में जांच पड़ताल की गई, लेकिन मालूम होता है कि यह चीज सम्भव नहीं

है कि रात के समय इस एरिया में ट्रैफिक चाल किया जाय क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र के लिए रात के समय ट्रैफिक प्रारम्भ करना खतरनाक है । मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि मैं वहाँ पर नहीं जा सका लेकिन मैं वहाँ पर जल्दी जाना चाहता हूँ । पहाड़िया जी की वह कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी है और मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वे मुझे ले चले । लेकिन जो हमारे रोड्स के इंस्पेक्टर जनरल हैं, उनको उसी दिन भेजा । वे एक दो दिन बाद वहाँ पर गये और देखकर आये तथा उन्होंने रिपोर्ट भी दी । अब वहाँ पर जो अरेंजमेंट है वह काफी अच्छा है । बरसात के दिनों में जब बाढ़ बहुत तेज हो जाती है, तो कुछ मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ता है, लेकिन वैसे जितना ट्रैफिक रहता है, उससे ज्यादा का अरेंजमेंट है । राजस्थान सरकार ने कहा है कि करीब 250 लाइट व्हीकल और इसी तरह से 200, 250 और 500 लाइट व्हीकल और ट्रक्स वगैरह का ट्रैफिक इस पर रहे, लेकिन इससे ज्यादा का अरेंजमेंट है । जैसा आपने देखा कि 570 जीप गाड़ियाँ और कारें उसमें उतर सकती हैं और आज भी इतना अरेंजमेंट है कि उसमें 300 के करीब हैवी व्हीकल्स उतर सकती हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में और भी इन्तजाम किये जा रहे हैं । फरक्का से टम्स मंगाये जा रहे हैं और बाजों का भी प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ।

जहाँ तक इसकी जिम्मेदारी का सवाल है कि किस ने मिट्टी निकाली जिसकी वजह से धँस गया । कमेटी के जो एक्सपर्ट हैं वे साल भर तक बड़ी डिटेल् से सब इन्हीं बातों पर लगे रहे । कमेटी ने कई बार अनुरोध किया गया कि वह जल्द से अपनी रिपोर्ट दे, लेकिन उन्होंने बहुत विस्तार से, बहुत तफसील के साथ उसकी पूरी जांच की और जांच करना भी कोई आसान बात नहीं है । नदी के नीचे किस कारण से कुआँ धँसा । पहिले धँसा और फिर ब्रेक आया और उसके बाद चार, चार स्पैन और उसके बाद पैनियाँ गिरी । किस तरह से नदी के भीतर जाना उसमें बोरिंग करना, उसका स्टार्ट देखना कि

[श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी]

कहाँ तक रोक है, कहाँ तक खाली मिट्टी है, इन सब बातों के देखने के बाद उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और अब उस रिपोर्ट पर विचार हो रहा है।

जहाँ तक आलटरनेटिव की बात है, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय आलटरनेटिव की दो बातें हैं। एक तो यह है कि जो पुल गिर गया है, उसको बनाने के लिए कुछ खास एक टैकनीकी सुझाव दिया गया है। सुझाव यह है कि जो फर्म है, जो कहती है कि हम कर लेंगे, उसको सम्बन्ध में कमेटी के जो सदस्य हैं, उनको संदेश है कि यह कार्य हो सकेगा या नहीं क्योंकि सारे का बोझा जो नये पायर खड़े करके उन पर आयेगा या आचेंज बिल्कुल खाली हो जाये, वह चीज कभी सम्भव है या नहीं सम्भव है ?

अगर उसको रिपेयर किया जाय तो उसमें खर्चा कम लगेगा क्योंकि अभी आधा पुल बचा हुआ है। आधे में क्रैक आया है और आधे को हटाना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से खर्चा भी कुछ कम पड़ेगा। लेकिन खर्चा करने के बाद भी सारा खतरा बना रहता है, तो इस खतरे को टैकनीकल लोग दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अगर यह चीज समझ में नहीं आई तो यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा। इस तरह से यह चीज संदेहास्पद रह जायेगी। इससे तो अच्छा नया पुल बनाना है। इसीलिए हमने टेन्डर कौल किये हैं। जब टेन्डर आ जायेंगे तो हमको पूरी तफसील मालूम हो जायेगी कि उनके पास क्या क्या इक्विपमेंट है, यंत्र और सयंत्र हैं और इस पुल को बनाने की जानकारी है या नहीं। इस तरह से हमने दोनों प्रकार के टेन्डर मांग लिये हैं और उसके बाद हम निश्चित करेंगे। जो भी पुल बनेगा वह कुछ आगे बढ़कर दो मील नीचे स्ट्रीम पर जहाँ अच्छी मिट्टी है, जिस जगह को देख लिया गया, सारी साइट चुन ली गई है, वहाँ पर बनाया जायेगा। यह पुल इस समय के पुल से डेढ़-दो मील नीचे जाकर बनेगा।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): I would like to know the name of the Company which constructed this bridge and how many bridges that particular Company has built in India, because it is strange that the bridge was commissioned in 1962 and fires broke out within a decade. It means that Company is a thoroughly inefficient and technically incompetent company. It is in the nature of things that whatever that Company will build, it will crash. My second question is this: One fire occurred. When one fire occurred and one pier was affected, why did not the Government expeditiously take steps to see that something more of that nature would not occur? Why did not the Government foresee that some more spans might falldown? It is a big bridge with twenty spans or piers. When one pier was affected, it was the natural duty of the Ministry or the officers responsible to see to it that nothing more of that kind happened in future. It is also strange that all the piers were affected and the entire bridge became non-negotiable. Then my next question is what this committee has been appointed for. Is it an expert committee which took one year to go into this thing and make its recommendations? What is the cost that the Government spent on the functioning of this expert committee? What is the total amount spent so far on this committee and how many persons does this committee consist of? Then, you said about the cost of free ferry service. What is the cost you have borne during these sixteen months on the free ferry service? If constructing a new bridge requires Rs. 6 crores, and you had already spent something like Rs. 2 crores or more, then it will only expose you, because when you can construct a new bridge with Rs. 6 crores, there is no meaning in spending Rs. 2 crores or more on the free ferry service. And there is no meaning in appointing a committee like this and spending money on it indefinitely. Hathiji went out and immediately he became the chairman of the committee. This sort of practice is always taking place. Somebody retires from somewhere and he is immediately appointed somewhere else. This is the practice of the Government. Then, he has given some figures in quick succession that I could not follow, about traffic flow. Has the goods traffic been affected or does the normal flow continue

with your arrangement? If not, what is the extent of loss of traffic flow or what is the increase in the cost of the goods that have been supplied? You must take all these things into consideration when taking a decision. If the total thing comes to several aores of rupees or Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 crores, uliy were you waiting so long? You ought lo have judged previously that if so much is the cost, so much is the expenditure, so much is the loss, to the national economy, then, why not spend Rs; 6 crores straightway and build a new bridge. And would you sec to it that this particular Company is never given any contract to build bridges? These are the specific questions to which I would like specific answers.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the company which constructed the bridge is concerned, it was constructed by iammons India and they were under the direction and supervision of the CPWD of the Government of India. So far as the company's construction reputation is concerned, it is known to the country . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Which is the company?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Gammons India.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is a foreign firm. To which country it belongs?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That I do not know. You wanted to know tin-name of the company. I have given it. Because of their reputation, they have been entrusted with the second Hooghly bridge also in collaboration with certain other companies. They have constructed some world reputed bridges. Shri Niren Ghosh raised seme technical questions also. He wanted to know the reasons why the bridge was not protected by taking adequate steps when the first damage took place. If he is interested to know the technical reasons why it could not be protected even when the first crack was noticed on 24th February and ultimately when the 4 spans fell between 2nd and 3rd April, I can explain the technical reasons which the Committee has submitted in their report.

Regarding the composition of the Committee, it was headed by Shri S. N. Sinha,

importance

who was the Director-General of Roads at that time and most of the Government officers in the Committee were with outstanding engineering qualifications and capabilities. To set up the committee and to prepare their report and to conduct on-the-spot studies, how much money was spent I do not know. For that I want a separate notice . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I object to it. For a calling attention, you should come prepared. Why should he require a scpaiate notice?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If he wants, I can submit it to the Member. But I want a separate notice for that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You can come tomorrow and inform the House.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the traffic question is concerned, I have already mentioned that the capabilities have been created for transporting loaded trucks and light vehicles through the ferry system and the pontoon bridge which has not been fully used. It has been reported that the traffic census indicate that about 200 light vehicles and 250 loaded trucks are transported on the bridge site per day. We have also created facilities for transporting 750 light vehicles. Some additional arrangements are made. Two lugs from Farrakka are transported and one barge from Chunar is al-ready on the way. Taking all these in view, it will be possible to meet the traffic on the bridge site.

Shri Ghosh has also asked what immediate steps are being taken to reconstruct the bridge. I would like to say that it is not easy to construct a bridge particularly on a river like Chambal. So many details have to be gone into and many studies are lo be made. Naturally it will take some lime. But in order to meet the inconvenience to traffic, all these temporary arrangements are made and I can assure the hon. Member that unnecessarily time will not be wasted and Government will arrive at adecision as soon as the technicalities are completed with the tenderers.

A cuestion has been raised why we are I givin' : '__'ders before making up our mind.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

That point has been clarified by my senior Minister. It has been suggested by the Technical Committee that theoretically it is possible to reconstruct the bridge, but we do not know whether the implementing agencies are fully equipped to implement this theoretical proposition, That is why consultations with the reputed firms are necessary and before that we cannot take the decision whether it will be reconstructed or a new bridge will be constructed.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, lie has not replied to my question whether the Government will give the job to this firm still.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been answered. He has answered that question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What is the answer?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have understood from his reply that it is going to be so.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What did he answer?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already said that the Government has given further contracts to this Company to construct a portion of the Hooghly Bridge. Yes, Mr. Sakhlecha.

श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा (मध्य प्रदेश)
माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो चम्बल का ब्रिज है उससे मध्य प्रदेश का जो शहरी इलाका है वह सारा उत्तरी भारत से कनेक्ट होता है। इस पुल के टूट जाने के कारण कितनी असुविधा हो रही है, मेरा ख्याल है पंडित जी को उसकी पूरी तरह से अनुभूति होगी। लेकिन जैसे अभी पंडित जी ने कहा कि इस कमेटी की जांच बहुत लम्बी जांच है उसका पता लगाना पड़ेगा। मैं पंडित जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केवल कमेटी की जांच में एक साल से अधिक का समय वह उपयुक्त समझते हैं तो इस ब्रिज के रिकंस्ट्रक्शन में 6-7-8 साल का समय भी उपयुक्त समझेंगे? केवल इसकी जांच करने में कि किस वजह से टूट गया एक वर्ष लग गया तो इसको बनाने में

अगर चार साल भी आप उपयुक्त समझते हैं तो मेरा ख्याल है कि आपको यह ख्याल नहीं है कि कितनी कठिनाई वहां पर होगी। सारा बम्बई का ट्रैफिक इस पुल के टूट जाने के कारण जयपुर, अजमेर, नीमच और इंदौर होकर डाइवर्ट हो रहा है और हैवी विहिकल्स को बियर करने की इस रोड की क्षमता नहीं है। पिछली बरसात में और इस बरसात में कई दिनों तक ट्रैफिक जाम हो कर पड़ा रहता है। अल्टरनेटिव अरेन्जमेंट के नाते से सारे रोड को वाइडन कराने का भी आप प्रयास करेंगे?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि रोड डेवलपमेंट के बारे में जो 20 इसमें रोड प्लान बना हुआ है क्या आपने उसको अडाप्ट किया और उस पर कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि 1960-61 में रोड डेवलपमेंट के लिए जितना खर्च करते थे उससे कम धन आप दे रहे हैं। उसको 35 परसेंट कर दिया है और वह भी खर्च नहीं हुआ? 750 करोड़ रुपया जो ब्रिज के लिए अलोकेट किया था सेंटर ने वह भी खर्च नहीं हुआ। पर हल्ड्रेड स्क्वायर माइल पर 13 परसेंट भी उसका खर्च नहीं हो पाया। यहां कम्यूनिकेशन की बड़ी कठिनाई है। आप रोड डेवलपमेंट के लिए अब पूरा अलोकेशन करके कम्यूनिकेशन की डेवलपमेंट की ओर भी ध्यान देंगे?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मान्यवर, यह बात सही है कि यात्रा में और यातायात में बहुत रुकावट पड़ी है और उससे लोगों की कठिनाइयां बढ़ी हैं। एक दुर्घटना हुई कि पुल गिर गया और जब वह गिर गया तो चम्बल पार करना और सड़क को पार करना बड़ा कठिन काम था। हम समझते हैं कि जरूर लोगों को दिक्कत हो रही है। रिपोर्ट तो अब आ गई, जो देर होनी थी हो गई, एक साल के बाद रिपोर्ट आ गई। उस पर देर न हो, उस पर जल्दी से कार्यवाही हो जाए, काम शुरू हो जाए, इसकी मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ।

दूसरी बात नेशनल हाइवे के बारे में आपने कही कि रुपया नहीं दिया जाता। इसमें एक ही तरफ को जाने का रास्ता था। यह पुल नेशनल हाइवे पर है। अब यह निश्चय हो गया है कि सारी नेशनल हाइवेज पर डबल लाइन तो हो ही जाए। 3-4 भी कर सकते हैं ट्रैफिक को देख कर तो वह भी हम बढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन दो लाइन सारी नेशनल हाइवेज पर हो जाएंगी। रह गई अलोकेशन के बारे में कि रुपया जो मिलता है वह खर्च हो जाए। पहले तो जरूर दिक्कत थी, लेकिन पिछले साल से रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। हम रुपया देते हैं राज्यों को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने के लिए। आपके यहां की मिनिस्ट्री का यह काम है कि उसका प्लान मंजूर कर लें, उसके बाद रुपया यहां से अलाट होगा। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन स्टेट पी० डब्लू० डी० से होता है। पिछले साल उन्होंने बहुत तेजी की। इस साल उन्होंने बताया कि बहुत कम मिल रहा है। वह परेशान हैं और वह कहते हैं कि पुलों के लिए अलग से हमने अपनी एजेंसी खड़ी की, अब आप पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं तो इस एजेंसी को, इस संगठन को फिर से तोड़ना पड़ेगा और हमारा काम रुकेगा। यह आर्थिक कठिनाई देश के सामने जरूर है कि जितना पैसा सड़कों के लिए मिलना चाहिए था उतना नहीं मिल रहा है, लाचारी है। सिवाय इसके कि जितने साधन हमारे पास हैं उन्हीं का हम अधिक से अधिक उपयोग करें और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह आश्वासन दूँ कि हम बराबर इस बात की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं कि जहां से भी हो सके हमें सड़कों के लिए अधिक से अधिक पैसा मिले।

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER
EXPLAINING CIRCUMSTANCES
WHICH NECESSITATED
PROMULGATION OF THE PRESS
COUNCIL (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 1974**

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL)¹: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) explain-

ing the circumstances which necessitated immediate legislation by the Press Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 . . .

{Interruptions}

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस नियम के अन्तर्गत माननीय मंत्री जी स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं। जब अध्यादेश को बिल के रूप में परिणित करके यहां लाना चाहते हैं तो यह यहां क्यों लाया जा रहा है? इसका अलग आइटम रखने की व्यवस्था कौन से नियम में है, यह हमें बता दिया जाय?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): My point is this. As far as I know, there is a Press Council or a Select Committee or sonic-thing like that set up to go into it. The Select Committee has still not finished its labours, I suppose. If this is the position, in the pendency of the Select Committee, still on the very subject you promulgate an Ordinance. I think this is not fair. I would like to have this point clarified.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): I want to say that this is a technical mis-lake by Mr. Ghosh. A committee has been appointed by the Government to advise the Government as to what should be the machinery for the selection of the Chairman of the Press Council and other members. And I am a member of that Committee. The Committee has not yet concluded its work. I would like to point out in this connection that even in such matters Ordinances occur. First of all, I would like to say that I think a lot of time is being wasted about that committee, I do not know why . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All these points can be discussed when we are discussing the Ordinance.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why should an Ordinance become necessary? I am not supporting this Ordinance approach. Therefore, I am saying this. This Ordinance could have been avoided by a proper legislative action. Sir, there seems to be a feeling amongst some people that somehow or other a kind of status quo has to be

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

maintained in the Press Council, to the detriment of working journalists. This is the main thing, and that is why there is delay. I would ask Mr. Gujral to bring immediately legislative measures to do away with this Ordinance which he has laid on the Table of the House, so that machinery could be created for the appointment of the Chairman and other members of the Council to give predominance to the bona fide work of journalists rather than attempting to weaken their position.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under Rule 66 he has laid it.

REFERENCE TO ALLEGED LEAKAGE ABOUT PRESENTATION OF SUP- PLEMENTARY BUDGET

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI (Maharashtra): With your permission I want to draw your attention to the 9th of this month when Ordinances for dividend were announced but a leakage had taken place. I had brought it to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister, and subsequently I had given the names, including one name of a VIP. The hon. Finance Minister was kind enough to say that he would enquire into it and let us know . . .

(Interruptions)

On top of that, when the session opened we were told that another Supplementary Budget is going to come on the 31st July. I have no objection to a Supplementary Budget. The Government can bring as many budgets as they want. But is it really necessary for the Government to give 8 days' notice to profiteers, hoarders, blackmar-keteers, etc., by saying that they are going to bring a Supplementary on the 31st July? Along with that they have also said that they will not allow anybody to take out of a godown or mill more than 50 per cent of the goods. Now, this has alerted everybody who has been there in the list and who has paid excise duty on the item. And what is happening today is no tooth-paste is available, no oil is available, no cloth is available. Every essential article has gone out of the shops in every part of the country. Supplementary Budgets were presented to this I

Parliament by the then Finance Minister, Mr. Krishnamachari. He never informed us eight or ten days beforehand. There was never a nation-wide leakage of this kind. The only information that was given on the day of the presentation of the Budget was that the honourable Finance Minister would make an important announcement at 5 o'clock, and nothing more. Why has this tradition been broken and notice of eight or ten days given? Is it for manipulating, hoarding, blackmarketing and all such antisocial things? I hope the Government will clear this issue and see that they do not make such mistakes in future, mistakes of nationwide leakage. A nation-wide leakage has taken place, maybe, unknowingly. I do not say it has been done intentionally. But the thing happened. I hope the Government will take a lesson out of this.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN (Tamil Nadu): Government is not sincere in its plans.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Now Government runs with notice to capitalists.

REFERENCE TO ACTIVITIES OF MIZO KEBELS FROM ACROSS THE BORDER

श्री ओजम् प्रकाश त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपसभापती महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और वह इस प्रकार है कि मिज़ोरम में जो लालडिंगा मिज़ो विद्रोहियों का नेता है, वह बर्मा में भारत बर्मा की सीमा पर पहुँच चुका है और वहाँ से लगभग 700 ट्रेन्ड विद्रोही जो हैं वे मिज़ोरम में आ चुके हैं और मिज़ोरम में आने के पश्चात् वे बहुत बड़ी तैयारी कर रहे हैं और वे गांव-गांव में जाकर लड़के लड़कियों को भरती कर रहे हैं। मैं पेपर की सूचना को यहां पढ़ कर सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ :-

"The rebels have succeeded in re-establishing rapport with the villagers in the interior and are busy collecting rations and recruiting young boys and girls."

इसके साथ-साथ, इसकी गम्भीरता कहाँ तक बढ़ गई है, उसके बारे में इसी पेपर में लिखा है :

"The MNF influence seems to extend right into the heart of Aijal, the capital of Mizoram or practically all the eleven daily newspapers and a host of weeklies published from the capital including the Ruling Congress mouth-piece published MNF appeals and open letters soliciting public support for the rebel cause."

उपसभापति महोदय, इसके साथ एक गंभीर बात यह है कि उन विद्रोहियों में स्वयं मुख्य मंत्री का लड़का भी सम्मिलित हो गया है। उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं ही इसी प्रकार से चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एक विशेष बात की ओर और ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिसको कल गृह मंत्री महोदय ने इन शब्दों में स्वीकार किया :

"The situation has not only not improved but is rather progressing towards deterioration and in the circumstances I think we will be compelled to review our policy."

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस संदर्भ में कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेन्ट को विशेष रूप से अपनी नीति का स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहिये और मैं समझता हूँ यह जो इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहाँ पर बिगड़ी है वह गवर्नमेन्ट की स्पष्ट नीति नहीं होने के कारण से है। यहाँ पर विदेश मंत्री महोदय भी बैठे हैं। जब से काशमीर में शेख अब्दुल्ला जी के साथ विशेष रूप से बातचीत और चर्चा हो रही है, तब से नागालैंड और मिज़ोरम में इस प्रकार की गति-विधियाँ होना प्रारम्भ हुई हैं। मैं कहता हूँ, समय रहते हुए गवर्नमेन्ट को इस बात की सावधानी बरतनी चाहिये कि हम कोई इस प्रकार की नीति न करें कि जिससे ये तमाम पहाड़ी क्षेत्र जो पूर्वी सीमा पर है, उनमें विद्रोह इस सीमा तक आ जाए कि आज जो हम काशमीर के बारे में चिन्तित हैं, कल वही स्थिति मिज़ोरम के बारे में या मेघालय के बारे में आकर खड़ी हो जाए। मंत्री महोदय हमें जानकारी दें कि मानसून सीजन में जो आक्रमण की तैयारी हो रही है, उसके लिये क्या आफेंसिव मेज़र्स की तैयारी सरकार कर रही है ?

मैं यह भी सूचना दे देना चाहता हूँ कि जो बर्मा के विद्रोही लोग हैं और जो चिटगांव में विद्रोही लोग बंगला देश के खिलाफ विद्रोह किये हैं और इधर मिज़ोरम में विद्रोही लोग व्यस्त हैं। इन तीनों विद्रोहियों ने इस तरह का गुट बना लिया है कि तीनों सरकारों को बे तंग करना चाहते हैं और गवर्नमेन्ट के खिलाफ लड़ना चाहते हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेन्ट इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी-पूरी जानकारी सदन को दे।

REFERENCE TO FAMINE THREAT IN ORISSA

श्री रबी राय (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल की ओर आपका और सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। कल अखबार में उड़ीसा के सम्बन्ध में इस तरह की खबर निकली है। उड़ीसा फेसिंग फैमिन थ्रेट। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कल कृषि मंत्री जी जब इस सदन में बात कर रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस तरह की अकाल की स्थिति नहीं है। लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 10 साल पहिले उड़ीसा में अकाल पड़ा था और भयंकर अकाल पड़ा था। हम को लगता है कि इस साल बरसात का मौसम जिस तरीके से चल रहा है और अभी तक की जो रिपोर्ट मिली है उसके अनुसार मई के महीने में केवल 70.8 मिली मीटर वर्षा होनी चाहिये, जबकि 38 मिली-मीटर ही वर्षा हुई है। जुलाई के महीने में 170 मिली मीटर वर्षा होनी चाहिये थी, लेकिन अभी तक केवल 50 मिली मीटर वर्षा ही हुई है। मैं आपके सामने यह अखबार से पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

"As a result, not only seedlings have withered away and sowing operations have been delayed, but a large labour force usually employed in farming has been rendered jobless."

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर 840 पंचायतों में सरकार ने एलान कर दिया है कि ये अकालग्रस्त इलाके हैं

[श्री रवी राय]

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि किश्चियन सोसाइटी ने वहाँ पर 10 एकर लोगों के लिये दो महीने के खाने का बन्दोबस्त कर दिया है। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं सरकार से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जलापाट और हिराकुंड जलाशयों में जितना पानी होना चाहिये था, उतना पानी नहीं है। उसका पानी घट गया है। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 10 साल पहिले जिस तरह से वहाँ पर अकाल पड़ा था उसी तरह से इस साल भी इस सरकार की नीति की वजह से, केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति की वजह से वहाँ पर अकाल पड़ने वाला है।

आज उड़ीसा में कांग्रेस की सरकार है और केन्द्र में भी कांग्रेस की सरकार है। 10 साल पहिले जब वहाँ पर भयंकर अकाल पड़ा था, तो वहाँ का इलाका फौमिन इलाका करार दे दिया गया था। आज हालत यह है कि 840 पंचायत के इलाके को अकालग्रस्त घोषित कर दिया गया है। लेकिन मेरा आप से यह कहना है कि इस एरिया को फौमिन एरिया घोषित किया जाय, क्योंकि आज वहाँ पर लोगों को खाने को नहीं मिलता है। आप वहाँ पर लोगों की हर तरह की सहायता कीजिये और फौमिन कोड में जिस तरह की सहायता बतलाई गई है, वह आप वहाँ की जनता के लिये कीजिये। मैं सरकार को आग्रह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर इस साल निश्चित रूप से अकाल पड़ने वाला है।

REFERENCE TO APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS ON THE BOARD OF NATIONAL RAYON CORPORATION

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West bengal): During the last session, you will remember. Sir, I warned the House that the Government was contemplating not to renominate the two Government Directors whose term was going to expire on 30th June, 1974, on the Board of Directors of the National Rayon Corporation. Since then, Sir, the Govern-

ment has not renominated. That is to say, the Government representation has lapsed. Now it is quite clear that the Government decided to deliver the National Rayon Corporation to the Kapadia Brothers despite the very grave apprehensions expressed in this House and the other House and also despite the fact that it had been under the supervision of two Government Directors in the past with the result not so had. I am rising here again to demand that the Government should reconsider its policy of appeasing the Kapadias for a variety of Tea-sons. Sir, I have information that at least three Ministers of the Government of India. I repeat, at least three Ministers of the Government of India are directly backing the Kapadias. Due to their

individual collective intervention 1 P.M. the Government had taken the decision flouting everything else to the contrary that Government Directors should not be there any more on (K: Board of the National Rayon Corporation. Sir, what is happening now is simply disturbing. I should only like to point out that the Kapadia brothers, the two Kapadia brothers, will have the right to nominate four. That makes six out of 13 Directors. Then, Sir, they have now, in the absence of the Government Directors and so on, put up another 3 gentlemen who will contest the elections. Government is not intervening and in the present situation they are likely to be elected. One of them is F. G. Rattansingh, Vice-President of the Federation of Food and Grain Dealers Association who indulged in Bombay in a lot of blackmarket business by selling wheat at Rs. 180 per quintal or so as against the fixed price. This is well-known in Bombay. Anybody should know it. We have been informed by our Party and others of the trade union movement that it is so. This Mr. Rattansingh had once run away for financial reasons and his family had to put an advertisement in the newspapers requesting him, dear brother, dear father, dear son, to come back. This appeared in the missing column in the newspapers. It was done. This is on record. You can consult anybody. This is how one of the Kapadia candidates for elections is getting elected. He has defaulted in the repayment of interest on his

loans. He wears two caps: one black and one white. He wears the white cap when he approaches Congressmen and he wears the black cap when he goes to the black market.

The second candidate Kapadias have put up is R. D. Shah of the Cotton Market. He became once the Cotton Adviser in the Textile Commissioner. But, some people in Delhi wanted to make him the Chairman of the Corporation, the Textile Corporation. This did not materialise because certain shady things were brought to the notice of the Government and the proposal was dropped. His antecedents are colourable, shady and corrupt and this is well-known to the Government and still Government is allowing Mr. Kapadia to put up this man on the Rs. 26 crore project, the National Rayon Corporation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupeshli Gupta, please close now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Let me finish. *(Interruptions)* I know Kapadias, Everybody knows Kapadias. Eight to nine thousand bales of cloth are accumulated in the Kohinoor mills.

Sir, in the last five years another, third, Director Kapadias are getting elected. He is not even an Indian national. His name is Dr. Rossi, an Italian, who represents the interests of the foreign collaborators on a Board of three or four companies within our country. Incidentally, he was brought to this country by Kanti Desai, son of the last year's Finance Minister of this country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please finish now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Let me finish. These are very relevant informations.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, but there is the time factor.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Please do not disturb. The fourth one is a solicitor of the Kapadias. Therefore, on the Board of Directors, Kapadias will have clean ten out of 13. One will be from the Unit Trust of India. Therefore, Sir, they have decided to deliver this Corporation to them.

All I say is that this has been done due to certain political connection. In the other House Government denied that and slated that this has not been done because of any political connections. Sir, we know it for a fact. Everybody knows it in Delhi. If he is honourable, he should own up the [ruth. The Kapadias are digging in public and amongst the business houses and political circles. They have heavily financed the Congress Party and to the Congress fund and they are saying it. I am not saying it. They are saying it Sir, I know it for a fact. They are revealing it to everybody. They were telling it last year. This is what I pointed out last year when Mr. Dikshit was sitting here. Mr. Dikshit knows that the Kapadias are saying this. He is a knowledgeable person. Mr. Dikshit knows everything. Therefore, Sir, I have asked Parliament to be seized of this matter. Are we to just watch when a 26 crore vital project of the nation is delivered on a silver platter (Time bell rings) to the corrupt Kapadias who are polluting public life, indulging in corruption and malpractices all along the line and even introducing foreigners to sit on the Board of Directors? Therefore, I demand that the Government should reconsider this matter. Inhere, two members of the Cabinet are sitting before me—Mr. Malaviya and Mr. Swaran Singh. I request them to take up this matter again, go into this matter and ask your Government who is protecting the Kapadias. It is a public scandal. Sir, I hope the company will be saved from the hands of these people.

SHRI RAJNARAIN (Uttar Pradesh): Point of order.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why are you disturbing me? I never disturb you.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह भूपेश जी जितना भी बोलें उस पर हम को कोई एतराज नहीं है। और दस मिनट बोलते तो उस से हम को और प्रसन्नता होती, हम को ज्यादा इन्फार्मेशन मिल जाती, लेकिन क्या कारण है कि जब जवायंट रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है तो यह प्रधान मंत्री का नाम क्यों नहीं लेते कभी। कभी पकड़ लेंगे स्वण

[श्री राजनारायण]

सिंह जी को, कभी पकड़ लेंगे मिर्चा जी को, कभी किसी और को पकड़ लेंगे, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री को उनके न पकड़ने का क्या कारण है ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: This is Mr. Rajnaran's politics.

SHRI RABI RAY (Orissa): That is true politics.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I have said three Ministers have been named. Since two are sitting here I mentioned them. The Prime Minister was there I should have mentioned her also. Surely this matter should be taken to the Prime Minister and ultimate responsibility, undoubtedly, is hers in this matter and I hope she will intervene in order to prevent this kind of surrender to the Kapadias in a surprising manner.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, आप के द्वारा मैं माननीय सम्मानित सदस्यों से और अपने बूजम फ्रेंड श्री भूपेश जी गुप्त से यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे मालूम है कि यह प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कब-कब और कहां-कहां मिलते हैं इस को मैं खूब अच्छी तरह जानता हूँ । एक भी मिनिस्टर यहां नहीं है जो उन के अनुसार न चलता हो, एक पत्ता भी नहीं हिल सकता उन के बिना, जितने पैसे आते हैं, जहां से आते हैं, जो कुछ भी होता है उस सब की प्राइम मिनिस्टर को खबर रहती है ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): It has no relevance.

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप जो कहना चाहते थे वह कहें ।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, उन्होंने कहा कि "The Prime Minister is the root cause of everything bad and corrupt in the country."

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप अपनी बात कहिये ।

STATEMENT BY SHRI RAJNARAIN IN
RELATION TO HIS SUSPENSION
FROM THE HOUSE ON 24TH JULY,
1974

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं आप की इजाजत से एक महत्वपूर्ण बात सदन के सामने, सम्मानित सदस्यों के सामने कुछ दुःख और कुछ चिन्ता और कुछ भावी स्वपन को सामने रखते हुए कह रहा हूँ । मेरी कोई शिकायत डिप्टी चेंबरमैन से नहीं है । मेरी कोई शिकायत हमारे मार्शल से या वाच ऐंड वाई के लोगों से, जिन्होंने हम को उठाया, उन से नहीं है । मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना उन को प्रकाशन लेना चाहिये था उतना उन्होंने लिया । इस वक्त अगर मेरे पास काफी पैसा होता तो मैं उन को पुरस्कृत भी कर देता । डिप्टी चेंबरमैन साहब से भी मेरी कोई शिकायत नहीं । संसदीय पार्लियामेंटरी पद्धति के मुताबिक सदन की एक राय हो गयी । जब तक वह रहेंगे गद्दी पर तब तक उस के मुताबिक वह कार्य करेंगे ; क्योंकि माउथपीस आफ दि हाउस स्पीकर माना जाता है । इसलिये हम को डिप्टी चेंबरमैन साहब से कोई शिकायत नहीं है । हम को जो कुछ भी शिकायत है वह सरकार से है । मैं विश्व के संसदीय प्रणाली के इतिहास के पन्ने-पन्ने पर, लखनऊ से ले कर दिल्ली तक खोज आया, वह कहीं की कोई एक सिम्पल एग्जाम्पल दे दें कि जहां पर रूलिंग पार्टी की ओर से कोई इंपाटेंट मेम्बर हो या मिनिस्टर हो वह जैसे "हि वाज वेटिंग", यानी वह इंतजार में हो, इसके लिये कि कब वह जल्दी से जल्दी राजनारायण के निष्कासन के लिये प्रस्ताव रखें . . .

श्री उपसभापति : आप उस विषय पर क्यों जाते हैं । आप ने कहा कि आप के ऊपर कुछ हुआ, उस पर आप अपनी बात कहिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं उसी पर कह रहा हूँ । यह मैंने इसलिये निवेदन किया कि ऐसी घटना भविष्य में न घटे, इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र ओउम् मेहता साहब कुछ पार्लियामेंटरी पद्धति पढ़ें ।

कुछ पुराने स्पीकरों की रूलिंग पढ़ें कि किस समय प्रस्ताव आता है, कब आता है, कैसे आता है, जिससे कि कई लोगों को ह्यूमिलियेशन बर्दाश्त करना पड़ा। एक ही घंटे के अन्दर प्रस्ताव आता है 'रेस्ट आफ दि सेशन', एक ही घंटे के अन्दर हो जाता है 'रेस्ट आफ दि डे'।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not correct ह्यूमिलियेशन की बात नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं राजनारायण जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह श्री ओम् मेहता का प्रस्ताव नहीं था हाँ उसने उसको पास किया था। हमने उनसे अनुरोध किया, यह हमारा अनुरोध था। हमारे अनुरोध को स्वीकार करके उन्होंने दूसरा प्रस्ताव रखा।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी आंखों को धोखा न दिया जाए, हमारे कानों को धोखा न दिया जाए। हमारे जनसंघ के सम्मानित सदस्य खड़े थे, ये चिल्लाते रह गये कि प्रस्ताव पास नहीं हुआ, प्रस्ताव पर वोटिंग नहीं हुई। प्रस्ताव कैसे पास हो गया? अपोजिशन को बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया गया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you go into that I can say that we have followed the correct procedure in passing the motion.

श्री राजनारायण : हमने कह दिया कि आपसे कोई शिकायत नहीं है। जब हम इस मसले को लेकर कोर्ट में जायेंगे तब देखा जाएगा। आपको मालूम है कि खेर को हमने अदालत में पेश करा दिया था।

श्री उपसभापति : छोड़िये उस बात को, जो आप कहना चाहते हैं कहिये।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, जब मैं यहां से गया तो जनेश्वर मिश्र जब पार्लियामेंट में बोलने गये तो उन्होंने हमारे कुर्ते को देखा तो हमसे कहा कि आपका कुर्ता फटा हुआ है, इसमें खून लगा

हुआ है। हमने कहा कि हमको तो पता नहीं है। (Interruption) हम वाकआउट करें, बीच में हमको कोई वितंगावाद खड़ा करके मजबूर करें तो हम उसका जवाब देंगे। जब कुर्ता निकाला गया तो हमारी पीठ पर दो स्क्रैच मिले डाक्टर बुलाया गया। यह डाक्टर रिपोर्ट है। डाक्टर सक्सेना हैं। Two abrasions, one 3 inches and an other 2 inches in length. उन्होंने जो सुई देनी थी वह हमको दी। यह हम केवल जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहते हैं कि कल की घटना में इस तरह का भी कांड हुआ, लेकिन इसके लिये मैं उनको दोष नहीं देना चाहता। बार्ब एण्ड वार्ड को दोष नहीं दे सकता, मार्शल को दे नहीं सकता, डिप्टी चेयरमैन को दे नहीं सकता। सेक्रेटरियेट को दे नहीं सकता। अगर किसी का दोष है किसी के ऊपर इल्जाम है तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिब हैं जिनसे पहले पूछ कर वह आये थे कल प्राइम मिनिस्टर से... (Interruption) उन्होंने संकेत दिया था कि कोई ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करो कि उनको सदन से निकाला जाए।

संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम् मेहता) : It is absolutely wrong. यह बिल्कुल गलत है और झूठ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As far as scratches are concerned I think you will not create in future any such incidents which would necessitate such steps.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): There is a saying in Bengali of Rabindra-nath Tagore and I am reminded of it.

'गुरु मारा चेला' The disciple who kills the Guru. You were once the leader of the Socialist Party in this House.

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा निवेदन है कि... दुनिया का हर बड़ा आदमी अपने शिष्यों के द्वारा मारा गया है। इस सिलसिले में मैं एक शेर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ :—

'रखो नीची नज़र कोई उनसे नहीं कहता कि निकलो मत अयां होकर'

[श्री राजनारायण]

अगर अयां होकर निकलोगे तो हमारी नज़र भी नीची रहेगी।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I suggest in order to avoid such things in future we have a high-power crane in the House which can lift human beings and put them out.

SHRI OM MEHTA: It is a suggestion lot action.

THE PRESS COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1974

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Press Council Act, 1965.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER EXPLAINING CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH NECESSITATED PROMULGATION OF THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which necessitated immediate legislation by the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1974.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sir, I intro-iluiv the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2.15 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at sixteen 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.

MOTION *Re* FOURTEENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES FOR 1971-72—contd.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I am thankful to the Members who have spoken on the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities and touched many aspects of the problem. They were, by and large, correct in stating that the grievances of the linguistic minorities are still persisting. I would like to point out the constitutional provisions regarding the safeguards provided to the linguistic minorities. The relevant article is article WOA. It reads like this:

"It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups; and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities."

This speaks of providing adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education. Then, Sir, the constitutional provision requires the State Governments to provide education in the mother-tongue of only primary education. There are no constitutional provisions as regards the secondary education or higher education. But those points were discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in 1961. Some decisions

were reached. The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is pressing the State Governments to accept and implement those decisions about primary education. So the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities and the Central Government have a limited scope in pressing the State Governments about the implementation of the constitutional requirement because it is confined to the primary stage level of education.

Sir, in this regard I might say that the right of having instruction through the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to the children belonging to the linguistic minority groups has been accepted by almost all the States and the Union territories and the formula of ten in each class and forty in the whole school has been accepted by most of the States and it is being implemented also including, of course, the Urdu language. But the difficulty is of certain languages, only, prominent among them being Mani-puri language in Assam, as Mr. N. R. Choudhury pointed out, Saurashtri in Tamil Nadu, Santhali in West Bengal and some tribal languages in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. There have been difficulties in providing primary education in the medium of the mother tongue in respect of these languages.

Sir, we have to appreciate the real difficulties faced by the State Government in this connection. Many of the languages, as the Members may be aware, have no scripts; they are only dialects, and evidently there cannot be books also. There may be teachers to teach them but, of course, that can be only the dialect. Of course, attempts are being made to adopt one script or the other. Sir, when the languages are not developed it is very difficult also to get text books in those dialects or the so-called languages. The difficulty of getting teachers also is there. So all these difficulties are there. They are real difficulties which we appreciate. But I do hope that they will be able to get over these difficulties. Attempts are being made. I am (old, in Assam attempt is being made to provide tribal languages in certain areas: I hope in course of time tribal dialects will

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adopt one script or the other and the State Governments will be able to provide them with text books and teachers and schools also.

This also involves some finances. They have to open up some more schools. But in the interest of education of the tribal areas I do expect that the State Governments would never mind spending more to see that the tribal people are also educated in their own mother tongue.

As I have already told Members, Sir, there are no constitutional provisions for providing facilities for instruction in the mother tongue in the secondary stage. However, Sir, in the Chief Minister's Conference held in 1961 it was agreed that arrangements should be made for instruction in the mother tongue where there is a minimum strength of 60 pupils in the last four classes of the higher secondary stage and 15 pupils in each such class, provided for the first four years a strength of 15 pupils in each class is forthcoming. All the State Governments, with the exception of a few States like Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and U.P., have accepted the formula of 15 and 60 and have issued orders for implementing the same. In Haryana the medium of instruction in the government management schools is Hindi only. The State Government have permitted the use of Punjabi as the medium of instruction in those private recognised schools which existed before the reorganisation of the State took place. In Jammu and Kashmir, English is the sole medium of instruction. However, Social Studies is being learnt through the medium of Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have not so far issued any orders regarding the fixation of pupil strength ratio. They felt that such a stipulation was not necessary. In Punjab, Punjabi has been made the sole medium of instruction in all Government schools. Private schools have been permitted to continue the Hindi medium. Here I would like to point out that I am unable to understand the contention of the Punjab Government in saying that there are no linguistic minorities in that State and all are Punjabi

[Shri E. H. Mohsin] speaking. I have got figures with me to show that there are quite a large number of Hindi-speaking people also in Punjab. In Punjab, the Hindi-speaking population, according to the 1971 Census, is 27,05,931 and the Urdu-speaking population, 29,000. And there are so many other small populations of other languages. So there is a considerably large population of Hindi-speaking people. As Mr. Ranbir Singh pointed out, in Fazilka and Abohar there are quite a large number of Hindi-speaking people. So, the Census figures are there and Punjab cannot deny the fact that there are linguistic minorities in Punjab. The Constitution provides that education shall have to be provided, and the State should make every effort to provide education, primary education, in their mother tongue. I hope that the Punjab Government will realise it at least now and provide facilities for education in the mother tongue. Even here I would like to say that the decision of the Chief Ministers who met in 1901 is there. The Chief Minister of undivided Punjab at the time was also represented. He was a party to it and it is equally binding on Punjab to see that the safeguards which were agreed to for the linguistic minorities even at the secondary stage are provided. Likewise I would expect that Haryana also follows suit and provides facilities for the Punjabi medium students, who want to have their education in Punjabi.

Sir in this debate, beginning with Dr. Z. A. Alimad, many Members have spoken about the development of Urdu language. It is true that Dr. Z. A. Ahmad and many other friends—Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan, Mr. Hashmi, Mr. Niren Ghosh and many others—have stressed that Urdu is an Indian language and it is rich in its literature and it has to be provided with all the safeguards. I do agree that Urdu is a very important Indian language and it is being spoken by a large section of people. It is also not correct to say that it is the language of the Muslims. There are quite a large number of Muslims who do not know Urdu, including me. I have not learnt Urdu myself. I can neither read nor write Urdu. In Uttar Pradesh there are about 1,36,76,000 Muslims. They form *li.ii*

per cent of the total population. But the Urdu knowing population is only 92,73,089. That only means that 10.5 per cent are Urdu-speaking. In West Bengal also it is like that. The Muslim population there is 90,64,000 but Urdu-speaking is only 9,60,000. In Assam Muslim population is 35,94,000 but Urdu-speaking is 6,325. Even in the south this is the position. So it cannot be said that Urdu is the language of Muslims. It is not correct. Nor can it be said that Urdu is spoken only by Muslims. There are quite a large number of non-Muslims who know Urdu, who read Urdu, who write Urdu and who love Urdu. It is an Indian language. It is a language born in India and prospered in India and it remains in India. As Dr. Ahmad has pointed out, it has to remain in India. It may disappear from Pakistan because there is already an agitation, there is already a Sindhi movement in Sind, a Punjabi movement in Punjab and Pushto in the Frontier and so on. Urdu has already disappeared from Bangla Desh. But it will remain in India because it has been born in India and it has been fostered in India. It is correct to say that Urdu language as such suffered a little at the time of partition. In a way we can say that it became a victim of partition. It received a setback. But now it cannot be said that the same conditions are prevailing today. There is considerable improvement in the facilities being provided for the development of Urdu language in almost all the States, especially in UP where most of the people are concentrated, and in Delhi. Here so many facilities are being provided. The circumstances which prevailed for Urdu language at one time no longer exist. There is considerable understanding. And that we saw when we heard Members on all sides, including the Member from the Jana Sangh who said that he was not anti-Urdu. It is really a good thing if there is a change in the policy or the thinking of his party, and it is a welcome thing. We all welcome it. I was happy to see that because this House represents the feelings of the people. There was considerable sympathy for the development of Urdu language. I need not repeat it because Dr. Ahmad was not there; facilities for education in Urdu have been provided at the primary stage in UP. . .

DR. Z. A. AHMAD (Uttar Pradesh): That is done now; this Government has done it.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: May be, but it has been done. Of course, there is some difficulty. He asked why it should be 40 students, why that limit should be there, why it should not be 39. On this point I would like to say, that somewhere we will have to fix the limit. It cannot be five or six. Is it the opinion of the honourable Member that even if there are only five or six pupils we should open a school for them? It is a question of economics. Even if there is only one pupil, why should we not open a school? That way also it can be argued.

SHRI HAMID ALI SCHAMNAD (Kerala): In Kerala wherever Kannada minorities are there, fifteen has been fixed as the limit. Wherever fifteen minority boys are there, a Kannada teacher has been provided. So that principle can be applied here.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I also know that you have provided for Konkani, but Konkani teachers are not being paid. Then what is the use? Anyway, if the States come forward to bear all the expenditure, we would only welcome it. But it is a question of economics. We have to consider their financial condition. That is why the minimum number of pupil is fixed at forty. 'y States like Tamil Nadu—Mr. Mariswamy was mentioning it—they have relaxed it even further. Even when there are only 30 student they are providing facilities. So we welcome such things if the States come forward; if their finances permit, they can relax it. The Central Government will be too glad to welcome it.

SHRI HAMID AM SCHAMNAD: Forty is too much.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Forty is for the whole school and ten in each class. This was the agreed formula at the Chief Ministers' Conference in 1961. I cannot say the same thing in regard to secondary education. The agreed decision in the Chief Ministers' Conference in regard to secondary education was that provision

should be made for imparting education in the mother tongue if *sixty students* come forward and if there are 15 students in each class. But this agreement is not being followed by the U.P. Government. Later on the former Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, Mrs. Devaki Gopidas—who is no more and who died in 1973 in an air accident—had an interview with the Chief Minister. She impressed upon him and the Chief Minister Sgreed to extend facilities for imparting education in mother tongue if there are 60 students in the school and 15 in a class. The Board of Secondary Education is an autonomous body and they have got the rules and these rules have got to be changed. Even now rules are not changed. We will take up the matter again through the present Commissioner who is also a lady. She will make further attempts and see that the rules are changed accordingly.

There are other problems in regard to Urdu text books and so on. In the primary stage there is no such problem. In the secondary stage there are some difficulties about text books. But attempts are being made to get text books from other universities or neighbouring States where they are available. Attempts are made to get them translated also. For this assistance of Urdu Academy is being taken. Private publishers are not prepared to publish Urdu text books for high school classes. They do not come forward to print diem. Therefore the Urdu Academy is being entrusted with the job. State Governments have also been advised to adopt NCERT text books and Anjuman-i-Taraqui-e-Urdu Board is asked to do translation of these books in Urdu. As a matter of fact they have gone ahead in translating many books. They have already printed 46 books. A list of these books has been submitted by the Board to the Ministry of Education. Thirtyone books are under print as on 24th July 1974, that is, yesterday. Three hundred and four books are under process of translation and many of them are from Hindi and English. Seventyfour manuscripts are being scrutinised. There is difficulty in providing text books in almost all minority languages in all the

[Shri F. H. Mohsin] States. Therefore, the State Governments have been advised to get them from the neighbouring States. Marathi books can be had from Maharashtra and Assamese text books can be had from Assam. With such co-operation we will be able to get over these difficulties.

As regards teachers, by and large, there is no difficulty in getting them at the primary level. There may not be teacher's training institutes in every State. There are such institutes in some States where teachers could be trained. And, Sir, many States have started the teachers' training institutions and in regard to the Urdu teacher's training institutions, Delhi has already got one and the U.P. Government is training these teachers in other institutions also. So, there is no paucity of trained teachers either in the primary schools or in the secondary schools, either in U.P. or in Delhi.

Then, -Sir, an arguments was made by many members including Shri Niren Ghosh, Shri Alam Khan and Shri Z. A. Ahmad that Urdu should be declared as the second official language in U.P. because of the numerical strength of the people speaking that language. Sir, as I have already pointed out, there are certain criteria for declaring it as the second official language and it depends more on the total population speaking a particular language and I am afraid, looking to the present number of the people speaking Urdu, it cannot be said that this number is sufficient to declare it as the second language. Sir, the Conference of the Chief Minister of the States and the Central Ministers, held in August 1971, took certain important decisions regarding the question of language in all its various aspects. With regards to recognising a minority language for official purposes, the Conference adopted some criteria and the criteria are like these:—

At the State level, a State should be recognised as a unilingual one only when one language group constitutes 70% or more of its entire population whereas if there is a substantial minority consisting of 30% or more of the population, the State should be recognised as a bilingual one. This was the same principle adopted by I

the States Reorganisation Commission in

1956. So, at least 30% of the population should be there to make it a bilingual State.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY (Assam): Is this principle observed everywhere?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Yes, this is observed by and large everywhere.

Then, at district level, where at least 60% of the population of the entire district speaks or uses a language other than the official language of the State, this language of the minority group should be recognised as the official language in that district in addition to the State official language. Recognition for this purpose may, however, be given ordinarily only to the major languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Exceptions may be made in regard to the hill districts of Assam and the district of Darjeeling in West Bengal where the language other than the one's mentioned in the Eighth Schedule is there. This is the second criterion.

The third criterion is this: At the district level or below, whenever in a district or a smaller area like municipality or tehsil a linguistic minority constitutes 15% to 20% of the population, it would be desirable to get the important government notices and rules published in the language of the minority in addition to any other language or languages in which such documents may otherwise be published in the usual course.

So, it would be very clear that to have a language as the second language a linguistic minority group must constitute at least 80% of the population. I have already stated that according to the census figures, the Urdu-speaking population in U.P. is only 10.5%. So, by this standard it cannot be said that it deserves to be a second official language there.

Then, Sir, Mr. Hashtni said the same thing, that is, that it should be declared as the second language wherever it is spoken and he has also said that th*

visits and tours of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities should be given due publicity. I way tell here that whenever the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities visits the States, due intimation is given to the State Government concerned, not only to the State Government concerned, but also to the local newspapers which publicise it and it is only when they come to know through these sources that the people come to the Commissioner with their complaints, if they have got any, and this is the usual procedure. When the Commissioner visits certain areas, it is published in the local newspapers. So it is not as though the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities visits stealthily, without the knowledge of the public and goes away.

Then, an hon. Member said that the subject of linguistic minorities should be made a State subject. I do not understand what he meant by this. Providing facilities or the safeguards for the linguistic minorities is yet within the domain of the State Government. Education is a State subject. And it is they who provide safeguards for the linguistic minorities. . .

SHRI GULABRAO PATIL (Maharashtra): You should take some action to see that they implement all these measures. . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: Point was that the rights of the linguistic minorities are derived from the Constitution itself. Who is to look after the constitutional rights of a citizen? Is it the Government of India or the State Government?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As regards the constitutional provisions, Sir, it is certainly the Government of India which looks after and sees that these are implemented by the State Governments. The constitutional provision is only for providing education at the primary stage. The other things are to be discussed and some agreement will have to be reached in consultation with Chief Ministers. There is no constitutional provisions for providing facilities in the mother tongue at the high school stage or at the college stage. . .

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: See Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is different. That is for the preservation of their cultural rights, etc. . .

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN (Delhi): If necessary, an amendment should be brought. . .

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If Members come late, I cannot help much. I have already covered that.

I was very much surprised to hear Mr. Niren Ghosh when he said that India is a multi-national country. I cannot understand what he means by this. . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): Yes. Even Nehru said that. . .

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I do not know.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is better for you not to know.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If he means that every State is a nation itself, of course, it is a very strange thing. Every State is a part and parcel of one nation. We are one nation, and all different States are only parts of that one nation. I am unable to agree with Mr. Niren Ghosh when he said that it is a multi-national country, and many nations are there in this nation. . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Just like Yugoslavia, Soviet Union.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am in agreement with him when he said that Urdu is an Indian language and all safeguards and facilities are to be provided. I am also in agreement with him when he said that facilities have to be provided for the Bengali language in Bihar. We shall take up the matter with the Bihar Government. If there are any genuine grievances, if education is not provided at the primary or secondary stage, we shall take up with the Bihar Government. He also stated that thirty lakhs of Telugu people in Karnataka have no opportunities. I come from Karnataka. I do not know where their complaints lie. In many places. . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I need not mention their names. But some colleagues, some MPs, know about it.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is not a fact. You are from Bengal. I am from Karnataka. The Karnataka State is very liberal State in that respect. It is providing education not only at the primary stage, but at the secondary stage also. There are so many schools. But if there are any genuine grievances, we will certainly look into them.

Now, there are some complaints of the Marathi-speaking people in Belgaum area and certain Kannada speaking people in Maharashtra area—In Sholapur and other areas. I am not speaking as a man from Karnataka. Certainly their grievances will be looked into wherever necessary. The Chief Ministers will be addressed in that connection. A point was also made by Mr. Niren Ghosh, Mr. N. R. Choudhury and others that Nepalese should be included in the 8th schedule of the Constitution. This is not a new point. This point was made even last year and the year before last. We are very much sympathetic and eager to see that Nepalese language is very well-developed and that facilities are given to it. But it does not depend on its inclusion or otherwise in the 8th Schedule. I very well remember that Mr. Monoranjan Roy spoke about it last time.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY (West Bengal): What do you say with regard to the stand of the Himachal Pradesh Government that Nepalese language is a foreign language?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am not in agreement with it. I have read that statement.

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI (West Bengal): What about its recognition by the Sahitya Academy at least?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The West Bengal Government has given many facilities to Nepalese. This agitation is based on certain factors. The three sub-divisions including Darjeeling where Nepalese is spoken by a large section of the people are very backward and they think that this area can be

developed only when this language is included in the 8th Schedule.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: No. It is one of their rights.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: They have also got another thing in their mind. That is autonomy of that area. Backwardness is another point. Both these things are unfounded. According to the 1971 census, the Nepalese-speaking population is 12.86 lakhs and their demand is autonomy of that area and the inclusion of Nepalese in the 8th Schedule.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: They have demanded district autonomy within the State of West Bengal.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Within the State, of course. The State Government admits that Darjeeling is a backward district. Their contention is that there are several other districts also which are as backward as Darjeeling District. The safeguards that the State Government has provided for the Nepalese people in Darjeeling District are like this. Steps are being taken to implement the West Bengal Official Languages Act, 1961. All forms will be in Nepalese language. Road sign, sign-boards and advertisement will be in Nepalese language. Arrangements are being made for Nepalese typewriters, typists and stenographers. An official Nepalese glossary of standard and technical words is being compiled. A Text Book Committee is being set up for school textbooks in Nepalese. Certain measures for accelerating the development of that area are also being taken by the West Bengal Government. An Area Development Programme has been formulated with an estimated outlay of 100 crores of rupees. The Darjeeling Hill Areas Advisory Committee with local M.L.As., M.Ps., leading economists, educationists, men from public life and some of the Government officials has been constituted to advise the Government on the special needs of the hill areas. The Committee has been meeting regularly. They have made some recommendations also. A separate Hill Affairs Secretariat has been located in the District Planning Department to administer the special funds for hill development.

There is a Hill Secretary who also functions as Member-Secretary of the Hill Areas Development Advisory Committee.

We are also very eager to provide safeguards and facilities for the development of Nepalese language. It is recognised as a second official language in those three subdivisions of Darjeeling District. Every effort is made for the development of that language. I do not understand what more is needed for the development of the language.

SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT (Madhya Pradesh): What about the suggestion by an hon. Member for the Inclusion of Nepali by the Sahitya Akademy?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Here I might state that recognition by the Sahitya Akademy is under consideration. Of course, as you know, the Sahitya Akademy is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Sir, Mr. Monoranjan Roy or somebody pointed out that the Himachal Pradesh Government has stated that it is a foreign language. Of course, I read the statement and I am surprised at that statement. Perhaps, it may be on the ground that in Himachal Pradesh, there are certain Nepali nationals who have not become Indian nationals yet. They are residing in Himachal Pradesh and they have not become full-fledged Indian nationals. They must have used it in the sense that it is a language spoken by the Nepali nationals, who have not become Indian citizens as yet. Anyway, we will look into the matter and see in which context they have used it. As I have already stated, India has got more than 12 lakhs of Nepali-speaking population and we do consider that it is an important language spoken in India.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY: Your argument and your defence on behalf of the Himachal Pradesh Government does not stand at all.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is only my inference. As I am in the Home Ministry. I know very well that certain Nepali-speaking people are not yet Indian citizens. Perhaps, in that context they might have used it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The only thing is that the Report does not mention what you are saying. The Report specifically mentions that it is strange and obnoxious that arrangements have not been made in Himachal Pradesh for Nepali at the primary stage as medium of instruction on the ground that it is a foreign language.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Niren Ghosh, (here is no use of repeating what has already been said.

SHRI P. H. MOHSIN: I have now information, Sir, that the Himachal Pradesh Government issued orders for providing facilities in Nepali also at the primary and secondary stage. This should satisfy (lie hon. Members.

Mr. Abdul Samad has also spoken about Urdu. Perhaps, he also does not know much Urdu.

SHRI A. K. A. ABDUL SAMAD (Tamil Nadu): I am a Tamil-speaking man. I have pride in defending the cause of Urdu.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have no quarrel with you. I thought, just like Mr. Sham-nad, you also do not know Urdu. Anyway, Sir, I am in full agreement with the sympathies expressed by him for the development of Urdu. But he has said that Urdu has no State of its own. I do not know whether he is ignorant that Jammu & Kashmir is a part of India where Urdu is an official language. Not only that, even in certain parts of Andhra Pradesh, it is made the second official language.

SHRI A. K. A. ABDUL SAMAD: What about Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have already stated the criteria on which this official language issue is decided. Perhaps, you were not there at that time. Sir, the hon. Member made another point that there should be one Commissioner for Urdu only to investigate into the grievances. There 3 P.M. There are so many linguistic minorities and if every linguistic minority goes on asking for a commissioner, how many Commissioners can we appoint. That is an impracticable suggestion and cannot be agreed upon.

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

Lastly Mr. Mariswamy has spoken about the liberal attitude taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu in providing education in the mother tongue of other languages than the Tamil, which is the regional language. He has stated that a minimum of 40 students is not necessary and that even with a minimum of 30 students they are opening schools for providing education in primary and secondary stages.

Mr. Mariswamy, is it secondary level also?

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Tamil Nadu): Yes.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Really, this is a matter which should be copied by other States also.

He also stated that Malayalee people are also treated in a fair way. I hope he really meant it and they really act upon it. I may like to point but that there were some complaints about the Malayalee speaking people in Tamil Nadu. My friend from Kerala also perhaps may be knowing about it. The Malayalee speaking people were rather the complainants against the Tamil N'adu Government for some atrocities. Those complaints were of a political nature. I do agree that there was a political element. The nature of politics was this. The attack was on M.G.R., who was said to be of Malayalee origin. So, perhaps, the Tamil enthusiasts took upon themselves the task of throwing out the influence of M.G.R. in that area and hence took up this attitude. As Mr. Mariswamy has already pointed out, we cannot blame the State Government being behind it. He has taken pains to explain this. He has even given some examples of harassment, so-called harassment in Haryana, Bihar and elsewhere to show that they are not, I mean, instigated by the State Government. He need not have gone to that extent of explaining some incidents in Haryana and some incidents in Bihar just to absolve the Tamil Nadu Government from Involvement in the disturbances that took place in Tamil Nadu. Sir, there are complaints and counter-complaints between Tamil Nadu

and Kerala and even between their Governments. The Prime Minister had to intervene. The Prime Minister had to write to both the Chief Minister. On account of some atrocities committed on Malyalees In Tamil Nadu, there were some reactions in Kerala also. In Kerala plantation areas where Tamil speaking people were employed, there were some complaints of atrocities. So, these matters were taken up by the Prime Minister with both the Chief Ministers and both the Chief Ministers have assured the Prime Minister that they will take every step in providing protection to the linguistic minorities in the respective areas. So, there is *tity* cause for any concern in those areas and I hope they will keep it up.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: That wai the main reason why I did not say a word about the plantation areas so that it may not vitiate the atmosphere and create trouble. That was the reason why I restrained myself from making any reference to Palghat, Vanddiperiyar, Trivandrum and other plantation areas.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Lastly, I would like to touch upon this employment problem which is focussing the attention of many people.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY: Sons of the soil problem.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: So-called sons of the soil in various parts of the country. Sons of the soil are local persons. The movement focussed the attention of the public when the movement was started by Shiv Sena in Maharashtra. Of course, that was based on the employment problem prevailing in certain areas when they saw that people from other States are taking the major number of jobs and the local persons are not getting any employment. When this happened, the movement achieved some strength. And the National Integration Council took note of the existing discontent of the people, of the local people who could not get employment in the local areas, for example, in • Orissa and other States where the public sector undertakings

have been established. Tribal area people »nd other local people could not get as much employment as they expected. So, there was certainly some kind of discontent and dissatisfaction among the local people.

This point was discussed in the National Integration Committee and the Committee made some recommendations in this respect. I would like to read the recommendation to the advantage of the hon. Members. It reads:

"The Committee in this connection takes note of the existence of discontent in the States arising from the inadequate share of the local people in employment opportunities in both private and public sectors. The Constitution recognises one common citizenship and it is vital for Indian unity that this should be respected and preserved. At the same time, in order that adequate employment opportunities are available to local people and they do not suffer from a sense of injustice where qualified local people are available from among the people of the State, they should be given a major share of the employment and the employers should be requested to give effect to this objective as a matter of policy."

Sir, the above recommendation was forwarded to all State Governments for implementation and at the national level the Prime Minister wrote to the Minister of Industrial Development and the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation to implement this recommendation of the NIC. The Ministry of Industrial Development issued instructions to all public sector undertakings that recruitment to posts carrying a basic salary of not more than Rs. 500 per month should be made through the National Employment Service and that other sources of recruitment should be resorted to only if Employment Exchanges issue non-availability certificates. The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation issued appeals to All India Organisations of Employers to take note of these recommendations. The Prime Minister also made some observation in the Lok Sabha which I would like to read for the advantage of the Rajya Sabha Members here. It reads:

"This is a matter in which one has to have a certain balance. While we stand for the principle that any Indian should be able to work in any part of India at the same time it is true that if a large number of people come from outside to seek employment in an area while there is unemployment among the local people there, that is bound to create tension in that area. Therefore, while I do not like the idea of having any such rule, one» has to have some balance and see that the local people are not deprived of employment.... I have already expressed my views on this. If the local people remain unemployed and people from other areas come for employment that creates tension. Therefore, one should try to avoid it. But this does not mean that a person residing in some area should be discriminated against merely because his ancestors did not belong to that State, that would be unfair. If somebody is living in that area, he should not be discriminated against. This applies to unskilled labour."

Sir, many States are following the practice of recruitment to class III and class IV posts in the Government of India offices and to posts carrying Rs. 500 in Central undertakings through local Employment Exchanges. This, I am glad, ensures a major share in recruitment to the people of the area at least in the lower people.

So, this is the policy under which we have worked. Mr. Niren Ghosh has given amendments in this context, making it compulsory to see that these things apply to even private sector. Sir, we are in a position to regulate the practice to be followed in public sector undertakings but we are handicapped now with reference to the private sector. At best, we can make appeals to them and this, in fact, we have already done. Bihar Government has made appeals to the private sector establishments to give preference of employment to the local people and to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular and also to channelise recruitment through Employment Exchanges. So, we can only appeal to the private sector. Unless they willingly do it.

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

it would be very difficult to force upon them to accept this criteria. Anyway, we are very much concerned with the growing tendency in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. As Mr. Mariswamy has pointed out, 80 per cent of the seat have been reserved for the local people and what is the meaning of 'local people'? It differs from State to State. Many people have said that they must have lived there for the last 20 to 30 years. Assam says that way and Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are also saying in a similar manner that they should at least be residents for the last 15 years.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Bihar also.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Yes, Bihar also. It is doubted very much whether it would be constitutional legally because a particular period of residence shall not be the criterion for getting employment. It may run against the fundamental rights of the Constitution. That legal position apart, I do appreciate the sentiments behind it or the principle behind it. The principle and the intention is to provide more employment to the local people. That could be done by adopting the policy of the Central Government, that is enlistment through the local Exchanges. Exchanges cannot register a man who comes from a different State. Ordinarily, they make enquiries whether he is staying there for quite a number of years, and then only they register the man.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: A clarification, Sir. If it is unconstitutional, then how could you justify the statement by Shri Umashankar Dikshit on the floor of the Lok Sabha in May 1974 that there is a directive issued to all the State Governments that in order to soothe the local feelings, the jobs that fetch Rs. 500 and below should be given to locals.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is what I have stated. I have already quoted from that directive.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: If this is unconstitutional, that is also unconstitutional.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Posts carrying a salary of less than Rs. 500 should be only reserved for the people who come from

the local Exchanges, not from local 'people'. It is not local 'people'. The word used is that they should come from the local Employment Exchanges. So the local Employment Exchanges usually register the people from the local area. So that will satisfy the local people in getting employment. So if you make residence as a condition for getting employment, I do not think that would be legal. The Home Minister has made the statement in accordance with the Central Government policy, not in the way Maharashtra Government has done and not in the way the Tamil Nadu Government is contemplating.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: One clarification. So far as employment part is concerned we do not object to the 15-years condition also. Our point is that Employment Exchanges refuse registration of persons belonging to linguistic minorities. Not that we object to the imposition of 15 years, condition, the point is that Employment Exchanges refuse registration of persons belonging to linguistic minorities. And that is in the report.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I do not accept it. But if there are any complaints, we will look into it.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: It is there in the report, Sir.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If these instances are brought to our notice, we shall certainly take up the matter with the Employment Exchanges.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana): They are saying it is there in your own report.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY: It is in the report.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: There might be the thing in the report which he says but we will certainly look into it. It is a report on linguistic minorities. It is being discussed and you have brought this fact to our notice. Certainly the Central Government will take up this matter with the State Government and with the local Employment Exchanges and remedy the defect. The Central Government's instructions in regard to

recruitment in public enterprises do not stipulate any residential qualification nor any language qualification in respect of job seekers. They only lay down the agency through which recruitment should be done, namely, the local Employment Exchange. So many members have said that local people should be employed but the task before us is that we have to strike a balance in order to fulfil the recommendations of the National Integration Committee. Should we define local people and if so what are the ways in which it can be done? Having the purpose we have in mind should a percentage be fixed for local people and if so to what extent and for what category? Should there be a definite stipulation of some quota for outsiders in order to promote national outlook? All these are things to which we have to give considerable thought and see that the local people get their due share in employment without offending the constitutional provisions in this respect.

Sir, I think I have covered most of the points that have been made by hon. Members. I would only like to make an appeal to the Members of the Rajya and the Lok Sabha. They come from different States where they have their own official languages. Each regional language is a linguistic minority in other States. If each Member could persuade his own State Government to give due protection to the linguistic minorities in that State the problem would be solved. The Bihar Member speaks of the difficulties of the Bihari people in Bengal. Mr. Niren Ghosh spoke of the difficulties of the Bengalis in Bihar. If Members coming from the various States could persuade their State Governments to give due protection to the linguistic minorities in their own States I think the problems would be solved. And I would seek the co-operation of all the Members to see that their own State Governments are persuaded to give due protection to the linguistic minorities.

We are thankful to the Members that they have drawn the attention of the Home Ministry and of the Central Government to some of the problems concerning linguistic minorities. We will certainly take up these matters with the State Governments. In this

connection I do feel that there is a certain laxity on the part of the State Governments; I cannot deny that fact. The State Governments should not think in terms of financial difficulties but should come forward to redress the grievances of the linguistic minorities in their areas. The Chief Minister's Conference was held in the year 1961. I do not know whether the present Chief Ministers were all Members at that time. Perhaps they may be quite new. Therefore it would be better if a Chief Ministers' Conference is held again to discuss all these problems in the light of the discussion in this House. I would suggest to the Prime Minister to have another 1961 type Conference of the Chief Ministers to solve all these difficulties. I hope the Conference would be able to go into all the problems that have been mentioned in the House and provide solutions for them.

I thank the Members for enlightening me on a large number of problems of the linguistic minorities, but I am unable to accept the amendments proposed by Mr. Nil en Ghosh. I thank again all the Members who have participated in the debate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now put Mr. Niren Ghosh's amendments to vote.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I shall read out my amendment: It says:

"That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'and having considered the same, this House recommends that all recruit-ments in public sector and private sector undertakings and commercial establishments in all the States be made through employment exchanges under the supervision of the Central trade unions, in order to ensure equality of opportunity for all linguistic minorities'."

I would like to point out here . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, No.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Just a few words. The Constitution ensures that every citizen shall have equal opportunity. What Mr. Dikshit has said is contrary to the

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

Constitution. Secondly, I say you should have supervision by trade unions for only this purpose because . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot make another speech.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: . . . local employment exchanges may indulge in malpractices. If the central trade unions are supervising it, then, in the matter of registration and sending names, at least to a great extent malpractices will be checked. Otherwise, as everybody knows, in the present employment exchanges there are various sources of malpractice. If you want one India you should accept it. I press my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

1. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'and having considered the same, (his House recommends that all recruitments in public sector and private sector undertakings and commercial establishments, in all the States they made through Employment exchanges under the supervision of the Central trade unions, in order to ensure equality of opportunity for all linguistic minorities'."

The House divided: MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes—17; Noes—72.

AYES—17

Abdul Samad, Shri A. K. A.
Ahmad, Dr. Z. A.
Barman, SHRI B. D.
Ghosh, Shri Niren.
Gupta, Shri Bhupesh.
Koya, Shri B. V. Abdulla.
Kunjachen, Shri P. K.
Mahapatro, Shri L.
Mathew Kurian, Dr. K.
Mohideen, Shri S. A. Khaja.
Raha, Shri Sanat Kumar.
Rajnarain, Shri.

Refaye, Shri A. K.
Roy, Shri Monoranjan.
Schamnad, Shri Hamid Ali.
Singh, Shri Jagbir.
Varma, Shri M. P.

NOES—72

Abid, Shri Qasim Ali.
Adivarekar, Shrimati Sushila Shankar.
Alva, Shrimati Margaret.
Bhagwati, Shri B. C.
Bhardwaj, Shri Jagan Nath.
Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore.
Bobdey, Shri S. B.
Chakrabarti, Dr. R. K.
Chandra Shekhar, Shri.
Chattopadhyaya, Prof. D. P.
Chettri, Shri K. B.
Chinai, Shri Babubhai M.
Choudhury, Shri N. R.
Chundawat, Shrimati Lakshmi Kumari.
Das, Shri Balram.
Das, Shri Bipinpal.
Dhabe, Shri S. W.
Gadgil, Shri Vitthal.
Goswami, Shri S. P.
Himmat Singh, Shri.
Imam, Shrimati Aziza.
Jain, Shri Dharamchand.
Jha, Shri Kamalnath.
Joshi, Shrimati Kumudben Manishankar.
Kalp Nath, Shri.
Kapur, Shri Yashpal.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram.
Khan, Shri Khurshed Alam.
Kollur, Shri M. L.
Krishan Kant, Shri.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kulkarni, Shrimati Sumitra G.
Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
Malaviya, Shri Harsh Deo.
Mali, Shri Ganesh Lal.
Mehta, Shri Om.

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas.
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab.
 Munda, Shri B. R.
 Murthy, Shri B. P. Nagaraja.
 Narasiah, Shri H. S.
 Nizam-ud-Din, Shri Syed.
 Nurul Hasan, Prof. S.
 Panda, Shri Brahmananda.
 Parashar, Shri V. R.
 Patil, Shri Deorao.
 Patil, Shri Gulabrao.
 Puri, Shri D. D.
 Raju, Shri V. B.
 Rao, Shrimati Rathnabai Sreenivasa.
 Reddi, Shri K. Brahmananda.
 Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda.
 Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus.
 Sangma, Shri E. M.
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.
 Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati.
 Singh, Shri I. T.
 Singh, Shri Kameshwar.
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha.
 Singh, Shri Ranbir.
 Singh, Shri Sultan.
 Singh, Shri Triloki.
 Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad.
 Sisodia, Shri Sawaisingh.
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri.
 Swu, Shri Scato.
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand.
 Tiwari, Shri Shankarlal.
 Tiwary, Pt. Bhawaniprasad.
 Varma, Shrimati Narayani Devi Manaklal.
 Venigalla Satyanarayana, Shri.
 Wajd, Shri Sikander Ali.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

2. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'and having considered the same, this House recommends that Urdu be

made official State language of Uttar Pradesh along with Hindi'."

The House divided

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes—17;
 Noes—74.

AYES—17

Abdul Samad, Shri A. K. A.
 Ahmad, Dr. Z. A.
 Barman, Shri B. D.
 Ghosh, Shri Niren.
 Gupta, Shri Bhupesh.
 Koya, Shri B. V. Abdulla.
 Kunjachan, Shri P. K.
 Mahapatro, Shri L.
 Mandal, Shri B. N.
 Mathew Kurian, Dr. K.
 Morhideen, Siri S. A. Khaja.
 Raha, Shri Sanat Kumar.
 Rajnarain, Shri.
 Refaye, Shri A. K.
 Roy, Shri Monoranjan.
 Schamnad, Shri Hamid Ali.
 Varma, Shri M. P.

NOES—74

Abid, Shri, Qasim Ali.
 Abu Abraham, Shri.
 Adivarekar, Shrimati Sushila Shankar.
 Alva, Shrimati Margaret.
 Bhagwati, Shri B. C.
 Bhardwaj, Shri Jagan Nath.
 Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore.
 Bobdey, Shri S. B.
 Chakrabarti, Dr. R. K.
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri.
 Chattopadhyaya, Prof. D. P.
 Chettri, Shri K. B.
 Chinai, Shri Babubhai M.
 Choudhury, Shri N. R.
 Chundawat, Shrimati Lakshmi Kumari.
 Das, Shri Balram.
 Das, Shri Bipinpal.

Dhabe, Shri S. W.
 Gadgil, Shri Vithal.
 Goswami, Shri S. P.
 Himmat Singh, Shri.
 Imam, Shrimati Aziza.
 Jain, Shri Dharamchand.
 Jha, Shri Kamalnath.
 Joshi, Shrimati Kumudben Manishankar.
 Kalp Nath, Shri.
 Kapur, Shri Yashpal.
 Kestri, Shri Sitaram.
 Khan, Shri Khurshed Alam.
 Kollur, Shri M. L.
 Krishan Kant, Shri.
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Kulkarni, Shrimati Sumitra G.
 Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
 Malaviya, Shri Harsh Deo.
 Mali, Shri Ganesh Lal.
 Mehta, Shri Om.
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas.
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab.
 Munda, Shri B. R.
 Murthy, Shri B. P. Nagaraja.
 Narasiah Shri H. S.
 Nizam-ud-Din, Shri Syed.
 Nurul Hasan, Prof. S.
 Panda, Shri Brahmananda.
 Parashar, Shri V. R.
 Patil, Shri Deorao.
 Patil, Shri Gulabrao.
 Puri, Shri D. D.
 Raju, Shri V. B.
 Rao, Shrimati Rathnabai Sreenivasa.
 Reddi, Shri K. Brahmananda.
 Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda.
 Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus.
 Sangma, Shri E. M.
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.
 Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati.
 Singh, Shri I. T.
 Singh, Shri Kameshwar.
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha.

Singh, Shri Ranbir.
 Singh, Shri Sultan.
 Singh, Shri Triloki.
 Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad.
 Sisodia, Shri Sawaisingh.
 Sukhdev Prasad, Shri.
 Swu, Shri Scato.
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand.
 Tiwari, Shri Shankarlal.
 Tiwary, Pt. Bhawaniprasad.
 Totu, Shri G. C.
 Varma, Shrimati Narayani Devi Manaklal.
 Venigalla Satyanarayana, Shri.
 Wajid, Shri Sikander Ali.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

3. "That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

'and having considered the same, this House recommends that Gurkhali or Nepali language be included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution'."

The House divided:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes—18;
 Noes—71.

AYES—18

Abdul Samad, Shri A. K. A.
 Ahmad, Dr. Z. A.
 Barman, Shri B. D.
 Ghosh, Shri Niren.
 Gowda, Shri U. K. Lakshmana.
 Gupta, Shri Bhupesh.
 Koya Shri B. V. Abdulla.
 Kunjachen, Shri P. K.
 Mahapatro, Shri L.
 Mandal, Shri B. N.
 Mathew Kurian, Dr. K.
 Mohideen, Shri S. A. Khaja.
 Raha, Shri Sanat Kumar.
 Refaye, Shri A. K.
 Roy, Shri Monoranjau.

Schmnad, Shri Hamid Ali.
Singh, Shri Jagbir.
Varma, Shri M. P.

NOES—71

Abid, Shri Qasim Ali.
Abu Abraham, Shri.
Adivarekar, Shrimati Sushila Shankar.
Alva, Shrimati Margaret.
Bhagwati, Shri B. C.
Bhardwaj, Shri Jagan Nath.
Bhatt, Shri Nand Kishore.
Bobdey, Shri S. B.
Chandra Shekhar, Shri.
Chattopadhyaya, Prof. D. P.
Chinai, Shri Babubhai M.
Choudhury, Shri N. R.
Chundawat, Shrimati Lakshmi Kumari.
Das, Shri Balram.
Das, Shri Bipinpal.
Dhabe, Shri S. W.
Gadgil, Shri Vithal.
Himmat Singh, Shri.
Imam, Shrimati Aziz.
Jain, Shri Dharamchand.
Jha, Shri Kamalnath.
Joshi, Shrimati Kumudben Manishankar.
Kalp Nath, Shri.
Kapur, Shri Yashpal.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram.
Khan, Shri Khurshed Alam.
Kollur, Shri M. L.
Krishan Kant, Shri.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kulkarni, Shrimati Sumitra G.
Lokesh Chandra, Dr.
Malaviya, Shri Harsh Deo.
Mali, Shri Ganesh Lal.
Mehta, Shri Om.
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas.
Mukherjee, Shri Pranab.
Munda, Shri B. R.
Murthy, Shri B. P. Nagaraja.

Narasiah, Shri H. S.
Nidam-ud-Din, Shri Syed.
Nurul Hasan, Prof. S.
Panda, Shri Brahmananda.
Prashar, Shri V. R.
Patil, Shri Deorao.
Patil, Shri Gulabrao.
Puri, Shri D. D.
Raju, Shri V. B.
Rao, Shrimati Rathnabai Sreenivasa.
Reddi, Shri K. Brahmanranda.
Reddy, Shri Mulka Govinda.
Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yonus.
Sangma, Shri E. M.
Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati.
Singh, Shri I. T.
Singh, Shri Kameshwar.
Singh, Shrimati Pratibha.
Singh, Shri Ranbir.
Singh, Shri Sultan.
Singh, Shri Triloki.
Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad.
Sisodia, Shri Sawaisingh.
Sukhdev Prasad, Shri.
Swu, Shri Scato.
Thakur, Shri Gunanand.
Tiwari, Shri Shankarlal.
Tiwary, Pt. Bhawaniprasad.
Totu, Shri G. C.
Varma, Shrimati Narayani Devi Manaklal.
Venigalla Satyanarayana, Shri.
Wajd, Shri Sikander Ali.

The motion was negatived.

**I. STATUTORY
RESOLUTIONSEEKING
DISAPPROVAL OF THE ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) OR
FINANCE, 1974 (NO. 2 OF 1974)
II. THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES**

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत (मध्य प्रदेश) :
उपसभापति जी, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से निम्नलिखित
संकल्प उपस्थित करता हूँ। "यह सभा 22 जून
1974 को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रख्यापित आवश्यक
वस्तु (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1974 (1974 का
संख्या 2) का निरनुमोदन करती है।"

उपसभापति जी, इस विधेयक या अध्यादेश
के सम्बन्ध में विचार करने से पूर्व हमें इस प्रश्न
पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि मंहगाई, जमाखोरी,
कालाबाजारी आदि की जो समस्याएँ हैं, इन
समस्याओं का समाधान इस कानून से अब तक
किस प्रकार हुआ है और भविष्य में भी इन
समस्याओं की समाधान करने की शक्ति या
क्षमता इस कानून में है या नहीं? इस सम्बन्ध
में मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि 1955 में
सब से पहले इस प्रकार का एक आर्डिनेंस आया
था जिसने बाद में एक कानून की शक्ल ले ली।
1955 से लेकर आज तक, यदि हम इन समस्याओं
का विश्लेषण करें तो यह निश्चित रूप से
स्पष्ट होगा कि देश में इस कानून के होत हुए
भी कालाबाजारी, भ्रष्टाचार, मुनाफाखोरी
जमाखोरी, मिलावट और ये सब बुराइयाँ दिन
दूनी रात चौगुनी बढ़ती ही चली गई। यदि हम इस
अनुपात से 55 के मूल्यों को लेना चाहें, तो मैं
विश्लेषण में न जाते हुए यह निवेदन करना
चाहूँगा कि 1955 से लेकर आज तक खाद्य
पदार्थों और बाकी वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि
ही हुई है और वह वृद्धि 6 प्रतिशत से लेकर 200
प्रतिशत तक हुई है।

मूल्यों के साथ साथ जहाँ चीजों के उपलब्धि
का प्रश्न आता है, तो इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना
चाहूँगा कि जिस समय कानून बना था उस समय
से लेकर आज तक जमाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति में
वृद्धि ही हुई है। इसी प्रकार मुनाफाखोरी में भी
वृद्धि हुई है। अब इन सब का इलाज यदि इस

कानून के द्वारा हो गया होता, तो मैं समझता
हूँ कि जनता के समक्ष इस प्रकार का भयंकर
संकट उत्पन्न नहीं होता लेकिन यह स्पष्ट
है कि इस कानून से इन समस्याओं का समाधान
नहीं हुआ है। हमें इसके साथ ही साथ एक प्रश्न
के ऊपर और भी विचार करना होगा। क्या
सरकार कानून के जरिये, इसेंशियल कमोडिटीज
एक्ट के जरिये से यदि प्राइस कम करने की कोशिश
कर रही है या करेगी, तो मेरा मानना ऐसा है कि
जब तक बाकी और आर्थिक समस्याओं का
समाधान यह सरकार नहीं करेगी तब तक इस
समस्या का भी समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा।

उपसभापति जी, यह दुनिया जानती है कि
1956 के मुकाबले में आज हमारे रुपये का
मूल्य केवल 25 पैसा रह गया है। यह
बात भी दुनिया जानती है कि 1960-61 के
अन्दर, जहाँ, 2869 करोड़ रुपया करन्सी के
रूप में था वहाँ 1974 में 11,294 करोड़ रुपया
करन्सी के रूप में आ गया है। उसी के अनुपात में
अगर हम नेशनल प्रोडक्शन का अनुमान लगायें
तो 1960-61 में वह 14,007 करोड़ रुपये
का था, और अब इस वर्ष केवल 21,485
करोड़ रुपया का नेशनल प्रोडक्शन है। जो
नेशनल प्रोडक्शन है और मनी सप्लाय है
उसका कम्पैरीजन करना चाहें तो इस तरह किया
जा सकता है कि एक आदमी लिफ्ट से ऊँची मंजिल
पर जा रहा है और दूसरा उसका मुकाबला करने
के लिए सीढ़ियों से चढ़ रहा है उसी गति से
प्राइसेस बढ़ी है। सभापति महोदय, मैं यह भी
निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इन प्राइसेज के बढ़ने
का एक कारण डैफिसिटी फाईनॉसिंग भी रहा है।
हमारे नेशन की 30 प्रतिशत इनकम सरकारी
प्रोजेक्ट्स की ओर जाती रही है। 5,500 करोड़
के इन्वेस्टमेंट पर साधारणतया 550 करोड़
रुपये का प्रति वर्ष मुनाफा होना चाहिए, लेकिन
दुर्भाग्य से 18 करोड़ रुपया का मुनाफा हो रहा
है। इस मुनाफे की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये
हमें डैफिसिटी फाईनॉसिंग करनी पड़ रही है।
हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा कंट्रोल लागू किए हुए

हैं हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा टैक्सोजें लगे हुए हैं हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो भी व्यय किया जा रहा है वह अधिकांश में अनप्रोडक्टेब कामों पर किया जा रहा है। इस सबका परिणाम यह निकल रहा है कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़ नहीं रहा है लोगों की कय शक्ति नहीं बढ़ रही है और चीजों के भाव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इस सबका रिजल्ट है कि देश के अन्दर आज अमाखोरों का साम्राज्य है, काले - बाजारियों का साम्राज्य है मुनाफाखोरों का है, मिलावट करने वालों का है, तस्कर व्यापारियों का है, और भ्रष्टाचारी तत्वों का है। आधुनिक युग के ये सप्तऋषि जनता का शोषण करते जा रहे हैं और सरकार इसकी रोकथाम करने में पूर्णतया असफल रही है। उपसभापति महोदय, यही आर्डिनेन्स 1955 में आया था। 72 में ला कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में सरकार को सुझाव दिया था कि इस विधेयक में संशोधन किया जाय।

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Bipinpal Das) in the Chair.]

मैं आज विशेष रूप से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो वर्षों में क्या मंहगाई में कमी हुई या दो वर्षों में किसी प्रकार का समाधान हुआ था जो सरकार इन्तजार करती रही। सरकार ने आज तक एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया अब जब सरकार एक्शन ले रही है तो इस संशोधन में भी, मैं कहना चाहूंगा, समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो रहा है। जिस प्रकार नई खाद्य नीति सरकार ने व्यापारियों से मिल कर बनाया था उसी प्रकार नया संशोधन भी जनता की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिये नहीं बल्कि इन चोरबाजारियों को किस प्रकार से संरक्षण दिया जा सके इस आधार पर यह कानून बना कर लाया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आज एडल्टरेशन की समस्या इतनी हो गई है कि देश के अन्दर कोई जहूर भी खाने के लिए तैयार हो तो वह भी शुद्ध मिलता नहीं।

प्राइसेज को कंट्रोल करने के दो तरीके हैं, या तो सरकार ईमानदार हो या व्यापारी

ईमानदार हों। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि यहाँ न सरकार ईमानदार है और न व्यापारी ईमानदार है, केवल जनता ईमानदार है। आज हिन्दुस्तान की 50 प्रतिशत जनता पावर्टी लाईन के नीचे है। उस जनता का क्या हाल होता होगा जिसकी चीज ही उपलब्ध नहीं होती या बहुत मंहगे भावों पर उपलब्ध होती है। सरकार ने व्यापार के क्षेत्र में हस्तक्षेप किया है। सरकार ने फूड कारपोरेशन की मार्फत व्यापार किया। यह सदन जानता है कि उसके 95 कर्मचारियों का, जिनमें फूड कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन शामिल थे इस व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में चालान किया गया। यह सरकार के व्यापार का पहला नमूना है। उधर फूड कारपोरेशन ने जो जनता में अनाज वितरित किया उसमें धतूरे के बीज मिले हुए थे और धतूरे के बीज ही नहीं मिले हुए थे, चने के अन्दर लोहे के दाने मिला दिए गए थे। इस सरकार ने जनता को लोहे के चने चबा दिये लेकिन मैं उस जनता को बधाई देना चाहूंगा जो लोहे के चने चबा कर भी जिन्दा है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार आज मुनाफाखोरी को रोकना चाहती है, लेकिन इस सरकार ने जो फूड प्रोडक्ट्स और एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स 72 में आयात किए उन पर 627 करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा कमाया, कैमिकल्स पर 479 करोड़ रुपयों का मुनाफा कमाया, ड्रग्स और फार्मेस्युलिकल्स पर 117 करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा कमाया। और इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट्स पर 51 करोड़ का मुनाफा कमाया। आज सरकार को चाहिये था कि वह व्यापारी के सामने एक आर्दश उपस्थित करती। हम देखते हैं कि सरकार किसान से, सरकार व्यापारी से लेवी के रूप में 105 रुपये विबटल पर अनाज खरीद रही है, लेकिन वह यही अनाज जनता को 130 रुपये से लेकर 136 रुपये पर बेच रही है। 31 रुपये का मुनाफा एक विबटल में सरकार उठा रही है। तो यह सरकार सब से बड़ी हिन्दुस्तान की कालाबाजारी और चोर-बाजारी करने वाली है। व्यापारी वर्ग की तरह

[श्री भैरों सिंह बोलावत]

से ही मुनाफा उठा रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें यह भी विचार करना पड़ेगा कि आखिर इन चीजों के भाव क्यों बढ़े? क्या चीजों के भाव अपने आप बढ़े या चीजों के भाव सरकार ने भी बढ़ाये हैं। वनस्पति का भाव कंट्रोल करने का अधिकार इस हुकूमत को है, लेकिन इस हुकूमत ने 2-1-73 को प्रति किलो उस के 40 पैसे भाव बढ़ा दिया। फिर 16-7-73 को 75 पैसे प्रति किलो उस का भाव बढ़ा दिया, फिर 1-12-73 को 54 पैसे से ले कर 60 पैसे तक भाव बढ़ा दिया और फिर 16-7-74 को एक रुपये 80 पैसे से ले कर दो रुपये 20 पैसे तक भाव विभिन्न जोन्स में बढ़ा दिया। इसी तरह से कपड़े पर। अप्रैल 1974 से 30 परसेंट इन्फ्लेज कर दी उस की एक्स मिल प्राईस पर। शक्कर पर 15-12-73 से उस की एक्स फक्टरी शुगर प्राईस साढ़े सात परसेंट बढ़ा दी। यूरिया का भाव 55 से 105 कर दिया, सुपर फास्फेट 20 से 49 कर दी, और पोटास 55 से 150 कर दी, ड्रस में 19 अप्रैल, 1974 से 20 बल्क ड्रस पर आपने 70 परसेंट तक की कीमतों में वृद्धि कर दी। साबुन पर जुलाई 1973 से आप ने कीमतें बढ़ाने की इजाजत दे दी और फरवरी 1973 से स्टील बिलेट्स पर 80 रुपये, बार्स पर 85 रुपये और राड्स पर 50 रुपये पर टन कीमत बढ़ा दी और सितम्बर 15, 1973 से सब वैटेगोरीज पर 75 रुपये प्रति टन आप ने कीमत बढ़ा दी। सीमेंट पर सितम्बर 15, 1973 से दस रुपये प्रति टन कीमत बढ़ा दी और मई 17, 1974 से 50 रुपये प्रति टन कीमत बढ़ा दी। इन के अतिरिक्त पेट्रोलियम में आप ने पेट्रोल, किरोसिन आयल, कुकिंग गैस, लुब्रीकैंट्स, ग्रीज, नेप्था, विटुमेन और फरनेस आयल की कीमत बढ़ा दी। कोयले की कीमत जनवरी 1974 से आप ने दस रुपये प्रति टन बढ़ा दी और इस के अलावा कार, स्कूटर और ट्रक्स की कीमतें भी बढ़ा दीं। फूड ग्रेन्स की कीमतें बढ़ा दीं और उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को ताज्जुब

येगा कि इस सरकार ने कीमत बढ़ाने की नीति के अन्दर जो वस्त्रों के टैक्सट वुक्स थीं जो कि सस्ते दामों में छपी थीं, सस्ते काजग पर छपी थीं उन के लिए इस साल सारे देश की राज्य सरकारों ने उन टैक्सट वुक्स की कीमतें भी बढ़ा दीं। मैं यह इसलिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार किसी प्रकार का आदर्श आज व्यापारी के समक्ष रख नहीं पा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज तक सरकार ने जो आदर्श उपस्थित किया है वह मुनाफाखोरी का आदर्श है और अगर इस सरकार से कोई प्रेरणा ले कर चलेगा तो वह निश्चित रूप से मुनाफाखोर होगा और यह मुनाफाखोरों की जमात आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का शोषण करती जा रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि सरकार 105 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से लेवी ले रही है। 50 प्रतिशत लेवी देने के बाद व्यापारी को बाकी 50 प्रतिशत अनाज दूसरे स्टेट को एक्सपोर्ट करने की इजाजत मिल जाती है। महाराष्ट्र में गेहूँ की कीमत 165 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निश्चित की गयी है। आज अगर एक व्यापारी राजस्थान में 125 रुपये पर गेहूँ खरीद करता है और 105 रुपये के भाव से उस का 50 परसेंट सरकार को लेवी दे देता है और बाकी 50 परसेंट वह बचवई को एक्सपोर्ट कर देता है तो एक क्विंटल पर उस को 50 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से मुनाफा होगा। यह आज सरकार की नीति है। आखिर यह स्थिति क्यों बनती जा रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में अनाज पैदा होता है लेकिन उस के होते हुए भी लोगों को भूखा मार दिया जाता है। एक बार भारत सरकार ने आदेश निकाल दिया कि एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त में अनाज नहीं जायेगा। दूसरी बार राज्य सरकारों ने आदेश निकाल दिया कि एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में अनाज नहीं जायेगा फिर जिलाधीशों ने आदेश दे दिया कि एक तहसील से दूसरी तहसील में अनाज नहीं जायेगा और उस के बाद तहसीलदारों ने आदेश निकाल

दिया कि एक गांव से दूसरे गांव में अनाज नहीं जायेगा और होलसेल डीलर्स लाईसेंसिंग आर्डर ने और परेशान कर दिया कि दुकान से अनाज घर में नहीं जायेगा और घर में अनाज चला गया तो कोयला, तेल, किरोसिन आदि की कमी हो गयी उसके कारण पेट में नहीं जायेगा। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने देश की जनता की प्रान्तबंदी से पेटबंदी तक की पूरी व्यवस्था कर दी और यह हालत सरकार ने आज पैदा की हुई है। तो उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस नीति के अन्दर सरकार को और कुछ एचीव हुआ हो या नहीं हुआ हो, लेकिन एक एचीवमेंट निश्चित रूप से हुआ है कि अनाज के मामले में यह समाजवाद ले आये है। इन्होंने छोटे और बड़े का अन्तर नहीं मिटाया, अमीर और गरीब का अन्तर नहीं मिटाया, अगर मिटाया हो तो हम जानते नहीं, लेकिन अनाज में आज गेहूं से मंहगा ज्वार बिकता है, गेहूं से मंहगी मोठ बिकती है, गेहूं से मंहगा चना बिकता है। यह इस लिये है कि सरकार ने इन चीजों के भाव कंट्रोल नहीं किये, केवल गेहूं की कीमत को कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश की और इस कारण से दालों और मोटे अनाज के भाव बढ़ गये। आज हालत यह हो गयी है कि गुड़ और शक्कर गन्ना और घोड़ा दोनों एक भाव बिक रहे हैं जितना भी चाहे ले लें। गेहूं और ज्वार के भाव में कोई अन्तर नहीं, न सरकार ने किसी के भाव पर कोई अंकुश रखा। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने जहां मक्का खाने वाले हैं वहां ज्वार भेज दिया और जहां ज्वार खाने वाले हैं वहां गेहूं भेज दिया और जहां गेहूं खाने वाले हैं वहां मिलो भेज दिया और इस प्रकार के कंट्रोल और रेगुलेशन की व्यवस्था की, कि जिस के कारण आज लोगों की हालत खराब है।

मैं एक उदाहरण के रूप में कहना चाहता हूं कि खाद का भाव निश्चित करने का काम सरकार ने हाथ में है। सरकार ने दो महीने पहले यूरिया का भाव 55 रुपये प्रति बैग से 105 रु. प्रति बैग कर दिया। समाचारपत्रों में आपने देखा होगा

अलग अलग राज्यों में जो फर्टिलाइजर्स के डीलर्स हैं उनके पास पुराना स्टॉक है। राजस्थान सरकार ने आदेश दे दिया कि जिनके पास पुराना स्टॉक पड़ा है उनको 55 रु. के भाव पर देना पड़ेगा। पंजाब सरकार ने आदेश निकाला, हरियाणा सरकार ने आदेश निकाला, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आदेश निकाला। लेकिन राज्य सरकारों के आदेश, जब तक ऐंसेशनल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के मातहत भारत सरकार आदेश नहीं निकालती तब तक, व्यापारियों पर कोई अंकुश नहीं रख सकते। लोग हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गये और वहां से आदेश निकल गया कि राज्य सरकार 105 रु. कीमत पर बेचने से मना नहीं कर सकती। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप किसानों का भला करना चाहते हैं? अगर चाहते हैं तो आपने अब तक नोटिफिकेशन क्यों नहीं निकाला कि जिनके पास पुराना स्टॉक है वह पुराने भावों पर बेचेंगे। जिस दिन सारा यूरिया निकल जाएगा उस दिन सरकार भाव निश्चित करेगी।

इसी तरह से शक्कर का देखिये; 70 प्रतिशत शुगर कंट्रोल में है और 30 प्रतिशत खुले मार्केट में। एक ही शक्कर है, उत्पादन करने वाली मिलें एक हैं, एक ही सरकार है, एक ही बेचने वाला है लेकिन कुछ शक्कर तो दो रुपये किलो का है और कुछ शक्कर 4 साढ़े चार और 5 रुपये किलो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एक ही उनकी मिठास है, एक ही चीज है, यह नहीं कि कंट्रोल वाली शुगर के अन्दर मिठास कम है और दूसरी शुगर में ज्यादा है, लेकिन बाजार में दोनों शक्करों के अलग अलग भाव है। इसी सदन के अन्दर भूतपूर्व खाद्य मंत्री जी ने एक बार घोषणा की कि शक्कर की नई नीति बनाई जाएगी और इस भेदभाव को मिटाया जाएगा। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह तो गये, लेकिन उन्होंने एक गलत परंपरा जो चलाई वह परंपरा आज उसी प्रकार विद्यमान है। सरकार को मैं कह सकता हूं कि वह व्यापारियों के हाथ में है, जनता के हाथ में नहीं।

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत

शक्कर की मिलों वाले आज से 3 वर्ष पहले किसानों को गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं चुका पाते थे वर्षों के अन्दर वह मूल्य चुकाया करते थे। यू.पी. के इलेक्शन के लिए पता नहीं उनसे कितना पैसा सरकार ने लिया। यह संभव है कि सरकार ने कोई वायदा किया हो चुनाव के दिनों में कि जब तक इतनी कमी पूरी नहीं होगी तब तक प्राइस में हेरफेर नहीं किया जाएगा, उस विश्वास के साथ यह सरकार चुप बैठी हो मैं नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन जनता के साथ यह सरासर धोखा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सीमेंट को लीजिए। उसका भाव कंट्रोल पर 14.50 रु. है, लेकिन बाजार में 40 से 60 रुपये प्रति बैग मिलता है। सरकार का कंट्रोल है कि 14 रुपये मिलना चाहिए। मैं इस सरकार से पूछता हूँ कि वह 14 रुपये में क्यों नहीं मिलता है? 40 और 60 रुपये तक क्यों जाता है। जयपुर उद्योग जिसके साहू जैन मालिक हैं, चित्तौड़ की सीमेंट फैक्टरी जिसके ब्रिडला मालिक हैं उनके बैग को तुलना लीजिए, उसकी भी शिकायत की गई। लेकिन सेठ हैं, साहूकार हैं उनका कोई चालान नहीं कर सकता। इसी तरह सीकर में मिलावटी सीमेंट को कुएं बनाने में प्रयोग किया गया, कुआं बनाया लेकिन वह कुआं ही फट गया।... श्रीमन्, मैं थोड़ा समय और लूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : आपने 20 मिनट तो ले लिये।

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत : मैं जल्दी समाप्त कर दूंगा।

जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी भी राज्य सरकारें हैं, उन राज्य सरकारों ने इसी एक्ट के मातहत बिना केन्द्र की अनुमति लिये आदेश निकाले, भारत सरकार की जानकारी में ऐसे आदेश निकले जो हाई कोर्ट में न टिकें, ना टिकने वाले थे। राजस्थान सरकार ने कह दिया कि चने की निकासी नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन जब व्यापारियों से राजस्थान सरकार की सांठगांठ हो गई

और 180 रु. प्रति क्विंटल बम्बई के बाजार में चना बिकने लग गया जब कि राजस्थान में चना 127 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था उस समय राजस्थान सरकार के कुछ मंत्रियों ने सरकारी अधिकारियों से मिलकर 10 हजार बोरी चने की 15 दिन की अवधि निकालकर महाराष्ट्र में एक्सपोर्ट होने की परमिशन दे दी। लोगों ने कहा कि तुम चने पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगा सकते तो इसे राजस्थान की हुकूमत ने नहीं माना तो व्यापारी यहां आए और खाद्य मंत्री महोदय से मिले और कहा कि यह गैर कानूनी है। जब वे भी इस बात को नहीं माने तो व्यापारी हाई कोर्ट में चले गये। हाई कोर्ट ने भी उस आदेश को रद्द कर दिया। संवसे बड़ा संकट इस चने के कारण से हुआ। सभापति जी, पिछले दिनों में जो एक और संकट खड़ा हुआ वह था खली की निकासी का। इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार से सिटोरिए मिले। उन्होंने सरकार से सांठगांठ की। उन्होंने कहा कि खली की निकासी को बंद कर दिया जाए। खली की निकासी बंद कर दी गई। हालत यह हो गई कि उसकी 2200 रुपये टन की कीमत से 1100 रुपये टन कीमत हो गई। इसका उन्होंने फायदा उठाया। लोग जब यहां मिलने के लिए आए तो भारत सरकार ने उन्हें कोई संरक्षण नहीं दिया। खैर खली की निकासी जो लगाई थी वह वापस ले ली गई। उसके बाद दूसरा वर्ग सरकार से मिला तो फिर निकासी बंद की गई और बाद में फिर उसको खोला गया। आप देखें कि इस निकासी को खोलने के बारे में कितने गोलमाल हुए। यह एक इन्कवायरी का मसला है इसलिए मैं इस संबंध में अभी कुछ कहना नहीं चाहूंगा।

यही स्थिति राइस ब्रान के बारे में भी हुई। उसकी निकासी को भी खोल दिया गया। यह सारी स्थिति सब लोग जानते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में गुलाबी चने की जो जांच हो रही है वह क्या हो रही है। उसमें कांग्रेस के लिए चंदा इकट्ठा किया गया, पैसा इकट्ठा किया गया। लेकिन

यह स्थिति यहीं की नहीं है बल्कि गुजरात में जो कुछ हुआ उसको बच्चा-बच्चा जानता है। गुजरात के अंदर एक कारण ग्राउण्ड नट आयल की निकासी को रोकना था जिसके कारण राज्य सरकार ने व्यापारियों के उपर 20 परसेंट की कंपलसरी लेवी लगाई। लेकिन बाद में जब चिमन भाई पटेल की दूसरी सरकार आई तो उसने कंपलसरी लेवी के बजाय बालयंटरी लेवी लगा दी। 40 परसेंट के एक्सपोर्ट की परमिशन दे दी। आम चर्चाएं हैं यह चार्ज मैं नहीं लगा रहा हूं, कांग्रेस की उसी सरकार के मंत्रियों ने चार्ज लगाया। इस निकासी के चक्कर में उन्होंने 32 लाख रुपये इकट्ठे किए। उस समय यू. पी. का इलैक्शन था इसलिए पता नहीं कि चिमन भाई के घर में कितना पैसा गया लेकिन इतना मैं कह सकता हूं कि अधिकांश पैसा यू. पी. के चुनाव में गया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बिपिनबाल दास) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कालाबाजारी करने वालों पर, चोरबाजारी करने वालों पर इस कानून में व्यवस्था की है कि उन्हें मिनिमम 3 महीने से 6 महीने तक की सजा मिलेगी और 5 से 7 वर्ष तक की भी सजा देने की व्यवस्था है लेकिन कानून को बनाने वाले यह भी जानते हैं कि आपने मजिस्ट्रेट को इस बात के लिए भी अधिकार दिया है कि वह चाहे तो इस सजा को कम भी कर सकता है और मजिस्ट्रेट चाहे तो ज्यादा भी कर सकता है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सदन में आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करके सदन को विश्वास में ले सकते हैं कि कितने व्यापारियों का आपने चालान किया। आपके श्री राधारमण जी जो दिल्ली के चीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव कांसिलर हैं उन्होंने बक्तव्य दिया है कि दिल्ली के अंदर छोटे-मोटे व्यापारी पकड़े गये। उन्होंने सिविल सप्लाय डिपार्टमेंट पर यह चार्ज लगाया

कि व्यापारियों के खिलाफ हम कोई भी योजना बनाते हैं तो उसकी सूचना उनको मिल जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह मानकर चलें कि कानून जब तक सख्त नहीं बनेगा ईमानदारी से कानून का पालन नहीं किया जाएगा हिन्दुस्तान में इस कानून के जरिये से मंहगाई पर कंट्रोल करने की व्यवस्था में सफलता नहीं मिल सकेगी।

दुर्भाग्य से, इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक इतना फैला हुआ है जिसकी कोई इन्ताह नहीं। आज अगर बंगाल की तरह से कोई एक कमीशन आफ इन्क्वायरी नियुक्त की जाए तो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर 100 से ऊपर ऐसे मंत्री होंगे जिनको बिहाइंड द बार्स जाना होगा। श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित जब जयपुर गए हुए थे तो वहां कहने लगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा कर्प्शन तामिलनाडु में है। मगर वह तामिलनाडु में है या नहीं, इसके बारे में मैं नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन अगर राजस्थान सरकार या भारत की सरकार कोई संतोषजनक व्यवस्था करके चले, और विश्वास देकर चले, तो मैं राजस्थान को ही कहता हूं, वहां 100 वी आई. पी. को जेल का कटघरा न दिला दूं तो राजनीति से सन्यास ले लूं। चोर और डाकू से ज्यादा लुटेरे वहां बैठे हुए हैं। तो ऐसा कानून कितना ही बनाए, जब तक कानून का ईमानदारी से पालन नहीं करेंगे तब तक अपने उद्देश्य में सफलता नहीं मिल सकती।

The question was proposed.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill is being introduced to replace the Ordinance which has already been promulgated. The objective of this Bill is well-known. The Government wants to ensure that the essential commodities are made

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya] available to consumers at the price fixed which is reasonable. And the reasonable price fixation criterion has been defined already. Sir, we want that all possible measures, legal and administrative, are taken to see that the Essential Commodities Act is actually followed in letter and spirit.

Now, there are several points which I would like to mention, and I will not go into details.

We want to ensure that if some essential commodities prices are not followed by the sellers, then those goods may be confiscated by the Government—not only the goods themselves but also the carriages, the vessels, the vehicles, receptacles, etc. concerned. Also, we want that the penal provisions incorporated in the parent Act are enhanced. Formerly, it was stipulated in the parent Act that the highest penalty that could be imposed is 5 years. Now that is being increased up to 7 years. As for the minimum fine that we propose to impose for the first offence is three months' imprisonment, unless some extenuating circumstances are there. If the court does not explicitly specify it, then even for the first offence, three months' imprisonment has been provided. For the second offence, it was provided in the parent Act that the imprisonment should not be less than one month. Now, we propose to impose for the same offence a minimum of six months' imprisonment, unless there are some compelling, extenuating circumstances.

The other point which we are introducing in the Bill is *mens rea*. Now, to establish these things is not a very easy thing. But in the case of those who indulge in corrupt practices and unwholesome practices, *mens rea* is to be presumed. The onus is on them to disprove these things. Sir, you will appreciate that this is absolutely necessary, because otherwise this sort of cases drag on and on. So the burden of proof will be on the accused. Sir, we also want to make this offence cognizable and it should ordinarily be non-bailable. This is intended only to make the laws more effective and stringent because under the pleas of bailability and non-cognizability, many of

these offenders have been evading arrest and detention. So, in order to make these things more effective, we are making it cognizable and non-bailable. Of course if for special reasons, the courts think otherwise, then it is for the courts to decide otherwise to grant bail even in non-bailable offences.

In the case of companies and corporations, we have provided that if any corporation or company is found to be indulging in these malpractices in the trade of essential commodities, then the corporation or the company on conviction will be condemned so that in the public eye and esteem the corporation suffers and it is afraid of indulging in these things in future.

The other thing that we are introducing is summary trial. It is found that if the usual procedures of trial are resorted to, then many of these wrong-doers who indulge in these malpractices, anti-social practices, black-marketing and charging higher prices for the essential commodities, escape taking advantage of the dilatory and lime consuming legal proceedings. So, in order to avoid all these avoidable delays, it has been decided in the Bill which is going to replace the Ordinance, to provide for summary trial.

Sir, these are the main features of the Bill. There are some other subsidiary features which I do not like to go into details at the moment. But I would like to make it very plain that the Government is determined to curb unwholesome business practices like profiteering, hoarding, black-marketing and charging higher prices for essential commodities and in an extraordinary situation, extraordinary measures are called for. With the intention of firmly dealing with these unwholesome business practices, Government has decided to bring about this piece of legislation and make it more stringent than the parent Act. I hope this Bill will be taken by the House and the hon. Members in the spirit in which it has been brought forward for their kind and careful consideration in these difficult economic situations. The Government has been taking many measures, administrative and legal, to fight these economic problems. Therefore, unless all-round attempts are

made to fight these menacing economic problems of black-inavketing and hoarding, we are not likely to be successful.

So, it is one bold and correct step forward and I hope it will meet the support and endorsement of this hon. House.

With these words, Sir, I place this Bill before the House for its kind consideration.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BIPIN-PAL DAS): The Resolution and the Motion are now open for discussion. Shri Mariswamy.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, by and large, I welcome this Bill. So far as the speech of the hon. Minister is concerned, it is also to be welcomed. But the fact is, Sir, how far is it successfully implemented? We all know that blackmar-ket is a demon which took its birth during the time of the Second World War—1939 to 1945. When the late Panditji was released from the jail, whether it was in his first meeting or the second meeting, he said, "When we get Swaraj, I will hang the blackmarketeer by the next available lamp post." It was in March or April of 1945. And now, it is more than 26 years. And we have amended this Essential Commodities Act a number of times. First we brought an Act. Later on, we brought an amendment. Then we referred the matter to the Law Commission, and it has issued a statement. After having waited for two years to make a thorough study of the Law Commission Report we have now come out with this Bill. Our hon. Minister, who is a professor and a very scholarly type of man—personally I like him and I have no axe to grind against him—has narrated the objects of the Bill in a very lucid form.

He has put it in his last sentence that he made the already existing provisions a little more stringent and also one or two alterations have been made. Earlier It was bailable and now it is unbailable. Earlier, they were not publicized, now they are going to be publicized. I believe they are going to publicize in the newspapers in the form of advertisements because there is a provision that

they are going to collect the money expended on that account. But there is also some danger that we will find the advertisement in certain newspapers and certain newspapers would not have that favour from the Government. And we know all this bother.

Sir, let us go to the root cause. I would rather compare our Minister a scholarly type of man, with Hugh Dalton of England. He is also a great professor. As a professor, Hugh Dalton was very much respected all over the world. His books are text-books even today. But as an administrator, you know what has happened to him. Inadvertantly he said something and as a result, he had to lay down his office and go out of Government. And I don't think that fate would fall on our Prof. Chattopadhyaya. Anyway, Sir, let us go to the root cause. Either the merchant community of the Indian society has become totally selfish, inhuman and callouse to the sufferings of the people or hundred per cent Shylock type or the Government has become so weak and inefficient due to various reasons. Either one of these must have been the reason. The men who form the Government must have been corrupt or they associate themselves with the corrupt people or the condition of those people are such in the Government that they had to be corrupt. Either one of these reasons must be the root cause of this thing. Unless we tackle the root cause, we cannot solve the problem. And you might bring in this amendment today. After six months, you will have to bring in another amendment because we find that every action that we take, there are some loopholes and the malpractices are being indulged in. And politics has now become something inalienable in any walk of life of our country. In the pre-Independence days, large sections of people were far away from politics. Only a small percentage of people tooke part in politics and that was the Nationalist Movement. A very minor sector was on the side of the Government. But out of that small section, let us say 15 per cent of the people, which took active part in politics, 10 per cent were in the national movement, two or three per cent were on the Government side and one or two percent were on the communal side.

[Shri S. S. Mariswamy] Now, politics has become the by word and nobody is far away from politics. 85 per cent are in politics and only 15 per cent are away from politics. Whether he is a small man, what may be called a petty shopkeeper, or a big industrialist, he is in politics. So, the entire system of our economy is based on politics. Therefore, if we analyse out-entire system of economy, then we should examine the political system also.

The main menace in the political system is our way of conducting elections. Under this system, no honest man can come forward and contest election without spending money. And, where can he get the money from? He has to depend upon either the businessman or on the Government or the Party which has got lot of money. Unless and until these things, these pie-requisites, are there, no honest man would come forward to fight an election, because he will certainly lose. Even if he is a saint he will lose to a sinner loaded with a lot of money. Hands down the sinner would win. That is the present-day condition. So, the political situation is such that he has to lean on the section that wins in the elections, that is the moneyed section. Government also wants money. Party also wants money. That is the state of affairs. -

Sir, if we make up our mind today that all the political parties, the ruling party and all the opposition parties, hereafter should not spend any money on elections and the entire responsibility of elections i.e., propaganda, poster printing, arranging plate-forms, publishing manifesto, etc. will be undertaken by the Commission and the political parties would not be expected to spend a single paisa, you take it from me (that half of the corruption will go. You take it from me that until and unless we tackle the black market, we will never succeed. As I have said earlier, I have got a lurking fear in my mind that this would not be effective when we begin to implement them.

Sir, I would like to say one or two things more. One is about the present system of control. This policy is handled by the Commerce Ministry. They have introduced controls and the quota system. All this has become obsolete in my humble opinion.

From the first day on which the Industrial Policy Resolution was passed and up to this period we have not found any drastic improvement in the country either in the production side or in the comfort that the common man can enjoy. There is absolutely no improvement. Why? The common man consumes minor things, the essentials. They are there in the private sector. Public sector deals in engineering and a number of other tilings. They do not cater to the needs of the larger section of the population. So, when the private sector is left with this soil of production of essential commodities, etc. they are given a lot of room with less control over them and they also make a lot of money which they share with politicians. So they lose the fear of Government and Government is also afraid of them because otherwise at the time of next elections money would not come in. So long as this system prevails, this sort of anti-social activity will go on in the country. What I would suggest is that Government should come forward and take up in public sector the production and distribution of essential commodities. That will be the first step in the right direction. But what are we doing? There are 36 enterprises in the public sector and I believe some of them are turning the corner, making a little money. But hitherto they were in a great mess. Even today, I was told, they are not using the maximum capacity; some of the industries are using only half of their capacity. Some of them do not have even spare parts and they have to depend upon outside countries for them. All these things are there. What I would suggest is that the Government should put an end to this taking up of major industries in the public sector and try to go to ordinary essential commodities and they should also undertake the responsibility of their distribution. And when they take it up half of the ills would be overcome.

The other thing is, Sir, we are empowering the Collectors with more powers than they were enjoying before. But our previous experience has been that when they were given powers either they were not fully used or misused. Now, without changing the setup again you are giving them more powers. I do not know how it is going to work.

So far as the object of the Bill is concerned, I am one with it; I do not have any differences. But I wonder how it is going to be worked to meet the present needs. There is a rumour in the country, which fact we should not forget and I want the hon. Minister to take it into account^ that this Ordinance which was promulgated on the eve of the AICC session was more like a shot in the arm of the Congress worker whose morale was sagging. But I do not believe it. I want that you make that rumour a lie by your actions.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: You are right in not believing it.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: It was issued on the 22nd June, 1974. Today it is the 25th of July—nearly one month—and Government knew very well that summons have been issued on that day and that Parliament was going to meet on the 22nd of July. Then why should not the Government wait till Parliament met? Heavens would not have fallen in the course of one month. I would like to emphasise this point because, how many companies have they booked during this one month and how many advertisements have we seen in the newspapers? Has any Member of the House seen any advertisement that such and such a man has been apprehended for such and such malpractices? At least I have not, seen. I read all the papers published in Delhi when I am in Delhi. When in Madras I see all the national papers but I have not seen one advertisement. So, heavens would not have fallen if this Ordinance had not been issued. Coming back to my original point, repeatedly issuing Ordinances is not good. Of course, since they have got a majority there is absolutely no chance of its getting defeated. People like me are also prepared to vote for the Government on this issue. But two essential things must be fulfilled. Firstly, the supply of essential things of the common man must be the responsibility of the Government. So long as you do not do that, these measures would not have their effect. Secondly, the practice of proclaiming Ordinances in a dramatic fashion—rather, I am sorry to use the phrase, in a cheap fashion—must come to an end. During the British period if an Ordinance was passed—there

was an emergency period—people were afraid of it. Even today, in England if an Ordinance is passed people look at it with awe and respect. Now I am sorry to say that our Ordinance papers are trash; nobody cares to have a second look at them. Whereas this Ordinance was kept a secret, another Ordinance about dividends was leaked out. That is the system of Government we have. My point is that measures taken without applying much comprehension and imagination would not meet the requirements of the day.

However, I welcome this Bill. I wish the hon. Minister all success. But he should bear in mind these points because he is in charge of the Commerce Ministry—a very powerful Ministry—and I am told that after he assumed office our exports have gone up and added to our balance of payments position and things have improved very much. I wish him all success but at the same time, because he is a Professor and a studious man, he must apply his mind on the basic issues and come forward with a comprehensive Bill next time, may be even in this session itself. I will welcome it much more than this. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI (Gujarat): Vice-Chairman, Sir, today we are here to discuss the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill. I have been since morning thinking about this expression 'essential commodities' and I feel that the expression 'essential commodity' has almost become a mockery. The moment any item is declared essential it vanishes from the market. Even the most basic necessities of our life, soap, cement paper, vanaspati—unless vanaspati is there we cannot cook; unless washing soda is there we cannot wash our clothes— anything that is declared essential and that is necessary for society, it vanishes from existence and it is not available in the market. This is the condition of essential commodities today. Sometimes I feel—I ask to be forgiven in advance for saying this— if the hon. Minister were to declare tomorrow that sunshine is an essential commodity I am afraid it will vanish and it will no more be available. This is the condition of essential commodities and all of us are

[Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni] very deeply concerned about this issue. And that is the reason why we are discussing this today.

I have always held that in Indian society which is considered to be backward the two things that may help our society is education, that is, bringing up the level of education of our people, and improving the hygienic condition of the public. I used to feel for quite some time, for the last nearly 20 years, that if we can afford to make paper free for the people—it should be available at any counter at any place without any cost so that people are prompted to take that paper and learn to write—that would help the growth of literacy. The second is soap. If at least half the unhygienic condition could be removed by free use of soap the health of the nation could be preserved and that in itself will be a very invigorating thing. Unfortunately, all these things are totally absent from the market today. I am a mother of very small children and every mother of school-going children knows to her own distress how the children come home asking for some exercise books and they are not available. All of us know that they are not available. If we pay more we can get them. It is most unfortunate that the ten or eleven year old child 'who is not aware what business is, what trade is, comes to know that things are available under the shelf. They can see what is happening. A child goes to the shop and he is told that it is not available. But after fifteen minutes when the child goes back and if by some good luck there is a nice person who takes pity on that child, he might say, all right, I will give it to you. So that is the condition of essential commodities. And it is for this purpose that this Bill is being brought forward. We can give whatever powers are necessary to the Minister and his officers for strengthening the hands of the Government. The Minister just now said that this is a more stringent measure and he wanted that we should understand it in the right spirit. We are fully aware of the difficulties due to lack of essential commodities and we are ready to give any assistance that he requires from us. I am sure that even the

Opposition Members will agree that we should give all the powers necessary to the Government and its officers so that it can ensure that hoarded essential commodities are brought out. There is a perpetual scarcity that is going on in the country and every day one thing or other is not available and we have to go three to four times for such things, and still we do not get them. As I said we will give all the powers that he wants. The real test is how effectively and in what manner they are able to use those powers to achieve the object in view. After all, the whole essence of the thing is the effective manner in which these extensive powers are used. He has said that it has been made a cognisable offence. It has also been made non-bailable and it is left to the discretion of the Judge to make it bailable or otherwise it is essentially non-bailable. They have increased the punishment from five years to seven years, and from one month to three months. They have also provided for summary trial. These are all very good powers. I wish him success and hope that he will be able to bring out result with the help of these extensive powers. We have developed a sort of scepticism in our hearts that with all the powers that are there on the Statute Book nothing really comes out. The test of the Government and the Minister is whether, with all these powers, they will be able to use it as effectively as we want it or for that matter as they want it. Even if in their own mind it is effective, we will be grateful.

The second point that occurs to me is to what extent, with the help of all these extensive powers, hoarded commodities will be brought out. I am sure all of you will have noticed this morning that in anticipation of our mini-Budget that is expected to be presented on the 31st July already the shops are putting up signs of 'no stock' in respect of every essential item and nonessential item. They are hoping that the excise duties will be going up on these items and, therefore, they are going to profit during this period also. After all, the excise duty is put on the ex-factory price and not on what is there in the shelf.

This is what they are wanting. Today is 25th July. Now, 31st July is the fixed date. Can we hope that from tomorrow morning, the essential commodities, in respect of which there is a 'no stock' sign in anticipation of 31st July, will be brought out? If that is brought out, we would have achieved a great deal. This is the real test of this particular legislation. Now, let me give you a small instance. I am not aware of the position all over the country, but what is prevailing in Gujarat, I am sure, must be prevailing all over India. In Gujarat there is the Governor's administration. There are no legislators to distract the administration or to corrupt the administration. Legislators are absent and their nuisance value is absent. In one month of the Governor's rule, 2,087 raids were carried out and only 6,000 cement bags were seized. Three bags from one dealer and three bags from another dealer, like that it went on. For whom are you raiding like this? Each raid costs so much money to the Government. Are we going to be fool ourselves? You get three or four bags. This is the result of the raid. This is the pitfall in this particular Act. We may give all the powers and we may make it stringent, but if we fail to implement it, it will not have achieved anything. It will be once again three bags in one raid and four bags in another said. Three bags of cement may be required for repairing the walls in a house. We will not be successful in checking hoarding. If we do not guard against this, it will become another ornamental piece on the Statute Book. It will give extraordinary powers in the hands of the policeman who will wreak his vengeance on some innocent people with whom he has to settle scores. If this power which we give to the administration is not properly used, we will not achieve anything. This is the thing against which I would like the hon. Minister to take care.

I have only two questions to ask. One is, do you have a plan to bring out hoarded essential commodities? During the next three months there has to be a positive plan for a day-to-day checking up. What are the steps that will be taken for utilising the powers granted under this Bill? Unless this plan is there I feel that it will be of no

use because it will not improve the management and it will not give any relief to the consumer. I feel there has to be a plan if we want to make this a success. This is one question I have to ask of the hon. Minister. Does he have a positive plan and in the next three months what are the steps that he is going to take? The second question is have you made an estimate of how much will come out as a result of the various steps that you will take? After all, there has to be a tentative plan and a positive estimate as to what you will be able to bring out. Unless the Government know what they are going to do and how much will come out, what is the use of anything? The hon. Minister should take care of these two things. *(Time bell rings)*. If such a plan is not prepared, it is my humble request to the hon. Minister that he should cajole or force the administration and his Ministry to prepare such a plan.

Unless such a plan is prepared, he will be let down and he will find himself in a difficult position because with all these powers he will not be able to achieve anything. So, it is very essential that we should have this kind of a plan prepared. We, in this country, are thoroughly fed up with the innumerable statutes and laws that we have got. Take one example. The income-tax officer has got vast powers. There is not one thing that the income-tax officer cannot do. At any time or any hour of the day or the night, he can walk into any residence. Almost they say that even God does not have this much power as he has. You will agree, Sir, and the House will agree with me that most merrily income-tax evasion is going on. Annually, to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crores income-tax is evaded. About five years ago, the figure was Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 crores. About two years ago, when I joined Parliament, it was Rs. 700 crores. Today, it has come in the range of Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000 crores annually. It is not as if the Income-tax officer does not have the power. It is the will, it is the administration, it is the Government behind it. We want to make use of the statute that we have got. They should make use of the powers that have

[Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni]

been granted by tin's honourable House to the Government to bring out the essential commodities. That is the crux of the matter. We would like to give everything that they want, all the strength, all the power, that is necessary. But our request is: Please prepare a plan, find out what amount you are going to bring out and see to it that it is honestly and earnestly implemented and not made an ornamental piece of legislation which otherwise it might become.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I was wondering whether I should speak on this Bill. Every time that I stand up to speak, I suffer from a feeling or sense of futility because I am convinced that this debate is not going to yield much. That there are very few Members in this House is significant. It indicates that Members on that side and this side feel that this is a ritual that we have to perform, that this is a sort of drama in which there are so many exercises in futility. So, it is all right. Prof. Chattopadhyaya will say something. He has his own role. We have our own role. And we will talk and go. Karl Marx once said that the British Parliament is the talking shop. I think that characterisation applies very correctly to our institution also. We talk, talk and talk. But we know that not much is going to come out. Anyway, since this ritual has to be performed and I am also an actor in that drama, I will also say something.

Now, about the objective of the Bill, the objectives of all the Bills that the Congress Government brings forward are good. There is no dearth of good objectives, there is no dearth of good declarations, there is no dearth of promises, there is no dearth of warnings to anti-social elements. But the test is not in the declaration of the objectives. The test is in the implementation of the measures that will fulfil the objectives, that will take us nearer to the realisation of the objectives. That is the test. And in it, the Congress Government has failed not once, not twice, thousands of times. In every respect it has failed. Here the objective is to provide essential commodities to all people at reasonable

rates. Very good. But what is happening in this country? We talk of economic crisis. It is not an ordinary economic crisis. It is an economic crisis that will have far-reaching effects on the entire political and social fabric of this country. Let the ruling party not be complacent about it. We "are talking of Bihar. We are talking of some mischief here and some mischief there. I may tell you that deep down in the hearts of the people a bitterness is being created. Deep down in the hearts of the people it has gone into their blood which one day will break out and you will reap the consequences of it.

You indulge in platitudinous talks and you say that not only here, there is inflation all over the world. I call it nonsensical talk. First of all, it is not true that in the socialist sector there is inflation. I have been to two countries just now. There is no inflation there. The prices of bread, meat, butter or vegetables are still the same as they were ten years ago. It is a constantly controlled economy. Nobody is allowed to increase the prices. It is strictly controlled. I can give you the figures of the G.D.R. I went there ten years ago and I went there recently. The prices of meat, milk, bread and butter are still the same as they were ten years ago. I have got the figures with me. I can give it here. I can publish them. I went to Poland. There is no inflation. Of course, in capitalist countries there is inflation. But that is nothing new for them. There is overproduction and low consumption. That is the law of capitalist development. And from time to time there is overproduction. Then there is restriction on production, and then inflation comes in and then again the demand grows. And somehow they adjust and this cycle goes on. All those who have studied economics know that this cyclic development takes place in the capitalist society—inflation followed by deflation and then there is adjustment between the supply and the demand. All those things take place. If you compare your country to advanced capitalist countries like America, West Germany or France, you are living in a world of your own.

In this country we talk of 40 per cent, living below the poverty line. Actually today it is 60 per cent, and it is all due to rising prices. And this poverty line is according to Asian standards of living, not according to European standards of living. Here you cannot get even rice or dal. Rice is luxury. In my eastern U.P. even *Sattoo*, a powder of a sou of rough grain, is a luxury for a big section of the population.

You talk of inflation and you compare it to the inflation in the Western European countries. In the Western European countries if there is inflation some of the luxuries will be cut. Instead of two televisions they will have one television. Instead of four cars they will have two cars. Instead of going to Southern France for holidaying they will go to the Miami Beach. Where is the comparison? Look at the Ministers and the Prime Minister, responsible persons, talking in this way. They say there is inflation all over the world, that it is a common phenomenon. This inflation can be contained. They say it cannot be contained. Where 60 per cent, of the population is below the poverty line the seriousness of the situation must be realised.

They have coined clap trap phrases—"Consumers' resistance should be built up to fight inflation". You allow all sort of loot. You allow all sorts of profiteering. You permit and entourage every form of profiteering, blackmarketing, hoarding, everything. Not only you condone it, you permit and encourage it. You facilitate it and then you preach that consumers' resistance should be built up, that the people should cooperate. And when the people start co-operating, you call upon the police and the army to shoot them down. What is this? DIR, MISA, law and order everything comes there. Constitutional methods, peaceful methods will have to be adopted! I wish some of us who get Rs. 51 a day were in that position where we cannot get 'sattu' to eat, rice and dhal to eat. Then I will be happy to find them talking about peace, law and order: 'shanti' and all that sort of thing. If I were in that condition, I shall myself go out and resort to violence.

I will go out and snatch food from somebody else. Why should I not? They are also human beings. They are as much citizens of India as we are citizens of India who are sitting in this air-conditioned place, having our cars, our luxuries and our flats. That poor man, who works for you, who is the back-bone of India, who constructs India, who carries on agriculture, he is starving. And we talk about him! So, consumer resistance and such other platitudes should not be used.

Now, Sir I will not repeal what my friend here^ my friend there and many others will say. Our whole structure is wrong. It is not a question of your willingness or your desire to improve things. Your whole economic structure, your social order, is wrong. Everything has gone wrong. The whole economic set-up has gone out of your hands. You cannot do anything about it. As time passes, it is going more and more out of our hands. Remember, the day is not far off when you will be called to account by the people. They have given you power for 25 or 27 years. To-day there may be no alternative. Bui life does not allow vacuum to remain for ever. Because the Opposition is divided, there is no alternative.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आप हमारे साथ आ जाइए ।

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: Don't interrupt me. I do not accept your alternative. I do not accept your party as the alternative. I think a good alternative of progressive, democratic and real socialist elements will come into existence one day and they will challenge this rule of blackmarketeers and profiteers which is existing today. I feel sorry to say this because I do feel that there were great opportunities to reorganise India and to raise our people to a higher level. look at other countries. What has happened in other countries? Where are we going? We are going deeper and deeper into the mire. Your whole structure, economic structure, political structure, administrative structure, everything is wrong.

[Dr. Z. A. Ahmad]

What is this Bill for? To raise the sentence of imprisonment from five years to seven years. What did you do with the sentence of five years? You had five years; you could punish people. Did you punish anyone with imprisonment for five years? Sometime ago one of the hon. Members here asked for some figures and the Minister gave the figures. What was the term of imprisonment? In the majority of the cases, it was imprisonment till the rising of the court. In a majority of the cases, it was imprisonment till the rising of the court when you had provision for five years' imprisonment. Now, you want to raise it from five years to seven years. You may raise it to 10 years or even 20 years. But as long as the bureaucracy, these people who are linked up economically, mentally, politically with the ruling class, with the exploiting class, as long as their mind is modelled on those lines, you will not get sentences of five or seven years. You will get one day, two days or three days. And the most interesting part of this Bill—I say it is an exercise in futility—is that while you raise the maximum sentence from five years to seven years, the minimum sentence is three months but in certain cases where the magistrate considers it desirable, less than three months, even till the rising of the court, can be given. I think in all laws—I know the agrarian laws well—there is always a loophole for the vested interests. There is always a loophole for the scoundrels and anti-social elements to get away. Shall I read it? Everybody knows it. There is a proviso everywhere. Here it says:

"Provided that the court may, for any adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than three months".

He can do so in all cases whether it is the first offence, second offence, third offence or 10th offence. You are making it non-bailable. But any Magistrate is authorised to make it bailable. It is a hoax which Mr. Chattopadhyaya has tried to play on us. It is befooling the people, making them think that you are going to take some stern action against the black-marketeers and hoarders. You are going to do nothing

of the sort. It is a trick and buffoonery which you are perpetrating on the people. Therefore, I will not say much. I will put it directly. My contention is this that unless all the essential commodities are brought under a system of public distribution through physical procurement and control of the stocks and proper public distribution of those stocks, all these laws will remain on paper and will serve no purpose at all. You appointed a Committee headed by Mr. Mohan Dharla known as Dharla Committee. Mr. Dharla is an important man. He recommended that pulses, sugar, vanas-pati, processed edible oils, footwear, kerosene, domestic fuels, etc. should be brought under a system of proper procurement and public distribution. That Committee emphasised the importance of building an institutional infra-structure for that purpose. What attention have you paid to that Committee? You have paid no attention at all. You will keep on considering that recommendation for another 4 or 5 years. I am sure Mr. George will say that they are paying great attention to it. You cannot. Can you? Can you, who are dependent for your very existence on the black-marketeers and profiteers, bring all these commodities under a public distribution system. You cannot. I challenge. You can only dupe us by saying that you are considering it. You officials will not do it. You officials are—I won't use any strong word—the lackeys of these big money bags. After their retirement, they have to get their sons and themselves appointed in these concerns. Therefore, this will not happen. But we will go on criticising and condemning your policy from this House and from public platforms. I know nothing will be done. This trash should be thrown in the waste paper basket. We shall build up strong movements to fight, for the demands of the people. People cannot be allowed to go on suffering and the exploiters, profiteers and the money bags cannot be allowed to exploit and suck the blood of the people.

(Time bell rings)

I end my speech with these words and that exercise in futility can continue.

SHRI JAGAN NATH BHARDWAJ (Himachal Pradesh): Mr. Vice Chairman, I support this Bill because I see in it some unconventionalism. No doubt there is a provision for summary trial and it is a great improvement over the original Bill. But I have to say much about this Bill. As a matter of fact, I was thinking in terms of offering some amendments to the Bill. I dropped this idea simply for the reason that the Bill does not need any amendment, But it needed change in its shape. The Essential Commodities Act of 1955 and this amendment require a major change in their shape. I see that this Bill is punishment oriented. It is not implementation oriented. As a matter of fact, this Bill should be implementation oriented. In this Bill I see no radicalism; there is no unconventionalism like bringing into books the culprit. The necessity of the hour is that those who commit defaults should be brought to books and when there are no people in the books whom to give punishment for 7 years instead of 5 years? So, a major change is needed at the moment. There is a hue and cry among the public that Government must do something to check the rising prices and so it is in terms of this general demand that we have to shape our coming laws. For this purpose I have been speaking very often. On the 10th May, I moved a Resolution that there should be a Price Commission. Unfortunately that Resolution could not be discussed in the House because it lapsed. Therein I proposed that the Government should do two or three things. First thing was that they should appoint a Price Commission. All these can be brought within the purview of this Act. Then I said that there should be some vigilance system consisting of some flying squad system so that the Magistrates are able to punish the guilty people on the spot. Now the greatest defect in the law is that the defaulter gets some time. Within this breathing time, they manage to meet some higher authorities and manage to escape the clutches of law. It is, therefore, essential that we should remove this weakness in our present laws and make our laws unconventional. You may have read in papers that on the 12th May our Prime Minister also said in a meeting in the

Planning Commission that our laws should be unconventional. She felt that there is need to make our laws unconventional. It is in that spirit that we have to shape our laws and we have to bring new requirements of the time into our laws. In a way this Bill shows some signs of that unconventionalism. It provides for summary trial. I am, at the moment, satisfied with it and I support the Bill with a clear hint to the Government that they must think in terms of making the Essential Commodities Act more and more unconventional and to make it more and more implementation oriented. With these words, Sir, I support the Bill and oppose the Motion moved by my friend. He has said that he is against this Ordinance. But he was contradicting himself since he did not say anything against the Ordinance and since he could not point out anything which was bad in the Ordinance or in the proposed Bill. But he simply said that he opposes it. As a matter of fact, he had an opportunity to say so many things loudly when he was speaking. But because there was no reasonable point in his speech, I oppose his Motion and I support this Bill and I urge upon Government to think in terms of making the Bill implementation-oriented. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY (Assam): Sir, while listening to Mr. Shekhawat, I was reminded of a story. There was a meeting and somebody was there to propose something. As soon as he rose from his seat and said, "I propose", the other man rose from his seat and said, "I oppose." The first man said, "I have not yet proposed". Then the reply from the other man was, "I stand to oppose what you propose to propose." Now, Sir, it has become a habit with our Opposition parties to oppose whatever the Government proposes. Now, Sir, they oppose ordinances wherever they are promulgated. So far as this Ordinance is concerned, I do not see any reason why they should oppose it. Now, the object of this Ordinance was only to add some stringent punishment; to make the penal provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, more rigorous and their implementation more effective. This Act is already there and the object of this Ordinance was only to make the penal

[Shri N. R. Choudhury] provisions more stringent and to make the implementation move effective. Therefore, I do not find any reason for their opposition to tin Ordinance. Whether it is an Ordinance or a Bill or an Act, there is nothing to oppose it. Mr. Shekhawat, while he was moving his own Motion, said that the prices were going up, that blackmarketing was there, that corruption was there and that all these and many other things were there'. Prices are going up; blackmarketing is there and it is in abundance. Therefore, it need some stringent and penal measures under the Essential Commodities Act and hence this Ordinance. Therefore, when he chose to oppose this Ordinance, he was really arguing for this Ordinance.

Then, Sir as regards the opposition to the Ordinances by the Opposition parties, I would like to say a few words. Sometimes we must promulgate ordinances. Certain things are there which make it necessary to promulgate ordinances. Recently, Sir, our finance Minister announced that a supplementary budget would be placed before the Parliament on the 31st July. Now, what is the result of that or what is the reaction to that? In New Delhi, you will find that so many essential consumer goods have disappeared from the market. As soon as he made the announcement that a supplementary budget would be placed before the Parliament on the 31st July, many essential consumer goods have disappeared from 5 P.M. the market. Today it has appeared in the Bombay press also that some consumer goods very essential commodities, have disappeared from the market. You can imagine the lot of the 'mofussil' areas, village areas, and the lot of these people. In such cases, things must be kept secret. As such, an ordinance is necessary, because our parliamentary procedure is such. First you have to seek permission of the House to introduce a Bill then you have to introduce it, then there are lengthy procedures, there are so many ways of consideration then it has to be passed either by the Lok Sabha first and then by the Rajya Sabha or from the Rajya Sabha to the Lok Sabha, there is first reading, second reading, third reading and so on. It is a lengthy procedure. By that time, much water will pass through

the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and Cauvery. In such cases, in such vital matters, an ordinance is necessary. And I suppose the Government is justified in promulgating these ordinances. But in such cases when there is an ordinance, some people will stand up and say: We oppose this ordinance, the Parliament has not been taken into confidence, and so on. My point is this. This type of opposition is like that man who stands up to oppose whatever the other man proposes to. This type of opposition, I suppose, would not do any service to the country. There must be a constructive opposition. In this Essential Commodities Act there are many things to be said. Let them criticize constructively.

Sir, there is nothing wrong in this Bill. Government wants to prescribe some stringent penal provisions. In the Objects also, it is stated, "... to make their implementation more effective". But merely by passing an Act, the purpose cannot be achieved. For that, effective implementation is necessary. For effective implementation there must be an effective machinery.

Now, Sir, here again there must be notification of essential commodities. They must have notified certain commodities. What are the essential commodities? Who are the persons who will make such list? Normally, in this bureaucratic set-up. Government depends on bureaucrats.

Some things are there. For other things, notification is necessary. And these will be handled by whom? By the bureaucrats. These bureaucrats generally have very good relations with profiteers; black marketers and big business houses, and they will do as they did in the past. This summary trial provision was there in the principal Act. Penal provisions were also there, though not so stringent. From one month they have made it three months, as the minimum. As the maximum, from 5 years they have made it 7 years. In how many cases, summary trial has taken place? It was there in the parent Act also. In how many cases, big business men or big magnets have been tried and imprisoned for contravention of this Essential Commodities Act? You will find none. Sir, it all depends

on how you implement it. Unless we have a good implementation machinery, whatever stringent penal provisions we may have in the Bill, it will remain ineffective.

So my point is whether the Government is prepared to gear up its administrative machinery which is responsible to look after the implementation of this Act. Sir, in this country, some of the politicians are not free from corruption. They have their close ties with the black-marketeers and profiteers. Three groups of people are combined together, i.e. corrupt business people, corrupt bureaucrats and corrupt politicians. All the three classes of people are taking the country to dogs. Today, can the Government! stop the corrupt politicians from hobnobbing with the big business houses, black-marketeers, profiteers and smugglers? They cannot stop it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Can you tell us how to identify the corrupt?

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: You are also leading a party. All the national leaders like you and people on both the sides of the House should find a way to detect these corrupt people.

PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Now the ball is in your court.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BIPIN-PAL DAS): Mr. Choudhury, please continue with your speech.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: I would like to give a specific instance. In Assam, we have got Food Trade Advisory Committee for essential commodities.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BIPIN-PAL DAS): You have to wind up now.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: They have got non-official Chairman and Members and the S.D.O. or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, as the Convenor.

Now, I will give you a specific instance. The price for cement is fixed. Now, the Chairman and Convenor of the Food Trade Advisory Committee invited cement dealers to the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer and suggested to the business community that they were free to charge about 50% more than the fixed price without cash memo. If that type of arrangement is being made by the persons who are responsible to look after the implementation of this Act, then how will you implement this Act? You have given the Collectors the powers to seize essential commodities in any package or receptacle. If your Collector behaves in this way and is in collusion with the corrupt political head and the business community, how will this Act eradicate black-marketing? My point is this. Let there be a Bill. You make the penal measures stringent. But whatever you propose in this Bill will never be implemented unless you gear up your machinery.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to mention one point. Our friend from Jan Sangh has started with opposing the Bill.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR

(Rajasthan): You oppose it.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: I am not opposing it. I support this Ordinance. But I want that it must be implemented in letter and spirit. That is what I want. But you are opposing the Bill itself. Why? Because the wholesale business people are with Jan Sangh. This type of enactment goes against the wholesale traders. Therefore, they are bound to oppose it. By that, they are serving their masters. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BIPIN-PAL DAS): The debate will continue on Monday. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 26th July, 1974.