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Vaisakha 13, 1894 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, May 3, 1972/Valsakha 13,
1894 (Saka)*

[The Lok Sabha met at eleven of the clock.]

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri S N. Misra—absent. I have to make this observation. In this question the hon. Member had asked for some information and the information given runs into 50-60 pages. We were calculating that each question will cost at least Rs. 3-4,000 and printing will cost about Rs 10-15,900. It is a pity that the hon. Member is not there. Next question.

Sick Industries

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

(a) the steps being taken to place the ailing industries on healthy lines; and

(b) whether Government propose to scrap all the sick mills and reconstruct them ?

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

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Statement

One of the important tasks of Government is to help sustain the growth of industrial production. Government recognise that the spectre of sick/closed industrial undertakings is a malaise which adversely

affects production and therefore requires to be combated effectively. Government have therefore, applied themselves to this problem in the following ways :—

(1) Government have established the National Textile Corporation under the Ministry of Foreign Trade to acquire and run business of such sick/closed textile units taken over under Industries (Development & Regulation) act. This Company was incorporated during 1968 and had, by mid-April, 1972, taken over the management of 45 textile units all over the country with a view to rehabilitate, renovate and/or modernise them.

(2) To help expedite the take over of industrial units Government have recently amended the Industries (Development & Regulation) act (effective from 1-1-1972) so as to confer greater power regarding investigation into and taking over of sick/closed units which have been mismanaged or where production is being adversely affected. These powers themselves have a deterrent effect on wrongful closures of factories.

(3) A separate cell has been set up in the Ministry of Industrial Development to :

(a) coordinate investigations and taking over proceedings initiated under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act so that expeditious decisions of Government are arrived at on the cases investigated or reviewed under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, and

(b) to review constantly the health of the industrial units in consultation with the Director General, Technical Development and the Departments of Company Affairs and Banking.

(4) The role of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta,

is being increasingly widened so as to enable it to provide reconstruction assistance to sick/closed units, especially in West Bengal. Though this Corporation started functioning only about a year back, it has already made a notable contribution in easing this problem by sanctioning till 2nd April, 1972 reconstruction assistance to 44 units, (of which 43 units are in West Bengal) to the tune of Rs. 6.59 crores of which a sum of Rs. 1.86 crores has already been disbursed. Furthermore, the Corporation has been able to arrange through other banks, financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 4.45 crores during this period. The number of workers involved in these 44 units works out to 35077.

(5) Government of India have also provided financial assistance to the various textile and non-textile units to the tune of Rs. 11 614 crores, and Rs. 7 01 crores respectively.

(6) Government are also considering a proposal to set up a public sector Corporation to manage sick industrial units in the non-textile sector taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. This matter is, however, still in an exploratory stage.

While Government are anxious that no deserving industrial unit is allowed to close down, there are obvious constraints of financial and managerial resources and Government cannot possibly take over all closed units irrespective of considerations of their merits and economical viability. Government have necessarily to be selective in its approach in this regard and resort to 'take-overs' only where this would be in conformity with over-riding consideration of public interest.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : I have gone through the statement; the hon. Minister has been good enough to give a lot of information. I have nothing much to ask. May I submit that when the sick mills are closed, it leads to the unemployment of thousands of workers. The hon. Minister says on page 3, that the Government are considering a proposal to set up a public sector Corporation to manage the sick industrial units in the non-textile sector taken over. I should like to know the progress on this

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : This matter is under the consideration of the Government for checking up certain details which were referred to a committee of the Secretaries and I understand that they are to finalise their decision shortly. Government would go into it and decide.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : So far as West Bengal is concerned, no textile corporation has yet been set up. There are about twenty textile mills closed. What steps do the Government propose to take in respect of those closed factories.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : So far as the State is concerned, we do not set up a separate textile corporation. There is a corporation for the whole country. As regards the textile mills in West Bengal I can give the actual position, as at the end of December 1971. Fourteen mills continue to be closed . .

I am sorry. The position is, 12 textile mills employing 13,372 workers and one power loom employing 538 workers were closed. All the rest of the textile mills are fit to be scrapped; they cannot be reopened. Of these, 4 had already been taken over. In 4 cases, investigations were ordered and reports are awaited. In another case, the report has been received and it is under consideration of the government. In one case, the report was received and after consideration, it was decided that it cannot be taken over by the Government. In another case, the survey is attempted through the State Government. With regard to the rest of the two cases, one is under liquidation proceedings in the High Court and the other is wound up.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : May I know if the Punjab Government has recommended taking over of the Hemla Embroidery Mills in Amritsar and if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : I would not be able to answer it without notice.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a specific question. It needs advance notice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know what proportion of the total

textile production is contributed by these sick mills ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a separate question and it needs advance notice because it requires a lot of calculation.

श्री बबल सिंह : क्या मंत्री यहोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कौन कौन सी एलिंग मिल्स हैं और क्या वह ठीक लाइन पर लाई जा रही है ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : I can give the number of sick mills in U. P. but I do not have the details of their names, etc. There are 24 closed units employing 4357 workers.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Is it true that Alcock & Ashdown engineering concern, which is a defence-oriented concern, has been closed down two months ago and if so, is Government prepared to take it over in view of the existing unemployment problem ?

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many mills. This is a general question :

"(a) the steps being taken to place the ailing industries on healthy lines; and

(b) whether Government propose to scrap all the sick mills and reconstruct them ?"

You are asking about particular mills.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : From the statement, I find that the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation has given financial assistance to 44 units and out of them 43 are in West Bengal. I would like to know how many of them fall within the category of small-scale units ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : The Corporation generally gives loans to big units. If they have deviated and given loan to some small-scale units, I am afraid I cannot give the information now.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Does not the Government feel that taking over of these sick mills means putting a premium

on inefficiency and has it come to the notice of Government that in many of the sick mills that are likely to be taken over by Government, imaginary debts are created, so that the Government may pay all those debts ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : It is true that if, without looking into the matter closely we take over a mill, it may put a premium on mismanagement. That is why there is a provision for investigation, except in an unusual case. Government therefore, goes into the economics of each case and looks into the nature of the debts etc. There had been cases where we had not taken over some mills, although they were closed. Because, we found that we would only be saddling the nation with uncalled for or unjustified liabilities.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Minister in his reply referred to the closure of only textile mills in West Bengal. But the question relates to ailing industries as a whole. Is it not a fact that a large number of factories, like glass factories, and engineering concerns, particularly in Howrah district which is well known for small-scale industries, and in other parts of West Bengal, are lying closed or sick ? If so, what is their number and what steps are the government going to take to reopen them ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : The hon. Member is correct. The closed mills are not only textile mills but others also; but the question related to the textile mills. On 1.4.71 in West Bengal 336 textile and other mills were closed. 88 of them were re-opened by 31.12.71 and, therefore, the number came down to 232. The workers who get employment on account of re-opening numbered 27,920. By 3.4.72 the number of closed mills came down further to 161, which means another 71 were opened, giving employment to approximately 13,000 people. Hence, our effort is continuous. I may also inform the hon. Member that during the period 1.1.71 to 18.4.71 we had investigated 7 non-textile cases.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : May I know how many textile mills have been taken over by the National Textile Corporation and by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : So far as the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation is concerned, I am afraid, I have not got the figures. The Textile Corporation has so far taken over 45 textile mills.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the government propose to take some of these ailing industries in the identified backward areas where though the industries have been started, they have not been doing well. If so may I know whether any special consideration is shown to such of those industries in the identified backward areas?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : Whenever we take up a closed mill we do not make any distinction between backward and other areas. But when we take the final decision certainly, one of the considerations is the backwardness of that area.

Radio Station Trichur

*664. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to raise the present status of the Radio Station at Trichur to an independent Broadcasting Station; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) September, 1972.

SHRI C. JANARDHAN : Thank you. I have no supplementaries.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : May I know whether the government propose to raise the status of the Alleppy radio station, as the most powerful station in South India?

MR. SPEAKER : He has gone from Trichur to Alleppy.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : Since all the Trichur programmes are relayed

by the Alleppy station, it is a related question.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : In Alleppy we have a 100 kw medium wave transmitter. If the Trichur station is upgraded, naturally, the programme will be transmitted over wide areas and most parts of Kerala will be covered.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : May I know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the Alleppy station of the AIR is defective?

MR. SPEAKER : This question does not arise out of the main question, which was about Trichur station.

टेलीविजन स्टों के निर्माण में वृद्धि

*665. **डा० सकुटा प्रसाद :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार टेलीविजन स्टों के निर्माण में वृद्धि करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में सम्बन्धित कम्पनी को कोई प्रादेश दिये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किस कम्पनी को और कितने उत्पादन के लिये?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(क) जी हाँ, संस्कृत धारिता/क्षमता 40,000 टी० बी० सैट प्रतिवर्ष से बढ़ाकर 2,28,000 सैट प्रतिवर्ष कर दी गई है।

(ख) तथा (ग). संगठित क्षेत्र में उन सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्र के युनिटों के नाम जिन्हें स्टों की संख्या के साथ टी० बी० सैट बनाने के लिये औद्योगिक लाइसेंस/प्राधान्यपत्र जारी किये गये हैं नीचे सारणी में प्रकट हैं। इन युनिटों को 1,10,000 सैटों को धारिता नियत करने के अतिरिक्त 1,18,000 सैटों को धारिता के लिये लघु-मध्यम क्षेत्र में 45 युनिटों को प्राधिकृत किया गया है।

क्रम संख्या	संगठित क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र युनिटों के नाम	टी० बी० सैटों के लिये धारिता जिन्हें पूर्वतः साइसेंस दिए गए	टी० बी० सैटों के नई धारिता जिन्हें प्राप्त पत्र जारी किये गये
1.	जे० के० इलेक्ट्रानिक्स, कानपुर	10,000	10,000
2.	टेलोरेड, बम्बई	10,000	10,000
3.	जोन प्रसाद, श्री नगर	10,000	—
4.	इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इडिया, हैदराबाद	20,000	—
5.	तामिलनाडु स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन तथा श्री ओबेल रेड्डी, मद्रास	—	10,000
6.	रेमको बेंगलूर	—	5,000
7.	केरला स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	—	5,000
8.	राजस्थान स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	—	5,000
9.	पंजाब स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	—	5,000
10.	हरियाणा स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	—	5,000
11.	उडिसा स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	—	5,000
	योग	50,000	60,000
		1, 10,000	

डा० संकटा प्रसाद : टी. बी. सैटों के बढ़ते हुए उत्पादन के साथ क्या उनकी कीमतों में कमी होने की गुंजाइश है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शंत : कीमतों में कमी करने की कोशिश होगी और इस तरह की कोशिश होगी की बड़े स्केल में इस के कम्पोनेन्ट्स बनाये जाय तथा बड़े स्केल पर टी० बी० सैट्स बनाये जाये ताकि इन के दाम गिर सकें। छोटे स्क्रीन के साथ ट्रांजिस्ट्राइज्ड टी० बी० सैट्स बनाने का भी विचार है, ताकि दाम कम हो सकें।

डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या यह सही है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर पब्लिक सैक्टर को हमेशा मुकामान पहुँचाने की कोशिश करता है ? अगर ऐसा है

तो सरकार इस के बारे में कान से कदम उठ रही है ?

सम्पन्न महोदय : अभी उन को बन तो लेने दीजिये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शंत : इस में तो यह संकल उठता नहीं है क्योंकि जो गये साइसेंस दिये गये हैं, वे या तो पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं, एक तामिलनाडू में है, जिस में तामिलनाडू इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन की मैमोरटी होगी, बाकी स्माल स्कैल सैक्टर में है। जैसा स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है 60 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा स्माल स्कैल सैक्टर में है। 18 हजार सैट्स के लिये स्माल स्कैल के 45 यूनिट्स को सैलान दी गई है, इस

लिये स्माल स्केल सैक्टर में इसका उत्पादन क्यावा बढ़ेगा। लेकिन जो दो बड़े यूनिट्स पहले से प्राइवेट सैक्टर में कायम हैं, उनको एक्सपेंशन की इजाजत दी गई है इनके अलावा प्राइवेट सैक्टर में बड़े स्केल पर और कोई इजाजत नहीं दी गई है।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Is it not a fact that Hindustan Aeronautics has applied for a licence for a new television set, which is pending so long and no action has been taken on it for the last two years? In the meanwhile some licences were given to the private sector. Why this preference to the private sector at the cost of the public sector?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am sorry my previous answer has made no impact on the hon. Member. Coming to the question of Hindustan Aeronautics, this application was rejected by the Electronics Commission.

MR. SPEAKER : I think this question was answered in the House earlier.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There are reasons for it which I can give.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Sir, I seek your protection. The statement of the Defence (Production) Minister the other day gave the impression that the application is pending and that is why I put the question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He can raise it in the party meeting.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of protection. It is all about production.

भी बिद्युति मिश्र : पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर दोनों को थिक्क कर किसने टेली-विजन सेट्स पैदा होते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में किसने सेटों की जरूरत है? जब प्रभाव मंत्री भी इस मंत्रालय में थीं, तब उन्होंने कहा था कि इसको हिन्दुस्तान में जल्दी से जल्दी बढ़ावा दिया जायगा ताकि सब लोगों को टेलिविजन का फायदा हो सके, लेकिन इस समय तो इस का फायदा केवल दिल्ली को मिलता है और अबह नहीं मिलता है।

भी कुम्हार चन्द्र शंत : जहां तक मांग की प्रश्न है—ऐसा अनुमान लगाया गया है कि बीपी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक दो लाख टेलिविजन सेटों की आवश्यकता हर साल पड़ेगी, इसीलिये इस समय 2 लाख 28 हजार टेलिविजन सेट्स सालाना बनाने की कंपैसिटी संवधान की गई है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो सैक्शन हुए हैं, स्माल स्केल और बड़े स्केल में सब मिलाकर वह सारे देश में फैले हुए हैं। दिल्ली नहीं बल्कि सारे देश में फैले हुए हैं। बल्कि जो वक्तव्य मैंने दिया है उसमें आप देखेंगे कि बहुत सारे तो स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल कॉर्पोरेशन्स हैं मसलन तमिलनाडु स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल कॉर्पोरेशन, बंगलौर का पब्लिक सैक्टर प्रोजेक्ट हैं, केरल स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल कॉर्पोरेशन, राजस्थान स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल कॉर्पोरेशन, पंजाब स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल कॉर्पोरेशन, हरियाणा स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल कॉर्पोरेशन, उड़ीसा स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल कॉर्पोरेशन, हैदराबाद में एलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कॉर्पोरेशन, श्रीनगर में एक प्रोजेक्ट है और बम्बई तथा कानपुर में भी हैं। मैं सारी फेहरिस्त दे सकता हूं लेकिन इससे अन्दाज़ा हो गया होगा कि यह सारे देश में फैले हुए हैं।

भी राम सूरत प्रसाद : मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय के जानाना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रांजिस्टराइज्ड टेलिविजन सेटों का अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में कब तक उत्पादन होगा ताकि छोटे से छोटा खरीदने वाला भी उससे लाभान्वित हो सके?

भी कुम्हार चन्द्र शंत : अभी तो ट्रांजिस्टराइज्ड सेट्स का उत्पादन शुरू नहीं हुआ है। बड़े स्केल पर अभी तो जो साधारण सेट हैं वही बन रहे हैं लेकिन उम्मीद है कि इस साल के आखीर तक ट्रांजिस्टराइज्ड टी० वी० सेट्स बनने लगेंगे।

बिजली की ऊँची दर का बिहार के औद्योगिक विकास पर प्रभाव

*668. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में उद्योगों को भी जा रही बिजली की प्रति यूनिट दर इतनी अधिक है कि उत्पादन लागत बढ़ाने के अतिरिक्त वह बिहार के औद्योगिक विकास में भी बाधक है, और

(ख) क्या बिहार के औद्योगिक विकास के रास्ते की इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि हा, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) तथा (ख). बिहार राज्य को दामो-दर घाटी निगम, बिहार राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड, निजी औद्योगिक एककों और गैर सरकारी लाइसेंस धारियों के कंस्ट्रिक्टिव जैनरेटिंग/संगन्नों

से बिजली प्रदान की जाती है। संलग्न तुलनात्मक तालिका से यह पता चलेगा कि बिहार राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड की औद्योगिक विद्युत शुल्क दर बहुत से अन्य बोर्डों की दरों से ऊँची हैं, फिर भी बिहार के जिन क्षेत्रों को दामोदर घाटी निगम से बिजली प्रदान की जाती है उनमें विद्युत शुल्क दरें काफी कम हैं।

किसी उद्योग को स्थापित करने में उद्यमी को जिन बातों को ध्यान में रखना पड़ता है उनमें बिजली की शुल्क दर का विशेष ध्यान रखना पड़ता है, विशेष रूप से जबकि उद्योग विद्युत प्रधान हो। औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री के सितम्बर, 1971 के बिहार राज्य के दौरे के समय उद्यमियों द्वारा उनके ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई थी कि औद्योगिक प्रयोग के लिए बिजली की ऊँची दरों से और बिजली के सम्भरण में होने वाली बाधाओं से औद्योगिक एककों को कठिनाइयाँ हो रही हैं और ये राज्य के औद्योगिक विकास में रुकावट पैदा करती है। अपनी बातचीत के दौरान मंत्री जी इस बात को, समुचित उपचारी अम्पुपाय करने के लिए, राज्य के प्राधिकारियों के ध्यान में लाये।

विभिन्न राज्यों में विद्युत शुल्क दरों की तुलनात्मक तालिका (29-2-72 तक) जोल—केन्द्रीय जल एवं विद्युत आयोग

क्रमांक	राज्य/बोर्ड	सघु उद्योग	मझोली उद्योग	बड़े उद्योग	बड़े उद्योग भारी
		10 कि० वा०	50 कि० वा०	250 कि० वा०	1000 कि० वा०
		20% एल. एक	30 एल० एक०	40% एल० एक०	एल० एक०
					50%
					50 कि० वा०
					60%
					एल० एक०

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	20.68	20.09	17.38	15.50	12.18
2	आसाम	17.00	16.35	13.88	10.25	8.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	बिहार—					
	1 विद्युत बोर्ड	21.00	21.00	16.09	14.96	14.21
	2 बो० धा० नि	हाई टेन्शन शुल्क दर नहीं है		10.13	9.36	8.84
4	गुजरात	18.46	18.01	15.83	14.55	12.32
5	हरियाणा	14.40	12.42	10.66	9.23	7.84
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश शहरी ग्रामीण					6.78
7	जम्मू और काश्मीर					
	क) जम्मू	11.12	9.37	6.45	6.08	5.84
	ख) काश्मीर	8.82	7.07	4.73	4.36	4.12
8	केरल	16.50	15.60	13.62	9.96	0.72
9	मध्य प्रदेश	16.50	16.50	14.06	13.10	11.95
10	महाराष्ट्र—जल भाप	19.00	19.00	11.59	10.63	9.41
				13.02	11.76	9.94
11	मैसूर	16.50	16.50	10.18	9.04	8.01
12	नागालैण्ड	20.00	20.00	15.97	13.69	12.04
13	उड़ीसा—जल डीजल भाप	16.10 25.30	16.10 25.30	11.50	11.50	11.26
				हाई टेन्शन शुल्क दर नहीं है।		
14	पंजाब/चण्डीगढ़	12.80	11.50	9.53	8.24	7.00
15	राजस्थान—					
	भाप और जल	15.53	15.53	11.24	10.29	9.40
	डीजल	29.90	29.90	हाई टेन्शन शुल्क दर नहीं है।		
16	तमिलनाडु—					
	धर्मल	18.00	18.00	17.70	16.15	14.79
	बाकी			14.29	11.72	9.18
17	उत्तर प्रदेश	18.32	17.04	13.71	12.23	10.89
18	पं० बंगाल	19.50	17.42	14.70	13.71	12.35
19	मणिपुर	25.00	25.00	हाई टेन्शन शुल्क दर नहीं है।		
20	त्रिपुरा—					
	अगरतला] बाकी]	19.00	31.00	वही	वही	वही
21	नेफा	55—	—	वही	वही	वही

टिप्पणी :—बिहार को छोड़कर, जहाँ सामोवर बाटी निगम की दरें भी बताई गई हैं, वे राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों/विभागों की दरें हैं।

श्री कमल सिन्ध मधुकर : इनके विवरण से तो कोई काम होता नहीं है। बिहार सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है बिहार के मामले में तो फिर बिजली का उद्योग-धंधों का विकास कैसे हो। मंत्री महोदय ने कबूल किया है कि बिहार में औद्योगिक कामों के लिए बिजली की दर अधिक है और किन्हीं स्थानों में कम भी हैं—यह दोनों बातें कही गई हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि बानोदर वैली के इलाके में कितने ऐसे मझोले उद्योग और लघु उद्योग हैं जिनको बिजली की दर कम होने से फायदा हो रहा है? इसी तरह से बरीनी का इलाका है तो उस इलाके में भी कितने ऐसे मझोले और छोटे उद्योग हैं जिनको इस दर से फायदा हो रहा है? यह बात आपने नहीं बताई है। मैं आपके द्वारा जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार कौन सी ऐसी कार्यवाही करने जा रही है जिसके जरिए लघु उद्योगों और मझोले उद्योगों को, जोकि पावर से चलते हैं, उनको लाभ होने वाला है?

साथ ही मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि 1971 में वार्ता हुई तो वार्ता में क्या प्रगति हुई है? 71 से अब 72 हो गया है, ऐसी अवस्था में साल भर के अन्दर क्या प्रगति हुई है उद्योगों के विकास के सिलसिले में और जो उनकी समस्याएँ हैं उनको हल करने के सिलसिले में? इन दोनों बातों को आप बतायें।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय सदस्य ने मूल प्रश्न में यह नहीं पूछा था कि छोटा नागपुर में इस तरह के कितने उद्योग हैं या बरीनी के क्षेत्र में कितने उद्योग हैं इसलिए उसके सम्बन्ध में यहां पर आंकड़े नहीं दिए गए हैं और इस आधार पर उनको इकट्ठा भी नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सवाल है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट किया है कि वहां पर बिजली की दरें अधिक हैं और उनको कम करने के लिए कब्र उठाये जायें। यह बात पिछले साल भी उनके ध्यान में लाई गई और

इस साल भी उनके ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई है और बिहार सरकार ने बताया है कि वे इस बात पर बोर्ड के साथ विचार-विमर्श करेंगे।

श्री कमल सिन्ध मधुकर : आपने जवाब दिया है कि विचार करेंगे लेकिन क्या विचार हुआ है और क्या निर्णय किया गया यह भी तो बताइये।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : बिहार सरकार ने बताया है कि यह मामला अभी विचाराधीन है, अंतिम रूप से अभी फैसला नहीं हुआ है।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : क्या आपकी अनुमति से मैं मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि बिहार इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने यह भी रिप्रेजेंट किया है कि बिहार इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को जो कर्ज दिया जाता है उस कर्ज की वसूली की शर्तें ऐसी है कि लाइन बिछने के पहले, ट्रांसमिशन लाइन के बनने के पहले ही कर्ज की वसूली का इंस्टालमेंट शुरू हो जाता है।

दूसरे—क्या भारत सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को केवल सही राय दी है कि दर कम की जाये—इस राय के कोई माने नहीं होते—बिहार सरकार स्वयं इस बात को जानती है, इसलिए क्या कोई ऐसे तरीके भी बताये हैं जिनसे कि दर कम हो सकती है?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जहां तक इस मंत्रालय का सवाल है, बिहार सरकार ने इस मंत्रालय के सामने कभी इस सवाल को नहीं रखा है लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय ने कुछ तरीके भी सुझाए हैं जिनको अगर लागू किया जाये तो बिजली की दरें कम हो सकती हैं।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप बिहार के उन हिस्सों में जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं अगर वहां कोई व्यक्तियों का समूह या कुछ लोग उद्योग-धंधों की स्थापना

करना चाहें तो उनको सस्ती दर पर बिजली देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार से कोई वार्ता करने की बात सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : बिहार सरकार ने, ऐसे इलाकों में जो उद्योग खड़े किये जायेंगे उनको पांच साल तक रियायती दर पर बिजली देने के सम्बन्ध में घोषणा की है ।

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य : मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में बिजली कम पैदा होती है इसलिए बिजली का दाम भी ज्यादा लगता है इसलिए क्या इस बात की सम्भावना है कि मीथान हाईड्रोएलेक्ट्रिक पावर स्टेशन जो है उसमें ज्यादा बिजली पैदा करने के लिए दो स्क्वैड डैम डी बी सी बनाये—ऐसा कोई सुझाव है ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not arise out of this Question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : It arises because it relates to the cost of electricity. Because of the low production, the cost of electricity is high.

MR. SPEAKER : If you go by this logic, then anything can arise.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : It depends on you, Sir.

Rehabilitation of Thakur Paper Mills,
Samastipur (Bihar)

*669. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 591 on 17th November, 1971 regarding the rehabilitation of Thakur Paper Mills, Samastipur (Bihar) and state :

(a) whether the Patna High Court has since, delivered its judgment in the case concerning M/s Thakur Paper Mills, Samastipur;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision to take over the paper mill ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Hon'ble High Court has ordered for sale by public auction of the mortgaged assets of company for the recovery of the principal and interests on loan granted by Industrial Finance Corporation and Bihar State Financial Corporation. The Hon'ble High Court has further ordered that the sale of the property should take place in the premises of the Court of the District Judge, Darbhanga, and in the presence of the Presiding Officer of the Court.

(c) No. Sir.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के पिछड़ेपन की बात सर्वविदित है और दुर्भाग्य से बिहार में जो सरकारें रही हैं और हैं उनका प्राथमिकीकरण करने से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, बिहार के सामन्ती बाज़ावरण को देखते हुए । ... (व्यवधान) ... तो इस बात को देखने हुए अभी जो मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, वह जो अशोक पेपर मिल है उसको तो आसाम ले जाने का फैसला हो गया है, अबबारों में टेम्बर घा गए हैं लेकिन स्थानीय लोगों ने फैसला किया है कि वहां से वे मशीन जाने नहीं देंगे तब फिर आप गोली चलवा सकते हैं और हिंसा हो सकती है । अब ठाकुर पेपर मिल जो है उसको नीलाम करने का निर्णय लिया गया है और वह मशीनें वहां से उठाई जायेंगी । तो मैं आपके जरिये जानना चाहूंगा कि इस पेपर मिल को भी आप नीलाम करायें लेकिन अगर स्थानीय लोग मशीन को नहीं उठने देंगे तो क्या आप फिर चाहते हैं गोली चलवायें या विकास मंत्रालय के पास उसी जगह पर उसको चलवाने का कोई उपाय है या नहीं ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सरकार ने यह फैसला नहीं लिया है कि यह मिल बन्द कराई जाये या नीलाम कराई जाये । यह तो पटना

हाई कोर्ट का फैसला है, जिसके मुताबिक यह कार्यवाही हो रही है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : पटना हाई कोर्ट ने रुपया बसूली के लिये कहा है। मेरा कहना है कि जहाँ मिल स्थापित है, कागज का उत्पादन शुरू करने की बात तय हो गई थी, उन मिलों के लिये जमीनें सी गई थी, किसानों ने अपनी जमीनें दी हैं और 600 एकड़ जमीन में ये दोनों मिलें लगी हुई हैं, इस स्थिति में क्या सरकार उस रुपये के बारे में इंडस्ट्रियल फाईनैस कोरपोरेशन से बातचीत करके वही पर उस मिल को चलाने का प्रबन्ध करने जा रही है कि नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिछली लोक सभा में भी यह सवाल आता रहा है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाई कोर्ट ने जो फैसला दिया है उसके बाद यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : हाई कोर्ट ने रुपये बसूली के लिये निर्णय दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कृपया बैठ जायें, मंत्री महोदय ने स्पष्ट उत्तर दे दिया है। आप बहस क्यों करते हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : हाई कोर्ट का बहाना क्यों बनाते हैं। सरकार की क्या नीति है। आई० एफ० सी० ने मुकदमा किया, हाई कोर्ट ने नीलामी का आदेश दिया। सरकार उसी जगह पर उस मिल को रखने के लिये उसका वित्तीय प्रबन्ध करने जा रही है या नहीं, इसका आप जवाब दें ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैंने कहा कि हाई कोर्ट ने जो फैसला किया है उस फैसले के बाद जरूरत नहीं होती है कि सरकार उस मिल को चलाये। हाई कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया है कि इस मिल को नीलाम कर दिया जाय। और अभी मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने बताया है कि हाई कोर्ट ने यह निर्णय भी दिया है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट

कोर्ट, दरभंगा के प्रेमिसस में उस मिल के असेट्स को नीलाम किया जाय। इसलिये जो प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं वह नहीं उठता।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बिहार में दो मिल हैं, एक घासाम जा रही है, दूसरी की हालत खराब है, प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, उत्तर बिहार की हालत बैसे ही खराब है, इस स्थिति में क्या सरकार इस मिल को लेकर अपनी तरफ से चलायेगी क्योंकि रा-मैटोरियल वहां मौजूद है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : यह तो वही सवाल है, जिसका उत्तर अभी दिया जा चुका है।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Is Government going to take it over ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : I will explain the position. This is a ten-tonne mill which, is an uneconomic proposition. There is no question of Government taking it over as such. (Interruption) It is a ten-tonne mill. (Interruption) If hon. members are not interested in listening to the answer, I may be permitted to sit down, Sir.

As I said, it is a ten-tonne mill. They had mortgaged it to somebody. That party went to the High Court and got a decree. It has to be auctioned. If my hon. friends float a company of local Bihar people and purchase it, it will be in Bihar. Instead of diverting the question to us, why not organize the people there, from a cooperative and keep it at that place itself ? Why do they want to pass it on the head of the Government—that Government should take over this ten-tonne mill ? (Interruption)

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह सरकार उस मिल को क्यों नहीं अपने प्रबन्ध में ले लेती है, जबकि इतने बड़े-बड़े प्लान्ट्स जैसे बोकारो आदि के, सरकार अपने आप चला रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको मैंने इजाजत नहीं दी है, आप क्यों बोलते हैं।

SHRI SH YAMNANDAN MISHRA :

I have a very basic question to ask. Two mills were licensed by the Government within a distance of about 10 to 12 miles. One mill happens to be at Samastipur and the other at Hayaghat. There is some responsibility of the Central Government in this matter because it had licensed these mills. They must have gone into the soundness of the projects. If they find that these projects have not proved to be sound, is not the responsibility cast on the Government to see that these mills run? Or, should they not overtake the mills as they have done in the case of textiles.

SHRI MOINU HAQUE CHOU-

DIHURY : As I have said, even under the law passed by Parliament, namely, the Industrial (Development & Regulation) Act, before taking over a mill, whether sick or mismanaged, Government has to investigate and look into its economics. As I said, it is a ten-tonne mill closed in 1965. Its economics are not in our favour. *(Interruption)* I am not answering to-day about Ashok Paper Mill about which a separate question may be put. I am answering about Thakur Paper Mill. It is a ten tonne mill closed in 1965. It cannot be run economically. Therefore, the Government cannot take it over. If any local party comes forward to purchase it in the High Court auction, he is welcome to do so and we are certainly ready to give every possible help. But, that cannot be the reason for the Government to take it over.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
Make it larger and economical.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Onkar Lal Berwa absent. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh-absent. Dr. Laxminarain Pandey.

TV Stations for Bombay and Calcutta

*672. **DR. LAXMI NARAIN PANDEY :**
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) by when the proposed TV stations at Bombay and Calcutta are expected to go under operation; and

(b) the area expected to be covered by these stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Bombay TV Station is expected to be commissioned in October, 1972 and Calcutta TV Station in March 1974.

(b) Coverage of Bombay TV Station including the relay Station at Poona will be 36,500 sq. kms. Coverage of Calcutta TV Station will be 18000 sq. kms

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि कलकत्ता में जो टी. वी. केन्द्र 1974 तक चालू होने वाला है उसमें इतना विलम्ब लगने का क्या कारण है, और बम्बई का जो केन्द्र अक्टूबर 1972 तक चालू होने वाला है वह अपनी निर्धारित अवधि में ही चालू हो रहा है अथवा उसमें विलम्ब हो रहा है? दोनों में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It took some time to get the site at Calcutta. There was correspondence between the Calcutta Corporation and the Government of India. Ultimately, it was decided and we got the site at Calcutta. Even after that, now the Chief Minister of West Bengal has offered another site. The site which was earlier selected was in Victoria Park. The Chief Minister of West Bengal wants to change it to some other site in Tollygunge but that has to be looked into again. But the work is going on with regard to other formalities and procedural things. We are going ahead in that respect.

As far as the Bombay TV station is concerned, the work is going on according to schedule and it is going to be commissioned, as I have already said, almost by the beginning or middle of October.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH : What about Amritsar?

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मान्यवर, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि बम्बई का केन्द्र 36,500 स्क्वायर किलोमीटर तक प्रसारण कर सकेगा और कलकत्ता के केन्द्र से 18,000 स्क्वायर किलोमीटर तक प्रसारण हो सकेगा,

और दिल्ली से भी कुछ क्षेत्रों में प्रसारण हो रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्य भागों में सभी स्थानों पर टी. वी. का लाभ मिल सके ऐसी कोई आपकी योजना है ? और यदि है तो समस्त देश को उस योजना का कब तक लाभ मिल सकेगा ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I think the hon. Member is aware of the fact that, besides the Calcutta and Bombay TV stations, some other TV stations are also coming up during the Fourth Five Year Plan—one in Srinagar and the other in Madras. The Bombay station will have a relay station in Poona. Similarly, the Calcutta station will have its relay station in Durgapur-Asansol which will cover some part of Midnapore and Kharagpur and a major part of Bankura district...(Interruptions)

With the expansion of the Delhi TV Station... (Interruptions) we are planning to have a relay station in Mussooree and a major part of that area will be covered. As the hon. Members are aware, we are trying our best but due to the paucity of resources, it is not possible to cover the entire country by TV immediately. It has to be done phase by phase and in the Fifth Plan we are planning to have more stations in different parts of the country. As we are planning, I think, within the next few years all the State capitals are going to have TV stations.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: The Minister of Information and Broadcasting informed this House earlier that a TV station is coming up in Amritsar. In consequence of that, many people in Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Jullundur and Ferozepore purchased TV sets, and now they are open to Pakistani propaganda. In view of this fact, may I know from the Minister when a TV station at Amritsar is coming up ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : We are going to have TV station at Amritsar, this is going to be commissioned in August-September of this year. That will transmit the programmes from Delhi.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : The world famous missile and rocket expert Dr. Brown stated in a conference in Berlin that India is going to launch an earth satellite

for coverage of television to serve the entire country. I want to know from the Minister whether it is a fact. If so, may I know whether they are going to put the earth satellite by 1974 ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question relates only to Bombay and Calcutta but the scope of the question is being extended to cover the whole country. We pass on to the next question.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : यह बम्बई और कलकत्ता के लिए टेलीविज़न केन्द्र चालू करने के बारे में है लेकिन मैं पूरे विश्व को खुश करने के लिए प्रश्न करता हूँ क्योंकि सारे विश्व का ध्यान हमारे बौद्ध गया पर लगा है और सारे बौद्धिक पर्यटक वहाँ पर आते हैं तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बौद्ध गया में कोई टेलीविज़न केन्द्र भी खोलने की सरकार की योजना है, यदि नहीं, तो इसे भी अवश्य शामिल कर लिया जाय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय अगर इस बारे में कुछ बतला सकते हैं तो बतला दें ।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I share the sentiments of the hon. Member. In the Fourth Five-year Plan it is not possible to cover that place. We hope to do it in the next plans. We are doing it in a phased manner and we will definitely keep this place in mind.

Activities of C.I.A. in India

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*673. **SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:**
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the C.I.A. had a vast intelligence net-work in India;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have inquired into the activities of this agency and if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop the activities of C.I.A. in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) Government keeps a watch on the activities of foreign intelligence organisations, including the C. I. A. Government has also made it known that such activities are not conducive to the promotion of good relations. However, Honourable Members will appreciate that no public interest would be served by Government disclosing the details of action to counter such activities.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली लोकसभा में भारत में सी०आई०ए० के जामूनों की गतिविधियों के बारे में काफी प्रकाश डाला गया था। सी०आई०ए० ऐक्टिविटीज जोकि भारत विरोधी चल रही थी उनमें काफी बातें मिली थी। कई संस्थाएँ धर्म शिक्षा और व्यापार आदि के नाम से जो यहाँ पर काम कर रही थी उनमें यह पाया गया था कि वह संस्थाएँ सी०आई०ए० से सम्बन्धित हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी संस्थाओं के खिलाफ जोकि सी०आई०ए० से सम्बन्धित पाई गई थी। भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और क्या अभी भी वह संस्थाएँ भारत में मौजूद हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह सही है कि अमरीका के अखबारों में भी मनु 1967 में कई ऐसी संस्थाओं के बारे में सूचना प्रसारित की गई थी कि जिन्होंने सी०आई०ए० से पैसा किसी न किसी जरिए से दिया जाता था। हिन्दुस्तान में ऐशिया फाउंडेशन का एक संगठन था जिसको कि सी०आई०ए० फंड से पैसा मिला करता था। यह ऐशिया फाउंडेशन का दफ्तर जून सन् 68 में बंद कर दिया गया। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने इसको बंद कर दिया।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि भारत सरकार ने इस संस्था को बन्द कर दिया लेकिन पिछली लोकसभा में हुई चर्चा में यह स्पष्ट है कि एक नहीं बल्कि 6-7 संस्थाएँ यहाँ पर काम कर रही हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सभी भी मौजूद

हैं या ऐक्शन लेकर उनको भी बन्द कर दिया गया है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यही एक ऐसी संस्था थी जिसके कि बारे में समवार को निश्चित सूचना मिली थी कि सी. आई. ए. फंड से उन्हें पैसा दिया गया था और नैसा कि मैंने बतलाया गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया द्वारा उसको बन्द कर दिया गया। वह तो मैंने खुद आपसे कहा कि कई संस्थाओं के बारे में उस समय अमरीकी अखबारों में सूचना प्रसारित की गई थी लेकिन यहाँ केवल इस ऐशिया फाउंडेशन नामक संस्था के बारे में ही पता चला कि सी. आई. ए. से इनडाइरेक्टली उसके द्वारा पैसा लिया जाया करता है और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया द्वारा उसको बन्द कर दिया गया।

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : In view of the fact that out of PL-480 funds, nearly half the total sum of money spent by our External Affairs Ministry is spent for United States' uses in India, which indicates that Government has hardly any knowledge about how that money is spent, may I know of anything has been done by way of telling the American Government that this short if utilisation of money in this country in order to subvert the political foundations of our kind of Government should not be tolerated ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not know the exact details of the accounting of PL-480 funds. The Finance Ministry would be in a better position to answer this question....

SHRI PILOO MODY : What has it got to do with the CJA funds ?

SHRI K. C. PANT :... So far as Government are concerned, they keep an eye on all activities and all kinds of espionage activities in the country and wherever we feel that any activity is not in the interests of the country we take action and we keep an eye on all aspects of the matter.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : I had asked something very specific. In this House we

have been told that for US uses in India a sum of money is spent in nine months which amounts to nearly half the total allocation for the External Affairs Ministry. In that view of the matter, has Government taken any steps in regard to the PL-480 funds out of which colossal sums of money are spent in this country, which is something of which Government ought to take some kind of notice ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has answered that question already.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : Where is the answer ? He says that Government keeps an eye and looks after everything.

MR. SPEAKER : He can have the answer again

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is a separate aspect of the matter as to what account is given how the money is spent, and whether the account is obtained by the Finance Ministry or not.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Let him say whether it is a fact or not.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is a fact that a part of the money is spent.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Let him say 'Yes' or 'No'.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Yes, it is spent ; Government knows about it. It is generally known. I do not know what details are given to the Government.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : Is it a fact that during the recent Assembly elections, the CIA has been very active in some States and if so, may I know whether complaints have been received to that effect by some Chief Ministers ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : They were so active in Andhra Pradesh that the Congress won a resounding victory there !

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : May I know whether there is any truth in the complaint that the activities of the CIA intelligence extended to the last Assembly elections in Madhya Pradesh and they financed certain communal parties to canvass support against

Shrimati Indira Gandhi ? Are Government aware of such complaints having been made by responsible quarters and is there any truth in this complaint ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : There was a statement ; as far as I can recall, there was a statement by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh that a certain officer of the US Government who was stationed in Bombay had visited Madhya Pradesh and had met some Opposition leaders ; so the best of my recollection, that was the statement of the Chief Minister. We did make inquiries into this and we asked the concerned people what exactly happened.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know whether any action has been taken against any person for having worked in collusion with the CIA and particularly against some officials ? I want only information only in general terms. I do not want the names.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I cannot recall any instance of any officer having been proceeded against ...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Against any other person too ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I cannot immediately recall.

पंजाब में अकाली सरकार के भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच

७674. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या प्रधान-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पंजाब में अकाली सरकार के भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध लगाए गए भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच करने के लिए एक आयोग की स्थापना की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसका प्रतिवेदन कब तक मिलने की आशा है ।

गृह मंत्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) :

(क) तथा (ख) पञ्जाब राज्य के भूतपूर्व कुछ मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध लगाये गये कुछ आरोपों की जांच करने के लिये एक आयोग बैठाया गया है। जांच आयोग न अपना प्रतिवेदन अभी नहीं दिया है।

(ग) आयोग ने सूचित किया है कि अभी यह मताना सम्भव नहीं कि अपना कार्य कब तक पूरा कर पायगा।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पञ्जाब के तीन-तीन मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध क्या आरोप लगाय गए हैं और वे अभियोग क्या हैं? क्या पञ्जाब की तरह और भी ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जिनके भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध आरोप हैं और जांच आयोग स्थापित करने या आपका विचार है? उसमें कितना समय लगेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पञ्जाब का यह मसाला है, दूसरे प्रान्तों का नहीं है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : यह बताना उचित नहीं है कि तीन-तीन मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध क्या क्या आरोप लगाय गये हैं। सारा मामला आयोग के समक्ष है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नाम बताने में क्या आपत्ति है?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : You have to give a ruling on this. How can the Minister ask for exemption?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि कई मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध कई आरोप इस प्रतिवेदन में लगाय गये हैं। मामला आयोग के समक्ष है। हम वास्तव में कहना सम्भव नहीं है और न उचित ही है कि किसके खिलाफ क्या आरोप लगाय गये हैं। आयोग स्वयं जांच कर रहा है, सबको नोटिस दे रहा है। इसलिए जब आयोग जांच कर रहा है, तो सदन में उसके सम्बन्ध में अभी

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : पेपर्स में यह चीज आ चुकी है। सदन में नहीं आ सकती है क्या?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ठहरें तो सही।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I seek your guidance. He has mentioned there are charges against some ministers. We do not want to know whether the charges are proved or not because they are before the Commission. We only want to know the names of those Ministers.

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : मैंने निवेदन किया है कि यह सारा मामला आयोग के समक्ष है। मंत्रियों के खिलाफ कई आरोप उसमें लगाय गए हैं और बूँत आयोग इस सम्बन्ध में जान कर रहा है, इसलिए यह उचित नहीं है कि सारा बूँत यहाँ सदन के सामने रखा जाए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नाम बताने में क्या आपत्ति है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाम तो बताने पड़ेगे।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : उनको बताने में मैंने कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन कुछ आरोप ऐसे हैं जो कि... (इंटर्ग्रेशन) इस समय पूरी जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है कि किन मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध क्या आरोप हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नाम हम जानना चाहते हैं।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : 19 भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध इस कमिशन द्वारा जांच हो रही है। उनके नाम आपकी आज्ञा से अगर आप कहें तो मैं पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ। श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल, श्री नेत्रा सिंह, श्री नरेंद्र सिंह, श्री सरजीत सिंह, श्री आत्मा सिंह, श्री रावेल सिंह, श्री रणधीर सिंह चीमा, श्री मतनाम सिंह बाजवा, श्री गुरमीत सिंह, श्री बाबा हरनाम सिंह, श्री बलबन्त सिंह, श्री मुरजीत सिंह, श्री त्रिलोचन सिंह रियायती, श्री बलरामजी दास टंडन, श्री मनमोहन कालिया, श्री कृष्ण लाल, श्री राधा कृष्ण, श्री गुरनाम सिंह, श्री तारा सिंह लायलपुरी।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why does he not read out the short list of who have been left out ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सभी भले पुरुषों के नाम तो ले दिये उन्होंने ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मेरा दूसरा सवाल बाकी है ।

सुबह का भूला शाम को घर लौट आये तो उनको भूला हुआ नहीं कहा जाता है । मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने नाम बता दिये हैं । पंजाब की तरफ और गैसे कौन से प्रान्त हैं जहाँ पर नि मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध आरोप पत्र आपके पास आये हैं और इस तरह के कमिशन बिठान का आपका विचार है ? आपने कहा है कि जहाँ तक इस कमिशन का सम्बन्ध है, जो अभियोग हैं उनको बनाया नहीं जा सकता है । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या तक यह कमिशन अपनी रिपोर्ट दे रहा । अभियोगों का जल्दी निराकरण हो जायें उसके नियम भी आप क्या काई कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : आयोग से हम सम्पर्क में हैं । उनमें हम यही निवेदन कर रहे हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी वह इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाई समाप्त करेंगे । तब तक आयोग न कहा है कि कोई एंगे कारण है जिसका वजह से वह इसमें ज्यादा प्रयास नहीं कर पाए हैं । फिर भी आशा है कि वह जल्दी ही इसको समाप्त कर लेंगे ।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मध्य प्रदेश में भी ऐसी कोशिशें हैं जिनके विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप आपके पास आये हैं और आये हैं तो किन्तु ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पंजाब का सवाल है ।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मध्य प्रदेश का भी मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मध्य प्रदेश को आप जाने दें । पंजाब को ही यह फल शामिल है ।

SHRI R RAM COPAL REDDY : The Minister has stated that there are charges against 19 ex Ministers I want to know whether anybody is left out of it or there are only 19 ex-Ministers

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Nobody is left out and the list is as I read out.

Proposal to replace Ambar Charkha by a Power-Driven Charkha

*675 **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are examining the feasibility of introducing a power-driven multi-spindle Charkha to replace Ambar Charkha on a large scale in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Khadi & Village Industries Commission has proposed introduction of 4450 multi-spindle power-driven spinning frames during 1972-73 and 73-74 on pilot/commercial trial basis to increase the production as also to increase the earning of artisans and to reduce cost of production. They are, however, not to replace ambar Charkhas. The scheme is under examination of the Government.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR According to the statement, it is said that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has proposed the introduction of 4450 multi-spindle power driven charkhas during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 to increase production and also the earning. I want to know whether these 4,450 charkhas are ready and whether they are manufacturing and, if so, from when and what is the production, and what is the cost.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD This is just a proposal which is under examination. After it is finalised, we shall be in a position to know their cost and all those things.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: According to the statement, by introducing these multi-spindle power-driven charkhas, there will be an increase in production. What is the percentage of increase in production and what is the earning?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: The earning will be, as per the pilot scheme which is on trial, round about Rs. 4/- and production will be less by 25 per cent of the coarse cloth which is being produced by the textile mills.

Micro-Wave System between Bombay-Madras-Trivandrum

*676. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2389 regarding Bombay-Madras-Trivandrum Micro-wave radio relay station on the 1st December, 1971 and state the progress made regarding completion of the Scheme so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): The engineering and site survey of the microwave scheme has been completed. The detailed site survey report is under preparation.

The production of indigenous microwave equipment for these routes may take time. The possibilities of importing it is being examined. Proposals from a foreign firm are under consideration.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister be pleased to state whether in that particular portion between Madras and Bangalore, the establishment of a microwave repeater station at Chittoor will be taken into consideration?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: It is not possible to connect Chittoor as yet.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: I am not asking for the establishment of an originating station, but a repeater station which is necessary to be established between Bangalore and Madras at Chittoor which is midway between Bangalore and Madras; it can be done.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: It has not been found possible.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Financial assistance for studies in Nuclear Science

*661. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance given last year for the furtherance of the studies in the nuclear science ; and

(b) the name of the persons or the institutions to whom scholarship or grants have been given, during the last three years ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Four Statements giving the required information, as under, are laid on the Table of the house [*Placed in Library. See, No. LT-1918/72*].

Statement No. 1 — Grants released to the aided institutions under the administrative responsibility of the Department of Atomic Energy.

Statement No. 2 — Grants sanctioned for work on research projects.

Statement No. 3 — names of persons awarded research fellowships by the Department of Atomic Energy.

Statement No. 4 — Grants given for *ad hoc* schemes.

Production of Torches by M/s Union Carbide beyond licensed capacity

*663. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the actual production of torches by M/s Union Carbide in 1971 was between 9 to 10 million, whereas their

licensed capacity is only 6 million per annum

(b) if so the reasons for Government permitting the aforesaid violation of the Industrial Development Regulation Act, and

(c) the effect of the unauthorised over production by a foreign monopoly concern on the legitimate interests of Indian torch manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) (a) Yes, Sir Their production in 1971 was of the order of 9.07 million torches

(b) The increase of production effected is within the spirit of a decision that had been circulated by Government to the effect on 13.12.70 that with a view to securing increased production manufacturing units might be permitted to increase their production beyond their licensed capacity, provided they could do so without import of additional machinery and within their foreign exchange allocations they could achieve this by procuring a greater proportion components or raw materials indigenously. Allocation of raw materials to this Unit in 1971 as in other years has been on the basis of their registered capacity of 6 million torches only. They have been achieving a higher production by working more than one shift and without obtaining any higher allocations of raw materials than their entitlement as per their registered capacity. Hence there has been no violation of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act of 1951 in this case.

(c) In an economy where there has been an increasing demand for torches and at a time when the only other leading manufacture in the field Messrs Geep Flashlight has been allowed a substantial increase from 12 million to 5 million in their licensed capacity, the production of torches by Messrs Union Carbide (India) Ltd, beyond their licensed capacity cannot be held to have adversely affected the interests of other manufacturers of torches nor have any complaints been received in this regard. In fact, the rising demand for torches has been met barely adequately by the indigenous manufacturers.

Fixation of Rate of Profit for Car manufacturing Companies

*666 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH-
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to fix the rate of profit of various car manufacturing companies in the light of the Supreme Court Judgment on the prices of cars and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) The Supreme Court have in their judgement delivered on the 24th November 1971, laid down the principles on which future selling prices of three cars manufactured in the country should be worked out and notified by Government. One of the principles laid down is that the return on capital employed to be allowed to the manufacturers should be 16%, as recommended by the Car Prices Inquiry Commission. In view of the judgement of the Supreme Court, this rate of return has been allowed in fixing the prices of cars subsequent to the date of judgement of the court.

National Commission for Production of Science Books

*667 DR RANJAN SEN Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up a National Commission for Production of Science Books, and

(b) if so the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) No, Sir

(b) The question does not arise,

कोटा के छछु सस्ति बिजली घर में पाई गई त्रुटियाँ

*670. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा में उन रहे अगुशक्ति बिजली पर का निर्माण-कार्य त्रुटिपूर्ण पाया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसमें किन त्रुटियों का पता चला है;

(ख) क्या निर्माण कार्य विभाग द्वारा किया गया है या ठके के आकार पर; और

(ग) उन कार्य में कितने धन के गोलमाल की आशंका की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री इलेक्ट्रो-निकी मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) कोई त्रुटि का पता नहीं चला है।

(ख) स्टेशन में न्यूक्लीय ऊर्जा का अनु-प्रयोग करने से सम्बन्धित सारा कार्य परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग द्वारा तथा शेष कार्य का अविकाश भाग दोनों को दिए गए ठके के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है।

(ग) कुछ नहीं।

Difficulties experienced by National Laboratories in implementing their programmes

*671. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the bottle-necks experienced by the National Laboratories in implementing their programmes; and

(b) the steps the Government are taking to remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI

C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). By and large, the management of the National Laboratories is vested with the Executive Councils and they function autonomously with as much decentralization of powers as possible. No major bottleneck has come in the way of their functioning and implementing the programmes. However the Sarkar Committee in Part-II of its Report has recommended greater decentralisation of powers at each level and a collegiate system of administration in the laboratory. These recommendations have been accepted and are under implementation.

'Own Your Meter' Scheme

*677. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce "Own Your Meter" scheme for the telephone on O. Y. T. pattern,

(b) whether the scheme has since been finalised; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir. In message rate areas, a meter is always associated with every subscriber's line.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of Public Sector Units in Haryana during Fourth Plan

*678. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the public sector units proposed to be set up in the State of Haryana during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the names of the places where such units will be set up; and

(c) the broad outlines of the proposal and funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQ)

CHOUDHURY: (a) to (c). A project for the manufacture of "Zetor"—2011/2511 (20HP) Agricultural Tractors, with a capacity of 12000 numbers per annum, is being set up at Pinjore in Haryana in the Central Public Sector during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. A sum of Rs. 5 crores has been allocated for this Project during the Fourth Plan.

In the State sector, the Fourth Plan provides on outlay of Rs. 81 lakhs for the State industrial projects. The following projects are proposed to be implemented during the Fourth Plan :—

1. Brewery Project, at Murthal (near Sonapat).
2. Glass Bottle Project, at Murthal (near Sonapat).
3. Tannery Project at Jind.
4. Cigarette Project.
5. Steel Billets Project.

Study Team on Ministries and Departments' Internal Publicity set-ups

*679. **SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :**
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

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

(a) whether a Study Team has reviewed the internal publicity set-ups of the various Ministries and Departments;

(b) if so, the main findings of the review; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on the suggestions of the Study Team ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) to (c). Yes sir. The Study Team has not yet submitted its report.

Political Debates on A. I. R. and T. V.

*680. **SHRI B. V. NAIK :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to obtain an all-party consent to throw open the Radio and TV time for political debates; and

(b) whether the same principles as the sharing of the Parliamentary time cannot be adopted for Radio and T. V. time, with or without the consent of all parties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). Government would welcome any agreed arrangement on the question of allocation of time for party political broadcasts on sound and T. V. media. However, several attempts made by the Election Commission to obtain all-party consensus on such an arrangement at the time of elections have not been successful so far.

नेपा नगर के प्रबन्धकों और श्रमिक संघों के बीच द्विपक्षीय करार

4803. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार, फरवरी, 1972 के अन्त तक नेपा नगर के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा विभिन्न श्रमिक संघों के साथ कितने द्विपक्षीय करार किये गये ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में, वर्षवार, वहाँ मान्यता प्राप्त श्रमिक संघों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) नेपा नगर में औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध सुधारने की दृष्टि से क्या कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपसंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) नेपा मिल के प्रबन्धक मण्डल द्वारा प्रतिनिधि यूनियनों के साथ हुए द्विपक्षीय करारों की संख्या 1970 में दो थी, 1971 में एक भी नहीं तथा 1972 में अब तक सात हैं ।

(ख) इस अग्रचि में राष्ट्रीय कागज मिल कर्मचारी यूनियन नामक केवल एक यूनियन ही मान्यताप्राप्त यूनियन है।

(ग) चूंकि नेपा मिल में औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध सौहार्दपूर्ण हैं अतः इसका कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Shortfalls in different sectors of economy during Fourth Plan

4804. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the magnitude of the shortfalls in different sectors of the economy so far, during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for overcoming the shortfalls ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The magnitude of shortfalls and the steps proposed to be taken for overcoming them are set out in detail in the Mid-term Appraisal Document and the Annual Plan 1972-73 document recently placed before the House.

Nuclear Explosions

4806. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many of the nuclear explosions by China were recorded in the explosion detective system of our country;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the efficiency of our centres in recording nuclear explosions including underground explosions in different parts of the world; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and the action taken in that direction ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The

number of nuclear explosions by China recorded by our systems since 1966 is five.

(b) The Government is constantly reviewing the possibilities of increasing the efficiency of our centres of detecting nuclear explosions including underground explosions. At the present moment there is no proposal for any large scale expansion of these centres as it is felt that these are quite capable of recording nuclear explosions in different parts of the world.

(c) Does not arise.

Issue of Licences to Tatas

4807. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of licences issued during the last two years and those issued so far during this year in favour of the following firms belonging to Tata Group of Industries (1) Tata Chemicals Limited (2) Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (3) Lakme Limited and (4) Indian Standard Company Limited;

(b) whether these licences have been fully utilised by the above firms; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) During the period from 1.1.70 to 31.3.77 7 industrial licences were issued to these firms belonging to or controlled by Tata Group of Industries. Type-wise break up of these industrial licences is given below :—

Name of the firm	Type of licence	No of licences issued
1. M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Carrying on Business	2
	Substantial Expansion	2
2. M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Carrying on Business	1
	Substantial Expansion	1
3. Lakme Ltd.	Carrying on Business	1
4. Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.	Carrying on Business	1

(b) and (c) After issue of a licence it takes normally two to three years for an industrial undertaking to commence production. The licences for substantial expansion are, therefore, at various stages of implementation

Small Scale Industries in M.P. during Third and Fourth Plans

4808 SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Small Scale Industries established in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Plan, region-wise; and

(b) the nature of the industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Information has been sought from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ओरियेण्ट पेपर मिल, शहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश) का विस्तार

4809. श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ओरियेण्ट पेपर मिल, शहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश) का विस्तार करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचार के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हा तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) इस आधार पर एक प्रथमदृष्ट्या अस्वीकरण पत्र जारी किया गया था कि राज्य सरकार, कच्चे माल को निरन्तर उपलब्ध करने की गारन्टी देने की स्थिति में नहीं थी । प्रथम दृष्ट्या अस्वीकरण के खिलाफ दिये गये कम्पनी के भ्रम्यावेदन पर राज्य सरकार के साथ भागे परामर्श करके विचार किया जा रहा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिये लाइसेंस जारी करना

4810. श्री गंगा चरण बोसित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने लघु उद्योगों को वर्ष 1970-71 में लाइसेंस दिय गये और उनके नाम क्या हैं, और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए मामा-यत. लाइसेंस की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है ।

मध्यप्रदेश में औद्योगिक संस्थान

4811. श्री गंगा चरण बोसित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कितने औद्योगिक संस्थान कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र में, इस समय मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में चल रहे औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान ये हैं :—

1. मिलाई इम्पात संयंत्र, मिलाई ।
2. हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लि०, भोपाल ।
3. नेपा मिल्स नेपालगर ।
4. सिक्योरिटी पेपर मिल्स, होशंगाबाद ।
5. कोरबा एल्यूमिनियम, गोन्डा ।
6. मेडर सीमेन्ट फैक्टरी, नीमच ।
7. एस्कलायड फैक्टरी, नीमच ।
8. राष्ट्रीय कोयला निगम द्वारा नियंत्रित तथा स्वामित्व वाली कोयला खानें ।

9. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम बैला-डीला परियोजना सं० 14

इसके अतिरिक्त इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन तथा सेंट्रल बेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की जा रही है।

2. गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में राज्य के उद्योग निदेशक के यहां बड़े मध्यम क्षेत्रों तथा लघु क्षेत्र दोनों में 1971 के अन्त तक पंजीकृत औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या, इस प्रकार थी :—

उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन

बड़े तथा मध्यम क्षेत्र में 137
लघु क्षेत्र में 1944

Applicants for Grant-in-Aid for Backward Areas of M.P.

4812. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants who got their names registered for grant-in aid from Central Government for industries located in the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the amount of money which has so far been granted to the State of Madhya Pradesh for this purpose; and

(c) the criteria adopted while distributing the money?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Under the 10% Central outright grant or subsidy scheme, 1971, 33 applicants are reported to have registered themselves with the State Government up to 25th April, 1972. The applicability of the scheme and the manner of disbursement have been given in detail in the Gazette notification dated 26th August, 1971. According to the scheme, a State level committee is to be formed to screen the applications and make disbursements in the manner laid down. The State Government have further reported that non of the applications has matured for disbursement and no disbursements have been made.

Setting up of Government Cinema Houses for providing Entertainment at Cheaper Rates

48 3. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of setting up of cinema houses which will provide entertainment to the public at a cheaper rate and to a large number, at a time; and

(b) whether the Film industry has made any such proposal to Government for consideration and if so, Government's reaction in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING. (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Considering the shortage of cinema houses in the country, Government have always appreciated the need for setting up of more and more cinema houses. Cinema is a State subject and so the Central Government have from time to time appealed to the State Governments to provide encouragement and facilities for construction of new cinema houses.

(b) No, Sir; the film industry as represented by its Associations has not made any proposal in this respect.

All India Defence Employees Federation to join Joint Consultative Machinery

4814. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Defence Employees Federation has decided to join the Joint Consultative Machinery;

(b) if so, whether the names submitted for the National Council and Departmental Council have not yet been cleared by his Ministry; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to take expeditious 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) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). Acceptance of the nominations of the Federation to the National Council and to the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Science is under consideration, and a decision is expected shortly.

Indian Scientists in U.S.A. and European Countries

4815. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian scientists in U. S. A., U. K. and other European countries, country-wise;

(b) how many of them have approached the Government to return to India if job opportunities are available;

(c) how many out of them have been offered jobs in India; and

(d) how many of them have returned to India so far?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTRY OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No precise information is available. According to the information available in the Indians Abroad Section of the National Register, in which registration is voluntary, 2208 scientists were in U.S.A., U.K. and other European Countries as on 31.12.1971. Their country-wise break up is as under :—

U.S.A.	..	1437
U.K.	...	443
Other European Countries.	...	328
		<hr/> 2208 <hr/>

(b) With a few exceptions, all those registered in the Indians Abroad Section of the National Register have expressed their willingness to return to India, at one time or another, irrespective of their being offered jobs in India.

(c) and (d). Out of 2,208 Scientists abroad in 1971 two hundred and sixty-eight (268) scientists were selected to the scientists'

Pool during the year. Of them, 121 returned to India. Other scientists also return and find employment directly.

Round-the-Clock Complaints Cell in Delhi Administration

4816. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration propose to set up any round-the-clock complaints cell to receive the complaints about the department; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b). There are already two such cells in the Police Control Room and Excise Department to deal with complaints. Similar Cells were set up in the Directorate of transport, Department of Food & Supplies during the recent War but these are not now functioning round-the-clock. Apart from these there is one specialised cell under Secretary (Grievances) in which general complaints as well as the allegations against the Administration in the Press are dealt with. This Cell functions during the office hours only. The Delhi Administration do not propose to set up any other round-the-clock complaints cell.

Indo-Ceylon Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation

4817. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of Indo-Ceylon Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation was held in New Delhi on 5th April, 1972; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the decisions arrived at the meeting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESAWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A meeting of the Indo-Ceylon Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation was held in New Delhi from 5th to 7th April, 1972. A copy of the joint statement issued at the conclusion of the

meeting is laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in library. See No. LT—1919/72]

**Uncollected Telephone Bills against
M. Ps. of 4th Lok Sabha**

481K. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether any telephone bills are still
lying uncollected from Members of Parlia-
ment of the last Parliament; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the
steps taken by Government for collecting the
same at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)
Yes.

(b) A list is inclosed at statements 'A'
and 'B' showing the outstandings relating to

the period of last Parliament in respect of
telephones provided to M.Ps at Delhi under
Housing & Telephone Facilities (M. Ps)
Rules separately against :-

(i) M.Ps of 4th Lok Sabha who have
not been re-elected to 5th Lok Sabha.

(ii) M.Ps of 4th Lok Sabha and re-elec-
ted to 5th Lok Sabha.

The information regarding the telephones
provided to the M.Ps in their constituencies
outside Delhi is not readily available.

The cases regarding outstandings against
Ex-Members who have not been re-elected
are being pursued with them as also with
the Lok Sabha Secretariat for adjustment
against the final salaries due to the Members.

As regards re-elected Members, the cases
are being pursued with individual Members
concerned.

Statement 'A'

*Statement showing the outstanding against M.Ps of the Fourth Lok Sabha who have
not been re-elected to 5th Lok Sabha and the steps taken to pursue case regarding re-
covery of outstandings.*

*(i) Name of the member & the amount of the outstandings which have been intimated to
the Lok Sabha Sectt. for collection of the amounts from the final salary bills of the
Members concerned.*

Name of the Member		Amount outstandings for which Lok Sabha Sectt. has been requested to make deduction from the final salary bill.
1	2	3
1.	Smt. Padmavati Devi	Rs. 59.00
2.	Shri Randhir Singh Chaudhry	Rs. 29.00
3.	Shri K. P. Singh Deo	Rs. 115.80
4.	Shri Yajna Datt Sharma	Rs. 34.20
5.	Shri P. C. Adichan	Rs. 35.00
6.	Shri Deven Sen	Rs. 39.00
7.	Shri Suraj Bhan	Rs. 74.00
8.	Shrimati Girja Kumari	Rs. 64.75
9.	Shri T. L. P. Shah	Rs. 159.00
10.	Shri R. K. Gupta	Rs. 46.90
11.	Shri Mushir Ahmad Khan	Rs. 83.90
12.	Shri S. P. Puri	Rs. 24.00
13.	Shri S. N. Shukla	Rs. 13.70
14.	Shri J. H. Patel	Rs. 261.30
15.	Shri Pasha Bhai Patel	Rs. 145.00

1	2	3
16.	Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao	Rs. 196.40
17.	Shri Kansari Haldar	Rs. 5 00
18.	Shri A. N. Mulla	Rs. 2 10
19.	Shri N. S. Sharma	Rs. 32 20
20.	Shri A. K. Chanda	Rs. 4 00
21.	Shri Srinibas Misra	Rs. 86.40
22.	Shri Balraj Madhok	Rs. 2 00
23.	Shri O. P. Tyagi	Rs. 155.05
24.	Shri G. S. Reddy	Rs. 27.00
25.	Shri N. Ambuchezian	Rs. 102 80
26.	Shri C. Muthu Swami	Rs. 146.00
27.	Shri C. Dass	Rs. 485.30
28.	Smt. Sharda Mukerjee	Rs. 90 00
29.	Shri Ram Charan	Rs. 12 30
30.	Shri S. N. Dwivedi	Rs. 4.10
31.	Shri Amar Singh Saigal	Rs. 114 70
32.	Shri B. Narayanan	Rs. 4 00

(ii) *Particulars of the ex-M.P.s against whom the bases for recovery of the outstandings are being pursued by issue of regular reminders/notices*

Name of Member	Amount outstanding
1. Shri Manu Bhai Patel	Rs. 940.45
2. Shri (Major) Ranjit Singh	Rs. 755.85
3. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar	Rs. 1805.65
4. Shri Gurcharan Singh	Rs. 692 76
5. Shri Kikar Singh	Rs. 3470.20
6. Shri S. D. Mane	Rs. 5190.75
7. Shri Megh Raj Ji	Rs. 1155 00
8. Shri Yash Pal Singh	Rs. 100 40
9. Shri Lakhan Lal Kapur	Rs. 973.55
10. Shrimati Nirlep Kaur	Rs. 4858.20
11. Shri Samarendra Kundu	Rs. 534 75
12. Shri J. N. Hazarika	Rs. 1446 75
13. Shri Lalit Sen	Rs. 591.31
14. Shri Dhireswar Kalita	Rs. 5.02
15. Shri M. L. Meena	Rs. 2621.75
16. Shri B. K. D. Burman	Rs. 3304.47
17. Shri Balmiki Chaudhry	Rs. 1227.40
18. Shri Devendra Vijay Singh	Rs. 1040.64
19. Shri K. Anbazhagan	Rs. 270.32
20. Shri Manabendra Shah	Rs. 1599.60
21. Shri Kameshwar Singh	Rs. 1100 22
22. Shri Shashi Ranjan	Rs. 4255.29

23. Shri D. N. Patodia	Rs. 2819.60
24. Shri K. N. Bajaj	Rs. 290.95
25. Shri Guna Nand Thakur	Rs. 502.85
26. Shri Onkar Lal Bohra	Rs. 820.45
27. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria	Rs. 78.27
28. Shri Jamuna Lal Berwa	Rs. 1359.25
29. Shri T. Vishwanathan	Rs. 137.10
30. Shri Mrityunjay Prasad	Rs. 492.25
31. Shrimati (Dr.) Sushila Nayar	Rs. 465.05
32. Shri Tulsi Dass Shetli	Rs. 428.18
33. Shri R. K. Amin	Rs. 246.15
34. Shri Bhanu Parkash Singh	Rs. 341.00
35. Master Bhola Nath	Rs. 255.06 (Meter reading complaint under consideration.)

Name of the M.Ps of the Fourth Lok Sabha who have been re-elected to 5th Lok Sabha against whom the cases for recovery of the outstanding are being pursued in the normal course.

Name of the Member	Amount outstanding	
Shri N.K.P. Salve	Rs. 10220.10	
Shri C.C. Desai	Rs. 344.28	
Shri V.K. Krishna Menon	Rs. 1045.60	
Shri Dig Vijay Narain Singh	Rs. 8307.50	
Shri S.M. Banerjee	Rs. 1516.85	
Shri R.R. Singh Deo	Rs. 456.90	
Shri K.N. Tiwari	Rs. 260.95	(Bill under dispute)
Shri Buta Singh	Rs. 825.22	

Meetings of Directors of Board of Film Finance Corporation

4819. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) number of meetings of Directors of Board of the Film Finance Corporation held since 1970 ; and

(b) the total amount spent on travelling Allowances and other Allowances to these Board members during this period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Ten, in the period January 1970 to March 1972.

(b) Rs. 14565/- ; this excludes allowances due for this period, estimated at Rs. 8500/- for which claims have not yet been received from the Directors concerned.

Providing Employment to the wife of a Government servant in case of his premature Death

4820. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wife of Government servant is given suitable job in case of premature death of her husband ;

(b) whether qualifications are also relaxed in such cases and the widow having passed Middle Standard Examination is offered the post of L. D. C. and she is

asked to do Matriculation within two years, and

(c) whether this rule is Uniformly adopted in all the offices; and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) The procedure prescribed for recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts under the Central Government is that Class III posts other than those filled through the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, and Class IV posts are required to be filled through the Employment Exchange. However, according to the instruction issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1958, a son/daughter/near relative (including the widow) of a serving Government servant, who dies in harness leaving his family in indigent circumstances, can be appointed to Class III/IV posts under the Government, without reference to the Employment Exchange provided the family of the deceased employee stands in need of immediate assistance on account of his sudden death, there being no other earning member in the family. In August 1966, orders were issued providing that an authority declared as Head of Department under S. R. 2 (10) could appoint as son/daughter/near relative of a deceased employee without reference to the Employment Exchange to a post in an Attached/Subordinate Office under that authority, in accordance with the provisions of the orders of 1958, referred to above. In 1963, orders were issued further liberalising the orders of 1958, referred to above, to the effect that a son/daughter/near relative of a Government servant, who dies in harness leaving his family in indigent circumstances and need of immediate assistance despite the fact that there is an earning member in the family, may also be considered for appointment to the Class III and Class IV posts without reference to the employment Exchange, with specific approval of the Secretary of the Ministry/Department concerned.

2. In the case of the appointment of a son/daughter/near relative of a deceased Government employee to Class III (other than Lower Division Clerk in the Central Secretariat)/Class IV posts in terms of the orders mentioned above, the required edu-

cational qualification can be relaxed provisionally: if the circumstances of the case so require, subject to the condition that the candidate concerned undertakes to acquire the required qualifications within a period of two years.

3 As regards posts of Lower Division Clerks included in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service (recruitment to which is made through Institute of Secretariat Training and Management), the cadre authority may, in consultation with the Department of Personnel, fill not more than 5% of the vacancies arising in a year, otherwise than as provided in the CSCS Rules, 1962, by appointment of a son or daughter or wife or husband or brother or sister of a Government servant who dies while in service. However, no relaxation of the prescribed educational qualification is made in such cases.

Selection of B. Scs. for Engineering Supervisors in Telephone Branch

4821. **SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2564 on 12th April, 1972 regarding preference of B Scs, to Diploma holder in engineering for posts of Engineering Supervisors in Telephone Branches and state:

(a) The reasons for giving preference to the B Scs. Degree Holders for recruitment as Engineering Supervisors in Telephone Branches over Engineering Diploma holders; and

(b) whether the B. Sc Degree holders were recruited as Engineers because Engineering Diploma holders were not available?

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

(a) Very many different types of equipments are in use in the Telecom Branch in the P&T and the technology in the Telecom field has been rapidly advancing. The staff recruited at the level of Engineering Supervisors have to have adequate academic background and training in the scientific field to be able rapidly assimilate and adapt themselves to the rapidly changing technology. This is better achieved by having candidates who have had a higher level of academic training.

(b) No.

Duplicate Copy of Licences to Small Industrialists

4822. SHRI DIVINDER SINGH GARCH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some small industrialists who had lost their industrial licences and approached his Ministry some time ago for issue of duplicate copies of the licences and their requests are still pending; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Requests for duplicate industrial licences from industrial undertakings holding such licences keep coming from time to time. According to Rule 19B of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952, they are required to pay a fee of Rs. 5 from this purpose. Whenever such requests accompanied with the required fee are received, they are complied with as expeditiously as possible. However, in some cases, time may have been taken to issue the duplicate licences due to delay in finding out very old or misplaced records.

Recognized labour Unions in Jaduguda uranium Plant of Uranium Corporation India, Jaduguda (Bihar)

4823. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Labour Unions in Jaduguda Uranium Plant of the Uranium Corporation of India, Jaduguda, District Singhbhum, Bihar State; and

(b) the names of the Labour Unions recognised by the management at present ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). There were two Labour Unions at the Plant of the Ura-

nium Corporation of India Limited at Jaduguda viz. Jaduguda Labour Union and Uranium Karmachari Sangh. Of these, Jaduguda Labour Union had been recognised by the Corporation. However, as a result of their continued activities involving breach of code of discipline its recognition was withdrawn from December 4, 1971.

Bihari Muslims kept in Jails in India

4824. SHRI RAJAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihari Muslims living in Bangla Desh were brought to India and kept in jails or at a particular place after the commencement of the freedom movement in Bangla Desh;

(b) if so, their number and the reasons for keeping them in jails now; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to rehabilitate them and by what time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Government are not aware of any so called Bihari Muslim having been brought to India and kept in any jail after the commencement of the freedom movement in Bangladesh.

R.S.S. Physical Training and Ideological Classes in Educational Institutions

4826. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to Government's notice that the physical training and ideological classes of the R.S.S. are held in the premises of high schools and other educational institutions in different parts of the country;

(b) whether specific complaints in this regard have been received from the secretary HINDUPUR TALUK, STUDENTS' FEDERATION, Andhra Pradesh regarding R.S.S. training in M.G.M. High School; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop this ?

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

(b) No such specific complaint appears to have been received. It is being ascertained from the State Government whether any activities of the R S S are carried on in this school.

(c) The Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Mysore and the Delhi Administration have informed that instructions have been issued prohibiting use of the premises of Government schools for the activities of R S S and similar organisations. Information from other State Governments is awaited.

मध्य प्रदेश में बिनोले की पेराई क्षमता को बढ़ाने की मांग

4827 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में बिनोले से तेल निकालने के लिए दिनकी मात्रा में बिनोले की पेराई हुई,

(ख) क्या बिनोले की पेराई क्षमता का बढ़ाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगी है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में विगत तीन वर्षों में संगठन क्षेत्र में पिराई किये गये बिनोले की मात्रा निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मात्रा (हजार मी० टन में)
1969	30
1970	17
1971	16.7

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

E.C.A.F.E. Conference at Bangkok

4828 SHRI R S PANDEY
SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East at its conference at Bangkok recently has outlined new projects to develop Asia's industry and natural resources

(b) if so the main features of the plan drawn by the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East and the projects which will benefit India, and

(c) the nature of technical and financial assistance India will receive from the Commission to develop her industry and natural resources under the plan worked out at the said Conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) to (c) No specific plan outlining new projects to develop Asia's industry and natural resources was drawn by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at its conference recently held at Bangkok. The question of India receiving technical and financial assistance from the Commission under this plan does not, therefore arise. However, Projects adopted earlier are followed up by the Commission. The Commission holds its annual session each year and adopts its work programme for that year. This year, the 28th Annual Session of the Commission was held in Bangkok from March 15-27, 1972 and the work programme for 1972-73 was adopted in that Session. Various activities which the Commission proposes to undertake during the course of 1972-73 in connection with either "on going" projects or "new" projects are detailed in this work programme. The only new project figuring in this year's work programme for industries and natural resources relates to human environment and this has been added in view of the importance of environmental considerations in all development activity, particularly the development of industry and natural resources. The main features of this new project are to assist member countries in development planning,

taking into account environmental considerations, in their development strategy and in the planning and implementation of programmes and projects; and to assist them in solving the various aspects of environmental problems in the region. For this purpose, the project among other activities, proposed the establishment of a Human Environment Unit in the ECAFE Secretariat but the Commission felt that this matter could be considered after the results of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment to be held in Stockholm in June this year are known. In view of the urgency of timely action to prevent serious deterioration of environmental conditions in the region, the Commission requested the ECAFE Secretariat to prepare, as soon after the Stockholm Conference as possible, a comprehensive plan of action on human environment in the ECAFE region and submit it to its 29th Session in 1973, in conformity with the results of the Conference and the special circumstances of member countries in the ECAFE region. If and when such a plan of action on human environment is implemented under the aegis of ECAFE, India along with other countries of the region, benefit from this new project.

Unemployed Scientists

4829. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed scientists in the country ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to secure jobs for them during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) On the basis of 1971 Census there were 94,147 unemployed scientists in the Country.

(b) The National Committee on Science & Technology (NCST) has set up a Panel on employment of Scientific and Technical Manpower which is expected to formulate concrete proposals in consultation with the Planning Commission. The Government of India have also a proposal for creation of supernumerary posts for absorption of

outstanding Engineers, Scientists etc. in India so that they may not have to go abroad for lack of employment opportunities. The Scientists, Pool of the CSIR offers temporary placement to highly qualified unemployed scientists including those returning from abroad without assured employment.

Some of the measures already taken to improve employment opportunities are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Steps taken to improve employment opportunities for scientists are given below :

- (1) A monthly 'Technical Manpower Bulletin' is published giving particulars of persons who are available for employment. About 3,000 copies of the Bulletin are distributed free to the various employing organisations to facilitate utilisation of such persons.
- (2) Suitable candidates are recommended in response to requirements notified to the CSIR by employers and recruiting bodies.
- (3) The CSIR also scrutinises advertisements appearing in important newspapers and makes recommendation of registrants with appropriate qualifications for consideration against these advertisements.
- (4) By temporary placement of qualified scientists, technologists, engineers, and doctors especially those returning from abroad in the scientists' pool.
- (5) Fellowships are provided in the National and Laboratories/Institutes and outside research institutions and universities to encourage scientific talent in the country.
- (6) Grant-in-aid scientists to carry out research.
- (7) The Government have also authorised the creation of supernumerary posts in approved Scientific Institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the Scientists working and studying abroad.

- (8) Financial help is also rendered to enterprising unemployed persons (including scientists) by nationalised banks.

- (9) The Government have allocated Rs. 50 crores for self-employment of scientists, engineers and other unemployed personnel.

Arrest of a Retired Major residing in Defence Colony, New Delhi

4830. SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a retired Major residing in Defence Colony, New Delhi, was arrested on February 24, 1972 on charges of cheating and forgery ; and

(b) if so, the antecedents of this retired Major and the charges made against him ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) A retired Major, Darshan Singh Ahluwalia, son of late S. Labh Singh resident of A-197 Defence Colony, New Delhi was arrested on 24. 2. 1972 and NOT 24. 2. 1972 in case FIR 149 dated 23. 2. 1972 u/s 420/511/467/471 IPC, P S Defence Colony, New Delhi. He comes from Village Wachhora, District Stalkot (West Pakistan). He passed the Matriculation examination in 1946 from Hyderabad and Intermediate examination from Punjab University in 1948. He was commissioned in the Indian Army on 15.1. 1950 and retired as a Major on 23. 9. 1969. Information was received by the police that he was dealing in forged dollars and that he was in possession of a forged demand bank draft. A decoy customer was sent to him and Major Darshan Singh was arrested with a demand bank draft drawn on Bank of America for 240 American Dollars. In the course of investigation it was found that the demand bank draft was forged.

बरेली में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र

4831. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरेली में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र

(एक्सचेंज) के निर्माण में कितना समय लगेगा; और

(ख) उस पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय होगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) आशा है कि यह इमारत दिसम्बर, 1973 तक बन कर तैयार हो जाएगी।

(ख) इस इमारत पर करीब 42.83 लाख रुपये खर्च होने की संभावना है।

Appointment of Officers of Central Services Class I as Joint Secretaries without being made Deputy Secretaries

4832. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether officers of Central Services Class I are eligible for appointment to senior administrative posts in the Central Secretariat in accordance with Government of India orders issued in 1957 ; and

(b) whether under the afore-mentioned orders, any Officers have been appointed directly as Joint Secretaries without first being appointed as Deputy Secretaries ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Officers may be appointed from the various Services to hold Secretariat posts on the basis of their eligibility and suitability for such posts. It is not necessary that they should have joined lower posts to become eligible for appointment to posts of Joint Secretary.

Appointment of Officers of Central Engineering Services as Joint Secretaries

4833. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether officers of Chief Engineer's rank

in the Central Engineering Services are being considered for appointment as Joint Secretaries under 1957 orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Being Class I officers, the officers of the Central Engineering Services in the rank of Chief Engineer are eligible to be considered for appointment as Joint Secretaries subject to requisite length of service in Class I and suitability criteria.

Scheme for constructing disposal channel for industries in Gujarat

4814 SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the central Public Health Engineering Research Institute has undertaken the study of a scheme for constructing disposal channel for industries in Gujarat;

(b) the terms of reference; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed and presented to Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Not yet, Sir. The Institute is awaiting the approval of the Gujarat Government to undertake the study.

(b) The institute is to act as Technical Consultant to the State Government and the scope of the study will comprise the following:—

- (1) To assess the nature and extent of pollution of each industry by sampling and laboratory analysis and computing the characteristics of the combined effluent.
- (2) To find out the harmful constituents, if any, in the combined effluent and to suggest the nature of treatment required rendering the effluent suitable for the channel.
- (3) To formulate the effluent standards suitable for discharge into the open

channel considering the fact that the open channel is accessible to cattle and even to human beings, and to suggest the treatment required to meet the above standards.

- (4) To arrive at the effluent standards suitable for discharge into the sea, so as not to affect the normal biota and the fish life in the environment and to suggest the treatment required to obtain the above standards.
- (5) To find out the length of the outfall required to have the optimum dilution by conducting hydrographic survey.
- (6) To find out the harmful constituents, if any, in the combined effluent to suggest the nature of treatment required so as to render the effluent harmless to the structures, mechanical equipment of the treatment plant, if the effluent is proposed to be treated and utilised for irrigation or to be discharged into the River Mahi at a point along the channel.
- (7) To arrive at the standards suitable for discharge into River Mahi.
- (8) To find a suitable location on the River Mahi for discharge after treatment of the wastes in the channel.
- (9) To formulate the effluent standards suitable for irrigation.
- (10) To suggest the nature and extent of biological treatment required by conducting laboratory experiments on the combined effluent for utilisation on land.
- (11) To study the cost economics and suitability of these alternatives and to recommend the method most suitable under the local conditions.
- (c) The study may take 15 months from the date of commencement of the work.

Indo-Bangla Desh Film Festival

4835. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the

Minister of INFORMATION BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for Indo-Bangla Desh film festival at Dacca and Calcutta particularly, has been drawn up ; and

(b) if so, main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of new Products Developed by R & D deptt. of Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras

4836. SHRI R.P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new products as mentioned on page 24 of the Annual Report of the Department of Communications, 1970-71 developed by the Research and Development Department of Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras have been produced by the company; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes excepting high speed tape readers and tape punches.

(c) Development work on high speed tape readers and punches is being continued to meet the rapid changes in technology and requirements in the computer field.

Muslim M.Ps. Invited for Broadcast on Bangla Desh

4837. SHRI M.D. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Muslim Members of Parliament invited to broadcast on Bangla Desh since March, 1971 to December, 1971 from Delhi and Patna Stations and External Services of All India Radio; and

(b) the date of each broadcast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) Delhi Station ... 5
Patna Station ... 1
External Services ... 20

The required information is furnished in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1921/72].

ARC's Recommendation on Role of IAS Officers Turned down by the Committee of Secretaries

4839. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Secretaries has turned down the basic recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission concerning the role of the Indian Administrative service and the staffing of the middle and senior management posts in the Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken a final decision on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The recommendations are under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

Law Commission Recommendations on Indian Post Office ACT, 1898

4840. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Law Commission on the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 have been accepted by the Ministry;

(b) if so, when the suggested changes will be given a legislative shape;

(c) the reasons for the delay in implementing the recommendations contained in 38th Report of the Law Commission?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The recommendations are still under consideration of the Government.

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

Change in the present Administrative set up

4841. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether she had made a declaration during her Convocation Address at Roorkee University in November, 1967 that she was going to change the existing administrative set up in the which brilliant young men and women who joined engineering or medical services in Government were overtaken by the generalist administration;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to effect changes envisaged by her ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a). Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister did say, that she was trying to change the existing administrative set up and replace it by a system which would reflect an individual's contribution to human welfare and economic gain.

(b). The Administrative Reforms Commissions report on Personnel Administration contains recommendation regarding the staffing of middle and senior management posts in Government by person drawn from different sources, including technologists, and these recommendations are under consideration.

Mismanagement in N. I. D. C. Ltd.

4842. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Member of Parliament had vide his letter dated 10th August, 1971 written to him regarding gross mismanagement in the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Dethi; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Certain complaints were made by a Member of Parliament against the management of N. I. D. C. These have been looked into. Facts of the cases referred to in the note sent by the Hon'ble Member, do not call for any action by the Government.

M. O. Forms in Regional Language (Bengali) for Cachar

4843. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the regional language of the District of Cachar is Bengali; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will provide Cachar with money order forms printed in Bengali also ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). The printing of Money Order forms Trilingually (i. e. in Hindi, English and in the regional language) has already been approved by the P&T Board and the Controller of Printing and Stationery, Government of India is examining the technical feasibility of bringing out the Money Order forms in three languages without increasing the size of the form. Money Order form printed trilingually in Hindi, English and in Bengali will be supplied to Cachar districts in addition to the supply of M. O. forms printed trilingually in Hindi-English and Assamese.

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के कल्लमामरी स्थित

कारखाने में हड़ताल के कारण उसके

उत्पादन पर प्रभाव

4844. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड के कल्लमामरी स्थित कारखाने (केरल) के कर्मचारियों ने लगभग एक महीने तक हड़ताल की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसमें उत्पादन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा और उसके परिणामस्वरूप अनुमानित किन्ती वित्तीय हानि हुई ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ। हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि० कलकत्ता के श्रमिक 16 मार्च 1972 से 4 अप्रैल 1972 तक हड़ताल पर रहे। हड़ताल के पहले कारखाने में जनवरी, 1972 में वे 'धीरे काम करो' पर थे।

(ख) यह अनुमान है कि इस हड़ताल और 'धीरे काम करो' के फलस्वरूप एकक को उत्पादन में 80 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की हानि सहन करनी पड़ी। 45 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय हानि होने का अनुमान है।

Infiltration of Muslims from across the eastern and western borders of India

4845 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether in consequence of the last Indo-Pak War, many Muslim refugee families are trying to infiltrate into India from across both the eastern and western borders of India, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to tackle this new problem of infiltration of Muslim Refugees into India from Pakistan and Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b) In regard to the influx of non-Bengali Muslims from Bangladesh information was furnished by Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs in response to a calling attention notice in the House on the 11th April, 1972. The steps taken to prevent such unauthorised entry of persons from across the border were also explained. The Central Government do not have information of any infiltration of Muslim refugees from the western border. The Government of Punjab have confirmed that no such instance has come to their

notice. Information from the Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Gujarat is awaited.

Investigations against publishers of the Book 'Sabista'

4847 SHRI S. N. MISRA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a book named 'SABISTA' published in Urdu which is not only highly communal but instigates Muslims against Hindus,

(b) whether about 10 000 copies had been distributed by one Shri Naim Saddiqui in Allahabad Sora constituency, where bye-election to the U P Assembly is being held,

(c) whether the matter had been reported to the C B I for investigation and necessary action taken against the printers, publishers and others concerned in the publication and circulation of this book, and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the persons concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) to (d) Facts are being ascertained

बिहार राज्य की आय को बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए उपाय

4848. श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् बिहार राज्य का आर्थिक दृष्टि में चौथा स्थान था,

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1972 में राज्य का स्थान घट कर 17 वां रह गया है,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) बिहार राज्य की आय बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : (क) से (घ) 1948-49 से आज तक विभिन्न राज्यों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय के आंकड़े तैयार करने में अवधारण, विधितंत्र, उपयुक्त स्रोत सामग्री और आधार वर्ष के बारे में मत वैमन्य रहा है। परिणामतः विभिन्न समयों में विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अनुमानों की तुलना नहीं की जा सकती। परन्तु उपलब्ध सूचना से प्रतीत होता है कि बिहार की प्रति व्यक्ति आय अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में काफी कम है।

2. पर्याप्त बुनियादी सुविधाओं का अभाव, समाज की सामन्तवादी संरचना, शिक्षा की दृष्टि से पिछड़ापन, उच्चमी भावना का अभाव और इसी प्रकार के अन्य कारण जैसे विभिन्न प्रकार के जटिल घटकों के कारण बिहार के आर्थिक विकास का स्तर अपेक्षित स्तर विभन्न रहा है। समय-समय पर बाढ़ और अकाल जैसे प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों में भी इसमें महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका बढ़ा की है।

3. बिहार के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास के स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिए पहले ही कई उपाय अपनाए जा चुके हैं। क्रमिक पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं (तीन वार्षिक योजनाओं 1966-69 सहित) में अनेक ऐसे उपाय सुझाये गये थे जिनका उद्देश्य बिहार का विकास करना था। अपेक्षित पिछड़ा होने के कारण बिहार की चौथी योजना को अनुपाततः अधिक केन्द्रीय सहायता मिली है। राज्य में स्थापित केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं पर भी काफी विनियोजन किया गया है। राज्य के कतिपय क्षेत्रों का औद्योगिक विकास में पिछड़ापन दूर करने के लिए देश भर में आरम्भ की गई स्कीमों में सरकारी वित्त स्थानों द्वारा रियायती दर पर धन उपलब्ध करना और दो चुने हुए औद्योगिक

पिछड़े राज्यों में नये औद्योगिक एकाई को नियत पूंजीगत विनियोजन में केन्द्रीय हमदाद देने की स्कीम, बिहार में भी लागू की गई है। लघु तथा सीमान्त कृषकों एवं कृषि-श्रमिकों के विशेष कार्यक्रम, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रम तथा बारानी खेती की स्कीम भी राज्य में शुरू की गई है। बिहार सरकार भी पिछड़ी सामाजिक दशाओं के निराकरण, सड़कें तथा अन्य अपेक्षित बुनियादी आधार स्थापित करने के लिए भी कदम उठा रही है। छोटा नागपुर डिवीजन जहाँ की आबादी का अधिकांश भाग आदिम जाति के लोगों का है, के लिए एक विकास बोर्ड स्थापित किया गया है ताकि क्षेत्र की विशेष आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जा सके।

राज्य की आयोजन क्षमता में सुधार करने तथा राज्य योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए भी बिहार सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है। ये जिला योजनाएं राज्य की आवश्यकताओं, प्राथमिकताओं और इस काम के लिए जुटाये जाने वाले संसाधनों के आधार पर समस्त राज्य का समेकित विकास करने के लिए अधिक तर्क पूर्ण आधार प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।

Toilet preparations sold in India

5849. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 99 per cent of the toilet preparations sold in India contain "Hexachlorophene";

(b) if so, whether it is a dangerous chemical and causes "brain seizures" in burn cases if washed with it and skin irritation to women using feminine deodorant sprays and whether babies washed regularly with the preparations absorb "Hexachlorophene" which accumulates in the body; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to ban the use of "Hexachlorophene" in all kinds of soaps, shampoos, tooth pastes and special preparations used to wash new-born babies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Hexachlorephene is used in certain cosmetic products but many of the popular soaps, tooth-pastes, cosmetics and toilet preparations do not contain Hexachlorophene; it would not therefore, be correct to say that 59 percent toilet preparations sold in India contain Hexachlorophene.

(b) and (c). It has been established that the use of Hexachlorophene has got some adverse effects though it is used as an antiseptic in toiletries. Government have, therefore, issued instructions to the Health authorities and various organisations concerned, drawing their attention to the reported toxicity of Hexachlorophene and suggesting to them to advise the medical officers under their jurisdiction to discontinue the use of Hexachlorophene solution for infant bathing in case this practice is being adopted by them.

Certain recommendations made by the Drugs Consultative Committee set up under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in this regard are also under examination.

Preparation of map indicating Bangla Desh

4850. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to prepare new maps indicating Bangla Desh as an independent country for the benefit of students in different States and Union Territories and for use in Government Offices and the general public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The Survey of India is taking steps to issue revised editions of the Wall "Map of India and Adjacent Countries", and Railway and Road maps of India, indicating 'Bangladesh' as an independent Country. The existing unsold stock of maps with the Survey of India is also being corrected by hand-stamping

Manufacture of Indigenous Tractors in Rampur

4851. SHRI P MPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Testing Centre of the Central Government has made an inspection of the tractors indigenously produced in Rampur District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the tractors were found suitable for the use of farmers; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to grant licence to the tractor manufacture for the production of such tractors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) No such tractor has been received at the Testing Centre at Budni for inspection or tests.

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

Creation of Task Forces in Government Departments

4852. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the declaration of the President of India regarding the creation of task forces has been implemented in any of the Departments of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and if not, within what time Government propose to create the said forces ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER, OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Task forces have been set up in all Ministries/Departments concerned with the socio-economic programme mentioned in the President's Address.

(b) The main functions of the task forces are the following:—

To draw up plans with physical and financial targets; expedite the obtaining and issue of sanctions; identify areas where difficulties exist and devise measures to overcome them; review progress periodically and ensure, as far as possible that the targets set are achieved.

Irregularities in the Accounts of Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Darbhanga (Bihar)

4853. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of audit of Accounts for the year 1965-66, irregularities to the tune of Rs. 7.25 lakh were discovered in the accounts etc. of the Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh in Darbhanga (Bihar);

(b) whether any more irregularities have been detected since then; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Khadi & Village Industries Commission has stated that Sangh's auditors pointed out discrepancies in the loan account to the extent of Rs. 5.24 lakhs (and not Rs. 7.25 lakhs) while auditing the accounts of Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh during 1965-66. These discrepancies were rectified and accepted by the auditors except for Rs. 3.05 lakhs for which the matter is being investigated by the Commission,

(b) The Commission's Internal Audit party reviewed in May, 1970, the accounts and financial position of the Sangh for the year 67-68. It did not reveal any serious irregularities.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Computer System for Software Development

4854. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals which have been finalised in the case of M/s. I.B.M., M/s.

ICL, TELCO, in connection with the import of computer system for software (for export) development ; and

(b) when they are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b): To develop the export of computer software, it was contemplated that individuals/firms might be allowed to import one computer each provided that :—

(i) they agreed with certain conditions about the purpose for which such imported computers were to be used ; and (ii) they guaranteed to earn, over a period of 5 years, 2 times the foreign exchange (3 times in case of foreign firms like IBM/ICI) needed for import of the computer, etc.

All the three firms mentioned have submitted schemes for import of computers M/s. IBM have not accepted the conditions prescribed ; M/s. ICL have not replied to the letter conveying to them the conditions ; and M/s. TELCO have since withdrawn the application.

Export of Khadi Goods

4855. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the actual profit earned from export of Khadi goods to foreign countries during 1970-71;

(b) whether the demand of Khadi goods from foreign countries has been increasing;

(c) whether his ministry has asked for further improvement of Khadi goods for export; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) A sum of Rs. 5.33 lacs was earned by export of Khadi by Khadi Bhavan. There were sales for Rs. 05.5 lakhs in the international trade fairs and exhibitions in which Commission participated.

(b) There are indications of increasing demands for silk khadi like tussar matka khadi, embroidered fabrics and ready made printed garments in western countries. Commission has entrusted to the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade the work of exploring the market for khadi fabrics in U.S.A., U. K. and Japan

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

हिन्दुस्तान टेक्स्टाइल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा किये गए निर्यात का कुल मूल्य

4856 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान टेक्स्टाइल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा वर्ष 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 में कितने मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) इस संस्थान के उत्पादन के कितने प्रतिशत भाग की खपत देश में और कितने प्रतिशत की विदेशों में हो रही है; और

(ग) क्या यह कंपनी पूरी उत्पादन क्षमता में काम कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क)	वर्ष	निर्यात का मूल्य
	197 -71	27.74 लाख रुपये
	1971-72	7.27 लाख रुपये

(ख)	वर्ष	स्थानीय बिक्री	निर्यात
	1970-71	92%	8%
	1971-72	98%	2

(ग) यद्यपि संस्थापित मशीनों की, दो पारी में उत्पादन क्षमता, 8,500 यूनिट वार्षिक है तथापि आवश्यकता के अनुसार जनशक्ति नियोजित कर तथा उत्पादन प्रणाली के विकास द्वारा एक पारी में ही 5,500 यूनिटों का उत्पादन हो रहा है। वर्तमान वर्ष में अंशतः दो पारियां चला कर 6200 यूनिट तैयार करने का लक्ष्य है।

Aid to Small Scale Industries

4857. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any help was sought for small scale industries in the country by the

Chairman, Small Scale and Ancillary Council of the All India Manufacturers Organisation; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

कुटीर उद्योगों द्वारा वस्तुओं का निर्यात

4858. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुटीर उद्योगों द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं भारत से भेजी जाती हैं, और

(ख) इन तीन वर्षों में इन उद्योगों ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापति पर रख दी जायेगी।

Lack of Export from Small Scale Industries

4859. SHRI NAWAI KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of small scale units in the country has increased but their production and exports of their products have not increased correspondingly, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) There has been increase in the number of units, their production as well as exports.

Absorption of ad-hoc staff of grade IV of the C. I. S.

4860. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that on March, 1970, the then Minister of Information & Broadcasting, Shri Satya Narain Sinha, while addressing the general body meeting of the Central Information Service Association had said in connection with the

'Rationalisation Scheme' initiated by Central Information Service Association that persons working on *ad-hoc* basis against grade IV posts of Central Information Service would be absorbed;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The then Minister of Information & Broadcasting, Shri Satya Narain Sinha, in his speech at the Annual General Body Meeting of the Central Information Service Association, held on March 7, 1970, had stated that the proposals for rationalisation of the Central Information Service also provided for absorption of these *ad-hoc* appointees.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to take further action towards Implementation of the rationalisation proposals till the report of the Third Pay Commission is received and decisions taken by the Government on their recommendations.

Utilisation of Licences by Birla Group of Industries

4861. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of licences issued during 1970 and 1971 to the following firms belonging to Birla Group of Industries:

- (1) Eastern Service and Marketing Company Limited
- (2) Orient Paper Mills
- (3) Gwallor Webbing Company Limited and
- (4) Hyderabad Agencies Limited;

(b) whether these licences have been fully utilised by the said firms; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No Industrial Licence has been issued to any of these concerns during the calendar years 1970 and 1971.

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

Financial Assistance Sought by Bihar to Remove Unemployment

4862. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have sought financial assistance from the Central Government with a view to solving the problem of unemployment among Engineers, Graduates, Post Graduates and Doctors in the State; and

(b) if so, the amount of money given by Central Government to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DILARIA): (a) and (b) No such proposal has so far been received from the Government of Bihar. The Planning Commission has, however, recently addressed the Government of Bihar to formulate employment programmes involving an outlay upto Rs. 55 crores in 1972-73 on the understanding that the State Government could be given additional Central Assistance upto a ceiling of Rs. 2.75 crores, the balance being mobilised by the State Government and to forward the schemes for consideration in the Planning Commission.

Production of 'Jawahar Wrist Watch' in H. M. T.

4863. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the "Jawahar Wrist Watch" is out of production in H.M.T. factory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of Jawahar Wrist Watches produced and sold in the country and exported; and

(d) whether export of this watch has earned a huge amount of foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

(c) 31532 Jawahar watches have been produced till 31st March, 1972, out of which 31,224 watches have been sold in the country and 6 watches have been exported.

(d) The foreign exchange earned on the export of Jawahar watches is not very significant.

Issue of Licences for Manufacture of Scooters in Backward Areas

4864. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for grant of licences for manufacture of Scooters received up to the end of 1971;

(b) the number and names of parties to whom licences have been granted, with areas of location of the proposed plants; and

(c) the number of licences assigned to backward areas with names of Districts and States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) to (c). In response to a Press Note issued in October, 1969, forty-five applications for grant of licences for the manufacture of scooters were received, upto the end of 1971. No industrial licence has been granted to any of these applicants as yet. However, letters of intent have been granted to 23 of them, the details of which are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1922/72]

Properties owned by Union Ministers

4865. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of property owned and possessed by Union Ministers;

(b) whether statements in respect of the properties owned by these Ministers are

received by her, and if so, whether annually or half-yearly; and

(c) whether such statements are verified as to their correctness?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) to (c). Under the Code of Conduct for Ministers, the Union Ministers submit to the Prime Minister their statements of assets and liabilities at the time of their assuming office and thereafter annually. These statements are examined to the extent possible. The statements are submitted to the Prime Minister in confidence, and the House would, therefore, appreciate that it would not be appropriate for the details of these statement to be disclosed.

Properties owned by Officers of Government of India

4866. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of properties owned and possessed by the Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India;

(b) whether they submit statements showing properties owned by them to Government and if so, whether annually or half-yearly; and

(c) whether such statements are verified as to their correctness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Under the relevant Conduct Rules applicable to them, the Government servants have to submit a statement of properties at the time of their initial appointment under Government and thereafter annually. These statements are kept, after necessary scrutiny, in the custody of the appropriate authorities. Since the statements are submitted by the Government servants in confidence, the House would appreciate that it would not be appropriate to disclose the contents thereof.

Set-back to Industrial Growth due to Restrictions imposed by Monopolies Commission

4867. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the restrictions imposed by the Monopolies Commission were responsible for the great set-back to industrial growth in the country during the last few years;

(b) whether the restrictions had caused inordinate delay in the clearance of important industrial projects; and

(c) the steps being taken to speed up the industrial growth ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) The role of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is of an advisory nature and it makes its recommendation in respect of the proposals relating to substantial expansion and/or establishment of new undertakings under Sections 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act which are referred to it by the Central Government.

(b) In view of (a) above unless specific instances are quoted no general answer can be given.

(c) The Government on its side has taken steps both on the policy side as well as on the procedural side for accelerating the rate of industrial growth. The revised licensing policy, as enunciated in February, 1970 is expected to help in the creation of added capacities in the various industrial sectors. Amongst other things, units involving investment upto Rs. 1 crore, and expansion schemes involving investment upto Rs. 1 crore in the case of units having fixed assets of less than Rs. 5 crores, subject to certain conditions, are exempt from the provisions of licensing under the revised licensing policy. Further, on 1.1.72 the Government announced a list of 54 specified industries permitting industrial undertakings engaged in them on single or double shift working to work on the basis of maximum utilisation of the licensed capacity and in

other cases, where the units have not been licensed on shift basis, to increase their production upto 100% of the licensed capacity subject to certain conditions.

A number of public notices have been issued inviting applications for setting up new capacities or expansion in a number of industries. Raw material imports have been liberalised during the last two years. Import of steel has been specially liberalised. Small scale industries are being given positive assistance.

Approvals for import of capital goods have been speeded up.

Besides liberalisation in the field of policy, the Government has also geared up its licensing machinery and introduced procedures specially directed towards the speedy disposal of licences and capital goods applications. Considerable progress has been registered in imparting speed to the disposal of industrial licence applications.

All these measures are expected to accelerate industrial production over the coming months. The situation is being closely watched and other measures will no doubt be taken whenever warranted by circumstances.

History of Communist Party of India

4868. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of British India used to compile a "History of Communism in India" based on secret C. I. D. reports with the object of persecuting Communists and suspected Communists;

(b) whether even after 1947, the intelligence Bureau continued to compile a "History of the Communist Party of India" for confidential use and if so, with what purpose;

(c) in which year the last volume of this History was published and whether further volumes are planned; and

(d) whether these "confidential" publications are maintained in the National Archives ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) The following four compilations relating to the History of Communist Party of India were published before independence by the Government of India;

1. Communism in India (1926 by Sir Cecil Kaye.
2. Communism in India (1924-27) by D. Petrie.
3. India and Communism (1933) by H. Williamson.
4. India and Communism (Revised up to 1st January, 1935) by H. Williamson.

These publications have been kept in the Library of the National Archives and are available for consultation to bonafide research scholars.

(b) to (d) Notes on the History of Communist Party of India upto 1961 have been compiled for confidential departmental purposes. They are not available for consultation. There is no proposal to compile further material on the subsequent History of the party.

Denial of benefits to released ECO's appointed in unreserved posts as against those appointed in reserved vacancies

4869. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether former Emergency Commissioned Officers of the Armed Forces who have taken up civilian appointments with Government in un-reserved vacancies are being denied the service benefits of pay and seniority which are extended to E.C. Os. who are selected/appointed against reserved vacancies ?

(b) if so, the reasons for such discrimination against those ECO's who have been selected/appointed to unreserved vacancies on merit and often through competitive; and

(c) whether Government will consider removal of this discrepancy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). In terms of the existing rules, emergency commissioned officers are allowed the benefit of antedated seniority and pay fixation on account of the service rendered by them in the army on appointment to reserved vacancies in civil posts. Orders have also been issued to give weightage for the army service for initial pay fixation on appointment of released officers to vacancies not specifically reserved for them. The question of extending the benefit of seniority to released officers in unreserved vacancies is under examination.

Nature of security checks on Central Government Service recruits

4870. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the nature of security checks, in existence at present on the various cadres recruited to the Central Government Services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The reference is presumably to the system of verifications of character and antecedents before appointment to a service or post under the Government of India. In order to ensure that persons in Government service are loyal, upright and impartial, it is necessary for Government to exercise discretion in the matter of appointment with a view to seeing that persons who are likely to abuse the confidence placed in them are not appointed in public services. The appointing authority has also to satisfy itself that the candidate is in all respects suitable for appointment to the service or post in question. No person is considered unfit for appointment solely because of his political opinions. Persons who would be unsuitable for appointment would be those who may have been convicted of criminal offences involving moral turpitude and those who have indulged in malpractices at examinations conducted by Public Service Commissions or Universities and who are debarred by them from consideration for employment.

The criteria for determining the suitability of candidates for Central Government

employment were amplified in 1967 to clarify to the appointing authorities and to the State Governments (through whose authorities such verification is done) that an individual may be considered unsuitable for public employment on the ground of his actual participation in, or association with, any objectionable activities or programmes. Specifically, the following shall be considered undesirable for employment in civil posts under the Central Government :—

- (a) those who are, or have been members of or associated with any body or association declared unlawful after it was so declared; or
- (b) those who have participated in, or associated with, any activity or programme—
 - (i) aimed at the subversion of the Constitution;
 - (ii) aimed at the organised breach or defiance of the law involving violence;
 - (iii) prejudicial to the interests of sovereignty and integrity of India or the security of the State; or
 - (iv) which promotes on grounds of religion, race, language, caste or community, feelings of enmity or hatred between different sections of the people.

Additional security check on candidates selected for Central Government services from Kerala

4871. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any additional security check on the candidates selected to the Central Government Services from Kerala State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this additional security check-up is also there on candidates selected from any other State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The criteria, for 'verification of character and antecedent' of candidates from Kerala are exactly the same as are applicable to candidates belonging to other States. The difference is only that of procedure since, while other State Government have accepted the criteria laid down by the Government of India for verification as to the suitability of candidates for appointment to posts under Central Government and have advised their district authorities to carry out verifications accordingly, the Kerala Government did not agree to do so. It, therefore, became necessary for Central Government to arrange for the verification of character and antecedents of the candidates from Kerala for appointment to posts under Central Government through their own agency, the information regarding the criminal activities if any, of the candidates being provided by the local authorities.

P&T department staff quarters in Kerala Towns

4872. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any progress in the proposed scheme to build residential quarters for the Posts and Telegraph Employees in the important towns of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) (i) Construction works are in progress at Trichur (52 quarters) Ernakulam (133 quarters) Kottayam (37 quarters) at a total cost of Rs. 47 lakhs.

(ii) Sanction for a total of Rs. 22 lakhs are under issue for Alleppy (38 qrs). Palghat (33 quarters) and Cannanore (22 quarters).

(iii) Further proposals under consideration are for Calicut,

Badagara, Thodupuzha, Ottapalam Alwaye and Trivandrum. Construction would, however, depend upon availability of funds.

हिमाचल प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में डाक वितरण के लिये हेलीकाप्टर की सेवा

4873. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में डाक वितरण के लिए हेलीकाप्टर की सेवा किम निधि में आरम्भ की जा रही है और इस सेवा के चालू होने से कितने लोगों के लाभान्वित होने की आशा है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचतानन्दन बहुगुणा) : हिमाचल प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों की डाक ले जाने के लिए कोई नियमित हेलीकाप्टर सेवा नहीं है। 16 फरवरी, 1970 में सिर्फ लाहौल और स्पीति घाटी के लिये चडीगढ़ और किलोंग के बीच सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड की हेलीकाप्टर सेवा के जरिये प्रथम श्रेणी की डाक भेजने की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह सुविधा पखवाड़े में एक बार और सिर्फ सदियों के महीनों में ही उपलब्ध है, जब रोहतांग दर्रा बर्फ से ढका रहता है। इस व्यवस्था से लाहौल और स्पीति की करीब 23,000 की पूरी आबादी को लाभ होता है।

Investigation into the death of Dr Sarabhai

4874 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any investigation into the reported doubt as to the unnatural death of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai has been made by the Government; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF

ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The investigations made by the Kerala Government revealed that Dr. Sarabhai's death was due to natural causes.

बिहार में घटती हुई औसत आय

4875. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में गत 10 वर्षों से प्रति वर्ष औसत आय की दर घटती जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार को कोई निर्देश दिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, नहीं। यह लगभग स्थिर है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Renaming of the State of West Bengal

4876. DR. RANEN SEN . will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal wanted to rename that State and urged the Centre to bring constitutional amendment to this effect; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No such proposal has been received from the State Government

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार खादी कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा हड़ताल

4877. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय खादी कर्मचारी संघ के ग्राह्य-वन पर खादी कर्मचारी संघ, बिहार के कर्मचारियों ने भी अप्रैल, 1972 में हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) उस हड़ताल में कितने कर्मचारी सम्मिलित हुए और इससे उस उद्योग एवं व्यवसाय को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी ; और

(घ) क्या इस हानि के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठे की जा रही है, समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Non-Utilisation of money set Apart for new Regional Laboratories And other Projects

4878. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the reasons for the non-utilization of Rs 250/- lakhs set aside for new Regional Laboratories ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) A tentative provision of Rs 248.00 lakhs was made for setting up new projects/Regional Laboratories in the draft 4th Five Year Plan proposals of the C. S. I. R. The Board of Scientific and Industrial Research (BSIR) at its meeting held on 30th September, 1970 while considering the setting up of new Regional Laboratories and other new projects during the plan period decided that the Plan proposals should be examined from the point of view of priorities in relation to those of the country's economic development plan. The plan proposals of the CSIR are being scrutinised from this view point.

Evaluation of Research and Development Projects

4879. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the organisation responsible for the evaluation of various Research and Development projects ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) The Government have from time to time arranged for evaluation of the Research and Development activity of various Research and Development organisations by specially constituted teams of experts. There is, however, no single organisation responsible for the evaluation of the R&D work of all the R&D Organisations in the country. Because of the range and variety of scientific disciplines involved in such evaluation, there cannot be one single organisation adequate for such tasks. Periodic reviews of the working of various organisations or research institutes have been carried out. Thus the work of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Indian Council of Medical Research and Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been periodically reviewed by special Committees of experts. It has, however, to be remembered that criteria for evaluation of the work of different organisations cannot be the same.

Menaka Rocket

4880. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of Atomic Energy be pleased to State :

(a) the probable reasons for the Menaka Rocket fired on February 15, 1972 developing dangerously high pressure in the chamber resulting in chamber failure;

(b) how this set back affect our capability of launching our own satellite by 1974; and

(c) the efforts being made so that such a failure does not recur ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI). (a) There are several probable reasons for the failure of the Menaka Rocket fired on February 15, 1972 from Thumba, such as tolerances in the hardware chamber used, differences in process and production control in batch to batch preparation of the propellant, insufficient insulation thickness and variations in the properties of raw materials used in the propellant. Some, or all of these to varying degree, could have caused the failure. The Menaka rocket is not a proven system but is in a developmental stage, and failures of rockets in test firings at developmental stage are not uncommon.

(b) This failure does not affect in any way our programme for the development of capability for launching our own satellite.

(c) Several remedial steps have been taken to avoid such failures in future, these include the achievement of close tolerances using accurate dies, redesign of insulator with a higher factor of safety, static-tests of a few motors selected at random for determining their flight worthiness from a batch of motors produced and enhanced acceptance standards of propellant ingredients.

Utilisation of Licences Issued during 1971

4881. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Industrial licences issued during the last three years and the number of licences which have been utilized?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): During the calendar years 1969, 1970 and 1971 the following number of industrial licences were issued—

Year.	No of Ind licences issued	(COB)
1969	221	18
1970.	263	123
1971	626	309
Total,	1210	450

Out of the above, 450 licences have been issued for carrying on business. In respect of these the parties have either already established the capacities licensed to them or have taken effective steps for implementing the licensed capacities during the period of delicensing of industries concerned or otherwise during the period of exemption from the provisions of the Ind (D&R) Act.

In respect of the remaining licences, it is stated that generally the setting up of capacities in accordance with the licences issued takes about two to three years after issue of the industrial licences. The parties to whom licences have been issued from 1969 onwards are believed to be engaged in the process of setting up their capacities in most cases.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की मांग

4883. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर तथा घार जिलों में स्विन-किन स्थानों पर टेलीफोन एक्स-चेंज की मांग है तथा कब, ,

(ख) कहा-कहा मार्बंजित टेलीफोन (पब्लिक काल ग्राफिस) की मांग है तथा कब, ,

(ग) स्विन-किन स्थानों पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की विस्तार की मांग की गई तथा कब से, और

(घ) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) से (घ) . एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये सहाय्य LT—1923/72]

पासपोर्ट या बीजा की अवधि समाप्त हो जाने के बाद भी भारत में रहने वाले विदेशी

4884. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में इस समय कितने विदेशी ऐसे रह रहे हैं जिनके पासपोर्ट या बीजा की अवधि समाप्त हो चुकी है और वे भूमिगत होकर रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से पाकिस्तान से आये विदेशियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उन्हें उनके देश वापस भेजने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई तथा भविष्य में सरकार द्वारा उस बारे में क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जाने हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) में (ग) सूचना प्रकृतित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान सरकार को राजनैतिक बलों का सहयोग

4885. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तथा दिसम्बर, 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान कुछ राजनैतिक दलों ने भारत सरकार के पक्ष का समर्थन नहीं किया था और उन्होंने सरकार के युद्ध प्रयासों में अपना सहयोग नहीं दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन दलों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त युद्ध के दौरान जमायते इस्लामी पार्टी ने क्या रुख अपनाया था और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) . पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध के दौरान राष्ट्रीय एकता की एक अभूतपूर्व लहर देखने में आई थी और सभी राजनैतिक दलों ने इस चुनौती का सामना करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय प्रयत्नों में अपना समर्थन व्यक्त किया था ।

(ग) युद्ध में पहले इस संगठन ने बंगला देश की घटनाओं के बारे में कुछ अस्पष्ट रुख अपनाया था । किन्तु युद्ध के बाद बताया जाता है कि संगठन ने बंगला देश की वास्तविकता को स्वीकार करते हुए प्रस्ताव पारित किये हैं ।

Amount being Incurred on Pension of Freedom Fighters

4886. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount being incurred on Pensions of freedom fighters, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : Number of persons who have been granted pension from the Central Revenues under the scheme of pension for freedom fighters who had been imprisoned in the Andamans or deported to jails outside the country.

State/Union Territory	No of Beneficiaries	Pension per month (in Rs.)
1	2	3
West Bengal	208	41,400
Assam	1	250
Tripura	15	3,300
Bihar	7	1,500
Mysore	1	200
Andhra Pradesh	1	250
Pondicherry	1	150
Uttar Pradesh	10	2,020

1	2	3
Maharashtra	2	450
Gujarat	1	200
Goa	6	1,550
Delhi	4	750
Punjab	8	1,300
Haryana	1	100
Total	266	Rs. 53,420/-p. m.

Note

In addition to the above an amount of Rs. 12000/-per year is paid to 13 descendants of those who took part in the 1857 movement.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries in Backward Areas of Mysore during Fourth Plan

4887 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Small-Scale Industries proposed to be set up in the backward areas of Mysore State during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) Information has been sought from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) With effect from the year 1969-70, Central assistance to the State for implementing Schemes in the State Plan are in the form of block grants and loans, for the State Annual Plan as a whole and is not tied to different heads of development. Hence it is not possible to indicate the Central assistance given specifically for Small Scale Industries.

Classification of Small Auto-Exchanges Around Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh as Local Area of Chittoor Exchange.

4890. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to classify small auto-exchanges at Bangarupalem, Aragenda and Irala within 20 Kilometer radius of Chittoor

in Andhra Pradesh as within the local area of Chittoor Exchange, so that the public may have direct contract with these places at local call rates as is being done now at Tirupathi ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No.

(b) The Scheme will be uneconomical.

Proposal to Establish Newspaper Finance Corporation

4891. SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether any progress has been achieved regarding the proposal to establish Newspaper Finance Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : Yes, Sir. It is hoped to re-introduce the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Newspaper Finance Corporation as soon as possible.

Proposal for Tackling problem of Unemployment

4892. SHRI VFKARIA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 371 on 1st December, 1971 regarding the proposal for tackling problem of unemployment and state the number of persons employed under various schemes scheme-wise, which have been introduced to remove, both rural and urban, unemployment among educated, and illiterate people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign collaboration agreements for setting up industries during 1971

4893. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the proposals for foreign collaboration in regard to the setting up of industries in India made during 1971 on which decision has not yet been taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : Out of the total number of 456 foreign collaboration application received during 1971, 233 proposals are still under consideration.

Raising of New P & T Colonies in the country

4894. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Plan for raising new P & T Colonies in the various ; P. & T. Circles in the country ; and

(b) if so, the break-up, of Circle-wise, and the location of the proposed Colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, a list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1924/72].

Adoption of standards formulated by I.S.I. in various organisations

4895. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Standards formulated by the Indian Standard Institution so far ;

(b) the number of standards which are of direct interest to consumers ; and

(c) the percentage of standards which

have been adopted by various official and non-official organisations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) . As on 31st March, 1972, a total of 6817 Indian Standards are in force, out of which 887 standards are of direct interest to consumers.

(c) As on 31st March, 1972, 80% of Indian Standards (numbering 5179) have been adopted by various official and non-official organisations.

पीलीभीत डाकघर भवन का पुनः निर्माण

4896. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पीलीभीत शहर के सिटी पोस्ट ऑफिस की इमारत बड़ी जीर्णविस्था में है और यह वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के सानुरूप नहीं है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस इमारत का पुनः निर्माण करवाने का है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक इसका पुनः निर्माण किया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा)

(क) पीलीभीत का सिटी डाकघर जिस किराए की इमारत में काम कर रहा है, उसकी विभाग ने अपने खर्चों से मार्च, 1971 में नये विरे से मरम्मत कराई है। डाकघर के काम-काज के लिये जितनी जगह की जरूरत है, उतनी जगह इस इमारत में मौजूद है।

(ख) चूंकि यह इमारत एक विभागीय इमारत नहीं है इसलिये इसका पुनर्निर्माण कराना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (ख) में बताई गई स्थिति के आधार पर इस इमारत के पुनः निर्माण का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा का गिरता हुआ स्तर

4897. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में सम्मिलित होने वाले नवयुवक और नवयुवतियों की योग्यता का स्तर प्रतिदिन गिरता जा रहा है और उनका स्तर भारतीय सिविल सेवा के अधिकारियों के स्तर से बहुत कम है ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा अधिकारियों के ऐसोसिएशन ने भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के प्रशिक्षण पर तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों के प्रति अपना असंतोष प्रकट किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) सन् 1943 के बाद भारतीय सिविल सेवा में कोई भर्ती नहीं हुई। भारतीय सिविल सेवा के वास्तविक कर्त्तव्या और कार्यों को निभाने के लिये ही 1946 में एक नई सेवा, अर्थात् भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा, का गठन किया गया। अनुच्छेद 312 (2) के रूप में भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा को संविधान में मान्यता मिली। भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के 75 प्रतिशत पदों की भर्ती एक प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के आधार पर की जाती है, जिसका स्तर उतना ही ऊँचा है जितना कि इससे पूर्ववर्ती भारतीय सिविल सेवा की परीक्षा का। भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के गठन के बाद, सरकार के कार्यों में अत्याधिक वृद्धि हुई है, विशेषकर अर्थ एवं विकास के क्षेत्रों में, जिससे जिला स्तर तथा अन्य स्तरों पर भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के पदाधिकारियों का पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को जीवन्त कार्य रूप देने के कारण कर्त्तव्य भार काफी बढ़ गया है। इसमें कोई

शक नहीं कि इन अधिकारियों ने इन नये क्षेत्रों में जहाँ उच्च स्तर के बुद्धिबल, कौशल, एवम् क्षमता की आवश्यकता रहती है, अपना कार्य हर प्रकार से कुशलता पूर्वक निभाया है, जिससे इनकी कार्य कुशलता तथा क्षमता का स्तर पूर्ववर्ती भारतीय सिविल सेवा के अधिकारियों से किसी भी प्रकार कम नहीं, भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा (भर्ती) नियम, 1954 की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार भारतीय सिविल सेवा के अधिकारी भी अब भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के सदस्य हो गये हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान्।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Foreign Tours of Managing Director of N. I. D. C. Limited

4898. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Managing Director of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited undertook foreign tours during February-March 1972, and

(b) if so, the places visited, the period and purpose of the tour and the total amount spent in this behalf in Indian and foreign currency ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Managing Director of NIDC Limited, visited the following places during his tour abroad from 19.2.72 to 31.3.72.—

Rio-de-Janeiro,
Recife,
Buenos Aires,
Santiago,
Lima,
Dallas,
Pittsburgh,
New York,
London,

Paris,
Frankfurt,
Florence and
Tokyo

The purpose of the tour was as follows:—

- (i) As a Member of the Public Sector Delegation to explore the possibilities of trade and setting up of joint ventures in Latin America.
- (ii) To explore the possibilities of securing business for the NIDC.
- (iii) To have technical discussions and to finalise agreements with collaborators for the Pumps and Compressors Project and the Gas Cylinder Project of M/s. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., for which the NIDC are acting as Consultants.

Expenditure:

Indian Currency: Rs. 29,000 (Approx.)

Foreign Currency: £ 475 and \$ 320 as released by the Reserve Bank of India.

The expenditure on the tour from 12th to 31st March, 1972, has to be borne by Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited.

Legislation for recognition of Industrial Development Consultants

4900. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the translation of industrial enterprise ideas into project reports is at present handled by any authorised agencies; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to recognise Industrial Development Consultants on the same lines as architects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) A panel is being set up to examine the question of enacting a legislation to re-

gulate the activities of technical consultancy organisation.

Self-Sufficiency in Employment

4901. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate period within which the country can attain near full employment; and

(b) the steps being taken to achieve self-sufficiency in employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The magnitude of unemployment in the country is such that it will not be appropriate to indicate any firm date by which near full employment can be achieved. Emphasis in future planning is on the creation of more employment opportunities and not on growth of the economy alone. However, it should be pointed out that even in some of the most developed countries, it has not been possible to attain full employment. Several employment oriented programmes have already been introduced during the last two years. Some of them are directed toward stabilising employment in the rural sector where there is considerable under-employment at present. A number of schemes for providing employment to educated job seekers have also been introduced. An Expert Committee on Unemployment, appointed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, is also studying this question with a view to formulating concrete proposals for a solution of this problem.

Arrest of Pak Spies on Punjab-Rajasthan Border

4902. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that four Pakistani spies have been arrested near Ferozepore on Punjab Rajasthan Border on 1st April, 1972 ;

(b) if so, whether some documents were also recovered from them ; and

(c) whether there is a increase in the number of Pak spies after the Indo-Pak War ; and if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Four persons, suspected to be Pak spies, were arrested in Ferozepur District on 23rd March 1972 and some documents were recovered from them, the cases are under investigation.

(c) Government have no such information Adequate machinery exists to detect and prosecute persons indulging in espionage activities and utmost vigilance is maintained by all concerned agencies in this behalf.

Promotion of staff Artistes to op 'A' Artistes at 60 years of age

4903. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some staff artistes having reached 60 years of age have been promoted to the Class of Top 'Artistes' ; and

(b) if so, number of those artistes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir. All staff artistes graded 'Top ranking, or 'A' were so graded before they reached the age of 60.

(b) Does not arise.

Large Scale Training Scheme of T.V. Personnel

4904. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed Scheme for training Television personnel on a large scale ;

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

(c) whether U. N. E. S. C. O. is prepared to assist the training programme ; and if so, the manner thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a to (c). A TV Training Wing has been set up in the Film and T. V. Institute of India at Poona with assistance under the United National Development Programme. It provides postentry and in-service training to different categories of personnel employed in TV Stations The UNDP assistance will be in the form of fellowships for training Indian personnel abroad, equipment and experts.

Demands of Employees of K. V. I. C.

4905. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of Khadi and Village Industries Commission are protesting against the management for the non-fulfilment of certain demands ;

(b) if so, the demands of the employees ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Employees have represented for the fulfilment of certain demands relating to service conditions and staff benefits, etc. The main demands relate to the question of permanency of the employees, introduction of gratuity scheme and house building loans for them ; these demands have been accepted in principle and their details are under scrutiny.

Progress made by Gujarat State in different Fields

4907. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat State has made rapid progress in its Fourth Plan targets in the first two years of the plan period ;

(b) if so, whether State achieved the highest growth rate in foodgrains production ;

(c) whether the contribution from the mining and manufacturing sector is only marginal ; and

(d) whether Planning Commission will allot some more schemes in the coming Fifth Year Plan for all sided development in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c) The achievements of physical targets during the first two years of the Fourth Plan period under key sectors are, by and large, satisfactory. As regards production, Gujarat achieved a compound annual growth rate of 23.3 per cent during the first two years which is the highest in the country. The Fourth Plan outlay under Industry & Mining sector at Rs. 20 crores is only 4.4 per cent of the total Fourth Plan outlay of Rs 455 crores and contribution of this sector would, therefore, be not as substantial as other sectors. The proposed Fifth Five Year Plan of Gujarat, when finalised, will definitely aim at an integrated and balanced development of the State.

Increase in Plan Allocations for M.P.

4908. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the plan allocations for the Madhya Pradesh State during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the particular sectors in which allocations are proposed to be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) On a review of the resources available for financing the Fourth Five Year Plan of Madhya Pradesh, it has been found that the outlay on the State's Plan can be increased to Rs.435 crores from the present approved outlay of Rs 393 crores. The increase in outlay is proposed to be financed from the State's own resources. A final decision is however, yet to be taken in the matter.

(b) The sectoral allocation of the increased outlay is yet to be decided

प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की रिपोर्ट

4909. श्री विमल मिश्र :

श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 6 अप्रैल, 1972 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने इस आशय की रिपोर्ट दी है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के माध्यम में भ्रष्टाचार फैल रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानून विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : (क) दिनांक 6 अप्रैल, 1972 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में "ग्राफ्ट अमग पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट्स कंट्रिब्यूज" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार, केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की 1970-71 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के सेक्शन 8 में दी गई इस टिप्पणी पर आधारित मालूम होता है कि 'सरकारी कर्मचारियों में भ्रष्टाचार कुछ विस्तार के साथ फैल रहा है, हालांकि इसका प्रभाव विभिन्न विभागों में अलग-अलग है' ।

(ख) भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन की गति को तेज करने के लिए केन्द्रीय खुफिया ब्यूरो तथा विभागीय सतर्कता संगठनों को मजबूत बनाया गया है। लोकपाल तथा लोक-आयुक्त विवेक जो कि इस समय संसद के समक्ष है, इस बुराई को दूर करने का एक और उपाय है। सतर्कता तथा भ्रष्टाचार-निरोध के सम्बन्ध में एक वार्षिक कार्यक्रम बनाकर उसे कार्यान्वित किया

जाता है। कुछ सेंसिटिव (Sensitive) विभागों में विलम्ब को रोकने के लिए प्राकृतिक जांच एवं गहन कार्रवाई जैसे उपाय भी इसमें शामिल हैं। केन्द्रीय मतर्कता आयुक्त द्वारा समय-समय पर भ्रष्टाचार की बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिए दिए गए सुझावों पर पूर्णतया विचार किया जाता है तथा सरकार इन कमियों को दूर करने के उचित उपाय भी करती है।

नेपाल में लगे हुए बिहार के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में सीमा सुरक्षा बल का तैनात किया जाना

4910 श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या नेपाल में लगे हुए बिहार के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में सीमा सुरक्षा बल तैनात करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Telephone Connections provided in Parties in Delhi During Frozen Period of Telephone Exchanges

4911 SHRISAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether certain Telephone Exchanges in Delhi were frozen for any new connection, pending the commissioning of the Idgah Telephone Exchange,

(b) if so, the names of those telephone exchanges which were frozen and the period during which this restriction remained imposed,

(c) whether during this period also certain telephone connections were provided to certain parties, and

(d) if so, the officers responsible for this irregularity and the action proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) Yes

(b) Out of the exchanges which will get relief on the opening of the new Idgah

exchange the following exchanges were frozen from the dates noted against them on exhaustion of connectable capacity

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Karol Bagh
(Level 5) | June, '71 |
| (b) Tis Hazari
(22) | Nov, '69 |

These exchanges will continue to be frozen till some of the capacity in these exchanges is vacated on relief from Idgah exchange

(c) Yes

(d) Telephones have been provided in exceptional cases under orders of appropriate authority in each case hence the question of taking any action against any officers does not arise

Merger of Offices of Grievances Commissioner and Vigilance Commissioner

4912 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have accepted the Vigilance Commissioner's seventh report for the merger of the present separate offices of the Grievances Commissioner and Vigilance Commissioner for the purpose of providing scope to inquire into complaints from the public, and

(b) if so, the features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) In accordance with the provisions of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill 1971, which is already before Parliament, complaints relating to grievances and allegations will be looked into by the institution of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas proposed in the Bill. When this institution is set up after the enactment of the Bill, the functions at present being performed by the Grievances Commissioner and the Central Vigilance Commissioner will accordingly be combined

Separate Postal Division for Balasore and Mayurbhanj Districts, Orissa

4913 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the demand of the people of Balasore and Mayurbhanj Districts of Orissa to open a new and separate Postal Division either at Balasore or at Mayurbhanj District headquarters; and

(b) if not, the immediments in the way of acceding to the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) . There is already a separate Postal Division for Balasore District with headquarters at Balasore. Mayurbhanj District is included in Keonjargarh Division which serves, besides Mayurbhanj District, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal Districts. The Division has its headquarters at Keonjargarh. The bifurcation of Keonjargarh Division is not justified at present in terms of the prescribed standards.

Withdrawal of Armed Forces (Special Power) Regulation No. 2-1968 from Nagaland

4914. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have withdrawn the Armed Forces (Special power) Regulation No. 2 of 1968 from Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a withdrawal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) : As provided in clause 1(4) of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, it ceased to have effect on the 5th April, 1972. By virtue of the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers (Amendment) Act, 1972, the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, containing similar provisions, came into force in Nagaland also on the same day.

Newspaper Print Advisory Committee's views on 10-Page Ceiling on Newspapers

4915. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was no consensus on

10 page ceiling on newspapers in the News Print Advisory Committee; and

(b) if so, the main trends in discussion and views expressed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b) : Of the seven members who attended the meeting, four were in favour of continuing the 10-page ceiling imposed during the quarter January-March 1972, while the other three stated that no page ceiling should be imposed pending the receipt of the report of the Fact Finding Committee appointed by Government to go into the economics of the newspaper industry.

बिहार में निजी क्षेत्र में स्कूटर कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए आवेदन पत्र

4916. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में निजी क्षेत्र में एक स्कूटर बनाने वाले कारखाने की स्थापना के बारे में सरकार को कोई आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस दिए जाने के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति दे दी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो निजी क्षेत्र में कारखाने की स्थापना को स्वीकृति देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). अक्टूबर 1969 में सरकार ने एक प्रेस टिप्पणी निकाली थी जिसके अनुसार उन इच्छुक उद्योगियों से, जो बिना विदेशी सहयोग के पूर्णतः देश में उपलब्ध सामग्री व जानकारी के आधार पर स्कूटर बनाने, को तैयार थे, आवेदन पत्र मांगे गये थे। प्रत्युत्तर में गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र से 45

आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए जिनमें राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम के आवेदन पत्र भी सम्मिलित थे। इनमें से पटना (बिहार) में एक नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का अथवा एनटर प्राइसेज भी था जिसकी वार्षिक निर्माण क्षमता 50,000 स्कूटर की थी। चूंकि इस आवेदन की योजना में प्रेस टिप्पणी की सभी बातें पूरी हो जाती थी इस पार्टी को 24,000 स्कूटर प्रतिवर्ष बनाने के लिये, 25 अगस्त, 1971 को एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया था।

P&T Employees' Quarters in Bihar Circle

4917. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allotted for Bihar Circle for construction of quarters for P&T Employees during Fourth Five Years Plan ;

(b) the amount already invested out of all the allotment ;

(c) whether the Post Master General, Bihar Circle, asked for additional funds and if so, the amount asked for ; and

(d) the funds for construction of staff quarters allotted to other circles but not yet utilised by them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) Rs. 78 lakhs.

(b) Commitment so far is Rs. 54.64 and works against this are in different stages of progress. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is earmarked for staff quarters at Bokaro. Rs. 4 lakhs is earmarked for Darbhanga and case for its sanction is being processed.

(c) Yes Sir, about Rs. 132 lakhs. Having regard to the overall funds position and allocation made to Bihar, allotment of a further sum of Rs. 8 lakhs is under consideration.

(d) None.

P&T Offices in Bihar Circle in rented buildings

4918. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post and Telegraph Offices in Bihar circle functioning in rented building and the amount of rent being paid by the Department ;

(b) the number of building under construction for utilisation by the departmental offices ; and

(c) the probable period by which the buildings under construction are expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) 1108 with monthly rent of Rs. 1,06,195.

(b) 19

(c) 13 in 1972
4 in 1973
2 in 1974

Maintenance of P&T Quarters and Buildings at Patna

4919. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether maintenance work of the P&T quarters and buildings are not being carried out by the P&T Civil Wing, Patna and the Service Unions have demanded an enquiry ;

(b) whether the enquiry has been instituted ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for transferring the maintenance work of P&T buildings back to Post Master Generals and if so, the steps being taken in that direction ?

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

(a) It is not a fact that maintenance work of P&T quarters and buildings at Patna is not being carried out by the P&T Civil Wing. However, one of the Unions has

demand an enquiry about maintenance of building in a Union's meeting with the Post Master General.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposal is under consideration and matter will come up before the P&T Board for decision, shortly.

डाकूप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का निर्माण

4920 श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाकूप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में मार्गों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अक्टूबर, 1970 में दिल्ली में एक बैठक हुई थी और उस बैठक में उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के सचिवों, मुख्य इंजीनियरों और इस्पेक्टर जनरलों ने भाग लिया था ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त बैठक में हुए विचार विमर्श के फलस्वरूप कौन कौन से मार्गों के निर्माण किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है , और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन राज्यों के प्रस्तावों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इन राज्यों को निर्माण हेतु विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देगी ?

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

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में पहुँचने के लिए आवश्यक समझी गई सड़कों के नामों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा जाता है । देखिये सख्या LT-1925/72]

(ग) अन्तर-राज्य सड़कों को बनाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने 100 प्रतिशत ऋण देने के लिए कहा है ।

प्रत्येक राज्य में अन्य सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य अच्छी तरह किस तरीके से किया जा सकता है और धन कहां से उपलब्ध किया जा सकता है, यह प्रश्न राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्र सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, इन्दौर का विस्तार

4921. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आकाशवाणी केन्द्र इन्दौर का विस्तार करने जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा नए उपकरणों के साथ उक्त केन्द्र का विस्तार कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) मध्यम शक्ति के वर्तमान ट्रांसमिटर के स्थान पर उच्च शक्ति का ट्रांसमिटर स्थापित किया जाना है । यह कार्य 1973-74 तक पूरा हो जाने की उम्मीद है ।

Removal of poverty from the country

4923. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA .

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has started working out a time-bound programme to banish poverty in the country ;

(b) if so, the guide-lines for such a programme ; and

(c) when the draft plan in this regard is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) . Eradication of poverty will be one of the main objectives of the Fifth Plan and the Planning Commission is engaged in working out the strategy to achieve the objective.

(c) The draft Plan is expected to be ready by the middle of 1973.

Coloured Pictures on T.V

4924. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps are contemplated to show coloured pictures on T. V. in India in the near future ; and

(b) whether any arrangements have been made with some foreign country to import the technical know-how for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Application from West Bengal for Licences

4925. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications have been received from West Bengal for licences to open new industries or to shift industries from other States to West Bengal, and

(b) the decisions taken on the applications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) 58 applications have been received during 1971 from West Bengal for licences to set up new industries. No application has been received for shifting industrial undertakings from other States to West Bengal.

(b) Against the 58 applications received during 1971, letters of intent have been

The production for the year 1971 is given below:—

Name of the item	A/C unit	Licensed/installed capacity	Production during 1971.
Automobile			
Tyres	Nos	45,79,200	46,59,129
Bicycle tyres	..	2,80,00,000	2,06,63,883
Fan and V.			
Belts	..	52,60,000	56,07,215
Rubber Hoses	Meters	78,40,000	35,06,375
Rubber conveyor Belts	Tonnes	3,702	2,994
Rubber and Canvas			
Footwear	Pairs	550.2 lakhs	447.7 lakhs

granted in 7 cases 12 applications have been otherwise disposed of and the remaining 39 are under consideration of the Government.

Full length film on Struggle for Indian freedom

4926. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether the Ministry propose to produce a full-length film on Indian struggle for freedom in all languages on the occasion of Silver Jubilee of the Indian Independence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : A short film entitled "Road to Freedom", on the Indian struggle for freedom since 1857 is under production on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence. This will be dubbed in all languages. There is no proposal to produce a full-length film.

Production capacity of Rubber Manufacturing Industry

4927. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the production capacity of the rubber manufacturing industry in the country; and

(b) the quantity of natural rubber required for utilising full capacity thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) There are various items which are covered under rubber goods manufacturing industry. The most important items are Automobile tyres, Bicycle tyres, Fan and V Belts, Rubber Hoses, Rubber conveyor belting and Rubber and canvas Footwear.

(b) The quantity of natural rubber used in this industry during the year 1970-1971 was of the order of 87,227 tonnes. The most important item of manufacture under this industry is Automobile Tyres and Tubes and for full utilisation of capacity in respect of tyres and tubes, the estimated requirement of natural rubber will be about one lakh tonnes.

बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में डाक-तार कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर

4928. श्री राम नगत पस्वान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में डाक-तार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र वेला पैलेस में लगभग पचास एकड़ भूमि सरकार के कब्जे में है;

(ख) क्या वहाँ डाक-तार कर्मचारियों के लिए एक अवासीय कालोनी स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कालोनी को कब तक स्थापित कर दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचरीनंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हाँ। 'विला पैलेस' ग्रहण में 62 एकड़ भूमि डाक-तार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र दरभंगा के कब्जे में है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) आशा है कि यह कालोनी जल्दी योजना में ही बन जाएगी।

खादी उद्योग को ऋण तथा अनुदान

4929. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी उद्योग में लगी उन सहकारी समितियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में ऋण तथा अनुदान दिया है और उन में से प्रत्येक समिति को कितनी-कितनी

धनराशि का ऋण अथवा अनुदान दिया गया है, और

(ख) क्या खादी उद्योग अभी तक आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हुआ है और यदि हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) खादी उद्योग में लगी किसी भी सहकारी समिति को केन्द्रीय सरकार से सीधे ऋण और अनुदान नहीं दिये गये हैं। खादी उद्योग के विकास के लिए ऋण और अनुदान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, बम्बई के लिए स्वीकार किये जाते हैं। अनुदान (ऋण पर व्याज के कारण हुई कमी को क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिये दी गई आर्थिक सहायता को मिलाकर) और ऋण जो कि गत तीन वर्षों में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, बम्बई को दिये गये हैं, निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	खादी अनुदान (आर्थिक सहायता को मिलाकर)	लाखों में खादी ऋण
1969-70	10 1.00	222.00
1970-71	1055.00	320.00
1971-72	996.00	487.46

(ख) खादी उद्योग अभी तक इस क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सका क्योंकि खादी का अधिकतर उत्पादन पुराने ढंग के चरखों से कते सूत पर आधारित है और कीमतों में भारी अंतर केवल खादी तथा मिल के कपड़े में ही नहीं अपितु खादी और मिल के धागे से बनाये गये हाथ करवे के कपड़े में भी है।

लघु उद्योगों के लिए कच्चे माल का आयात

4930. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योगों के लिए पिछले वर्ष विदेशों से कौन-कौन सा कच्चा माल आयात किया गया और उसका मूल्य कितना था ; और

(ख) ऐसे लघु उद्योगों के प्रति सरकार का क्या रुख है जिनपर विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय करनी पड़ती है और जिनके स्थान पर अन्य उद्योगों को चालू किया जा सकता है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ताओं की निम्नित किए जाने वाले अन्तिम उत्पादनो के आधार पर कच्चे पदार्थों, हिस्से पृर्जों और फालतू ममान को आयात करने की अनुमति दे दी जाती है। अप्रैल, 1971 से जनवरी 1972 तक की अवधि में जारी किए गये आयात लाइसेंसों का मूल्य 79.15 करोड़ रुपये था। केवल कच्चे पदार्थों के अलग से आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। सरकार सभी क्षेत्रों में देशीय प्रतिस्थापन द्वारा हर संभव आयात को बन्द करने में सतत प्रयत्नशील है।

Regional development plan for south-east resource Region

4931. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the indecision of the Planning Commission has held up detailed studies of a Rs 8,300 crore twelve years regional development plan for the South-East Resource Region, comprising of 26 districts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not finalising the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir The plan is yet to be formulated.

(b) Does not arise.

Regional development plan for south-east Resource region

4932 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of the 12 years Regional Development Plan for the South-east Resource Region ;

(b) the time by which Government propose to clear this plan ; and

(c) the outlines of this Plan regarding the development of Orissa ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

By the Resolution dated the 29th August, 1969 the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Department of works, Housing and Urban Development) authorised the drawing up of a regional development Plan for South-East Resource Region comprising parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. For this purpose, Government constituted a coordinating committee and a Joint Planning Board with the direction that the Joint Planning Board will, after carrying out necessary surveys and investigation, prepare and regional plan for the areas mentioned above and submit it to the Coordinating committee. The Joint Planning Board, in its turn, set up 13 committee for carrying out the necessary studies, and investigations ; the Town And Country Planning Organisation, under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, would carry out the technical secretariat work of these committee.

The 13 Committees appointed by the Joint Planning Board have completed their studies and investigations and have prepared their draft reports. After these draft reports are finalised, they will be submitted to the

Joint Planning Board for necessary action in terms of the resolution of the Government referred to above. In the meanwhile, the Town and Country Planning Organisation has prepared a summary report based on the draft reports of the 13 Committees.

The finalisation of the reports of the 13 committees and their submission to the Joint Planning Board is being expedited. Thereafter these reports will provide material for the preparation of a regional plan, which will, in due course, be considered by the Joint Planning Board and the Coordinating Committee and be submitted for consideration by Government and the Planning Commission. Since the contemplated regional plan covers a large area and is wide in its scope, its preparation, which is being done in a careful manner, is taking some time. Four States are involved and it is not possible to approve the report without proper scrutiny by the Joint Planning Board, the Coordinating Committee and the Planning Commission in consultation with the States concerned. Naturally the process may require some time.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

4933 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number of proposals for foreign collaboration approved in various fields during the whole of the year 1971 ;

(b) how does the number compare with such proposals approved during the year 1970 ; and

(c) what are the prospects for the year 1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : (a) and (b). The total number of foreign collaboration proposals approved in various fields during 1971 was 245 as compared to 183 during 1970.

(c) During the first quarter of 1972 (from 1. 1. 1972 to 31. 3. 1972) 44 foreign collaboration agreements were approved. A total of 162 applications have been received which

are all at various stages of consideration. It is not possible to predict what the total number of foreign collaboration clearances would be for the entire year.

Reorganisation of atomic energy commission

4934. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has been recently reorganised ; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the reorganisation carried out ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Madan Kishore Committee on Extra Departmental Employees of P and T Department

4935. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the life of the Madan Kishore Committee appointed to look into the problems of Extra Departmental Employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, has expired long ago, if so, when the Report was submitted to Government ;

(b) if the report has already been submitted to Government, when it likely to be published and how long Government are likely to take to give decision on the recommendations of the E. D. Committee ; and

(c) whether Government would place a copy of the recommendations before the Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The Committee's term expired on 31-12-1971 and the Report was received by the Government on 16-3-1972.

(b) The report is likely to be published shortly. The recommendations of the Com-

mittee are under the examination of Government.

(c) As soon as a decision is taken ; a statement will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha indicating the salient recommendations and the action taken thereon.

Improvement in Service Conditions of Extra Departmental Employees of P & T Department

4936. SHRI A K GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Extra Departmental Employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Services have been urging for improvement in their service conditions since the day of Independence ; and

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

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

(b) The Government had appointed E.D. Committee to go into the entire questions about the Service conditions of E.D. As. The Committee has submitted its report and the recommendations are under examination.

Setting up of Indo-Ceylon Joint Ventures for utilisation of Raw Materials

4937. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agreement between Ceylon and India to set up Joint Ventures will aim at maximum utilization of raw materials available in that country ; and

(b) whether the goods produced will be marketed only in Ceylon and India or will be sold to other needy countries also ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (HRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) and (b) During the course of bilateral talks between India and Ceylon held in September and November, 1971, certain fields of industries were identified for investigation and follow-up action with a view to promoting industrial collaboration between the two countries. The progress in this behalf was reviewed in the bilateral talks held in April, 1972.

The main criteria for selecting the industries were that they would utilise raw materials available in Ceylon, meet a felt demand in Ceylon and India and have a potential for export to third countries.

Package Scheme to attract Indian Scientists and Technologists working Abroad

4938. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a package scheme has been proposed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to attract Indian Scientists and Technologists working abroad to come back and start their own industries in the country;

(b) whether this package scheme since its announcement had any salutary or restraining effect on the brain drain;

(c) whether amongst those Indian Scientists and Technologists working abroad, some have opted to come back; and

(d) the main features of the Package scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is dra-

wing up a detailed scheme to attract Indian scientists/technologists working in production units abroad, to come back and start their

own industries in this country, particularly in spheres where they may have acquired skills in production technology.

(b) Since the scheme has not yet been finalised, it is too early to consider its effect on brain drain.

(c) There have been some enquiries based on newspaper report from Indian scientists/technologists abroad about the scheme, mentioning that they would like to come back if details are supplied

(d) The main features of the proposed scheme are that scientists/technologists who are experienced in production technology can use their earnings to import essential equipment for starting an industry. They will be offered a package deal consisting of a licence if required, facilities for import of capital goods based upon their own earnings and infra-structure facilities such as power, water and an industrial site/building. They may also be offered financial support if required.

Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project

4939. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Kalpakkam Atomic Energy Project in Tamil Nadu State is going on according to Schedule,

(b) if so, when this project is likely to be commissioned; and

(c) the estimated expenditure ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER

OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The first unit of the Madras Atomic Power Project is expected to attain criticality in 1975 and the second unit in 1976. Full commissioning can be expected a few months thereafter. Work is going on according to this Schedule.

(c) The total estimated cost of the two units is about Rs. 148 crores.

1972-73 के लिए राज्यों की वार्षिक विकास योजनाएँ

4940. श्री शरविन्द नैताम : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य की वार्षिक विकास योजना का परिचय कितना-कितना है और उसमें केन्द्र का अग्रदान कितना है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 में राज्य योजनाओं के लिए दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता की तुलना में वर्ष 1971-72 की योजना में दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता में राज्यवार कितनी-कितनी कटौती की गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1926/72]

Placards and Slogans "Tamil Nadu for Tamilians" appearing in Coimbatore

4941. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that placards with the slogans "Tamil Nadu for Tamilians", "Let Tamil Nadu be liberated" had appeared recently in the Tirupur area of Coimbatore District in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government had made any investigation to find out the organisers and promoters of such secessionist propaganda;

(c) if so, what are the findings thereof; and

(d) what steps have been taken to curb such secessionist activities in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). The State Government have been requested to furnish report, which is awaited.

Film Finance Corporation Investment in Film Industry in South

4942 SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM : Will be Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the total Film Finance Corporation investment since its inception in film industry in the South ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : The Film Finance Corporation

Limited, has from its inception up to 31-3-72, advanced loans amounting to Rs 3,09,356/-, for production of films in South Indian languages.

Opening of Office of Film Finance Corporation at Madras

4943. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-

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

(a) whether the South Indian Film Chamber has urged Government to open a full-fledged office of the Film Finance Corporation at Madras ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) In June 1971, South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, had *inter alia* suggestee to Film Finance Corporation to open a regional office of the Corporation at Madras as also at Calcutta.

(b) No final decision has been taken by the Corporation as yet.

TV Centre in Madras

4944. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:

SHRI B. V. NAIK:

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in setting up a Television Centre at Madras;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far on the project;

(c) when the station is expected to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Site for the Television Centre have been taken over. Test borings for the foundation have been carried out. Architectural drawing for the TV Station buildings are under preparation. Construction

work has been entrusted to Tamil Nadu PWD. Orders for equipment have been placed.

(b) Rs. 5,900/- approx.

(c) By the end of 1973 or beginning of 1974.

Transport Facilities in A.I.R. Offices

4945 SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost-reduction study of transport facilities in A I R. offices at Delhi has been completed; and

(b) the results of this study and action taken by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) and (b) The work is still in the process.

Selection of South Indian Film Songs for Vividh Bharati

4946 SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the selection of South Indian Film songs is made for Vividh Bharati's Dakshin Bharat songs, broadcast every day in Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam and Telugu;

(b) whether there is monotonous repetition of old songs; and

(c) if so, whether steps are being taken to change the pattern of Dakshin Bharat songs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) The selection is made by a Committee after Screening of the film songs obtained directly from the Film Producers, having regard to the music and the language of the song concerned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Change in the Recruitment Policy of UPSE and other Public Undertakings

4947 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to bring about any change in the recruitment policy of the Union Public Service Commission and other Public Undertakings, including the Nationalised Banks, in order to implement to policy of equitable distribution of the available job opportunities; and

(b) if so, the changes proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Recruitment to various services/ posts under Government is governed by the recruitment rules pertaining to such services/ posts framed by Government in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission where such consultation is necessary under the Union Public Service Commission (Exemptions from consultation) Regulations. The Union Public Service Commission makes recruitment in accordance with these rules in so far as Class I and II posts are concerned.

In accordance with the provision of Articles 16 (1) and 16(2) of the Constitution, the recruitment policy of Government has been so framed as to provide equal opportunity

to all citizens in the matter of employment under Government. However, in view of the special provisions of Articles 16(4) and 335, reservations have been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under Government.

The Public Sector Undertakings and the Nationalised Banks have also been directed to make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the lines of the reservations available to these Communities in the services/posts under the Government.

Increase in Radiation over India due to Nuclear Explosions by China

4948. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has made any investigation to ascertain whether there is any increase in radiation over India due to the nuclear explosions by China in recent years;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if there is increase in radiation, how far it will affect the normal life of our people and the steps taken to minimise its effects?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no significant increase in the level of radiation over India due to the nuclear test explosions conducted by China in recent years.

(c) Does not arise.

Film Finance Corporation's Financial Assistance

4949. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will

the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given by the Film Finance Corporation to the different films since 1969 and the names and languages of those films and the amount given to each film;

(b) the number out of these films that have been completed and released;

(c) the number out of them, which have returned the amount; and

(d) the total amount of dues and the steps taken to recover the dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA) (a) Of the loans sanctioned by the Film Finance Corporation during the period from 1.4.1969 to 31.3.1972, the total amount actually disbursed by the Corporation for production of films is Rs. 38, 85, 457. A statement giving names, languages of these films and the amount given to each film is laid on the Table of the House. [Place in Library. See No. L. T-1927/72]

(b) 14

(c) 7

(d) The total amount of dues as on 31st March 1972 against loans given during the period from 1.4.69 to 31.3.72 for production of films is Rs. 39, 19, 002 (including interest). (The total amount of dues on that date on all loans given from inception is Rs. 1,05,48,247 including interest).

The Corporation has been taking necessary steps for recoveries of dues. However, effective recovery of loans in the case of films is possible only after their successful commercial release. Where necessary, the Corporation has taken recourse to legal action also for recovery of loans.

Number of Post Offices in Jaipur with P. C. O. facilities

4950. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Post Offices in Jaipur District of Rajasthan;

(b) the number of such Post Offices where facility of public call offices has been provided; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to increase the number of public call offices in Jaipur District of Rajasthan and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) 591

(b) 105

(c) The Postmaster General, Jaipur has sanctioned public call offices for 5 more Post Offices namely: Bhankrota, Dhani-Boraj, Nangalwerse, Kundal and Kansli in Jaipur District.

Outstanding Telephone Bills from Subscribers

4951. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of telephone bills outstanding against the subscribers in the country and the maximum and minimum period since when the amount is outstanding; and

(b) the reasons for accumulation of the arrears and the action taken or proposed to

be taken by Government to recover such arrears?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) Rs. 582.63 lakhs on 1.1.72 in respect of bills issued upto 30.9.71.

These arrears cover a period of over 25 years i. e. from 1946-47 to 1971-72 (Bills issued upto August/September 1971).

(b) The Department provides service to the telephone subscribers on a credit basis—the credit allowed to a subscriber in the shape of unrepaid local and trunk calls being virtually unlimited. The subscribers are billed for these charges in arrears. Therefore, arrears to some extent are inevitable. The recovery of arrears is a continuous process. Initially this is achieved by such steps as, disconnection of defaulting subscribers, telephones, then by personal contact and correspondence with subscribers and finally legal action where necessary. The recourse to law is possible only in the case of private subscribers and under the existing procedure it has to be ensured that there is reasonable prospect of recovery in such a course.

P.C.Os. attached to Post Offices in Bareilly U. P.

4952. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the present number of Public Call Offices attached to the various Post Offices in Bareilly District in U. P. :

(b) whether all the post offices in Bareilly District of U. P. are connected by public call offices and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) number of Post Offices proposed to be connected with P. C. Os. during the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : (a) 5

(b) No. Telephone facility in the shape of public call offices, is normally provided at a place if the scheme is remunerative. But this facility can be provided even on limited loss at certain categories of stations based on their administrative importance, population and remoteness from the general telecommunication net work. Limited number of tourist centres, Pilgrim centres, Agricultural and Irrigation project sites and townships are also considered for provision of this facility on limited loss. All post offices in Bareilly District do not satisfy the above conditions and hence all of them are not connected by P. C. Os.

(c) It is proposed to open five more Public call offices during the next two years.

Reactivising of O. & M. Units in Different Ministries/Departments

4953. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made so far to reactivise the O & M. Units in various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on "the Machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work" ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Even prior to consideration by government of the ARC's report on Machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work, the Department of Administrative Reforms had, in conjunction with the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance, started the task of reorganising and strengthening the O. & M. Units into composite internal work study units, as part of the reactivation programme.

The government decision to the recommendation of the ARC, apart from calling for a reorganisation and reinforcement of the units in terms of number, quality and level, envisaged a redefinition of the role of such units, setting up of management services units in selected ministries according to requirements, and development of specialisation among the staff manning these units.

So far, the O & M./work study in 29 ministries/departments (out of 29 ministries/departments) and 5 major offices have been reorganised into composite internal work study units. The staffing pattern of a research kind followed for manning these units provides for suitable quality and level of personnel, apart from adequacy in numbers. Model recruitment rules are being framed to ensure a minimum standard in qualifications, training and experience in work study of the persons required to man the posts in these units in the ministries/departments. Guidelines have been circulated to ministries for carrying out a review and revision of the role of the existing O. & M. (internal work study) units.

The Department of Atomic Energy has set up a programme Analysis Group, with functions similar to that of a management services unit. The Department of Electronics have also set up similar group, to serve as a management services unit.

Suitable training courses in basic O & M, and work study subjects are held periodically for appropriate levels of officers to ensure that trained officers are available for manning and/or supervising the O. & M. (internal work study) units.

केन्द्र तथा राज्यों की सेवाओं में पिछड़े वर्गों को दिया गया प्रतिनिधित्व

4954. श्री ईश्वर चौबरी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों का केन्द्र तथा राज्य की सेवाओं में उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुसार उचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों की भांति इन वर्गों के लिये भी सेवाओं में स्थान सुरक्षित करेगी ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानूनी विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा : (क) और (ख). किसी राज्य को सेवाओं का सम्बन्ध वहाँ की राज्य सरकार से ही है। जहाँ तक भारत सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, उसके अधीन सेवाओं में स्थान सुरक्षित रखने के प्रयोजन से अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को छोड़कर किन्हीं दूसरे वर्गों को पिछड़े वर्गों के रूप में मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अलावा, पिछड़े वर्गों के निर्धारण हेतु क्या मानदण्ड हों, इस प्रश्न पर सरकार ने 1953 में समिधान के अनुच्छेद 340 के अधीन बँठाए गए पिछड़े वर्गों के आयोग की रिपोर्ट के 1956 में प्राप्ति होने के बाद विचार किया। आयोग ऐसे विषयगत प्रथम सशय रहित मानदण्डों के पता लगाने में असफल रहा जिनके आधार पर सामाजिक व शैक्षिक पिछड़ापन आँका जा सके। सन् 1961 में सभी मंत्रालयों पर भली भाँति विचार करने के बाद भारत सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया कि पिछड़े वर्गों की अखिल-भारतीय सूची न बनायी जाय। इसलिए भारत

सरकार की सेवाओं में पिछड़े वर्गों के अनुपात का कोई भी मूल्यांकन संभव नहीं होगा। अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अलावा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित रखने का प्रश्न भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन भी नहीं है।

Facilities to relieved Song and Drama Division Artistes

4955. SHRI SHASHI BAUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the period after which an artiste in the Song and Drama Division is declared disfigured from the date of his/her appointment there and the criteria for the same ;

(b) the categories of artistes so declared disfigured and relieved from their jobs ; and

(c) the benefits and facilities provided to these artistes after they are relieved from their jobs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) In the event of deterioration of talent, voice, physique etc. of a staff Artists, renewal/non renewal of contract is determined on the advice of a Screening committee. No period or criteria are prescribed for this purpose.

(b) None.

(c) The benefit of Contributory Provident Fund which is available to all Staff Artists in the Song and Drama Division is available to any artists whose is terminated.

Telephone Exchange, Agartala, Tripura

4956. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present capacity of Telephone exchange at Agartala in Tripura can not cope with the increasing demand of people of Agartala ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made an assessment about the demand for new Telephone Connections with a view to expanding the capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes The present capacity of Telephone Exchange at Agartala is 1080 out of which 941 telephone connections are working and 196 applicants are on the waiting list A Small 50 lines automatic exchange with 31 working connections and no waiting list is also installed at Agartala Airport.

(b) Yes. The assessment about the demand for new telephone connections has since been made and expansion of the existing exchange capacity from 1080 lines to 320 lines has already been programmed. An Automatic exchange of 1500 lines capacity is already planned in 72-73 manufacturing programme of Indian Telephone Industries.

Indo-German Joint Ventures in Third Countries

4957. DR. RANEN. SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation led by the President of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry visited West Germany in October, 1971 and made a recommendation to Government that India and West Germany should undertake projects jointly in third countries and that Indian financing bodies should lend support to such schemes ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of of the House.

Appointment of General Manager, British India Corporation

4958. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased state :

(a) whether any person has been appointed as the General Manager of the British India Corporation, Kanpur ; and

(b) if so, his name and whether he fulfills the condition laid down by Sarjoo Prasad Commission in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) There is no post of General Manager of the British India Corporation, Kanpur.

(b) The question does not arise.

Surrender by Dacoits during April, 1972

4959. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dacoits who surrendered themselves to the Sarvodaya leader and the Administration, State-wise, during the month of April, 1972 ; and

(a) whether any action has been taken against the dacoits who had surrendered recently ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) During the month of April 1972, a total of 189 dacoits surrendered themselves ; all the surrenders took place in Madhya Pradesh. In addition 81 dacoits surrendered at Gwalior on 1.5.72.

(b) Action according to the law will be taken against them.

M. Ps' Outstanding Telephone Bills

4960. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any bills of telephones are yet to be collected from the M. Ps. for the last year viz., upto the 31st March, 1972; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken by Government to recover the same at the earliest ?

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

(b) Telephone bills issued upto 1.3.72 amounting to Rs 1,16,444.32 are outstanding against 83 M. Ps of the Lok Sabha and 60 of the Rajya Sabha. The bills issued on 11 & 21.3.*2 are not included in this amount as these became due for presentation to Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat for settlement, only on 10.4.72. This information is in respect of their Delhi/New Delhi telephones provided under the Housing & Telephones Facilities (M. Ps) Rules, 1956, and does not cover telephones provided to M. Ps in their constituencies in respect of which information is not readily available. The telephone authorities are pursuing these cases with the Hon'ble Members of the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat as the case may be.

Powers to States for setting up Industries

4961. SHRI M. RAJANGAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to give more powers to the States to start new industries and to allow use of foreign exchange involved in such ventures; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The views of the State Governments are always given due consideration in the formulation of policies and in the process of licensing. As regards foreign

exchange, since the situation continues to be under considerable strain, it is not possible to place a bulk amount at the disposal of State Governments. However, within the frame-work of existing policy and procedures, foreign exchange required for imports by State Governments is being made available to the extent necessary.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Tamil Nadu

4962. SHRI M. RAJANGAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether industries in Tamil Nadu are facing shortage of industrial raw materials like iron and steel; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to arrange for adequate supply of various raw materials in the state ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) There is a general shortage of coal and certain other industrial raw materials throughout the country.

(b) Large scale imports of iron and steel, both through the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and by actual users, have been arranged. During the period April—1971—February 1972, the value of import licence for steel was as high as Rs. 243 crores. Compared to 1969-70, the total value of import licences for industrial raw materials increased by 35.5% and by a further 17% in April 1971—February 1972 as compared to April 1970—February 1971. Due share of the above imports, in keeping with policy, will also be available to Tamil Nadu.

Modification of Concurrent and State list in the Constitution

4963. SHRI M. RAJANGAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to modify the Concurrent List in the Constitution and transfer broadcasting from the Central List to the State List to bring regional autonomy in this respect; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) and (b) Because of their importance in a federal set-up, certain forms of communication including broadcasting are included in the Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. There is no proposal to make any change in the List in this regard.

Coordination among the Agencies engaged in Oceanographic Research

4964. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Governmental and educational agencies engaged in oceanographic research in the country;

(b) whether the Department propose to take up a plan for bringing coordination among these agencies and provide a unified approach to the problems of ocean and atmosphere and exploitation of the resources; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A list of the governmental and educational agencies engaged in oceanographic research in the country is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1928/72]

(b) and (c). It has been proposed to establish a high level full time agency to bring about coordination among various agencies and to provide unified approach to the problems of ocean and exploitation of its resources. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Absorption of Test Call Operators under Delhi Telephones as Class III Employees

4965. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Test Call Operators working under the Delhi Telephones appealed to the Prime Minister for absorption as Class III employees;

(b) whether these employees have received a notice that they were appointed as labourers on daily wages and consequently have no right to claim for regular absorption ;

(c) whether they have been given seven days to accept the decision of the authorities, otherwise their services will be terminated; and

(d) the reaction of Government to their demand for absorption as class III employees ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Certain daily rated staff employed by the Delhi Telephones on daily wages appealed to the General Manager, Telephones, Delhi, with a copy endorsed amongst others to the Prime Minister of India, for absorption as regular Telephone Operators. In addition to the above, certain other representations have also been received from them by the Minister for Communications for regular absorption in the Cadre of Telephone Operators. The request was carefully considered and rejected being inadmissible. The representationists have been informed accordingly.

(b) and (c) . Yes. A decision in the matter was taken that these daily wage mazdoors cannot be absorbed as regular Telephone Operators. They have been informed that they can continue as casual mazdoors if they are so willing, until their eventual absorption in Class IV in their turn and have been asked to indicate their willingness to continue as casual mazdoors.

(d) A decision has already been taken in the matter as stated in answer to parts (b) and (c) above.

Shortage of Cement in West Bengal

4966. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in *Hindustan Standard* dated the 12th April, 1972 under the caption "West Bengal faces acute cement crisis";

(b) if so, the factors responsible for cement crisis in West Bengal; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This has been due to lower despatches of cement to the Eastern Region due to inadequate supply of wagons to the factories supplying cement to this region. Closure of a factory in this region and a sudden spurt in the demand within the region have also contributed to the shortage.

(c) Railway authorities have been requested to supply more wagons to factories which normally supply cement to this area. More liberal movement is being permitted by road even by resorting to longer and dearer routes though this involves payment of higher freight. Supply of cement through coastal shipping is also being considered.

Increase in production of Salt for Bangla Desh

4968. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have urged the salt industry to increase production to meet the requirements of Bangla Desh;

(b) if so, the requirements of Bangla Desh; and

(c) the response of the industry thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The Salt industry has been advised to increase production of salt, so as to be able to meet the requirements of Bangla Desh, if and when required.

(b) The requirements of Bangla Desh for salt are estimated to be about 7 lakh tonnes per annum, on the basis of *per capita* consumption @ 6 Kgs. and also the likely demand for industrial purposes. Under the Commodity Grant of Rs. 25 crores to Bangla Desh which was formalised in the letters exchanged between the two Governments on the 17th January, 1972, provision

had been made for supply of 600 tonnes of salt to Bangla Desh. Subsequently, at the request of the Government of Bangla Desh, this was increased to 2000 tonnes, most of which has been supplied.

(c) The response of the salt industry is encouraging.

Meeting of the Board Of International Rice Research Institute at Manila

4969. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited Manila to attend a meeting of the Board of the International Rice Research Institute recently;

(b) if so, the problems discussed; and

(c) the outcome thereof with special reference to India ?

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

(b) and (c). Minister of Planning attended the meeting of the Board of the International Rice Research Institute, Manila in his capacity as a Member of the Board. Besides reviewing the work done at the Institute on the occasion of its 10th anniversary, the meeting also discussed problems relating to scientific research in agriculture and its application to field conditions. The discussions were with reference to rice research with particular reference to quality and disease and pest resistance which has special relevance to India. There was also a discussion about introducing multi cropping patterns with rice as the main crop. Another subject that was gone into was of particular interest to the Minister from the point of view of the Department of Science & Technology, was the organisational structure of institutions devoted to scientific research for them to function effectively.

Nationalisation of Plantations in Kerala

4970. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have decided to nationalise Plantations in the State;

(b) whether the "Plantation Bill" providing for nationalisation of the plantations was sent a year ago to the Centre for clearance; and

(c) if so, whether Government of Kerala have not yet been given clearance in this regard; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MONSIN): (a) to (c). A draft Ordinance was received from the Government of Kerala in July, 1971, for the prior instructions of the President. The draft legislation needs careful examination from the point of view of policy and is still under examination.

Demands of Employees in N.S.I.C. and P.P.T.C. Okhla

4971. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9048 on the 30th April, 1968 relating to the employees of national Small Industries Corpn. and Prototype Production and Trading Centre, Okhla, and state :

(a) whether an agreement on the charter of demands was signed between NSIC management and its employees Union in April, 1968 ;

(b) whether the management resorted to direct requirement during national emergency in violation of the agreement as also flouted the decision of the Board of Directors dated 1st July, 1968 regarding selection of candidates for appointment/promotion, ignoring the employees interest ;

(c) whether the major demands of the employees of NSIC-PTC have not been implemented, despite repeated requests, protest letters, demonstrations and peaceful negotiations by the employees recognised Union of the Corporation ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) A joint meeting between the Management

and the Union took place in April, 1968 and the minutes were recorded and signed by the parties concerned. This formed the basis for future negotiations.

(b) No recruitment was made in the unionised cadres flouting any agreement or the decision of the Board of Directors.

(c) and (d) . The major demands of the Union pertain to the (a) revision of the Recruitment & Promotion Rules (including the revision of the scales of pay) and (b) increase in House Rent Allowance. The Corporation's pay scales being more or less the same as prevailing in the Government and as the revision of scales of pay for the Government employees are being considered by the pay Commission, it was decided by the Government that a review may be made after the recommendations of the Pay Commission are received. So far as the House Rent Allowance is concerned, the Corporation has been following the Government rates. After the meeting with the Union Representatives on 11th April, 1968, the House Rent Allowance was increased by 5%.

Regional Development Plan for Rayalseema

4972. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has completed the studies of the "Regional Development Plan for Rayalseema" ; and

(b) the reaction of the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b): The Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken up studies designed to lead to the preparation of the regional development plans for Rayalaseema and other regions of the State. The planning Commission is also being associated with these studies. After these regional plans have been prepared by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, they may be submitted to the Planning Commission for consideration. After they are received in the Planning Commission, necessary action on those regional plans will be taken.

Recommendations made by Planning Commission to help Unemployed Persons

4973. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to states .

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made certain recommendations to help the unemployed during the period from 1972-74 ; and

(b) if so, the important features of those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) . The proposals formulated by Government of India for increasing employment opportunities during 1972-73 have been indicated in the Annual Plan 1972-73 Document already laid on the Table of the House. No definite programmes have been so far drawn up for 1973-74.

Arrest of persons under maintenance of Internal Security Act In States

4974. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of reports received from different States regarding the arrest of persons under Maintenance of Internal Security Act ;

(b) whether the Home Ministry made any review of the cases referred from the State Governments ; if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) in how many cases Government considered the action of the State Governments to be improper ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) Up to the 29th April, 1972, reports about the grounds on which orders of detention under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 has been made in 5,166 individual cases, have been received from the State Governments.

(b and c) . Grounds of detention and other particulars furnished by State Governments are examined with a view to decide whether any recourse is necessary to the

Provisions of section 14 of the said Act. The Central Government have not found it necessary to invoke such powers in any case so far.

Demands of Class IV Employees of Union Territory of Chandigarh

4975. SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the demands of Class IV employees working in Union Territory of Chandigarh for which the Union of Class IV employees have started agitation since the 1st week of April, 1972 ; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) Class IV employees working in the Union Territory of Chandigarh have demanded :

(i) Replacement of Khadi cloth by mill made cloth for summer uniforms.

(ii) Provision of uniforms for certain categories of Class IV employees who are at present not entitled to uniforms.

(b) Khadi cloth is used for summer uniforms of Class III & IV employees under a decision of 1955. The matter is under review and a decision on use of Khadi for this purpose will be taken shortly. Meanwhile the Chandigarh Administration have been advised to obtain good quality Khadi for this purpose.

Chandigarh Administration are examining extension of entitlement to uniforms to Class IV employees who are at present not entitled to uniforms.

Appointment of Assistant Engineers in Delhi Municipal Corporation

4976. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in October, 1971, the U.P.S.C. forwarded to the Delhi Municipal Corporation, a panel for regular appointment

of Assistant Engineers (Civil) in the General Wing ;

(b) whether no action has so far been taken to make appointments in accordance with the panel and *ad hoc* appointments are still continuing ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have received a representation in this regard from the Junior Engineers Association of the Corporation and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (b) . The Municipal Corporation has informed that it has received from U.P.S.C. the panel of persons selected under the departmental quota, but no panel for direct recruits has so far been received. The panel which has been received is pending consideration with the Corporation. Till the approval of the Corporation is received, *ad hoc* appointments have to be continued. A telegraphic representation was received from the Junior Engineers Association in this regard and is being looked into

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED MALTREATMENT OF INDIAN PASSENGERS BY AIR FRANCE OFFICIALS

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar) : I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

Reported assault and maltreatment of Indian passengers by Air France officials at Palam Airport.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : A regrettable incident occurred at the airport in the early hours of the 30th April when a passenger Shri J. S. Gopal accompanied by his wife and three children wanted to check in for a flight by Air France. According to the report lodged by him with the local police, he and his family had travelled

from Calcutta on an Indian Airlines service to catch the international flight at Delhi, at the airline counter, he was told to purchase airport tax tickets and an official of Air France was extremely rude to him. He protested that he had already purchased the necessary tickets but while this discussion was going on another official of Air France came and insulted his wife and hit him. He stated that he suffered an injury on his right thumb and later discovered that he had also lost his watch. Due to this incident, he and his family missed their flight. The officials of Air France also refused to give him the complaint book or endorse his tickets for any other carrier. The two officials of Air France also made reports to the police to the effect that arising out of the altercation over the purchase of airport tax tickets, the passenger was rude to them and man-handled them. According to them, he himself refused to travel by Air France.

The passenger and his family subsequently travelled by a PANAM light the next day after having given a letter to Air France to the effect that he had no claim against them. In view of the conflicting versions of the incident, I have asked the International Airports Authority to make a full enquiry into the matter.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The hon. Minister has made a statement and from the statement we find that it is full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. In the end the hon. Minister said that in view of the conflicting versions of the incident he has asked the International Airports Authority to make a full enquiry into the matter. There is a big history of conflicting opinions, as the hon. Minister has stated here. What is this conflicting opinion? If the hon. Minister has taken the trouble to go into the details of the whole incident and also go back to the background, the same airport officials, the same Air France, air carrier company had committed indignant insults against Indian passengers. I have got a press clipping here ; it was also discussed in the Lok Sabha in the year 1957, on 24th July. *The Times of India* of 24th July, 1957 says that the Air France had offered "deep regret" to the Government of India for offloading an India family, a woman and her four children at Palam airport on May 25th from their London-bound Air France plane.

[Shri B. K. Das Chowdhury]

In that incident what happened? One lady and her four children were booked for London by Air France. While they reported at the counter office of Air France, they simply said: 'dirty Indians' would not be allowed to travel by the Air France officials. Ultimately they were not allowed to travel by that Air France flight. The next day they were given a separate flight by the KLM. What happened in between? Even when that passenger Mrs. Channan Singh Kaur, reported to the Air France official, not only did they not allow them to go to the aircraft but also to board the Air France transport service from the city office to Palam. While Mrs Channan Singh Kaur reported to the Palam airport office in spite of so many requests by the police and passport officials at the air port, the Air France officials behaved in such a shocking manner. What happened later? Sensing that it might create a big row and big publicity in this matter and that it might hamper their business interests in India, they instructed one of their Punjabi officers working in Calcutta to go to Jullundur and meet some of the relations of Mrs Chanan Kaur. One of her relations, after some allurements or other things, was sent to Manchester. Ultimately Mrs. Chanan Kaur with her four children went to Manchester. There through certain coercive measures or by allurements, whatever it may be, Air France officials took a statement and also an affidavit from Mrs. Chanan Kaur—and later it was published—stating that there was no claim for damages against Air France by her and the matter was hushed up. I would like to quote a single line from the *Times of India* of 24th July where the statement made by the then Minister for Civil Aviation, Mr. Humayun Kabir, was published. It says:

"Mr. Kabir said: There enquiries indicate that on May 24, 1957, passengers were booked for London for Mrs. Chanan Kaur and her four sons by Air France service leaving Delhi on the early morning of May 26. It is stated that the party reported at the Connaught Place booking office of Air France on the evening of May 2, 1957. Air France have reported that they advised the passengers to postpone their journey—"

That was the explanation given by the Air France officials. Thereafter, the Air France officials also reported that they have received a letter from Mrs. Chanan Kaur stating clearly that there was no claim against Air France and nothing of the sort happened.

Here also you find the same thing. In this case, the passenger, Mr. J. S. Gopal, his wife and three children wanted to check in for a flight by Air France. They were not allowed to take their scheduled flight by Air France, as there were certain altercations at the counter. What was the type of altercations? The whole story has been published in the *Times of India*. It says:

"The officials also refused to endorse their tickets for any other airline in what he described as his attempt to teach the 'Indians a lesson'."

As the minister stated in his statement, there were certain altercations regarding the Air France flight. Mr. Gopal said that he and his wife and three children have purchased 5 air port tax tickets at Calcutta and it was defaced there. But they did not believe it. However, they agreed to purchase fresh airport tax tickets. Mrs. Gopal said; "I am paying all this money to purchase this fresh ticket, but kindly note it that is under protest." At that, one Air France official shouted like anything and said, to that lady, "Shut up! Otherwise, I will teach you a lesson," to which Mr. Gopal protested. Immediately, the Deputy Manager of Air France working at the airport came and hit him with his fist. The matter was reported to the airport police and a diary was made. It was also mentioned by the minister in his statement:

"The two officials of Air France also made reports to the police to the effect that arising out of the altercation over the purchased of air port tax tickets, the passenger was rude to them and manhandled them."

If they say that it has already been reported to the police by the air France officials, it was a sheer lie; because, there are a number of persons, even our police officials, passport officials, Indian Airlines officials, other authorities and officials from other airlines, all of whom requested them not to behave in

this way. But, as reported in the press, he told all of them "mind your own business ; do not come here". This was the sort of behaviour adopted by him.

Then what happened to Shri Gopal and his family members in that they put up in a hotel in Delhi ? Next day one of his relations said that they wanted a compromise. In the afternoon, I am told, there was a compromise under duress or under coercion. Otherwise, Shri Gopal would have to lose tickets of the value of Rs. 36,000, So, Shri Gopal has written "I have no claims on them" Though the hon. Minister has mentioned it, it has to be ascertained whether there was actually a police diary and whether there was actually assault or criminal intimidation on Shri Gopal and his family members it has to be ascertained If we come to this fact, as the hon. Minister said in his statement also, that actually Shri Gopal and his family members were not allowed to travel, if it is a matter of fact, would it not fall under the penal section on wrongful restraint ? Shri Gopal and his family had the right to proceed abroad when they purchased those tickets and when they were prevented it was definitely wrongful restraint Which is covered by the Indian Penal Code, for which action can be taken against the erring Air France officials. If that is so, why is the government keeping mum on this issue ?

This had happened on a number of occasions. Once it happened in 1961 also. I am told, though I have not the papers with me, that in 1951 also the same Air France officials misbehaved and showed great disrespect to a member of this House, the Lok Sabha His only fault was that he wore a dhoti while travelling in that aircraft. That was his fault. He was supposed to be naked and so he was put to difficulties by the Air France officials I would request the hon. Minister to go through that incident also. If he is not just at the moment aware of the 1957 incidents I have given the reference, he may go through all the details and he can find out what had really happened. In 1961 an hon. Member of the Lok Sabha was insulted by the Air France officials when he was travelling by an Air France aircraft.

Thirdly, in this case we find that the Air France officials have taken a vow to teach a good lesson to Indians. How long

are we to continue to tolerate this type of attitude by the officials of the foreign airlines ? Here is a clear case for taking action against them. The hon. Minister said in his statement that because of conflicting views he has simply ordered an inquiry by the officer of the International Airport Authority. I want to know from the hon. Minister what prevented him from taking action under the Indian Penal Code for wrongful restraint.

It is mentioned here that while Shri Gopal protested that he has already purchased the necessary tickets, while the altercation was going on, another official of Air France came and insulted his wife and hit him If that is the case, if a woman was insulted and Shri Gopal was hit by the Air France officials, does it not attract the provisions of criminal assault and criminal intention to assault the modesty of a woman? Does it not attract section 509 of the Indian Penal Code? If that is so, considering all these aspects, why is it that government have not yet taken any action, nor instructed at least the Home Ministry or the police officials to take whatever drastic action is possible against the Air France officials?

I would also like to know the terms of the agreement with Air France How many flights have we got over France and how many flights Air France can make in our country? If we find that Air France are making more flights than we have been allowed to go over France, over Paris or certain other airports within the territorial jurisdiction of France, than I think government will have to consider, at least to save the prestige of the Indian passengers stopping the Air France from having any more flights over India unless they offer an unqualified apology, because this is really a matter of great shame If we do that, at least in future they will not take any such step. It was said in 1957—I have a cutting here—"In future we will take special care." But nothing has happened. Actually, it has happened again after 15 years. I would also request the hon. Minister to take whatever other measures that are possible. Under section 37 of the International Airports Authority Act, the International Airports Authority is authorised to take certain action. Why is this Airport Authority taking a long time in taking this action?

[Shr B. K. Das Chowdhury]

It is a very grave issue and I would request the hon. Minister to consider this to save the prestige and position of Indian passengers so that they may not be mishandled and misbehaved with at any future time.

DR. KARAN SINGH : The hon. Member has referred to the incident in 1957. I would not refer to that because I do not have those particular facts at my disposal at present.

He asks, "Why did we not take action?" Surely, before we take action, we have got to find out what the facts were. I have with me the statements which were made by Shri Gopal to the police and by the two employees of Air-France, one of whom is an Indian citizen and the other is a Frenchman. The next day we have the statement of Shri Gopal, who is a very responsible officer apparently — he is drawing Rs. 8,000 a month and he is hardly likely to be coerced in the manner in which he says he might have been. He says :—

"I have lodged a complaint against Mr. Thernisien of Air-France and Mr. J. Cruz of Air-France The matter has been discussed and fully settled and I have no claim against them or against Air-France. I am most grateful to Mr. J. Silgordo for his wonderful help in the entire matter and I am proud of it."

This is the statement which the person concerned, Shri Gopal, has made.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : That is after allurement. How long could he continue that?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Certainly, any type of discourtesy is unacceptable, whether that discourtesy is by Indians to foreigners or by foreigners to Indians or by Indians to Indians for that matter. Discourtesy and rudeness, particularly where ladies are involved, are obviously unacceptable. But we should look at this in the proper perspective. The hon. Member has gone to the extent of suggesting that we take action against Air-France flights. We have bilateral relations with Air-France. Air-India flights go to France regularly. I submit to the hon. Member and the House that this incident, regrettable as it is, should be looked upon in the proper perspective; it should not be blown

out of all proportion, particularly in view of the statement made by Shri. Gopal. That is why I have said that a senior official of the International Airports Authority will look into the matter, make inquiries and, if as a result of that we find that somebody has been at fault, we will certainly take whatever action is necessary.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : How many flights Air-India has to France and how many flights have they to our country?

MR. SPEAKER : Flights have nothing to do with this question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I am shocked at the light manner in which our Minister of Civil Aviation has taken this entire matter. I wish to point out to him that after this incident the executive head of this organisation convened a press conference where he just tried to explain away the facts as they were. Without casting any aspersions let me say that even an intelligent journalist with an inquiring mind would have been able to give more information about the incident that has occurred than the cursory statement that the Minister had made. Even in the press conference this executive head of Air-France at Delhi behaved with journalists in a very arrogant manner and told them, "Why raise this small matter to such proportions?"

I am simply shocked to find that even the phraseology used by our Minister and by those authorities seem to be almost identical. Of course, it is coincidental.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Proper perspective.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They black perspective and probably you also black perspective.

This is only a chain of events. The story of assault is already denied by the authorities of Air-France. While this has been denied, I would like to point out to you certain facts and would like to confirm them from you. Shri Dinesh Desai of the PTI had already visited Ashoka Hotel and had seen with his own eyes the bandaged finger of a person whose name is Shri Gopal and who is the aggrieved party in this episode. While a responsible journalist sees with his

own eyes this person, who is actually assaulted, these authorities at a press conference say that there was no assault at all; and why do you blow up a small matter out of all proportions. I would like to know whether these are the facts. Mr. Gopal and his family were not allowed to travel by the Airlines. On some other occasion there were Indians who were told that they had put on dirty clothes and they were asked to go by another Airline. In this case they were told that these were irregularities regarding tax payment and that they cannot go by this Airline and they must go by the other one.

Now, I would compare it with similar behaviour in connection with the so-called "dirty clothes." That is another episode which can be linked with this. I am going to build up a case that there is discrimination against Indians. Some years ago, in 1957, when an Indian passenger, a lady and her four sons wanted to travel by this Airlines, they were told, "You are putting on dirty clothes. Therefore, we cannot permit you to travel by this Airlines." What were "dirty clothes" were coarse clothes. I am sure, even if Mahatma Gandhi were to travel by Air France aircraft, he would have been told that he had been putting on dirty clothes and, therefore, he could not travel by it.

On another occasion, one Member of Parliament was travelling by Air France. He was putting on a *dhori* and he was told that he was almost naked; they could not allow him to travel like that. That is why, I say, even if Mahatma Gandhi were alive today, he would have been told by Air France, "You are almost naked." Probably, the words that they are using are the same words used by Sir Winston Churchill who also called Mahatma Gandhi as "Naked Fakir of India". But this "Naked Fakir of India" was far more powerful than all the might of British empire. Therefore, Air France authorities must also realise that if they say that because of coarse clothes, the so-called dirty clothes, they cannot allow persons to travel, we are not going to tolerate it. All the Hippies from France are travelling by this Airline. They are not told that they are almost naked and that they are putting on dirty clothes. But they are objecting to the so-called "dirty clothes" which are coarse clothes when it comes to Indians. Therefore, these things should be investigated.

There is another thing. When Mrs. Gopal intervened and expressed willingness to pay the tax amount, the clerk at the counter said, "You bloody Indians feel that this money is going in our pockets." This bad language was also used. Therefore, I am quoting him. At this stage, when Mr. Gopal intervened, the French officer intervened and he assaulted him. And now the authorities say that they are not at all responsible for all this.

I may pose another problem to the hon. Minister. He has talked so much about that statement of Mr. Gopal. I have also got a copy of that statement. There are three important aspects connected with this incident. Already, the police complaint was lodged. It is a fact. But in spite of that, I would like to find out from the hon. Minister why is it that even after the police complaint was lodged by Mr. Gopal, no F. I. R. was recorded and no case had been filed. That is one significant aspect.

Another aspect regarding this problem is that even when these complaints were recorded, in that statement which is being produced before us, he says, he was given a wonderful help and all that. If you go through the statement carefully, one paragraph of that statement says:

"The matter has been discussed and fully settled and I have no claim against them or against Air France."

Now, I would like you to go through the last portion of that statement. I do not know in which language it is written, in which script it is written. At the end, the statement is signed and something is scribbled. You cannot make any head or tail out of it. I do not know under what conditions the statement has been signed. Even in the statement, he does not say that he is withdrawing the people complaint. He only says that he will make no claim at all. As far as the police complaint is concerned, and the loss of watch is concerned, all these things do stand.

Similar things have been happening. As early as in 1964, another reputed Indian journalist had actually travelled to New York by Air France aircraft. At Rome he had misplaced his luggage. Again the same plight of ill-treatment was there. Aj-

Madhu Dandavate

most on all these occasions the words used are "We are going to teach a lesson to Indians". If a Frenchman were to indulge in the same type of irregularity—it was really not an irregularity but the so-called irregularity he would not have been treated that way. Remember, Sir, this is not the first occasion. I do not want to repeat it. I want to point out to the hon. Minister that he should not take shelter behind the statement that has been made by Mr. Gopal. Earlier also, it was said, press clippings and photostat copies of apologies were given by Air France almost in connection with incidents of a similar nature. Therefore, all these things must be gone into and the Minister must explain to us why is it that further investigations are not being undertaken.

The e are the points that I would like to know.

DR. KARAN SINGH : The hon. Member has mentioned the 1957 incident. I am not dealing with that now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is a similarity. That is why I mentioned it.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Sir, I have not said that further investigation is not taking place. In the statement I have said that I have asked the Airports Authority to make a fully inquiry into the matter.

As far as the Police is concerned, the prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Parliament Street, has given the following information :—

"The case being a non-cognizable offence, it has not been registered. It has only been entered in the daily diary of Palam Airport Police and they are making investigation."

I let me make one thing very clear. If anybody has been a fault in this, particularly if any foreigner has done in India has the gumption to be rude to Indians or to insult us, I would be the very first person to take the most stern action against him. There is no question of waiting to go shelter anybody. The only point is that there are conflicting statements. Mr. Gopal gives one statement to the Police, the French employees give

another statement to the Police, the next day Mr. Gopal gives the statement which the hon. Member has read out.

About the point of airport tax ticket—it is an important one—it apparently was claimed. I made, particularly, an enquiry and I found that, by PANAM, fresh airport tax tickets were purchased. In other words, those airport tax tickets which were with the tickets originally, did not apparently prove to be suitable and fresh tickets had to be purchased. We have to get to the bottom of the matter before we pass a judgment on it. As far as I am concerned, as Minister, I have instructed my officials. If we find, as a result of inquiry, that anybody is at fault, particularly a foreigner, we will certainly take whatever action we may consider necessary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Air France authorities actually approached a number of journalists after this incident and tried to pressurize them and request them not to publish these reports. Thanks to the integrity of the journalists, the matter was brought to the notice of the public.

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is a very serious matter. I do not know about that. If the hon. Member has any information about the pressurizing activities, he may furnish the same to us.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रस्मी जल गई लेकिन गैरन जल गई। यह कहावत फ्रांसीसी साम्राज्यवादियों के साथ लगता है कि अभी भी कायम है। शायद फ्रांस के कुछ अफसरान अभी भी समझते हैं कि वह दुनिया पर राज्य कर रहे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान उनकी कालोनी है। अगर ऐसा बात उनकी समझ में नहीं होती तो बारबार डग नरह भी घटनाएँ उसी एयर-फ्रांस के द्वारा नहीं होतीं। जैसा कि अभी यहां कहा गया है कि 1957 में घटना घटी, 1961 में पालिशियमेट के एक मेम्बर के साथ घटी और अब ता. 30 को श्री गोपाल और उनके परिवार के साथ घटी। इसे अंग्रेज लगता है कि उनके रिमाण अभी बदले नहीं हैं, हालांकि दुनिया बदल गई है उनका वेश बदल रहा है, लेकिन ये लोग बदल नहीं

पा रहे है। ऐसी स्थिति मे जब वह हमारे देश के नागरिकों की प्रतिष्ठा पर चोट करते है, आधान पहुंचाने है, हमारी मर्यादा को भंग कर हमारा अपमान करने है, ऐसी स्थिति मे हमारे सामने उनके विरुद्ध सभ्य मे सभ्य कार्यवाही करने के विवाध कोई दूसरा चारा नही होना चाहिए। लेकिन अफसोस है कि इस बात को मानते हुए भी कि उन्होंने जो पहली रिपोर्ट शुरू मे दी थी जिसका आपने बयान किया उसमे यह पता चलना है कि उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया, उनकी पत्नी को घूंसा मारा गया, उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ और बाद को वे पलट जाते है किसी वजह से तो आप बाद वाली बात को ज्यादा महत्व दे रहे है, पहले का उनका जो स्टेटमेंट है उसका महत्व नही देना चाहते जबकि उसको सबसे पहले महत्व देना चाहिए। यदि आप पहली बात को महत्व देते है तो फिर इक्वायरी की क्या आवश्यकता है? यह बान साफ है कि फ्रांसीसी अफसरों ने दुर्व्यवहार किया और दो बार पहले भी कर चुके है इसलिए हमें और विश्वास हो जाना चाहिए तथा कि फंदर इक्वायरी की बात नही होनी चाहिए बल्कि उनके खिलाफ कुछ होना चाहिए। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह की घटना बार-बार आगे घटती चली जाये और हम हिन्दुस्तान के लोग इस तरह से अपनी इज्जत को गवाते रहे यह हमारे लिए उचित नही होता। तो पहली बात यह है कि आपने उनके खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन फौरन क्यों नही लिया? दूसरे अगर आपको कोई बड़ा ऐक्शन लेने मे कठिनाई है तो दो अफसरों को, जिनका आपने जिक्र किया है उनको यहां से मेहरबानी करके ट्रांसफर तो करवा सकते है कि भाई आप अपने घर जाइये और कोई भले अफसर गंगा पर आये—इसमे आपको कौन सी कठिनाई है? क्या आपत्ति है कि उनको आप वापस भेजना नही चाहते है? तीसरी बात यह है कि भविष्य मे इस प्रकार की घटना न घटे इसकी गारन्टी आप किस तरह से लेना चाहते

है? क्या उनसे इस तरह की कोरा बात आपने पूछी है या नही कि भविष्य मे इस तरह की बान न हो क्योंकि तीन बार यह बातें लुकी है? और इसमे कम से कम चीज जा माफी मांगने की है उन्होंने अभी तक माफी भी नहीं मागी है तो उनसे माफी मागवाने मे क्या कठिनाई है?

आखिरी बात यह है कि ऐयर फ्रांस के हवाई जहाज दिल्ली मे भी चलते है और बम्बई मे भी चलते है और आपका केवल पैरिस मे चलते है तो इस तरह की व्यवस्था आपने की है उसमे हम विदेशी मुद्रा का भी घाटा होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा अनइक्वल समझौता जो आपने किया है उसका कारण क्या है और अब आपको रेमिडी करने के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही करना चाहते है?

डा० कर्ण सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई ऐयर फ्रांस या दुनिया का अफसर सगळे कि भारतवर्ष अभी तक कालोनी है तो उसको केवल पागलखाने मे रद्द करन के विवाध और कोई जवाब नहीं है। यदि किसी को फासी भी देनी हो तो कम से कम पता तो लगना चाहिए कि इसमे तथ्य क्या है? इसीलिए मैंने विनम्र प्रार्थना की कि यह बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना हुई, हजारों पैसेजर्स चलते है, ऐसी एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना हो गई और उसके विषय मे हम जाच करवा रहे है...(व्यवधान)...जी हा, हमारे पास सब रिपोर्ट्स है, स्टेटमेंट्स है। ... (व्यवधान) .

श्री बीनेन भट्टाचार्य (मीरमपुर): प्राइम-फेसी चार्ज तो उनके खिलाफ है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह: पुलिस भी इन्वेस्टिगट कर रही है और हमारी ऐयरपोर्ट एथारिटीज भी देख रही है। इसके बाद कुछ हुआ तभी उनको बुलाया जा सकता है, डाटा जा सकता है और कहा जा सकता है या जो भी आवश्यक और उचित कार्यवाही होगी वह की जायेगी।

[डा० कर्ण सिंह]

में उचित कार्यवाही के विषय में यही कह रहा हूँ कि जो भी उचित कार्यवाही होगी वह करेंगे लेकिन पहले हमें पता लग जाये कि स्थिति क्या है। यह एक आध दिन में पता लग जायेगा क्योंकि इसमें कोई लम्बी चौड़ी बात नहीं है।

जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि ऐयर फ्रांस के जहाज यहाँ चलते हैं और हमारे वहाँ, मैं आपसे स्पष्ट अर्ज कर दूँ कि ऐयर इंडिया के जहाज भी पेरिस से जाते हैं और उममे हमें काफी लाभ होता है। इसलिए जहाँ तक एग्जीमेन्ट का प्रश्न है उससे यह नहीं है कि उनको अधिक लाभ हो और हमको कम लाभ हो।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : This is a very serious incident and it is an insult to Indian honour. The French left India after Independence with good grace and they gave up their colonies like Chandernagore, Pondicherry, etc. We know the French people love fraternity, equality and liberty. They are also known as a chivalrous people. But when we find that these things are happening off and on it seems that there are some officials who still inherit the spirit of imperialism and colonialism. Otherwise they would not have dared to insult our Indian people in our own country. The hon. Minister has said many things. I would ask him whether he will take it more seriously and take drastic action to see that these incidents never happen again.

DR. KARAN SINGH: As I said, we are taking it seriously and whatever action is necessary we will certainly take.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि इस बात को बहुत ज्यादा तूल नहीं देना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान और फ्रांस के सम्बन्ध बिगड़ जाये ऐसी कोई बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। लेकिन इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि जो घटना घटी है उसके चलते हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत घृणा पैदा हुई है और बहुत रोष पैदा हो गया है कि ऐसी घटना विदेशियों के जरिए क्यों हिन्दुस्तान में होती है। बहुत

मेम्बरों ने बताया है कि यह पहली घटना नहीं है बल्कि कई बार ऐसी घटना हुई हैं। तो क्या आप इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं कि ऐसे तमाम विमान पत्तनों पर आपके ऐसे उच्चाधिकारी रहें जिनको उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त हों जोकि ऐसे भारतीयों को जोकि विदेशी विमानों से जाते हैं सारी बातों की सुविधा प्रदान कर सकें? आपने ऐसे अधिकारी रखे हैं लेकिन उनको वह अधिकार नहीं दिए हैं इसलिए क्या आप ऐसे अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करने जा रहे हैं जोकि भारतीय लोगों को जो विदेशी विमानों से यात्रा करें उनको तमाम सुविधायें दे सकें और उनके साथ ऐसी कोई इन्सुल्ट की बात न हो सके?

दूसरे—इस घटना में जो रोष पैदा हो रहा है उसको देखते हुए यदि आप अपनी कार्यवाही में शीघ्रता नहीं लायेंगे तो पता नहीं उन अधिकारियों का बरतव होगा या क्या होगा इसलिए आज देश की भावना को देखते हुए उसको फ्रांस की सरकार तक पहुँचाये कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटना नहीं होनी चाहिए। साथ ही ऐसे अधिकारियों को आप नियुक्त करें जोकि भारतीय यात्रियों को जोकि विदेशों की यात्रा करते हैं उनको सुविधायें पहुँचा सकें और इस प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार उनके साथ न होने पाये इस बात की गारन्टी होनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही हम शास्त्री जी की इस मांग से सहमत हैं कि ऐसे अधिकारी को यहाँ से विदा किया जाये।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा कि इस प्रकार की जो दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटनाएँ होती हैं उनसे भावना क्षुब्ध होती है। मुझे भी यही आशा है कि इस प्रकार की घटना फिर नहीं होगी।

जहाँ तक प्रश्न है इंटरनेशनल ऐयरपोर्ट एथारिटी का वह हमने किया है, चार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन का जो प्रबन्ध है उसको बे सुदृढ़ करें। और यह जो सुझाव है कि जो

भारतीय यात्री दूसरे हवाई जहाजों पर चढ़ते हैं उनकी सुविधा के लिए क्या कोई विशेष कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं तो यह बड़ा अच्छा सुझाव है और इस पर हम अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

TARIFF COMMISSION'S REPORT ETC. RE FIXATION OF SALE PRICE OF THE STANDARD CAR

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—

(i) Report (1969) of the Tariff Commission of the fixation of fair selling prices of Automobiles—Standard Herald Passenger car 4-Door model.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 1(79)/69-A. E. Ind. (1) dated the 19th April, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) notifying Government's decisions on the above Report. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-1917/72].

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons as to why the documents mentioned above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 16 of the said Act.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English version) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (1)(i) above simultaneously.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT-1917/72]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTEENTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.39 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

LOCK-OUT IN THE HEAVY VEHICLES FACTORY AT AVADI

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You are aware that lock-out has been declared in the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi. The production of Vyjayantha tanks has been stopped, Not only this, 5 000 workers working there have been rendered idle. Yesterday I spoke on the Defence Ministry's Demands for Grants. I said, the industrial relations in the particular factory at Avadi had deteriorated beyond expectation. Serious notice should be taken by the Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : Under what rule is he raising it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Under Rule 377. So, how is it that a factory which has earned tremendous fame at the national as well as the international level for manufacturing the Vijayanta tank is facing industrial unrest ? Workers belonging to the various unions, especially affiliated to us and the INTUC, met the Minister of Defence Production a month before. Shri M. Kalyanasundaram, Shri K. Gopal and I were present, and I must say that the Minister of Defence Production gave us a patient hearing and ultimately ordered that Gen. Kini who is the general manager of that particular factory should start negotiations at the plant level at Avadi. The negotiations were started and they were going on. But suddenly they stopped. May I know why they stopped ?

Formerly, there was the general manager, Mr. Sondhi. Not a day's interruption of work was there. But what has been happening since the general manager, Gen. Kini has taken over ? Without imputing any motives to him I may say that the

industrial relations have become extremely bad now. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly tackle the situation more carefully, because it is a very sensitive issue. All those workers had given of their best, worked round the clock and produced the Vijayanta tank which has become the envy of other countries. Today, there is a lock-out there. The present general manager of that factory, without controlling the factory tactfully or skilfully wants to take recourse to the DIR, dismissal, charge-sheets and lock-out.

I would request the Minister of Defence Production and also the hon. Minister of Defence to kindly call a meeting of the representatives of the employees as well as the management here. I assure him, on behalf of the Federation, of our co-operation. Last time he had co-operated and it was lifted. Last time, we co-operated and the work was resumed. I still assure the hon. Minister of our co-operation. But under no circumstances shall we tolerate this kind of situation. When the hon. Minister can talk to the worker nicely, why should the general manager not talk nicely? After all, there is something basically wrong. In the larger interests of labour-management relations and in the interests of production of this wonderful tank to meet the defence needs, I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement here and now that the lock-out will be lifted and work will be resumed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I am very sorry that this situation has developed in this manner in our tank factory. As the hon. Member himself has pointed out, extensive discussions were held in my room about a month back, at which we had reached an amicable understanding about the working of the factory as well as the relationship between the employer and the employees. Now, in this trouble which has again arisen, I must say that most of the workers have stayed loyal and they are working fully and co-operating with the management. I must thank them for their devotion to duty and the work that they are doing in the tank factory. A small section of workers are creating some difficulties there in that factory, because of which even the loyal workers find it very difficult to keep on working. The majority

of the workers do wish to continue to work, because the demands that were raised were discussed and the workers' representatives who actually led them in the factory understood it very well that they Pay Commission's report had to come and it was only on the basis of that report that the rest of the grievances of the workers could be looked into and not before that. This was accepted. There were certain other small problems which were also satisfactorily settled.

Gen Kini, who is the general manager, as Shri S. M. Banerjee himself has stated, did start a dialogue with the workers' representatives, but something seems to have gone wrong somewhere which we are trying to discover. We have actually requested the State Government of Tamil Nadu to send us a report. We are awaiting that report from them. We have also asked the general manager to send us his report. We have received reports from him from time to time, telex messages and others, but we have asked for a detailed report, which we expect to receive very soon. I can give this assurance to Shri S. M. Banerjee and the House, this morning, I received a telegram from Shri M. Kalyanasundaram who was present there in those negotiations that I had with the workers that he wanted to come here with some representatives to discuss this matter; I have sent him the message that he is most welcome and he should come here immediately. As a matter of fact, I had asked for him two days back, but unfortunately he was not present in Madras; otherwise, we would have talked about it earlier. I hope that as soon as those representatives come here, we would have talks about it, and whatever misunderstandings are there would be removed.

I would repeat that the workers of the tank factory are not only very hardworking, loyal and nationalist but have been doing their best to see that the factory production is not disrupted. It is only a small, unruly element which is creating trouble, and with the co-operation of responsible leaders, workers and of the State Government and with our own basic attitude of being helpful to the workers, we hope conditions in the factory will come back to normal very soon.

12. 46 hrs.

TERMINATION OF SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

(Shri Hukum Chand Kachwai)

SHRI SFZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Under rule 374 (2), I move the following motion, of which notice has been given :

"That the suspension of Shri Hukum Chand Kachwai ordered by the House on the 2nd May 1972 be terminated with immediate effect."

I do not want to go into the background, as has been presented in the official report of the proceedings...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : And the Press.

SHRI SFZHIYAN : It is unfortunate and regrettable the some words of acrimony have been used in this House which was questioned by the Chair. I am not here to challenge the decision of the Chair. The Chair should always be obeyed. I think Shri Kachwai also made it clear that he did not do anything against the Chair to defy the order of the Chair. Some of the words he uttered which were found objectionable have already been expunged from the proceeding.

As I said, I do not want to dwell on what happened yesterday. But I do request you and the House that we take a somewhat less harsh view of the matter, and hope that in future the decorum and dignity of the House will always be upheld not only on this side of the House but also on the other.

With these words, I do beseech the House to terminate the suspension ordered yesterday of Shri H. C. Kachwai and enable him to participate in the deliberations of the House forthwith.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : We support the Motion. We think that forgiveness at this stage would have a greater corrective influence and perhaps be a greater punishment. In fact, the hon. member has already suffered punishment for the day. We also regret very much that some provocation was caused to him.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : rose—

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Why so many speeches ?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur) : Members who were not present in the House at the time are expressing their views. Those who were present should also be allowed to have their say. Otherwise anyone may use any word here..

SHRI PILOO MODY : We are not taking evidence.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : इसमें ऐबीडैम का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Has he written to you ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अफयज जी, समस्या सदन में यह हो गई कि कल जो शब्द सदन में इस्तेमाल हुए उनको दोबारा दोहराने की हिम्मत मेरे मे नहीं है। कम ले कम उन सदस्यों को इस तरह के व्यवहार के लिये अफयोग तो जाहिर करना चाहिये कि जो कुछ उन्होंने कल किया उसके लिये वह शर्मिन्दा है, या अफमोम जाहिर करते हैं। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करने और उसके बगैर ही यह मामला चला चलनी है तो यह बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक है भविष्य के लिये।

MR. SPEAKER : No one should speak without my permission.

SHRI PILOO MODY : As you know, decorum of the House is very important to all of us as it is indeed to Indian democracy.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : It is systematically flouted by him.

SHRI PILOO MODY : as Shri Manoharan has illustrated just now. But there are certain codes of behaviour between members which are now a matter of established practice. I think it is rather thin-skinned of people who are very willing to fling abuses, slander etc not to be able to take it in turn when it is flung back at them. I think that the people involved in this tragi-comedy of yesterday's have not risen above the level of not being able to take what each other has said. Therefore, I do not know what transpired that all of a sudden such stern action should be taken. Regrettably, I was not present ; otherwise, I assure you that this might not have happened.

[Shri Piloo Mody]

But what I feel is that in the middle of this controversy, people started hardening their attitude that so-and-so must apologise and otherwise such a thing will take place. I think that is very wrong. There is nothing that called upon any Member of the House to apologise. If the Speaker feels that something unparliamentary or unsavoury has been said, he can always expunge it and in the past, the Speaker or whoever occupies the Chair, has done so with or without reason. Therefore, it does not really matter what is said provided it does not appear on the record, within reasons.

On the action, therefore, that has been taken on this heated exchange—I do not know what Mr. Raj Bahadur would have done had he been a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha, because in that case I think he would have spent his entire tenure chasing these motions from one Member to the other. Therefore, I suggest that let us laugh it off. Let us regret the fact that we have made fools of ourselves not only in our eyes but also in the public eye. Therefore, accept the motion that has been placed before the house and forget the matter and laugh about it thereafter.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Sir, while I accept the sentiments expressed by the mover of the motion, I must in the most unequivocal terms express my complete non-agreement with what Shri Piloo Mody has stated. In fact, implicit in what he said is distrust in the impartiality of the Chief itself. It is not as though the action which has been taken should be challenged here. That was not the motive of the mover of the motion. Shri Sezhiyan's one difficulty in being on the Panel is—and I have experienced it myself in this House. —

MR. SPEAKER : I put you for that !
(*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : It is this. There are certain Members in this House who think it is always their prerogative to go out of their way not only to flout all the rules and regulations, the rules of procedure and conduct of business in this House, but also to flout all the norms of decency. There is a limit to which we can sink (*Interruptions*) and the Chair can allow these things to go down. We do not want a complete abrogation of authority of the Chair nor do we ever

want that the basic norms which should govern the conduct of business in this house should be dispensed with.

While I do accept the punishment meted to the Member concerned, it should not look like a punishment given to one single person, it should be given to anyone who indulges in this kind of—

SHRI PILOO MODY : The entire Opposition.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Not the entire Opposition. Why do you have a guilty conscience ? I said anyone who indulged in this type of activity. Now, to maintain the dignity of the Chair and to maintain the dignity of this House and to maintain certain basic norms of decency over and above the rules, I would have no objection to supporting the motion completely if there were an unreserved apology for what has happened yesterday.

SEVERAL NON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : There should be no debate on it now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : The motion should be taken in this spirit in which it has been moved by the mover. If the issue is opened again, many things will come out and that will create difficulties for you to decide —

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I thought.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I request you to immediately dispose of the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, almost everytime a motion has been moved and the Member concerned has been suspended, the house in its wisdom takes up the matter and you, Sir, in your wisdom consider it and give your decision. I therefore request you to decide it according to your wisdom (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I want to draw your attention to one thing. First, I am glad to note and we have been told—that Shri Kachwai has expressed his regret to you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No question of regret.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am glad to say that the best in Mr. Kachwai has not

been taken away by the fit of his anger. I would like to draw your attention to one point. That is, in essence what Mr. Kachwai has done is great service to this House, and that is, not by using abusive language but by constantly, I should say, being the watch dog of this House and the rights and privileges of the House and the dignity of this house.

AN HON. MEMBER : Hear, hear. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is almost everyday that the quorum bell rings, and indeed for several times every day the quorum bell has been ringing. I should like to draw your attention to the fact that this should be taken as the sounding of the tocsin for the future of our democracy. The massive victory or the massive majority in this House of this Government, has become so oppressing that the proceedings of this House have become dull and listless every day. Because, even the members of the Treasury Benches are not present. Although I regret that he lost his temper in using abusive language, I must say that he has been guarding the rights and privileges of this House by raising the question of quorum.

I want to draw your attention to one point. The Chairman has made one observation, which is a breach of the provisions of the Constitution...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it ; do not bring the Chairmen in to the picture.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Now that views have been expressed, you should dispose of the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought that he would take only one minute.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I do not want to criticise the Chairmen ; I am raising a very important constitutional point. There are the observations of the Chairman :

"Let the bell be rung. Now there is quorum. The convention of this House has been that after 6, there will be no challenging of the quorum ; the Chair is not bound to accept the challenge."

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is in violation of the Constitution ; everybody agrees with it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि यह मसला इस तरह से हल नहीं होगा और सरकार की जवाबदेही है कोरम बनाये रखने की... (*उपस्थान*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आइर, आइर ।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) . Hemade a personal remark against me. May I therefore request you to give me an opportunity:

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Mr. Speaker, I welcome and appreciate the sentiments behind this motion. But may I say something about "the code of behaviour", spoken of by Shri Piloo Mody ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Why do you go into all that now ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I would only say this. I have to read a letter too. This is not a matter between two persons, Mr. Shashi Bhushan and Mr. Kachwai. It is not merely some incident taking place. It is a matter which concerns the whole decorum and dignity of this House and how do we conduct the affairs of this House. In that context, the question of quorum which was brought in, is not relevant. We have to maintain quorum and we do it. But is the responsibility for quorum unilateral ? Yesterday, there was only one solitary Member on the opposition Benches.

I want to go on record as having said this.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : I was also present.

MR. SPEAKER : We are here to make some amends but not aggravate the situation. 13 hrs.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Now I would like to be excused, Sir, if I cannot resist the temptation, because he made a personal reference to me. If I were not here in Lok

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

Sabha—Fourth Lok Sabha—I would only say that the results of the mid-term poll have completely vindicated the stand that we have taken in this matter yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : Those were lucky people who were not in the Fourth Lok Sabha.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : But I say I was in all the three Lok Sabhas and also in the Constituent Assembly. Sir. But I have not seen any thing like the one that happened yesterday. Now, Sir, letter has been written by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai addressed to you. I will only read it out. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Well, of course, he will have to read it.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I will not read it. You read it, sir.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The letter should be expunged from the record.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Mr. Piloo Mody's observations may be expunged from the record. I wish it is not taken lightly. I would say, about the letter that, it is a sort of conditional offer.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have said that there should be no apology. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : This is a very bad attitude.

MR. SPEAKER : So many bad things happen. What happened yesterday when my friend Mr. Tiwary was presiding in this House—I too was sitting in a meeting I opened the amplifier and I myself was very much shocked at what was going on in the House. I thought that it may be a usual story but it took a very bad turn. We are sorry about what happened later on. Now, about the quorum. It is alright ; it is a Member's right. He can raise this question any time. But what happens sometimes is, every ten minutes, the quorum bell rings, people come running in ; then they go out ; it is not a fun, it is not a hobby. There should be some reasonable time in between two bells. Some people come here, then they go out ; and after another 10-15 minutes

there is another quorum bell. There should be some reasonable time.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : It is shameful and ridiculous on the part of the ruling party after having got its massive majority.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : You are taking a political advantage of a situation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let us face the situation that you have turned the Parliament into ridicule.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mody, you should have at least some respect for the conventions. When the Speaker is standing, you must have some respect for the contentions. This is what happens later on also, and that is how the situation worsens sometimes. We do not deny the right of a Member to raise the issue of quorum. But what happens sometimes is, it is not taken as a matter of right, but just as a nuisance, when just after every ten minutes Members go to the lobbies and then they come running in. So, in that case, I would just request all of you that at least there should be some time lapse between two bells, say, at least one hour or so.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Please do not bring the matter of quorum into this issue,

MR. SPEAKER : I leave it to you. We do not deny the right of member to raise the quorum issue, but it is my suggestion that you should not do it every 10 minutes. What we do is, sometimes we decide ourselves—the whole house decides—to extend the sitting for half an hour or to sit through the lunch hour. We have been discussing it in the business Advisory Committee also that when we agree to sit extra time, during the extended time the question of quorum should not be raised. But if somebody raised it, it is his right to rise it.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Sir that is a separate issue which you can discuss with the opposition separately.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We have very strong views on this subject. Let us not involve this with Mr. Kachwai's issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday when this question of quorum was raised, some-

thing happened between Mr. Shashi Bushan and Mr. Kachwai. I do not defend it, but I must say to you also that sometimes a word uttered may be quite innocent and one can tolerate it normally but in another situation it may not be tolerated. In that case there should be no stinging words, no harsh words. They may be adjudged as perfectly parliamentary, but still they convey something which hurts somebody. Mr. Kachwai got excited very much and uncontrollable. He could have just protested in a mild manner or even in a strong manner, but not continued doing it throughout the evening and raising all this *hulla-gulla* and abuses. I heard those abuses and I was shocked. I have never heard such abuses in this House during my term. We are happy they were expunged, but there is a certain limit to react. Beyond that, it becomes a nuisance. It is perfectly all right to invite attention of the Chair to certain remarks but when you involve yourself with the Chair, what is to be done? This is what happened yesterday. When the Chairman requested him to kindly express regret I know he was very humble in his request, I was listening to it but Mr. Kachwai would not care for it. Then this motion was allowed to be moved and even after it was passed, I thought Mr. Kachwai would withdraw from the chamber. But he was threatening the Chair. I also heard it. Any way, what happened was rather very said. All of us dislike those bad words and abuses. They were not directed against one individual. Some of them were directed against a good section of the House. It is better this is never repeated in this House in future. (*Interruptions*). Sometimes it leaves bitter memories. You must somehow bring such members under control. It is not every member who does it. But if you give some latitude to certain people, there will be no end to it. I think it is everybody's duty, whether on this side or that side, to see that members behave. The moment they go out of limits, it is simply intolerable and this is what happened yesterday. We do tolerate many things but not such abuses. I have received this letter from Shri Kachwai in which he has expressed regret for it. I think after this... (*Interruptions*). What is this sensitiveness about it? If somebody says regret, it is so nice on his part to do it. If wiser counsel did not prevail yesterday but it came 2 hours afterwards, why do you worry about it?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I would beg of you to appeal to my friends opposite to kindly appreciate whether abuses can be uttered in this House and, having uttered those abuses, will the conditional regret, be acceptable. If it were an unconditional regret, the position would have been different. In fact yesterday we did our best to make it unconditional, because two wrongs cannot make one right. I would appeal to hon. Members to appreciate the point that our proceedings are read not only in our country but also the world over. Let them not think that we are conducting ourselves in the House in a way which is not proper. From that point of view the offer of regret should be unconditional. It should not be hedged in with conditions.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think this business of asking for an unconditional apology and things like that is totally wrong.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : completely differ with Shri Piloo Mody. He seems to say that having uttered those abusive words, even a word of regret is not necessary.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is entirely within his rights to disagree with me. But it is also within my rights to express a particular point of view, and that is that no apology should be demanded. If a member is gracious enough to make an apology of his own, it is another matter. As far as I am concerned - Sir, I cannot speak when you are standing.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you to speak.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Then I will wait for your permission.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The expression of regret should be unqualified. If there is a change of heart, it can not be a conditional change of heart.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is no change of heart. I just dislike you all the same.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We shall try to love you although you are not a very lovable person.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is the correct spirit.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Then call a spade a spade.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : The very fact that Shri Kachwai has offered regret shows a change of heart.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We should go by the general tenor of it.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We are all before the bar of the country. The only question we have to consider is this : what norms are we setting for ourselves.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received two letters. The second one is slightly apologetic. In that amended letter he is more clear about expressing his right. At the same time, he says that Shri Shashi Bhushan should not have (interruptions) Why are you all so impatient? After all, you are all grown up people. I will have to convey to you that Shri Shashi Bhushan also should not have provoked him.

श्री बो. पी. मोय (हापुड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कल इसी सदन में माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ अपशब्दों का उच्चारण किया और उसके कारण इस सदन ने एक फैसला किया। उस फैसले को बदलने का अधिकार केवल इस सदन को ही है। दूसरे, उस कार्यवाही में मध्यम में माननीय सदस्य ने एक पत्र आपका लिखा है। यह पत्र इस सदन के सामने आना चाहिए। उसके बाद ही यह सदन ठीक प्रकार से विचार कर सकेगा कि उस फैसले को बदला जाये या नहीं। यह मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : The hon. Member is absolutely right. There is a procedure prescribed for it. It is not as though we can act arbitrarily. We have to abide by the Rules. The Rules are absolutely clear. Under rule 374(2) the authority is vested in the House to suspend a Member. Thereafter, there is a proviso which governs the revocation of such suspension. The proviso speaks in these terms :—

"Provided that the House may, at any time, on a motion being made, resolve that such suspension be terminated."

Therefore, before the House wants to take this decision, it will only be in the fitness of things that the House does know in which terms has the hon. Member expressed his apology so that we can make up our mind. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. You have just now said that Shri Kachwai has regretted it. Even after your saying that, which Members may or may not like, they want this letter to be laid on the Table or to be read out ! I think, once you have said that, that is the final word. You have accepted the regret. It is not open to Members to question it.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot accept it; it is the House which will accept that.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : They cannot challenge your statement.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Sir, you have asked me that I should convey to Shri Shashi Bhushan something about Shri Kachwai's letter. May I say with all respect that yesterday this question was raised by certain Members, including Shri Chavda, and this is what the Chairman has already ruled :—

"आप यहाँ नहीं थे। उन्होंने कोई अन-पार्लियामेंटरी शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं किये। उन्होंने कहा है कि जिसकी गोदी, उसका मतलब यह था कि जिसकी हैल्प में वे यहाँ आये हैं,..."

It has been ruled by the Chair that Shri Shashi Bhushan's remark was not unparliamentary. I also maintain, Sir, that this was not unparliamentary. We still maintain that this is not unparliamentary. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Provocative and harsh words should not be used. That is what the Chair said.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : And I submit that the apology by Shri Kachwai is conditional. A decision on this should be taken independently (Interruptions)

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): His words have been expunged; he has been suspended and he has regretted it. Do they want his head? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order, Sir. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has quoted only one portion of the observation made by the Chair yesterday about the words used by Shri Shashi Bhushan. Subsequently, on being requested by other Members, the Chairman agreed that he would examine the words used by Shri Shashi Bhushan. On subsequent examination the Chairman himself expunged all the remarks that were made by Shri Shashi Bhushan. That is in the papers and in the record. Shri Shashi Bhushan's observations have been expunged also.

MR. SPEAKER: There were days, when the Speaker was standing, nobody else stood up. Now I have to sit down when the Member is standing. I was standing and he got up on a point of order. He did not have the courtesy to see that I was standing.

This decision was taken by the House and it is only the House that can revoke it. I have received this letter of regret. Two points are mentioned. One is about regret and the other is about the observations of Shri Shashi Bhushan. I am quoting his letter. If you want a debate on it and if you think that the question of regret is also a part of the debate, then this letter will have to be circulated. I can not call it an unconditional regret. The first part of his letter is unconditional. He says, he is very sorry. I have been able to read what is typed. What is written in hand is rather difficult for me to read.

AN HON. MEMBER: Language problem.

MR. SPEAKER: No; it is not a language problem.

This is the second one. I am treating the second one as final because the first one stands cancelled after he sent a second one. In the second one, he sends an unqualified regret in the first paragraph. In the second paragraph—it is written in his own hand or

somebody else's hand; I think, he has just signed below; the hand-writing differs but I take his signature as final—he says,

आशा करता हूँ शशिभूषण अपने शब्द वापस लेंगे—

It is just a hope. Let *asha* be *asha*. We take the first paragraph as regret and the hope, whether it gets realised or not, is a hope, after all.

What is the position now? Should I put it to the House now? I think, it is enough.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I accept your advice.

MR. SPEAKER: I take it as regret and about the hope he has expressed, I am conveying his hope to you and, through you, to Shri Shashi Bhushan.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Our hope is also that such incidents will not be repeated in future.

MR. SPEAKER: The hope is not a part of regret or commitment. It is just a hope. I also hope that these things will not occur in future. Now, I put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the suspension of Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai ordered by the House on the 2nd May, 1972, be terminated with immediate effect."

The motion was adopted

13.25 hrs

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS 1972-73-(Contd)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION
—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Balgovind Verma was on his legs yesterday. He may continue.

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा जी ने जम्मू काश्मीर के

[श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा]

उन लोगों की ओर ध्यान आकृषित किया है जिनको कि. पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के समय सीमा क्षेत्र में हटना पड़ा और यह छत्र का इनाम था। मैं सम्मानित सदस्य से जनता का कहना है कि ऐसे 277 गांवों के लोगों को हटना पड़ा है जिन में 1 लाख 30 हजार लोग रहे हैं। उनमें से 19 हजार अपने घरों को वापस चले गए। 1 लाख 11 हजार अब भी कैम्पों में रह रहे हैं और उनके लिए सभी व्यवस्था हम कर रहे हैं जैसा कि सम्मानित सदस्य स्वयं जानते हैं। जहां तक स्पेशल टीम भेजने की बात है हम अपने कर्तव्यों की ओर मचेन हैं और हम उन्हें बताना चाहते हैं कि हमारे जो अधिकारी हैं वह बराबर वहां जाने रहे हैं। दो दफा ज्वाइंट सैक्रेटरी वहां की स्थिति का अवलोकन करने के लिए जा चुके हैं और एक दफा सैक्रेटरी महोदय स्वयं गए हैं। इस प्रकार से बराबर हम वहां की स्थिति का अवलोकन कर रहे हैं।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): The special team was specially for the problems faced by the refugees in Rajauri and Poonch sector. I know that Secretaries have been going there. (Interruption)

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : वह भी मैं आप को बता रहा हूँ।

इसलिए कोई जगदा परेशानी की बात नहीं है। बाकी जो दो तीन ज्वाइंट्स इन्होंने अपने मापण में उठाए थे उन में एक तो यह था :

He has said that in Rajauri and Poonch Sector, still many families have not received any relief assistance; a study team should be appointed in coordination with the State Government to examine the position and ensure that the relief assistance is given to the persons affected. I would like to say that the pattern of assistance sanctioned covers cash doles (whether in camps or with relatives), clothing, blankets/quits, and utensils. Resettlement assistance has also been sanctioned in the form of loans and grants for maintenance, repairs and reconstruction of damaged houses for, purchase of

cattle lost, for resettlement in professions and occupations disturbed. The whole matter of relief and rehabilitation assistance is under continuous review and is discussed with the State Government officers from time to time during the visits of officers of the Department of Rehabilitation. The State Government had spent about Rs. 2 crores upto 31-3-1972. The amount so far released to the State Government is Rs. 3 crores.

The second point that the hon. Member has raised was this: Chham refugees; thrice uprooted; not willing to go back to that area; though they are being looked after in camps at present, a decision for their resettlement elsewhere should be taken now. I may only say that this will apparently have to wait until a final settlement with Pakistan is reached.

The third point that he raised was this: after the 1965 hostilities, persons of the border areas of Chhamb had been given assistance in the form of grants as well as loans; the loans given should be written off by the Centre. On this point I can only say that the matter is under consideration; the State Government have asked to give the details of the State Government have been asked to give the details of the loans due from those who have been affected again.

Another point that was raised by him was about the refugees who had come in the year 1947. He has said that the 1947 refugees from Pak-occupied territory of Jammu & Kashmir State have not been made owners of land allotted to them by the State Government; in this connection if any amendment of any Act is necessary, should be done.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Refugees from West Pakistan.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Our answer is that the agriculturists among the migrants from Pak-held territory who have settled in Jammu & Kashmir State had been allotted land left by the evacuees from that state. As the land so allotted by the State Government could not be acquired under the State Laws, they had to pass a special legislation. This could be done only in April, 1971. Under this Act, the State Government will be able to acquire the lands left by the evacuees and confer proprietary rights on the migrants. Efforts are being made, and I think, whatever

troubles are there, will disappear in course of time.

13 29 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In The Chair*]

SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA : What about Voting rights ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : When they are given the lands, they will become the subjects of the State and they will have the rights

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : That should be taken up separately

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We will look into the matter

इसके अतिरिक्त अपना स्थान लेने से पहले ये दो शब्द कोन माइन्स प्रॉब्लिम फंड में भी कहना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मरा-यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER . Let the quorum bell be rung

Now there is quorum, the hon Minister may continue

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I will appeal to Mr Kachwai that he should observe some conventions. My friends opposite should help us observe some conventions. After all, the responsibility for quorum is not on a single side alone.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : Why are you appealing ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We never ask quorum during the lunch hour

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : It is the responsibility of the Government to see that quorum is there.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : This is a two-way traffic . . . (Interruptions) I am glad to remind Sir, that all the Parties did agree that during lunch hour we shall not ask for quorum. Mr Kachwai is a member of the Jana Sangh party. Why should he not observe that ? . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would request every hon Member to also understand the difficulties and the responsibilities of the chair. As far as I am concerned, I am bound by this provision of the Constitution which says very clearly :

"If at any time during a meeting of a House there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum "

Now, whatever be the agreement that is arrived at among the Parties, you are welcome to observe it. But, when my attention is drawn to the absence of quorum, I am bound by this provision of the Constitution. I would request Members to kindly understand that. Whenever my attention is drawn to the absence of quorum, I shall have to act under the provisions of the Constitution. But until then, if the hon Members among themselves agree to certain things taking into consideration the difficulties and my attention is not drawn to the quorum, it is a different matter.

Now, I would call the hon. Minister to speak . .

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : After all Mr. Kachwai is a Member of their party. There is a gentlemen's agreement between all parties that during the lunch hour we shall not raise the question of quorum, as well as of the House sits after 6 O' Clock the question of quorum will not be raised. I would like to know whether these two agreements are going to be observed or not.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : यह समझौता चौथी लोक सभा के अन्दर हुआ था कि लंच टाइम और 6 बजे के बाद कौरम नहीं उठाया जायगा, लेकिन इस सदन पर यह समझौता लागू नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The whole purpose is defeated. We have taken away the lunch hour to give more time to Members. Now the whole purpose is defeated. The matter is very simple. I should agree, if there is an agreement, hon Members should honour that agreement. But as far as I am concerned, if it is between a provision of the Constitution, and a gentleman's agreement, my choice is very clear . .

SHRI R.S. PANDEY (Rajuaud Gonn): I want to help. Within the framework of the Constitution you have been working. It is all right. It is perfectly correct.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have made myself very clear.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : You said, till the point is raised you will be silent. That is all right. But there should be some sort of decorum to abide by the agreement in the House, for our own convenience. You may appeal to the House not to raise the question of quorum.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have said what you say. I will expect the Members to honour the agreement if there is one. But if it is a choice between this and that, my decision is quite clear. (Interruptions) I have given my ruling. It is clear to everybody. Now, the hon. Minister.

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कल रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया था—उन्होंने हमारे कोल-माइन्ज प्रावि-डेंट फण्ड प्रार्थनाइजेशन के कुछ अधिकारियों के प्रति आरोप लगाया था कि उन्होंने कुछ गड़बड़ी की है। मेरा उनसे यह विनम्र निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार के आरोप उन्हें तब तक नहीं लगाने चाहिये जब तक कि उन्हें तब तक नहीं लगाने चाहिये जब तक कि उन्हें वास्तविकता का ज्ञात न हो। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है इस में ऐसी कोई बात देखने में नहीं आई। कुछ शिकायतें जरूर आई थी कि कोल माइन्ज प्राविडेंट फण्ड कमिशनर ने कुछ पैसा जो सिक-योरिटीज और पोस्टल सर्टिफिकेट्स में लगा था, उसको बेच कर स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया में जमा करा दिया है। इस बात को जानने के लिये कि उन्होंने यह काम नियमानुसार किया है या नहीं किया है या कोई गड़बड़ी की है मैंने अपने डिप्टी सेंटेटरी श्री डिवफोड को बहा भेजा था, उन्होंने उसकी रिपोर्ट दी है। बूँकि बिहार की सरकार ने इस मामले को उठा दिया था और सी० टी० पाई० इस मामले की जांच कर रही है, इस लिये हमारे मंत्रालय ने तय

किया है कि सी० टी० पाई० को वह रिपोर्ट और जो भी सूचना वे चाहे, उनको दे दी जाये, ताकि ठीक प्रकार से जांच पड़ताल के बाद वह मामला हमारे सामने आ सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना स्थान लेता हूँ और समय देने के लिये आपको पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. DIPUTY SPEAKER: We began this debate at 1.25/P.M. 2 hours and 40 minutes were left. It will be concluded at 4 hours and 5 minutes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much time he would take.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : About fifty minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then.. I would call him round about 3-10 or 3-15. I think it is all right.

Now Shri Metha.

SHRI P M. METHA (Bhavnagar) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Ministry has failed in discharging their duties towards the working class of this country. They have failed to protect the interest and the right of the workers. They have failed in maintaining and promoting harmonious relations between management and labour. In 1971, almost all sectors in the Central sphere were compelled to turn to direct action. They could not reach a settlement either by negotiation or through mediation. This Ministry has not played the proper role to solve the grievances of the workers in the public undertakings in the Central sphere. The country has lost 14 million mandays during 1971 due to strikes and lock-outs. Labour-management relations have remained disturbed in banks, railways, coal mines, mines other than coal mines, ports and docks, air transport and Government undertakings like the P&T. The labour situation, according to the Ministry's report, clearly establishes that the Ministry does not carry weight with the other concerned Ministries of the Government of India.

Now, I would like to bring to the notice of the House certain burning problems which have been hanging fire since long.

Government attitude regarding the recommendations of the National Commission on labour is deplorable. When are they going to consider the question of the implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission Labour ?

There is great bungling regarding the bonus question. The Khadihar' bonus formula came up on 20th October, 1971. The majority of the trade unions and the industries had more or less accepted the same but the Government took a long period of six months to constitute the expert committee. In these circumstances, I would like to know whether the Labour Minister has given any thought to the bonus problem of 1971. Is he sure that the workers will get their bonus for 1971 well in time or will they be compelled to resort to strikes again ? I would request the hon. Minister to apply his mind to this aspect of the bonus problem so that the industrial workers may get their bonus for 1971 in time and they would not resort to strikes for this purpose.

The workers do not get the provident fund account slips in time. Nearly 15 lakhs slips are in arrears. This amounts to 35 per cent of the total number of accounts. I do not know what steps are being taken by the Ministry to review this administrative inefficiency, which ultimately affects the workers' interests adversely.

Government should enhance the rate of interest on the Provident fund amounts. The rate of interest in the Unit Trust is 8 per cent; under the National Savings scheme, it is 7½ per cent, and banks also pay the same interest, that is, 7½ per cent on long-term deposits. Why should workers suffer a low rate of interest on their provident fund amounts ? So Government should enhance the rate.

Government have not given any consideration to the recommendations of the National Labour Commission regarding curtailing the hours of work from 4½ to 45 a week. Will the Minister take up this matter and come forward with the necessary proposals before the House in this session ?

Government have also not given any thought to increasing the rate of provident fund contribution. Nearly 25 industries have kept the same rate as before since long. The

rates should be raised from 6 to 8.33 per cent and from 8 per cent to 10 per cent. This is a long-pending demand. The ministry has failed to act in accordance with the just demands of the workers in this respect.

The question of go-slow by Assistant Engineers of IA was raised here the other day. The Labour Minister has laid the agreement on the Table. It is stated therein that only on one point between the management and the union agreement could not be reached, the point whether there should be reference to arbitration or not. The IA management is pressing the Union hard to drop the point. The minister of Civil Aviation clearly stated the other day that he has no objection to reference to arbitration. This is a very small matter hanging fire due to which we are all put to great hardship and inconvenience. I would appeal to the Labour Minister to utilise his good offices to convince the Civil Aviation Ministry to accept the proposal of the Union to include that point for reference to arbitration.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रम और रोजगार विभाग की रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि श्रम विभागों के मुकाबले में या इस विभाग के श्रम वर्षों के मुकाबले में बूँकि मैनडेज का लीस कम हुआ इसलिये मारी बातें बहुत अच्छी ही गुजरीं। लेकिन मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सेन्ट्रल मन्वेजस्ट्म हैं—रेलवेज, माइन्स, कोल फील्ड्स, बैंकिंग, इंसोर्गन्स, मेजर पोर्ट्स वगैरह हैं। इसमें वास्तव में श्रम विभाग की ओर से जो समय-समय पर, जैसा कि पहले हुआ करता था कि मालिक और मजदूर, दोनों के प्रतिनिधियों को बिठाकर उदकी समस्याओं पर विचार किया जाये, मैं पाता हूँ कि इस मामले में बिल्कुल आपरवाही बरती जाती है। विभाग को श्रम जो ध्यान देना चाहिये वह ध्यान नहीं दे पाती। यह भगवान के भरोसे छोड़े हुए हैं और बूँकि जनता साथ है इसलिये अभी आन्दोलन पर लोग उतरना नहीं चाहते। जिसका फल यह हुआ है कि कम्पैरेटिवली पिछले साल का मैनडेज लीस कम हुआ।

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडस्ट्रियल कमेटीयों की बैठकें नहीं हो रही हैं। उदाहरण के लिये बन-लाऊं कि कोल माइन्स जिसमें कि इनके सेन्ट्रल सबजेक्ट में लगभग 10 लाख वर्कर्स में से चार लाख कोल माइन्स हैं और दूसरी माइन्स के दो लाख हैं, तो कोल माइन्स की इंडस्ट्रियल कमेटी की बैठक 6 नवम्बर, 1969 को हुई थी। तब से लेकर आज 1972 जा रहा है, अब तक इनको इंडस्ट्रियल कमेटी की बैठक बुलाने के लिये फुर्सत नहीं मिली, और केवल फुर्सत ही नहीं हुई 1969 में जो फंसले इन्होंने किये उनके ऊपर कोई कदम भी नहीं उठाया। मेरा स्थान है कि और उद्योगों में भी जो कि सेन्ट्रल स्पीयर के हैं इनका यही रवैया है। पहले ग्राम-तौर पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन, इम्प्लूएशन, की बैठकें हुआ करती थीं नदा जी ने कोड आफ कंडक्ट के अन्दर में मारी संस्थाओं को बांध रखा था, मालिक और मजदूरों को और कोई गड़बड़ी होती थी तो वह आपस में बैठकर, तीन-चार महीने में मिलते थे, और मिल करके उन चीजों को लागू किया करते थे। या नाशू जहां नहीं हुए वहां श्रम विभाग अपनी परसूएशन की नीति को इस्तेमाल करता था और राजी कराया करता था जिसमें कि औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध अच्छा रहे और कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं आने पाये। लेकिन उसको भी बैठक फोरमेलिटी के लिहाज से साल में एक बार हो जाया करती है और आज से 10 साल पहले वो एजेंडा था उम्मी एजेंडे के ऊपर हम लोग समय-समय पर कि ऐक्शन हुआ या नहीं हुआ बहस मुवाजिसा कर लिया करते हैं।

खदानों में दुर्घटना होती है तो इसके लिये मालूम होता है सरकार फिर इंतजार कर रही है कि कोई बड़ी दुर्घटना होगी तब हम कान-फरेंस बुलायेंगे। एक बार तो 1958 में बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटना हुई जिसमें 250 आदमी फुंस कर मर गये खान में गैस होने से तो एक बार 1958 में सफटी कानफरेंस बुलाई। और फिर 1965 में एक बार दुर्घटना हुई तो 1965 में

कानफरेंस बुलायी और 1966 के बाद से अभी भी इंतजार करते हैं। उसके ऊपर उनकी सिफारिश के बहुत से मुद्दों के ऊपर आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो पाई है। पता नहीं यह फिर से इंतजार कर रहे हैं कि उसी तरह की दुर्घटना होगी जिसमें 250-300 आदमी जब जलेंगे, दबेंगे तब शायद यह उस दिशा में कोई कदम उठावे। पता नहीं चलता कि सम्बन्धित विभागीय लोग अपने कर्त्तव्यों को क्यों नहीं करते। इनका जो काम है उस दिशा में चौकस रहना, जो फंसले हों उनको लागू कराना, तो उन दिशा में इनके कदम कुछ उठ नहीं पाते हैं।

कुछ फ़िगर जो सरकार ने हमको दी है उनकी तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स मशीनरी के लिये सेक्टर से 120.67 लाख रु० का प्रोवीजन है, यानि एक करोड़ 20 लाख और 67 हजार रु० का। इसमें 233 अफसर हैं और 747 अन्य कर्मचारी हैं। इस प्रकार कुल 980 आदमी हैं और साल भर में इन्होंने जो कंसिलियेशन किया, साल भर में डिसप्यूट रहे 6,912, लेकिन इन्होंने कंसिलियेशन किया 2,080 केसेज में। 980 लोगों ने साल भर में 2,030 कमीलियेशन किया जिसमें इनको सफलता 1,009 में मिली और 1,023 में यह असफल रहे। तो यह जो सरकार ने रिपोर्ट दी है इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि ये एक हजार के करीब जो लोग हैं इन्होंने साल भर में 2,000 कंसिलियेशन किये। या यों कहिये कि 33 अफसर, 2,000 कंसिलियेशन करते हैं, तो एक अफसर ने 8 कंसिलियेशन प्रोसीडिंग की, जिनमें से चार में इनको सफलता मिली एक साल में और चार में इनको असफलता मिली।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up. I shall allow him ten minutes. They are a large number of speakers from his party.

SHRI R N SHARMA - I must get some time because I am not speaking on any other demands

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER - If you take more time, some speakers from your party would not be able to speak. Anyway, try to conclude

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा इस तरह से आप पायेंगे कि जहां वर्क्स कमेटी को बनाने की बात है वह 1347 होना चाहिये। मैं व्यक्तिगत जानकारी रखता हूँ, इन्होंने लिखा है कि 116 वर्क्स कमेटीया फक्शन करती है। लेकिन कोई वर्क्स कमेटी फक्शन नहीं करती। रेकार्ड में 916 है। 410 तो इस तरह से रेकार्ड में ही नहीं है। स्टैंडिंग ऑर्डर 2,256 होना चाहिये। उसमें से 2,174 हुआ है। जबकि कानून यह कहता है कि 6 महीने के अन्दर में मारी इंडस्ट्रियल अडरटेकिंग को अपने स्टैंडिंग ऑर्डर रखने चाहिये जहां 100 से अधिक आदमी काम करते हैं। लेकिन वह भी बात नहीं हो पाती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोलमाइन्स बेलफेयर फण्ड हे उसकी ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में बैठकर के 1965 में, जबकि श्री संजीवैया भ्रम मंत्री थे, तो उनकी अध्यक्षता में यह तय हुआ कि कोलमाइन्स बेलफेयर आर्गेनाइजेशन का सैस 8 आने से बढ़ा कर एक ह० कर दिया जायेगा। आज भी सरकार का प्रोपोजल अभी तक वह 8 आने से एक ह० तक करने का नहीं आया है, यद्यपि सात साल गुजर गये। कोलमाइन्स वर्क्स आर्गेनाइजेशन को भी मैडिकल एंड और दूसरे बेंनिफिट्स दिये जाते थे उनमें कटॅलमेट हो रहा है, और दूसरी तरफ यह दिव्दान की चेष्टा की जाती है कि उनमें काफी तरक्की हुई है।

दूसरी खादानों के सम्बन्ध में जो बेलफेयर आर्गेनाइजेशन बनने की बात है तो कहीं पर आर्गेनाइजेशन बन गयी है, लेकिन उसकी ऐक्टिविटी अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुई है। कोलमाइन्स बेलफेयर आर्गेनाइजेशन की तरफ से जो

हाउसेज चार लाख वर्क्स के लिये चाहिये थे पिछले 20 साल में केवल 68,594 मकान बन बन पाये हैं। पहले मकान का जो टारगेट रखा गया था 1000 हाउसेज की किमी तरह से लोग पूरा करते थे। लेकिन आज जो टारगेट है न्यू हाउसेज का वह 1,000 का है और चीफ हाउसेज का भी 1,000 है। इस तरह से 2000 मकान होने हैं। आप भ्रन्दाज लगाये चार लाख लोगों के लिये अगर 2000 मकान की रफ्तार से मकान बने तो जमाना गुजर जायगा। न्यू हाउसेज की लाइफ 40 साल है और चीफ हाउसेज की केवल 15 साल है। तो आप पायेंगे कि हाउसेज की दिशा में यद्यपि फंड काफी है, लेकिन तरक्की नहीं हो पाती है। क्योंकि सरकार खादानों के मालिकों को मजबूर नहीं करती है कि वे मकान बनाएं।

अब मैं वेज बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। 1967 में वेज बोर्ड बना था। उसका पार्षल इम्प्लेमेंटेशन हो सका है आप देखें कि पांच साल में कास्ट आफ लिविंग इंडेक्स कहा चला गया है, महंगाई कितनी बढ़ गई है। उसके अनुसार महंगाई करीब पचास प्वाइंट बढ़ गई है। इस महंगाई ने मजदूरी को इरोड किया है। मजदूरी की जो वैल्यू थी वह कम हो गई है। इस वास्ते सरकार को चाहिये कि खादानों के मजदूरों के लिए जिन पर वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशें 1967 में लागू हुई थी, वेज नैगो-शिएटिंग मशीनरी निर्धारित करे।

14 hrs

अभी मंत्री महोदय प्राविडेंट फंड के सम्बन्ध में बात कर रहे थे। यह बताया गया है कि कोल माइज प्राविडेंट फंड में पिछले साल तक सात करोड़ बकाया था। लेकिन इस साल वह बढ़ कर दस करोड़ हो गया है। इसी तरह से एम्प्लायीज प्राविडेंट फंड में भी बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। लोगों की आम धारणा यह है कि प्राविडेंट फंड में मालिक लोग अपना हिस्सा जमा करना नहीं चाहते। कानून बना कर आप उन पर कोई सत बन्धन नहीं लगाया है। उन पर जुर्माना

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

इसके बास्ते किया जाता है तो एक रुपये, दस रुपये, बीस रुपये, सौ रुपये या एक हजार रुपये कर दिया जाता है। यह तो जो राशि उनको जमा करनी चाहिये थी उसका इंटरेस्ट भी नहीं होता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का कानून आप बनावे कि जो मालिक ऐसा करते हैं उनको कम से कम तीन महीने जेल की हवा खानी पड़े। अगर वे प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा रोकते हैं तो यह सजा तो उनको कम से कम होनी चाहिये।

फैमिली पेंशन को आप लें। रिसपांस को आप देखें। जल्दी-जल्दी में यह स्कीम पास हुई थी। इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ है? एम्प्लॉयीज प्राविडेंट फंड वाले मजदूरों में से जिन का सख्या आठ लाख के करीब है, केवल साढ़े पांच लाख लोग ही उसके सदस्य हुए हैं। अभी तक बाकी मजदूरों ने आप्ट नहीं किया है, इसकी फेवर मे। कोलमाइंज वेलफेयर के एम्प्लॉयीज भी जिस के लिए वह कम्पलसरी हैं सब लोगों को हम में घा जाना होगा कानून की प्राविजंज के अनुसार वहाँ पर भी आधे लोग ही दरखास्तें देकर इसमें शामिल हुए हैं और बाकी आधे इससे अलग हो गए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि फैमिली पेंशन स्कीम जो है उसमें भी सुधार करने की जरूरत है।

नौगजाबाद एक कालिबरी मध्य प्रदेश में है जो पिछली 28 फरवरी से बन्द हो गई है। उसके मालिक ने उस दिन तक तो मजदूरों को आधी मजदूरी दी लेकिन कम्पेंसेशन के रूप में लेकिन दस दिन के बाद ग्राम नोटिस लगा दिया कि इसको बन्द कर दिया गया है, उसको ब्राउन कर दिया गया है। अब उनको रिट्रेंवमेंट कम्पेंसेशन दिया है, न ले आफ कम्पेंसेशन दिया है। वे तबाही की हालत में पड़े हुए हैं। पिछले बड़ महीने से उनकी समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं हो रहा है। इस धीरे भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : इसके

पहले कि मैं बोलना प्रारम्भ करूँ, सदन में गण-पूति करवा दीजिये। कोरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.....Now there is quorum.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योगों के अन्दर अशान्ति फैलने के दो तीन प्रमुख कारण हैं। पहले तो मान्यता के प्रश्न को लेकर अशान्ति पैदा होती है। मान्यता जिस यूनियन की सदस्य संख्या अधिक हो, उनको मिलनी चाहिये। सरकार से जुड़ी हुई कोई यूनियन होती है तो देखा जाता है कि ग्राम तौर पर उसी को मान्यता मिलती है। सरकार द्वारा इसके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई कानून नहीं बनाया गया है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में गुप्त मतदान की प्रणाली को वह चालू करे। यह कहा जाना है कि एक उद्योग में एक ही यूनियन हो। मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करता हूँ। पाजियामेंट एक है लेकिन हममें अनेक विचारों के लोग हैं। वे अपनी-अपनी बात कहते हैं। जिस तरह से यहाँ होता है उसी प्रकार उद्योगों के अन्दर भी मान्यता एक यूनियन को ही मिले लेकिन उसमें सभी यूनियनों के लोग, सभी विचारों के लोग रखे जायें, उनको स्थान मिले, इसका विशेष ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ राजनीति से उनको दूर रखा जाना चाहिये। अगर यूनियन राजनीति से दूर रखी जाएगी तो मेरा विश्वास है कि वह अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकेगी, उस क्षेत्र में अच्छा काम होगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बी० एम० एस० को अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर मान्यता दिये जाने के प्रश्न को भी उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह मामला सरकार के बहुत असें से अटका रखा है। अनेक बार इसके बारे में मांग की गई है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने कोई सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दिया है। यह कहा जाता रहा है कि हम विचार कर रहें हैं। जो भी सर्वे प्रखिल भारतीय स्तर की

मान्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए पूरी होनी चाहिये, उनको यूनियन ने पूरा कर दिया है। परन्तु कुछ लोगों के दबाव के कारण, कुछ लोगों के कहने से भारतीय मजदूर सघ को मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की जा रही है। बहुत पुराने कानून के अनुसार आप आबिच भारतीय स्तर की मान्यता किसी यूनियन को देते हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि आपने जो भी जांच इस यूनियन के सम्बन्ध में करनी थी, वह आपने कर ली है, जो तथ्य श्रम मंत्रालय को जाने चाहिये थे, उनको भी भेज दिया गया है और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ, कि जल्दी में जल्दी बी० एम० एस० की मान्यता प्रदान करें।

उद्योगों के अन्दर ना ना प्रकार के विवाद होते हैं और सौदेबाजिया होती हैं। उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ समझौते भी होते हैं। लेकिन देखा गया है कि बिना अन्य यूनियन के लोगों को और स्वयं अपनी यूनियन के लोगों को पूछे बिना ही समझौते कर लिये जाते हैं। अपनी यूनियन के लोगों से भी वे पदाधिकारी जो समझौते करते हैं, पूछते नहीं हैं। जो अध्यक्ष होता है, जो प्रधान होता है यूनियन का वह मालिकों के साथ साठगाठ करके बिना दूसरों को बताये हुए मालिकों के साथ समझौता कर लेता है जिस की वजह से काफी मजदूरों में असंतोष होता है। इस तरह से वहाँ भाई भतीजावाद और अछाचार भी चलता है। मेरा कहना है कि अन्य मजदूर जो वहाँ काम करते हैं या दूसरी यूनियन जो वहाँ हैं उन से पूछ कर काम किया जाए, निर्णय लिये जायें और समझौते लिये जायें। यह कहा जा सकता है कि हम यह समझौता मालिक और मजदूर के साथ करना चाहते हैं और अगर सभी यूनियन उससे सहमत हों तब उस समझौते पर मुहर लगाई जाए, तब उसको धार्मिक रूप दिया जाए। जब सभी एग्री करें, सभी मंजूर करें, तभी जो फैसला हो, उस पर धमस होना चाहिये।

श्रम मंत्रालय के पास अनेक केस आते हैं जिनको न्यायालय में मंत्रालय द्वारा दाखिल

करना होता है। इसमें काफी विलम्ब होता है। काफी वर्षों तक वे केसिज पड़े रहते हैं लेकिन अदालतों में उनको पेश करने का निर्णय नहीं लिया जाता है। ऐसे भी केसिज होते हैं जिनका सम्बन्ध अन्य मंत्रालयों में पूछने से भी होता है और उसमें भी काफी समय लग जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि उन से पूछने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। जो केसिज आपके पास आते हैं उनको तत्काल आप न्यायालय में ले जाया करे और वहाँ ले जाने के बाद जल्दी से जल्दी उन पर निर्णय हो, इसकी व्यवस्था आप करे।

मजदूरों के जो केसिज चलते हैं उनका जल्दी निपटारा नहीं हो पाता है, वे वर्षों तक लटकते रहते हैं, वर्षों तक मरदम चलते रहते हैं। इनके फैसले जल्दी होना चाहिये। न्याय सस्ता और जल्दी मिलना चाहिये। एक मजदूर को नौकरी से निकाला जाता है और उसका अगर केस चलता है तो वर्षों वह लटका रहता है। इस कारण उसका खर्चा काफी होता है और उसको बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि जल्दी से जल्दी फैसले हो, इसकी व्यवस्था आप करे।

यह कहा जाता है कि किसी उद्योग के अन्दर जितना पैसा लगा है वह उद्योग के मालिक का लगा है। मैं इसको नहीं मानता हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि कितना पैसा किसी उद्योग के अन्दर मालिक का लगा है उतना ही पसीना उस उद्योग के अन्दर मजदूर का भी लगा है। पसीना और पैसा दोनों समान हैं। दोनों पर ब्याज, दोनों पर बोनस, दोनों पर मुनाफा भी समान ही मिलना चाहिये। पैसा और पसीना, दोनों की कीमत समान मानी जानी चाहिये। मजदूर किसी उद्योग में काम करता है तो उसको काम करते-करते बीस माल व अधिक हो जाते हैं वह अपना सर्वस्व उस उद्योग के लिए न्यायावर कर देता है अपने जीवन को उसकी खातिर सुटा देता है लेकिन इतना होने पर भी जब वह रिटायर होता है तो उसको कुछ भी नहीं मिलता

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय] है, वह खाली हाथ वहां से जाता है उसके पसीने का घ्राण उसको ब्याज दिलवाइये। उसको रिटायरमेंट पर पेंशन दिलवाइये। यदि उसकी मृत्यु हो जाए तो उसके परिवार को कैमिली पेंशन दिलवाइये पसीना के ब्याज के रूप में। ऐसे और पसीने का सम्मान एक सा होना चाहिये।

नगरपालिकाओं, अस्पतालों, शिक्षा विभाग और क्लबों आदि के मजदूरों को यूनियन बनाने का अधिकार नहीं है। सरकार कह सकती है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यज्ञ निर्णय हमारे सामने झड़कन बनकर खड़ा है कि ये वर्ग यूनियन नहीं बना सकता है, इसलिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं। राजा-महाराजाओं के विशेषाधिकारों के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला क्या था, यह सब को पता है, लेकिन सरकार ने उस फैसले को न मानते हुए उन विशेषाधिकारों को खत्म कर दिया। अगर सरकार उस मामले में कार्यवाही कर सकती है, तो फिर उसे इस मामले में भी कदम उठाने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक बोनस का सम्बन्ध है, हम यह नहीं मानते हैं कि बोनस मुनाफ़े में से दिया जाता है। हम तो उसको विलम्ब से मिलने वाली तन्स्वाह समझते हैं। चूंकि मजदूरों को मासिक तन्स्वाह कम मिलती है, इसलिए यह विलम्ब से मिलने वाली तन्स्वाह प्राप्त करना मजदूरों का मूलभूत अधिकार है। सरकार ने बोनस के सम्बन्ध में जो समिति बनाई है, उसकी मियाद तय नहीं की गई है—यह नहीं तय किया गया है कि वह कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय यह घोषणा करें कि कमेटी कितने दिनों में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी।

मालिक ऐसे बैलेंस-शीट तैयार करते हैं, जिससे पता चले कि उनको मुनाफ़ा नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए यह व्यवस्था की जाये कि मजदूरों को उनके हिसाब-किताब और रजिस्ट्रों आदि को देखने का अधिकार हो।

पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट न आने के बारे में इस सदन में पिछले तीन साल से आवाज़ उठाई जाती रही है। इस कारण लोगों में बहुत चिन्ता और असंतोष फैला हुआ है। वित्त मंत्री का कहना है कि हम पे कमीशन पर रिपोर्ट देने के बारे में दबाव नहीं डाल सकते हैं। पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में विलम्ब होने के कारण लोग उसके कार्यालय के सामने घरना दे रहे हैं। सरकार की यह मनोवृत्ति बन गई है कि कर्मचारी और मजदूर आन्दोलन या हड़ताल करें, तभी उनकी सुनवाई होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि इस मामले में यह नौबत नहीं आने देनी चाहिए। उत्तर देते समय मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जायेगी। वह जल्दी रिपोर्ट देने के लिए पे कमीशन से अनुरोध करें, ताकि मजदूरों में जो व्यापक असंतोष फैला हुआ है, वह शान्त हो।

मध्य प्रदेश में जो नये मुख्य मंत्री आये हैं, उनकी मालिकों के साथ सांट-गांठ है। वह हर जगह हस्तक्षेप करते हैं। कपड़ा उद्योग में...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think that is undesirable, You should not mention the name of any particular person. He is occupying a high position. You can speak generally but don't mention the name of any particular person.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सत्ता में बैठे हुए लोग हैं, वे किसी भी यूनियन या आन्दोलन में हस्तक्षेप न करें। वे मालिकों का पक्षपात करते हैं और मजदूरों का गला घोटते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में बिना नोटिस दिये हुए, बिना कारण, बिना एकशन लिये हुए मजदूरों को निकाला जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय इस तरह ध्यान दें, ताकि मजदूरों में असंतोष न फैले।

इस सदन में कहा गया है कि सरकार अधिष्य निधि के बारे में कोई कठोर कानून बनाने जा रही है। मैं भी एक कपड़ा मिल में काम करता हूं और इसलिए मेरा इससे बहुत निकट का सम्बन्ध है। इस बारे में मुझे बहुत

कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा है। अन्य मजदूरों की भी यही स्थिति है। हमारा पैसा पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन मालिक अपना पैसा जमा नहीं करते हैं। जब मजदूर कर्जा लेने जाते हैं तो उनको कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। उन्हें बताया जाता है कि मालिको ने पैसा जमा नहीं किया है। मालिक उस पैसे को दूसरे तथोगी में लगाते हैं, या उससे ब्याज कमाते हैं। इस सदन में अनेको बार कहा गया है कि इस बारे में जो सजा रखी हुई है, वह बहुत कम है उसको कठोर करना चाहिए। जो पांच लाख रुपया जमा न करें, उस पर अगर केवल पांच सौ रुपया जुर्माना किया जाये, तो वह उससे अधिक तो ब्याज कमा लेता है। वह तो पांच हजार रुपया जुर्माना भी देने के लिए तैयार होगा। इस लिए सरकार को तत्काल साफ-साफ घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि यह कानून कब बनाया जायेगा और कब लागू किया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में आज भी बहुत बड़ी सख्या में शरणार्थी रह रहे हैं। उनको वहां से भेजने के लिए यथोचित कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। वे बड़ा रह कर क्या करते हैं?—वह भगड़े फैला रहे हैं। बगला देश से जो शरणार्थी पहले आये थे, वे भी वहां रह रहे हैं और जो 1947 के बाद आये, वे भी रह रहे हैं। इसी तरह बाड़मेर, राजस्थान में एक लाख से ज्यादा शरणार्थी बसे हुए हैं। ब्लेक्टर और तहसीलवार उन पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं कि वे चले जाये, लेकिन उनको भेजने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

मैं आशा करता हू कि मैंने मान्यता श्री प्राविडेंट फंड के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, मंत्री महोदय उन पर विचार करेंगे और उनको प्रमल में लायेंगे।

श्री बानोवर पांडे (हजारी बाग) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का सम्पन्न करते हुए चन्द प्रश्नों की और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हू।

नये सदर्भ में, देश की बदली हुई परिस्थिति में यह कहा जाना है कि देश में औद्योगिक शान्ति होनी चाहिए, उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिसमें कम से कम हड़तालें हो। उसमें भी आगे बढ़कर मारे-टोरियम की भी बात कही जाती है। लेकिन उस दिशा में जो काम होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है। कोयला खदानों में 1967 में वेज बोर्ड का एवार्ड हुआ था। मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि बहुत सी खदानों ने उसे लागू नहीं किया है। लेकिन बहुत अधिक कोयला खदानों के मजदूर उसमें कुछ लाभान्वित हुए थे। जब 1967 में वेज बोर्ड का एवार्ड हुआ तो कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों ने महसूस किया कि उनके स्तर में सुधार हुआ है और जो कुछ उन्हें पहले मिलना चाहिए था, वह बहुत दिन बाद मिला।

उसके बाद पांच साल बीत गये हैं, लेकिन अभी तक सरकार के कानों पर जूं भी नहीं रेंगी है। क्या वह चाहती है कि मजदूर फिर हड़ताल का नोटिस दे, फिर हड़ताल करे, हल्ला करें और फिर काम को नुकसान पहुंचाये ताकि सरकार फिर उनके वेतन-मानों का निर्धारण करे? कोई ऐसा नियम बन जाना चाहिए कि मजदूर को पूरा भरोसा हो कि वेतन भी अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद अपने आप नया वेतनमान निर्धारित किये जायेंगे और उनको लाभ मिलेगा और उसके लिए उन्हें हड़ताल आदि करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

मैं नहीं कहता कि ट्रेड यूनियन का काम मंत्री महोदय ले ले। लेकिन अगर वह चाहते हैं कि देश में औद्योगिक शान्ति हो और मजदूर यह अनुभव करें कि उनके वाजिब हक समय पर मिल जायेंगे, तो फिर उनको यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि समय रहते मजदूरों के अरमानों को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए। दुनिया के हर एक देश में कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों अन्य औद्योगिक मजदूरों से

[श्री दामोदर पांडे]

घाघिक तन्त्रवाह पाते हैं। लेकिन हम देश में वह अवस्था नहीं हुई है। इस्पात उद्योग में निम्नतम वेज 240 रुपये और डी० बी० सी० में 267 रुपये है। वस्त्र उद्योग में भी निम्नतम वेज काफी बढ़ गई है। कोयला खदानों के मजदूर अभी दस साल पीछे पड़े हुए हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि अविलम्ब कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकाला जाये, जिससे मंत्री महोदय कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों के जीवनमान को सुधारने के लिए उचित कदम उठायें। साथ ही साथ हमारे बेतन में बढ़नी नहीं हुई है केवल यही बात नहीं है, बल्कि जो कुछ भी सुविधाएँ हमें प्राप्त होती थी सरकार के माध्यम से उसमें कटौती हुई है। कोल माइन्स वेल्फेयर आर्गेनाइजेशन जो-जो भी सुविधाएँ पहले देती थी उसमें भागी कटौती हुई है। बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल की बिन्डिंग्स तो खड़ी है लेकिन उसमें दवा जो आज से पांच साल पहले मिलती थी उसकी आधी दवाइयाँ आज दी जाती हैं हालाँकि रोगियों की संख्या दुगुनी हो गई है। तो यह गैरवाजिब कदम है। इसी तरह से जो भी ऐक्टिविटीज थी जिनसे कोयला खदान के मजदूरों को कुछ राहत मिलती थी उन सभी ऐक्टिविटीज को आज कल काट दिया गया है, उसमें कटौती कर दी गई है। आज उनकी टोटल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कास्ट जितन पड़ता है उतना शायद वेल्फेयर पर खर्चा नहीं हो पाता हालाँकि वह पैसा जो मिलता है वह मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए मिलता है, वह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पोस्ट के लिए नहीं दिया गया है। वहाँ कि ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने आप से दस साल पहले रेकमेंडेशन दी थी और हर साल उसे करीब-करीब रिपोर्ट करती आई है कि सेस बढ़ना चाहिए। सेस नहीं बढ़ेगा तो जो काम चल रहा है उसको चलाया नहीं जा सकता। उसके बावजूद भी अभी तक, आश्वासन तो मिला है, लेकिन जरूरत के मुताबिक जो चीज होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो रही है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि बहुत जल्दी बिना विलम्ब किए मंत्री महोदय यह घोषणा करें

कि सेस घाट आने से बढ़ा कर एक रुपया कर दिया जाय जिससे कि जो काम चल रहा है उसमें किसी प्रकार की कटौती नहीं होने पाए।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जो खास कोयला खानों से ही सम्बन्धित नहीं है बल्कि और भी औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित है वह है बेरोजगार लोगों की समस्या। बेरोजगारी की समस्या बड़ी जटिल समस्या है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उसका समाधान निकालने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। कुछ दिशा कुछ सकेत मिलता भी है। लेकिन जो माध्यम है एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज जिसके द्वारा हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या दूर हो उसमें इतना करप्शन है, इतना व्यवहार है कि अगर उसका सुधार नहीं किया गया तो जो कुछ भी करने की योजना हमने बनाई है वह खट्टाई में पड़ जायगी। आज वहाँ नाम लिखाने के लिए घूस देना पड़ता है, नाम लिख आये तो नाम फारवर्ड कराने के लिए घूस देना पड़ता है। क्या क्या नहीं होता है? हर तरह की पैरवी, हर तरह का खुराफात सब एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में घुस गया है। एम्प्लायमेंट ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी केवल नाम के लिए बनाई गई है। कभी उसकी मीटिंग नहीं होती और होती है तो उसके सुझाव पर कोई अमल नहीं करता। एक अजीब सा वातावरण वहाँ बन गया है। जो कर्मचारी, स्टाफ के लोग और आफिसर वगैरह हैं वह आपस में ही कुछ ऐसा बंटवारा कर लेते हैं कि आम जनता को उससे बड़ा असतोष होता है। जहाँ भी नौकरी खाली होती है उसके लिए जो मांग जाती है तो उचित कर्मचारी वहाँ नहीं भेजे जाते। कुछ पैरवी के आधार पर, कुछ घूस के आधार पर वहाँ पर लोगों को भेजा जाता है जिससे कि जो समस्या हम हल करना चाहते हैं कि उचित काम करने वाले को उचित काम दिलाने की व्यवस्था हम करेंगे, ठीक काम के लिए ठीक आदमी चुनने के लिए। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज बनाए हैं, वह परपज उसका डिफीन हो गया है। उससे कुछ काम होता नहीं है।

तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी तरफ धनिलम्ब मन्त्री महोदय ध्यान दें।

एक तीसरी बात है जो फिर हमारे खदान के जीवन से सम्बन्ध रखती है। प्रकसर देखा जाता है कि जब कोई बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटना हो जाती है तो हमारे मन्त्रालय का ध्यान उधर खिंचता है और जल्दी से एक सेपटी कान्फरेंस बुला लेते हैं। लेकिन उसमें जो कुछ भी फैसला हुआ उसको लागू करने का ध्यान उन्हें नहीं रहता। मेरा यह सुझाव था कि आप क्यों इतना-जोर करते हैं कि फिर कोई दुर्घटना हो तो आप सेपटी कान्फरेंस बुलाएँ? जो भी आप को करना है वह पहले ही क्यों नहीं कर लेते हैं? आप चाहते हैं कि खदान में काम करने वाले लोग सुरक्षित रहे और खदान सुरक्षित रहे तो जो सेपटी कान्फरेंस कलकत्ते में हुई पाच साल पहले उसके रेकमेन्डेशन्स कुछ हद तक तो लागू हुए लेकिन बहुत सा अभी खटाई में पड़ा हुआ है। क्यों नहीं समय रहते कोशिश करते हैं? बिना किसी भयकर दुर्घटना का इन्तजार किए हुए आप सेपटी कान्फरेंस बुला-इए जिसमें कि उन की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में नये सदर्भ में विचार हो। आज खदानों की हालत बड़ी बुरी है जो पहले थी। आज मशीनीकरण किया जा रहा है, खदानें गहरी होती जा रही हैं। तो उन की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में फिर से नये सिरे से विचार करने के लिए एक नई सेपटी कान्फरेंस बुलानी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा दूसरी खदानों के सम्बन्ध में जो वेज बोर्ड के फैसले हुए हैं उन्हें लागू करवाने की दशा में बहुत अपर्याप्त कदम उठाए गए हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यही आग्रह करूँगा कि जल्दी-जल्दी उन फैसलों को लागू करवाने की दिशा में मजबूत और ठोस कदम उठाए और जिन वेज बोर्ड्स की मियाद खत्म हो गई है वहाँ पर नये सिरे से वेतन निर्धारण के लिए क्या मशीनरी हो सकती है उसके बारे में विचार करें।

श्री बनशाह प्रधान (शहडोल) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्रम मन्त्रालय के बजट पर विचार करते हुए हम कह सकते हैं कि यह कार्य महत्वपूर्ण और प्रभावशाली प्रतीत होता है। किन्तु वास्तविकता यह है कि मन्त्रालय ने अपने कार्य को भली प्रकार नहीं समझाया है। आज देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या जितनी भीषण है उतनी शायद पहले कभी नहीं थी। बेरोजगार युवक अत्यन्त विकल और अशांत हैं। पढ़े लिखे लोगों में इतनी बेरोजगारी है कि उन्हें जीवन में घोर निराशा दिखाई देनी है। पढ़ लिख कर यदि जीविका निर्वाह के लिए कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलती अथवा अन्य माध्यम दिखाई नहीं देता है और सामान्य जीवन व्यतीत करना भी सम्भव नहीं तो जीवन कितना दुर्लभ और कष्टप्रद हो जाता है इसकी कल्पना सहज ही में नहीं की जा सकती है। भ्रम और रोजगार मन्त्रालय का जन-जीवन से सुन्दर गावों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों से कोई सम्पर्क नहीं है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि उन छोटे गावों की ओर उनका ध्यान आकृष्ट होना चाहिए।

मध्य प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या कितनी व्यापक है, कितनी गम्भीर है, उसका बर्णन शब्दों में नहीं किया जा सकता है। ऐसे असंख्य परिवार हैं जिनमें एक भी सदस्य को रोजगार नहीं मिला है। ब्रह्म कठिन परिश्रम करने को तैयार है, खेतों में मजदूरी करने को तैयार है, औरतें सड़क पर पत्थर तोड़ने को तैयार हैं, सड़कों पर भ्रष्टाचार लाने के लिए तैयार हैं—पर कहा है काम? क्या मन्त्री महोदय के पास इस का उत्तर है?

कोई भी आदमी प्रसन्नता से भीख नहीं मागना चाहेगा। मध्य प्रदेश ही नहीं सम्पूर्ण भारत में हमारे देशवासी आत्म सम्मान, बच-वित्तक गरिमा और कठिन परिश्रम के लिए विख्यात हैं। किन्तु भ्रम और रोजगार मन्त्रालय की निष्क्रियता और वर्तमान नीतियों ने देश

[श्री धन शाह प्रधान]

और समाज के महत्वपूर्ण अर्थ-श्रमिक को असहाय और विवश बना दिया है।

आर्थिक विकास के तीन महत्वपूर्ण स्तम्भ हैं—सरकार, उद्योगपति और श्रमिक। उत्पादन के लिए यह तीनों ही उत्तरदायी हैं। इस त्रिकोण में मजदूर कमजोर होते हुए भी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। किन्तु सरकार और उद्योगपतियों की नीतियों पर ही मजदूरों का योगदान निर्भर करता है। आज के परिवर्तनशील युग में सरकार केवल योग्य दर्शक बन कर ही नहीं बैठ सकती हैं। विकास के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना सरकार का काम है प्रजातान्त्रिक स्वतंत्रता आर्थिक विकास और आश्रित है और इसके लिए श्रमिक वर्ग का समर्थन अनिवार्य है।

हमारे यहाँ विकास आयोजना प्रजातान्त्रिक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत है। दूसरे शब्दों में श्रमिक सघों को कार्य करने और विचार अभिव्यक्ति की पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता है। इससे श्रमिक वर्ग का उत्तरदायित्व बढ़ जाता है। यदि सरकार श्रमिकों के हित के लिये कार्य करती है और उसकी नीतियाँ श्रमिक कल्याण के लिये हैं तो स्वाभाविक है कि श्रमिक वर्ग का उत्साहपूर्ण सहयोग उन्हें सदा मिलता रहेगा। जब भी उद्योग के प्रबन्धकर्ता और श्रमिकों में विवाद होता है तो उस हल करने के लिये विवाद के कारणों को दूढ़ना चाहिये। उन विवादों को हल करने के लिये पृथक् व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। श्रम प्रयोग ने भी इसी आशय की मिसाल दी है। केवल कानून प्रथम नियमों की सहायता से यह व्यवस्था हल नहीं हो सकती है। इसके लिये मानवीयता पूर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता है।

श्रमिकों, ट्रेड यूनियनों और प्रबन्धकों द्वारा की गई कार्यगृही की सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिये आज कानूनी व्यवस्था सरकार कर रही है? प्रबन्धकों की यूनियन में परस्पर विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये पृथक् सगठन उपयोगी मिड हो सकता है। जब भी श्रमिक सम्बन्धी वेतन

वृद्धि, पदोन्नति, हत्याग कार्य और सुविधाएँ आदि के प्रश्न उत्पन्न होते हैं तो इन का निर्णय करो में पर्याप्त समय लग जाता है। विनम्र में अमनोष पैदा होता है और परस्पर प्रविश्वास की भावना पैदा होती है।

औद्योगिक न्यायालयों में अत्यधिक जलम्ब होता है। अतः श्रमिकों में निराशा हो जाती है और तब श्रमिक यूनियन एक पक्षीय स्तर पर कार्यवाही करने के लिये विचार करती है। मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला खानों में मामान्य सी बातों को लेकर जैसे पीने का पानी, दवाइयाँ येनन, भत्ता, मकान की सुविधाएँ आदि समय पर हल न करने में काफी असन्तोष बढ़ जाता है। छोटी-छोटी बातों पर भी प्रबन्धक महीनो तक निर्णय नहीं करने हैं। प्रायः कारखानों में मामूला में बात के प्रश्न को लेकर कई महीने बीतने पर निर्णय किया जाता है और उस पर भी ट्रेड आफिम उस निर्णय को लागू करने में कई महीने लगा देते हैं इन परिस्थितियों में श्रमिक और प्रबन्धकों में कटुता की भावना अना स्वाभाविक है। प्रबन्धकों को यह समझना चाहिये कि आदान-प्रदान और परस्पर सहमति के सिद्धान्त पर ही हमारा आर्थिक विकास निर्भर है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रत्येक जिम्मा स्तर पर रोजगार समितियाँ बनाई जाएँ जिनमें सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सदस्य हों। यह समिति लोगों को रोजगार दिलाने और श्रमिक विवादों को हल करने एवं उन्हें अधिक सुविधाएँ दिखाने के लिये कार्य करे। देश में बेरोजगारी से तन आ कर कई युवक आत्महत्या तक कर लेते हैं। ऐसी घटनाएँ प्रायः प्रायः दिन होती रहती हैं। अतः बेरोजगारी से तुरन्त राहत देने के लिये बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाय। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो देश में लाखों शिक्षित बेरोजगार किसी दिन कोई क्रांतिकारी कदम उठा सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये तुरन्त कदम उठाये नें औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम आज की परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल नहीं है। उसमें संशोधन कर-

चाहिये ताकि विवादों को हल करने में विलम्ब न हो।

मध्य प्रदेश के सभी कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में अमनोन्वय व्याप्त है। सदन में बार-बार प्रार्थना की जानी रही है कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा बन्द की जाय लेकिन उस पर कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। मंहगाई भत्ता, बोनस तथा अन्य सभी बातों के बिन्दु भी उस सदन में अनेकों बार उल्लेख किया गया है, लेकिन उन पर कोई विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है - मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे।

पूर्वी बंगाल में पाकिस्तानी सैन्य द्वारा किए गये अत्याचारों के कारण लगभग एक करोड़ शरणार्थी भाग्य ग्रस्त हैं। इतिहास में किसी भी समय किसी राष्ट्र को इतनी बड़ी समस्या का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा। शरणार्थियों के इस वृहत् प्रवाह के लिए प्रशासनीय व्यवस्था बन्दूक प्रशसनीय है। मन्त्रालय को इस सुन्दर कार्य के लिये मैं बधाई देता हूँ। आज शरणार्थी सुरक्षित रूप से अपने घरों को लौट गये हैं और उनके हृदय में भारत के प्रति अद्भुत श्रद्धा और अपरिमित स्नेह है।

पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के कारण पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में सीमावर्ती राज्यों में बहुत से लोग विस्थापित हो गये। इस कार्य की भी मन्त्रालय ने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से सम्भाला। किन्तु बर्मा, मुजाविक, श्रीलंका से लौटे भारतीय और तिब्बतीय शरणार्थियों की समस्या भी प्रभावशाली ढंग से हल करना आवश्यक है। बर्मा में अब तक 190,989 व्यक्ति भारत आ चुके हैं। सरकार ने उनके लिये व्यवस्थित भूखण्ड और भूमि देने के लिये राज्यों को 207.75 लाख रुपया और 985.925 लाख रुपये दिये हैं। विस्थापितों के लगभग 600 परिवार अर्थात् 2300 व्यक्ति मुजाविक से भारत लौटे हैं जो अखिल गुजरात राज्य से बसे गये हैं। इन सब लोगों के लिये ऐसी योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता है जिससे परिवार पर बहु व्यापार व्यवस्था

लघु उद्योग शुरू कर सकें। उन भागीदारों ने अपनी सम्पत्ति छोड़ी। इस सम्पत्ति के बारे में भारत सरकार द्वारा की गयी वाली कार्यवाही के बारे में मन्त्री महादय को सदन में प्रकाश डालना चाहिये। निम्नलिखित शरणार्थी व्यक्ति 297 परिवार हैं। उनके लिये अनुदान की रकम बंटाई जाय। इन तीनों व्यक्तियों को मुख्य मंडक में जोड़ने के लिये 12 मीटर लम्बाई वाली छड़ी मंडक अर्थात् तक पूरी नहीं हुई है।

दण्डकारण्य पर्योजना के अन्तर्गत विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये 81 गाँवों में 1359 मकान बनाये जा चुके हैं। यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। उनके लिये अभी लगभग 3 लाख मकान और दिये जाने चाहिए। मंडक और श्रीलंका की रकम भी कम है। इन विस्थापितों के लिये नौकरियों की सिर्जना के लिये बागान, मशीन, और पर्यटन व्यवस्था के निर्माण कार्य में नौकरों की आवश्यकता है। दण्डकारण्य में सरकार से अधिकतर भूमि तथा उमरे सम्पत्ति उद्योगों पर ही अधिक जोर दिया है। किन्तु उम्मेदवारों के लिये मोटर, मशीन, लकड़ें, आदि व्यवसायों का भी पर्याप्त ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस बन्नी में हार्ड स्कूल में विद्यार्थियों को मकान मिले हैं। सरकार से भी कम है। सरकार का उम्मेदवार का पता लगाना चाहिए ताकि शोचनीय प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में आय विस्थापितों के लिये सरकार ने महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है। किन्तु खेती की बात है कि मध्य प्रदेश के भूमिहीन आदिवासियों के लिये विशेष कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। इनके कल्याण का उत्तरदायित्व भी केन्द्र सरकार पर है। उस दिन राष्ट्रीय दिन के एक माननीय युवा सदस्य ने आदिवासी युवतियों की दुखद स्थिति का कल्याणपूर्ण वर्णन समा में किया था। आदिवासी हमारे देश की सभ्यता, संस्कृति और जीवन के महत्वपूर्ण अंग हैं। सरकार को उनका जीवन स्तर ऊँचा करने और उन्हें शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए प्रयत्न करने चाहिये।

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Many menbers who took part in the debate have maintained about the prevailing labour unrest in the country. They have also given various reasons for it based on their own experience. We see labour unrest not only among the poor workers, the textile workers or among the ordinary workers, but among people who are getting Rs. 800, Rs. 1000 and even Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 a month. The IA Engineers are also resorting to this kind of agitation creating unrest in the country just like ordinary workers. Some people of clustical staff get Rs. 800 a month; some other people with the same qualifications and experience and doing the same work are getting Rs. 150 a month. Both these categories of people resort to strike.

Three reasons are attributed to this situation of labour unrest. The first reason is said to be the existence of trade union rivalry. Another is the attitude of the employers, their lack of understanding and appreciation of the ordinary workers' grievances. The third reason is attributed to be the attitude of Government who when there is trouble interfere in the situation either prematurely or belatedly, leaving things in such a way that there is a critical turn in the situation without the problem having been solved.

On account of all this, production has gone down. Whosoever's fault it may be, production has gone down in all spheres in the country. Now there is a strike which is going on in the Andhra Bank and the reason mentioned for the strike is that the agents of the bank have also joined the staff union. The union wanted to speak to the management on behalf of the agents also. The management have come forward with a statement that the union cannot speak on behalf of the agents, since the agents are highly paid officers. These are the type of things that are happening in the country.

Once tension is created by a strike like this, even though the Government comes forward and settles it, it will be only for the time being. The goodwill is damaged and tension will always prevail, and on account of that, not only goodwill is damaged, but even production goes down and the relations between the employers and the employees are also damaged.

Our country is a free country; we are free people; we can rule our country in our own way. But after all, what all these mean to the common man? He is not happy because the Common man cannot enjoy the fruits of freedom. Unless you take all these things into consideration and solve them, how are you going to solve labour unrest in this country?

Coming to the trade unions, there are certain norms. The Government has got some responsibility; the organised labour unions, and the organised employers also have got some responsibility to teach the labour and workers about trade union philosophy. My hon. friend Shri Stephen is looking at me. He has also a great responsibility to teach the trade unions of the trade union philosophy.

I am not going to mention about socialist countries. But look at West Germany. We do not hear of any kind of labour unrest in West Germany. How is this possible in a capitalist country like West Germany? We are talking of the capitalist countries and exploitation of the labour. But how is it that there is no strike there at all? We also knew that during Hitler's time, the pre-war time, there was no labour unrest in that country. He was not controlling labour as such, and was keeping labour in a satisfactory way and so even love and affection was there among them.

The Government should take the responsibility during the difficult situation and should be able to control both the management and the labour. Labour also realises the responsibility it owes to the country. But then, the basic thing is lacking, and everybody is lacking in it including my hon. friend there.

Take, for instance, the bonus question. The problem is repeated in industry after industry, year after year. Can you not once and for all solve this problem? I would suggest to the Government. Let the organised employers, organised employees and also the Government sit together and take a decision with a final settlement. Of course, every year they are meeting; but what is it they are doing? They should come to a settlement. There should be an arrangement for 5 years and that at least we must have a five-year moratorium on this kind of labour unrest in this country.

Let us do it. Our responsibility is there. The Government should come forward to solve this.

What does the labour class want? The worker wants more wages. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Is he thinking of the Congress party?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Please wait. The point is, a worker naturally wants Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 more. There is unemployment. I would say that a guarantee for employment must be given. In a family, one member is working and two or three members are idle. Due to this idleness manpower is wasted. So, the workers and the labour unions should fight for extra employment for the family member. By way of increase of bonus, or wages one way get Rs. 5/- or Rs. 10/- a month. But a worker getting Rs. 200 must ask for more employment, so that a family which at present has one earning member, could have two earning members and the family as a whole could get Rs. 400 instead of Rs. 200 per family which amount is not sufficient. We are vociferous about the labour problem in the towns and the problem of educated unemployed. What about the rural population. Agricultural workers and rural uneducated unemployed? A man working in a village gets Rs. 4 a day—During seasonal months for four or five months. For nearly eight months he could not get work. These are the people, left out, forgotten who form the majority of our population. Has the hon. Minister got anything to say to these people, the rural unemployed?

There is a colony called Kalkaji colony in Delhi which was meant for East Pakistani displaced persons. Now there is no East Pakistan, only Bangla Desh. That colony should be named after Chittaranjan Das. I hope the hon. Minister will come forward with such an announcement soon.

People from Burma, Ceylon and other countries are coming here as repatriates. I wish to refer particularly to Burma repatriates. They have not been provided any amenities. According to the Indo-Ceylon agreement of 1964, if a person comes with Rs. 10,000 he will not be given any amenities; people coming with less than Rs. 10,000 will be given some help.

The people coming from Burma are very poor and they come only with rags to wear, the children also are there. A number of Burma repatriates are wandering in the country just like beggars. Government should give proper attention to the Burmese repatriates.

Lastly, in regard to Ceylon repatriates, there is a place called Mandapam camp in the sea shore. They are settling some Ceylon repatriates in this place. If fishermen are settled here, they can do some fishing. There are no other facilities here. Therefore, the Government should not settle the Ceylon repatriates in Mandapam camp, but settle them in some tea or rubber estates.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to give a warning to the Minister of Rehabilitation not to make a wishywashy statement about the rehabilitation of the Bangla Desh refugees who have been repatriated to their homeland. Bangla Desh is facing a stupendous problem on the rehabilitation problem and it is more stupendous than the one we faced when we were temporarily sheltering them in our country. I had been there more than once and I have seen with my own eyes in what conditions they live. The houses of most of the people, except those who came very late, who had crossed over to India were looted and most of their properties such as lands, houses, etc. were occupied by the others. The Bangla Desh Government is facing extreme difficulties to get back those properties and lands and give them back to their proper owners. The lands and houses were left for about ten months and other elements took hold of these properties. I should also say that a large number of those refugees are still residing in the camps. I will request the Government that all the structures of the camps that were made in India for the refugees should be there, and I would particularly request the Government of India, because Bangla Desh being a new Government, it is not possible for the Government of Bangla Desh to create an international lobby for giving international aid for the proper rehabilitation of the Bangla Desh refugees. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government of India, I should say now it is the duty of the Government of India more than when those refugees were in India, to create an international lobby for giving adequate help to the Bangla Desh Government.

[Shri Samar Guha]

for proper rehabilitation of the Bangla Desh refugees. Otherwise, I am afraid, however we wish it otherwise, this problem of Bangla Desh refugees may recoil on us which we should not desire and should not entertain also.

I also want to draw the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation, though he is not directly involved but I would request him to take up the matter with the Minister of External Affairs. I have written several letters to the Prime Minister I have also raised this matter on the floor of the House on one or two occasions earlier. There is the question of Enemy Property Act of Pakistan. I know it is a delicate issue. After the 1962 War, you know, when it was East Pakistan, the Enemy Property Act was enforced. The whole idea was to squeeze out the minorities. It will be impossible for the minorities to get rehabilitated unless the Enemy Property Act is vacated. Care has to be taken in this matter. I would request the Minister of Rehabilitation to take up the matter with Minister of External Affairs so that the Enemy Property Act is to be vacated, if he really wants the proper rehabilitation of the refugees. What happens sometimes is that one brother is here in India and another brother is there in Bangla Desh. The whole property has been declared as enemy property after the 1962 war. As a result, if the other brother wants to go there, and the one who is living in Bangla Desh wants to come here, it becomes extremely difficult for them.

Sir, now, I want to draw the attention of the Government to another matter. In reply to one of my letters, the Minister of Rehabilitation informed me that there is no more any necessity for the Refugee Review Committee. I am sorry to say that does it mean that all the problems of the refugees have been solved? I do not know whether the Minister has visited the colony areas around Calcutta or other areas in West Bengal. If you go there, you will see with your own eyes, the problems faced by the refugees. It is not the case in West Bengal alone but it is there in other parts of India also where refugees have been settled. Therefore, I say it is wrong on the part of the Government to wind up the Refugee Review Committee. It should be reconstituted. The problem is continuing and it will continue.

I want to draw the attention of the Minister to another matter also. A high-power team was sent to Andamans for probing into the possibilities of rehabilitation of Bangla Desh refugees in Andamans. A time-

limit was also given that by the end of 1971, one lakh and fifty thousand refugees would be rehabilitated in Andamans. Unfortunately, not even a few thousands of them have been rehabilitated there. I have personally seen that Andaman refugees are facing innumerable problems and very unfortunately, the gentleman who is in-charge of the Administration there is very unsympathetic, and I should also say he does not understand the problem. What happened to the inter Departmental report about the rehabilitation of the Bangla Desh refugees in Andamans. During the last three years, not a single refugee has been sent to Andamans. Has it been sent to the cold storage? I want to know straight from the Government whether the report has been sent to the cold storage or whether the recommendations have been honoured.

I am thankful to Mr. Swaminathan for what he said about the Kalkaji colony. Many Members of this House made representations to the Minister that the name of the Kalkaji colony should be changed in the name of Dethhandhu Chittaranjan. That should be done.

Sir, I think the Minister has received a notice of the strike given by the Asansol coal workers. This is very important. There are 50,000 workers and their grievances are legitimate. They are not fulfilling the Government commitments that were made. I would request the Government to look into this.

About the jute strike, I want to draw attention to one basic point. You are just going to deal with the problem of the workers there. The basic problem is that you have to deal with the Bangla Desh Government with regard to the problem of jute production, cultivation, marketing etc. You know, Sir, during the ten months of Bangla Desh struggle what happened is that nearly 35 per cent of the jute products have been substituted by artificial fibre. Unless there is a joint policy in regard to jute production, jute manufacture and marketing in the international world with the Bangla Desh Government, the workers and employers are going to suffer and production is going to suffer in a tremendous way.

Labour unrest is basically undermining the whole policy of nationalisation in trade and industry in our country. For this, the Government is largely responsible. I would urge the Government to immediately take up a massive programme of labour education and publicity in labour areas to create an impression that,

nationalisation of trade and industry means owning of the trade and industry by the workers.

Thousands of cases are pending with labour tribunals. If you can enact a law with provisions that all these labour tribunal cases should be disposed of within the shortest possible time and the decision will be binding on both the employers and employees, that will go 80 per cent to resolve the problems of labour unrest in India. If that can be done, I think the major problem of labour agitation can be tackled.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह विभाग तीन भागों में बंटा हुआ है। पहला श्रम, दूसरा रोजगार और तीसरा पुनर्वास। मैं तीनों पर कुछ बातें कहूँगा।

श्रम : आप तीनों पर यह बात कही जा सकती है कि सरकार की श्रम नीति संतोषजनक नजर नहीं आती इसलिए कि आये दिन हम रोज देखते हैं कि हड़तालें हो रही हैं, तालाबन्दी हो रही है, तो हड़ताल और तालाबन्दी की बात जहाँ आती है वहीं यूनियन्स की बात आती है। जब भी मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों की बाजिब मांगों पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है तो वह यूनियन बनाते हैं। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज सरकार केवल दो ही यूनियन्स को मान्यता देती है—एक आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० और दूसरे ए० आई० टी० यू० सी०। लेकिन मजदूरों को या कर्मचारियों को अगर कोई तकलीफ हुई और कोई अनरिक्नाइज्ड यूनियन बनाकर सरकार तक पहुँचना चाहता है तो उनको किसी तरह की कोई सहूलियत नहीं दी जाती है। मैं रेल मंत्रालय की जानकारी हूँ जहाँ इन दो रिक्नाइज्ड यूनियन्स के अलावा किसी अन्य अनरिक्नाइज्ड यूनियन की तरफ से खींची गई मांगों को मंजूर नहीं किया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि आप अनरिक्नाइज्ड यूनियन के मेंबर हैं। राय में मेरी यह सही बात नहीं है। अगर

अनरिक्नाइज्ड यूनियन के कर्मचारियों की मांग सही हो और सरकार समझे कि उचित मांग है तो फिर किसी भी यूनियन के लोग हों उस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

बहुत दिनों से यह बात चली आ रही है कि "वन इंडस्ट्री वन यूनियन।" लेकिन अभी तक वह कम में नहीं आई है। मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि यह जो स्वागत बहुत दिनों से चला आ रहा है, मको प्रमन में लायें और एक इंडस्ट्री में एक ही यूनियन को काम करने दिया जाये ताकि जितने भी कर्मचारी उस उद्योग में हैं वे सब उनके मध्य हो जायेंगे और अपनी सही मांगों को उस यूनियन के द्वारा सरकार तक पहुँचा सकेंगे। इस संदर्भ में मैं प्रीविडेंट फंड की बात करना चाहता हूँ। इस आर्गेनाइजेशन के सबसे बड़े अधिकारी चेयरमैन कहलाते हैं। चेयरमैन अलग से कोई नहीं रखा जाता है, बल्कि जो लेबर मेक्रेटरी होता है वही एक्म-ऑफिशियल चेयरमैन भी होता है। चेयरमैन की हैसियत से अगर वह किसी बान से महमत भी हो जाते हैं तो भी चूँकि नीचे के लोगों ने, अफसरों ने किसी मांग को ठुकरा दिया है, या स्वीकार नहीं किया है, इसलिये सरकार के सेक्रेटरी की हैसियत से वे भी उस नहीं मानते हैं। यह विरोधाभास सा लगता है, लेकिन कटु सत्य है। जब तक इसके लिये अलग से चेयरमैन नहाल नहीं होगा तब तक इस विभाग का भला होने वाला नहीं है। आज का पेपर देखते से पता चलेगा कि पहले जो 17 करोड़ 80 प्राविडेंट फंड का बकाया था, आज वह बढ़ कर 22 करोड़ हो गया है। यदि यही रफ्तार रही तो पता नहीं यह कहाँ जाकर रुकेगा। इसका कारण स्पष्ट है। इस आर्गेनाइजेशन का अपना कोई अधिकारी नहीं है जो इसपर अलग से ध्यान दे। जो प्राविडेंट फंड कमिशनर होते हैं वह दूसरे विभागों में ड्यूटी पर आते हैं। वह एक या दो साल के लिये आते हैं फिर चले जाते हैं। यही कारण है कि वह पूरी जवाबदारी काम नहीं करते। वह केवल समय गुजारने आते हैं इसलिए किसी भी समस्या पर ठीक से

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

ध्यान नहीं देते। अभी सेन्ट्रल प्राविडेंट फंड के जो कमिशनर हैं वह डेढ़ साल के लिये आय हैं। इस समय वह टेक्निकल जानकारी हासिल करने के लिये विदेश गये हुए हैं। ज्यों ही लौट कर आयेंगे उनकी वहां से छट्टी हो जायेगी। इस तरह से सरकार का पैसा जाया होता है और उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता। अतः मेरा सम्मान है कि कमिशनर उसी विभाग का आदमी होना चाहिये ताकि उसको इन मामलों में इंटरेस्ट हो और सारी बातों को देखकर कोई डिस्मिशन ले सके।

15 hrs.

जहां तक प्राविडेंट फंड कर्मचारियों की कि बात है, उनका काम इस तरह का होता है जिसमें हिसाब-किताब होता है। कोई पाइल या नोटिंग बर्क नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इस विभाग के कर्मचारियों को भी उसी तरह के पे स्केल दिये जायें जिस तरह के पे-स्केल और हिसाब-किताब के विभाग वालों का होता है। तभी वे लोग संतुष्ट होंगे और संतोषजनक रूप से काम चल सकेगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जिस बात को सबन में ध्यान लेती है, कम-से-कम उस ध्यान पर ध्यान दिया करे। जन्म महीने पहले मंत्री महोदय, को याद होगा, उन्होंने सदन में कहा था कि फैमिली पेंशन-स्कीम के अन्दर काम करने वाले आदमियों की कमी है, इसलिये 300 से ज्यादा आदमियों की बहाली होगी। लेकिन अभी तक फैमिली पेंशन-स्कीम में एक भी आदमी की बहाली नहीं हो पाई। मुझे पता नहीं चलता कि यह विभाग कैसा है जिसमें 9 साल से एक भी आदमी बहाल नहीं हो पाया है। यद्यपि रोजगार निर्दोष दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, रोज-रोज कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़नी जा रही है, लेकिन 9 साल से इस विभाग में कोई बहाली नहीं हो पाई है। मैं इस ओर मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा।

कर्मचारी जब भी कोई मांग करते हैं तो वे कमिशन का हवाला दिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि जब थर्ड पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयेंगी तब आपकी डिमांड उसकी रोशनी में कंसिडर की जायेगी। लेकिन अपसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 1971 में थर्ड पे कमीशन नियुक्त हुआ था लेकिन तभी तक उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी। जब तक रिपोर्ट नहीं आती तब तक जो भी डिमांड आती है, मंत्री महोदय यह कह कर उसको टाल देते हैं कि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने दो। हालांकि श्रम मंत्री जी का उससे कोई विशेष सम्बन्ध नहीं है, फिर भी मैं उनसे जानना चाहूंगा कि किस सहीने तक पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयेंगी ताकि फिर सरकार यह कह कर हमको न भ्रमला सके कि पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है इसलिये आपकी मांगों पर विचार नहीं किया जा सकता।

इसके बाद मैं रोजगार की बात पर आता हूँ। देश के अन्दर जो बेकारी की समस्या है वह कोई एक प्रदेश की नहीं है, सारे प्रदेशों की है। खासकर बिहार जैसे बँकड़ स्टेट के लिये तो और भी है। जितना ही हम इस दिशा में प्रयास करते हैं कि उससे निकलें, हम उसमें उतना ही फँसते प्रतीत होते हैं। बिहार में आये दिन अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिलता है कि सर्कस की छँटनी हो रही है लेकिन छँटनी किये हुये आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट दिया जाये इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जितने छँटनी किए हुए कर्मचारी हैं उनको फिर से काम पर लगाने की दिशा में सरकार सोचे।

जहां तक एजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड की समस्या है वह बड़ी गम्भीर हो गई है। सरकार ने इस दिशा में सोचा था और ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से कृषि प्रोत्तय चलाया गया था, लेकिन जब तक एजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड को एम्प्लायमेंट देने के लिये पूरी तरह से योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रम कोई नहीं बनेगा तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता और यह समस्या

सारे देश को ले हूवेगी और इसमें सरकार और हम सब लोगों के लिए खतरा है इसलिये इसको एक योजनाबद्ध तरीके से देखना होगा। इस दिशा में मैं चन्द मुद्दा देना चाहूँगा। आज सारे देश में करीब 500 या उससे ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज हैं। उनका काम केवल एम्प्लायमेंट लोगों की सूची तैयार करना है। लेकिन मैं च हता हूँ कि उनके ग्रहीन बोर्डेशनल और एजुकेशनल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स हो। वहाँ पर लायब्रेरी हो जिसमें किताबें हों और दूसरी तरफ की सुविधाये भी हों ताकि लोग वहाँ जाकर आन भविष्य बनाने की बात सोच सकें।

घन्ट में मैं पुनर्वास के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहूँगा। गत साल सरकार ने पुनर्वास के क्षेत्र में बहुत कुछ किया। बंगला देश से रिफ्यूजी आये हुए थे उनकी ओर सरकार ने बहुत ध्यान दिया था। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो समस्या है वह है कोसी क्षेत्र की। कोसी तट-बन्ध में जो लोग पड़े हुए हैं वह पानी के जान-वर की तरह से रहते हैं। बड़ा साल भर पानी रहता है। उनके रहने के लिये कोई घर नहीं है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा कि जो लोग भी ऐसे हो जिनकी जमीन कोसी तट-बन्धों के अन्दर पड़ गई हो, उनके लिए वह उतनी ही भूमि तटबन्ध से बाहर ऐक्वायर करे और वहाँ पर उनको बसान का प्रयास करे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya wanted five minutes. As a very special case, I am allowing him.

SHRI DINEU BHATTACHARYYA : (Serampore) : I will simply put some pointed questions to the Labour Minister.

Firstly, the Andhra Bank people are on strike for long and I have heard that on an all-India basis a strike call is being given by the AIBA. What is the difficulty in settling the problem of the bank employees of Andhra ?

Secondly, 2,50,000 jute workers have given strike notice and from the 8th of this

month they will be on strike if their demands are not settled amicably. Even today, so far as I know, no settlement is there.

Thirdly, in IDPL, where I had been only yesterday, I saw that they have already served a notice for one day's protest strike on the 11th of this month. The issue is that the services of eleven employees have been terminated. Twenty employees were charge sheeted on the same offence but nine have been absolved of the charges and eleven employees are victimised. The funny thing is that they do not have any place to smoke. Is it a jail or a prison where when they enter they will keep all their things, matchboxes and cigarette boxes, at the gate ? They cannot smoke for eight hours ! They have raised a demand that some place should be set apart for smoking. I think, it is very reasonable.

Then, they have asked for revision of their wages. It is a public undertaking and you should be a model employer. In Pimpri, under the same Ministry, they are getting some wages which are not given to the employees of the antibiotics plant in Rishikesh. I would humbly request the Labour Minister at least to exert his good offices to see that the employees of the antibiotics factory in Rishikesh may get justice.

Then, I will straightaway come to the LSI. Nothing has improved. Last year ESI's problems were raised here by many hon. Members. The same corruption is going on. If you purchase a medicine from a shop you will get one quality of medicine ; but if you are an insured person, if you are a contributor to the ESI, you will get medicine of inferior quality. It is going on everywhere ; in Delhi also and in all the States. This was brought to the notice of Government but nothing has been done.

In West Bengal, there is dearth of hospitals. I know, in Hooghly District a hospital building was built long ago but it has become the residence of the CRP and the military there. The money spent was from the ESI funds.

Then, I come to the question of Provident Fund. You promised here and I do not know what you will do. A large amount of money has been cheated by the employers and the Government is keeping mum. They are yet to bring in a legislation.

[Shri Dineu Bhattacharyya]

Coming to rehabilitation problem, a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri N. C. Chatterjee. Some recommendations were made by that Committee. The old refugees in west Bengal have not been rehabilitated. The squatters' colonies have not been regularised. Proper development is still lacking and economic rehabilitation of those refugees is still lacking. I know, the Government of India will say that it is not their problem but that of the State Government. But I say that it is the responsibility of the Central Government to see that the refugee problem is fully tackled and that full responsibility is taken up by the Central Government. I know they will wash it away as if it is the residuary problem. I say, the problem is still there and it is a very acute problem. The hon. Minister, Mr. Khadilkar, is a man of pragmatic view and, I hope, he will at least look into the matter with sympathy and with a human attitude.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on these Demands.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands.

The year that we have just closed is a fairly eventful year looked at from different aspects. Coming foremost in the mind is the national crisis that we had to face and the way the working class geared up to face the challenge of the national crisis. As one man, every trade union organisation in the country worked to answer to the call of the nation.

Secondly, along with that, we faced another problem, the biggest refugee problem the world has ever seen. It is on record that it was handled in a very masterful manner and every section of the House must pay its compliments to the Ministry for the magnificent job they did with respect to that. The year saw the beginning of the refugee problem and the end of the refugee problem and the efficient handling of lakhs and lakhs of people who came into our country in a most deprived condition.

Thirdly, there was an attempt made by the Prime Minister and the Labour Minister to evolve a sort of consensus amongst trade unions for the purpose of forging out a formula for industrial relations and a bigger

part of that was the question of recognition. The Labour Minister started threatening that if the formula was not evolved, he would go ahead with some legislation and will force it upon the trade unions. Whether as a result

of threat or a unilateral action by trade unions, the efforts were made. The country must take pride in the fact that in the course of this year, these three national trade unions which have got the tradition of fighting like cats and dogs most unremittingly came round a table and discussed this matter and a sort of formula was evolved although not completely finalised but for a major part, a formula was evolved with respect to recognition. This is an improvement or the propositions put forward by the National Labour Commission.

As a step towards the unity of the working class which we have been talking about the INTUC, the AITUC and the H. M. S. agreed to set up a sort of national centre. This is an absolutely momentous event that beyond the limits of the barriers of trade unions, their limited outlook, and in order that the unity of the working class may be forged out, the trade unions come together and agreed to create a sort of an informal national centre where national problems could be informally discussed—a national centre among the trade unions themselves in order that our tripartite forums may function more effectively. (Interruption) This was done at the initiative of the trade unions themselves, and I, as a humble worker of the Indian National Trade Union Congress take pride in this fact; we, under the present conditions, changed circumstances, put forth the proposition and took the initiative in this particular matter.

Another important matter is the result of the Parliamentary elections which we had and also the Assembly elections. The verdict of the electorate is very clear. Looking from the trade union point of view, the extra left adventurism has been rejected by the people. Trade unions there must be, organised effort there must be, the working class rights have got to be respected, but the nation has rejected adventurism. When we look at this way, I will speak a few words after that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member does not have much time. He may come to the most essential points.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : There is another momentous event. While evolving the criteria for recognition, this national verdict has to be taken into account. It is not enough that some trade unions get some votes or backing from somewhere. It is not enough that, by a sort of referendum, somebody is said to be representing a section of working class. It is necessary that that trade union agrees or commit itself to work in consonance with the national expectation about that working class. He who is dabbling in a certain method which goes against the national will as a trade union centre is basically not entitled to recognition. That is the standard which we must adopt. Those national centres decided to keep some people out because we felt that they were not playing the game as per the consensus.

I want to ask the hon. Labour Minister I was really wondering about it—what exactly is the role of the Labour Ministry. When he addresses himself to the labour problem, he has to pay attention to this important question. We, in fact, have to change our attitude to the labour and the role the labour has to play. The labour machinery has been there, the Labour Ministry has been there. Even under the British administration this Labour Ministry or the Labour Department was there. They were there performing the policemen's business, enforcing law and order in the industrial sector—just to get things through, just to extract the work from labour; that was all the purpose. But now a new situation has arisen. The situation now is that the nation stands committed to the task of socialism. What do you mean by socialism? If you really mean socialism, then the labour must be the master of the show and not the capitalist. That is the basic thing. The difference in status has to be accepted. We have changed our attitude towards monopolies. We have changed our attitude in relation to foreign investments, we have changed our attitude to different things. But have we really changed our attitude to labour, what role the labour has to play, the dignity and status that labour has to command, enjoy? My humble feeling is that we have not. The way the Government machinery is functioning shows that. Any file coming up, the Finance has to say 'yes', the Industrial Development must say 'yes', the Law Ministry must say 'yes'. There is no sector functioning in the country which does not affect labour. But the Labour Department need

not be referred to; they need not say, 'yes' or 'no'. Things will go on like this. I do compliment the hon. Minister, but I have got to express my sympathies also to the Labour Minister because he is saddled with responsibilities which he does not have the sanction to enforce. That is the difficulty. He is the Minister of Labour, but he does not have the machinery to create employment; he does not have the sanction to enforce labour policies, in the employing Ministries, of Government, he does not have the sanction to enforce the employment policies or other policies even with respect to the private sector. He has got to be a spectator and if you ask him what exactly your role is it your role to be a Policeman for the industrial sector or, as my friend, Shri Raja Kulkarni, said, is it your role to be the driver in the bus of a national venture carrying on the policies of the different Departments and conveying them to the labour or is it your role to play as the guardian of the interests of the working class and to remind everybody that labour has a role and status and dignity which must be recognised?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, let him reply to that.

SHRI C. M. SPEPHEN : Just two minutes, Sir

When you say that the labour must play the role, may I submit that the labour of 72 innot satisfied with the wages and the bonus only. He is conscious of the status, dignity and his position and unless he is given a feeling that he is given that position and that he is taken to the entire operation, you will not have the co-operation of the labour. That is the most important and essential thing and the entire Ministry has got to take that into account.

One thing more and I am finished. Quite a number of points I have wanted to say but I have no time. But I might mention one thing. I am feeling rather painful at one thing. If the Labour Department of the Ministry is feeling anxiety for the worker, the way we are to react to different situation should not be the way they are now reacting. I will give you one single instance. The Gratuity Bill came up here, I do not want to go into details. That is coming up but a demand was put forward by somebody at some stage that Government permission

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

should not be a condition precedent to prosecute them for non payment of gratuity. I am not worried about the reply of 'No' to the demand, but what I am worried about is the reason advanced for that, that there will be harassment of the employer. Therefore this cannot be given. Harassment of the employer and anxiety to protect the employer and the employee as a nuisance-making element ! That is the attitude which should change. I have put up one case to the Labour Minister. Here is a case. You saw 'moral oratorium on strikes'. I could understand all that. That is a negative proposition which I have opposed. Let that be there. There was a particular case in a particular tyre factory in Kerala. The general secretary of a union was dismissed. They went to the Tribunal and the Tribunal reinstated the dismissed employees with back wages. Then the case went to the High Court. The High Court dismissed the writ petition and ordered reinstatement with costs. But the employer, in the God's year of 1972, has got to check to say, 'Whoever may say, I am not going to reinstate them into service' I have put up that paper the other day to the Labour Minister. Can you enforce this decision? Are you reacting violently to the attitude of the employer? If you are not reacting violently against that, what is the status and position of the employee or the worker who is the master of the show? Sir, this is the attitude that has got to be changed.

Sir, now I am winding up . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the Minister do that.

SHRI. C. M. STEPHEN : Sir, I do support the Demands that have been put forward. All I am asking for is : let us mentally change our attitude, recognising the fact that the man who produces-organised or unorganised-is the master of the show in the new India that is emerging, whoever may want it and whoever may not want it. Unless you take that attitude, no industrial peace is possible in this country.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) : Industrial relations in the country for the last 25 years are being experimented through the Industrial Disputes Act, by the Code of Discipline and also by the Industrial Truce Resolution. With our experience for in the last 25 years we have seen that the labour policy pursued this country by the labour

Ministry of the Government of India is a management-oriented policy. This policy should be changed and must be labour oriented now to achieve Industrial peace. We talk about socialism. The Congress party has given the slogan, *garibi hatao*. But this slogan can never be achieved by Government unless the take over the private sector industries. I do not think that *garibi hatao* can be achieved by mere slogan only. If the Government wants to be fair to labour, the workers must have social status. As Mr. Stephen has said the workers must have social status. He should have a social status in the industry as well as outside. That is very essential. Unless he has that, I do not think there will be industrial peace in the country.

The Labour Ministry, after its experience in industrial relations must scrap the Industrial Disputes act. Now, coming to the Code of Discipline, it is a voluntary tripartite agreement between employers and employees and the Government. But what is the result? The result that we saw by experience is that even the tripartite agreements have not been followed by the employers. The code of discipline is not followed by employers and also by some trade unions on the question of recognition. Therefore the Industrial Disputes Act, the Code of Discipline or the Industrial Truce Resolution has not done any good for maintaining industrial peace in the country. Therefore I say that the Industrial Disputes Act must be scrapped and in its place there should be a collective bargaining agency through a secret ballot. Trade union must be recognised through secret ballot. There must be one union in one industry. That union must have the right to collect the dues through employers.

About Telengana region I wish to say this. Employment exchanges are there. What happened in Telengana region? The employment exchanges failed to recruit the local people or to give them opportunity wherever it was possible. That was denied to them. The separate Telengana demand was therefore justified not only because of the employment problem alone but for several reasons. The employment exchanges must be directed that whenever opportunity comes they should see that local people are recruited for the industries.

As regards the recommendations of the wage boards, the Ministry has admitted in

[Shri S. B. Giri]

the report that some of the industries have not implemented the recommendations of the wage boards. The Ministry has not done anything in this respect. Therefore I request that an ordinance must be promulgated to compel the employers to implement wage board recommendations.

We have no national wage policy. The Central Government employees and other workers went on strike several times in 1960 and 1968 for need based minimum wage. The INTUC, the HMS and AITUC are demanding this need-based minimum wage. The Ministry has not considered about it so far. Need-based minimum wage should be fixed, immediately made applicable to all sections of the society and then only there can be industrial peace in the country. The Labour Minister should have more powers so that he may settle disputes quickly and take decision on the basis of reasonable demands of labour.

As regards the casual labour problem, when I had raised this question last year, the hon. Minister had assured that Government was going to pass some order in regard to casual labour, particularly in the employing Ministries at the Centre. But nothing has been done in this regard. The employing Ministries at the Centre are employing more than two million people as casual labour. It is a naked exploitation which is going on in a socialist country like ours...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : This is not a socialist country yet.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Even the wage boards have recommended that if a contractor employs casual labour, the casual labour must also get equal wages, exactly what the permanent workers are getting ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : And the hon. Minister must look to that. Now, the hon. Member should conclude.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : I am just concluding. My submission to the hon. Minister is that the casual labourer must get the same wages as the permanent worker. Secondly, casual labourers, after completion of 240 days of service, should be confirmed and they must be allowed to enjoy all the benefits which are enjoyed by the permanent workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : May I put one question before he replies ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can ask his question after the reply.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker: Sir, May I begin by saying that I am grateful to hon. Member for the many criticisms and the many suggestions that they have made ? Same friends have spoken with animation about aspect of the labour situation. I would beg of them to believe that I share their anxiety, their concern and their impatience as well,
15.32 hrs

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

But I would like them to appreciate while anxiety and concern do motivate human action, every measure taken for sorting out a tangled human situation which is what the labour situation is, has to be planned and executed with patience, care and perseverance.

Before I proceed to meet the important issues raised in the debate, I would like my hon. friends to consider some basic limitations. First, it has to be understood that Government is a human institution and in no sense omnipotent. It is obviously not possible for any Government to solve the accumulated human problems of the dimensions we have in the labour field by a single decree. Secondly, as the hon. Members know, labour being a concurrent subject, much of what goes on in the labour situation comes within the States' jurisdiction. This is true not only in the matter of industrial disputes but also in respect of implementation of many of the labour laws. Shri M. C. Daga had referred to this aspect yesterday.

The Central Government, of course, lays down policy but execution is not always in its hand. For instance, understandable concern has been shown for casual and unorganised labour by a number of hon. Members starting from Shri Mohammad Ismail. I shall directly explain that we at the Centre have been doing our bit but it

is mostly for the States to act in the light of local experience. Maharashtra has enacted its own law, and we have asked the other State Governments to consider if they could take similar action.

Thirdly, much of what happens in the labour field is often the consequence of the overall economic policies. Take employment, for instance; the Prime Minister herself has directed that our economic policy need not be directed towards the sole aim of GNP promotion. Removal of poverty has a priority higher than the promotion of unaided growth, and employment promotion is a basic element in relieving poverty. The point which I wish to emphasise is that it is not labour policy in its restricted sense which can by itself solve the problem of unemployment. This is basically the function of economic policy itself, and economic policy is being adjusted to achieve this end. I am saying all this not in order to seek any reprieve, but only by way of restoring the perspective to the many basic questions that have been raised. And let me now proceed to meet some of them. My hon. friend Shri C. M. Stephen has tried to put in focus the problem and also indicated some of the limitations under which we have to function.

First, I shall take up industrial relations. Understandably, some friends have expressed their anxiety over the present state of industrial relations, particularly over the number of man-days being lost due to work-stoppages. The situation certainly is unsatisfactory, but so far as figures go, compared to last year's peak figure of over 20 million mandays lost, the provisional figure for 1971 is less than 14 million. This is a slight improvement, but we cannot afford to be complacent about it.

Inevitably, the question of the state of industrial relations in the public sector comes to mind when we talk of the loss of mandays. It is often made out that the situation is worse in the public sector—as you know, the public sector is the most maligned sector. Here if industrial disputes figures are any indication, the sum and substance of the position is this: that for every worker employed in the public sector, less than half a day was lost due to work stoppages in 1970 compared to 4 mandays lost in the private sector during the same period. This is a very good example to cite

to the House. We are conscious that even this is not the ideal state of affairs in the public sector. Several members expressed anxiety about the situation that is being created by closure of industrial undertakings; particularly my friend, Shri Mohammed Ismail started with this and gave a most pessimistic picture because his vision is more or less restricted to Bengal and the situation there as it prevails today is one for which partly at least his party is responsible.

Hon. members are aware that we have taken a number of positive steps in meeting the situation. For one thing, the procedure for taking over of undertakings facing closure has been streamlined and simplified. In order to safeguard the interest of workers, the law requiring 60 days notice before closure has already been introduced in Bengal. A central Bill drawn on similar lines is already before Parliament.

Industrial relations, in all conscience, remain far from satisfactory. As hon. members have rightly pointed out, there is need for overhauling the present system. Almost all hon. members, those who spoke with deeper understanding of the labour situation, have referred to this problem. We have been considering are casting of industrial relations law as it exists today, ever since the National Commission on Labour submitted their recommendations. As hon. members are aware, enforcement of any labour law on industrial disputes or industrial relations depends on the willing acceptance of the provisions thereof by the parties concerned. That is why we have been persuading the premier trade union centres of the country to hold consultations among themselves so that they can come to agreement on the crucial questions of Union recognition, disputes settlement machinery and avoidance of work stoppages.

Some members are understandably impatient as no specific action having been taken so far. But those who have observed what happened on the 1st of May this year for the first time would have noted this. Before this May day, every year every section of the trade unions used to have its separate meeting under a separate flag, all of them having the slogan 'Workers of the world, unite'. That picture has been altered this year. This May Day will go down in trade union history in this country as historic event where three national trade

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

unions celebrated it at least in the metropolitan centres in the country in a combined manner. This is a good portent.

As I said, I share the impatience, but the fact remains that a good deal of ground has already been covered by the three important trade union centres of the country. Out of 19 points having a bearing on the subject that they took up for consideration among themselves, some sort of agreement has been reached already on 16, and we hope that when the employers and the workers meet later this week, it will be possible for us to have a final picture of the situation. Meanwhile, we are preparing our own proposals on the basis of an understanding already reached so that Government may introduce an appropriate Bill in Parliament which will cover the question of union recognition, disputes settlement machinery and other allied matters. In these efforts, we are seeking the co-operation of the State Labour Ministers who are meeting in Delhi later this month for this purpose.

I may perhaps refer briefly to one particular aspect of the question. There has been a demand that the disputes should be left entirely to be settled between the workers and the employers. This would be most welcome to Government, but at the same time, Government cannot wholly absolve itself of the responsibilities in respect of the maintenance of industrial peace. As the Prime Minister has put it, as the question of war and peace cannot be left wholly to the armed forces, so the question of settlement of industrial disputes cannot be left entirely to the two parties. Government has its responsibility to the people. It has to ensure that its economic policies are not in any way jeopardised by actions of any section of society.

My good friend Shri Mohammed Ismail has referred to the absence of policy on closures, rationalisation and retrenchment. I have already said what Government is doing on the closure question. About the other two, may I inform my friends that there is already a tripartite agreement covering the question of rationalisation. As for retrenchment, the existing law itself provides for the procedure and for payment of retrenchment compensation.

श्री हुकम चन्व कछ्वाय : उसका पालन मासिक-संग बिलकुल नहीं कर रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसा ही हो रहा है।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am coming to your point. Some friends have referred to the call that has been made by our President and the Prime Minister for a moratorium on strikes and lock-outs. As I have already explained on the floor of this House, this is in a sense an appeal to the sense of responsibility of the parties. It is in no way intended to imply that Government is contemplating any legal ban on strike or lock-outs. All that was intended was that conditions should be created which would render work stoppages redundant and these conditions can be created by the workers, employers and the Government acting in concert.

Now, the second important point raised was regarding wages and the wage-fixation machinery. There has been a good deal of debate in Parliament as well as outside on the most appropriate and effective method of wage fixation in industry. While on the one hand, there has been a demand for statutory wage boards fixing wages, there is also a demand that the question should be left to free collective bargaining between the parties. As Members are aware, we have had wage boards, and the wage structures in the most important industries in the country have undergone revision on the basis of recommendations of different wage boards. Members are also aware that these wage boards are non-statutory and their recommendations can be implemented only through persuasion. Of late, our experience has been that persuasion does not fully work in all circumstances and recently we have had the experience of the wage question in an important industry like iron and steel being settled through bilateral negotiations. In considering policies in this sphere, we shall have to take full account of the experience we have had with non-statutory wage boards as also with that of the wage fixation through bilateral negotiations.

One suggestion that has been made by the National Commission on Labour is that while wage boards may continue to retain their non-statutory character, their unanimous recommendations may be made enforceable under law. That is what we are considering.

While Government have yet to take a decision on the future of the wage board system, they would welcome the efforts on the part of the employers and the workers

in particular industries to settle these questions through collective bargaining.

On the question of bonus, almost all the Members have shown anxiety that it should not only be reviewed properly but some early decision is also called for. Even our friend Shri Kachwai referred to it. Allied to the question of wage is the question of bonus and retirement benefits. The whole question of reviewing the present bonus law has been entrusted to a committee and a Bill on gratuity is now before Parliament. Members suggested they had in mind the next puja or Diwali holidays, because last year there was all-round demand in the country and in some places even strikes took place—that the recommendations of the Bonus Commission should be available before these holidays. Every endeavour will be made and we shall appeal to the committee concerned that at least so far as the minimum bonus is concerned, they should submit some sort of an interim recommendation on the basis of which we can act.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मजदूरों को मालिकों के खाते देखने का भी अधिकार होना चाहिये। उनका जो पैसा उनके खाते में जमा है, उसको देखने का अधिकार उनको होना चाहिये।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The next point referred to employment. Understandably great concern was shown about the massive problem of unemployment and under-employment. Government share this anxiety. The entire policy of development is being adjusted to meet this problem as best as we can in the given circumstances. Highest priority has been accorded to schemes which have high employment potential. A number of special schemes are under implementation. These include a drought-prone areas programme and a crash scheme for rural employment. Under the first scheme over one lakh man-days employment has been created. Under the crash scheme an employment of 600 lakh man-days has been created. The Rs. 25 crore scheme has been designed to create increasing employment opportunities for the educated classes including engineers and technicians. Various employment schemes are also being undertaken. Those contemplated for 1972-73 are expected to benefit about 35 lakhs of educated job-seekers.

The expert committee on unemployment has suggested in its interim report that in addition to these special programmes greater emphasis should be laid on the execution of some of the more labour-intensive programmes. The committee has estimated that the direct employment that would result from the programme suggested by it would be of the order of over 4 million over the next two years. These recommendations are now under examination and the final report of the committee is expected by the end of the year.

Concern was expressed about the lot of unorganised labour and also construction labour. Some Members have referred to the unsatisfactory position of unorganised labour. I have already referred to casual labour and what some State Governments have already attempted by way of protecting their interests. So far as the Central Government is concerned, we have drawn up a set of model standing orders for adoption by the employing ministries of the Government. We have also taken up the question of protection of casual labour employed by the different department of the State Governments.

As regards labour in the construction industry, some of the labour laws relating to minimum wages, workmen's compensation Act, etc. are already applicable to them and the Contract Labour Act which has been brought into force provide them a measure of protection when its implementation is complete. Apart from this we are also contemplating the introduction of a new law providing for the safety of workers employed in building and construction industry.

Some Members made a pointed reference to the construct on workers. We are contemplating the revision of the present rate of wages. The main demand is that instead of Rs. 3.50 per day it should be revised to the level of Rs. 4.50. One of the demands made is this.

Let me now turn to another matter, which has rightly exercised the minds of hon members. I refer to the arrears of contributions payable by employers to the Employees' Provident Fund and Coal Mines Provident Fund. As at the end of 1971, these amounted to Rs. 18 crores in the Employees' Provident Fund and over Rs. 7 crores in the Coal Mines Provident Fund,

SHRI R. N. SHARMA It has gone up to Rs. 10 crores.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is possible ; I cannot say. Although these amounts represent a very small percentage of the total collections in these funds, there is no doubt that the amounts in themselves are large and Government have no intention of minimising the gravity of the lapses on the part of the employers. Having made that basic position clear, may I also suggest that even this question of accumulation of arrears needs to be viewed in perspective ? While it is no doubt partly due to the default on the part of employers who can afford to pay, it has been caused principally by a large number of sick industrial units, particularly in the cotton textile industry. Approximately two-thirds of the arrears in the Employees' Provident Fund *i. e.* over Rs. 12 crores, relates to this industry. The difficulties faced by sick textile units are reflected in the fact that even establishments taken over by Government and managed through authorised controllers have defaulted in the payment of this contribution. An amount of over Rs. 6 crores is indeed attributable to such establishments which has been taken over. The authorities of the Provident Fund and the Government are faced with a certain dilemma in these cases. If authorised Controllers are compelled to pay these contributions, their resources will be put to serious strain and some of the units may even have to be closed down, leading to grave consequences of unemployment. Similar is the case with a number of other sick industrial units.

The law at present contains several provisions for the prosecution of defaulting employers and for collecting these arrears through revenue recovery proceedings. There is also provision for levy of damages for delayed remittance and in suitable cases prosecutions are also filed under section 426 of the I. P. C.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछाय : वर्तमान कानून से सारे देश के मजदूरों को सन्तोष नहीं है। हममें काफी झुटियाँ हैं। इसलिये आप कौन सा कानून लाना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : We are trying introduce deterrent punishment. as the hon. member suggested.

Action along these lines has been taken in a large number of cases by the authorities of the two organisations and a number of convictions have been obtained. However, the courts have tended to take a very lenient view of these defaults and have imposed only light punishment by way of fine. I would draw the attention of the Law Minister to it—how the judiciary will take proper note of this type offences. They minimise the punishment and award some petty fine.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछाय : कम से कम 6 महीने की सज़ा होनी चाहिये। इससे सब ठीक हो जायेगा। सारा पैसा बराबर चायेगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Amend the law. Instead of fine, make it compulsory imprisonment.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : We are amending it. Government are convinced that deterrent penalties are called for and they propose to provide for compulsory imprisonment in the case of wilful default in the payment of the contribution. Other amendments to the Act to bring about fuller compliance with its provisions have also been formulated. Government hope to an amendment Bill before parliament at its next session. I hope Shri Bhattacharyya will take note of this because that was his demand.

So far as labour is concerned, I have touched some of the problems. I would like to conclude by dealing with some of the specific issues raised in the course of the debate.

Sir, I hope I have covered most of the major issues raised during the debate—though not all of them. I can assure my Hon'able friends that we have taken note of each and every point made by them. These will serve as points for guidance in our future action.

May I conclude by drawing the attention of the House to an altered fact of fundamental importance to which the policies of Government, employers and workers have, of necessity themselves in future ?

The year that has just passed has been a year of resurgence for the Indian people. In a sense it has been as important as the year of Independence. We have passed

through a great order and come out of it with confidence in ourselves. If the events of the last year have been decisive and brought us great success, it has also brought us great responsibilities. For the first time after Independence, history has offered the three peoples inhabiting the sub-continent a challenge to face the world all on their own. The Prime Minister's call for self-reliance has a significance much deeper than what appears on the surface.

If self-reliance is to be an active philosophy in all our affairs our first endeavour would be to give the nation a sound economic base. It is here that what we do in the field of labour and industry assumes an importance which goes far beyond the confines of the limited concept of peace in industry. A realisation must come to the leadership of the industry as well as labour that something very basic is at stake, and the future of India as also of the reason as a whole can be made or marred by the way we conduct ourselves. The old habits of creating tension and carrying on conflicts have been rendered obsolete by the forces of history. The pace of production must be accelerated and the workers must not be treated and must not feel like outsiders in the production process. My Hon'able friends, Shri Giri and Shri Stephen have emphasised this aspect. They must feel that they are sharers and partners in the process of production. There should be an identity of high purpose between the management and the workers so that there may be fuller involvement of the trade unions and the workers in the nation's productive endeavour. Once the historic need for this is recognised, the emphasis would automatically shift towards greater production and higher productivity through increasing cooperation between the two partners in production. There, of course, would be differences on questions of emoluments and conditions of service and allied matters. But with a greater degree of cooperation between the two halves of industry, these be settled across the table. If the climate of industrial relations is to change in response to the needs of the nation, the trade union movements must compose all differences between its different wings and strengthen itself through unity of aim and action. The accumulated habit of rivalry must be discarded. It is a welcome sign that the premier trade union organizations have

decided to come nearer to one another. Government welcomes this move towards unity and will do everything possible to encourage and act on it. As I have mentioned earlier, even the workers have claimed it on the last May Day.

When the call of unity came during the recent ordeal, Government, employers and workers were one. The three must remain together again in giving our economy the strength and resilience which such unity of purpose and action alone can give.

So far as Government is concerned, the main objectives of labour policy are clear enough, namely, to build up a strong and healthy trade union movement, to encourage collective bargaining, to ensure a fair deal to the worker, to promote stable industrial relations and to ensure that industrial productivity and productivity increase and that workers get a fair share of the gains. Workers should be assured of job security and protection against arbitrary actions of the managements. They should equally be partners in the gains of the economic growth. This is one plank of Government's policy. The other one, which is equally important, is that workers and trade unionists should accept their responsibility for efficiency in the industrial and economic apparatus and for higher levels of productivity. It is only when these two elements are closely intertwined and inter-fused that we can hope to advance on the economic and social front and lay the foundations of a strong, stable and just society.

16 hrs.

As I have said earlier, I would like to mention some of the points raised. I would like to conclude in ten minutes. Shri Ramavtar Shastri and other hon. Members have referred to the strike in Andhra Bank. This strike is continuing for more than 50 days. I am well-acquainted with the situation. Unfortunately, if I may say so, this is not really a trade union dispute. The question posed in this strike is whether the workers who are covered by the award, workers under the Industrial Disputes Act, should be allowed to represent the officers' cadre. This is an issue to be decided by considering all aspects. It cannot be decided by merely goading the workers to go on strike. There are many implications. There is the question of the freedom of association, I will have

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

to consult the Law Minister because the constitutional and other aspects are involved. It is only after considering them that I can say something. Now after nearly two months of strike it appears to me that there is a possibility of settlement and within a couple of days some settlement would be brought about.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कुछ नेजनेवाइज्ड बंध में जाल कैडर यूनिशन है तो किंग ग्रान्ध बेक में होने में क्या दिक्का है। भगडा यही है और मैंने जस्ट मानने को तैयार नहीं है।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I will explain the position. Hon. Members should realise that this question relates to the cadre of officers. I cannot take cognisance of them, nor can I impose any ban on the management about the way in which they want to deal with them. When it is a question of staff, certainly, they are covered by the Industrial Disputes Act. Therefore, I can take cognisance of them. In this case, whatever arrangements have to be made by the banking department under the Finance Ministry. The management and the leadership of the employees should remember that this is a most sensitive sector and any step that they take can touch even the ordinary people. So, they must be very cautious and responsible in taking any steps which may lead to agitation or strike. I hope they will learn a lesson.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is going to happen to that dispute?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am trying to settle it. I hope the management also will adopt a reasonable attitude and the workers and the management will come to a settlement. The matter has been left to me for the time being. I am inviting both the management and the trade union leadership to help me in my efforts to bring about a settlement in the next few days.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The general insurance people are also affected. I would like to know something about it.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The representative of the general insurance people, Shri Pillai, came to see me along with Shri Banerjee. I must say here very plainly what

Shri Banerjee already knows. Are we going to adopt methods like *bhajang* in the offices? Now, the general insurance employees in Bombay are creating a very difficult situation. From the opening of the office till the closing of the office—I do not want to repeat here what I have heard—continuous *bhajang* go on and, ultimately, some police help is sought (*interruption*). I would like to repeat here that unless these methods are given up and this type of agitation is stopped, I do not think I will succeed with any result by intervening in this dispute. I would ask Mr. Banerjee to use his influence with the leaders of the general insurance employees to bring them round with a reasonable frame of mind. Other matters could be looked into.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : (Nizamabad) The general insurance workers are staging a new type of *dharma*. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have done it before nationalisation or they are doing only after nationalisation.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This is a transition period. The Government have not yet integrated all the Companies and their service conditions. A committee has been appointed. In this period, certain disputes, were there before the individual Companies. They could not be resolved. Therefore, in this transition period, till the entire integration is completed, they should desist from such agitation.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Have they done it previously?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have no knowledge.

I will now touch upon a few pertinent points and make one or two observations. My colleague, Shri Balgovind Varma, has dealt with the refugee problem, by and large. One point was made by Shri Damodar Pandey regarding corruption in employment exchanges. The Employment Exchanges are under the administrative control of the State Governments since 1st November, 1956. Even full financial control rests with the State Government since April, 1961. Complaints about corruption in the Employment Exchanges are therefore dealt with by the State Governments. If any specific instance of corruption or favouritism is brought to

the notice of the Central Government, the same is forwarded immediately to the State Government concerned for suitable action.

The following steps have been taken to inspire confidence in the mind of the public regarding fairness and impartiality of submissions made by Employment Exchanges against vacancies notified.

A Special Committee has been constituted at each Exchange consisting of one representative each of Government and private employers and one of workers. The Employment Officer of the Exchange is the convener member of this Special Committee. This Special committee meets every month and examines the submissions made by the Employment Exchange with a view to determining as to whether the submissions made by the Exchange have been fair and impartial.

As I have already observed in my earlier remarks, labour is a Concurrent subject. The State Governments can only operate and they are expected to operate keeping in view the general policy and advice that we gives. If they fail to do it, it is for the hon. Members to see that the State Governments take cognizance of these things. What can we do at the Centre? It is very difficult.

As I have said earlier, so far as the Central industrial relations machinery is concerned, we are setting the things right and our Regional Officers send us reports. But we are helpless. We cannot directly interfere because it is the primary duty of the State Government. As I said the other day, in the provident fund cases, the State Governments consider themselves as an appropriate Government. We have no authority. Our officers have no authority to prosecute. We have to depend on the State Governments for prosecutions. These are the limitations under which we function.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, मुझे एक सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला। हमारे देश में यूनिवर्सिटी एम्प्लायोज, हॉस्पिटल एम्प्लायोज और मेडिकल रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स बार बार आप से मांग कर रहे हैं कि उन को वर्कमैन माना जाये और उन को वर्कमैन की सहायियों दी जाये। यह भी सुनने में आया है कि राज्य सभा की जो पिटिशन कमेटी है उस ने भी रिकमेंड

किया है कि मेडिकल रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को वर्कमैन माना जाये। फिर भी वह बात नहीं हुई है। इस के बारे में गवर्नमेंट का स्टैंड क्या है?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The hon. Member might remember; I have made it very clear that, when we revise the Industrial Disputes act—we intend to revise it very soon—, we will make provisions to cover the hospital employees, the educational institution employees, the medical representatives and others. I have given that assurance. We are going to do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This assurance was given in the pre-1971 Parliament.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as I am concerned, I have said : that I am going to revise the Act.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I would like to refer, in passing, to one or two points, and then conclude. One point was made by Shri Samar Guha

श्री हुसैनबन्द कछवाय : बी. एम. एस. को मान्यता देने का मामला काफी दिनों से उलझा पड़ा हुआ है। सब प्रकार से उस की पात्रता भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसे मान्यता देने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : He has raised the issue of Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh. I have said on prior occasions also, and I would like to repeat, that there is a method; after verification at a certain level, recognition is conferred at a national level. When the next verification takes place if Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh qualifies for recognition at an all-India level, certainly they will get it. This is the process.

श्री हुसैनबन्द कछवाय : पिछले साल जांच तो चुकी है।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is in the process. When it is complete, you will see the results of it.

I would like to refer to one or two points

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am not asking any question. I will request him to say something about the jute strike. *(Interruption).*

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as the jute strike is concerned, negotiations are going on, and I am hopeful that they will result in some sort of a settlement before the D-Day of strike. That is the hope. *(Interruption).*

I would like to refer to Mr. Samar Guha's suggestions. He was showing great concern about refugee resettlement on the other side. We are conscious of it. Recently the Rehabilitation Minister of Bangla Desh, Mr. Kamuruzzaman, came here. We discussed many problems, particularly concerning the repatriated refugee settlement. It is not restricted to only 10 million. They have another 20 million of their own. So far as I am concerned, after my discussions, I was satisfied that the Bangla Desh Government is doing everything possible. Of course, there are limitations. They want help regarding shelter materials, regarding transport and other matters, and we are also giving them enough help to see that they are soon settled.

There was one more point which he referred to. Yesterday my colleague mentioned. Perhaps, he has forgotten I would like to repeat it. There are certain, what I would say, residuary matters regarding refugee settlement. There is a review committee. It was to be wound up. But we are going to continue it till the end of the year, so that all these pending matters can be disposed of.

In conclusion I would only make one observation. As some hon. members said, in this country, for the first time, the working class and the trade union leadership has come to realise, Government also has recognised their role in the present context of the situation. If the present process bears fruit, of bringing them together, shedding prejudices, and a certain united platform, as Mr. Stephen referred to—a national trade union council—is built up, I am confident that not only they will face the present challenge but they will also make a certain impact on the events of this country. While we are on the process of transformation, they will take pride that we are sharers in this great adventure and we are builders of the socialist base of this country.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the cut motions of Shri Ramavtar Shastri, Shri D. K. Panda, Shri Prasannabhai Mehta, Dr. Laxmi Narayan Pandey, Shri Dinendranath Bhattacharya and Shri Mohammad Ismail to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 61 to 63 and 124 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 61—DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 62—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT,

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.

18,62,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 63—DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,17,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Rehabilitation.'

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,65,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation'."

16.16 hrs.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will not take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos 75 to 77 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines for which 5 hours have been allotted

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 75—DEPARTMENT OF STEEL.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1973, in respect of Department of Steel'."

DEMAND NO. 76—DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,92,3,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Mines.'

DEMAND NO. 77—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,04,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973 in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,85,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the 'Ministry of Steel and Mines'."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : At the outset I want to say that so much important is this Ministry that they have not done justice to it by allotting only five hours to this Ministry. How much time shall I get, Sir ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was all decided by the Business Advisory Committee. If I am in the Chair, I will ring the bell after 13 minutes. You have 13 minutes.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM) : It is my objection in fact and the hon. Member is helping me by asking more time. But his leaders have agreed to this time. What can I do about that ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In the public undertakings within the country huge public investments are involved and it is in this perspective that we would have liked to have more time for discussion of this important debate. However, I would like to mention in this connection that the Committee on Public Undertakings have made certain specific observations, that heavy capital expenditure of the plants of the HSL is one of the major factors responsible for the rising cost of steel. It is responsible for the high cost in all spheres. The original estimates of investment for all the three plants have been revised thrice and ultimately the amount seen is beyond conception. After three revisions of the estimate of cost, the actual cost upto the

31st March, 1970, stood at Rs. 199.86 crores in Bhilai, Rs. 195.18 crores in Durgapur and Rs. 213.69 crores in Rourkela. There are similar trends in respect of expansion schemes of the plants except of course in Durgapur. In Bhilai the original estimate for raising rated capacity from 1 million to 2.5 million tonnes was Rs. 104.60 crores. The actual cost upto 31-3-1970 was Rs. 151.21 crores. In case of Rourkela to raise the target of production from 1 to 1.8 million tonnes the original estimate was Rs. 77.65 crores and the actual cost was Rs. 154.59 crores as on 31-3-1970.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI NPK SAI VI *In the chair*]

Sir, it may be said that these are matters of the past, why should we drag them in this debate and all that. But we should look at the criminal negligence and inefficiency of the past which is telling so heavily on the present situation increasing the cost of steel all round, retarding the growth of the progress of industries in our country.

There have been delays in the construction and in the commissioning of the plants, delays ranging from 3 to 4 years, pointed out by the P. U. Committee in its report. There have been cases of lack of effective control which has led to a situation causing immense drainage of public revenues. This requires special review and they should exercise effective control on Bokaro plant now under construction and the three new plants coming up in the public sector Salem, Vijayanagaram and Vishakapatnam. It has involved the estimate cost of Rs. 1838 crores. The Fourteenth Report of the Public Undertakings Committee on the Bokaro Steel Plant deprecates the complacent attitude of the Government towards escalation of estimates to such magnitude. (Rs. 90 crores) Revised estimate of the Bokaro plant forwarded to the Government in October 1970 has not been approved and the contract with the Soviet Union is defective in certain important respects. These are the remarks by the Public Undertakings Committee.

Sir, the HSL incurred huge losses. This is due to the wrong policy pursued by the Steel Ministry, selection of incapable persons for top positions, unpardonable negligence and gross inefficiency etc. and those aspects are having their reflection in the huge losses incurred. But when they themselves point-

ed this out, the Steel Ministry tried to take over by blaming the workers. They mentioned about Durgapore workers in a manner as if the Durgapore workers were responsible for the entire loss of HSL. It is true that the Durgapur steel plant is running at a loss. Why has this loss been there? Has it been due to the workers?

The total loss incurred in the Durgapur Steel Plant due to major breakdown of duration over eight hours was to the extent of Rs. 7.10 crores in 1967-68, Rs. 9.17 crores in 1968-69 and Rs. 9.89 crores in 1969-70. The total number of hours involved in this breakdown during these three years was 4547.20 hours, 4244.21 hours, and 8,592.43 hours respectively. In 1967-68, on an average, per day, 55 ovens of the coke oven plants were down for repairs and this situation continued up to 1969. Thereafter, battery No. 1 of the coke oven was completely down. I am quoting all these figures from the report of the Committee on Public undertakings.

While the workers of the Durgapur steel plant cried hoarse to draw attention of the Steel Ministry for taking measure for improvement in production and to ensure regular maintenance works, there was nobody to listen to them. The workers pointed out in a printed booklet that the recommendation of the Pande Committee appointed by the Government of India was totally flouted. There is hardly an explanation offered by the Steel Ministry about what happened to the recommendations of that committee and what action was taken thereon. The observation of the Pande Committee on gross negligence in maintenance work was more or less repeated in the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings in 1971-72, wherein they say that sustained attention had not been paid towards the repair and maintenance of the plant and machinery especially in Durgapur steel plant, resulting in a large number of breakdowns. May I, therefore, ask, why the workers of Durgapur should be blamed in this way and why the Steel Ministry should not be made solely responsible for this failure and for its incapability to appoint proper man in proper place and supply proper maintenance to the plant in proper time? If action is taken, some of the favoured ones of the Government will be put in the dock.

[Shri Dmen Bhattacharyya]

Apart from the most unsatisfactory conditions of work in the Durgapur steel plant I must draw the attention of the honourable Minister to the very serious situation which prevails in the workers' quarters and the steel town, where even the ordinary and minimum security of life is not guaranteed to the people there. You will find there goondas moving here and there under the patronage of the police and the C R. P. Already, one Sunil Acharya who was a leading member of the trade union which is recognised by the authority, has been murdered and several have been put under arrest without trial under the maintenance of Internal Security Act. I want to say categorically that the Central Security Force was taken there so that they might take charge of the plant and look after security aspect and stop pilferage and the stealing of parts and the produced goods from the plant.

I may say that in respect of alloy steel even if you take the figures from the management, you will find that stealing and pilferage is going on to an unbelievable extent. So the situation is that so much money is being spent, but it is not being utilised for the purpose for which it is allotted.

There is much to be looked into, in the functioning of the Office of the Iron and Steel Controller. Even in the allocation of the steel quota, there is something basically wrong. Non-existent companies get steel quota whereas companies which are producing very important materials are not getting their required quota. It has become a practice in this office to allot steel quota not on the basis of the actual requirements studied after physical verification; it is done on the recommendation of somebody. The Minister should look into this.

Instead of giving indigenous steel in Bengal to medium sector factories and specially the engineering factories, they are sometimes given imported steel at high cost with which they are in a very difficult position to manage and run their factories.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Betiah) : What does he mean by that?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Engineering factories are not able to get

steel in time; secondly, they are sometimes allotted imported steel.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : Why should foundries get steel?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I do not know. Sometimes they require it.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : What for?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : For casting foundries and spun pipes. I do not know for what.

Lack of utilisation of rated capacity is the reason for this situation. If the steel plants had produced according to rated capacity, the situation would have been otherwise.

By-products of HSL particularly naphtha, the by-products of coke ovens, are basic materials for so many chemical products. These are in high demand and in the open market are sold at a premium. The method adopted for distribution and allocation of these products is not above board and requires thorough examination.

The cost of raising ores in public sector mines is also rising sharply. This is the case in Bavsua mines, Rajaram iron ore mines, Nandini Lime Stone mine, manganese mines etc. The Committee on Public undertakings has commented on the dismal picture of very low production and abnormally high cost. HSL, accepted for exploitation some of the ore mines which are not economically viable whereas economic mines with exceptionally good quality of ore are reserved for export to Japan and other countries by private owners. It is time that this aspect is seriously looked into and appropriate measures taken to safeguard the national interests and to ensure economic viability of the HSL mines project.

In the coal mining sector also, the position is not bright. If the well-being of the workers is taken into consideration, you will find that in spite of the wage board recommendations, even the NCDC does not fully implement the wage board recommendations, not to speak of the private owners, both in Jharia and Raniganj, most of the coal mine owners do not care to implement

those recommendations. Here in this house, a decision was taken that the defaulting mine-owners will not be helped in anyway by the Government and that those mine-owners who do not care to implement the wage board's decision will not get any order for supply of coal from the Government. But this has not been in practice implemented.

Sir, this Ministry has developed an attitude of neglect and it excludes the workers while framing its policy. When the non coking coalmines were taken over, the Ministers know that several representations were given to him, and he had very kindly heard them and assured them that something would be done. These coking coalmines had their offices at Calcutta. After taking over the coking coalmines, the clerical staff of the employees who were working in Calcutta have been ordered to be transferred to Dhanbad, thus creating difficulties for them. They asked that at least they should be allowed to work in Calcutta, but that was not concluded. Sir, though they have taken over the coking coalmines, you have not taken over the coalmines as a whole. So, my plea is that all the coalmines should be taken over by the Government at the earliest.

About the industrial relations in the coalmines, I may say that jungle law is prevailing there. The employers sometimes engage goondas who may take any jhanda or any banner; but actually they are hired goondas of the coalmine owners and on their behalf they suppress the workers. They even deprive the workers of their hard-earned wages, bonus and other dues. There is no protection for the workers.

About safety measures, so many accidents take place. You will find in newspaper reports of such accidents. I know there are some officers who are to go round the mines and see that all the safety systems and measures are adopted by the mine-owners. But in reality it is nothing but eye-wash. So, several precious lives are very often lost due to this negligence. But the Government is callous.

Coming again to the point where I began, I say that you have to nationalise the other steel industries which are run by the private companies like Tatas—Sir Biren in Burapur—and others. You have to intro-

duce a policy with regard to industrial relations; a rational policy should be introduced, which has very recently been recommended by the Committee on Public Undertakings after taking evidence and suggestions from a large number of managements in respect of public undertakings.

Further, you will find no promotion policy in Public Undertakings. I have mentioned this to the hon Minister and he has assured me that he will enquire into it; in Durgapur in one day one gentleman was twice promoted, all within six hours.

SHRIS MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Not correct

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May not be I want to know the correct position. Is it not a fact that his designation was first changed to make it convenient for him to be promoted to the next post. Most of the troubles and disputes in the public sector undertakings crop up with regard to promotion policy. They are working and are awaiting their turn for promotion which they deserve but they are not given promotion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is up. You have already taken double the time allotted to your party.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Halfway, if I say something I could not finish my speech. A wrong impression will go in the House and the Minister will not fully understand it. That is why I told you even in the beginning to extend time.

I shall mention three or four points in just two minutes. First about the recruitment policy in these public undertakings. For unskilled labour the local people should be given preference. That is not in practice everywhere. Politics comes into play and top people recruit their own men.

There is no incentive policy. Incentive system must be introduced. There must be a norm for which I shall get my regular wage; after that norm whatever is produced, I shall get some thing extra. This system is not there in the public undertakings.

AN HON. MEMBER : China is against incentives.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You go to China; I am talking in India, of Indian conditions.

Lastly, in places where the workers reside in the steel townships or in the townships of other public sector undertakings, full citizenship rights must be given to those who are employed and who live in the township quarters. In some places, even relatives of the employees who reside in the township are not allowed. The employee has no right to allow his near relations to reside with him for some days, in the quarter in which he resides. I can give you examples. I shall plead with the Minister to see that full citizenship rights as well as democratic rights and trade union rights are given to the employees of public undertakings in the country. (Interruption). Security of life and personal belongings should also be guaranteed.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur) : After the statement made by the Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam on 27th April.

श्री हुकूम चंद कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं व्यापकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ 7 मदन में गरापूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Bell be rung,

Now, the quorum is there. You can resume, Mr. Sokhi.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the statement made by the Minister of Steel and Mines Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, on the 27th April 1972 about the incident in sulphuric acid plant, I personally visited the Rourkela Steel plant on the 29th and 30th April 1972, and the statement made by the Minister of Steel did not represent the facts. The fact is that on the night of 24th and 25th April 1972, when the sulphuric acid plant was re-commissioned after a month's shut-down for annual inspection of the boiler and repairs, no one of the officers of the plant, who were in-charge, cared to check up the acid circulation pump inside the sulphuric acid tank which was not working and was out of order for 5 to 6 hours between 9 P.M. and 2 A.M. and the poisonous gas passed through the absorption tower of the Sulphuric acid plant. The

chimney is hardly 45 feet high. At that time, there was no responsible officer there at the plant site during this period. This thing happened only due to the negligence and poor maintenance by the highly-paid officers of the particular plant. Because the Steel and Mines Minister pleads for his officer, in the Parliament, so they do not bother for anybody, or anything.

Sir, these fumes were not tar fumes but were of poisonous sulphuric acid. By these fumes, a person can die on the spot.

Within 48 hours of this accident, another accident took place in the blast furnace site. That was on the 26th April 1972 in the blast furnace area, where the coke oven gas bleeder did not work properly only due to the poor maintenance by the plant authorities and 48 persons were hospitalised who were passing by the side of the gas bleeder. They were seen still in the hospital. Sir, when I visited the coke oven plant, I found the same thing there. Coke oven gates were seen damaged, in broken condition, doors not properly fitted and tightered up, while the battery of the coke oven which was fully charged, has been seen leaking all over and at least, ten per cent of the coke and by-products of the coke oven plant were being wasted which amounts to ten per cent loss straightaway in the production. I have told this to the General Superintendent of the Rourkela Steel Plant, who was with me while he was showing me round the plant. Sir, all such leakages and poor maintenance should be immediately checked. Otherwise, there may be another accident in the plant. The officers should be warned and if they neglect their duties, they should be removed, to avoid further loss.

It is a well-known fact that the roof of the steel melting shop of the Rourkela steel plant collapsed due to the contractor's labour. But now I have seen that between 4000 to 5000 labourers are still employed by the Rourkela steel management through the contractors. So, they have not stopped it even now.

There is also loss to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh due to theft which takes place every day. It is admitted by the high officials of the Rourkela plant that the theft takes place due to the hutments which are all round the factory area and along the boundary walls. These should be removed immediately and

no encroachment should be allowed. The rich people who are encroaching on the company land should be removed immediately first. We should tackle the rich people first and remove their encroachments before we do anything about the poor people.

The Orissa Government has not even transferred the ownership of the land to Hindustan Steel. 17 years have passed and no action has been taken in this regard. This shows how efficiently the steel Minister and the steel plant management are working. The Minister should take some immediate steps to get the land deed executed, so that the town administration would go ahead with the town-planning, etc.

Coming to Durgapur steel plant, the General Manager there is a trade unionist. He was taken on an experimental basis. It was a total failure. Strikes are still there and he is unable to control them. He does not take action against corrupt officers. The cases are still pending, I am told. Either he should take action or resign his post. If we do experiments like this, I do not know what will happen to the plant. Excess loading of the wagons in Durgapur steel plant is another reason for the loss. If an indent is placed for 20 Tonnes, they load 40 Tonnes in collaboration with private parties. This is one of the reasons for the loss.

Mr. Kumaramangalam announced in Durgapur yesterday that he has agreed to the expansion of the Durgapur steel plant. I am not against expansion, but until and unless the plant works to its full capacity, what is the use of expanding a plant? First you should work it to its full capacity and then think of expansion. Otherwise, mere expansion of the plant does not ensure production.

The Committee on Public Undertakings have expressed their concern and anguish at the performance of two major public undertakings, namely, the Heavy Engineering Corporation and the Heavy Electricals. Heavy Electricals have already eaten up their paid-up capital. The Heavy Engineering Corporation is likely to wipe out its paid up capital in the next two years. These things never happen in the private sector. If the Government cannot make profit, then they should adopt the policy of "no profit; no loss". At least this will satisfy the 55 crores of people of India.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): No, it would not satisfy us. We want them to make profits.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: The remarks of the Committee on Public Undertaking of Parliament should not be taken lightly by the Steel Ministry. They should do something about it.

Coming to Bokaro steel plant, it appears that the Ministry of Steel are pleased with the construction and erection of the Bokaro steel plant. The blame is generally thrown on the HEC, Ranchi, that they do not supply the equipments in time. It has been held by the Committee on Public Undertakings that the delay in the construction of the Bokaro Steel partly due to organisational failures. The escalation in costs is due to the delay in the completion of the plant is an admitted fact. So, I would request the Minister of Steel to sit tight on the heads of the management of the Steel plants, instead of touring abroad during the off-session Parliament.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Is he referring to my touring or their touring abroad?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: The Government of Bihar have made a proposal that the Indian Copper Corporation, which has recently been taken over by the Central Government, which is in my constituency in Bihar, should be handed over to the Bihar Government so that they can run it in the joint sector in the public interest by having 51 per cent share. This proposal should be favourably considered.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Could he explain what is the benefit to the nation if it is handed over to the Government of Bihar?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I will send him proposals about it.

There should be no monopoly of contractors and consulting engineers in any of the steel plants if we really want *garibi hatao*. The Steel Ministry should issue standing orders to all steel plants immediately that they should not have any such monopolies.

Then, I have heard Shri Kumaramangalam saying more than once, especially

[Shri Swaran Singh Sokhi]

when he can not give any satisfactory reply, that he is not bothered about his chair and that he can leave that chair at any time. I may inform him here that we are only poor Members of Parliament; let him say that to the Leader of the House and not to us.

The Asian Refractory is a sick industry which we have taken over. It took four full months to take physical possession of it. I think up till now the Steel Ministry could not start any production there. Some poor shareholders have invested money in this industry by way of shares to the extent of Rs. 55 lakhs. After all, they are the citizens of our country and we should not allow their money to be lost like this. The Minister should look into this.

With these words, I support the demands for Grants relating to this Ministry.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar):
I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Steel be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce the system of joint control of labour and management over the Steel Plants (11)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Steel be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove bureaucratic domination in the management of steel industries in the country in general and H. S. L. in particular (12)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Steel be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement Shri R. K. Khadikar's bonus formula in fertilizer plant in Rourkela Steel Plant (13)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the selling of scrap iron for Rs. 50 to contractors in Bhilai Steel Plant (14)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to nationalise the Indian Iron and Steel Company at Burnpur immediately (15)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up the second steel plant at Nayagarh-Banoji in Orissa during the Fourth Five Year Plan (16)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-instate 526 security personnel thrown out of employment from Rourkela Steel Plant within one month, as per promise of the Ministry (17)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Study Team on Tribal Development Programme, 1968 as mentioned in their report at page 72, relating to tribal areas in Orissa, for development of Mines (18)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish mineral based industries specially mines in tribal areas such as Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Koraput at Sundergarh in Orissa (19)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to run the closed mines at Gomahisari in Mayurbhanj District in Orissa so as to provide employment to the Adivasis of the Area (20)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the Wage Board recommendations for coal mine workmen in mine areas in Orissa (21)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide mineral industries in interior tribal areas in Orissa by securing the co-ordination and linking up of Keonjhar, Paradeep, Phubabarin Dist. Via ASKA Bharjanagar railway (22)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to run the closed mines so as to provide employment to thousands of Adivasi mine workers in Mayurbhanj and other mines of Orissa who have been thrown out of employment due to shortage of railway wagons. (23)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to arrange for the lifting of accumulated coal and iron ores from the coal and iron ore mines at Barbil and other mines in Orissa by securing the required number of wagons. (24)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete geological survey of Orissa within one year. (25)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise all the remaining coal mines owned and controlled by the private sector. (26)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abandon the contract system of labour employment in local mines immediately (27)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARA :
I beg to move :-

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced to Re. 1/-"

[Failure to allocate steel quota on the objective assessment of requirement of each State. (2)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop large scale theft in Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant (29)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend democratic rights to workers in the steel towns (30)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up the maintenance work in Durgapur Steel Plant (31)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a proper promotion policy for the staff of all the three steel plants. (32)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a proper recruitment policy in all the steel plants. (33)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take over the non-cooking coal mines (34)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-open the closed mines in Raniganj and Dhanbad belt. (35)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

[Need to stop shifting of head office of cooking coal mines from Calcutta to Dhanbad. (36)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to see that coal wage board's decisions are fully implemented. (37)].

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House,

17 hrs.

SHRI P. GANGABED (Angul) : Mr. Chairman, Sir as the House is discussing today a very important problem affecting the steel industry. I wish to highlight some which, I hope, will be duly taken note of and considered by the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines.

Steel is a basic item, the availability of which will determine the pace and tempo of the industrial revolution of this country. As the House is aware, today an extremely difficult problem is facing the country due to the slackening trend in the industrial sector. In a great measure it is attributable to the shortage of steel and the consequent unused capacity in the industrial sector.

Steel production, which has a weightage of 3.9 per cent in the general index of industrial production, has declined by 4.9 per cent during 1971 as against the 1970 level. The year 1971-72, according to the provisional estimates, has recorded a lower level of saleable steel production at 4.7 million tonnes as compared to 4.5 million tonnes in 1970-71 and 4.8 million tonnes in 1969-70. On the other hand, domestic availability, in some measure is supplemented by imports to the order of 0.8 million tonnes, which means the net availability, after taking into account the export of 0.2 million tonnes, was only 5 million tonnes, which is almost the same level as was there some four or five years ago.

Therefore, from this result one can conclude that steel production and supply did not increase to the same extent as compared to the expansion of steel using industries in this country. The result has, therefore, been a great rather glaring accumulation of large unused capacities in various engineer-

ing industries. Not only that, it has also invariably affected the export and expansion of steel and steel based items.

It is no doubt that the slow growth of steel production can be attributed to technical and other difficulties faced by the steel plants. Also, it can be attributed to the labour problems experienced by them, that is, the steel plants. But with the improvement in the law and order situation in eastern India, particularly in West Bengal, thanks to our party in power, and more so as a result of the initiative taken by the Centre in placing the operation and management of the steel plants on a sound footing, it is now expected—I am sure, it is expected and it shall be done—that in the coming years all the steel plants will be able to expand production and capacity to the fullest extent possible.

I now come to another aspect of the matter. The Steel Ministry has a large number of undertakings under their administrative control. Of this, the Hindustan Steel alone has accumulated a cumulative loss of Rs 223 crores, the Heavy Engineering—Rs. 87.83 crores, the M.A.M.C.—Rs 36.42 crores, the Triveni Structural—Rs 2 crores, the Bharat Heavy plate and Vessels Ltd.—Rs 3.4 crores. Of course, the figures given by me may not be actually correct. But all the same all the units are running at a loss. The only two undertakings which have made some profit are, the Tungabhadra Steel and the Hindustan steel Works Construction Ltd. This is the overall picture.

While it is agreed that showing a profit is not only the mission that the public sector concern has to fulfil, still one cannot escape the fact that profitability is an index of efficiency. The losses suffered by the undertakings are of such a magnitude that, in due course, if I may say so, even the entire capital structure may be wiped out. Let us guard against that. I do hope, the hon. Minister will consider a review of the undertakings *de novo* so that the organisation and the management are placed on a very sound footing.

Again, you will agree with me that the country is committed towards increasing socialisation through means of production. Therefore, this commitment can be fulfilled only if the undertakings under the control

of the Government improve the efficiency and make a significant contribution to the economy. Unfortunately, at the present moment, these units have shown more a liability than an asset. That must be got rid of as quickly as possible.

When we ponder minutely, what do we see? In regard to steel in this country, India is well-endowed with basic iron ores and coal resources. If Japan can increase her steel production and get 90 million tonnes in a matter of less than two decades with hardly any natural endowments, why can't India expand her production at least to meet her own requirements? It is as simple as that. So far, one can say that India did not have the technology and capacity to set up steel plants in the previous years. But today it is not the same position. Therefore, I have no doubt that if the Government are able to set right the production programme of HEC and also, side by side, harness the machine fabricating designs and consultancy capabilities both in the public and private sector, it will be possible for us to set up not only one, two or three but a large number of steel plants, steel mills, within a reasonable period of time.

Sir, I would now come to my State, Orissa. Orissa is a major producer of iron ore in this country. It also contributes towards exports in a large way. But the State is deficient in power, transport and other infra-structure facilities and also in entrepreneur-ship. Therefore, both the Centre and the State Government should cooperate in their efforts to get these facilities for attracting new industries in the State.

Before I sit down, I wish to reiterate the demand of the Orissa State for a steel plant at Navagarh. For that, the Government has, in this house, many times given promises. I do hope that fulfilment of that promise will take place very soon.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Chairman, others started with steel, but let me start with copper where there is deficiency in production. In the Annual Report of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, Department of Mines, under the heading 'copper', the deficiency with regard to copper production has been stated and in spite of various measures and the abundant generosity with which India has been bestowed in regard to rich mineral wealth, we are not

able to make achievements. What are the defects?

Of course, for discussion of the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, more than eight hours are necessary. Being a member of the Estimates Committee, we have also given a suggestion in our Report dated April 20, 1972, that this Ministry should place a White Paper for discussion in this House because this sector has a very vital role to play both steel and mines. It plays a very vital role in the development programmes of the country. So, the performance of this Ministry needs re-examination and introspection. Mr Mohan Kumaramangalam has taken charge of this portfolio only for the last two years. We have to see how far the deficiency has been overcome that has to be very critically analysed. As regards copper, the report says at page 66.

"Cost estimates for Khetri copper complex are being revised in view of escalation in prices, wages, etc., in the last three years."

This is quite misleading. The very estimated cost had been increased from Rs. 24 crores to Rs. 120 crores at present. This is because of several other reasons and those factors are not taken into consideration. The main thing is this. Drilling and prospecting has to be given priority. With regard to this, the American consultancy firm committed blunders. There was a conspiracy by the consultancy and in spite of that, the legacy continues to be there. That has to be given a go-bye. What are the factors that have contributed to this increase? We can see why the estimate has gone up. Firstly, it was due to increase in the supervisory cost and that supervisory cost was affected by a man of Bird & Co. Mr. D. K. Dhavan, who is the present Chairman. Secondly, the contractors have been awarded double the rate of original estimate.

So, they are charging double the previous rate.

Thirdly, the engineers who were trained under the American consultants, their services are not being utilised on the other hand, they could have better been utilised at the Kolihan mines for shifting and production, but that has not been done. The structural designs could have been taken up by the Departmental Engineers and that

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has not been taken up. It is entrusted to one Davies Moore, an English firm. This should not have been done. Not only that; no planning was there to develop technical know-how within the Department itself. Now, the Chairman is sitting for eight months here in Delhi and he will perhaps be shunted to Calcutta because of these failings. These factors have to be taken serious note of. Not only that; here I want to make a mention of one other aspect. All these aspects even with regard to the conspiracy of the American consultants have been submitted to the Ministry to overcome these difficulties, but no heed was paid to them. Absolutely, the very memorandum presented by the secretary of the Worker's Union there was also rejected.

Therefore, what I insist upon with regard to this Khetri Copper Project is that firstly a Working Group on Non-Ferrous Metals was appointed in 1969 to study the Khetri Copper project and that group has made several suggestions; and till to-day those suggestions remain unimplemented. That should be implemented and those very suggestions have to be taken into consideration.

Now, at page 67 you see how a picture is given which is far from true. At page 67, it is said :

"By end of December, 1971 the total stockpile of ore was of the order of about 18,000 tonnes "

Just above that, it is reported -

"Experimental production of ore was started from conveyor incline at 3.50 metres level in July, 1970. By end of December, 1971 the total stockpile of ore was of the order of about 83,000 tonnes."

And with regard to this copper mine what is required is a daily production of 2000 tonnes to feed the concentrate and smelter plants. And for only one stope is now that, so far prepared

In answer to question which was put in this House on 27th April 1972, it has been stated that seven stopes are required to produce 2000 tons of copper ore daily to feed the plant. But since 1962 till April 27, 1972 we have been able to prepare of

produce only one stope and for the other six stopes because the Khetri Copper Project is to produce 31 000 tons of electrolytic copper per year and for that purpose even over a ten year period we have only produced one stop and seven stopes are necessary and even assuming according to the answer that 19 stopes are deemed to be ready at hand by May 1972, still this can feed for less than 3 days at the rate of 7 stopes a day. It is stated by this Ministry that by December 1972, the first stream of concentrator plant is stated to be ready. Only eight months are left to develop the mines to feed this plant at the rate of 2000 tonnes of copper ore per day. Sir, is not fantastic that within a period of 10 years they could only prepare one stope whereas within a period of 8 months they propose to prepare 7 stopes to realise the target ? It is out of question.

Now in this connection my suggestion would be this. Let there be a specific planning for drilling and prospecting with a well-equipped planning wing Secondly, the high-cost estimates which have increased, must be reduced drastically, because, they are within our easy reach.

Regarding the production of steel, there are ample opportunities for a flourishing steel industry in our country. That has been neglected. We have been pursuing a policy which lacks boldness. I have already stated that our country is rich in mineral wealth. But we have to expand it.

There are two suggestions which have been made by the different committees. One is that the existing steel plants have to be expanded. Secondly, the suggestion is about starting of new plants with all boldness, with a forward-looking plan. Why we are not able to do this is a thing which I cannot understand.

Now, Sir, in spite of these two admitted facts which are existing in our country to have a flourishing industry, the gap between requirement and production which was 0.2 million tonnes in 1970 has risen to 1.5 million tonnes in 1972. What a costly disaster ? How to meet this challenge ? How to meet this critical situation ? Both the Estimates Committee and several other committees have said that we can now march ahead and proceed with expansion of Durga-

pur Steel Plant and also all the existing steel plants. At the same time we can also set up new steel industries wherever they are possible. As for the expansion of the alloy steel plant at Durgapur, it achieved more than 60% of rated capacity but the sales realisation increased from Rs. 82.8 million in 1969-70 to Rs. 103 million in 1970-71. Now the present capacity from 0.1 million tonnes of alloy steel can be extended to 0.3 million tonnes with an investment of only Rs. 50 crores. The plant at Salem is welcome. But when we could venture to invest Rs. 388 crores to produce 0.2 million tonnes why cannot we only invest Rs. 50 crores to achieve the target of 0.3 million tonnes of alloy steel which is necessary? Therefore I demand that the Durgapur steel plant has to be expanded at a cost of nearly Rs. 50 crores.

With regard to this very plant, what are the factors that stand in the way of increasing the capacity? It can produce three lakhs tonnes of different categories of alloy steel. Stainless steel producing technology has already been developed and that is also available in this very plant. So, the present capacity can be increased and more foreign exchange also can be earned, in addition to meeting the demands of the country. So, the capacity of this plant has to be expanded.

As far as Rourkela is concerned, I have to make suggestion with regard to the labour problem. The R. K. Khadihar bonus formula is not yet being implemented in the fertiliser plant under the Rourkela plant; though both the plants have got one common manager, yet that is not being implemented. Therefore, I demand that it must be implemented within a short period.

As far as Bokaro is concerned, the fabrication work should not be shifted from the local site to outside, because that will involve more delay and more expenditure. So, this shifting should be stopped.

Regarding Bhilai, I have to make some suggestions. We are losing lakhs and lakhs of rupees in Bhilai by selling scrap to a contractor at the rate of Rs. 50 per metric tonne, which he sells at Rs. 750 per metric tonne to others. So, why should the contractor system be there? Why should it not be abolished?

Mr. Chari happens to be the chairman of coking coal washeries of the H. S. L. He charges Rs. 3.50 per tonne more than the previous rate from 1st April, 1972 from H. S. L. This results in additional cost to the tune of crores of rupees to H. S. L. This is being done only perhaps to cover his failings, because there is a heavy loss in the coking coal washeries of the H. S. L. Therefore, this also should be put an end to.

These things may appear to be very minor, but in fact they are not, because in a public undertaking all these defects and all these omissions and commissions have to be critically examined, and we must take bold steps to overcome and to completely eliminate such defects and such omissions and commissions.

With regard to nationalisation, I have to say a few words. So far, we have been able to indulge in piece-meal nationalisation only. Unless we nationalise as a whole all the mine-ores which are controlled by the private and big monopolists in the private sector, we cannot do justice, because if there is any delay in the future, it would involve a very high cost. Therefore, we demand the nationalisation of the Villiers colliery in Talcher now working as the Handidara colliery. This has been leased out to Shri S. R. Goenka by the State Government, and the State government is hand in glove with the Goenkas. This must be put an end to.

As far as the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Burnpur is concerned, Government are controlling 52 per cent of its shares. Why should we not nationalise this company? Once stability has been achieved by Government, why should we allow the private sector to continue, especially when Government are holding 52 per cent of its shares?

Coming to the question of expansion, I have to mention about Orissa. If we have a bold policy, we can start new steel plants in different places. In order of priority, Orissa comes first. With regard to this, I need not detail here what Dastour and Company have said, but I will only draw attention to one aspect. This matter has been discussed not only in this House but in the other, and the Central Government are committed to set up a second steel plant in Orissa. It is not from the State point of

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view I am urging this, but it is essential from the national point of view on which much stress has been laid. Not only in the Orissa Assembly but in both Houses at the Centre, several debates have taken place. I may be permitted just to remind the House of the dates on which discussion was held. On 6-8-70 on a motion in the Rajya Sabha, the question of a second steel plant for Orissa was discussed; on 4-8-70 in the Lok Sabha it was discussed. In the Lok Sabha under rule 193, there was a discussion on 11-11-70. Then in the Lok Sabha there was a call attention motion on 12-11-70 on the same subject; there was another call attention motion in the Rajya Sabha; finally in the discussion of the Demands of the Ministry on 1-12-71 in this House there was a discussion. The matter is again to be discussed here on 5th through a non-official Resolution.

So how many times MPs have to raise this question? This question is closely connected with the question of expansion of steel production to meet the growing requirement of steel. Now there are no forces preventing us from proceeding ahead with a bold policy. Last time the Ministry was not considered stable; it was said that reactionary forces had got inside the party which were playing a dominating role. But now that we have achieved stability and are proclaiming to the world that we will march ahead with a socialist programme, should we not now proceed with fulfilling the commitment given in the Rajya Sabha by Shri B. R. Bhagat. I want to know categorically whether that commitment is going to be fulfilled now. This is what was said on that occasion:

"Site selection will necessarily be considered. Ore will be considered. The process will start in the Fourth Plan. Then the decision will be taken in the Fifth Plan itself so that in the Fifth Plan the work can start. I still say that Orissa sites will also be taken up for location during the Fourth Plan itself."

So I appeal to Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam and hope that with whatever dynamism there is in him he will proceed with the establishment of the second steel plant overcoming all difficulties and deficiencies.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : सभा-

पति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं अपनी ओर से और अपनी कांस्टिट्यून्सी की ओर से सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों के क्षेत्र की सुनवाई हो गई और सरकार ने 214 कोलियरीज को ले लिया। यह 214 कोलियरीज जो है उनमें से 197 मेरी कांस्टिट्यून्सी में हैं। इसलिये मेरी कांस्टिट्यून्सी के लोगों को इससे बहुत खुशी हुई।

इंडियन नेशनल माइन्स वर्कर्स फेडरेशन ने यह मांग की है कि जिन मुद्दों के आधार पर इन खदानों को लिया गया उन्हीं मुद्दों के आधार पर दूसरी खदानों को भी लेना चाहिये, चाहे वह कोयले की खदान हो, चाहे लौह की खदान हो, चाहे मैंगनीज की खदान हो या कोई और खदान हो। वे मुझे है कि जब यह खदानें ग्राइवेट हैंड्स में रहती हैं तो जितना विकास की जरूरत है—अधिक से अधिक 70 प्रतिशत निकल सकता है, उसके स्थान पर अधिक से अधिक 30-35 प्रतिशत निकाल कर मालिक लोग खदान को छोड़ देते हैं और वह देश के लिये एक क्षति की वस्तु हो जाती है क्योंकि यह लाख सदा-सदा-के लिये हो जाता है लाख टन बिजली का निवेश।

मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि ऐसी कोलियरीज भी ली गई है इन 214 कोलियरीज में स जिन में से कुछ तो पच्चीस साल से बन्द है, कुछ बीस साल से और पन्द्रह साल से बन्द है। इस तरह की कोलियरीज की संख्या 214 में से 78 है।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र कछबाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : गणपूर्ति के लिये घटी बजाई जा रही है।.....अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : मैं यह बतला रहा था कि जो 78 कोलियरीज है, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उनमें कोयला नहीं है। जो मुद्दा मैंने बतलाया कि ग्राइवेट सेक्टर के मालिक संस्था

से सम्ना कोयला निकाल कर, और वह भी 20-25 प्रतिशत निकाल कर—बाकी सारी की सारी सम्पत्ति अन्दर छोड़ देने है। वह पानी में डूब जाती है, आग लग जाती है गैस हो जाती है। इस तरह की सारी बीमारियां चल रही हैं। इन सारी बीमारियों का इलाज यह है कि इन खदानों को, चाहे वह जिस चीज की खदान हो, सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले और अपन हाथ में लेकर उसको व्यवस्थित ढंग से चलाये।

घब में आपका ध्यान उन मुद्दों की तरफ दिलाऊंगा जो बाकी रह गये हैं और जिन चीजों को मंजूर रख कर कोलियरीज को लिया गया है यद्यपि मानवा महीना हमारा चल रहा है इस दिशा में हम कितने कदम आगे बढ़े हैं, यह देखने की बात है। छः महीने के अन्दर ही विभाग को आशा हो गई है कि इस साल में 3 करोड़ का घाटा देगी। जब शुरू में ही तीन करोड़ के घाटे की बात आती है और छ महीने में ही तीन करोड़ का एस्टीमेट होता है तो मैं यह मानता हूँ कि छः महीने में डेढ़ करोड़ हो चुका है और आने वाले छ महीने में शायद तीन करोड़ हो। यह साढ़े चार करोड़ हो सकता है। सरकार की तरफ से दलील दी जाती है कि साहब हमने वेज बोर्ड के एवार्ड को इम्प्लिमेंट किया है। हमें घाटा उठाना पड़ता है क्योंकि हम पूरी मजदूरी देते हैं जबकि प्राइवेट मैकटर का मालिक पूरी मजदूरी नहीं देता था। पूरी मजदूरी में देते हैं केवल इतनी ही बात नहीं है लेकिन यह केवल उन्हीं की पूरी मजदूरी नहीं देते हैं जो मजदूरी करते हैं बल्कि जो पहले इन मजदूरों के दिमाग को लाठी से ठीक करने के लिए रखे जाते थे मालिकों के द्वारा, उनको भी पूरी मजदूरी देते हैं, जो इन मजदूरों का शोषण करने के लिए बीच के ठेकेदार हैं उनको तो पूरी मजदूरी नहीं दे पाते शायद लेकिन उनको भी सुपरबाइजर कह कर हजारों रुपया देते हैं। लेकिन उनसे ही इनकी तसल्ली नहीं हुई। 17 अक्टूबर को अर्थ में इनकी से रहे थे तो जितने लोगों को

मालूम हुआ उन्होंने सैकड़ों अन्य लोगों को भी रख लिया और उन सब लोगों को भी ये पूरी मजदूरी देते हैं। इस तरह इनका तर्क तो उस मामले में बढ़ गया और कुछ बाहर से लोग भी आ गए। जितने लोग काम करने से बे बे तो करने ही थे, एक बहुत बड़ा फोर्स जोकि उस समय के लिए लाजिमी था वह भी बाहर से आ गया और उन लोगों ने जा कर वहां का काम सम्भाला और उन लोगों का भी तर्क उसके ऊपर से आ गया। उसमें भी तमल्ली इन लोगों को नहीं हुई। 118 फुट वनाम मैनजर से इनकी तमल्ली नहीं हुई। अभी इन्होंने इन पोम्ट्स का एडवर्टाइज कराया है और बहुत बड़ी सन्ध्या में और भी फुट वनाम मैनजर से भर्ती करने वाले हैं। फिर जो बारोड आफिसर्स हैं तो एन० सी० डी० सी० कोल बोर्ड या दूसरी जगहों से लिए गए हैं उन लोगों की भी मजदूरी रिवाइज करने की तजवीज है और उसको इयोडा करने की प्रोपोजल है। वेलफेअर आफिसर्स 14 हैं। इसके अलावा और सो डेढ़ भी भरती करने की बात है। जो अब तक वेलफेअर नहीं कर सके हैं और घाज भी नहीं कर पाते हैं और जिनको आम तौर पर मजदूर बत समझते हैं कि ये फेअरवेल के लिए हैं, वेलफेअर के लिए नहीं हैं, उनकी तादद और बढ़ाने में जा रहे हैं। इस तरह में वस्तेज के ऊपर और वस्तेज होता जाता है।

सम पति महोदय, एक बलबन्त राय मेहता इमेटी बनी थी। उसने मि. आरिश की थी कि जो छोटी-छोटी कोलियरीज हैं य इकोनोमिक होल्डिंग्स नहीं हो सकती हैं इस वास्ते कई कोलियरीज को मिला कर बड़ी कोलियरीज बना दी जानी चाहिये। जब इन्होंने टेक ओवर किया तो इन्होंने इनको 24 भागों में बाटा। 214 को 24 भागों में बाटा। बहुत अच्छा किया। लेकिन 24 भागों में बाटने के बाद जो बसरी सब कारंवाही होनी चाहिये थी वह अब तक भी नहीं हुई है। उलटी दिशा में ही गाड़ी जा रही है, सीधी दिशा में नहीं जा रही है।

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

उलटी दिशा से मेरा मतलब यह है कि फ्रेंग-मेटेशन की ओ सारी बान थी उसको जहाँ की तहाँ रखा गया है और उमी की पुष्टि की दिशा की धार ये बढ़ रहे हैं। अगर ऐसा न होता तो 214 कोलियरीज घाज थी तो उनके लिए बालीम बेलकेपर अफमर नहीं तो साठ से काम चल सकता था और साठ नहीं तो 72 और 72 नहीं तो 24 पट्टे। यानी 96 हो सकते थे। लेकिन 114 नहीं रह सकते हैं और 200 तो हाजिज नहीं रहेंगे। माइन मैनेजर्स की भी उमी तरह की स्थिति होगी। हूँ उने मैनेजर्स की जरूरत नहीं होगी। अभी तो उना मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर नहीं आ सके, प्ल पिंग एंड डिप्लेन-मेंट के बिना जो डायरेक्टर इवाजें होत। बाहिरे था वह भी जायन नहीं कर सक्त है जिसकी बजह से न कोई प्लानिंग होता है और न उसमें कोई डिबेनेपमेंट होता है और न उा दिशा में कोई काम होता है। हम स्टेटस की स्थिति में हैं, बल्कि जिस स्थिति में थे, उसमें प्रतिकूल दिशा में उससे पीछे, जा रहे हैं। पहले तो मैनेजर और एक्स्पेंड मैनेजर प्राइवेट मैक्टर के मालिकों, एजेंट सी० एम० ई० या दूसरे लोगों के घर में खदानों में जाया करने थे, लेकिन अब तो वे खुद मालिक बन बैठे हैं। वे दिल्ली, कलकत्ता या पटना देखें या खदान को देखें? उन को फुर्पन नहीं है। इसलिए वे खदान को देख नहीं पाते हैं।

सब लोगों के दिमाग में अपनी सविस की पिक्चरिटी के बारे में स-देह पैदा हो गया है। पहले तो मजदूरों को वह नोटिस दिया गया कि उनकी सविसिज टर्मिनेट हो जायेंगी। ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने यह नोटिस नहीं दिया गया, यह प्ली लिखा गया। जिन पर देखने की जिम्मेदारी है जिनसे हम काम की भाशा रखते हैं, यूनिफार्मिटी की दृष्टि से उनकी सविस कन्डीशन्स में रिविज्ज होना जरूरी है क्योंकि पहले कोई कुछ देता था, कोई कुछ देता था। लेकिन सविस कन्डीशन्स के रिविज्ज में उनको बिट्टी मिल रही है कि वे 1 जम्बूर से भारत

कोकिंग कोल के मुलाजिम नियुक्त हो रहे हैं।

समापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : खदानों में पहले सेफ्टी के लिहाज से जो गैररिया होती थीं, उन हो फुटबाल के मैदान बनाने से वहाँ किसी की ममर एक्जिडेंट हो सकते हैं। बरसात का सपप आ रहा है। चूकि सेफ्टी मेजर्स को फालो या मेनटेन नहीं किया जाता है, इसलिए इस साल बरसात में खदानों के अधिक डूबने की आशंका है। इस पर तुरी यह कि जो बिजली डी० वी० सी० बिजली देनी है, उसने भी नोटिस दिया है कि हमने पिछले माल जो बिजनी दी है हम उनको भी नहीं दे सकते हैं। ये सब बातें बिम्ना का शिष्य हैं।

हम सोचते हैं कि सारे उद्योग पब्लिक सैक्टर में लेने चाहिए, लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर में बीमारी यह है कि जो अफपर जाता है, वह अपने मन के सैरडों अफपगों और मजदूरों को भर देता है। उसका कुछ एं स्ट्रेक नहीं रहता है। जब उसकी बदनी होती है, तो उसके द्वारा रखे गये सौ आदमी रह जाते हैं। उसके बाद जो दूसरा या तीसरा अफपर जाता है, वह भी ऐसे ही करता है।

सारे पब्लिक सैक्टर में घाटे का एकमात्र कारण यह है कि जो एम्प्लोमेंट बढ़ाये जाते हैं, उनमें ऐसा हिमाब-किताब रखते हैं कि लक्ष्य तक नहीं पहुँचा जा सकता है। सारी दुनिया की भाखों में घुल भोंकने के लिए वे ऐसा ऊँचा लक्ष्य रखते हैं, जिसको वे कभी प्राप्त नहीं करते हैं। सरकार का दिनाग माफ नहीं है। एक बार वह सजती है कि वडा ही स्ट्रेच को घटाना है और दूसरी बार वह कमेटी बना देती है कि अधिक ने अधिक लोगों को एम्प्लोमेंट किम तरह से दिया जाये। कल परनों पोज में निकला है कि रांची का हैवी इंजीनरिंग कार्रेशन दो बार में आना सारा कैपिटल ईट घप कर जायेगा। भोपाल का हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स तो पहले ही ईट घप कर चुका है। इसका

एकमात्र कारण यह है कि इन सब जगहों में कनसेप्शन क्लीयर नहीं है। सरकार जिन अधिकारियों को नियुक्त करती है, वे अपने ढंग से सोचते हैं। एक तरफ तो हम हेवी मॅकेनाइजेशन की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम एम्प्लायमेंट प्रापार्चुनिटिज की बात करते हैं। ये दोनों चीजें कांटेस्टिबल हो जाती हैं। एक तरफ हम एक मशीन ला कर सी आदमियों को बेकार करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे भारत कोरिंग कोल के चेयरमैन को चिन्ता हो गई कि एन० सी० डी० सी० में 68 हजार आदमियों में 14 मिलियन टन पैदा होता है और भारत कोरिंग कोल में 1 लाख 22 हजार आदमियों में 17 मिलियन टन पैदा होता है। अब यह इनकी नजर में खटकना शुरू हो गया है। आगे की क्या प्लानिंग है कि कैम इस संख्या को 1 लाख 22 हजार से कम किया जाय। 1 लाख 22 हजार को कम करने की बात वही होगी कि सिर के स्थान पर मशीन आ करके बैठेंगे। और मशीन के लिए फारेन कैपिटल लेगे, दूसरे देशों के ऊपर निर्भर करेंगे। वहां दो एन० सी० डी० सी० की माइन्स है जिनमें एक में 28 करोड़ कैपिटल लगा है और दूसरे में 32 करोड़ कैपिटल दोनों मिला कर 60 करोड़ कैपिटल हो जाता है और ये दोनों मिलकर 17 मिलियन टन पैदा करने वाली है। अभी सारे भारत कोरिंग कोल को कम्पेन्सेशन देना बाकी है। अनुमान किया जाता है कि वह 60 करोड़ नहीं होगा, 60 से नीचे होगा।

मुझे ऐसे तो कई और विषयों के ऊपर भी बातें करनी थीं लेकिन चूंकि समय का अभाव है, इसलिए मैं इन्हें शब्दों के साथ सरकार का ध्यान आकषित करता हूँ।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Mr Chairman Sir, even the severest critics of the Minister will concede the initiative and the sense of responsibility that he has brought to bear upon the activities of the Steel Ministry. But I think these are only up to a point, because even if

his most enthusiastic supporters will try to speak about the achievements of the Ministry. I am sure they will have to fumble for words. The basic problems of the Steel Ministry in the aspects of its production, price and organisation have not yet been attacked. Even the Steel Ministry's Report seeks to draw a veil of secrecy on the skeletons which are hidden in the Ministry, cupboard

First coming to production, we find that notwithstanding the abundance of raw material and labour needed to sustain a flourishing steel industry, steel production in this country is not only lagging but dwindling year by year. I think the hon. Minister owes an answer to this House as to what he proposes to increase the production.

In 1948 Japan was producing 1.7 million tonnes of steel. Today they are producing 93 million tonnes of steel. As against this, in 1948 in India we were producing 1.3 million tonnes of steel, almost on par with Japan. But what is our growth today? We are producing today only 6.3 million tonnes but the actual production may be 4.5 million tonnes or so. The hon. Minister, while replying to the debate, should not take this criticism in a cavalier fashion. He ought to be concerned with production dwindling year by year. If Japan by carrying iron ore across the seas from India and other countries could achieve this result, why not India?

AN HON. MEMBER: National character.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: In Hindustan Steel production is dwindling. From 6.59 million tonnes of steel ingots in 1966-67 we have further dwindled to 6.1 million tonnes in 1970-71.

The deterioration is consistent year by year, though production had briefly picked up in 1969-70. The Minister has promised that in 1972-73 he will be able to present us with 7.2 million tonnes of steel. If he is able to achieve it, surely, he would have achieved a minor miracle and, I think, the House should propose a Bharat Ratna for him. But I am sure, what we have heard about Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai, production is going to be further reduced because maintenance is at the lowest, in all these plants.

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

Therefore, when production is lagging behind the targets these must be a determined programme to boost production up to the targetted level for not only bringing down the price but also to increase the *per capita* availability of steel

Today what is the idle capacity in our Steel plants? According to my calculations in Rourkela it is 54.3 per cent, in Durgapur 56.2 per cent and in Bhilai 22 per cent, which is subject to scrutiny. I think the hon. Minister owes an answer not only to this House but to the nation as to why such a size of capacity lie idle in our public sector undertakings. I think, the worker in the steel industry is today earning the highest wage in the country. Not only the officers but their workers also are paid the highest wages in the steel industry with the lowest production. If the hon. Minister cannot tackle these problems, in the fitness of things he ought to resign. We do not want to have the luxury of a public sector undertaking eating up its capital and giving us these disappointing results.

About prices, Indian steel is being sold at the highest price. During the last three years, 1969-70 to 1971-72, there has been price rise on three occasions, that is, on 1.1.1970, 13.12.71 and recently on 17.3.1972, as a result of which today the increase is of the order of Rs 75 a tonne. The last two increases were consequent upon the increase of excise duty and regulatory duties of excise on steel materials but what about the 1970 increase? The 1970 increase was due to the increased cost of production.

This leads me to another aspect, namely that through this escalation of prices companies like the TISCO and IISCO have earned higher revenues and profits whereas we have not been able to show similar results in the public sector. Today, the excise duty alone on steel constitutes about 40 per cent. On top of this the public sector and the private sector companies are toying with the idea of having another price increase at the rate of Rs 100 a tonne. The hon. Minister ought to take this House into confidence and say what his reaction is to this demand for increase in price. If the Government is thinking of enhancing the price, I submit, a white paper on the steel economy, manufacture and distribution, should be laid before Parliament before any price increase is considered.

While the record of the Ministry is dismal both on the production front and distribution that Ministry has been toying with the idea of a holding company. The holding company will be wholly owned by the Government and, I am sure, it is going to be the biggest company in the world with a capital outlay of Rs. 4,000 crores. I had expected some more details about this holding company in the report but the report is laconic on the holding company, which, according to the report, has already been sanctioned and for which a capital outlay of Rs. 4,000 crores would be needed. This public sector company will mean a thorough re-organisation of the undertakings under the Steel Ministry, all its captive plants and mines and of coal and mineral companies, under one common umbrella.

16-00 hrs.

As far as the proposal goes, I have no quarrel with the holding company. But considering the achievements of the Hindustan Steel which is the biggest company in India, I would certainly advise this House to put a stop to the promotion of this holding company until the performance of the Hindustan Steel is improved. What is the size of the loss that we have been incurring? We find, in the case of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., which is the biggest company in the country with an investment of Rs 1066 crores and which accounts for 23 per cent of the total investment in the public sector, the cumulative net loss, as on 31.3.72, is Rs. 223 crores. In the case of Heavy Engineering, it is Rs. 87.83 crores; the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation—Rs. 36.42 crores; the T-iveni Structurals—Rs. 204.52 lakhs; the Bharat Heavy Plant and Vessels—Rs 34.18 lakhs.

Now, if the holding company is being promoted to aggregate all this net loss and to inflict it on the tax-payers in the name of socialist economy, then, of course, the hon. Minister and the Government is welcome to promote the holding company. But if the Government is proposing to streamline the steel production so as to have increased production and lower price, then, certainly, the holding company needs re-thinking. While the size may compensate the sense of frustration and failure of the Ministry, by its gigantic size, it will land the nation in bankruptcy in no time. Therefore, I say, the Government of India should not be in a hurry in putting their seal of imprimatur

on the proposal of the holding company. The Parliament should be taken into confidence in the matter. We must know the pros and cons of the entire economy and how the holding company is going to improve the position.

Now, I come to another aspect of the matter, the aspect of corruption which is prevalent in the Steel Ministry. It is well-known that when steel is in short supply, it is bound to bring in its wake corruption. But my only grievance is that there is a kind of abatement at the high level which is leading to corruption. Some friends ask how. The *modus operandi* is this. It now takes six months between the allotment of quota and its actual receipt by the actual users. The actual users cannot wait for this length of time because they are not in public sector undertakings and they do not sustain the luxury of a socialist economy. They have to produce or they will perish. They cannot afford to wait for six months' delay between the allotment quota of and its actual receipt. Now, during this six months' period, they have to go to the black-market.

Only the other day, on 14. 4. 72, the hon. Minister of Steel had said on the floor of the Rajya Sabha, that at least 5 per cent of steel is going to the black-market. It should be much more...

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : 5 per cent is not under regulated distribution. I did not say that it was going to the black market.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : The only possible inference is that. Since it is not under regulated distribution, naturally, it goes to the black-market. If you could work it out, I think, the Steel Ministry's contribution to the black money is sizeable.

It has been an important guide-line of the Steel Ministry that indigenous production of ferro-alloys should increase. I am bringing a specific instance to the notice of the hon. Minister and also of the House and I would request the hon. Minister to order an inquiry into it. Sir, while the increase in production of ferro alloys is one of the important guidelines, recently we had imported 12,000 tonnes of ferro-silicon. Even though orders had been placed by the Hindustan Steel, by TISCO and by the other plants on a ferro-silicon plant in Orissa

which is producing the highest quality of ferro-silicon, these orders had been mysteriously cancelled and 12,000 tonnes of ferro-silicon had been imported. I do not know how the import could be permitted. I am told the import of 12,000 tonnes of ferro-silicon cost the foreign exchequer to the extent of Rs. 8 crores. If you calculate ten per cent cut which has gone to some interested parties through whose abatement this could be possible, you can well anticipate the enormity of corruption that is prevailing. I cannot vouchsafe for it, but this complaint which I have received is from very responsible quarters and I have no reason to doubt its veracity. It is with a sense of duty and not with a sense of challenge that I appeal to the hon. Minister to at least satisfy himself about this charge. This is a matter for enquiry by the CBI, I think, the hon. Minister should apply his mind to it.

There is another point. The strength of the nation is measured not by shibboleths or chimeras or slogans but by the amount of steel that is available. The *per capita* consumption of steel in India is the lowest. The House may be interested in knowing the figures. In U.S.A. it is 685 kgs, in Japan it is 500 kgs, in USSR it is 430 kgs; in U.K. it is 422 kgs; whereas in India it is 15 kgs. (Interruption) According to my figure it is 15 kgs. While the *per capita* availability of steel is the lowest in the world, its price is the highest. It is time that a price policy was evolved by the Steel Ministry. There must be a pool price and a time-bound programme for allocation and distribution of steel. Elimination of delay in distribution should be guaranteed. At present there are two organisations, NMDC and Hindustan Steel, who are engaged in import of steel. I suggest that there should be only one agency which should import steel, and guidelines for fixing priority for issue of steel licences must be laid down very firmly so that it leaves no scope for corruption.

Finally, in conclusion, I will say that whatever I have said, I have said in no spirit of opposition of the party in power but as a citizen who has to bear the brunts of the socialistic economy. I hope, the hon. Minister, while replying, will satisfy this House as to why, with easy availability of resources steel is selling costliest, why the *per capita*,

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

availability is lowest and why there is so much of alleged corruption in steel allocation in Udyog Bhavan.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi) : Mr Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines and I appeal to the Ministry for caution and justice in implementing one of the biggest iron ore projects in the world, namely, the Kudremukh iron ore project. The project is now at the stage of plan. When developed, this project would be able to export iron ore in the saleable form at the rate of 7.5 million tonnes per year. The detail project report has been prepared by the N.M.D.C. in collaboration with Marcona Corporation of U.S.A. and the NON group of companies of Japan. This report is now being examined by an inter-Ministry Working Group headed by Industries and Minerals Adviser to the Planning Commission.

One of the important suggestions in this report is that the iron ore from Kudremukh should be exported in the form of slurry by pumping it into 2½ lakh tonner ships. It will be sailing about 10-12 miles away from the Mangalore harbour which is now coming up, as an act of fulfilment of the aspirations of the people of Mysore. The reason given in the report is that if iron ore is exported in the form of slurry, there will be some savings in the operation costs even though the facilities offered by the nearby Mangalore harbour are not used.

The suggestion made in this report to export ore in the form of slurry is to be rejected straightaway for the following reasons. Firstly, if this suggestion is accepted, there will not be any scope for the development of Mangalore harbour into a modern harbour capable of accommodating 1 lakh ton ships and there will not be any scope for the consequential industrial development in the west coast of this country. Secondly, the Mangalore harbour without any development and without any export of iron ore even from the Hospet region as it was originally planned, will be reduced to the position of a fishing harbour and the cost of this fishing harbour would be about Rs. 5 crores and with a foundation for 49' draft as allowed for this harbour, this harbour would continue only as a fishing harbour with an actual draft of only 25'.

Thirdly, thousands of fishermen living near the Mangalore harbour project will be displaced and they will also be deprived of fishing facilities in the sea zone through which the pipelines for pumping this slurry will pass upto the ships. Fourthly, there will not be any development of infra-structure facilities in the region of the Kudremukh project.

If this ore is exported in the form of slurry, there will not be much scope for employment. Unemployment is a big problem in this country and there may not be scope for employment and this project will not be employment oriented and this would also involve a lot of foreign exchange and we have to give up the principle of self-reliance if we are to accept the suggestion made in the report.

The suggestion is made by the four trading companies of U.S.A. and Japan. In my opinion, it is not safe to rely too much on the advice of these four trading companies. If we accept the techniques suggested by these four companies, since we are not familiar with these techniques, these four trading companies will be in a position to dictate terms with regard to the price of iron ore and other terms of trade when we export the ore to foreign countries. If we export ore in some other form, the Mangalore Harbour will have to be developed and at least in future we can have a plant near the Kudremukh area, a marine steel and a special steel plant. But if we accept the suggestion made in the report we will never have a steel plant near this Kudremukh ore project.

Lastly, the whole idea of sending this ore in the form of slurry through pipes is perhaps based more on a spirit of adventure than on a spirit of economic growth coupled with social justice. Therefore I request the Government to give up the idea of sending this Kudremukh ore in the form of slurry. This may be exported in the form of pellets by installing a pelletisation plant or in any other form which will benefit the country as a whole and the Mysore State in particular. With this single point I conclude my speech.

श्री रामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) : इससे पहले कि मैं कुछ कहूँ मैं श्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। कि एक साल भर के छन्दर

उन्होंने बहुत से बैसे काम किए हैं जिनके लिए हम लोग बहुत वर्षों से प्रयास कर रहे थे। खास कर खदान मजदूरों की मांगों पर विचार करने का सिलसिला उन्होंने शुरू किया है वह बड़ा उस्ताहर्षक रहा है। 214 कोकिंग कोल माइन्स का इन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, कापर कारपोरेशन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और एशियन रिफाइनरीज का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। ये तीनों की बड़े उस्ताहर्षक काम उन्होंने किए हैं और इसके लिए वह बधाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी भी बातें हैं जिन की तरफ मैं उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अभी और भी बहुत से काम हैं जो करने बाकी हैं। दूसरी खदानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का एक बहुत प्रहम सबाल बाकी है। कोयला खदानों में काम करने वाले करीब दो लाख मजदूर अभी भी उसी मुसीबत के शिकार हैं जिस मुसीबत में कोकिंग कोल की खदानों में काम करने वाले एक लाख मजदूर थे। वे आशा लगाए बैठे हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी उनका भी उद्धार होगा और उसी तरह से होगा जिस तरह से झरिया खदानों में काम करने वाले एक लाख मजदूरों का हुआ है। इन सब बातों में एक बहुत बड़ी कड़ी जुड़ी हुई है। पूरे देश का नक्शा जब हम सामने रखते हैं तो साफ हो जाता है कि इसके सिवा घाज घापके सामने कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं रह गया है सिवाय इसके कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी इन खदानों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि फ्यूल पालिसी हमारी क्या होगी इसके बारे में कमेटी बनाई गई है और हम कोशिश करेंगे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोयले की खपत एनर्जी के लिए, फ्यूल के लिए हो क्योंकि अब तेल पर कोई भरोसा नहीं रहा है। उम दिशा में जब हम सोचते हैं तो जो हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट होगी वह काफी बड़ी होगी और प्राइवेट सेक्टर सहम नहीं है कि उसको वह पूरा कर सके। उसको पूरा करने के लिए घापको बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाना होगा नई नई खदानें खोलनी पड़ेंगी, जो खदानें हैं उनको और भी बड़ा बनाना होगा और पब्लिक सेक्टर

का उसमें बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा रहेगा। अभी घाप आधा कोयला प्रोड्यूस करते हैं पूरे देश के प्रोडक्शन का और आगे चल कर जो घापकी आवश्यकता होगी और जो घापको प्रोड्यूस करना पड़ेगा वह उससे दुगुना करना पड़ेगा जो अभी घाप करते हैं। यह घापको तीन चार साल के अन्दर करना होगा। यह बहुत बड़ा काम है। एक छोटा सा इसका हिस्सा भी अगर कमजोर बर्ग के हाथ में रहेगा तो उसे देश का कमजोर बर्ग, मजदूर बर्ग की हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए पिसता रहेगा। इस वास्ते जरूरी है कि उसको भी बहुत बहुत जल्दी से लिया जाए।

जब मैं यह कह रहा हूँ तो मैं एक दूसरी बात भी कह देना चाहता हूँ। जब से भारत कोकिंग कोल का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, कोई भी खदान का मालिक, चाहे वह छोटा हो और चाहे बड़ा, एक पेंसा भी इनवेस्ट नहीं करना चाहता है—नहीं करता है। दो चार दिन पहले मुझे केन्सला घोरी में एक बहुत बड़ा खदान से जाने का मौका मिला था। वहां अभी बिहार सरकार के अन्तर्गत काम चलता है और बहुत बड़े बड़े ठेकेदार काम चलाते हैं। यह फैसला हुआ है कि उन कोलियरीज को एन. सी. डी. सी. से लेगी। वहां हालत यह है कि पूरा वटिकल माइनिंग चल रहा है। किस दिन कितना भयानक एक्सप्लॉज हो जायेगा, कब आग लग जायेगी, कब खदान पानी से डूब जायेगी, इसका भरोसा नहीं है। मालिक जल्दी से जल्दी मुनाफ़ा कमाने और ख़्पादा से ज़यदा लूट करने की कोशिश में उन कोलियरीज को बड़ी कॅलसरेस से हंडल कर रहे हैं। हम जितनी देर करते हैं, उतने ही हम उन की लूट में सामीप्यार बनते हैं। इस लूट को रोकने का एक ही उपाय यह है कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी उन खदानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें।

हम देश में तरक्की की बात करते हैं, लेकिन कोयले के विषय में नया उल्दी दिशा में

[श्री रामोवर पांडे]

बन रही है। जहां 1969-70 में 75.74 मिलियन टन कोयले का प्राइवशन हुआ, वहां 1970-71 में वह घट कर 72.68 मिलियन टन और पिछले साल 69 मिलियन टन रह गया। कोयले का प्राइवशन में डाउनवर्ड ट्रेंड चल रहा है।

इस बेवगी रफतार का एकमात्र कारण यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के अलावा जो खदानें हैं, वे सरकार की पेल कर रही हैं। कोयले के उत्पादन को सिर्फ इस रूप में नहीं आंका जा सकता है कि यह कम हुआ है, बल्कि यह देखना है कि इकानोमी में उसकी कम खपत हुई है और इकानोमी पर उसका क्या असर पड़ा है।

पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग की बात करते हुए कुछ लोग बड़े सरसरी तौर पर कह देते हैं कि वहां पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कर दो, कुछ घाटे का इन्तजाम हो जायेगा। बात ऐसी नहीं है। दोष कोई पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग का नहीं है, बल्कि दिल्ली में एयर-कन्डीशन कमरों में बैठने वाले लोगों का भयानक दोष होता है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

एन. सी. डी. सी. में तीन बाशरीज खोली गई हैं। गिट्टी में बस करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके बाशरी खोली गई, लेकिन कन्स्ट्रक्शन के बाद ही उसका ताला बन्द कर दिया गया। वह दस करोड़ रुपया स्टैटिक पड़ा हुआ है। स्वांग बाशरी पर छः करोड़ खर्च हुआ। वह बाशरी तब बनी, जब कोयला खरम होने वाला है। उसकी कोई यूटिलिटी नहीं रह गई है। कठारा बाशरी पर सोलह करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया, लेकिन उसका यूटिलाइजेशन सिर्फ 0 परसेंट है।

इन तीनों बाशरीज पर तीस करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया है, लेकिन हम उनका 2 परसेंट यूटिलाइजेशन भी नहीं करते हैं। अगर ती

परसेंट के हिसाब से सूब निकासी जाए, तो एन. सी. डी. सी. को सिर्फ एक आइटम पर 2.70 लाख रुपया सूद देना पड़ता है। अगर उसमें घाटा नहीं होगा, तो क्या होगा?

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि गिरिडिह प्रिजिडेंसल घाटार से चल रही है। फास्टी प्लानिंग की वजह से घाटा हो रहा है। इसी तरह रामगढ़ प्रोजेक्ट पर सरकार ने ढेड़ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया। वहां पर पांच सी मकान बना कर रखे हुए हैं। आज तीन साल से लोग उनकी खिड़कियां और दरवाजे उलाड़-उलाड़ कर ले जा रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को भविष्य में भी इन बातों को ध्यान रखा होगा।

सरकार ने दिल्ली से एन. सी. डी. सी. को तार भेज दिया कि थर्ड फाइन-कीयर प्लान में 30 मिलियन टन प्राइवशन करना है। 9 मिलियन टन की खपत होनी थी और प्लानिंग 30 मिलियन टन के प्राइवशन का था। विश्रामपुर की बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनरियां और जो ट्रंक लाइन वगैरह मंगाए गए तालखर फील्ड में या दूसरी जगह बह कराह कराह कर के पुकार रही हैं दिल्ली के प्लानर्स का कि आप बताओ मेरी क्या यूटिलिटी है? यों मुझे मंगाया? करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर करके अमेरिका, रूस और दूसरे देशों से खोज खोज करके ये मशीनें लाए। तो इस तरह की प्लानिंग हम करेंगे तो क्या होने वाला है।

अभी मैं रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था। उसमें एक जिक्र है कि अभी जो भारत कोकिंग कोल ने नई कोलियरीज एक्वायर की है उसके लिए नया री-कॉन्स्ट्रक्शन प्रोग्राम बना और जैसा कि पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा री-कॉन्स्ट्रक्शन से हम लोग यही मानते हैं कि बड़ी संख्या में मशीनों का आयात होगा और मजदूरों की संख्या घटाई जायगी। हम लोगों को व्यक्तिगत अनुभव यह है खदानों में काम करने का कि जहां भी हम

मशीनरी लगाते हैं देखने को कुछ समय के लिए तो मासूम पड़ता है कि मुनाफा हो रहा है लेकिन इतना बड़ा धोखा होता है कि जिसमें देश बहुत बड़ा चाटा उठाना पड़ता है कहीं भी हम उसमें सफल नहीं हो पाए हैं। मजदूर जो इतनी बड़ी सङ्ग में हमारे यहाँ हैं, जो श्रम शक्ति हमारे पास है, उसका अगर यूटिलिड-जेशन हो तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि उन मशीनरी से कम हम आा को रिटर्न दें। आप की बोकारो कोलियरी है, एन. सी. डी. सी. की, सिर्फ मजदूर वहाँ काम करते हैं, बहुत कम

मशीनरी वहाँ है। आप बताइए कि एन. सी. डी.सी. के कौन से दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट से कम प्राफिट उसमें होता है।

सभापति सहोदय : अब साढ़े छः बजे गए हैं। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें। सदन कल ११ बजे तक के लिए स्थगित होता है।

18 28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 4, 1973| Vaisakha 14, 1894 (Saka).